

Tackling Indian Mynas

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Canberra Indian Myna Action Group Inc

Indian (Common) Myna

Acridotheres tristis

- Native to Indian sub-continent
 - Iran to Sri Lanka
 - member of Starling family
 - 12 cm tall
 - distinctive chocolate and black:
 yellow face skin, beak and legs:
 white wing patch
 - aggressive / territorial
 - but roost communally
 - opportunistic feeder
 - meat, food scraps, pet food, seed, berries, chicks, insects
 - long lived: 12 years or more
 - breeds Oct March



Not to be confused with the Noisy Miner

- native
- nectar feeder
- also highly aggressive and protective of food source
- becoming more common and established in Canberra urban fringe
- can cause some
 environmental problems
 (just like the Bell Miner)



nor Starlings



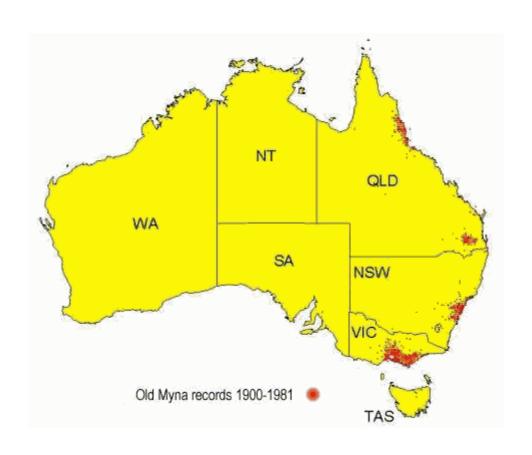
or Blackbird

The Myna Invasion

- Introduced Melbourne 1862
 - to control locusts in market gardens
- Taken north to Qld canefields (1883)
 - to control cane beetle
 - same as for cane toad
- Brought to Canberra in 1968
- Now across eastern seaboard



Myna invasion #2

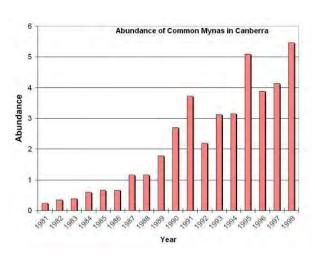


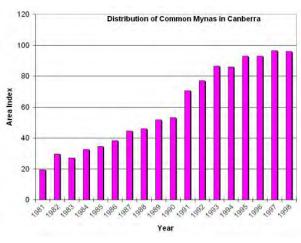
Indian Mynas in Canberra

Introduced in 1968

• Est. at 250 per km²

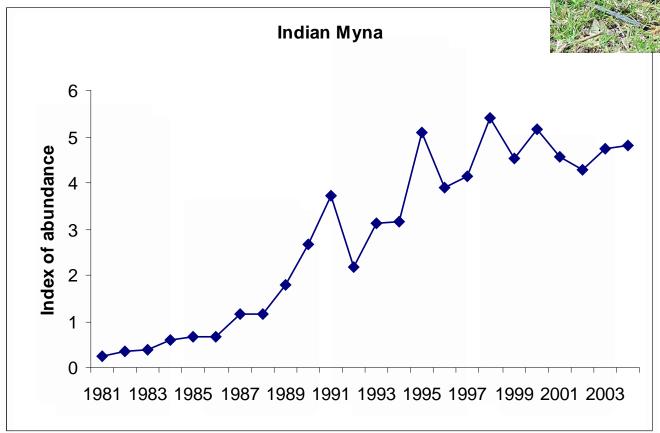
 Across all suburbs and urban nature reserves





