



What can we do?

Reduce available food sources:

- Don't leave pet food outside, feed pets indoors where possible or remove leftovers.
- Refrain from feeding native birds, especially when Indian Mynas are around.
- Put all food scraps in a covered bin, especially in picnic areas, school grounds and sporting ovals.
- Prevent access to poultry and stock feed.

Reduce available habitat:

- Block holes in building roofs and eaves to stop Indian Mynas nesting.
- Plant a wide variety of native shrubs to reduce the open areas in your garden. Avoid exotic tree species commonly used as roosts eg pines, palms.
- Regularly check your nest boxes for Indian Mynas.
- Destroy Indian Myna nests etc. and clean out tree hollows and nest boxes thoroughly after Mynas.

Trapping program:

- A local trapping program is in progress using specialised humane traps targeting Indian Mynas.
- Please contact the CVCIA to borrow a trap and for assistance in trapping. Information will also be provided on options for euthanasing trapped Indian Mynas.
- If you want your own trap, they are simple and cheap to build. Visit our website to view the recommended PeeGee trap design.

If you are interested in helping control these INVASIVE PESTS or would like to report sightings of large numbers of Indian Myna birds please contact:

Clarence Valley
Conservation in Action

Phone: 6649 4712

Email: mynas@cvcia.org.au

Website: www.cvcia.org.au

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**COMMON INDIAN MYNA
Managing the Indian Myna
invasion of the Clarence Valley**



CARING
FOR
OUR
COUNTRY

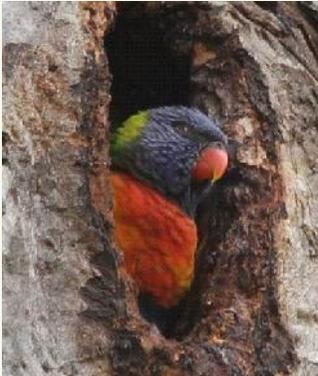
MANAGING THE COMMON INDIAN MYNA

Indian Mynas are listed as:
"One of the World's 100
Most Invasive Species".
(World Conservation Union)

The Indian Myna was introduced to Melbourne from southern Asia in late 1860s and shortly after to Cairns. They rapidly established along the eastern coast of Australia and have spread to other parts of the country including Darwin, Adelaide, Perth and Broken Hill. Indian mynas are commonly found in urban environments and rural areas near feed lots and cultivated land. They favour mainly open areas. Indian Mynas are opportunistic scavengers, eating a wide range of food including insects, fruits, vegetables, pet and stock feed. At night they sleep in communal roosts in large dense trees, sheds or empty buildings.

Why are they a problem?

- Extremely aggressive and territorial, attacking and often killing native wildlife.
- Out-competes natives for tree-hollows/nesting boxes and any food sources.
- Out-breeds our native birds, often breeding 4 to 6 chicks and nesting three times a year.
- Their nests in eaves of buildings and sheds can cause fire and health hazards.
- Carry exotic varieties of bird mites which can cause rashes, asthma, etc.
- Damage fruit and grain crops, foul stock feed.



COMMON INDIAN MYNA

(*Acridotheres tristis*)

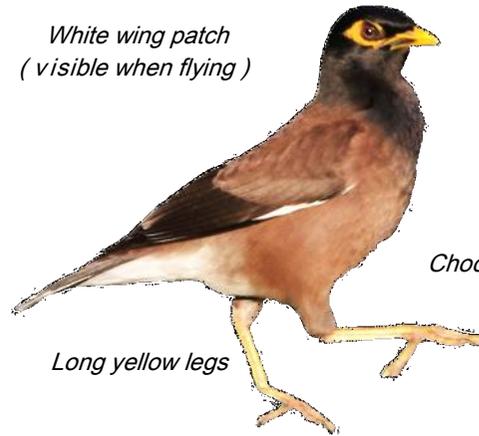
Introduced pest



Black head and neck

Yellow beak and eye patch

White wing patch (visible when flying)



Chocolate brown body

Long yellow legs

Black patch around eyes

Yellow beak and eye patch

Pale grey body and white belly

Flesh coloured legs



NOISY MINER (*Manorina melanocephala*)

Native bird

Olive tinge near wing edge



How to identify Indian Mynas

The Indian Myna is a chocolate brown bird about 25 cm tall with a black head and neck. It has a yellow beak, yellow legs and a yellow patch around the eyes. It struts rather than hops when on the ground and when flying its white wing patches are clearly visible.

Do not confuse with the Native Noisy Miner

The Noisy Miner (*Manorina melanocephala*) is occasionally mistaken for the Indian Myna as it has a yellow beak and eye patch, but it has flesh coloured legs. The main difference is that the Indian Myna has a brown body whilst the Noisy Miner is a mottled grey and white, also when on the ground the Noisy Miner hops whereas the Indian Myna walks or struts.

The Noisy Miner is a honeyeater and has a limited diet. It forages for nectar and sap sucking insects

IT IS A PROTECTED SPECIES