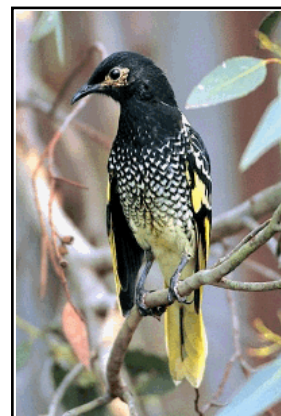


Species attributes

Scientific name:	<i>Anthochaera phrygia</i>
NSW status:	Critically endangered
Commonwealth status:	Critically endangered
Management stream:	Site-managed



Photographer: Chris Tzaros

Overall project status*



Populations at all sites are on target.



Populations at one or more sites were not monitored this year, but threat management is on target.
Populations at remaining sites are on target.



Populations at one or more sites were not monitored this year, but threat management is not on target.
Populations at remaining sites are on target.



Populations at one or more sites are not on target.

* For SoS priority management sites (may not include all locations where the species occurs in NSW)

Project summary

Priority management sites:	Bundarra - Barraba; Capertee Valley; Lower Hunter Valley; Mudgee/Wollar - To be approved; Taronga Zoo
Action implementation:	11 of 12 actions were implemented as planned for the financial year (includes species population monitoring actions + other project actions fully or partially implemented)
Total expenditure:	\$358,998 (\$239,858 cash; \$119,140 in-kind)
Project partners:	Birdlife Australia; Central Tablelands Local Land Services; Nature Conservation Trust; NSW Environmental Trust; Regent Honeyeater volunteers; Office of Environment and Heritage; Taronga Conservation Society Australia

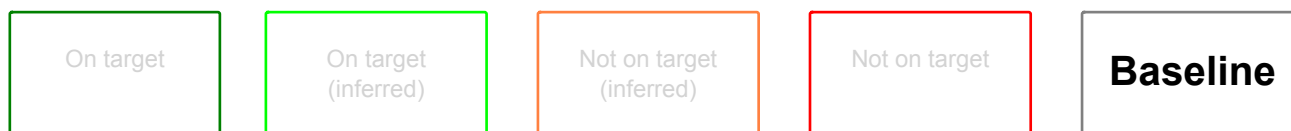
Management site 1: Capertee Valley

LGA: Lithgow; Mid-Western Regional

Project partners: Birdlife Australia; Central Tablelands Local Land Services; Nature Conservation Trust; NSW Environmental Trust; Regent Honeyeater volunteers; Office of Environment and Heritage

Estimated species population size: 150

Population status



Index	Monitoring result	Confidence in monitoring	Conducted by
Species abundance	100 individuals recorded within the Capertee Valley. 15 individuals recorded on survey sites.	Moderate	Birdlife Australia

Investment

Project participant	Cash	In-kind
Birdlife Australia	\$0	\$6,000
Central Tablelands Local Land Services	\$39,296	\$0
NSW Environmental Trust	\$16,562	\$0
Office of Environment and Heritage	\$65,285	\$0
Regent Honeyeater volunteers	\$0	\$88,140

Management actions

The project actions below (including research and survey actions) are those identified as being required in 2015-16 to secure the species in the wild.

Threat	Management action	Implemented as planned?
Competition from larger aggressive honeyeaters, particularly Noisy Miners, Noisy Friarbirds and Red Wattlebirds.	Implement shooting program at key locations. Annual control at different sites. Follow-up shooting after approximately 3-5 years at each site.	Yes
Historical loss, fragmentation and degradation of habitat from clearing for agricultural and residential development, particularly fertile Yellow Box-White Box-Blakely's Red Gum Woodlands.	Target 500ha of high quality habitat over 20 years for landholder covenants to be administered by Birdlife Australia and the Nature Conservation Trust. In perpetuity agreements at \$750/ha (on average).	Yes
Historical loss, fragmentation and degradation of habitat from clearing for agricultural and residential development, particularly fertile Yellow Box-White Box-Blakely's Red Gum Woodlands.	Restoration of key habitat areas, including planting of foraging and breeding tree species on and off properties with covenants.	Yes

Threat status

This table includes critical threats that were monitored at this site, this financial year.

Threat	Annual target	Threat status	Confidence in monitoring
Historical loss, fragmentation and degradation of habitat from clearing for agricultural and residential development, particularly fertile Yellow Box-White Box-Blakely's Red Gum Woodlands.	No unexplained land (vegetation) clearing.	On target	High

Site summary

Late 2015 saw a large influx of Regent Honeyeaters to the Capertee Valley, with approximately 100 found between August and December. This included a significant breeding event. Of these, nearly 30 birds were colourbanded, and one bird seen had been banded in the Hunter Valley in 2012. A high-quality 60 hectare covenant was secured near Glen Davis, and a trial control of Noisy Miner populations was undertaken across several key breeding sites. Monitoring of these outcomes continues.

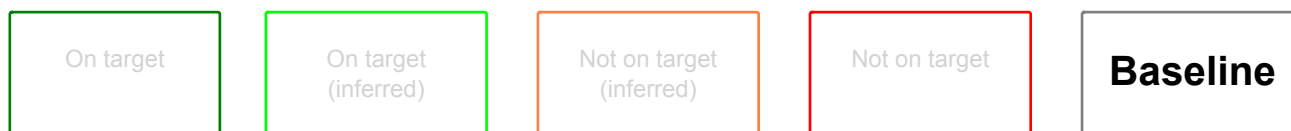
Management site 2: Lower Hunter Valley

LGA: Cessnock; Singleton

Project partners: Birdlife Australia; Nature Conservation Trust; NSW Environmental Trust; Office of Environment and Heritage

Estimated species population size: 1

Population status



Index	Monitoring result	Confidence in monitoring	Conducted by
Species abundance	One individual recorded in the Lower Hunter. One individual recorded on survey site during survey period.	Moderate	Birdlife Australia

Investment

Project participant	Cash	In-kind
NSW Environmental Trust	\$16,450	\$0
Office of Environment and Heritage	\$26,500	\$0

Management actions

The project actions below (including research and survey actions) are those identified as being required in 2015-16 to secure the species in the wild.

