

HON. SECRETARY/TREASURER RON ROBERTSON PO BOX 230 FRENCHS FOREST NSW 1640 PH: 02 9452 2396

5/2/2018

Animal Welfare
Biosecurity and Welfare
Department of Primary Industries
Pet Shop S&G Consultation
161 Kite St
Orange NSW 2800
animal.welfare@dpi.nsw.gov.au

### RE: POCTA (Animals in Pet Shops) Standards and Guidelines

The Canary and Cage Bird Federation of Australia (CCBFA) represents many hundreds of clubs nationally including approximately 100 clubs throughout NSW. We support Animal Welfare initiatives in all jurisdictions and have represented aviculturists on a variety of government committees nationally. Aviculture has a proud animal welfare history in Australia largely via the clubs and their various governing and representative bodies.

It is disappointing CCBFA was not officially made aware of this DPI review, rather we heard "on the grape vine" very late in the piece. The decision by DPI to exclude significant stakeholders is regrettable and has severely limited our ability to consult meaningfully with our affiliate clubs, let alone for these clubs to consult with their many thousands of members. Recommendation 5 aims to facilitate consultation moving forward so this situation is not repeated and Recommendation 6 to correct the current anomaly.

On February 2<sup>nd</sup> 2018 representatives from CCBFA, DPI and the Minister met, introducing most of the concerns outlined within this submission. We welcome, and encourage, ongoing dialogue and cooperation as consultation continues.

### **Submission**

- 1. Delete part (c) of the pet shop definition (p8) which specifies residential and associated structures are pet shops.
  - a. Clearly residential and associated structures are not pet shops in the overwhelming majority of cases. This is a very poor identifier of commercial activity.
  - b. We have been involved in discussions in many jurisdictions to distinguish between commercial and hobbyist activity. If this is the intent, then it requires careful negotiation to minimise over regulation. Appendix 1 (p2) details NSW concerns, however we are well versed in this matter and are keen to share experiences and solutions from other states ongoing in some cases.
  - c. DPI was invited to join our expert bird group (Appendix 2) which included discussion of this commercial v hobbyist issue. No officer was appointed and no response to the groups recommendations has been received from DPI. Email invite and subsequent DPI response detailed as Appendix 3.
  - d. Online advertising/trading is an issue for all retail sectors is this the perceived problem? Attempting to restrict online trade via regulation is full of complexity and is generally unwise refer Appendix 1.
  - e. Hobbyists have been trading birds between themselves forever. Advertisements used to be in newspapers. The SMH poultry, birds, etc. classifieds used to be enormous it has

just been replaced by online advertising. Examples of SMH classified advertisements preinternet included as Appendix 4.

### **Recommendation 1**

Delete part (c) of the pet shop definition (p8) which specifies residential and associated structures are pet shops.

- 2. Birds should be deleted from the pet shop standard and guidelines completely and all sections relating to birds removed.
  - a. Much of the draft standard is inappropriate to the keeping of birds even in actual pet shops. Some sections with which we take issue are detailed as point 6 of this submission.
  - b. We have our own code (refer 4 below) so there is no logical reason for inclusion of birds in the general pet shop standard. As recent as 1/4/2017 we recommended a review of our existing code via OEH with DPI invited refer Appendix 5.
  - c. Few, if any, specialist bird shops (and even small suburban pet shops) are members of the PIAA. PIAA does NOT represent our bird dealer industry.

#### **Recommendation 2**

Delete all references to birds within the POCTA (Animals in Pet Shops) Standards and Guidelines completely.

- 3. The current CoP Animals in Pet Shops includes a range of exemptions for club meetings, competitions, Ag shows and the like (p2 Introduction). Why have these been deleted in the draft standard?
  - a. We have our own CCBFA and related standards for competitions that includes detailed specifications for cage sizes and numerous other details for specific avian species Much of the specifications are international. Example schedules are readily available on request.
  - b. We have our own self-regulated code for bird sales run by our affiliate clubs (included as Appendix 6) which focusses on the welfare of birds as the primary objective.
  - c. Birds (and other animals) are routinely traded between exhibitors at competitions, including those at Agricultural shows. What is the difference, in terms of animal welfare, of an animal going home with the same or a different exhibitor?

### **Recommendation 3**

Reinstate all exemptions from the current Animal Welfare CoP: Animals in Pet Shops into the revised POCTA (Animals in Pet Shops) Standards and Guidelines.

- 4. We have our own code NSW Animal Welfare Code of Practice No 4 Keeping and Trading of Birds. Refer POCTA Regulations 2012 Schedule 1.
  - a. Industry codes are written by industry CCBFA in collaboration with the ABA wrote our code back in 1996.
  - b. Our code relates to the animal welfare of birds everywhere, throughout their entire life, NOT just when they're offered for sale.

- c. We anticipate and have recommended (Appendix 5 Recommendation 4) the NSW Animal Welfare Code of Practice No 4 Keeping and Trading of Birds is the code specified under the Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016.
- d. Revision of our code has been foreshadowed by CCBFA and OEH as part of the reforms to native animal licensing. The new OEH licensing system intends to reference this code. DPI officers were present at OEH led meetings where this was discussed. Why did they not mention the pet shop code review at these meetings?
- e. Why were we not officially included or informed of this review? Even the 2008 additions to the pet shop code that deal with birds are flawed and we believe have led to significant unforeseen consequences for smaller independent pet retailers.
- f. We have an expert bird group already formed for the BC Act review. This group intends to revise our industry code in consultation with OEH and DPI. DPI was invited to provide a representative to this group and refused as detailed in Appendix 3.

#### **Recommendation 4**

NSW Animal Welfare Code of Practice No 4 - Keeping and Trading of Birds to be the complete standard (and guidelines) for birds under the NSW POCTA Act 1979, including for Pet Shops. The revised POCTA (Animals in Pet Shops) Standards and Guidelines refers Pet Shop users to our specialised code for birds.

- 5. Reduced consultation and information from DPI is concerning. We suggest this is the larger problem that has led to this issue.
  - a. Access to the AWAC must be opened. CCBFA has requested details of AWAC members together with minutes of meetings. Both requests have been formally refused by Deputy Director Bruce Christie on behalf of the Minister as detailed in Appendix 8 letter.
  - b. NIAAC has now ceased to exist under the new Biosecurity Act 2015 which repealed the Non-Indigenous Animals Act 1987. The NIAAC committee, although not perfect, was a conduit for CCBFA to DPI.
  - c. We have requested an ongoing consultative group between DPI and community-based animal groups such as CCBFA is formed. No response or progress to date. Details of this request are included in Appendix 9 recommendation 2.

### **Recommendation 5**

Form a consultative committee to provide ongoing communication between major DPI stakeholders such as bird groups represented by CCBFA. The consultative committee terms of reference to provide a communication channel with regard to all relevant DPI managed legislation, including the POCTA Act 1979, Exhibited Animals Protection Act 1986, Animal Research Act 1985 and the Biosecurity Act 2015. And including access to AWAC including members and minutes.

- 6. Additional general areas of concern with the draft Pet Shop standard and guidelines identified by CCBFA include the following. Note we have issues with numerous specific points in the draft standard that we cannot hope to address with any merit within the current timeframe.
  - a. Splitting the code into a standard document with a separate guideline document makes no sense for users. We can see some minor advantages for compliance officers. The document should be recombined to improve usability.
  - b. There are distinct differences between shop front Pet Shop operations. Some focus on live animals with a significant number and variety of species on offer. Others essentially

- wish to exhibit a few domestic budgerigars or canaries largely to attract customers they focus on feed and accessories. Many are small family businesses whilst others are operated by large commercial enterprises. The current and draft standards are strongly biased towards larger operators and has the effect of discouraging new businesses.
- c. There is a total of 21 written procedures required for a pet shop together with an exhaustive list of other registers, directories, training manuals, guarantees, rosters and signage. A ream sized pile of documents does not, of itself, improve animal welfare outcomes and is certainly a disincentive for smaller operators.
- d. Education, compliance and enforcement operations are not addressed within the code. These matters should be included to ensure enforcement organisations are required to educate, monitor compliance and act to investigate and enforce in a timely manner more "cops on the beat" to educate and discourage non-compliance.

### **Recommendation 6**

A new iteration of the pet shop code editing, drafting, consultation process cycle is required to consult thoroughly, reduce unnecessary red tape and to include and integrate practical strategies that will actively improve animal welfare outcomes.

Please feel free to contact CCBFA for further clarification on any of the above the items. We are keen to work with NSW DPI to ensure improved animal welfare outcomes for the birds we care for and care about.

Kind regards

Sam Davis

Vice President – Government Liaison

Canary and Cage Bird Federation of Australia Inc.

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### Community-based animal groups ARE the animal welfare experts.

The real animal welfare experts are the hundreds of community-based animal groups, along with the veterinary profession and of course farmers. All these groups have been animal welfare educators and advocates for hundreds of years. Animal welfare is central to our day-to-day existence, it is what we do, and our expertise is specialised and professional.



# Appendix 1

ABN 26 077 908 938

HON. SECRETARY/TREASURER RON ROBERTSON PO BOX 230 FRENCHS FOREST NSW 1640 E: birdclubs@aapt.net.au P: 02 9452 2396

20/6/2017

Land Management and Biodiversity Conservation Reforms Office of Environment and Heritage PO Box A290 Sydney South NSW 1232

# RE: NSW Biodiversity Conservation Regulations 2017 – Protecting native animals and managing wildlife interactions

We note the delay in releasing details of the native animal licensing and related provisions of the regulations and look forward to ongoing consultation as the detail and relevant discussion paper is finalised and subsequently released for public comment.

The primary aim of native animal regulation is to protect wild populations, particularly threatened species - aviculture has much to offer in this regard. We are focused on developing a new system to better meet this aim, whilst removing significant flaws of the current system. To this end we have been making ongoing submissions to this process since the release of the Independent Biodiversity Legislation Review Panel's *A review of biodiversity legislation in NSW, Final Report* (18/12/14).

Substantive documents detailing recommendations from the avicultural community are included as attachments to this submission and form the main content of our submission. We make the following observations with regard to these attachments.