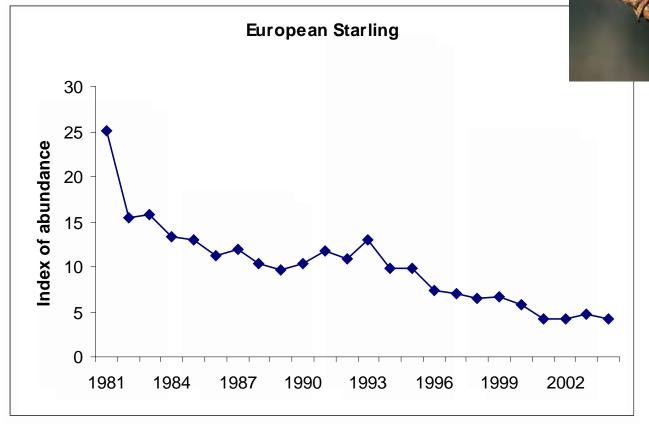
Myna Abundance in Canberra





Starling abundance – in decline





Testimonials

- Among 100 most invasive species worldwide
 - (IUCN 2000)
- Voted most hated pest in Aust
 - ABC Wild Watch Quest for Pests 2005
 - beat cane toad, feral cat and fox
- Most Extreme Threat Category
 - BRS / DEH
- "You can have native birds or Indian Mynas — but not both"
 - Ian Fraser, local naturalist &
 2006 Winner Aust Natural History Medallion



The Case Against #1

- Major threat to native wildlife
 - take over nesting hollows of native birds and arboreal mammals
 - feed on:
 - eggs, chicks & insects
 - drive small birds out of gardens
 - a particular threat to:
 - parrots esp. endangered Superb Parrot
 - endangered insects eg endangered Golden Sun Moth and endemic vulnerable flightless grasshopper
- Degrade woodland ecosystems
 - by reducing ecosystem services by other birds



Under threat







At Serious Risk



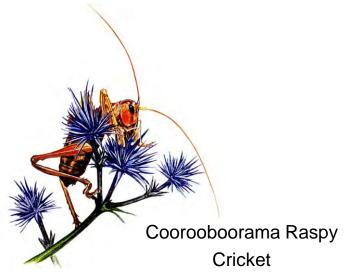
Golden Sun Moth Synemon plana



Perunga Flightless Grasshopper Perunga ochracea



Grassland Earless Dragon



Could also be affected

















Nesting targets







A strange place for a nest



Why we are concerned # 2

- Human health risk
 - bird mites: Ornithonyssus bursa & Dermanyssus gallinae
 - cause dermatitis, asthma, severe irritation and rashes
 - problem from nests in roofs
 - droppings: Psittacosis & Ornithosis, Salmonellosis, Arboviruses
 - cause pneumonia, gastro
 - concern at outdoor cafes, factories, food warehouses
 - potential vector for "bird flu"
- Fire risk
 - scrappy nests in roof cavities



Contents of myna nest





"We can make a difference"

The CIMAG Mantra

- Needs a concerted, concentrated, co-ordinated & sustained effort
 - doing nothing = decline in native wildlife
- Effort at household, commercial and govt level
 - backyard trapping has positive local impact
 - but needs additional effort to have landscape impact
 - reduce feeding opportunities
 - reduce nesting and roosting sites
 - trap at roosting sites and in public spaces
 - esp. nature reserves

CIMAG

(Canberra Indian Myna Action Group Inc.)

Patron: Dr Chris Tidemann

Objective:

- protect native wildlife from the threat posed by Indian Mynas
 - & reduce their nuisance in urban areas



Strategy:

- 3 core elements
 - Raise public awareness
 - Distribute public info on how to reduce feeding, roosting & breeding opportunities
 - Humane trapping program
- Community-action approach
 - a successful model
 - supporting robust scientific research

Tackling the problem — Actions #1

Reduce feeding opportunities

- keep pet food inside
- better waste control at schools, restaurants and shopping centres
- stop direct feeding
 - · eg at Aged Persons Hostels

