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Further information

The CAP can be viewed here: https://www.birdsofkingisland.com/files/ugd/f1e646_3f4f9e79f7dc4faf8131d6f2b49ec459.pdf

Development and implementation of the CAP is coordinated by the King Island Birds CAP Steering Committee and facilitated by BirdLife Australia, with support from the Australian Bird Environment Foundation. The King Island Birds CAP Steering Committee is comprised of species experts and representatives from government entities, NGO and NRM groups, research institutions and the King Island community.

Donate to save threatened King Island birds

BirdLife Australia <https://birdlife.org.au/donate>

Contact King Island Landcare kingisland@landcaretas.org.au

For more information about the threatened birds of KI
<https://www.birdsofkingisland.com/threatened-ki-birds>

Photos: front cover, King Island Brown Thornbill; King Island coastal landscape.

Back cover: King Island Melaleuca spp.

Inside fold page clockwise from top left: King Island - gully landscape; Tree ferns; King Island remnant patches on farmland; King Island Wings on King surveyors; King Island native grassland; King Island landscape; Canopy of Melaleuca; King Island tree planting.

Photos courtesy of: Barry Baker, Lizzie Cambra, Payne Family, Sarah Pearson, Andrew Silcocks, Dejan Stojanovich, Catherine Young.

Recovering King Island's unique birds through managed change



The Threatened King Island Birds Conservation Action Plan (CAP) is a roadmap for the recovery of KI's threatened birds and the habitat on which they depend.

King Island, naturally unique

King Island (KI), situated on the western side of Bass Strait, has been isolated for over 10,000 years and consequently has a high degree of species found nowhere else in the world, including nine bird species. Some of these species are at risk of extinction, mainly due to fire and land clearance. However, it is not too late, the future of these birds can be secured and KI's industry and way of life conserved and enhanced.

Threatened KI birds



Benefits of recovering species

King Island's unique natural environment is foundational to the Island's main industries of agriculture, fishing and tourism and is a key source of recreation and well-being for residents.

- **Industry benefits:** Protecting and enhancing native vegetation improves farm productivity and profitability (via improved: water quality, shelter for stock, pasture production, soil health, wind speed, and erosion) and responds to market demand for clean, safe, healthy, and environmentally responsible food.
- **Tourism benefits:** KI's unique native vegetation enhances ecotourism opportunities.
- **Community benefits:** Native vegetation provides health and wellbeing benefits to residents and visitors via connection with nature and each other.

State of King Island's natural environment

Birds rely on a clean, safe, and healthy environment as much as people do; they need native vegetation for food, shelter, and somewhere to breed. In return, birds play an important role e.g., by controlling pests, pollinating plants, and dispersing seed.

Birds also tell us important information about the state of the natural environment. Because birds are sensitive to change, changes in their numbers and species indicate changes in the environment.

With three KI bird species scientifically identified as critically endangered, and two others as endangered, it is apparent that KI's natural environment is losing its integrity, i.e., its ability to function properly. Given the natural environment is essential to the wellbeing of KI's community and birds, the restoration of KI's natural environment is a key priority.

Threatened KI Birds Conservation Action Plan

The CAP is a direct and coordinated response to the very high risk that, without urgent action, the King Island Brown Thornbill and King Island Scrubtit will become extinct, and the King Island Black Currawong, King Island Green Rosella, and King Island Yellow Wattlebird will face an increasing risk of extinction.

The vision of the CAP is to protect, improve and conserve threatened King Island bird species and appropriate habitat to increase the species' resilience and decrease their extinction risk. You can help KI's threatened birds by – protecting vegetation, maintaining diverse and layered vegetation, connecting patches of vegetation, taking part in regular bird surveys, joining a local nature group, learning more about the birds and their needs, and sharing your love for these unique birds. King Island community and landholders play an important role in implementing these priority actions (see Figure 1).

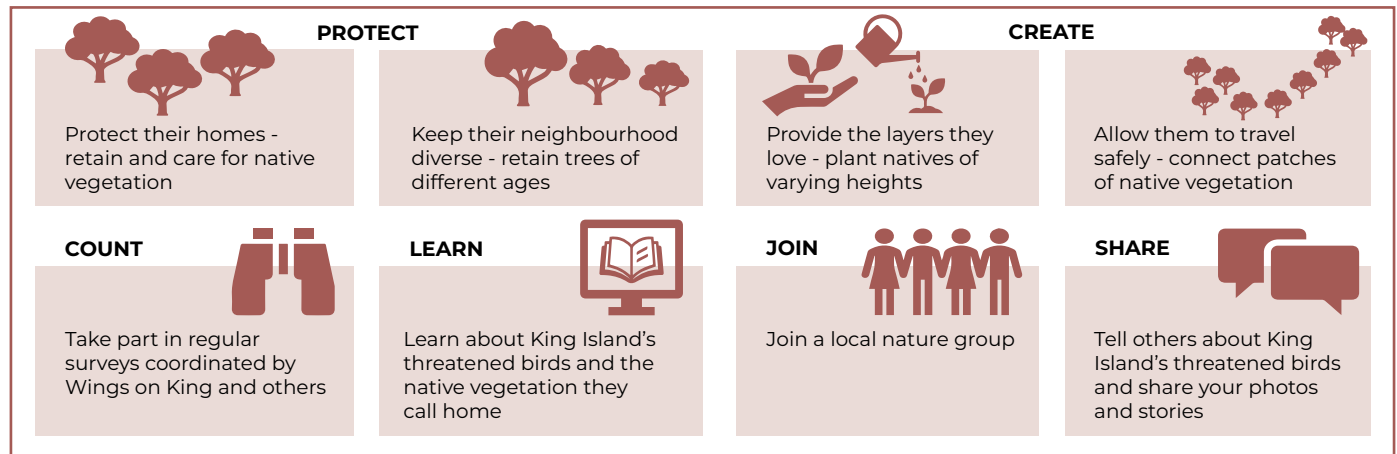


Figure 1: Actions that support the CAP

The CAP Steering Committee develops and implements the CAP within an adaptive management framework and provides advice and

recommendations to partners and other stakeholders to support decision-making aligned with the conservation needs of KI's threatened birds.

Photos: left to right; King Island coastal landscape; King Island Brown Thornbill; King Island Scrubtit; King Island Black Currawong; King Island Green Rosella; King Island Yellow Wattlebird.