CANARY AND CAGE BIRD
FEDERATION
OF AUSTRALIA INC.

ABN 26 077 908 938

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31/8/2018

Synopsis of meeting at DPAW 21/8/2018 2-4pm

We thank Sophie Moller, Ken Atkins and other DPAW staff for meeting and consulting on these matters.

The following avicultural representatives were present and have contributed to this synopsis.

- Sam Davis (CCBFA)
- Neil Creighton (Zebra Finch Society of WA, CCBFA WA Rep)
- Brian McGuire (National Finch and Softbill Association)
- Matt Creemers (Finch Society of WA)
- Gasparo (Reno) Marsala (Finch Society of WA)
- Robert Lear (Avicultural Society of WA)
- Hayden Dix (Avicultural Society of WA)
- Connie Stevens (Finch Society of WA)
- Stuart Chamberlain (Business Owner Bird and Fish Place)
- Geoff DeCruz (Business Owner Birds n All)

The meeting commenced with Sophie Moller briefing the meeting on the history of the reforms to date and the proposed changes detailed in the discussion notes and CEO licensing guidelines available online at https://www.dpaw.wa.gov.au/plants-and-animals/biodiversity-conservation-act?showall=&start=1

The meeting then moved to discussion surrounding our concerns expressed in our "Notes and recommendations" paper which is reproduced after this synopsis and points are referenced within the synopsis.

S1. Avicultural representatives mistakenly formed the view that adding new exotic (non-Australian natives) to the import list was in scope as part of this reform process. We accept this is not the case. DPAW staff have agreed to facilitate meetings between avicultural representatives and relevant staff from or overseeing DPIRD's Committee for the Introduction and Keeping of Animals (CIKA) to progress our concerns expressed in points 1 – 6.

S2. DPAW staff agreed the Risk Assessment Tool (RAT) in Appendix B of the accompanying "Notes and recommendations" paper has merit. Avicultural representatives and DPAW staff agree to use this RAT in the interim for recommending species list changes for Australian native species.

S3. Avicultural representatives will prepare RATs for recommended species changes forthwith and forward to DPAW. Such RATs will be largely based on points 7 – 10, 12.

S4. Concern was expressed over use of the term "Pet", including "Pet keeping licence", "Pet transfer authority" and "Pet keeping category". Aviculturists are not pet keepers and the term pet does not sit comfortably with our membership. There were strong views expressed to change this term – "Animal keeper" or "Native Animal Keeper" were two suggestions.

S5. Avicultural stakeholders present were uncomfortable with the open-ended nature of the proposed *Fauna Processing (other purposes) licence* proposed for most softbill species. We continue to recommend all such species are best held under an advanced licence. All parties agree that further discussion is required on this matter. Refer point 11.

S6. Concern was raised over individual aviculturists requiring multiple different licences together with multiple fees. DPAW staff have committed to examine the issue and respond back to the group.

S7. The purpose and operation of the proposed *Pet transport authorities* (PTAs) was discussed – points 13 - 15. There remains confusion as to the purpose and intention of PTAs and how they will prevent illegal take from the wild. Issues with PTAs at bird sales, auctions, club meetings, shows were also discussed with a range of issues presented. It is agreed that further consultation on PTAs is required.

S8. DPAW staff confirmed that applications for take from the wild to supplement captive stock, assist with threatened species efforts, or related purposes would still be available under the new regulations.

S9. Avicultural stakeholders described a range of threatened species projects in which they are involved both nationally and internationally. Aviculture has enormous expertise and resources to assist in this area.

S10. DPAW staff confirmed that current regulation 30, 31 and 32 will not roll over into the new regulations – refer point 21, 22 and Appendix D.

S11. DPAW staff confirmed the *Animal Welfare Act 2002* is the lead legislation on animal welfare in WA and hence animal welfare considerations, important as they may be, are largely outside the scope of this reform process.

On behalf of the WA avicultural community, many thanks to DPAW staff, in particular Sophie Moller. Although there are matters to resolve this initial positive process has already settled many concerns. We look forward to working with DPAW as we work through the matters above as the reforms are finalised and then into the future.

Kind regards

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19/8/2018

Notes and recommendations for meeting at DPAW 21/8/2018 2-4pm

CCBFA and our affiliate clubs in Western Australia support and recommend a risk-based approach to avicultural regulation, combined with enhanced consultation and engagement between aviculture and the DPAW. The evidence is clear that keeping native (and exotic) birds builds empathy for the environment leading to positive conservation outcomes. In addition, the expertise and resources available in private aviculture are keenly sought on numerous threatened species projects nationally and internationally – we are keen to build on such efforts.

