

RECOVERY OUTLINE

Chestnut-rumped Heathwren (Flinders Ranges)

1	Family	Pardalotidae
2	Scientific name	<i>Hylacola pyrrhopygia pedleri</i> (Schodde and Mason, 1999)
3	Common name	Chestnut-rumped Heathwren (Flinders Ranges)
4	Conservation status	Vulnerable: D2

5 Reasons for listing

This subspecies is found at only four locations and has a small area of occupancy (Vulnerable: D2) that is largely within a protected area with adequate fire management, so is unlikely to be declining.

	Estimate	Reliability
Extent of occurrence	100 km ²	low
trend	stable	low
Area of occupancy	100 km ²	low
trend	stable	low
No. of breeding birds	5,000	low
trend	stable	low
No. of sub-populations	4	medium
Largest sub-population	5,000	low
Generation time	4 years	low

6 Intraspecific taxa

H. p. parkeri (Mt Lofty Ra., S. A.; Schodde and Mason, 1999) is Endangered. *H. p. pyrrhopygia* (south-eastern Australia) is Least Concern, as is the species.

7 Past range and abundance

Found only north-east of Port Pirie in the southern Flinders Ra., S. A. Recorded at Beetaloo and Telowie Gorge, Mt Brown, Mambray Ck and Dutchman's Ra. (Ford and Howe, 1980, Blakers *et al.*, 1984, Schodde and Mason, 1999, L. Pedler).

8 Present range and abundance

As above. Thought to have disappeared from Dutchman's Ra. (Parker and Eckert, 1983), but recently rediscovered there (L. Pedler).

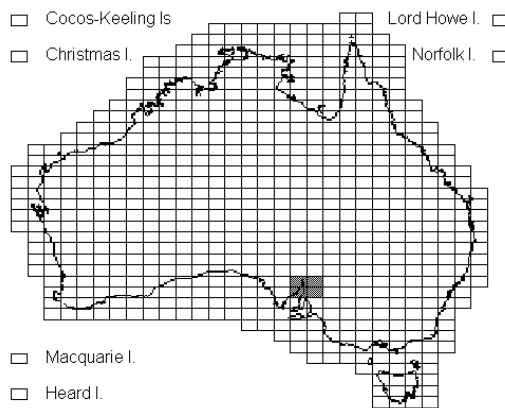
9 Ecology

Chestnut-rumped Heathwrens live in dense undergrowth in heath, eucalypt forests and woodlands, particularly where there are rocks (H. Possingham), and feed on insects and seeds. They lay 2 eggs in domed nests built low in the vegetation (Howe, 1917, McGill, 1970, Blakers *et al.*, 1984).

10 Threats

Clearing has probably reduced the area of habitat occupied by the subspecies, fragmenting it into four sub-populations. Currently, the major threat is

probably large-scale bushfires, although no fire is likely to be large enough to remove an entire sub-population (L. Pedler).



11 Information required

- 11.1 Identify sites occupied by the subspecies.
- 11.2 Characterise habitat requirements.
- 11.3 Refine understanding of effects of habitat management on suitability.

12 Recovery objectives

- 12.1 Secure existing sub-populations.
- 12.2 Stabilise or population size, area, and extent of habitat, reduce fragmentation, and reverse degradation.

13 Actions completed or under way

- 13.1 None.

14 Management actions required

- 14.1 Implement appropriate fire management strategy.

15 Organisations responsible for conservation

South Australian Department of Environment and Heritage.

16 Other organisations involved

Conservation Council of South Australia, Country Fire Service, Threatened Species Network, bird-watching societies.

17 Staff and financial resources required for recovery to be carried out
Staff resources required 2001-2005 *None*
Financial resources required 2001-2005

<i>Action</i>	<i>Conservation agencies</i>	<i>Other funding sources</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Survey and description of habitat</i>	\$5,000	\$20,000	\$25,000
<i>Analysis of habitat requirements and of effects of existing habitat management</i>	\$4,000	\$12,000	\$16,000
<i>Fire management¹</i>	\$5,000	\$0	\$5,000
<i>Total</i>	\$14,000	\$32,000	\$46,000

¹ Cost of fire management largely planning, remainder part of routine management of habitat

18 Bibliography

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