

Report on the distribution and abundance of the Common Myna *Acridotheres tristis* in the Clarence Valley Local Government Area



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1. INTRODUCTION

The Common Myna *Acridotheres tristis*, sometimes called the Indian Myna, has colonised parts of the Clarence Valley since 1998, with pioneers observed as early as 1993 (pers. obs., Morris & Burton 1995). Trapping has been carried out at a number of sites and approximately 6,500 birds have been trapped and euthanased since 2011 (when co-ordinated trapping and record keeping began). An unknown number were trapped by independent trappers prior to this date and there are reports of landowners shooting Mynas when the opportunity arises. Despite this effort, the effectiveness of these control measures is not known. This survey aimed to gather baseline data on the distribution and abundance of the species in the Clarence Valley to allow future control methods to be assessed in the context of the known local population and to identify areas where control efforts need to be implemented or initiated. Other biological and ecological data were collected during the survey.

2. METHODS

Field surveys were carried out between 22 July 2014 and 18 June 2015 and involved driving as many roads in the Clarence Valley Council area as possible with between 2 and 4 observers. Areas of extensive, relatively undisturbed, bushland were not sampled as Common Mynas have never been recorded in this environment; however cleared areas within forested areas were surveyed. Roads were driven at a slow speed and regular stops were made and the surveyors left the vehicle and listened for the distinctive calls of the species and scanned the area with binoculars. A total of 3,410 km was driven. Details of the 20 survey trips are as follows:

22/07/14 – Ulmarra, roads in the Parade Ground- Swan Creek area, Clarenza, roads off Four Mile Lane and Centenary Drive finished at BP Tornik Clarenza (133.6 km);

05/08/14 – Clarenza, South Grafton industrial area, South Grafton (abattoirs, saleyards, up Maxwell Ave to Bent Street to Grafton Golf Club, to South Grafton airstrip to Cowans Pond, Rodeo Park, parts of South Hill (130 km);

19/08/14 – Waterview, Waterview Heights, Seelands, Eatonsville (120 km);

02/09/14 – South Grafton, Grafton, Westlawn, Carrs Creek, Junction Hill, Trenayr, Koolkhan (132.3 km);

17/09/14 – Southgate, Great Marlow, Alamy Creek, Trenayr, Southgate Creek (103 km);

14/10/14 – Southgate, Lower Southgate, Round Mountain, Sportsmans Creek, Lawrence, Woodford Dale, Brushgrove, Cowper (132 km);

30/10/14 – Coutts Crossing, Lower Kangaroo Creek, Levenstrath (52.9 km);

19/11/14 – Cowper, Woodford Island (Brushgrove, Ilarwill, Maclean Golf Links, Roberts Creek, Elbow Creek), Maclean (140.9);

02/12/14 – Cowper, Woodford Dale, Roberts Creek, Elbow Creek, Maclean, Maclean Lookout, Townsend, James Creek, Harwood (176 km);

18/12/14 – Maclean, Townsend, Taloumbi, Gulmarrad, Brooms Head, Sandon (228 km);

30/12/14 – Jackybulbin, Mororo, Woombah, Goodwood Island, Iluka (228 km);

12/01/15 – Harwood, Harwood Island, Chatsworth Island, Yamba, Angourie, Wooloweyah, Yamba Industrial Estate (250.5 km);

29/01/15 – Yamba, Palmers Island, Palmers Channel, James Creek, Harwood, North Maclean, Woodford Dale, Brushgrove, Cowper (231 km);

10/02/15 – Tyndale, Upper Coldstream Road, Tucabia, Gilletts Ridge, Calliope, Lower Coldstream Road, Ulmarra (158 km);

01/03/15 – Tucabia, Pillar Valley, Minnie Water, Diggers Camp, Wooli, Colletts Island, Deep Creek (203 km);

14/03/15 – Coutts Crossing, Kangaroo Creek, Laytons Range, Nymboida, Old Glen Innes Road, Buccarumbi, Chambigne, Rumble Road, Rushforth Road (160 km);

29/03/15 – Mountain View, the Pinnacles, Coaldale, Barretts Creek, Baryulgil, Fineflower, Copmanhurst (236 km);

18/04/15 – Coutts Crossing, Braunstone, Orara Way (Shire boundary), Glenreagh, Sherwood Creek Road, Tallawudjah Creek, Lanitza, Kungala, Halfway Creek, Clarence Lawn Cemetery (201 km);

09/05/15 – Ramornie, Ramornie Station Road, Jackadgery, Cangai, Lilydale, Copmanhurst, Wombat Creek (233 km);

18/06/15 – Mororo, Jackybulbin, Tullymorgan, Lawrence (160 km).

Detailed notes of all roads traversed were kept.