Importation and risk assessment

1. The Bomford Model was and continues to be misused at both state and federal level to assess the risk of feral establishment for captive bred bird species – refer appendix A.
2. There are numerous exotic species available in the eastern states whose establishment risk in WA is the same as their establishment risk on the east coast. Refer Appendix C (thanks to Neil Creighton).
3. Imports ceased in 1949 for most of these species and NONE have ever established sustainable feral populations.
4. A transparent evidence-based system for assessing new species is required. We recommend a 90 day maximum for DPIRD's Committee for the Introduction and Keeping of Animals (CIKA) to assess followed by a review system that includes avicultural expertise.
5. We suggest use of the standard simple risk assessment tool (RAT) similar to Victoria and recommended for NSW and Queensland – refer Appendix B. The outcome of the RAT is used to reclassify species within the WA Organism List (WAOL) and approve for import.
6. The list of species in the current Restricted Bird Licence Categories has not been substantially edited for decades. We recommend a bulk review of exotic species as part of this process. We have identified a total of 175 species on the NSW list for possible WA consideration – refer Appendix C.

Licence classes

7. We agree the majority of native seed eating species – finches, parrots, doves – should move to exempt. These species are well established in captivity with minimal establishment risk. In addition, they have an extensive track record of not establishing in WA.
8. We support removal of restrictions on the number of birds of a species that can be kept.
9. We recommend all species in the current Appendix C Part A of the Wildlife Conservation Regulations 1970 (WCR) move to exempt.
10. We recommend consideration is given to moving most WCR Appendix C Part B species to exempt. This will bring WA in line with other jurisdictions.
11. Remaining advanced licensees would predominantly be those keeping softbills permitted via the WA Organism List (as well as WCR Appendix C Part C). These are predominantly specialist species. We request advice, but currently recommend the advanced licence class, rather than *Fauna possessing (other purposes) licence* as more appropriate.

12. Care and avicultural market knowledge is required when threatened species are placed on licensed or restricted lists. Often licences are a disincentive to keep, resulting in rising prices due to captive scarcity. This can then lead to an incentive for illegal take from the wild not present when good stock of captive bred birds are available.

Pet transport authorities

13. It is unclear how the Pet Transfer Authority system assists to conserve and protect biodiversity and biodiversity components in the State as required by the BC Act.
14. Recording transactions between keepers, including licence details should be sufficient and will save on administrative costs.
15. We support an online system, however paper-based alternatives will be required for some licensees.

Citizen Science - Take from the wild

16. Licensing as a means for restricting illegal take can only work when extensive compliance funding is available. A better approach is to work alongside aviculture – we are keen to assist.
17. Limited citizen science projects involving take from the wild are supported to establish new species in captivity, supplement existing stock, study husbandry of threatened species analogues, and so on.
18. An available legal documented science-like process will improve communication between private aviculture and the department and reduce incentives for illegal take.
19. We note licences to take herpetofauna from the wild to establish and support captive breeding are currently available. Such licences should be available for avian species.
20. We note, out of interest, WCR Regulation 11 *Licence to take avian fauna for sale* (the old Trapper's licence) still remains and could be edited into a modern citizen science licence class as described above.

Animal Welfare

21. Current WCR Regulations 30, 31, 32 (Appendix D) are flawed and should not be rolled into the new regulations.
22. Simple cage size measurements, such as r30, 31, 32 are simplistic animal welfare measures that detract from real animal welfare processes.
23. The *Animal Welfare Act 2002* is the legislation for animal welfare in WA. It encompasses all birds – natives and exotics. Attempts to regulate welfare in other Acts can have unintended conflicting consequences and are to be avoided.
24. For your information – community-based animal clubs are in the process of forming Animal Care Australia with representation from major dog, cat, bird, reptile, horse, small mammal, farm, animal educators and veterinary groups.

Appendix A

The Bomford Model

By Sam Davis

Attempts to assess the probability of feral avian populations establishing in the wild must include all parameters of significance. Currently the risk is routinely assessed based on the model developed by Mary Bomford – known as "The Bomford Model". This model was never intended to assess establishment probability for escaped captive bred domestic species populations. This issue is specifically acknowledged by Bomford based on the work of Carrete and Tella (2008).