- Attachment 1. (p3-19) dated 26/4/2017 details recommendations from the Expert Bird Group formed to make recommendations requiring specific expertise. It is disappointing that invited members of OEH/NPWS and DPI did not attend the initial meeting and to date have not substantially engaged with the group. We look forward to further consultation to progress the recommendations of the Expert Bird Group. These are critical details that require careful design and expertise.
  - The Biodiversity Credits system together with the Biodiversity Conservation Trust Fund are mechanisms for offsetting biodiversity impacts. The proposed B.5 Citizen Science projects should be eligible to generate credits or obtain funding from these schemes.
- Attachment 2. (p20-31) dated 5/4/2017 Is a set of six recommendations developed and supported by the avicultural community including bird clubs and specialist bird shop proprietors.
  - Recommendation 2 is at issue with submissions from the Pet Industry Association of Australia (PIAA). We make the point that specialist bird shops are not general pet stores and to our knowledge few are members of the PIAA. We respect the role of specialist bird stores and aim to support and encourage their valuable contribution to aviculture.
  - Recommendation 3 addresses species lists changes. We insist the NPWS/OEH meet with expert members of the avicultural community to address any species where there is disagreement.
  - Recommendation 6 is critical to the ongoing success of the new system. Along with all other native animal keeper stakeholders, we continue to strongly recommend the continuation of the NAKCC or its equivalent.
- Attachment 3. (p32-39) dated 27/6/2016 was our submission to the draft Biodiversity
   Conservation Bill and includes our initial 5/8/2015 paper to this process. It is disappointing that
   the three recommendations within the covering letter (p32-33) have not been implemented and
   we request a full explanation.

There is currently concern over the proposal to create an additional licence class for dealers operating from home and/or over the internet. We are not in favour of this additional dealer licence class and make the following observations.

- Distinguishing between business and hobbyist activity is beyond the scope of the BC Act.
- Attempts to distinguish business from hobbyist activity based on patterns of trade in native birds is simply not possible.
- The BC Act cannot hope to accurately assess business activity based on native species trade alone hobbyists and business operators trade in both exotic and native bird species.
- Distinguishing between business and hobbyist activity is the role of the ATO. Either an activity is deemed to be commercial or it is not. The ATO Private Ruling system is used to resolve contentious situations.
- Almost all retail sectors continue to experience tremendous pressure from online competitors.
   Dealing in animals is no different. We see no value in distinguishing between shop front and internet commercial trade.
- Hobbyists who advertise excess stock online routinely provide expert advice to purchasers. This
  includes animal welfare guidance, tours of their aviaries, ongoing management expertise and
  introduction to bird clubs. It is false to assert that pet shop style operations provide superior
  service and advice.

Within the regulations (and the BC Act itself) there is no discernible attempt to address Recommendation 28 of *A review of biodiversity legislation in NSW, Final Report*" (18/12/14), namely,

Recommendation 28 – Improve the public's knowledge and understanding of wildlife conservation and management through community-oriented education programs about native plants and animals, the impacts of human-wildlife interactions, and the welfare needs of animals in captivity.

Implementation of our Citizen Science proposal B.5 in Attachment 1 (p5-6, 12-19), together with the continuation of the NAKCC or its equivalent (p6, 21, 36) are critical to the implementation of the above recommendation. Both these areas require urgent attention.

It is anticipated the total number of aviculturists requiring a licence will decrease substantially resulting in significant administrative cost savings for OEH/NPWS. These savings should be invested in education campaigns in conjunction with the native animal keeping community. Fees for new licence classes should remain comparable to existing charges.

We look forward to ongoing consultation as the details of the revised licensing classes are finalised and subsequently implemented.

Sincerely,

Samuel Davis

Vice President – Canary and Caged Bird Federation of Australia Inc.

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# Appendix 2

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26/4/2017

### RE: EXPERT BIRD GROUP - SYNOPSIS AND RECOMMENDATIONS FROM 21/4/2017 MEETING

The Expert Bird Group was formed in response to Recommendation 5 formulated with the support of all known NSW bird clubs during the morning session of the April 1<sup>st</sup> 2017 Parramatta meeting. Appendix B of the April 1<sup>st</sup> recommendations document details the business of the Expert Bird Group - www.finchsociety.org/NSW Licensing Bird Group Recommendations April 2017.pdf

Representatives from OEH/NPWS and DPI were invited to join the group. Unfortunately, no suitable representative from either department was available to attend the first meeting on 21/4/17. We accept their apologies and acknowledge various offers of assistance moving forward.

Expert bird group members in attendance.

- Graeme Phipps Currently runs the Captive Animal faculty at Richmond TAFE, Ex-curator at Taronga, current President ASNSW.
- Jeff Bray Highly respected softbill breeder with a terrific private collection, enormous
  expertise and experience. Jeff runs a major softbill Facebook page with an enormous
  following nationally and internationally, author of numerous articles.
- Steve Sass Life long aviculturist. Proprietor of <a href="http://www.ontheperch.com.au/">http://www.ontheperch.com.au/</a> and <a href="http://www.envirokey.com.au/">http://www.envirokey.com.au/</a> Knows a thing or two about birds but also the various legislative bottlenecks between OEH/NPWS managed Acts and DPI managed Acts.
- Steve Hale Lifelong softbill aviculturist with enormous experience keeping a wide range of species. Well respected and author of numerous husbandry articles. He knows how the softbill side of aviculture works.
- Dr Simon Griffith runs the Griffith Ecology Lab <a href="https://griffithecology.com/">https://griffithecology.com/</a> based at Macquarie Uni. Vast avian scientific research experience including the scientific licence application process involving both OEH and DPI red tape. Involvement with private aviculture through STGF and also various other research projects.
- Sam Davis I've kept birds all my life with a focus on finches and in recent years some softbill species. Vice President CCBFA, President Finch Society of Australia. Professionally, I was a High School DP and now consult to NSW High Schools - largely statistical analysis of their HSC results but have also authored a number of IT HSC textbooks. Various other project management roles to do with education in NSW.

The April 21<sup>st</sup> meeting was held at Macquarie University commencing at 10am. Our thanks to Simon Griffith for providing a venue at short notice. The meeting commenced with brief background information. We examined the following.

- A review of biodiversity in NSW, Final Report. 6. Managing wildlife interactions (p61-66).
   Particularly the intent of Recommendations 27 and 28. All review recommendations are to be implemented.
   http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/resources/biodiversity/BiodivLawReview.pdf
- An outline of the relevant *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* (BC Act) sections on Biodiversity Conservation Licences (Part 2 Division 3).

- Some discussion of other relevant Acts under the management of the Department of Primary Industry (DPI).
  - The Protection of Cruelty to Animals Act 1979 (POCTA Act) under which our current Code of Practice sits - <a href="http://www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/animals-and-livestock/animal-welfare-of-birds/aw-code-4">http://www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/animals-and-livestock/animal-welfare-of-birds/aw-code-4</a>
  - The Animal Research Act 1985 (AR Act). In practice, this Act ensures research is justified and humane. In practice the DPI registers Animal Care and Ethics Committees (ACECs) to do the approvals and monitoring for individual research projects. It would simplify matters if our projects do not trigger ACEC approval requirements.
  - Exhibited Animals Protection Act 1986. This Act regulates "animal display establishments" zoos, wildlife parks, circuses, etc. It also regulates the movement of animals in and out of these establishments. This Act is of relevance as we try to free up the movement of birds (and new species) between zoos and private aviculture.

The agenda directly followed Appendix B of the April 1st recommendations document.

### **B.1** Review licence conditions.

We recommend edits to the existing General Conditions of a NSW Native Animal Licence (Appendix A) as follows. We look forward to reviewing the edited licence conditions again prior to implementation.

- Edit Sections 5, 6, 7, 14, 16 to reflect cessation of individual transaction records submitted to OEH and reflect single row per species annual returns.
- Delete Section 2. Legal acquisition is assured via Section 3.
- Reword Section 1 to permit longer term display in enclosures suitable for long term housing
  when managed under the auspices of an incorporated association whose objects include the
  welfare of the species on display. We will recommend a similar amendment to the DPI code.
- Delete Section 13. Appears redundant given Section 1.
- B.2 Make practical recommendations to implement the general principle that any species able to be sourced legally from any party (private or exhibitor) nationally is able to be acquired and added to the Licensed species list if not currently on the list.

We recommend the following:

- Abolish import licences. Under existing licence condition 3 (Appendix A) all acquisitions must be supported by documentary evidence regardless of source. We are unable identify any additional deterrence afforded by import licences.
- Abolish export licences. We are unable to identify how export licences deter illegal activities.
   Without sufficient compliance and enforcement resources and funding the import/export licence system may facilitate illegal transactions.
- For species legally available but not currently listed on NSW BC Act schedules a revised version of the draft risk assessment tool in Appendix B is completed by applicants to add new species to the schedule lists. This includes species legally sourced from interstate, from intrastate exhibitor licensees or via managed collection from the wild projects (refer B.5 and Appendix C).
- It is the intention of the Expert Bird Group to provide a revised version of the Appendix B draft risk assessment tool in due course.

B.3 Meshing of the exhibitor licence system under The Exhibited Animals Protection Act 1986 with the NPWS Licensed system to ensure movement of legally sourced individual birds and species can occur in both directions.

The above recommendations under B.2 apply equally to transactions with entities operating under *The Exhibited Animals Protection Act 1986*. Specifically, and in addition we recommend the following.

- Holders of animal display establishment licences under the *The Exhibited Animals Protection Act 1986* are no longer required to complete OEH import or export licences. Record keeping for all species (exotic and native) is already regulated under *The Exhibited Animals Protection Act 1986* and we are unable to identify reasons for duplication.
- Sharing of statistical data on captive native species held and species numbers between
  OEH/NPWS and DPI. We envisage an annual exchange of data to facilitate a true and
  accurate audit of species and species numbers state-wide. This statistical summary to be
  public so organisations and individuals can act on population trends. Avicultural societies
  and the zoo community already have structures in place to monitor captive populations
  sustainably it is logical to combine this data with government sources.
- B.4 Examine options for species and individual animals to enter the system via carers. A system for rehabilitated wild animals that are unsuited to release to enter the system rather than be euthanised. Consideration of educational links and resource sharing between carer and aviculture groups for the benefit of both groups.

We recommend a simple process is developed as follows.