When a Myna (or Mynas) was/were located a proforma (Appendix 1.) was completed for each observation. Details of the date, location, co-ordinates, habitat, number of birds, behaviour, feeding notes, breeding notes, other hollow-nesting species, whether Magpie-larks were present and observers' names were noted and are appended (Appendix 2.). Surveys were carried out fortnightly and ranged from 8 to 9 hours per day. A total of 31.6 hours was spent observing Mynas and completing proformas. Individual observations varied from 5 minutes to 70 minutes, with an average of 20 minutes.

Incidental records made generally during the survey period but not on survey days were also noted and are included on the map and as Appendix 3.

3. RESULTS

In excess of 809 birds were recorded at 94 separate locations, ranging from single birds to groups of 100+. The locations are shown on the attached map as red dots. Incidental record locations are also shown, as yellow dots and additional locations where Mynas have been trapped, but weren't located during this survey, are shown (green dots).

The results of the data collected during the survey are shown in the tables below.

3.1 HABITATS AND HABITAT ATTRIBUTES

The majority of observations occurred in grazing land (69%) with rural houses being present at 41% of sites where Mynas were recorded while 19% of sites were in residential areas. The majority of habitats and habitat attributes recorded occurred at less than 5 sites.

Table 1. Habitat types and habitat attributes at Myna locations

Habitat type	Number of locations
Grazing Land (GL)	65
House (HSE) – Rural	39
Residential (RES)	18
Horse paddock (HP)	13
Wetland (WL)	11
Park (PK)	9
Lawn (LN)	7
Shed (SD)	6
Feed bin (FB)	5
Creek (CRK)	5
Highway (HWY)	4
Dam (DM)	3
Dairy (DA)	3
Chook Pen (CP)	3
Bull paddock (BP)	2
Industrial Area (IND)	2
Stock Yard (SY)	2
Hotel (HL)	1
School (SCH)	1
Shop (SH)	1
Feedlot (FL)	1
Beach (BCH)	1
River (RIV)	1
Cottage (CO) – historical museum	1
Sawmill (SM)	1
Coastal Scrub (CS)	1
Alpaca Farm (AF)	1
Fish Farm (FF)	1
Cattle Yard (CY)	1
Vegetated Corridor (VC)	1
Ploughed paddock (PP)	1
Settling Pond (SP)	1
Hay (HAY)	1

3.2 BEHAVIOUR

Table 2. Behaviour recorded at survey sites

Behaviour type	Number of locations
Perched in living tree (PILT)	69
Standing on ground (GR)	40
Perched on powerline (PL)	24
Foraging on ground (FO)	21
Perched in dead tree (PIDT)	14
Perched on fence post (FP)	12
Interspecific aggression (INTER)	10
Perched on power pole (PP)	8
Perched on cattle's back (POCB)	7
Perched on shed (OS)	6
Perched on fence (OF)	6
Perched on roof (OR)	4
Perched on fence wire (FW)	3
Heard calling (HC)	3
Perched on light pole (LP)	2
Perched on log (POL)	2
Perched on water trough (PWT)	2
Drinking (DR)	2
Perched on horse (POH)	2
Perched on fence rail (FR)	1
Perched on gate (GTE)	1
Perched on verandah railing (VR)	1
Perched on industrial structure (POIS)	1
Bathing (BA)	1
Intraspecific aggression (INTRA)	1



Photo 1. Perched in living tree (deciduous)



Photo 2. Perched in living tree



Photo 3. Standing on ground



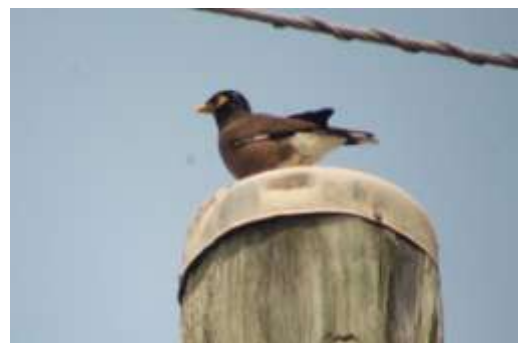
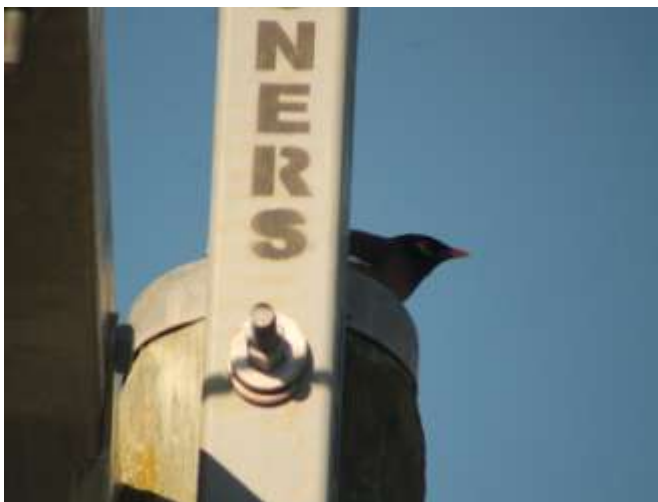
Photos 4-5. Perched on powerline