Reduce nesting opportunities

- block up cavities in roofs
- maintain vigilance on nesting boxes

Reduce roosting sites

- remove unsuitable shrubs / trees
 - eg. dense exotic pencil pines, palm trees

Plant suitable gardens

reduce open space (lawns) and plant native shrubs



Tackling the problem — Actions #2

Backyard trapping

- positive local impact
 - return of native birds
- 12,400 mynas removed by CIMAG trappers at end Sept 07
- Protocol on Animal Welfare: RSPCA agreed
- Collaborative arrangement with RSPCA on disposal

Trapping in public spaces and at roosting sites

 Dr Tidemann / ANU research on roosting trap

Supporting research

- future PhD project
- euthanasing research
- monitoring



CIMAG Community-action #1

Approach based on public participation:

- building networks with impt organisations
 - RSPCA, ANU, COG, ACT Govt, local councils, Landcare / Catchment Management groups, gardening groups
- an aware and concerned public
 - program of public awareness raising
 - media, high profile "champions", public presentations, website, bulletins
 - tapping into public loathing of mynas
- sense of worth in activities / contribution
 - public believe actions will make a difference
 - need to see results



CIMAG Community-action # 2

Large-scale participation needs:

- easy, practical and low-cost activities
 - complicated and costly obligations a turn-off
- simple, effective, easy-to-operate traps
 - members own and manage own trap
 - disposal method needs to be simple, but quick, painless
 & stress-free
- regular feedback to members
- continuous recruitment
 - recognise many members will "drop off"
- low administration load on organisation

Traps



PeeGees
(MiniMyna)