- A simple form is designed that includes written approval by the carer and their governing carer organisation for each individual animal. The recipient keeper's details and acceptance is also required on the form. That is, both parties must be in agreement.
- All completed forms are held by the carer organisation with copies held by the recipient keeper as proof of acquisition.
- Keepers may include BC Act private licensees or holders of animal display establishment licences under *The Exhibited Animals Protection Act 1986*.
- Species not currently listed on BC Act schedules will require completion of the final version of the draft risk assessment tool detailed in Appendix B.
- B.5 A practical recommendation for a take-from-wild process is developed. Possible aims include establishing a new species in captivity, re-establish species in captivity or work with threatened species or their analogues based on a thorough documented plan. Consider reporting processes and requirements including documentation such as diaries, captive management plans and husbandry manuals.

We recommend an additional licence class under the BC Act Part 2 Division 3 and subordinate regulations to implement this recommendation. The licence to be titled as follows.

MANAGED CITIZEN SCIENCE PROJECT REQUIRING COLLECTION OF PROTECTED FAUNA FROM THE WILD IN NSW

Recommended guidelines and form to implement this licence class are included as Appendix C. The rationale for this process includes the following.

• Implementation of Recommendation 28 in *A review of biodiversity in NSW, Final Report* which is required by Government to be implemented and reads as follows.

Recommendation 28 – Improve the public's knowledge and understanding of wildlife conservation and management through community-oriented education programs about native plants and animals, the impacts of human-wildlife interactions, and the welfare needs of animals in captivity.

- Promote the sharing of husbandry knowledge and expertise between all captive animal stakeholders nationally and internationally including OEH/NPWS, display establishments and DPI.
- Encourage the maintenance of sustainable captive populations via managed documented processes.
- Utilise the vast network of avicultural societies to assist with threatened species recovery and conservation efforts.
- Aviculture is involved in threatened species efforts for many species, both native and exotic, and our expertise is keenly sought nationally and internationally. We would be happy to present practical examples.
- Contribute the vast knowledge, expertise and resources of private aviculturists to threatened species conservation efforts.
- Reduce the incentive for illegal take-from-the-wild through the provision of a legal managed process.
- B.6 Consideration of a limited time amnesty process to allow and encourage recalcitrant keepers to enter the new system and start fresh. Amnesty to include individual animals and possibly species currently held but not in the system.
  - It is considered valuable to start the new system with a true and accurate record of all captive species.
  - We do not recommend a general amnesty at this time as the risk of unscrupulous activity during the amnesty period is not justified when weighed against the potential benefits.
  - There are some individual animals that are known to have been ethically sourced from carers and other legal sources – we recommend individual one off exemptions in these cases.

The expert group reaffirms commitment to the continuation of the NAKCC or its equivalent as a conduit to licensing staff and NPWS in general. A meeting of the existing NAKCC committee prior to the finalisation of the BC Act regulations is recommended.

We look forward to continuing consultation on these matters as the BC Act regulations and subsequent implementation progresses.

Sincerely,

Samuel Davis

On behalf of the Expert Bird Group.

Vice President – Canary and Caged Bird Federation of Australia Inc.

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# Appendix 3

Re: Expert Bird Group April 19, 2017 at 5:28 PM

From: Cranem To: Sam Davis

Cc: Suzanne Robinson Nathan Cutter "Stephen Jackson (stephen.jackson@dpi.nsw.gov.au)" Robert Oliver

Hi Sam,

Thank you for the invitation. Unfortunately DPI will not be able to send any representatives to your meeting this Friday.

I hope last week's discussion clarified your inquiries re Exhibited Animals and POCTAA codes.

Regarding your interests in how Animal Research Act may impact on avicultural conservation activities please call Lynette Chave, Leader Animal Research on 9842 8090. She will be able to give you advice regarding this.

Let me know if any specific questions come out of the meeting and I will try to get you an answer.

Regards

Matthew Crane Leader, Exhibited Animals NSW DPI

Sent from my iPhone

On 13 Apr 2017, at 2:51 pm, Sam Davis <samdavis64@icloud.com> wrote:

Hi Suzanne and co...

The expert bird group will meet on the 21st April at Macquarie University - details below. We would like to invite a representative (or two) from DPI relevant to the business of the group to attend.

I think all attending are likely known to you. If not feel free to ask for some background on their area of expertise.

Acceptance by say, Wednesday morning is appreciated.

Have a great Easter break.

Regards,

Sam

Sam Davis

President - Finch Society of Australia

Vice President - Canary and Cage Bird Federation of Australia

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Sent from iCloud

# POULTRY, BIRDS, ETC.

BIRDS for sale, White and Sooty headed Nuns, Auroras, Budgles, Canaries, Red Factors, Parroti, South African Love Birds, Pheasants and many others, 80-4643, 54 Lane Cove Rd, Ryde,

#### BIRDS.

BIRDS. BIRDS

PARROTS, Cockatoos, Galahs, Corellas, Princess, Indian Ringnecks, Scarlets, Turks, Bourkes, Elegants, Stanlys, Buins, Blue Bonnets, Coloured Kings, Lowries, Golden Mantles, Quarrians, Rainbows, Scalys, Twenty-eights, Rock Peddiers, Greenies, Tasmanian Roselias, Crimson Wings, African Lovebirds, plenty Baby Budgles.

CANARIES, show type, Red Factors, Norwich Borders, Yorkshire, WHISTLERS GUARANTEED. TEED.
FINCHES, Stars, Emblas, Gouldans, Parsons, Cuttles, Diamontos, Javas, Chestnuts, Bars, Redheads Spice, Plumheads, Goldfinches, Mannikins, Pled White, Fawn, Grey, Zebras, We also carry a good range of fancy Doyes and Quail.

RAY ACKROYD.
9 WHITE AVENUE,
Open 7 Days Weekly,
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CANARIES, Yorks, and Borders, Anaries, Yorks, Ling, Johnson Ave, West Ryde, adj. Golf Links, Canaries, Yorky, 3 Johnson Ave, West Ryde, adj. Golf Links, Canaries, Yorky, 3 Johnson Ave, West Ryde, adj. Golf Links, Canaries, Yorky, 3 Johnson Ave, West Ryde, adj. Golf Links, Canaries, Yorky, 3 Johnson Ave, West Ryde, adj. Golf Links, Canaries, Yorky, 3 Johnson Ave, West Ryde, adj. Golf Links, Canaries, Yorkshire, Border, gd. Bird, 38-1628, Lowden, Canaries, Yorkshire, Borders, 46 Boonah Av, Pagewood, Fj3934 Canaries, Borders and Borders, 126 Hunter St, Bankstown, Canaries, Borders and Factors, 125 Woll St, Kingsgrove, Canaries, Red Fact, Sun, only, 41 St. Albans Rd, Kingsgrove, Canaries, Norwich and Borders, Cocks and hens, Apply 5 Teemer Street, Gladesville, CKLS, X-breed, £2 per hundred, Pullets, R.I.R., Aust, D.-old to 6 weeks, Est, 24 yrs, 57-3832, Canaries, Borders, Dilutes, 1 Doohat Ave, N. Syd., 92-7274, Sunday, Canaries, Borders, red Factors, Smith, 21 Arncliffe Rd, Earl-wood, Canaries, Norwich R.F. Red, Orange Hens, 77 Patrick St. Smith, 21 Arncliffe Rd, Earl-wood, CANARIES, Norwich R.F. Red. Orange Hens. 77 Patrick St, Hurstville. LU3144.
CANARY. Red Fact. hens. 6 comp. cabinet indoor flight. Phone 86-6025.
CHICKS, D.O. 4-6 weeks. A.O.. R.I.R., X.B., W.L. BAIRD, 22 Greystanes Road, Pendie Hill. Phone G31-3294.

CROSSBRED Pullets, 6 weeks, 6/6 each. Cockerels, 5/ each, lesdon Hatchery, 577 Woodville Road. Guildford. 632-7403. Guildford. 632-7403.

COCKERELS, x-bred. well grown, 5 to 6 mths., from 10/. Muscovy Ducks from 10/. Turkey Hens and Gobbiers, 45/ each. 625-6482.

CANARY HOUSE and AQUARIUM.

395 Liverpool St. Darlinghurst. Canaries, Yorkshire, Borders, Factors, Rollers.
Plenty to choose from, 31-6272.

DRESEED Turkeys, oven ready. 1b. all year round. Sizes 6 to 25 ib. 4 weeks old poults, £5/10/ per doz. Sandown Turkey Stud. Arcadia. 655-1572.

DAY-OLD meat Chicks, crossbred Cockereis and Crossbred Pullets aviii. today. Also started cross-hand Pullets 4-5 weeks old.

# Appendix 4

A. V. WALSH PTY. LTD.. 7 Darcy Road, CASTLE HILL 634-1359. A. V. WALSH PTY. LTD.,
7 Darcy Road, CASTLE HILL.
634-1359.

HENS: 50 In first year, full lay.
14/ ea. £8 doz. Del or rail
cntry. J. A. COLLINS, 136
Campbell St, St. Peters. 51-1429.
HOT-WATER HEATING. We are
manufacturing one of the most
economical Hot-water Boilers in
Sydney. Fully automatic, oil-fired.
suitable for heating chicken rearhouse. Will also supply hot
water for cleaning purposes. Inquiries to JOHN GEARY ENG.
69 Bertram Street, Concord.
73-3919.
MUSCOVY Breeders, 5 ducks starting to lay and 1 stud drake.
£512. 635-6482.
MEAT-Type Cockerels, month old.
£2 per doz. £15 per 100. Lge.
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PULLETS, PULLETS PULLETS.

Perfect X.B. Aust. and R.I.R.

Pullets, 10 weeks old, 132/ doz.;

9 wks., 120/; 8 wks., 108/; 7

wks., 98/; 6 wks., 84/; 5 wks.,

72]; 4 wks., 62/; 3 wks., 55/.

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WANTED, Aviery Finches, Patrots, Budgles and African Lovebirds, 70-2963, (Continued on page 23)

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# Appendix 5



ABN 26 077 908 938

HON. SECRETARY/TREASURER RON ROBERTSON PO BOX 230 FRENCHS FOREST NSW 1640 E: birdclubs@aapt.net.au P: 02 9452 2396

5/4/2017

### RE: NSW NATIVE BIRD KEEPER LICENSING RECOMMENDATIONS FROM BIRD GROUPS 1/4/2017

The following six recommendations were formulated and have the support of all representatives present at the morning session of the April 1<sup>st</sup> 2017 Parramatta meeting. Groups represented include all known bird clubs operating in NSW, a number of national avicultural bodies and a selection of bird shop proprietors. The recommendations were presented directly to OEH/NPWS staff present during the afternoon session on April 1<sup>st</sup> and are detailed in full within this document.