Photos 6-10. Foraging on ground



Photo 11. Perched in dead tree



Photos 12-13. Perched on power pole



Photo 14. Perched on shed



Photo 15. Perched on industrial structure

3.2.1 Interspecific aggression

Fourteen observations were made at eleven sites of interspecific aggression when Mynas interacted aggressively with other species. In seven cases the Myna was the aggressor, attacking a Blue-faced Honeyeater *Entomyzon cyanotis*, a Magpie-lark *Grallina cyanoleuca*, a Little Corella *Cacatua sanguinea*, 1 -2 Rainbow Lorikeets *Trichoglossus haematodus* (two cases), a Chestnut Teal *Anas castanea*, and a Noisy Miner *Manorina melanocephala*, in the other seven cases the Myna was the victim being attacked by a Little Corella, Noisy Miners (two cases), a Little Friarbird *Philemon citreogularis*, an Australian Magpie *Cracticus tibicen*, and a Pied Butcherbird *Cracticus nirogularis* (two cases).



Photo 16–17. Little Corella attacking Common Myna

3.2.2. Intraspecific aggression

One case of a Myna attacking another Myna was recorded. This occurred in a mixed flock of adults and immature birds at Colletts Island.

3.3 BREEDING

A number of observations of breeding activity were made during the survey. These involved adult Mynas entering nest hollows with nest material, adults entering nest hollows with food for nestlings and observations of dependent young (juveniles and immature birds). Potential and suspected nest sites were also noted. These observations were confined to the period September 2 (at nest sites) to April 18 (juveniles present). Immature birds were also observed on May 9. The remains of a hatched egg were found on the ground at Brooms Head on 18 December 2014.



Photos 18–19. Egg shell from nest at Brooms Head

Table 3. Breeding activity

Breeding activity	Number of records
Juvenile or immature birds present	19
Adults entering nest hollow/site	15
Potential nest site present	8
Adults entering nest hollow/site with food for nestlings	6
Suspected nest site present	4
Adults entering nest hollow/site with nest material	4



Photos 20–21. Juvenile Mynas



Table 4. Nest sites

Nest site location	Number of records
Hollow-bearing living tree	16
Stag tree	6
Under eaves of house/shed	4
Other structure	1

Table 5. Geographic locations of nest sites

Site no.	Site description	Tree species/other	Notes
1	Carrs Island Road, shed to S of road	Guttering of shed	Perched on guttering, not seen to enter nest
2	Lawrence Road, Alummy Creek	Eaves of shed	Two adults flew under eaves
3	Lawrence Road, Alummy Creek	Eaves of shed	Adult disappeared probably flew under eaves to nest
4	S of Four Farms lane, Lawrence (Southgate) Road	Forest Red Gum	2 adults entering hollow in old growth FRG
5	School Lane Southgate	Eaves of house	Adult flew from under eaves
6	Lawrence Road, SW of Riverbank Road Lower Southgate	Forest Red Gum (stag)	Adult entering hollow
7	Round Mountain Road, Lower Southgate	Forest Red Gum	Adult entering hollow
8	Acacia Avenue/Lakkari Street, Coutts Crossing	Narrow-leaved Cabbage Gum	Inspecting hollow
9	Acacia Avenue/Lakkari Street, Coutts Crossing	Cabbage Palm (Acacia Avenue)	Apparently nesting at base of fronds
10	Acacia Avenue/Lakkari Street, Coutts Crossing	Queen Palm (Lakkari Street)	Apparently nesting at base of fronds
11	Pacific Highway, Cowper	Silky Oak	Adults entering hollow with grass
12	Elbow Creek Road, Woodford Is	Forest Red Gum	Adult in hollow in partly dead tree
13	South Arm School Road	Forest Red Gum	Adult flew from hollow
14	Roberts Creek Road, South Arm Road, Woodford Island	Moreton Bay Fig	Feeding nestlings in hollow
15	Woodford Island, opposite Clarence Broadwater	Forest Red Gum stag	Adult landed on side of tree with leaf in bill
16	Ocean Street, Brooms Head	Eaves of house	Adult taking food to nest
17	Bend E of Ahearns Dip, Goodwood Island	Swamp Oak	Adult taking grass to nest hollow
18	Boral Maclean Depot, Yamba Road, near Harwood Bridge	Steel pipe	Nesting in steel pipe
19	SE end of Farlows Lane, N of Maclean	Forest Red Gum	Adults entering hollow
20	Hillview, off Gilletts Ridge Road	Forest Red Gum	Adult entering nest hollow
21	Calligans Lane, Calliope	Forest Red Gum	Adult briefly entering nest hollow
22	Oregon Creek, Ulmarra-Gilletts Ridge Road	Forest Red Gum	Adult briefly at edge of hollow
23	Lane off Old Post Office Lane, Ulmarra	Stag tree (probably Forest Red Gum)	Two adults in tree one probably emerged from hollow
24	Intersection of Aradin and Wooli Roads, Tucabia	Stag tree	Two adults entering hollow
25	Crowsnest Swamp, Casuarina Place, Smalls Forest	Stag tree (Swamp Oak)	Adult entering hollow
26	Rushforth Road, near Poley Bridge, Orara River	Stag tree	Adult entering hollow
27	Brooms Head Road, E of Wallaby Lane	Large-leaved Spotted Gum	Adult entering hollow



