

## ACTION PLAN No. 19

In accordance with section 21 of the *Nature Conservation Act 1980*, the **Painted Honeyeater (*Grantiella picta*)** was declared a vulnerable species on 6 January 1998 (formerly Instrument No. 7 of 1998 and currently Instrument No. 192 of 1998). Section 23 of the Act requires the Conservator of Flora and Fauna to prepare an Action Plan in response to each declaration. This is the Action Plan for the:

### Painted Honeyeater *Grantiella picta*

#### Preamble

The *Nature Conservation Act 1980* establishes the ACT Flora and Fauna Committee with responsibilities for assessing the conservation status of the ACT's flora and fauna and the ecological significance of potentially threatening processes. Where the Committee believes that a species or ecological community is threatened with extinction or a process is an ecological threat, it is required to advise the responsible Minister and recommend that a declaration be made accordingly.

Flora and Fauna Committee assessments are made on nature conservation grounds only and are guided by specified criteria as set out in its publication "*Threatened Species and Communities in the ACT* July 1995".

In making its assessment of the Painted Honeyeater, the Committee concluded that it satisfied the criteria indicated in the adjacent table.

An Action Plan is required in response to each declaration. It must include proposals for the identification, protection and survival of a threatened species or ecological community, or, in the case of a threatening process, proposals to minimise its effect.

This Action Plan was prepared by the Conservator of Flora and Fauna in accordance with the requirements of the *Nature Conservation Act*, in consultation with the Flora and Fauna Committee and after the statutory period of public comment.

While the legal authority of this Action Plan is confined to the Australian Capital Territory, management considerations are addressed in a regional context.

#### Criteria Satisfied

- 1.1 The species is known or suspected to occur in the ACT region and is already recognised as endangered in an authoritative international or national listing.
- 1.2 The species is observed, estimated, inferred or suspected to be at risk of premature extinction in the ACT region in the near future, as demonstrated by:
  - 1.2.1 Current severe decline in population or distribution from evidence based on:
    - 1.2.1.1 Direct observation, including comparison of historical and current records.
    - 1.2.1.3 Severe decline in quality and quantity of habitat.
  - 1.2.6 Extremely small population.

#### Links with Other Action Plans

Measures proposed in this Action Plan complement those proposed in the Action Plan for Yellow Box/Red Gum Grassy Woodland (Action Plan No. 10) and in the Action Plans for other threatened birds in the ACT (Action Plan Nos. 15, 16, 17, 18, and 20). Action Plans are listed at the end of this document.

## Species Description and Ecology

### DESCRIPTION

The Painted Honeyeater *Grantiella picta* (Gould 1838) (Figure 1) is a bright and showy, small to medium sized honeyeater, about 16 cm in length. The species has black and white plumage, with bold yellow edging on the flight feathers (yellow wing bars), and a distinctive pink bill. The tail is black with slight yellow edging to feathers. Underparts are white, with black spots on the flanks. Adult males have a black crown, face and upperparts, with a small white spot on the sides of the neck. Females are smaller, browner with fewer spots on flanks. Immature birds resemble females (Schodde and Tidemann 1986; Longmore 1991; Pizzey and Knight 1997).



**Figure 1:** Male Painted Honeyeater (*Grantiella picta*).

Scale: Approximately three-fifths actual size.

### DISTRIBUTION AND ABUNDANCE

*G. picta* is sparsely distributed from southern Victoria and south-eastern South Australia to far northern Queensland and eastern Northern Territory. The greatest concentrations, and almost all breeding, occur on the inland slopes of the Great Dividing Range in Victoria, New South Wales and Queensland, roughly south of 26°S (Blakers *et al.* 1984). Emison *et al.* (1987) reported the presence of *G. picta* in forest and woodlands of the northern foothills of the Great Dividing Range, in the Upper Murray Valley, and occasionally in Black Box *Eucalyptus largiflorens* woodlands along the Murray River. Cooper and McAllan (1995) stated that *G. picta* has a scattered distribution over most of the central sector of NSW. In winter, much of the southern

population migrates northwards, mostly north of about 26°S (Blakers *et al.* 1984).

