

RECOVERY OUTLINE

Rufous Fieldwren (Dorre Island)

1	Family	Pardalotidae
2	Scientific name	<i>Calamanthus campestris dorrie</i> Mathews, 1912
3	Common name	Rufous Fieldwren (Dorre Island)
4	Conservation status	Vulnerable: D2

5 Reasons for listing

This subspecies is found on one small island of 50 km² (Vulnerable: D2).

	Estimate	Reliability
Extent of occurrence	52 km ²	high
trend	stable	high
Area of occupancy	50 km ²	medium
trend	stable	high
No. of breeding birds	5,000	low
trend	stable	high
No. of sub-populations	1	high
Generation time	4 years	low

6 Intraspecific taxa

C. c. hartogi (Dirk Hartog I.) is also Vulnerable. *C. c. montanellus* (western wheatbelt) is Near Threatened. *C. c. campestris* (South Australian gulfs), *C. c. isabellinus* (northern Eyre-Frome basin), *C. c. wayensis* (central Western Australia) and *C. c. rubiginosus* (Pilbara coast) are all Least Concern, as is the species.

7 Past range and abundance

Endemic to Dorre I., W. A. (Schodde and Mason, 1999).

8 Present range and abundance

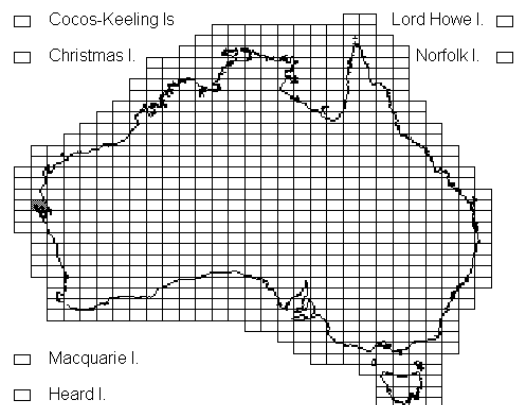
As above.

9 Ecology

On Dorre I., Rufous Fieldwrens live in low, sparse heath, and feed on insects and seeds. They make a domed nest near the ground and have a clutch size of 2-3 (Beruldsen, 1980, Blakers *et al.*, 1984, A. H. Burbidge).

10 Threats

The island is small and currently without exotic predators, but may be subject to sudden unspecified catastrophes.



11 Information required

None.

12 Recovery objectives

12.1 Maintain population.

13 Actions completed or under way

None.

14 Management actions required

14.1 Monitor subspecies every three years.

14.2 Restrict spread of extensive wild-fires.

14.3 Take measures to prevent establishment of predators, particularly rats, to islands.

15 Organisations responsible for conservation

Western Australian Department of Conservation.

16 Other organisations involved

None.

17 Staff and financial resources required for recovery to be carried out

Staff resources required 2001-2005

0.05

Rangers¹

Financial resources required 2001-2005

Action	Conservation agencies	Other funding sources	Total
Annual visits by management staff ¹	\$14,600	\$0	\$14,600
Monitor abundance at three year intervals ¹	\$14,600	\$0	\$14,600
Total	\$29,200	\$0,000	\$29,200

¹ Costs shared among the Variegated Fairy-wren (Shark Bay) and the Rufous Fieldwren (Bernier and Dorre Is.) as well with those predicted for Rufous Hare-Wallabies *Lagorchestes hirsutus bernieri* and *L. h. dorrae*, Western Barred Bandicoot *Prameles bouganville bouganville*, Banded Hare-Wallaby *Lagostrophus fasciatus fasciatus* and Boodie *Bettongia lesueur lesueur* after Maxwell *et al.* (1996)

18 Bibliography

Beruldsen, G. R. 1980. *A Field Guide to Nests and Eggs of Australian Birds*. Rigby, Adelaide.

Blakers, M., Davies, S. J. J. F. and Reilly, P. N. 1984. *The Atlas of Australian Birds*. RAOU and Melbourne University Press, Melbourne.

Maxwell, S., Burbidge, A. A. and Morris, K. eds. 1996. *The 1996 Action Plan for Australian Marsupials and Monotremes*. Environment Australia, Canberra.

Schodde, R. and Mason, I. J. 1999. *The Directory of Australian Birds: Passerines*. CSIRO, Collingwood, Victoria.

Comments received from
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