Photo 22. Nesting site 1. Probable nest under eaves/guttering of shed





Photos 23-25. Nest site 4 - Forest Red Gum



Photo 26. Nest site 4 – Chinese Scholar Tree

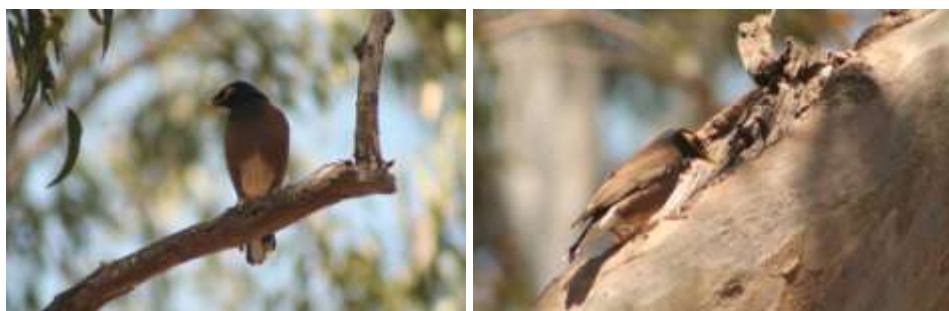


Photo 27. Nest site 6 – Forest Red Gum stag





Photos 28-29. Nest site 6 – Taking nesting material into nest hollow





Nest Site 8 – Narrow-leaved Cabbage Gum





Photo 37. Nest site 8



Photo 38. Nest site 9 - Cabbage Palm



Photo 39. Nest site 10 – Queen Palm



Photos 40-42. Nest site 11 – Old growth Silky Oak



Photos 43-44. Nest site 12 – partly dead Forest Red Gum

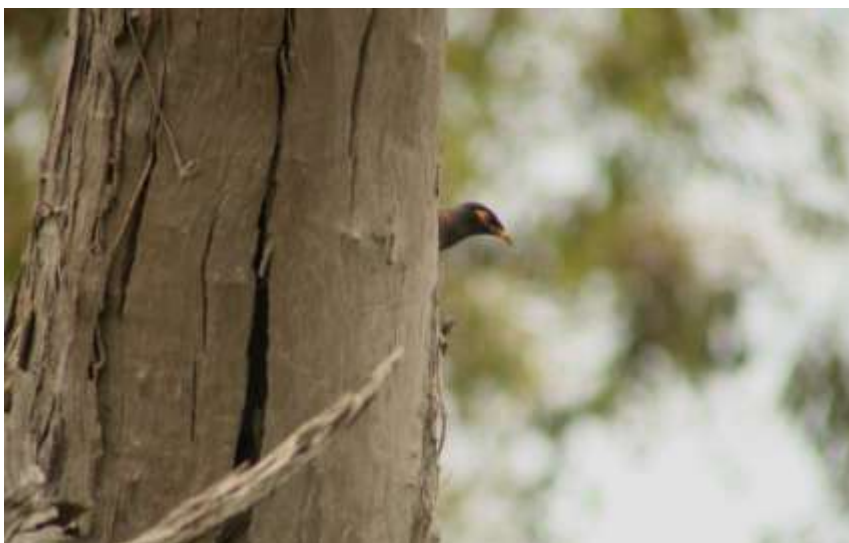


Photos 45-46. Nest site 13 –Forest Red Gum



Photos 47-48. Nest site 14 – Moreton Bay Fig





Photos 49-51. Nest site 15 – adult with leaf in bill on dead Forest Red Gum



Photos 52-54. Nest site 17 – Swamp Oak



Photos 55-57. Nest site 18 – adult Myna taking food to nestlings



Photos 58-60. Nest site 19 – Forest Red Gum



Photos 61-64. Nest site 21 – Partly dead Forest Red Gum



Photos 65-69. Nest site 24 – stag tree



Photos 70-72. Nest site 25 – dead Swamp Oak



Photos 73-75. Nest site 26 –stag tree

3.4 Other hollow-nesting species

Hollow-nesting species were recorded when present at or near to sites where Mynas were recorded. Twenty-two species of hollow-nesting bird species were recorded at 83 sites (Table 6.) with from 0 to 9 species per site. *The Grey-crowned Babbler was also included as a Common Myna was observed entering a babbler dormitory/nest at Coutts Crossing (pers. obs) prior to this survey.