### Representatives in attendance:

- Sam Davis (Canary and Cage Bird Federation of Australia)
- Brian Read (Finch Society of Australia)
- Murray MacPherson (Avicultural Society of NSW)
- Craig Jeffreys, Errol Wilson (Associated Birdkeepers of Australia)
- Mark Holland (Parrot Society of Australia NSW)
- Gary Fitt, Bob Barnes, Neville Simmons, Steve Porter (National Finch and Softbill Association)
- Stephen Hale (Softbill and Native Pigeon Society)
- John Grima (Pet Industry Association of Australia, Kellyville Pets)
- Renee Buxton (Ace Colony Birds)
- Ash Fleming (Birdsville)

### Recommendation 1. - Minimise regulation for low risk activities

No registration or licence for Exempt and Code-based avian species. The large majority of aviculturists, such as most finch and parrot breeder/keepers fall in this category so would simply be bound by the Code and of course other legislative restrictions for protected animals generally. The licensed list (based on current B2 list) requires registration and records with a single row per species annual return.

### Recommendation 2. - Fauna Dealers and Code-based bird list trading

Shop front style commercial pet stores to be able to freely trade in all Exempt and Code-based avian species without the need for a fauna dealer licence. If the general public can freely trade a species on the Code-based bird list then so to should pet stores who are specifically regulated by the POCTA Act and by their very nature are openly subject to public scrutiny. It is worth noting that pet stores are currently free to trade in all exotic avian species with only specialist outlets choosing to do so.

### Recommendation 3. - Species list changes

All current B1 list species become Code-based category species. All current B2 list species become Licensed category species. Changes are then made to these lists and to the Exempt list as detailed in Appendix A.

### Recommendation 4. - Code of Practice

Keepers of Code-based species are specifically required to abide by the NSW Animal Welfare Code of Practice No 4 - Keeping and Trading of Birds managed by the Department of Primary Industries. We recommend a review of this code takes place as soon as possible. This DPI administered code will then apply to all avian species in NSW — exotics and natives.

### Recommendation 5. - Form an Expert Group to advise on licensing and related matters

Licensed keepers will now comprise a much smaller and specialised group -substantially softbill breeders. We recommend a temporary small group of expert softbill keepers is formed immediately to rapidly develop recommendations and design processes in consideration of the areas detailed in Appendix B.

The expert group to include approximately 6-8 members comprising combinations of expertise as private keepers, experienced exhibitors, bird club representation, scientific permit experience, together with representation from OEH/NPWS and DPI.

We envisage an initial face-to-face meeting, allocation of task responsibility, followed by email and teleconference to complete practical tasks in an evidence based timely fashion. Potential members of the expert group have been approached.

### Recommendation 6. - Future of NAKCC or similar

We continue to strongly recommend the NAKCC or its equivalent be retained as a conduit to licensing staff and NPWS in general. A number of proposals for achieving this aim together with thoughts about the role of such a group were discussed at our April 1<sup>st</sup> meeting. We recommend the NAKCC (all members) meets prior to the finalisation of the BC Act regulations to progress these discussions and explore options.

We unanimously applaud the consultation process to date.

Sincerely,

Samuel Davis

Vice President – Government Liaison

Canary and Caged Bird Federation of Australia Inc.

P: (02) 4632 7987 M: 0411 253 512 F: (02) 4632 8002

E: samdavis64@icloud.com

### **Appendix A – Species List Changes**

- All current B1 list species become Code-based category species.
- All current B2 list species become Licensed category species.
- All current Exempt species remain Exempt.
- In the Recommended Changes/Reasons column where we have proposed a licence class change the following applies.
  - $\checkmark$  E = Exempt
  - ✓ B1 = Code-based
  - ✓ B2 = Licenced.
- The number/s following the class change refer to the primary reason/s for the change sand are based on the draft risk assessment tool document page 2 numbered 1 to 7 as follows.
  - 1. Estimated captive population. The captive population is sufficiently secure in number resulting in a negligible risk of illegal take-from-wild.
  - 2. Conservation status. A threatened species where the ready availability of captive bred individuals minimises the risk of illegal take-from-the-wild. Note that licensing such readily available captive threatened species populations negatively impacts on captive numbers, which in turn results in increased demand and a heightened risk of take-from-the wild.
  - 3. Impact on wild populations. The wild population is extensive with the species common across a large range. The captive population is highly unlikely to be any risk to the wild population.
  - 4. Sources of supply. The captive population is sufficiently secure in number resulting in a negligible risk of illegal take-from-wild.
  - 5. Dietary requirements. The dietary requirements to sustain the species is straightforward.
  - 6. Housing requirements. The housing requirements to sustain the species is straightforward.
  - 7. Ease of breeding. The species breeds readily in captivity.

Scientific name	Common name	Species	Applicable to licence	Species group	Recommended
		code	class		Changes/Reasons
Alisterus scapularis	Australian king parrot	0281	B1, B2, B3, Companion	Parrot	E 1
Aprosmictus erythropterus	Red-winged parrot	0280	B1, B2, B3, Companion	Parrot	E 1
Barnardius zonarius barnardi	Mallee ringneck	0291	B1, B2, B3, Companion	Parrot	E 1
Barnardius zonarius macgillivrayi	Cloncurry parrot	0292	B1, B2, B3, Companion	Parrot	E 1
Barnardius zonarius macgillivrayi x	Cloncurry twenty eight hybrid	T218	B1, B2, B3, Companion	Parrot	Delete
Barnardius semitorquatus	parrot				
Cacatua Hybrid	Galah/pink cockatoo	G/PH	B1, B2, B3, Companion	Parrot	Delete
Cacatua leadbeateri	Major Mitchell's cockatoo	0270	B1, B2, B3, Companion	Parrot	
Cacatua leadbeateri x galerita	Major Mitchell's/sulphur-	MMC/SCC	B1, B2, B3, Companion	Parrot	Delete
	crested cockatoo hybrid				
Callocephalon fimbriatum	Gang-gang cockatoo	0268	B1, B2, B3, Companion	Parrot	
Calyptorhynchus banksii	Red-tailed black cockatoo	0264	B1, B2, B3, Companion	Parrot	
Calyptorhynchus baudinii	Long-billed black cockatoo	0266	B1, B2, B3, Companion	Parrot	
Calyptorhynchus funereus	Yellow-tailed black cockatoo	0267	B1, B2, B3, Companion	Parrot	
Calyptorhynchus lathami	Glossy black cockatoo	0265	B1, B2, B3, Companion	Parrot	
Calyptorhynchus latirostris	Short-billed black cockatoo	0794	B1, B2, B3, Companion	Parrot	
Columba leucomela	White-headed pigeon	0028	B1, B2, B3, Companion	Pigeon and dove	E 1
Eclectus roratus macgillivrayi	Eclectus parrot (Australian	8029	B1, B2, B3, Companion	Parrot	
	sub-species)				
Geophaps plumifera	Spinifex pigeon	0042	B1, B2, B3, Companion	Pigeon and dove	
Geophaps scripta	Squatter pigeon	0039	B1, B2, B3, Companion	Pigeon and dove	E 1
Glossopsitta porphyrocephala	Purple-crowned lorikeet	0259	B1, B2, B3, Companion	Parrot	E 1
Glossopsitta pusilla	Little lorikeet	0260	B1, B2, B3, Companion	Parrot	E 1
Heteromunia pectoralis	Pictorella mannikin	0659	B1, B2, B3, Companion	Finch	E 1
Lathamus discolor	Swift parrot	0309	B1, B2, B3, Companion	Parrot	
Lonchura castaneothorax	Chestnut-breasted mannikin	0657	B1, B2, B3, Companion	Finch	E 1
Lonchura flaviprymna	Yellow-rumped mannikin	0658	B1, B2, B3, Companion	Finch	E 1
Neochmia modesta	Plum-headed finch	0661	B1, B2, B3, Companion	Finch	E 1
Neochmia phaeton	Crimson finch	0664	B1, B2, B3, Companion	Finch	E 1

Scientific name	Common name	Species	Applicable to licence	Species group	Recommended
		code	class		Changes/Reasons
Neochmia temporalis	Red-browed finch	0662	B1, B2, B3, Companion	Finch	E 1
Neophema chrysostoma	Blue-winged parrot	0306	B1, B2, B3, Companion	Parrot	E 1
Neophema Hybrid	Scarlet-chested/turquoise parrot	S/TH	B1, B2, B3, Companion	Parrot	Delete
Neophema petrophila	Rock parrot	0308	B1, B2, B3, Companion	Parrot	
Neophema pulchella	Turquoise parrot	0302	B1, B2, B3, Companion	Parrot	E 1
Neophema pulchella x Psephotus chrysopterygius	Turquoise parrot/golden- shouldered parrot hybrid	T160	B1, B2, B3, Companion	Parrot	Delete
Northiella haematogaster	Blue bonnet	0297	B1, B2, B3, Companion	Parrot	E 1
Northiella haematogaster narethae	Naretha blue bonnet	0298	B1, B2, B3, Companion	Parrot	E 1
Parrot Hybrid	Eastern rosella/mallee ringneck	E/MH	B1, B2, B3, Companion	Parrot	Delete
Parrot Hybrid	King/red-winged parrot	K/RH	B1, B2, B3, Companion	Parrot	Delete
Parrot Hybrid	King/superb parrot	K/SH	B1, B2, B3, Companion	Parrot	Delete
Phaps elegans	Brush bronzewing	0035	B1, B2, B3, Companion	Pigeon and dove	E 1
Phaps histrionica	Flock bronzewing	0036	B1, B2, B3, Companion	Pigeon and dove	E 1
Platycercus caledonicus	Green rosella	0285	B1, B2, B3, Companion	Parrot	E 1
Platycercus elegans	Crimson rosella	0282	B1, B2, B3, Companion	Parrot	E 1
Platycercus venustus	Northern rosella	0287	B1, B2, B3, Companion	Parrot	E 1
Platycercus venustus x adscitus	Northern rosella/pale-headed rosella hybrid	T155	B1, B2, B3, Companion	Parrot	Delete
Platycercus venustus x Barnardius zonarius	Northern rosella/cloncurry ringneck hybrid	T159	B1, B2, B3, Companion	Parrot	Delete
macgillivrayiPoephila acuticauda	Long-tailed finch	0666	B1, B2, B3, Companion	Finch	E 1
Poephila cincta	Black-throated finch	0667	B1, B2, B3, Companion	Finch	Delete
Poephila cincta atropygialis	Black-rumped black-throated or Diggles finch	0668	B1, B2, B3, Companion	Finch	E 1 Name change