> *"Carrete and Tella (2008) found that for pet bird species in Spain, wild-caught birds were highly significantly ($p<0.0001$) more likely to establish wild breeding populations than captive-reared birds, even though captive-reared birds are kept in far higher numbers."* Bomford (2008)

"The Bomford Model" was developed based on statistically extrapolating from available data recording historical release events. This source data was largely collected by acclimatisation societies operating within Australia and New Zealand and subsequently detailed in Long (1981).

The introduction to Long (1981) describes the enormous number of wild caught birds moved internationally as part of the massive caged bird industry operating prior to the 1970s. Long (1981) makes the point that the number of avicultural escapees is unknown but was no doubt significant. The evidence in Long (1981) shows acclimatisation societies released large numbers of wild caught birds in multiple locations over many years. In addition, the wild birds were protected and provided with feed to encourage establishment. In Australia, species released by acclimatisation societies did in many cases establish, whilst avicultural species failed conclusively to establish. This despite Long's reasonable presumption of significant avicultural escapes. Perhaps this apparent anomaly is in part explained by the relatively early (by international standards) 1949 cessation of exotic avian imports into Australia. That is, avicultural escapees in Australia post-1949 are entirely limited to captive bred individuals unable to survive wild conditions.

Scientific evidence supporting the low establishment risk of escaped captive bred birds in Australia is somewhat paradoxically present in the majority of threatened species recovery efforts detailing attempts to reintroduce captive bred species back into their native habitat. The extreme difficulties encountered during such captive breeding recovery and release efforts provides ample scientific evidence as to the low risk of captive birds establishing sustainable populations.

The continuing misuse of "The Bomford Model" to assess captive bred birds has led to and continues to lead to conclusions that unreasonably restrict the movement of avicultural species into and within Western Australia. All captive populations present in Australia are numerous generations distant from their wild cousins and should be considered domesticated.

References

Bomford, M. (2008). Risk assessment models for establishment of exotic vertebrates in Australia and New Zealand. Invasive Animals Cooperative Research Centre, Canberra. Pp 13

Carrete, M. and Tella, J. L. (2008). Wild-bird trade and exotic invasions: a new link of conservation concern? Frontiers in Ecology and the Environment 6: 207–211.

Long, J. L. (1981). Introduced birds of the world. Agricultural Protection Board of Western Australia. Pp 10-13.

Appendix B - Draft Species Risk Assessment Tool

For use in assessing proposed changes to NSW animal keeper species list

SPECIES			
Common Name			
Scientific Name			
Current Species List Class		**Proposed Class**	
PROPOSED BY			
Organisation			
Email			
Contact Person		**Telephone**	

HUMAN HEALTH & SAFETY RISKS		
Potential injuries and/or diseases		
Likelihood		*HIGH* *Frequent (more than 10 events p.a. in Australia)* *MEDIUM* *Occasional (1-10 events in Australia)* *LOW* *Not known to harm human safety and safety*
Consequence		*HIGH* *Life threatening or fatal.* *MEDIUM* *Requires medical treatment.* *LOW* *No treatment or minor first aid only.*
Details & References		

RISK OF ESCAPED ANIMALS TO THE ENVIRONMENT		
Potential impact of escaped animals		
Likelihood		*HIGH* *Readily survive and reproduce in the wild.* *MEDIUM* *Might survive and reproduce in the wild* *LOW* *Would not survive and reproduce in the wild*
Consequence		*HIGH* *Impacts may be significant and widespread.* *MEDIUM* *Impacts may be limited or controlled.* *LOW* *Little or no impact.*
Details & References		

RISK OF TAKE FROM THE WILD

Estimated captive population in Australia		
Conservation status in the wild		
Impact on wild populations		*HIGH* *Adequate supply is not available from lawful sources interstate.* *LOW* *Adequate supply is available from lawful sources interstate*
Sources of lawful supply		

WELFARE & HUSBANDRY

Dietary requirements		
Housing requirements		
Ease of breeding		
Other issues		
Keeper competency		*NONE* *Easy to keep and handle, no specific expertise required* *BASIC* *Safe to keep and handle, if guidance material available* *EXPERT* *Complex to keep and handle, high safety risks, training and/or experience required*
Sources of guidance material and training		