The Rainbow Lorikeet was recorded at 51% of all sites with the Eastern Rosella and Pacific Black Duck being the next most commonly recorded species with records at 39% and 24% of sites respectively.

Two of these species were non-local natives (Galah and Little Corella) having colonised the Clarence Valley in recent decades, two are introduced species (Common Starling and House Sparrow), three are spring-summer migrants (Sacred Kingfisher, Dollarbird, White-breasted Woodswallow) and one (Pink-eared Duck) is a nomadic visitor during drought years, but does breed locally. Only one species, the Grey-crowned Babbler, is listed as threatened in New South Wales. The short duration of visits to sites would influence the numbers of hollow-nesting species that were recorded and in some cases could explain the total lack of species at some sites.



Photo 76. Dollarbird feeding nestling in nest hollow Woombah

Table 6. Other hollow-nesting species present at Myna sites

Hollow-nesting species	Number of locations
Rainbow Lorikeet (RL)	48
Eastern Rosella (ER)	37
Pacific Black Duck (PBD)	23
Australian Wood Duck (AWD)	17
Tree Martin (TM)	17
Laughing Kookaburra (LK)	16
Galah (GAH)	15
Little Corella (LC)	11
Scaly-breasted Lorikeet (SBL)	11
Chestnut Teal (CT)	9
Striated Pardalote (SP)	8
Australian King-Parrot (AKP)	7
Grey Teal (GT)	6
Dollarbird (DB)	5
Grey-crowned Babbler* (GCB)	4
Nankeen Kestrel (NK)	4
Sulphur-crested Cockatoo (SCC)	3
Yellow-tailed Black-Cockatoo (YTBC)	3
Sacred Kingfisher (SK)	3
Common Starling (CS)	2
White-breasted Woodswallow (WBWS)	2
Pink-eared Duck (PED)	1
House Sparrow (HS)	1



Photo 77. Little Corella in hollow stag

3.5 Association with the Magpie-lark *Grallina cyanoleuca*

Common Mynas are often observed in close proximity to the native Magpie-lark *Grallina cyanoleuca* so during the survey the presence or absence of this species was noted. It was also noted whether the Magpie-larks were closely associating with the Mynas or just present at the same locations. They were present at 69 of the 94 sites at which Mynas were recorded (73% of sites) and were associating with Mynas at 33 sites (35% of sites). This association involved foraging in the same area or perched in close proximity (usually on powerlines).



Photos 78-79. Mynas associating with Magpie-larks

4. DISCUSSION

4.1 Habitats and habitat attributes

The habitat at the majority of sites where Mynas were recorded consisted of grazing land with scattered rural houses and sheds. Unlike in the major cities such as Sydney, Mynas in the Clarence Valley are less common in urban and residential areas, except where these adjoin grazing land. This may be a factor of the recent colonisation of the area by the species or the fact that certain habitat attributes of large cities may be absent in the Valley. Mynas appear to be more common in areas where animals, including stock, are fed. They were found at 13 locations where horses were kept, 2 locations with a bull paddock, 5 locations with a feed bin and 2 locations with a stockyard. Parks were present at 9 out of 18 sites in residential areas where Mynas were recorded.

4.2 Behaviour

Most Mynas were observed perched in a living or dead tree, perched on powerlines or a fence or standing or foraging on the ground. A small number (14) of incidents of interspecific aggression were noted with Mynas being the victims at the same frequency as them being the aggressors. Mynas have a reputation for being aggressive, both within the species and to other species, and the main reason given for considering them to be detrimental to native bird species is their habit of taking over nest sites from native hollow-nesting species or destroying eggs or nestlings (Higgins et al. 2006). The results of studies on this impact have had mixed results. One study showed that Mynas had the potential to reduce the breeding success of two native parrots through competition of available nest boxes and natural hollows (Pell and Tidemann 1997). Another study concluded “our analysis suggests that the Common Myna had a negative impact on the long-term abundance of some cavity-nesting bird species and some small bird species. These species include Sulphur-crested Cockatoo, Crimson Rosella, Laughing Kookaburra, Superb Fairy-wren, Striated Pardalote, Willie Wagtail, Grey Fantail, Magpie-lark, Silvereye and Common Blackbird”(Grarock et al. 2012). And a third study found that mynas have little competitive impact on resources use by native bird species in the urban matrix (Lowe et al. 2011).

