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Nature Conservation (Exempt Animals) Declaration 2019
Environment Division, Environment, Planning and Sustainable Development Directorate
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Dear Conservator of Flora and Fauna,

Recommendations from aviculture for changes to the Nature Conservation (Exempt Animals) Declaration

We present this paper as a joint submission prepared by and on behalf of all ACT aviculturists. Specific thanks to the Canberra Finch Club (CFC) and their President Dr Bruce Goleby, experienced Canberra aviculturist Adam Fitzgerald, Simon Degenhard who is a world-renowned parrot, private aviculturist and threatened species expert and publisher, the NSW branch of the Pheasant and Waterfowl Society and the many members of all contributing clubs.

CCBFA and our affiliate clubs in the ACT support and recommend a risk-based approach to avicultural regulation, combined with enhanced consultation and engagement between aviculture and the Office of the Conservator. 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.

In addition to our earlier comments submitted in response to the ACT Governments Information Paper on 'Changes to Licences for keeping Non-Native Animals under the Nature Conservation Act 2014, and at a meeting on Tuesday 4th June 2019 between the Pest Animals Declaration staff, Environment Division, ACT Environment, Planning and Sustainable Development Directorate and representatives from the CCBFA, the Canberra Finch Club (CFC), the Walk in Aviary, and Canberra Aviculturists, we offer the following comment and proposed amendments to the current ACT Exempt List and associated justifications.

For the large majority of species justifications are similar and hence are explained in the 12 points below rather than repeating within the detailed Tables that follow.

Establishment Risk

1. The Bomford Model was and continues to be misused in state, territory and federal jurisdictions to assess the risk of feral establishment for captive bred bird species – refer appendix A (p4). The VPC/IPAC risk assessments are inappropriate for captive bred avian species and, in any case, most avian species have not been assessed.
2. Imports ceased in 1949 for most exotic species and NONE have ever established sustainable feral populations from captive stock. Small numbers of high value captive bred psittacine species were imported in the 1990s. Other avian imports are high value racing pigeons, commercial poultry and limited numbers into the zoological system.
3. All captive birds in Australia are numerous generations distant from their wild cousins (refer 1 and 2 above) with no ability to forage, no predator awareness and most would be unable to survive the rigours of the ACT climate. ACT aviculturists, in most cases, enclose their aviaries during winter and many utilise artificial heating or engineer enclosures to magnify morning sun.

4. CFC members report that the simple act of clearing open areas, green corridors and around walkways and road corridors to look 'neat and pretty', has resulted in birds previously observed in numbers in these areas completely disappearing (e.g. Australian Wrens, Finch and Quail). Another example to the north in NSW is the Black-throated finch. It was found in NSW but is now likely extinct in this state. Likewise, the Diamond Firetail, once commonly found in the Canberra region has now all but disappeared from Canberra suburbs because of habitat loss, though can still be found adjacent to Canberra Suburbs. The risk of aviculture escapees establishing is trivial in comparison.
5. Aviculture is working on a range of threatened species efforts nationally and internationally, including the Black-throated Finch, Gouldian Finch and Orange-bellied Parrot. Breed and release programs internationally involve careful attention to survival training pre-release and in reality most of these birds do not survive. This highlights the trivial minimal risk of aviculture escapees randomly establishing viable populations.
6. Aviculturists employ a range of strategies to manage the risk of escape, including small mesh sizes, double doors and secure latches and locks. For smaller cages within the home, security is less obvious, however the home itself provides an added cage and in most cases these are companion birds ill equipped for survival outdoors.
7. CFC Members report that the odd bird does escape. They observed in most cases the bird was rapidly hunted and killed by currawongs, butcher birds and the like. One can extrapolate that all others were hunted and killed reasonably quickly after their escape.