OTHER COMMENTS IN SUPPORT OF PROPOSED CHANGE

Appendix C - Exotic Birds on NSW list that are not on WA list

1. Anseriformes	Anatidae	Aix sponsa	Carolina Duck, Carolina wood duck
2. Anseriformes	Anatidae	Branta canadensis	Canada Goose
3. Anseriformes	Anatidae	Plectropterus gambensis	Spur-winged Goose
4. Anseriformes	Anatidae	Tadorna ferruginea	Ruddy Shelduck
5. Ciconiiformes	Phoenicopteridae	Phoenicopterus chilensis	Chilean Flamingo
6. Ciconiiformes	Phoenicopteridae	hoenicopterus ruber	Greater Flamingo
7. Columbiformes	Columbidae	Caloenas nicobarica	Nicobar Pigeon
8. Columbiformes	Columbidae	Geopelia striata	Zebra Dove
9. Columbiformes	Columbidae	Goura victoria	Victoria Crowned Pigeon
10. Columbiformes	Columbidae	Hemiphaga novaeseelandiae	New Zealand Pigeon
11. Columbiformes	Columbidae	Ptilinopus porphyraceus	Crimson-crowned Fruit-Dove
12. Columbiformes	Columbidae	Streptopelia roseogrisea	African Collared Dove
13. Columbiformes	Columbidae	Streptopelia tranquebarica	Red Collared Dove; Red Turtle dove
14. Columbiformes	Columbidae	Streptopelia turtur	European Turtle-dove
15. Falconiformes	Cathartidae	Vultur gryphus	Andean Condor
16. Galliformes	Cracidae	Mitu tuberosum	Razor-billed Curassow
17. Galliformes	Phasianidae	Alectoris barbara	Barbary Partridge
18. Galliformes	Phasianidae	Alectoris rufa	Red-legged Partridge
19. Galliformes	Phasianidae	Callipepla californica	California Quail
20. Galliformes	Phasianidae	Colinus virginianus	Bobwhite Quail; Northern Bobwhite
21. Galliformes	Phasianidae	Coturnix coturnix	Common Quail
22. Galliformes	Phasianidae	Francolinus francolinus	Black Francolin
23. Galliformes	Phasianidae	Gallus varius	Green Junglefowl
24. Galliformes	Phasianidae	Lophura edwardsi	Edward's Pheasant
25. Galliformes	Phasianidae	Lophura ignita	Crested Fireback
26. Galliformes	Phasianidae	Perdix perdix	Grey Partridge
27. Galliformes	Phasianidae	Polyplectron emphanum	Palawan Peacock-pheasant
28. Gruiformes	Rallidae	Gallirallus australis	Weka
29. Passeriformes	Alaudidae	Alauda arvensis	Skylark; Eurasian Skylark
30. Passeriformes	Corvidae	Corvus splendens	House Crow
31. Passeriformes	Corvidae	Psilorhinus morio	Brown Jay
32. Passeriformes	Emberizidae	Emberiza citrinella	Yellowhammer
33. Passeriformes	Emberizidae	Emberiza hortulana	Ortolan Bunting