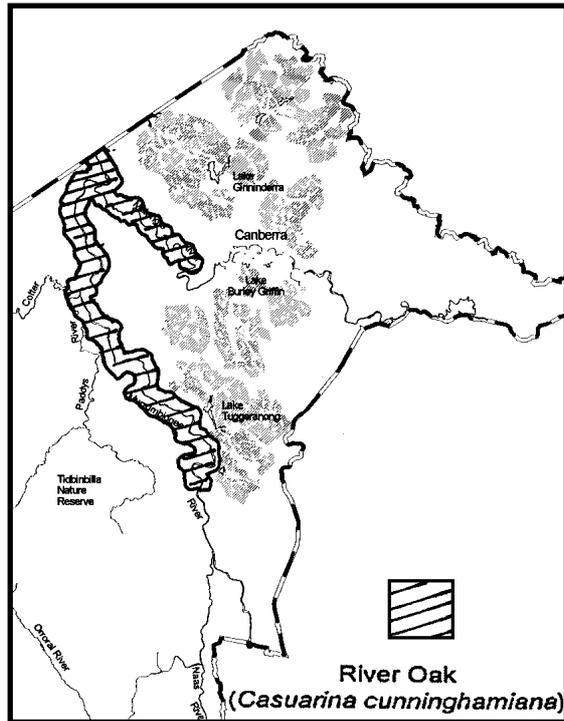
The scattered and sparse distribution of the species over its range in NSW is illustrated by the published observations of the species in Annual Bird Reports of the NSW Field Ornithologists Club since 1980. In the spring and summer months *G. picta* is recorded in small numbers within its known range but nowhere regularly (Lindsey 1981; 1984; 1985; 1986; Cooper 1989; 1990; 1991; Morris and Burton 1992; 1994; 1995). Lindsey (1981) noted that the then recent records were all close to the south-eastern limits of the normal distribution of the species.

Cooper (1989) described *G. picta* as present in low numbers in NSW. Morris and Burton (1995) noted that there were fewer records of *G. picta* than normal in 1993. Bounds (1994) reported small numbers of *G. picta* at Jindalee State Forest, some 200 km north-west of Canberra.

In the ACT region, *G. picta* appears to be a strict migrant (Wilson 1984), with small numbers recorded up until the end of the 1960s returning to the region in November each year, some breeding immediately and departing by February. Wilson (1984) also noted that *G. picta* breeds in the River Oak *Casuarina cunninghamiana* community along the Murrumbidgee River, particularly in large trees near Uriarra Crossing (Figure 2).

There are only a few published records of *G. picta* in the ACT region. Eight birds were seen along the Murrumbidgee River in 1948, increasing to twenty birds in 1950 (Lamm and Calaby 1950). The species was also recorded in the city area at this time (Lamm and Calaby 1950). A pair of birds was observed in box woodlands on the eastern slopes of Mt Ainslie in 1962-63 (Wilson 1984). Since 1971, there have been only three published records of single birds and one record of a pair. A pair was observed at Casuarina Sands (Dow 1988); one bird on the Queanbeyan-Captains Flat Road (Clark and Lenz 1978); one bird on Macs Reef Road (Clark and Lenz 1978); and one at Tharwa (Anon. 1991).

Canberra Ornithologists Group (COG) listed *G. picta* as a 'rare summer breeding migrant' (Anon. 1976). The status of the species was subsequently downgraded to 'vagrant' (COG 1985). Intensive surveys in the 1980s did not record the species (Taylor 1987; Taylor and COG 1992). The species is not listed at all in COG's fourth edition of the field list of the birds of the Canberra region (COG 1993).