Threat	Management action	Implemented as planned?
Continuing loss of key habitat tree species and remnant woodlands from major developments (mining and agricultural), timber gathering and residential developments.	Target 250ha of small blocks of high quality habitat over 10 years to establish landholder covenants to be administered by Birdlife Australia and the Nature Conservation Trust at \$1000/ha (average) for landholders to manage habitat sensitively. One property already under covenant.	Yes

Site summary

The 2015-16 period was one of low flowering in the Lower Hunter Valley, and as a result there was only one Regent Honeyeater found in the area. This was found on one of the monitoring surveys in August. Subsequently no birds were caught and banded, although a bird banded in the Lower Hunter Valley in 2012 was resighted in the Capertee Valley in late 2015. A covenant of 35 hectares of high-quality habitat was secured near Cessnock, in a region known to regularly support Regent Honeyeaters.

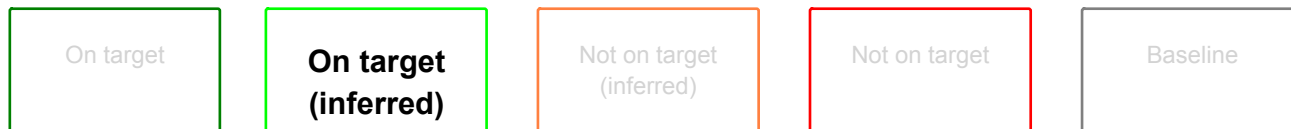
Management site 3: Taronga Zoo

LGA: Mosman

Project partners: Birdlife Australia; Office of Environment and Heritage; Taronga Conservation Society Australia

Estimated species population size: Unknown

Population status



Species population monitoring was not conducted at this site this financial year (not required annually). The species population is inferred to be on target based on threat management being on target.

Investment

Project participant	Cash	In-kind
Office of Environment and Heritage	\$50,000	\$0
Taronga Conservation Society Australia	\$0	\$25,000

Management actions

The project actions below (including research and survey actions) are those identified as being required in 2015-16 to secure the species in the wild.

Threat	Management action	Implemented as planned?
The small population size and restricted habitat availability make the species highly vulnerable to extinction via stochastic processes and loss of genetic diversity, and reduced ability to compete, increased predation and reduced fledging rates.	Release captive-bred individuals into the wild at strategic locations such as Chiltern, Victoria. Releases to occur approximately once every 2-3 years. Monitor released individuals via remote transmitters.	Yes

Site summary

The captive population is being maintained to Zoo and Aquarium Association standards and guidelines. A total of 94% of pairs established successfully, producing 35 chicks in the 2015/16 breeding season. Further investigations of song development and learning have been conducted by Macquarie University, along with research by Sydney University to identify feather mites and blood parasites. Breeding pairing has been established to maximise the output in advance of the 2017 captive release, with an aim of another 75+ birds to be released into the wild.

Management site 4: Bundarra - Barraba

LGA: Gunnedah; Gwydir; Tamworth Regional; Uralla

Project partners: Birdlife Australia; Nature Conservation Trust; NSW Environmental Trust; Office of Environment and Heritage

Estimated species population size: 4

Population status

On target	On target (inferred)	Not on target (inferred)	Not on target	Baseline
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Long term target	Annual target	Index	Monitoring result	Confidence in monitoring	Conducted by
Population of at least 50 individuals by 2035.	A minimum of 10 individuals to be recorded in at least one year during the monitoring period 2015/16 to 2019/20.	Species abundance	Four individuals recorded in the Bundarra - Barraba area. No individuals recorded on survey sites.	Moderate	Birdlife Australia

Investment

Project participant	Cash	In-kind
NSW Environmental Trust	\$18,025	\$0
Office of Environment and Heritage	\$7,740	\$0

Management actions

The project actions below (including research and survey actions) are those identified as being required in 2015-16 to secure the species in the wild.

Threat	Management action	Implemented as planned?
Historical loss, fragmentation and degradation of habitat from clearing for agricultural and residential development, particularly fertile Yellow Box-White Box-Blakely's Red Gum Woodlands.	Target 500ha of high quality habitat over 20 years for landholder covenants to be administered by Birdlife Australia and the Nature Conservation Trust. In perpetuity agreements @ \$750/ha (on average). 5-6 properties already under covenant.	Yes
Suppression of natural regeneration of overstorey tree species and shrub species from overgrazing. Riparian gallery forests have been particularly impacted by overgrazing.	Staff to continue liaison with relevant agencies to ensure that the species' requirements are considered in any future management planning for travelling stock reserves within the site.	Yes

Site summary

Despite moderate levels of flowering of ironbark in key sites, low numbers of Regent Honeyeaters were located in the Bundarra-Barraba region. This comprised a pair of birds early in spring, and a breeding pair along the Gwydir Rd travelling stock reserve feeding nestlings in November. The male of the initial pair was banded and subsequently resighted along the Gwydir River in early 2016. No covenants were secured but negotiations continue.

Management site 5: Mudgee/Wollar - To be approved

LGA:

Project partners: None.

Estimated species population size: Unknown

No actions were implemented at this site for this financial year.

Site summary

Not entered