34. Passeriformes	Estrildidae	Erythrura pealii	Fiji Parrot-finch
35. Passeriformes	Estrildidae	Erythrura prasina	Pin-tailed Parrotfinch
36. Passeriformes	Estrildidae	Lagonosticta rubricata	African Firefinch
37. Passeriformes	Estrildidae	Lonchura atricapilla	Chestnut Munia
38. Passeriformes	Estrildidae	Lonchura bicolor	Black-and-white Munia; Red-backed Munia; Blue-billed Munia; Fernando Po Munia
40. Passeriformes	Estrildidae	Lonchura cantans	African Silverbill
41. Passeriformes	Estrildidae	Lonchura ferruginosa	White-capped Munia
42. Passeriformes	Estrildidae	Lonchura griseicapilla	Grey-headed Silverbill
43. Passeriformes	Estrildidae	Lonchura leucogastra	White-bellied munia
44. Passeriformes	Estrildidae	Lonchura leucogastroides	Javan Munia
45. Passeriformes	Estrildidae	Mandingoa nitidula	Green-backed Twinspot; Green Twinspot
46. Passeriformes	Estrildidae	Pytilia afra	Orange-winged Pytilia
47. Passeriformes	Estrildidae	Uraeginthus granatina	Violet-eared Waxbill; Common Grenadier
48. Passeriformes	Estrildidae	Uraeginthus ianthinogaster	Purple Grenadier; Purple Grenadier Waxbill
49. Passeriformes	Fringillidae	Carduelis atriceps	Black-capped Siskin
50. Passeriformes	Fringillidae	Carduelis cannabina	Eurasian Linnet; Common Linnet
51. Passeriformes	Fringillidae	Carduelis spinoides	Himalayan Greenfinch; Yellow-breasted Greenfinch
52. Passeriformes	Fringillidae	Carduelis uropygialis (syn. Spinus uropygialis)	Yellow-rumped Siskin
53. Passeriformes	Fringillidae	Coryphospingus cucullatus	Red-crested Finch; Red-pileated Finch
54. Passeriformes	Fringillidae	Fringilla montifringilla	Brambling
55. Passeriformes	Fringillidae	Haemorhous mexicanus	House Finch
56. Passeriformes	Fringillidae	Haemorhous purpureus	Purple Finch
57. Passeriformes	Fringillidae	Serinus atrogularis	Southern Yellow-rumped Seedeater; Black-throated Canary
58. Passeriformes	Fringillidae	Serinus dorsostriatus	White-bellied Canary
59. Passeriformes	Fringillidae	Serinus flaviventris	Yellow Canary
60. Passeriformes	Fringillidae	Serinus leucopygius	White-rumped Seedeater; Grey Singing Finch
61. Passeriformes	Fringillidae	Serinus serinus	European Serin
62. Passeriformes	Fringillidae	Serinus xanthopygius	Yellow-rumped Serin
63. Passeriformes	Fringillidae	Sicalis flaveola	Saffron Finch
64. Passeriformes	Muscicapidae	Copsychus malabaricus	White-rumped Shama
65. Passeriformes	Muscicapidae	Copsychus saularis	Oriental Magpie-robin

66. Passeriformes	Muscicapidae	Leiothrix argentauris	Silver-eared Mesia
67. Passeriformes	Muscicapidae	Leiothrix lutea	Pekin Robin; Red-billed Leiothrix
68. Passeriformes	Muscicapidae	Luscinia megarhynchos	Common Nightingale
69. Passeriformes	Muscicapidae	Turdus merula	Common Blackbird; Eurasian Blackbird
70. Passeriformes	Muscicapidae	Turdus philomelos	Song Thrush
71. Passeriformes	Passeridae	Passer domesticus	House Sparrow
72. Passeriformes	Passeridae	Passer flaveolu s	Plain-backed Sparrow
73. Passeriformes	Passeridae	Passer luteus	Sudan Golden Sparrow
74. Passeriformes	Passeridae	Passer montanus	Tree Sparrow; Eurasian Tree Sparrow
75. Passeriformes	Ploceidae	Euplectes albonotatus	White-winged Widowbird
76. Passeriformes	Ploceidae	Ploceus hypoxanthus	Asian Golden Weaver
77. Passeriformes	Ploceidae	Euplectes afer	Yellow-crowned Bishop; Golden Bishop
78. Passeriformes	Ploceidae	Euplectes axillaris	Fan-tailed Widowbird
79. Passeriformes	Pycnonotidae	Ploceus bicolor	Dark-backed Weaver
80. Passeriformes	Pycnonotidae	Pycnonotus jocosus	Red-whiskered Bulbul
81. Passeriformes	Sturnidae	Acridotheres tristis	Common Myna; Indian Myna(h); Indian House Myna(h)
82. Passeriformes	Sturnidae	Sturnus vulgaris	Common Starling; European Starling
83. Passeriformes	Viduidae	Vidua macroura	Pin-tailed Whydah
84. Passeriformes	Viduidae	Vidua paradisaea	Paradise Whydah; Eastern Paradise Whydah
85. Psittaciformes	Psittacidae	Agapornis canus	Grey-headed Lovebird
86. Psittaciformes	Psittacidae	Alisterus amboinensis	Aboina Parrot; Moluccan King-parrot
87. Psittaciformes	Psittacidae	Amazona aestiva	Blue-fronted Amazon; Blue-fronted Parrot
88. Psittaciformes	Psittacidae	Amazona albifrons	White-fronted Amazon; White-fronted Parrot; Spectacled Amazon; Spectacled Parrot; White-browed Amazon; White-browed Parrot
89. Psittaciformes	Psittacidae	Amazona amazonica	Orange-winged Amazon; Orange-winged Parrot
90. Psittaciformes	Psittacidae	Amazona autumnalis	Red-lored Amazon
91. Psittaciformes	Psittacidae	Amazona finschi	Lilac-crowned Amazon
92. Psittaciformes	Psittacidae	Amazona leucocephala	Cuban Amazon; Cuban Parrot
93. Psittaciformes	Psittacidae	Amazona ochrocephala	Yellow-crowned Amazon; Yellow-headed Amazon; Yellow-fronted Amazon; Yellow-naped Amazon
94. Psittaciformes	Psittacidae	Amazona pretrei	Red-spectacled Amazon
95. Psittaciformes	Psittacidae	Amazona viridigenalis	Green-cheeked Amazon; Red-crowned Amazon