Scientific name	Common name	Species	Applicable to licence	Species group	Recommended
		code	class		Changes/Reasons
Poephila cincta cincta	White-rumped black-throated	8324	B1, B2, B3, Companion	Finch	E1&2 Name
	Finch or Parsons finch				change
	(southern sub-species)				
Poephila cincta x Poephila	Black-throated finch/long-	T151	B1, B2, B3, Companion	Finch	Delete
acuticauda	tailed finch hybrid				
Poephila personata	Masked finch	0669	B1, B2, B3, Companion	Finch	E 1
Poephila personata leucotis	White-eared masked finch	8001	B1, B2, B3, Companion	Finch	E 1 Name addition
Polytelis anthopeplus	Regent parrot	0278	B1, B2, B3, Companion	Parrot	E 1
Polytelis anthopeplus x	Regent parrot/red-winged	T156	B1, B2, B3, Companion	Parrot	Delete
Aprosmictus	parrot hybrid				
erythropterusPolytelis anthopeplus	Regent parrot/princess parrot	T148	B1, B2, B3, Companion	Parrot	Delete
x Polytelis alexandrae	hybrid				
Polytelis Hybrid	Regent/superb parrot	R/SH	B1, B2, B3, Companion	Parrot	Delete
Polytelis swainsonii	Superb parrot	0277	B1, B2, B3, Companion	Parrot	E 1
Polytelis swainsonii x Polytelis	Superb parrot/princess parrot	T149	B1, B2, B3, Companion	Parrot	Delete
alexandrae	hybrid				
Polytelis swainsonii x Aprosmictus	Superb parrot/ red-winged parrot hybrid	SP/RW	B1, B2, B3, Companion	Parrot	Delete
erythropterusPsephotus	Golden-shouldered parrot	0300	B1, B2, B3, Companion	Parrot	E 1 & 2
chrysopterygius					
Psephotus varius	Mulga parrot	0296	B1, B2, B3, Companion	Parrot	E 1
Psephotus varius x Psephotus	Mulga parrot/red-rumped parrot hybrid	T153	B1, B2, B3, Companion	Parrot	Delete
haematonotusPsephotus varius x	Mulga parrot/golden-	T154	B1, B2, B3, Companion	Parrot	Delete
Psephotus	shouldered parrot hybrid				
chrysopterygiusPsitteuteles	Varied lorikeet	0257	B1, B2, B3, Companion	Parrot	E 1
versicolor					
Psitteuteles versicolor x	Varied lorikeet/little lorikeet	T150	B1, B2, B3, Companion	Parrot	Delete
Glossopsitta pusilla	hybrid				

Scientific name	Common name	Species	Applicable to licence	Species group	Recommended
		code	class		Changes/Reasons
Ptilinopus regina	Rose-crowned fruit-dove	0021	B1, B2, B3, Companion	Pigeon and dove	
Sericornis citreogularis	Yellow-throated scrubwren	0493	B1, B2, B3, Companion	N/A	B2 5 & 6
Sericornis frontalis	White-browed scrubwren	0488	B1, B2, B3, Companion	N/A	B2 5 & 6
Stagonopleura guttata	Diamond firetail	0652	B1, B2, B3, Companion	Finch	E 1
Taeniopygia bichenovii	White-rumped Double-barred finch	0655	B1, B2, B3, Companion	Finch	E 1 Name change
Taeniopygia bichenovii annulosa	Black-rumped Double-barred finch	0656	B1, B2, B3, Companion	Finch	E 1 Name change
Taeniopygia bichenovii x Taeniopygia guttata	Double-barred finch/zebra finch hybrid	T157	B1, B2, B3, Companion	Finch	Delete
Turnix melanogaster	Black-breasted button quail	0017	B1, B2, B3, Companion	Quail	E 1
Alectura lathami	Australian brush turkey	0008	B2, B3	N/A	E 1
Acanthagenys rufogularis	Spiny-cheeked honeyeater	0640	B2, B3	N/A	
Acanthiza chrysorrhoa	Yellow-rumped thornbill	0486	B2, B3	N/A	
Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris	Eastern spinebill	0591	B2, B3	N/A	
Ailuroedus crassirostris	Green catbird	0676	B2, B3	N/A	
Amytornis striatus	Striated grasswren	0513	B2, B3	N/A	
Amytornis textilis	Thick-billed grasswren	0512	B2, B3	N/A	
Anas castanea	Chestnut teal	0210	B2, B3	Waterfowl	E 3
Anas gracilis	Grey teal	0211	B2, B3	Waterfowl	E 3
Anas rhynchotis	Australasian shoveler	0212	B2, B3	Waterfowl	
Anas superciliosa	Pacific black duck	0208	B2, B3	Waterfowl	E 3
Anseranas semipalmata	Magpie goose	0199	B2, B3	Waterfowl	E 3
Anthochaera carunculata	Red wattlebird	0638	B2, B3	N/A	
Anthochaera chrysoptera	Little wattlebird	0710	B2, B3	N/A	
Aplonis metallica	Metallic starling	0674	B2, B3	N/A	
Ardea ibis	Cattle egret	0977	B2, B3	N/A	
Ardea picata	Pied heron	0190	B2, B3	N/A	
Artamus cinereus	Black-faced woodswallow	0546	B2, B3	N/A	

Scientific name	Common name	Species	Applicable to licence	Species group	Recommended
		code	class		Changes/Reasons
Artamus cyanopterus	Dusky woodswallow	0547	B2, B3	N/A	
Artamus superciliosus	White-browed woodswallow	0545	B2, B3	N/A	
Aythya australis	Hardhead	0215	B2, B3	Waterfowl	B1 3
Burhinus grallarius	Bush stone-curlew	0174	B2, B3	N/A	
Centropus phasianinus	Pheasant coucal	0349	B2, B3	N/A	
Cereopsis novaehollandiae	Cape barren goose	0198	B2, B3	Waterfowl	E 3
Certhionyx variegatus	Pied honeyeater	0602	B2, B3	N/A	
Charadrius australis	Inland dotterel	0145	B2, B3	N/A	
Chenonetta jubata	Australian wood duck	0202	B2, B3	Waterfowl	E 3
Chlamydera maculata	Spotted bowerbird	0680	B2, B3	N/A	
Cladorhynchus leucocephalus	Banded stilt	0147	B2, B3	N/A	
Corcorax melanorhamphos	White-winged chough	0693	B2, B3	N/A	
Cyclopsitta diophthalma	Double-eyed fig-parrot	0261	B2, B3	Parrot	
Cyclopsitta diophthalma coxeni	Coxen fig-parrot	8028	B2, B3	Parrot	Name addition
Cygnus atratus	Black swan	0203	B2, B3	Waterfowl	
Dacelo leachii	Blue-winged kookaburra	0323	B2, B3	N/A	
Dacelo novaeguineae	Laughing kookaburra	0322	B2, B3	N/A	
Dendrocygna arcuata	Wandering whistling duck	0204	B2, B3	Waterfowl	
Dendrocygna eytoni	Plumed whistling duck	0205	B2, B3	Waterfowl	
Dicaeum hirundinaceum	Mistletoebird	0564	B2, B3	N/A	
Ducula bicolor	Pied imperial pigeon	0026	B2, B3	Pigeon and dove	E 3
Ducula bicolour spilorrhoa	Torresian imperial pigeon	8839	B2, B3	Pigeon and dove	E 3
Egretta novaehollandiae	White-faced heron	0188	B2, B3	N/A	
Entomyzon cyanotis	Blue-faced honeyeater	0641	B2, B3	N/A	
Eopsaltria australis	Eastern yellow robin	0392	B2, B3	N/A	
Epthianura albifrons	White-fronted chat	0448	B2, B3	N/A	B1 1
Epthianura aurifrons	Orange chat	0450	B2, B3	N/A	B1 1
Epthianura tricolor	Crimson chat	0449	B2, B3	N/A	B1 1
Eulabeornis castaneoventris	Chestnut rail	0047	B2, B3	N/A	

Scientific name	Common name	Species	Applicable to licence	Species group	Recommended
		code	class		Changes/Reasons
Fulica atra	Eurasian coot	0059	B2, B3	Waterfowl	
Gallinula ventralis	Black-tailed native hen	0055	B2, B3	N/A	
Gallirallus philippensis	Buff-banded rail	0046	B2, B3	N/A	
Geophaps smithii	Partridge pigeon	0040	B2, B3	Pigeon and dove	B1 5
Gymnorhina tibicen	Australian magpie	0705	B2, B3	N/A	
Himantopus himantopus	Black-winged stilt	0146	B2, B3	N/A	
Leucosarcia melanoleuca	Wonga pigeon	0044	B2, B3	Pigeon and dove	
Lichenostomus melanops	Yellow-tufted honeyeater	0619	B2, B3	N/A	
Lichenostomus penicillatus	White-plumed honeyeater	0625	B2, B3	N/A	
Lopholaimus antarcticus	Topknot pigeon	0027	B2, B3	Pigeon and dove	B1 5
Macropygia amboinensis	Brown cuckoo-dove	0029	B2, B3	Pigeon and dove	B1 5
Malacorhynchus membranaceus	Pink-eared duck	0213	B2, B3	Waterfowl	
Malurus lamberti	Variegated fairy-wren	0536	B2, B3	N/A	
Malurus amabilis	Lovely fairy-wren	0539	B2, B3	N/A	
Malurus coronatus	Purple-crowned fairy-wren	0542	B2, B3	N/A	
Malurus cyaneus	Superb fairy-wren	0529	B2, B3	N/A	
Malurus elegans	Red-winged fairy-wren	0538	B2, B3	N/A	
Malurus leucopterus	White-winged fairy-wren	0535	B2, B3	N/A	
Malurus melanocephalus	Red-backed fairy-wren	0541	B2, B3	N/A	
Malurus pulcherrimus	Blue-breasted fairy-wren	0540	B2, B3	N/A	
Malurus splendens	Splendid fairy-wren	0532	B2, B3	N/A	
Manorina melanocephala	Noisy miner	0634	B2, B3	N/A	E 3 & 5 Spelling
Melanodryas cucullata	Hooded robin	0385	B2, B3	N/A	
Meliphaga lewinii	Lewin's honeyeater	0605	B2, B3	N/A	
Merops ornatus	Rainbow bee-eater	0329	B2, B3	N/A	
Myzomela sanguinolenta	Scarlet honeyeater	0586	B2, B3	N/A	
Nectarinia jugularis	Olive-backed sunbird	0572	B2, B3	N/A	
Nettapus coromandelianus	Cotton pygmy-goose	0200	B2, B3	Waterfowl	
Nettapus pulchellus	Green pygmy-goose	0201	B2, B3	Waterfowl	

