

## **Progress Report SP 2017-036**

# **Conservation of the night parrot**

**Animal Science**

### **Project Core Team**

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### **Project status as of July 23, 2020, 9:36 a.m.**

Approved and active

### **Document endorsements and approvals as of July 23, 2020, 9:36 a.m.**

<b>Project Team</b>	granted
<b>Program Leader</b>	granted
<b>Directorate</b>	granted

# Conservation of the night parrot

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## Context

The critically endangered night parrot has been confirmed breeding in only two locations - one in Queensland and one in Western Australia. The night parrot has not been adequately surveyed across much of its potential habitat, and a lack of knowledge of foraging and roosting habits has hampered progress in understanding the ecology of the species. This constrains possible recovery actions and management relating to resource development proposals. Identifying the conservation requirements of the night parrot is essential for informed management of this poorly known species.

## Aims

- Assess the spatial extent of the population in Matuwa/Lorna Glen and surrounding areas, and subsequently the entire Lake Carnegie catchment.
- Determine where the birds are foraging by identifying vegetation types they are using and the spatial relationship between roosting and foraging habitat.
- Determine differences in the vegetation at occupied versus non-occupied roost sites and foraging sites to inform predictive models.
- Engage with Traditional Owners to encourage survey for night parrots and sensitive management for the species.

## Progress

- There were no opportunities for intensive field work this year.
- Audio recording units have been deployed in known or suspected night parrot habitat at several locations, including in the Carnegie catchment, to detect calls.
- Analysis of audio files has commenced, but is constrained by a lack of robust software recognisers, which have proven difficult to construct for this species.

## Management implications

- Documentation of known night parrot calls will improve survey and monitoring for the species and facilitate a better understanding of their distribution and conservation status.
- Information on distribution will guide conservation management and assessments of the impacts of resource developments on the species.

## Future directions

- Deploy autonomous recording units to better understand the area of occupancy and extent of occurrence of night parrots in the Lake Carnegie catchment.
- Work towards development of robust software recognisers for call analysis.