96. Psittaciformes	Psittacidae	Ara ambigua	Great Green Macaw
97. Psittaciformes	Psittacidae	Ara militaris	Military Macaw
98. Psittaciformes	Psittacidae	Ara severus	Chestnut-fronted Macaw
99. Psittaciformes	Psittacidae	Aratinga weddellii	Dusky-headed Conure
100. Psittaciformes	Psittacidae	Bolborhynchus lineola	Barred Parakeet; Lineolated Parrot
101. Psittaciformes	Psittacidae	Cacatua alba	White Cockatoo
102. Psittaciformes	Psittacidae	Cacatua goffiniana	Goffin's Corella; Tanimbar Corella
103. Psittaciformes	Psittacidae	Cacatua moluccensis	Salmon-crested Cockatoo
104. Psittaciformes	Psittacidae	Cacatua sulphurea	Yellow-crested Cockatoo
105. Psittaciformes	Psittacidae	Chalcopsitta atra	Black Lory
106. Psittaciformes	Psittacidae	Chalcopsitta cardinalis	Cardinal Lory
107. Psittaciformes	Psittacidae	Chalcopsitta duivenbodei	Brown Lory
108. Psittaciformes	Psittacidae	Chalcopsitta sintillata	Yellow-streaked Lory
109. Psittaciformes	Psittacidae	Charmosyna papou	Papuan Lorikeet
110. Psittaciformes	Psittacidae	Charmosyna toxopei	Blue-fronted Lorikeet
111. Psittaciformes	Psittacidae	Cyanoliseus patagonus	Patagonian Conure; Burrowing Parrot
112. Psittaciformes	Psittacidae	Cyanoramphus unicolor	Antipodes Green Parakeet
113. Psittaciformes	Psittacidae	Deroptyus accipitrinus	Hawk-headed Parrot; Red-fan Parrot
114. Psittaciformes	Psittacidae	Diopsittaca nobilis	Red-shouldered Macaw; Hahn’s Macaw
115. Psittaciformes	Psittacidae	Eos bornea	Red Lory
116. Psittaciformes	Psittacidae	Eos cyanogenia	Black-winged Lory
117. Psittaciformes	Psittacidae	Eos histrio	Red-and-blue Lory
118. Psittaciformes	Psittacidae	Eos reticulata	Blue-streaked Lory
119. Psittaciformes	Psittacidae	Eos semilarvata	Blue-eared Lory
120. Psittaciformes	Psittacidae	Eos squamata	Violet-necked Lory
121. Psittaciformes	Psittacidae	Forpus coelestis	Pacific Parrotlet
122. Psittaciformes	Psittacidae	Guaruba guarouba	Golden Conure; Golden Parakeet
123. Psittaciformes	Psittacidae	Loriculus galgulus	Blue-crowned Hanging-parrot
124. Psittaciformes	Psittacidae	Lorius chlorocercus	Yellow-bibbed Lory
125. Psittaciformes	Psittacidae	Lorius domicella	Purple-naped Lory
126. Psittaciformes	Psittacidae	Lorius garrulus	Chattering Lory
127. Psittaciformes	Psittacidae	Lorius lory	Black-capped Lory
128. Psittaciformes	Psittacidae	Myiopsitta monachus	Monk Parakeet; Quaker Parrot
129. Psittaciformes	Psittacidae	Nandayus nenday	Nanday Conure