Scientific name	Common name	Species	Applicable to licence Spe	Species group	Recommended
		code			Changes/Reasons
Oriolus sagittatus	Olive-backed oriole	0671	B2, B3	N/A	
Oxyura australis	Blue-billed duck	0216	B2, B3	Waterfowl	
Pachycephala pectoralis	Golden whistler	0398	B2, B3	N/A	
Petroica boodang	Scarlet robin	0380	B2, B3	N/A	
Petroica goodenovii	Red-capped robin	0381	B2, B3	N/A	
Petroica phoenicea	Flame robin	0382	B2, B3	N/A	
Petrophassa albipennis	White-quilled rock-pigeon	0037	B2, B3	Pigeon and dove	
Petrophassa rufipennis	Chestnut-quilled rock-pigeon	0038	B2, B3	Pigeon and dove	
Phalacrocorax melanoleucos	Little pied cormorant	0100	B2, B3	N/A	
Philemon corniculatus	Noisy friarbird	0645	B2, B3	N/A	
Philemon citreogularis	Little friarbird	0646	B2, B3	N/A	
Phylidonyris nigra	White-cheeked honeyeater	0632	B2, B3	N/A	
Phylidonyris novaehollandiae	New Holland honeyeater	0631	B2, B3	N/A	
Pitta iris	Rainbow pitta	0354	B2, B3	N/A	
Pitta versicolor	Noisy pitta	0352	B2, B3	N/A	
Platalea flavipes	Yellow-billed spoonbill	0182	B2, B3	N/A	
Plegadis falcinellus	Glossy ibis	0178	B2, B3	N/A	
Podargus strigoides	Tawny frogmouth	0313	B2, B3	N/A	
Porphyrio porphyrio	Purple swamphen	0058	B2, B3	N/A	
Probosciger aterrimus	Palm cockatoo	0263	B2, B3	Parrot	
Psophodes olivaceus	Eastern whipbird	0421	B2, B3	N/A	
Ptilinopus magnificus	Wompoo fruit-dove	0025	B2, B3	Pigeon and dove	
Ptilinopus superbus	Superb fruit-dove	0023	B2, B3	Pigeon and dove	B1 5
Ptilonorhynchus violaceus	Satin bowerbird	0679	B2, B3	N/A	
Sericulus chrysocephalus	Regent bowerbird	0684	B2, B3	N/A	
Sphecotheres vieilloti	Australasian figbird	0432	B2, B3	N/A	
Stagonopleura bella	Beautiful firetail	0650	B2, B3	Finch	B1 1 & 5
Stagonopleura oculata	Red-eared firetail	0651	B2, B3	Finch	B1 1 & 5
Stictonetta naevosa	Freckled duck	0214	B2, B3	Waterfowl	

Scientific name	Common name	Species	Applicable to licence	Species group	Recommended
		code	class		Changes/Reasons
Struthidea cinerea	Apostlebird	0675	B2, B3	N/A	
Tadorna radjah	Radjah shelduck	0206	B2, B3	Waterfowl	
Tadorna tadornoides	Australian shelduck	0207	B2, B3	Waterfowl	
Threskiornis molucca	Australian white ibis	0179	B2, B3	N/A	
Threskiornis spinicollis	Straw-necked ibis	0180	B2, B3	N/A	
Todiramphus pyrrhopygia	Red-backed kingfisher	0325	B2, B3	N/A	
Todiramphus sanctus	Sacred kingfisher	0326	B2, B3	N/A	
Turnix castanota	Chestnut-backed button-quail	0015	B2, B3	Quail	
Turnix maculosa	Red-backed button-quail	0013	B2, B3	Quail	
Turnix olivii	Buff-breasted button-quail	0016	B2, B3	Quail	
Turnix pyrrhothorax	Red-chested button-quail	0019	B2, B3	Quail	B1 1 & 5
Vanellus miles	Masked lapwing	0133	B2, B3	N/A	
Vanellus tricolor	Banded lapwing	0135	B2, B3	N/A	
Zosterops lateralis	Silvereye	0574	B2, B3	N/A	B1 1 & 5
Dromaius novaehollandiae	Emu	0001	В3	N/A	Suggest separate
					licensed category
Additional Species known to be	in private collections legally				
Todiramphus macleayii	Forest Kingfisher				B2 Addition to list
Artamus leucorynchus	White-breasted Woodswallow				B2 Addition to list
Melithreptus lunatus	White-naped Honeyeater	0578			B2 Addition to list
Certhionyx variegatus	Pied Honeyeater	0602			B2 Addition to list

### Note:

- Taeniopygia guttata is misspelt on the Exempt list "n" is missing.
- The 4 additional species are known to be legally held by private advanced bird licensees. We can provide references to attest to this.
- There may be other species not listed that are currently legally kept, including those listed by NPWS documents as "Not currently on species list".



### Appendix B – Role of Expert Group

- B.1 Review licence conditions.
- B.2 Make practical recommendations to implement the general principle that any species able to be sourced legally from any party (private or exhibitor) nationally is able to be acquired and added to the Licensed species list if not currently on the list.
- B.3 Meshing of the exhibitor licence system under *The Exhibited Animals Protection Act 1986* with the NPWS Licensed system to ensure movement of legally sourced individual birds and species can occur in both directions.
- B.4 Examine options for species and individual animals to enter the system via carers. A system for rehabilitated wild animals that are unsuited to release to enter the system rather than be euthanised. Consideration of educational links and resource sharing between carer and aviculture groups for the benefit of both groups.
- B.5 A practical recommendation for a take-from-wild process is developed. Possible aims include establishing a new species in captivity, re-establish species in captivity or work with threatened species or their analogues based on a thorough documented plan. Consider reporting processes and requirements including documentation such as diaries, captive management plans and husbandry manuals.
- B.6 Consideration of a limited time amnesty process to allow and encourage recalcitrant keepers to enter the new system and start fresh. Amnesty to include individual animals and possibly species currently held but not in the system.

# Appendix 6 CCBFA CODE OF PRACTICE NSW BIRD SALES (revised 2016)

- 1 Copy of this Code of Practice shall be prominently displayed at the venue of the event. A copy will be made available for every Vendor stall.
- 2 All animals other than birds are banned from bird sales with the exception of Service/Guide Dogs.
- The organisers / club reserve the right to refuse entry and/or remove any person from the premises for any reason.
- The organisers / club have a Steward or a recognised Avian Veterinarian inspect any or all of the birds offered for sale by a seller and at its sole discretion shall (upon the advice of the Steward/Veterinarian) determine if the birds shall be allowed to be sold.
- The club operating the event and the Steward/s in attendance shall take all reasonable care to protect the well being of the birds at the sale, but shall not be held responsible for escape, injury, death or physical condition of the birds. The seller is deemed responsible for the sale of his/her birds and all of his/her actions. The stewards shall instruct the seller to remove birds showing signs of injury or stress. THE DECISION OF THE SALES MANAGER IS FINAL.
- 6 A start & finish time to be advised.
- 7 All stewards must be clearly identifiable either by clothing or badges.
- 8 All impulse buying of birds shall be discouraged.
- Only birds in good health, full feather and fully sufficient (fully weaned) can be offered for sale. AT ALL TIMES THE WELFARE OF THE BIRDS IS PARAMOUNT.
- Appropriate precautions (e.g. **padded roof & solid floors**) (wire is not permitted) should be taken for the housing of "flighty" species such as doves, quail and pigeons.
- Wire fronted cardboard boxes, airfreight boxes and carry cages shall not be used. All birds must be displayed in display/show type cages/boxes. All cages/boxes must have a solid base/tray (to prevent droppings and scraps from falling onto table area). All cages/boxes MUST have adequate ventilation. Sellers must be able to alter a wire cage by adding solid walls, (i.e. cardboard, corflute or a towel, to the top and all three sides) if their birds are not comfortable with their surrounds.
- Only compatible species shall be held in the same cage.
- All cages must be clean and tidy, and in good repair and condition.
- All cages must have at least one perch, and must contain appropriate food and water.
- 15 Cages suitable to the size of the bird must be used. The bird must be able to stand on a perch with the bird's head not touching the roof and the tail not touching the floor.
- Allowing for perch length, the number of birds must not exceed 60% of the perch space used by all of the birds when perched. Therefore the cage should not be visually overcrowded. Overcrowded cages will not be accepted.
- 17 Excessively sized cages should be discouraged and may be banned by the club.
- All sellers must wear a seller's number and the seller and his/her number must register with the sale organisers. Name, address and phone number must be recorded by the organisers.
- All sellers should supply the buyer with a receipt with the information containing the sellers name, seller's number (the sellers number as supplied by the event organisers), phone number and the type of bird.
- Transfer aviary/room/cage shall be provided and sellers shall be encouraged to use them for all bird transfers.
- A net shall be provided in case of an escape.
- The sale is covered by a Public Liability insurance policy through the CCBFA. Bird sellers should be a member of a club affiliated with the CCBFA. Trade / commercial sellers must have their own business / public liability insurance and must provide a current copy to the club prior to the sale.
- Signs must be prominently displayed and loudspeaker announced advising, "All incidents, accidents and injuries must be reported to the sale organisers and/or ambulance officers present" or words similar. A record must be kept of any reports.
- All licensed birds sold or offered for sale should comply with National Parks & Wildlife Services Licensing requirements.
- 25 All care and caution must be taken in the event of extreme weather conditions.
- Payment of seller's fee is agreement to all conditions and rules as set by the Organisers and as set out in the Code of Practice.
- Organisers / club have the right to refuse any bird or person/s in breach of this Code of Practice, entry to the venue or to take part in the sale.