**Figure 2:** Distribution of riverine habitat (River Oak woodland) used by *G. picta* in the ACT.

## HABITAT

*G. picta* frequents eucalypt forests and woodlands, particularly those that are infested heavily with mistletoes. It may be found in acacia woodlands, and paperbarks and casuarinas along watercourses (Blakers *et al.* 1984; Schodde and Tidemann 1986; Pizzey and Knight 1997). It is also seen in treed farmland and gardens (Pizzey and Knight 1997). Box-ironbark forests with Box Mistletoe *Amyema miquelii*, on the foothills of the Great Dividing Range, where *G. picta* is most often observed, are considered to be marginal habitats (L. Conole pers. comm.).

It is believed that the critical, core breeding habitat for *G. picta* in the Murray-Darling Basin is probably the Boree *Acacia pendula* and Willow Wattle *A. salicina* scrub, with abundant Grey Mistletoe *Amyema quandong* on the Hay Plains and similar country through to the Brigalow *Acacia harpophylla* in southern Queensland (L. Conole pers. comm.).

In Victoria, the species is usually observed around Drooping Mistletoe *Amyema pendulum* or Box Mistletoe *A. miquelii*, hosted by Mugga Ironbark *Eucalyptus sideroxylon*, Yellow Gum *E. leucoxylon*, Red Stringybark *E. macrorhyncha*, and several box eucalypts. In NSW and southern Queensland, the species favours *Amyema* species growing in acacia, casuarina and box woodlands (Garnett 1993; Longmore 1991).

In the ACT, the species has historically been associated with River Oak along river systems, especially the Murrumbidgee River, where River Oak is host to the mistletoe *Amyema cambagei*.

## BEHAVIOUR AND BIOLOGY

*G. picta* is arboreal, foraging on mistletoes, particularly *Amyema* spp., mainly in upper canopies of trees. It feeds almost exclusively on mistletoe *Amyema* spp. berries (Blakers *et al.* 1984; Schodde and Tidemann 1986), but will also eat nectar from mistletoe flowers, as well as insects (Chisholm 1936; Frith 1969; Blakers *et al.* 1984; Longmore 1991). It is a disseminator of mistletoe seed (Reid 1986), although Liddy (1983) considered this not to be important due to its rarity.

*G. picta* may breed in the ACT region, particularly between November and February. The nest is a flimsy cup of plant material and spiders' webs in foliage, 3-20 m from the ground. Both male and female build the nest, and both incubate the eggs, changing over within hourly intervals (Whitmore and Eller 1983; Schodde and Tidemann 1986). Both parents feed the young, mostly on insects and mistletoe berries (Schodde and Tidemann 1986). The male bird defends the territory in a spectacular manner, flying high over the canopy and calling constantly (Eddy 1961).

Outside the breeding season, the species is usually seen in pairs, but sometimes in small flocks (Blakers *et al.* 1984). The ecology of the species in the non-breeding season is virtually unknown, but movement seems to be influenced by rainfall and fruiting of mistletoes (Pizzey and Knight 1997). The northward shift in the population begins after April and birds return by December to breed (Garnett 1992).

## Conservation Status

The species is recognised as a threatened species in the following sources:

### International

Vulnerable. - IUCN Red List of Threatened Animals (IUCN 1994).

### National

Rare. - *Endangered Species Protection Act 1992* (Commonwealth)

Vulnerable. - Garnett 1992; 1993.

### Australian Capital Territory

Vulnerable. - Section 21 of the *Nature Conservation Act 1980*, Instrument No. 192 of 1998 (formerly Instrument No. 89 of 1997).

## New South Wales

Vulnerable. - *Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995*, Schedule 2.

## Victoria

Rare. - *Threatened Fauna Act 1995*.

## Queensland

Rare. - *Nature Conservation (Wildlife) Regulation Act 1994*.

## Threats

For *G. picta*, a mobile species that uses resources in different and widely distributed locations, the major causes of its decline are thought to be reduction in total area of habitat, selective loss of important habitats and isolation of fragmented remnant habitats (Bennett 1993). In central NSW, widespread clearing of habitat such as Boree is said to have reduced the numbers of the species (Cooper and McAllan 1995).