This habit of Mynas expelling native species from nest sites was only witnessed once during this survey where a pair of Mynas chased a Chestnut Teal away from a potential nest site. The outcome of this dispute is not known. A pair of Mynas also attacked two Little Corellas in the Myna nest tree and were, in turn, attacked by the Corellas. The Corellas may have been investigating a potential nest hollow but left the tree after being attacked by the Mynas.

Two Noisy Miner nestlings were found dead, one on the ground below the nest and the other hanging from the nest, in a tree in close proximity to a tree being used for nesting by a pair of Common Mynas. Although the Mynas may have been the culprits there is no proof that they were.



Photos 80-81. Dead Noisy Miners below nest at Coutts Crossing

4.3 Breeding

The breeding season of the species in southern Australia is August to mid-February with eggs being laid between August and January, mostly in November-December with nestlings from late September to mid-February (Higgins et al. 2006). Observations during this survey fell within these periods.

4.4 Effectiveness of trapping

Trapping is known to have reduced the size of some local populations, such as in South Grafton where prior to trapping flocks of hundreds of birds were observed whereas only small groups are now recorded (Bevan Pugh pers. comm.) Without data on the age of birds trapped it is not known whether the trapping is culling specific age classes such as juvenile and immature birds. If this is the case and breeding adults are too trap-shy to be caught, the trapping may be removing only a percentage of the young produced each season and not affecting the stock of experienced breeding birds. The possibility of shooting adults at nest sites should be investigated as the shooting of breeding pairs will also result in less progeny being produced that season. Another issue affecting the efficacy of the trapping is the possibility that trapped birds would be replaced by the immigration of birds from adjoining areas where trapping may not be carried out.

Recording the age of birds that are trapped would provide important data to determine if there is a bias in the trapping effort. A fact sheet with a description and photos/pictures of all age classes (adult, immature, juvenile) would allow trappers to age the birds.

5. CONCLUSIONS

The Common Myna was found to be common and widespread within the Clarence Valley Local Government Area despite regular trapping since 2011 which has resulted in 6,500 individuals being euthenased. As this is the first distribution and abundance study carried out in the area it is not possible to assess the effectiveness of the trapping programme. This study should be valuable as a baseline study to make future comparisons. Despite this the presence of breeding birds and juveniles in or near to areas where trapping has occurred for some years suggests that the trapping alone may not be enough to eradicate the species from the area. The possibility of shooting adults at nests should be investigated and the recording of the age of birds that are trapped (or shot) is recommended.

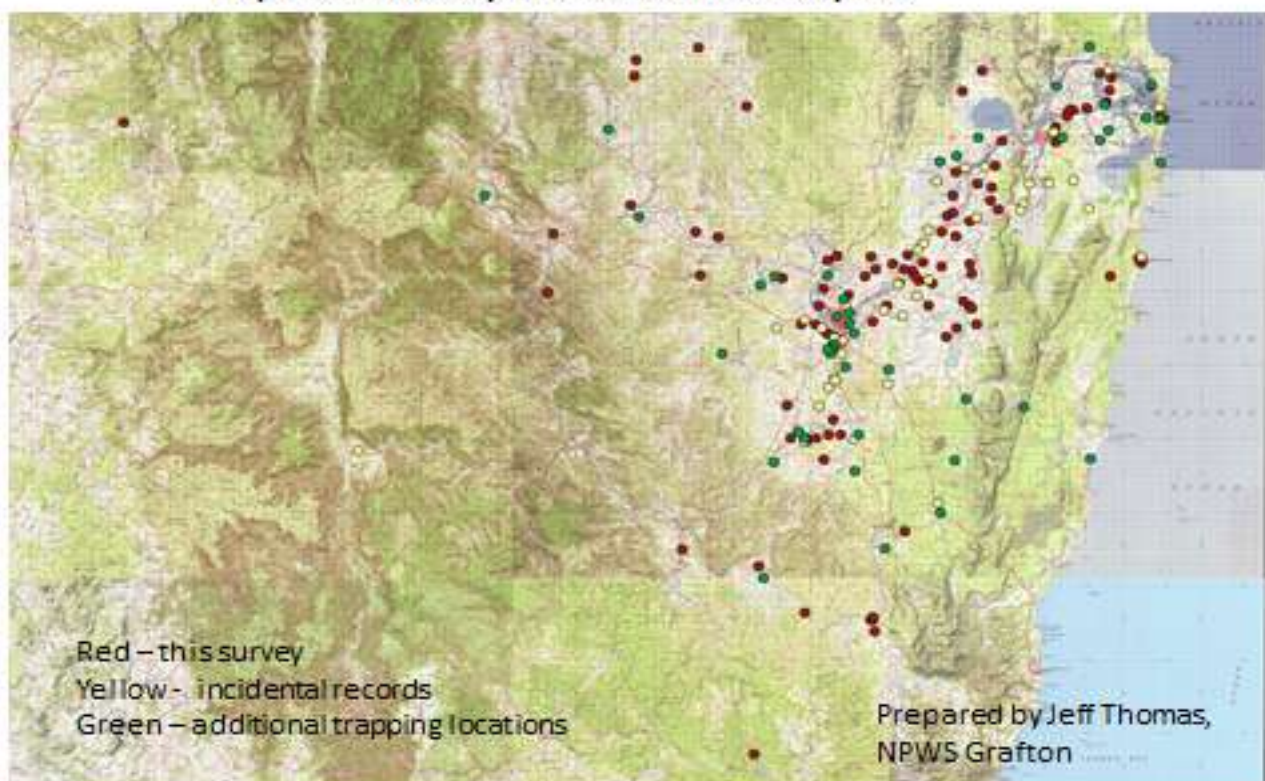
6. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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Map 1 – Common Myna records Clarence Valley LGA