MynaMagnet

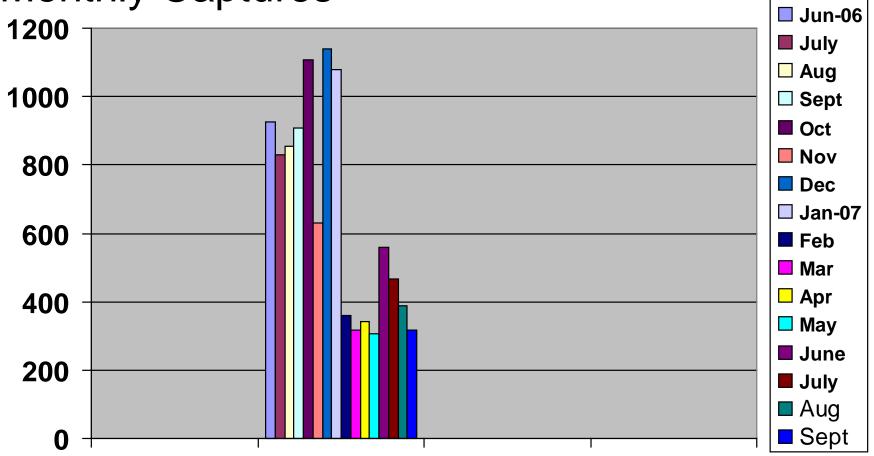


Myna-magic



CIMAG Trapping

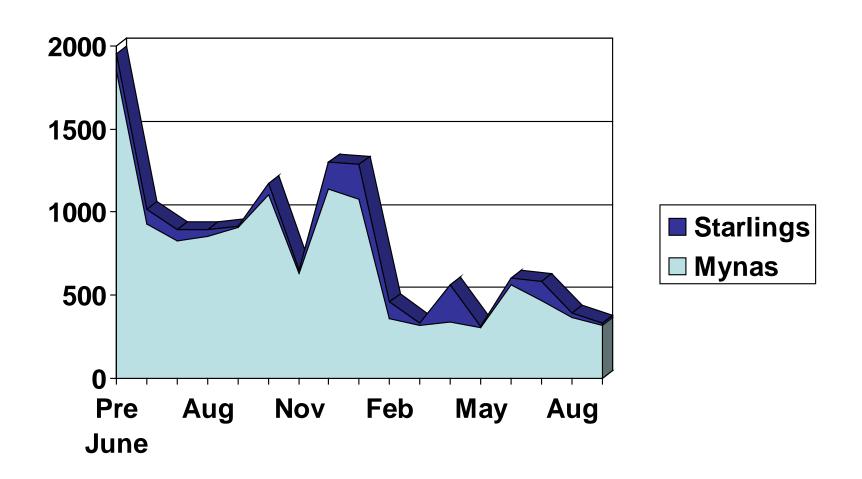




Total captured to end Sept 2007 = 12,400

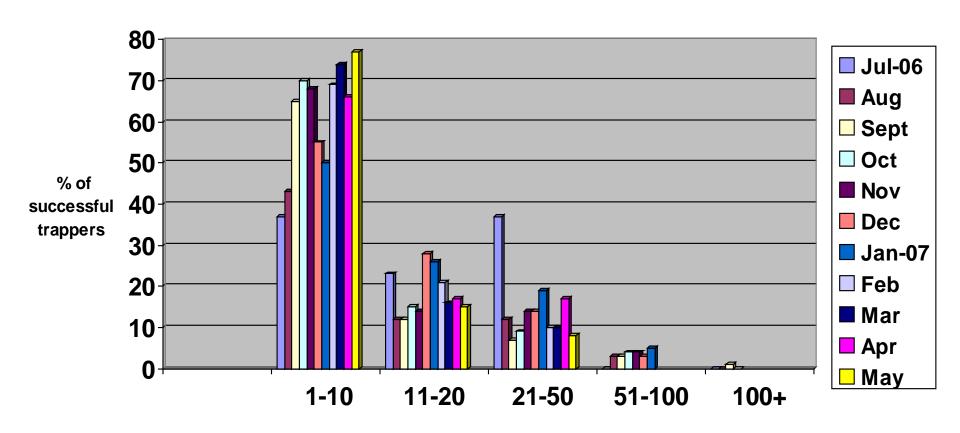
Additional mynas trapped by other Canberrans

Myna / Starling ratio



Indian Mynas removed

Trapper success



Number of mynas caught in month



The Story Elsewhere

- Commercial operations: Mynamagnet, Aust Pest Bird Management Co,
 - Indian Myna Reduction Program
- Cairns Myna Eradication Project
 - Dr Tidemann project
- Invasive Species Specialist Group (ISSG) IUCN/SSC, The University of Auckland
 - commencing projects on Pacific Islands
- Shires & Councils on north NSW / Qld coast
 - Tweed, Byron, Coffs, Bellingen, Gosford, Pt Stephens, Caloundra etc
- Landcare & environmental groups
 - Hastings , Taree, Newcastle, etc
- Some Sydney Councils

CJ Dennis

<u>The Singing Garden — the Indian Myna</u>

Gimme the town an' its clamour an' clutter;
I ain't very fond of the bush;
For my cobbers are coves of the gardens and gutter —
A tough metropolitan push.
I ain't never too keen on the countryfied life;
It's the hustle an' bustle for me an' me wife.

So I swagger an' strut an' I cuss an' I swagger;
I'm wise to the city's hard way.
A bit of a bloke an' a bit of a bragger;
I've always got plenty to say.
Learned thro' knockin' about since my people came out
From the land at the back of Bombay.

When out in the bush I am never a ranger;
There never ain't nothin' to see.
Besides, them bush birds got no time for a stranger;
So town an' the traffic for me.
I sleep in the gardens an' loaf in the street,
An' sling off all day at the fellers I meet.

An' I swagger an' scold an' strut an' I swagger,
An' pick up me fun where I can,
Or tell off me wife, who's a bit of a nagger,
Or scrap with the sparrers for scran.
A bonzer at bluffin', I give you my word,
For, between you an' me, I'm a pretty tough bird.

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Chris Tidemann, MynaMagnet

Central Coast Indian Myna Action Group Inc

MynaMagnet

Our Choice

This



or

this