# NSW Animal Welfare Code of Practice No 4 - Keeping and Trading of Birds

### **Preface**

This code is designed for everyone involved in the keeping, breeding, showing and trading of birds (other than domestic poultry). By adhering to the code, people involved in this industry demonstrate to the general community their concern for birds in their care.

The code is neither a complete manual of aviculture husbandry nor a static document. It may be revised to take account of advances in the understanding of bird physiology and behaviour, technological changes, changing industry standards and the community's attitudes and expectations about the welfare of birds.

Compliance with the code does not remove the need to abide by the requirements of any other laws and regulations, such as local government or National Parks and Wildlife Service legislation.

The code has been prepared by the Associated Birdkeepers of Australia (ABA) representing a large proportion of those in aviculture. It is not intended to apply to those premises licensed or approved under the Exhibited Animals Protection Act or by the Zoological Parks Board. This code has been endorsed by:

- · The NSW Animal Welfare Advisory Council.
- · The NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service.
- NSW Agriculture.
- Pet Industry Joint Advisory Council.
- Canary & Cage Bird Federation of Australia Inc.

## 1. Introduction

- 1.1 This code recognises the following principals:
- (a) a primary concern for the welfare of birds
- (b) a realisation of the need for conservation
- (c) a concern for others in aviculture
- (d) compliance with legislative requirements
- 1.2 The importance of care and competence in the handling and keeping of birds cannot be over-emphasised. A sound knowledge of their husbandry requirements is essential. Appropriate expert advice and guidance should be sought whenever needed.
- 1.3 This code cannot replace the need for common sense and experience.

## 2. General requirements

- 2.1 The basic needs of aviary birds are:
- (a) ready access to proper and sufficient food and water adequate to maintain health and vigour
- (b) freedom of movement and ability to exercise or fly appropriate to the species
- (c) accommodation which provides protection and which neither harms nor causes distress
- (d) fresh air and exposure to suitable light
- (e) protection from predators, toxic substances and diseases
- (f) rapid identification and competent treatment of any injury, vice or disease.

# 3. Food

- 3.1 Adequate food suitable for the needs of the particular species of birds should be readily available. Most species of birds should have access to food at all times.
- 3.2 Food should not be mouldy or contaminated with harmful substances. It should be stored in a manner which best prevents its deterioration, refrigerated or prepared daily depending on the nature of its ingredients.
- 3.3 Food should be placed where it is least likely to be spoiled or contaminated. Open containers should not be located below perches.
- 3.4 Except where it is a species requirement, direct feeding on the ground should be avoided and suitable containers used to reduce the risk of disease.
- 3.5 Food containers should be checked frequently to ensure that food of suitable quality and quantity is available to the birds. Containers should be constructed and used in a manner which is not dangerous to the birds.
- 3.6 Most birds benefit from a regular supply of fruit, greens or seeding grasses. These should be fresh, preferably supplied daily and old or stale food removed. For most species grit and other supplements should be readily available, especially to breeding birds.
- 3.7 Care should be taken to avoid providing food that is contaminated with insecticides or other substances of toxic potential or food that is toxic.

## 4. Water

- 4.1 Clean cool water should be available at all times.
- 4.2 Water containers should be located to minimise contamination and exposure to the sun and rain. Placement below perches should be avoided.
- 4.3 Containers should be cleaned at least weekly, disinfected regularly. They should be designed by size, shape, depth, slope of sides or contents, so as to avoid drowning or causing distress to birds. Containers should be disinfected before being transferred to other cages.
- 4.4 Except for water birds continually wet areas may present health hazards and should be avoided as far as possible.
- 4.5 Bathing water should be available for many species.
- 4.6 It is totally unacceptable for birds to die from lack of food or water.

## 5. Accommodation

- 5.1 Each species should be accommodated according to its need, including:
- (a) protection from the extremes of climate
- (b) safety from predators
- (c) ability to escape from, or to avoid distress caused by other birds, animals and humans
- (d) protection of food and water containers from contamination or from rain or direct sunlight
- (e) sufficient space, perches, nesting areas and/or feed and water stations to meet the needs of all the birds in the cage or aviary
- (f) nesting sites and materials appropriate for the species for breeding purposes where intended.
- 5.2 Cages and aviaries should be sited and constructed to minimise risks from flood or fire. Exits should allow for emergency evacuation.
- 5.3 In cold climates some insulation or heating may be needed for some species. Where birds are likely to be distressed by heat some cooling mechanism should be provided. Birds in small cages should not be left exposed in the hot sun without shelter.
- 5.4 Cages and aviaries should be designed and constructed so as to minimise the threat posed to birds by predators. Many species of birds, animals and reptiles are predators of or cause distress to aviary birds by day or by night. These include cats, dogs, foxes, birds of prey including owls, butcherbirds and currawongs, snakes and even children
- 5.5 Vermin and other pests should be rigidly controlled to prevent their entry to cages, aviaries or food storage areas. If vermin are observed, control measures should be taken promptly.
- 5.6 Bird enclosures or cages should be fitted with openings or doorways designed so as to avoid the risk of injury or escape.
- 5.7 Roosting sites, perches or hiding areas should be provided in the manner and positions most appropriate for the species, e.g. many aviary species require high perches in protected areas for roosting, and some ground dwelling species remain distressed if unable to use areas in which to hide. Perches should be of varied size and shape. Metal or plastic perches are not suitable. Natural branches are preferable.
- 5.8 Water birds given free range or swimming/wading areas, require protection from predators.
- 5.9 Unless compatible, different species should be confined separately.
- 5.10 Care should be taken with new equipment. New galvanised wire may be toxic, especially for parrots. The risk of "New Wire" disease can be reduced by allowing the wire to be weathered for 4-8 weeks or by washing with a mild acidic solution, e.g., vinegar, and rinsed.

# 6. Health and hygiene

- 6.1 Good animal husbandry, as for any animal species, is essential for the welfare of birds.
- 6.2 Newly acquired birds should be quarantined for a suitable time for treatment/observation before release into aviaries or cages.
- 6.3 Birds show ill health or stress in a great variety of ways, but careful observation may be needed as sick birds are able to suppress some signs when stimulated.

Signs requiring urgent attention include:

changes in appearance of dropping

- changes in food or water consumption
- · changes in attitude or behaviour e.g. inability to fly or to see
- · changes in appearance or posture, ruffled feathers, tail pumping etc
- · changes in weight
- · enlargements or swelling
- · vomiting, injury or bleeding
- discharge from nostrils, eyes or beak.

Other signs that should be noted include:

- excessive loss of feathers
- · lameness or sores on feet
- · overgrown beak or nails
- stains or scabs around feet, eyes or nostrils.
- 6.4 Sick or injured birds should be isolated to facilitate observation and treatment and to prevent further damage, and/or to restrict the spread of infection.
- 6.5 The provision of a heated hospital cage is a valuable adjunct. Hospital cage temperature should be 28o-35oC as appropriate to the species.
- 6.6 Cages and aviaries should be cleaned regularly; the floor and food and water containers in holding cages should be kept clean.
- 6.7 Birds should be inspected regularly, preferably daily, to ensure that adequate feed and water is available, to check on their state of health, and to identify and promptly remedy any problem that may develop. New, sick or young birds should be inspected more frequently.
- 6.8 Where treatment to restore health or to repair injury is not possible or is not successful, euthanasia should be performed by a competent person and in an appropriate and humane manner. Veterinary advice should be sought.

## 7. Trading

- 7.1 Sick, injured or aged birds should not be traded without the full knowledge of the purchaser of their condition.
- 7.2 Birds traded should not be misrepresented as to sex, age, origin, species or breeding history and soundness.
- 7.3 Juvenile birds unable to feed themselves should not be traded except for the purpose of hand rearing. The sale of fledglings unable to feed themselves must be restricted to persons competent in the procedures of hand rearing and they must be adequately informed of the nutritional and husbandry requirement of the species and the hygiene and management standards necessary.
- 7.4 A person trading to another should endeavour to ensure that the buyer understands the feeding and general husbandry requirements of the species being traded.
- 7.5 Birds known or suspected of being obtained illegally should not be traded.

## 8. Procedures

## 8.1 Catching

Catching aviary birds usually causes distress and some species are particularly susceptible. Birds should be caught by the least stressful method available and subjected to minimal handling.

### 8.2 Restraint

Special care and knowledge is necessary in holding or restraining birds, and the most appropriate method should be used for each species.

## 8.3 Wings

Pinioning of wings is an unacceptable practice and is defined as an act of cruelty. The clipping of wing feathers of small birds or nervous species is also unacceptable.

## 8.4 Rings

The application of rings for identification purposes requires care for selection of the appropriate ring and its application. Some species, especially adult birds should not be ringed because of the risk of self-mutilation. Special care is needed should a ring require removal, for example, to attned to a leg injury.

## 8.5 Beak Trimming

Overgrown beaks should be carefully trimmed. Unless due to curable disease or nutritional problem, birds with overgrown beaks should not be used for breeding.

## 8.6 Toe Trimming

Excessively long nails should be trimmed without drawing blood, but toes should not be cut with the intent of preventing nail growth. Overgrown nails may be indicative of inadequate conditions, particularly in small cages.

# 9. Parasite control

- 9.1 Worm control is necessary with most aviary birds.
- 9.2 Water or feed medication may be indicated in some circumstances, but is least efficient.
- 9.3 Individual dosing should be performed by competent operators.
- 9.4 Chemicals, e.g. insecticides should be selected and used carefully and in accordance with pesticide laws. For example, pest strips are ineffective except in enclosed areas.

## 10. Transport

- 10.1 Transport creates distress and therefore should be kept to the minimum necessary. Birds should not be left in parked vehicles in the sun or in hot weather.
- 10.2 Except for short journeys, feed should always be available during transport, especially for small or young birds, and water should be provided at intervals, especially in hot periods.
- 10.3 Transport cages should be spacious enough for the birds to move around but excessive space may predispose birds to injury and should be avoided.