Since European settlement in the ACT region similar major environmental changes have seriously disadvantaged *G. picta*. These are:

- **clearing of open forest and woodland**, particularly box woodlands; and
- **urban development** - rapid spread of urban areas puts increasing pressure on remnant woodland patches; leading to
- **fragmentation, separation and degradation** of viable habitat areas.

There are many processes still continuing throughout box woodland habitat which are contributing to the decline of several woodland bird species, including:

- **clearing of both living and dead trees** (for agricultural expansion, urban development and firewood collection);
- **grazing by livestock**;
- **use of chemicals** such as fertilisers and pesticides;
- **inappropriate fire regimes**; and
- **other causes of rural tree dieback** (see Action Plan No 10 for discussion).

In the ACT, where the main habitat for *G. picta* is River Oak woodland along the major water courses, habitat loss has not been significant, although the River Oak has been used as a source of timber for shingles, firewood and charcoal. River Oak woodland has also been used for stock grazing including foliage cut for stock fodder, and some grazing leases still exist in the Murrumbidgee and Molonglo River Corridors.

## Major Conservation Objectives

The main objective of this Action Plan is to support national and regional efforts to maintain in the long term, viable, wild populations of *G. picta* as components of the indigenous biological resources of Australia.

Achievement of the conservation objective will be assisted by:

- encouraging research, monitoring and experimental management programs aimed at identifying causes of population decline and preventing them; and
- increasing community awareness of the need to protect the species and its habitat.

## Conservation Issues and Intended Management Actions

### OVERVIEW

*G. picta* is sparsely scattered over a wide range, mostly on privately owned lands, but including remnant woodland and roadside reserves which have varying levels of protection. The habitat of *G. picta* is highly fragmented and the small population is thinly distributed. Garnett (1993) summarises research that indicates that because of its general scarcity, specialised diet and nomadic habits, the species cannot be effectively protected in established reserves.

The key to conservation of *G. picta* in the ACT region lies with the conservation of its principal habitat, the River Oak woodlands and associated mistletoes *Amyema* spp., giving particular emphasis to those areas where the species is known to occur.

Historical records show that *G. picta* has relied on River Oak woodland in the ACT region. Much River Oak woodland habitat in the ACT is currently protected in nature reserves located in the Murrumbidgee River and Lower Molonglo corridors. Other areas of River Oak woodland on leasehold land should be subject to Property Management Agreements (PMAs). Research nationally, to clarify the biology and ecology of *G. picta*, particularly those aspects of relevance to the ACT, is also important.

### MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES

Protection of woodland areas that are known habitats for *G. picta* is essential and will be achieved through the following management strategies:

- **Identification of habitat.** Records from the database of COG, and other sources need to be examined to confirm what locations have been used. The locations identified from previous surveys should be resurveyed between November and February to determine presence of *G. picta*.
- **Protection of areas of identified habitat.** Patches of River Oak woodland and other woodland types known to be used by *G. picta* should be protected where feasible from disturbance or development. Areas identified as habitat for *G. picta* should receive highest priority for conservation management including negotiation of PMAs with leaseholders.
- **Enhancement of significant woodlands.** Stands of significant River Oak woodland that are identified as having the highest conservation value for *G. picta* should be managed to conserve habitat values where possible. Protection of woodlands surrounding or connecting known habitat areas should be encouraged and the potential to revegetate parts of the Murrumbidgee River Corridor with River Oak woodland will be assessed.

⇒ Environment ACT will seek to implement these conservation management strategies where it has the responsibility to do so. It will also encourage other agencies, individuals and community groups to do likewise.

## MONITORING

There are few records of *G. picta* in the ACT region, particularly in the last 25 years. The species may be difficult to observe, particularly through its habit of feeding on mistletoe high in the foliage of host trees. The possibility of conducting surveys in River Oak woodlands during the known breeding season of *G. picta* should be investigated.

⇒ Environment ACT will liaise with COG to investigate ways in which a standardised monitoring program using volunteers may be established.