Appendix 1. Common Myna observation proforma

COMMON MYNA OBSERVATION PROFORMA

DATE:..... LOCATION:.....
.....Habitat:.....
.....

EASTINGS AND NORTHINGS.....

LAT LONG

Start time:..... Finish time:.....

WEATHER: sunny overcast rain calm slight breeze moderate wind, strong wind, fog

NUMBER OF BIRDS:.....

AGE: (Free-flying or juvenile)
.....

BEHAVIOUR: (Circle) foraging on ground, standing on ground, flying, perched in dead tree, perched in living tree, perched on log, perched on powerline, perched on power pole, perched on light pole, perched on shed, perched on cattle's back, perched on fence post/rail, perched on fence wire, perched on roof/chimney, bathing, drinking, interspecific aggression, intraspecific aggression

DETAILS:.....
.....
.....

FOOD: insects native fruit cultivated fruit grain pet food

DETAILS:.....
.....

BREEDING ACTIVITY (Circle): mating, entering nest hollow, feeding fledged young, collecting nesting material, taking nesting material to nest hollow, taking food to nestlings

DETAILS:.....
.....
.....
.....OTHER

HOLLOW NESTING SPECIES:.....
.....

DETAILS:.....
.....

MAGPIE-LARKS PRESENT YES NO WITH MYNAS YES NO DETAILS.....

OBSERVERS NAMES:.....

Appendix 3. Incidental observations of Common Mynas

Date	Location	No. of birds	Notes
31/07/2014	Old Glen Innes Road, Dalmorton	2	Flying low over paddock
01/08/2014	James Lane, Trenayr	2	
01/08/2014	Four Farms Lane, Alummy Creek	Flock	
08/08/2014	South Arm School Road, Woodford Island	25+	
10/08/2014	Opposite Coutts Crossing General Store	4	
29/08/2014	Opposite Cowans Pond, Waterview	c.12	Flying west
04/09/2014	Deep Creek Road, 900 m W of Possum Hole Lane	1	
04/09/2014	Casuarina Place, Smalls Forest	9	1 on powerline
11/09/2014	East of Wallaby Lane, Gulmarrad	2	Adult flew to hollow in tall Large-leaved Spotted Gum
13/09/2014	NE of Coutts Crossing (S of former poultry farm)	4	
08/10/2014	Intersection of Armidale Road and Kangaroo Creek Road, Coutts Crossing	2	In flight
11/10/2014	Duke Street, near Marandowie Crescent, Iluka	2	In tall Flooded Gums
15/10/2014	Clarence River Tourist Information Centre, South Grafton	2	Flew towards parka and viaduct
15/10/2014	Armidale Street, N of Musk Valley Creek, near Maxwell Avenue, South Grafton	2	Flying over road
15/10/2014	Brothersons Swamp, Coutts Crossing	2	1 flew to hollow in large Forest Red Gum at southern edge of swamp
23/10/2014	Byrons Lane, Tyndale, near Pacific Highway	2	Opposite harvested cane field
27/10/2014	Levenstrath Road, near McPhersons Crossing Road	1	Adult flew from nest hollow in tall dead tree (Warren Thompson)
01/11/2014	Pacific Highway, N of Farlows Road overbridge, Maclean	2	On roadside
02/11/2014	Opposite Coutts Crossing General Store	2	In trees, on ground and on power line
05/11/2014	W of Sunset Caravan Park, Ryan Street, South Grafton	4	In paddock with cattle
11/11/2014	Brothersons Swamp, Coutts Crossing	2	Flew from road and landed on fence near wetland
15/11/2014	Roberts Creek Road, E of Watts Lane, Woodford Island	5	Flying west over creek
17/11/2014	Marine Rescue Centre, Iluka	2	Bob and Penne Carr