10.4 For some species the roof of transport boxes should be padded to prevent head injuries. Other species may require transportation in bags. For some species, at least for shorter journeys or periods of time, cages should be darkened.

# 11. Trapping

Trapping of native birds is illegal except under licence issued by the National Parks and Wildlife Service for the trapping of pest species for damage mitigation purposes.

# 12. Birds on display

### 12.1 Shows and Exhibitions

Shows and exhibitions should be conducted over as short a period as possible and not more than 72 hours. Public access should be controlled. Birds exhibiting signs of distress, injury or disease must be removed from the display area for appropriate attention or treatment. Birds on display must be under competent supervision at all times. Food and water must be available and birds accommodated in accordance with this code. Cage sizes to be not less than the show standards for the particular species.

### 12.2 Markets and Auctions

These are stressful to birds and must be conducted over as short a period as possible and not more than 12 hours. Otherwise conditions as in 12.1 apply.

## 13. Recommended reading

- (a) The Bird Observers Club's 'Code of Ethics' for bird watchers.
- (b) The Australian Agricultural Council's "Code of Practice for The Welfare of Animals No. 1, The Fowl" for those with poultry species.
- (c) The International Air Transport Association's (IATA) regulations for air transport of birds interstate or overseas.
- (d) There are many commercially available books which address husbandry of specific species, diseases and their treatment etc.

Originally published in October, 1996, by NSW Agriculture

www.dpi.nsw.gov.au



OUT17/20803

Mr Samuel Davis samdavis64@icloud.com

Dear Mr Davis

I refer to your email of 20 March 2017 concerning a request for details about the Animal Welfare Advisory Council (AWAC). The Hon Niall Blair MLC, Minister for Primary Industries, Minister for Regional Water and Minister for Trade and Industry, has asked me to respond to you on his behalf.

Thank you for your interest in AWAC. The purpose of the AWAC is to provide expert advice to the Minister for Primary Industries on animal welfare issues in NSW. Accordingly, members are appointed by the Minister.

To provide you with an overview of the appointment process, the Minister invites organisations with interest, expertise or involvement in animal welfare reflecting the interests of the community, to nominate three persons to be considered for membership of the Council.

The Minister may also invite persons from organisations reflecting community interests, such as recreational animal use, to self-nominate through public advertisement. Nominees are selected by the Minister and invited in writing to join the Council.

The membership of the Council needs to be balanced to reflect community animal welfare interests and to fulfil the broad functions of the Council.

Unless otherwise determined by the Minister, the term of office of the Council and each Member will be three years.

As the Council is tasked in an advisory capacity only, meetings may be held without schedule however not less than two meetings are held each calendar year. The Minister may direct, or the Council may elect to conduct special meetings, if circumstances or the nature of business is urgent or extraordinary. In addition, minutes from meetings are not publicly available.

Yours sincerely

**Bruce M Christie** 

Deputy Director General Biosecurity and Food Safety

Date 20 June 2017

## Appendix 9



ABN 26 077 908 938

HON. SECRETARY/TREASURER RON ROBERTSON PO BOX 230 FRENCHS FOREST NSW 1640 E: birdclubs@aapt.net.au P: 02 9452 2396

### 29/1/2017

### **RE: BIOSECURITY AMENDMENT (SCHEDULES TO ACT) REGULATION 2016**

The Canary and Cage Bird Federation of Australia Inc. (CCBFA) is a national body representing a broad range of avicultural clubs including most clubs operating within NSW. We have contacted representatives from these clubs as well as the wider avicultural community to assist in the accurate preparation of this submission.

We make recommendations in three areas.

- 1. Remove all Aves species from the prohibited list, namely Schedule 3 Clause 3 (1).
  - a. All unlisted species are prohibited by default.
  - b. We see no justification for specifically prohibiting the species listed on the draft prohibited list. In any case any such evidence would equally apply to numerous other unlisted species.
  - c. Many of the species on the prohibited list are currently present in aviculture, some we suspect may still be present in small numbers and others were recently present in aviculture (refer recommendation 3). None of these species have established feral populations despite their long-term presence in Australia.
  - d. We note that our argument above likely applies to all species, not just birds.
- 2. Retain or create an advisory committee to advise on non-indigenous animal issues, including the maintenance of the species lists within Schedules 2, 3 and 4 of the NSW *Biosecurity Act* 2015.
  - a. The Non-Indigenous Animals Consultative Committee (NIACC) is a statutory committee under the soon to be repealed *Non-Indigenous Animals Act 1987* Section 7.
  - b. CCBFA has legislated representation on the NIACC as a prescribed organisation interested in the keeping of birds in aviaries.
  - c. We request written confirmation that our inclusion on the NIACC or similar advisory committee will continue.
  - d. Biosecurity issues are currently occurring in many states. It is critical that stakeholders have a conduit to government regarding non-indigenous species.
  - e. Committees such as NIACC economically simplify the consultation process for government as they provide a readymade means of communicating with significant representative bodies who in turn communicate with individual stakeholders.
  - f. One possibility is for aviculture to have representation on the Pest Advisory Committee (not sure if that is the correct name).
  - g. The Exhibited Animals Advisory Committee continues to operate and there is good reason for a similar structure for private captive animals.
- 3. Edit the lists as detailed below to ensure the Schedule 2 and Schedule 3 lists accurately reflect the species currently present in NSW aviculture.
  - a. There are numerous non-indigenous Aves species present in Australia including many held in small numbers.
  - b. Our intention is to ensure the allowed list (Schedule 3 Clause 3 (2)(c)) includes all Aves species currently held in NSW and that no species currently held by our members are on the prohibited lists.

- c. The suggested edits below have been verified by experts from our affiliate clubs representing the specialist areas of finches, lovebirds, pheasants and waterfowl, parrots and softbills. We can assist with contacts if further expert advice is required.
- d. Edits to the Permitted exhibition purposes list (Schedule 3 Clause 2 (1), p8).
  - i. Lonchura atricapilla is known as the Black-headed Nun or Black-headed Munia in aviculture and is common and widely kept in all states of Australia. The common name Chestnut Munia is not used in Australia to avoid confusion with our native Chestnut-Breasted Mannikn Lonchura castaneothorax.
  - ii. Move *Lonchura atricapilla* to the allowed list (Schedule 3 Clause 3 (2)(c)) and use common name Black-headed Nun.
- e. Edits to the prohibited list (Schedule 3 Clause 3 (1), p14-15).
  - Note recommendation 1 above to remove this list completely.
  - ii. Note edits to some of the common names in the lists that follow.
  - iii. These species are on the prohibited list but are currently present in NSW Aviculture in reasonable number. These species must be moved to the allowed list (Schedule 3 Clause 3 (2)(c)).
    - Agapornis canus Grey-headed Lovebird, Madagascan Lovebird
    - Pionus menstrus Blue-headed Parrot, Blue-headed Pionus
    - Pyrrhura rhodocephala Rose-crowned Conure
    - Pyrrhura roseifrons Rose-fronted Parakeet, Rose-fronted Conure
  - iv. The following species may exist in Australia in small numbers or have recently become extinct in Australian aviculture. We recommend moving these species to the allowed list (Schedule 3 Clause 3 (2)(c)). Note there are many species currently on the allowed list in the same situation as these species.
    - Alectoris rufa Red-legged Partridge
    - Gallus varius Green Junglefowl
    - Lohura ignita Crested Fireback
    - Perdix perdix Grey Partridge
    - Polypectron emphanum Palawan Peacock-Pheasant
    - Estrilda coerulescens Lavender Waxbill
    - Vidua paradisaea Paradise Whydah
  - v. The following species appear to have been misidentified as they are close relatives to common avicultural species. We advise deleting these from the prohibited list.
    - Geopelia striata Zebra Dove, confused with native Peaceful Dove Geopelia placida. These were considered the same species until recently.
    - Lonchura leucogastra White-bellied Munia. Very closely related to the Javan Munia (L. leucogastroides). It would not be surprising to learn our aviary Javan Munias are hybrids of the two species (if they are in fact separate species).
    - Streptopelia decaocto Eurasian Collared Dove. Common name on the prohibited list is incorrect and suggests confusion with the common Barbary Dove Streptopelia roseogrisea.
    - *Pytilia afra* Orange-winged Pytilia. This species is in aviculture overseas but is unknown in Australia. We suspect it has been misidentified as it's close

relative the Yellow-winged Pytilia *Pytilia hypogrammica* which is relatively common in Australian aviculture.

- f. Edits to the allowed list (Schedule 3 Clause 3 (2)(c), p22-29).
  - i. Move species from the prohibited list as specified in e. iii. and e. iv. above.
  - ii. Add the following species present in low numbers.
    - Euplectes ardens Red-collared Widowbird/Whydah.
    - Lonchura nigriceps Rufous-Backed Mannikin.
  - iii. Move *Vultur gryhus* Andean Condor to the Permitted exhibition purposes list (Schedule 3 Clause 2 (1), p8).
  - iv. Add the following common names to the indicated species.
    - Napolean Weaver to Euplectes afer.
    - Queen of Bavaria Conure to Guaruba guarouba.
    - Jacarini to Volatinia jacarina.
    - Aberdeen to Amadina erythrocephala.
    - Red Strawberry Finch to Amandava amandava.
    - Green Strawberry Finch to Amandava Formosa.
    - Red-faced Parrot Finch to Erythrura cyaneovirens.
    - Senegal Waxbill to Estrilda troglodytes.
    - Blue-billed Firefinch to Lagonosticta rubricata.
    - Ruddy to Lagonosticta senegala.
    - Indian Silverbill to Lonchura malabarica.
    - Tri-Coloured Nun and Tri-Coloured Munia to Lonchura malacca. Delete the common name Black-Headed Mannikin as this is not used in Australia and will be confused with Lonchura atricapilla.
    - Violet-Eared Waxbill to *Uraeginthus granatina*.
    - Yellow Hooded Siskin to Carduelis magellanica.
    - Himalayan Greenfinch to Carduelis spinoides.
    - Green Singing Finch to Serinus mozambicus.
  - v. *Streptopelia risoria* and *Streptopelia roseogrisea* are the same species. We believe *Streptopelia roseogrisea is* preferred.

We look forward to further consultation, particularly with regard to recommendations 1 and 2. Please don't hesitate to make contact if you require further assistance or explanation. Sincerely,

Samuel Davis

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