130. Psittaciformes	Psittacidae	Neopsittacus musschenbroekii	Musschenbroek's Lorikeet; Yellow-billed Lorikeet
131. Psittaciformes	Psittacidae	Nestor notabilis	Kea
132. Psittaciformes	Psittacidae	Orthopsittaca manilata	Red-bellied Macaw
133. Psittaciformes	Psittacidae	Phigys solitarius	Collared Lory
134. Psittaciformes	Psittacidae	Pionus chalcopterus	Bronze-winged Parrot
135. Psittaciformes	Psittacidae	Pionus menstruus	Blue-headed Parrot
136. Psittaciformes	Psittacidae	Pionus senilis	White-crowned Parrot
137. Psittaciformes	Psittacidae	Poicephalus gulielmi	Jardine's Parrot; Red-fronted Parrot
138. Psittaciformes	Psittacidae	Poicephalus robustus	Brown-necked Parrot; Cape Parrot
139. Psittaciformes	Psittacidae	Poicephalus rufiventris	Red-bellied Parrot; Orange-bellied Parrot
140. Psittaciformes	Psittacidae	Poicephalus senegalus	Senegal Parrot
141. Psittaciformes	Psittacidae	Primolius auricollis	Yellow-collared Macaw; Golden-collared Macaw
142. Psittaciformes	Psittacidae	Primolius maracana	Blue-winged Macaw
143. Psittaciformes	Psittacidae	Prosopeia personata	Masked Shining Parrot
144. Psittaciformes	Psittacidae	Prosopeia tabuensis	Red Shining Parrot
145. Psittaciformes	Psittacidae	Psittacula himalayana	Slaty-headed Parakeet
146. Psittaciformes	Psittacidae	Psittacula roseata	Blossom-headed Parakeet
147. Psittaciformes	Psittacidae	Psittacus erithacus	Grey Parrot; African Grey Parrot
148. Psittaciformes	Psittacidae	Psitteuteles goldiei	Goldie's Lorikeet
149. Psittaciformes	Psittacidae	Pyrrhura cruentata	Blue-throated Conure
150. Psittaciformes	Psittacidae	Pyrrhura egregia	Fiery-shouldered Conure
151. Psittaciformes	Psittacidae	Pyrrhura frontalis	Maroon-bellied Conure
152. Psittaciformes	Psittacidae	Pyrrhura lepida	Pearly Conure; Pearly Parakeet
153. Psittaciformes	Psittacidae	Pyrrhura leucotis	White-eared Conure
154. Psittaciformes	Psittacidae	Pyrrhura melanura	Maroon-tailed Conure
155. Psittaciformes	Psittacidae	Pyrrhura molinae	Green-cheeked Conure; Green-cheeked Parakeet
156. Psittaciformes	Psittacidae	Pyrrhura perlata	Crimson-bellied Conure; Crimson-bellied Parakeet
157. Psittaciformes	Psittacidae	Pyrrhura picta	Painted Conure
158. Psittaciformes	Psittacidae	Pyrrhura rupicola	Black-capped Conure; Black-capped Parakeet
159. Psittaciformes	Psittacidae	Rhynchopsitta pachyrhyncha	Thick-billed Parrot
160. Psittaciformes	Psittacidae	Trichoglossus euteles	Olive-headed Lorikeet

161. Psittaciformes	Psittacidae	Trichoglossus johnstoniae	Mindanao Lorikeet
162. Psittaciformes	Psittacidae	Trichoglossus ornatus	Ornate Lorikeet
163. Psittaciformes	Psittaculidae	Alipiopsitta xanthops	Yellow-faced Parrot
164. Psittaciformes	Psittaculidae	Amazona auropalliata	Yellow-naped Amazon
165. Psittaciformes	Psittaculidae	Amazona oratrix	Double-yellow Headed Amazon
166. Psittaciformes	Psittaculidae	Aratinga pertinax	Brown-throated Conure
167.Psittaciformes	Psittaculidae	Pyrrhura rhodocephala	Rose-crowned Conure
168. Psittaciformes	Psittaculidae	Pyrrhura roseifrons	Rose-fronted Parakeet
169. Pteroclidiformes	Pteroclididae	Pterocles exustus	Chestnut-bellied Sandgrouse
170. Sphenisciformes	Spensicidae	Aptenodytes patagonica	King Penguin
171. Sphenisciformes	Spensicidae	Eudyptes pachyrhychus	Fiordland penguin
172. Sphenisciformes	Spheniscidae	Pygoscelis papua	Gentoo Penguin
173. Struthioniformes	Apterygidae	Apteryx australis	Brown Kiwi
174. Struthioniformes	Apterygidae	Apteryx mantelli	North Island Brown Kiwi
175. Struthioniformes	Struthionidae	Struthio camelus	Ostrich