## RESEARCH

Research into the biology of *G. picta* is a prerequisite for more informed conservation management of the species. National priority topics include:

- critical habitats for the species during breeding and non-breeding seasons;
- breeding success, particularly over many years, and survival and recruitment rates;

- distribution and movements, including migration patterns;
- interactions with the Mistletoebird and other species of honeyeater;
- distribution and ecology of mistletoes; and
- more precise identification of threats.

⇒ Environment ACT will encourage and, where feasible, support research into the ecology and conservation of *G. picta* in the ACT region. Results of this research will be applied as appropriate.

## Protection

This Action Plan is the main instrument by which continued survival of *G. picta* and its River Oak woodland habitat can be ensured in the ACT.

## MEASURES FOR PROTECTION

There are four principal measures for protecting the habitat of *G. picta* in the ACT:

1. **Reservation.** Recognised as providing the primary mechanism for ensuring sites of high conservation value are not converted to a land use incompatible with their natural values.
2. **Memorandum of Understanding (MOU).** Memoranda of Understanding between the ACT Government and landholders, particularly the Commonwealth Government, provide another means by which sites with high conservation value will be managed so as to maintain their conservation value, while enabling compatible land uses to occur.
3. **Property Management Agreement (PMA) for leased rural land.** PMAs are being progressively introduced as rural leases are renewed. They establish an agreed framework for sustainable management of the land. Management standards may be agreed in recognition of particular conservation issues. The PMA process is currently under review to improve flexibility and accountability so that advances in knowledge and changes in management requirements can be more satisfactorily accommodated.

Rural land in the ACT may contain areas of remnant woodland habitat that is used by *G. picta*. Conservation management of *G. picta* habitat, predominantly River Oak woodland, on rural leases close to the Murrumbidgee River, will be promoted in terms of the requirements of the *Nature Conservation Act 1980* and this Action Plan. PMAs are the most suitable mechanism for addressing the conservation requirements of threatened species whose habitat occurs in

leased rural land. PMAs for leases which contain woodland identified as habitat for threatened species will be required to provide for its conservation, sustainable management and improvement where appropriate.

4. **Off-reserve conservation on Public Land within the urban fabric.** The PMA process applies only to rural leasehold land. A similar mechanism does not exist for Public Land that is not formally reserved or which is occupied by Government Agencies. Where appropriate, the Conservator of Flora and Fauna may give directions under Section 47 of the *Nature Conservation Act 1980* for the protection of flora and timber on the land in question. If appropriate, MOUs will be developed with the responsible agency to specify aspects of land management that are beneficial or detrimental to the conservation of *G. picta* habitat on the land, and provide guidelines.

These protection measures will be applied as appropriate to areas in the ACT identified as *G. picta* habitat. Existing reserves declared under the *Land (Planning and Environment) Act 1991* where *G. picta* habitat exists are:

**Nature Reserves in the Murrumbidgee River Corridor:** the Woodstock, Swamp Creek, Stoney Creek, and Bullen Range Nature Reserves.

**Special Purpose Reserves in the Murrumbidgee River Corridor:** the Uriarra, Swamp Creek, Casuarina Sands, Cotter, Kambah Pool, Pine Island and Point Hut Special Purpose Reserves.

A stretch of the lower Molonglo River is to become a Nature Reserve if a proposed variation to the Territory Plan currently before the ACT Legislative Assembly is agreed to.

## Socio-economic Issues

The main social benefit of conserving the Painted Honeyeater, *G. picta*, is that it addresses community concerns that further loss or extinction of significant ecological communities, together with their component native species, be prevented.

Bird watching is a major national recreational pursuit. Thus conservation of bird communities enhances the lifestyle of ACT residents and provides eco-tourism opportunities (in keeping with promoting Canberra as the bush capital).

The key areas of habitat in the ACT for this species are already included in existing or proposed reserves in the Murrumbidgee and

Molonglo river Corridors. No new reserves are proposed.