Date	Location	No. of birds	Notes
17/11/2014	Goodwood Island, west of cabins	1	
18/11/2014	N of Rumble Road, Old Glen Innes Road	1	Flying E
19/11/2014	Armidale Road, N of Hyde Street, South Grafton	1	1 pecking at food on road near rail
22/11/2014	Dwyers Road, near School Road, Palmers Island	1	
26/11/2014	Warregah Island Road, Warregah Island	1	
Late/11/2014	Corner of Iluka Road and Short St, Woombah	2	
03/12/2014	Opposite Kentucky Stud, Glenugie	1	
03/12/2014	Marine Rescue Centre, Iluka	2	
07/12/2014	Garden supplies, River Street Maclean	1	
10/12/2014	S of dam near Poley Bridge, Orara River	1	On roadside
11/12/2014	Gill's House, Coldstream Road, Ulmarra	1	On powerline
11/12/2014	Lawrence Road, c.1km S of Round Mountain Road	2	
11/12/2014	Woodford dale Road, 1 km S of Munros Lane, Woodford Island	2	
11/12/2014	Wooli-Tucabia Road, Tucabia, near sawmill	1	Heard calling
13/12/2014	Yamba Road, Palmers Island, 200 m W of Palmers Island Public School	1	
15/12/2014	100 m S of Kythera Close, South Grafton	2	One roadkilled bird, second Myna walking towards roadkill
15/12/2014	200 m N of Gallaghers Road, Tyndale	1	On power pole
16/12/2014	Everlasting Swamp National Park, near Reedy Creek	2+	Flying
18/12/2014	Pacific Highway, Harwood, northern approach to Harwood Bridge	2	
06/01/2015	Armidale Road, N of Orara Way turnoff, South Grafton	1	Near Rabbit road kill
08/01/2015	Brooms Head Caravan Park	1	North end of park
09/01/2015	South Arm School Road, 2.7 km E of Woodford Dale Road, Woodford Island	2	
15/01/2015	Roberts Road near South Arm School Road	2	On fence wire near cattle at 12:17 hrs
15/01/2015	Rutland Street, Lawrence N of Pringles Way	5	
21/01/2015	Stokes Road, Shark Creek	1	In tree

Date	Location	No. of birds	Notes
22/01/2015	South Arm School Road, 800 m E of Woodford Dale Road, Woodford Island	1	
22/01/2015	200 m E of Bluff Point Ferry approach, Woodford Island	1	
13/02/2015	Queen Street, Grafton, near Essential Energy Depot	1	On road
13/02/2015	Reedy Creek, Everlasting Swamp National Park	1	Heard calling
13/02/2015	Lawrence Road, Southgate , N of Boormans Lane	2	Flying NNW
14/02/2015	Pacific Highway, N of Sullivans Drain, N of Ulmarra	2	separate
14/02/2015	825 Brooms Head Road, Taloumbi	1	Flew low across road
14/02/2015	Pacific Highway, N of Finlaysons Road	1	On power line, calling
16/02/2015	Maloneys Creek, Braunstone	1	Flew from roadside
19/02/2015	N end of Glenreagh Village	1	On roadside
22/03/2015	Byrons Lane, Tyndale	1	On cross arm of power pole
26/04/2015	Wants dairy, S of Ulmarra	3	At feed trough
18/06/2015	Carlton's Dairy, Ulmarra	11	08:35 hrs. One being chased in air by Australian Magpie
18/06/2015	Pacific Highway, 200 m N of Sullivan's Drain, N of Ulmarra	1	On power pole
18/06/2015	Pacific Highway, S of large drain, S of Cowper wetlands	1	On power line
25/06/2015	Watkins Lane, Ulmarra	80+	On power line and power pole
25/06/2015	Lake Road, Swan Creek	2	At water trough
25/06/2015	Four Mile Lane, near Lake Road, Swan Creek	35+	Flew to ground
02/07/2015	Dam N of Poley Bridge, Orara River	10	flying
02/07/2015	South Grafton airstrip	20+	
02/07/2015	Lake Road, Swan Creek	5	At water trough
02/07/2015	Fullers Road, S of Coldstream Road	27	On ground and in trees
03/12/2014	Pacific Highway, opposite Kentucky Stud, Glenugie	1	Flying
Date not provided	Clarence Valley Waste Facility, South Grafton	1+	Russell Jago