30. Conditions for keeping birds in cages

(1) A person shall not keep any bird in a cage for a period longer than 48 hours unless the cage is —

(a) at least 7 times as long as the length of the largest bird in it; and

(b) at least 4 times as high as the length of the largest bird in it; and

(c) at least 3 times as wide as the length of the largest bird in it; and

(d) so constructed that it —

(i) contains at least 5 perches, 2 of which are so situated that they provide an obstruction free flight not less in length than 4 times the length of the largest bird in such cage, and the other of which perches are so placed as to allow a bird to fly or hop in comfortable stages to the ground and to a roosting perch which is not less than 50 millimetres from the roof; and

(ii) provides, in the opinion of a wildlife officer, adequate shelter from wind, rain and sun for all its occupants; and

(iii) has suitable facilities for nesting and protection from predators,

and unless the cage complies in all respects with the succeeding provisions of this regulation.

(2) The perches in a cage in which a bird is or birds are kept shall be of wood or other suitable material and shall —

(a) be so placed that no perch is in the zone of droppings below another perch; and

(b) be of suitably different diameters to meet the requirements of the birds in the cage; and

(c) be so placed that the largest bird in the cage can pass comfortably under the lowest perch and can roost comfortably on the highest perch.

(3) A cage in which a bird is or birds are kept shall —

(a) be fitted with unspillable containers for water and food which shall be kept filled and securely fastened to the cage or its fittings in such a manner that all birds in the cage can drink or feed freely therefrom and shall be so placed to be clear of the dropping zones under any perch; and

(b) be kept clean and well ventilated and provide shelter from draughts for its occupants.

[Regulation 30 amended in Gazette 5 Oct 1973 p. 3663; 24 Dec 1976 p. 5056.]

31. Conditions for keeping avian fauna in a cage for display

A person shall not keep any avian fauna in a cage for the purpose of showing or displaying the avian fauna unless the cage in which it is so kept conforms to the respective dimensions set out as follows —

Birds	**Dimensions**
Small finches and birds of similar size	33cm x 20cm x 32cm
In the case of budgerygahs and birds of similar size is not less than	39cm x 23cm x 35cm
Finches and birds of similar size	41cm x 24cm x 40cm

Birds	Dimensions
Small parrots, cockatiel, western rosella and lorikeets and similar sized birds	44cm x 49cm x 60cm
All varieties of rosellas (excluding the western rosella) and similar sized birds	49cm x 49cm x 60cm
Galahs, little corellas, major mitchells and similar sized birds	55cm x 53cm x 64cm
Long-billed corellas, sulphur-crested cockatoos, black cockatoos and similar sized birds	60cm x 59cm x 70cm

[Regulation 31 inserted in Gazette 24 Dec 1976 p. 5050.]

32. Conditions for transport of birds

(1) A person shall not transport a bird or birds except in a cage in which the space allowed for each bird is as follows —

Birds	Cubic centimetres of space
Small finches and birds of similar size	600
Large finches and birds of similar size	1 200
Budgerygahs and birds of similar size	2 100
Rosellas and birds of similar size	5 000
Parrots and birds of similar size	8 000
Large cockatoos and birds of similar size	10 000

(2) A person shall not transport birds except in a cage which complies in all respects with the succeeding provisions of this regulation.

(3) Every cage used for transporting birds shall —

(a) be of strong construction and provide sufficient room for its occupants to turn around freely but not to fly; and

(b) be fitted with unspillable containers for food and water situated clear of the dropping zones under any perch.

(4) Every cage used for transporting birds shall be of box type with the top, sides and back made of wood, or other suitable material, and shall incorporate —

(a) a padded roof of foam plastic or other suitable material; and

(b) a double wired front, the outside layer of wire mesh and inside of wire gauze or other suitable material; and

(c) a grid floor of wire netting or similar material; and

(d) a metal bottom tray; and

(e) partitions of suitable material to separate incompatible species; and

(f) if perching birds are included, sufficient perches to accommodate them without overcrowding.

(5) Every cage used for the transport of any bustard, emu or other large bird shall be of such dimensions and construction, as to safeguard the bird from injury and from the possibility of falling over.

[Regulation 32 amended in Gazette 24 Dec 1976 p. 5050.]