## Rural Leasing Aspects

Some of the woodland areas that are potential habitat for *G. picta* are within rural leases. The Rural Policy Taskforce has recently reviewed all aspects of rural leases including the recommendation of appropriate lease terms. Two recommendations of the Taskforce which have been accepted by the Government and will affect this Action Plan are that:

- the lease term for some parts of the ACT will be to the year 2020 with significant areas of rural land being available for 99 year leases; and
- there be no withdrawal clauses over any part of a rural lease unless it has been clearly defined for an imminent public work, such as a road, stormwater or other infrastructure, or where a habitat has been identified as needing special conservation status.

This will mean that the Territory would have to withdraw any area of land having conservation significance at the time of an application for a new lease, or acquire it subsequently under the provisions of the *Land Acquisition Act 1994*.

It is expected that it will be later in 1999 before rural lessees are able to take up a new lease under the proposed new arrangements. In the meantime, Environment ACT will need to identify areas requiring special conservation measures before applications for extended lease terms are received. In the event that large areas of a lease are to be withdrawn for conservation purposes, consideration will be given to the viability of the remainder of the lease.

## Legislative Provisions

The following legislation is relevant to conservation of flora and fauna in the ACT region:

### AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY

#### *Nature Conservation Act 1980*

The Nature Conservation Act provides a mechanism to encourage the protection of native plants and animals (including fish and invertebrates), the identification of threatened species and communities, and management of Public Land reserved for nature conservation purposes. Specified activities are managed via a licensing system.

Native animals and plants may be declared in recognition of a particular conservation concern and increased controls and penalties apply. Species declared as endangered must be declared as having special protection status, the highest level of statutory protection required,

#### Other Relevant Provisions

The Nature Conservation Act provides authority for the Conservator to manage Public Land reserved for conservation of the natural environment. Activities that are inconsistent with management objectives for nature conservation are controlled. Special measures for conservation of a species or community of concern can be introduced in a reserved area, including restriction of access to important habitat.

Section 47 of the Act allows the Conservator to give the occupier of land directions for protection or conservation of native plants and animals. This provision is relevant to the management of threats to the conservation requirements of a species or community of concern that occurs on leased land.

Part VIA of the Act provides for the Conservator to enter into a Management Agreement with an agency where the agency's activities have potential to conflict with nature conservation objectives. This provision is relevant to management of conservation threats on unleased land.

#### ***Land (Planning and Environment) Act 1991***

The Land (Planning and Environment) Act is the primary authority for land planning and administration. It establishes the Territory Plan, which identifies nature reserves, national parks and wilderness areas within the public land estate.

The Land (Planning and Environment) Act establishes the Heritage Places Register. Places of natural heritage significance are to be identified and conservation requirements specified.

Environmental Assessments and Inquiries may be initiated in relation to land use and development proposals.

#### **NEW SOUTH WALES**

#### ***Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995***

The Act came into effect on 1 January 1996 and requires the preparation of recovery plans for endangered species (other than those presumed extinct), endangered populations, endangered ecological communities and vulnerable species. Threat abatement plans are required to manage key threatening processes with a view to their abatement, amelioration or elimination. A Species Impact Statement is required when a development

application is made on land which contains areas declared to be critical habitat under Part 3 of the Act or which is likely to significantly effect threatened species, populations or ecological communities or their habitats.

The preparation of a Recovery Plan for *G. picta* is mandatory as the species has been listed as vulnerable.

### **Consultation and Community Participation**

It is appropriate that the conservation of *G. picta* and its associated River Oak woodland habitat is promoted through suitable information signs, community liaison and public education. The objective of this promotion is to foster the protection of the species.

⇒ Environment ACT will actively participate in consultations with lessees and COG concerning management and use of areas of high conservation value.

### **Implementation, Evaluation and Review**

#### **RESPONSIBILITY FOR IMPLEMENTATION**

Environment ACT (Wildlife Research and Monitoring) will have responsibility for coordinating implementation of this Action Plan subject to government priorities and resources.

#### **EVALUATION**

The Action Plan will be reviewed after three years. The review will comprise an assessment of progress using the following performance indicators:

- completion of commitments that can reasonably be expected to be finalised within the review timeframe (e.g. introduction of a statutory protection measure for a species, development of a management plan);
- completion of a stage in a process with a time line that exceeds the review period (e.g. design or commencement of a research program);
- commencement of a particular commitment that is of a continuing nature (e.g. design or commencement of a monitoring program for population abundance); and
- expert assessment of achievement of conservation objectives of the Action Plan.

