

RECOVERY OUTLINE

Yellow Wattlebird (King Island)

1	Family	Meliphagidae
2	Scientific name	<i>Anthochaera paradoxa kingi</i> Mathews, 1925
3	Common name	Yellow Wattlebird (King Island)
4	Conservation status	Vulnerable: D1+2

5 Reasons for listing

The population of this subspecies is probably stable, but contains fewer than 1,000 mature individuals (Vulnerable: D1) and probably occupies less than 100 km² (D2).

	Estimate	Reliability
Extent of occurrence	800 km ²	high
trend	stable	high
Area of occupancy	50 km ²	low
trend	stable	medium
No. of breeding birds	800	low
trend	stable	medium
No. of sub-populations	1	high
Generation time	5 years	low

6 Intraspecific taxa

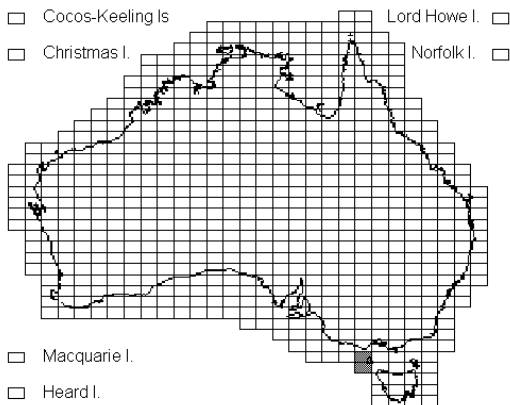
A. p. paradoxa (Tasmania) is Least Concern.

7 Past range and abundance

Endemic to King I., Tas. (Schodde and Mason, 1999).

8 Present range and abundance

As above. Primarily in areas of forest such as Peparah Forestry Reserve (Green and McGarvie, 1971).



9 Ecology

Yellow Wattlebirds live in eucalypt woodlands, forest and coastal heath, as well as adjoining gardens and orchards. Foraging at every level of the vegetation, they feed on nectar, fruit, insects, spiders, honeydew and manna (Blakers *et al.*, 1984). They lay 2-3 eggs in open cup nests built in the mid-canopy (Beruldsen, 1980).

10 Threats

Area of available habitat has been greatly reduced by clearing but the population size is now probably stable. The most likely threat is unusual climatic conditions that unexpectedly reduce food availability on the island, although more needs to be known about population trends.

11 Information required

- 11.1 Measure population size and trends.
- 11.2 Assess management requirements.

12 Recovery objectives

- 12.1 To ensure the population is stable over an extended period.

13 Actions completed or under way

None.

14 Management actions required

- 14.1 Monitor population size.
- 14.2 If trends negative, determine necessary conservation management.

15 Organisations responsible for conservation

Tasmanian Parks and Wildlife Service.

16 Other organisations involved

Local government, Tasmanian Forestry Commission, bird-watching societies.

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

Staff resources required 2001-2005

0.2

Project Officer¹

Financial resources required 2001-2005

Action	Conservation agencies	Other funding sources	Total
Determine population size and management requirements ¹	\$10,000	\$1,500	\$11,500
Monitoring ¹	\$500	\$1,500	\$2,000
Total	\$10,500	\$3,000	\$13,500

¹ Costs shared among all six threatened King I. taxa: Green Rosella, Orange-bellied Parrot, Scrubtit, Brown Thornbill, Yellow Wattlebird and Black Currawong

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.

Green, R. and McGarvie, A. M. 1971. The birds of King Island. *Rec. Queen Vic. Museum* 40:1- 42.

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

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