The review will be reported to the ACT Flora and Fauna Committee. This will provide Environment ACT and the Flora and Fauna Committee an opportunity to assess progress, take account of developments in nature conservation knowledge, policy and administration and review directions and priorities for future conservation action.

The following conservation actions will be given priority attention:

- ⇒ implementation of management prescriptions to enhance the conservation status of the species' principal habitat, the River Oak woodlands and associated mistletoes *Amyema* spp.;
- ⇒ investigation of possibility of conducting surveys during the known breeding season; and
- ⇒ undertaking research to clarify the biology and ecology of the species.

## Acknowledgments

Material for this Action Plan was prepared by Anthony Overs.

Lawrie Conole, an independent researcher from Victoria, is currently reviewing the biology, ecology and conservation of *G. picta*.

The illustration of the species (Figure 1) was prepared for Environment ACT by Fiona Sivyier.

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- No. 11: Two-spined Blackfish (*Gadopsis bispinosus*) - a vulnerable species.
- No. 12: Trout Cod (*Maccullochella macquariensis*) - an endangered species.
- No. 13: Macquarie Perch (*Macquaria australasica*) - an endangered species.
- No. 14: Murray River Crayfish (*Euastacus armatus*) - a vulnerable species.
- No. 15: Hooded Robin (*Melanodryas cucullata*) - a vulnerable species.
- No. 16: Swift Parrot (*Lathamus discolor*) - a vulnerable species.
- No. 17: Superb Parrot (*Polytelis swainsonii*) - a vulnerable species.
- No. 18: Brown Treecreeper (*Climacteris picumnus*) - a vulnerable species.
- No. 19: Painted Honeyeater (*Grantiella picta*) - a vulnerable species.
- No. 20: Regent Honeyeater (*Xanthomyza phrygia*) - an endangered species.
- No. 21: Perunga Grasshopper (*Perunga ochracea*) - a vulnerable species.
- No. 22: Brush-tailed Rock-wallaby (*Petrogale penicillata*) - an endangered species.
- No. 23: Smoky Mouse (*Pseudomys fumeus*) - an endangered species.
- No. 24: Tuggeranong Lignum (*Muehlenbeckia tuggeranong*) - an endangered species.

### List of Action Plans - October 1999

In accordance with Section 23 of the *Nature Conservation Act 1980*, the following Action Plans have been prepared by the Conservator of Flora and Fauna:

- No. 1: Natural Temperate Grassland - an endangered ecological community.
- No. 2: Striped Legless Lizard (*Delma impar*) - a vulnerable species.
- No. 3: Eastern Lined Earless Dragon (*Tympanocryptis lineata pinguicolla*) - an endangered species.
- No. 4: A leek orchid (*Prasophyllum petilum*) - an endangered species.
- No. 5: A subalpine herb (*Gentiana baeuerlenii*) - an endangered species.
- No. 6: Northern Corroboree Frog (*Pseudophryne pengilleyi*) - a vulnerable species.
- No. 7: Golden Sun Moth (*Synemon plana*) - an endangered species.
- No. 8: Button Wrinklewort (*Rutidosia leptorrhynchoides*) - an endangered species.
- No. 9: Small Purple Pea (*Swainsona recta*) - an endangered species.
- No. 10: Yellow Box/Red Gum Grassy Woodland - an endangered ecological community.

### FURTHER INFORMATION

Further information on this Action Plan or other threatened species and ecological communities can be obtained from:

Environment ACT  
(Wildlife Research and Monitoring)  
Phone: (02) 6207 2126  
Fax: (02) 6207 2122

Environment ACT Homepage:  
<http://www.act.gov.au/environ>

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ACT Government, 1999. *Painted Honeyeater* (*Grantiella picta*): *A vulnerable species*. Action Plan No. 19. Environment ACT, Canberra.