Compliance and Regulation

8. Queensland, NSW, Victoria, SA and NT do not restrict the keeping of any exotic avian species. Regulation in these jurisdictions is related to biosecurity and requirements to manage the risk of birds escaping. In Victoria, some wild populations of some species are prohibited to allow authorities to remove already feral species or act swiftly to remove escaped individuals.
9. The ACT is located within and trades transparently with NSW, therefore significant differences in compliance will be difficult to enforce. Resources are better spent working with aviculture rather than on enforcement. We will promote compliance.
10. The prior to May 2019 ACT list of exempt species was already out of date with many species overlooked that have in fact been kept routinely within the ACT without licence. This process is a chance to correct this compliance issue.
11. We recommend the majority of exotic and native seed eating species – finches, parrots, doves – should move to exempt as detailed in the attached tables 1 to 7.
12. Care and avicultural market knowledge is required when threatened species require a licence. 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 is available.

Exempt List Recommendations.

We include 7 tables as follows, along with an attached Excel spreadsheet for ease of use.

Within these tables is a Captive Status code. 1 means common in Australian aviculture, 2 means rare and 3 means very rare or no longer known to be present. A number of expert aviculturists very familiar with the avicultural trade within Australia compiled and verified these codes. Those species coded with a 1 are sufficiently common that attempts to regulate their keeping via licensing would, in a practical sense, be a difficult task to achieve without significant resources.

These tables include some 240 avian species from a total of well in excess of 400 exotic and native species known to be present (or have recently been present) in Australian aviculture. As one would

imagine, compiling this list has been a significant undertaking and CCBFA thanks the efforts of the many volunteers who have assisted.

- Table 1 (p5-6) - Current ACT Government Exempt Animals Lists - as of 14 May 2019. We recommend retaining all as exempt species.
- Table 2 (p7-9) - Exotic birds recently removed from ACT Government Exempt Animals Declaration List - 14 May 2019 and proposed to be added back on the exempt list.
- Table 3 (p10) - Exotic birds removed from ACT Government Exempt Animals Declaration List - 14 May 2019, however we are still uncertain about whether to recommend adding back to the exempt list or not. We suggest in the interim we add these back to the Exotic Species Exempt list.
- Table 4 (p11) - Exotic birds removed from ACT Government Exempt Animals Declaration List - 14 May 2019, and we support removing these species from the exempt list. We propose that captive examples should be able to be kept under licence.
- Table 5 (p12-15) - Exotic birds not previously on the last recently changed ACT exempt list but we propose to be added to new ACT Animal Exempt list. Many of these species are common in aviculture and would already exist in number within the ACT.
- Table 6 (p16-17) - Current ACT Government Native Bird Species Exempt List - version 14 May 2019.
- Table 7 (p18) - Proposed additional Australian Native Birds to be added to Native Bird Species exempt list, with justifications.

The task was greater than anticipated at our Tuesday 4th June 2019 meeting. The enormity of considering and compiling accurate recommendations that consider over 400 species has therefore taken longer than was expected.

We look forward to and welcome ongoing consultation.

Kind regards,



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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.

Table 1

Current ACT Government Exempt Animals Lists - as of 14 May 2019. We recommend retaining all as exempt species.

Scientific Name	Common Names	Native or Exotic	Table	Captive Status	Notes
<i>Agapornis canus</i>	Grey-headed Lovebird	Exotic	1	2	Known as the Madagascar Lovebird in Australia. Has been present in Australian aviculture on and off over the past 50+ years. I believe that they last disappeared from Australian aviculture sometime in the late 1980's or early 1990's. However; they have reappeared here in recent years. Whilst it is possible that they never died out and that a small number have been maintained the whole time, however I find this doubtful.
<i>Agapornis fischeri</i>	Fischer's Lovebird	Exotic	1	1	
<i>Agapornis personatus</i>	Masked Lovebird	Exotic	1	1	Known as the Masked Lovebird in Australia and is very common in aviculture here.
<i>Agapornis roseicollis</i>	Peach-faced Lovebird; Rosy-faced Lovebird	Exotic	1	1	Retain on exempt list.
<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	Mallard Duck; Mallard; all <i>Anas</i> strains of domestic duck; Northern Mallard	Exotic	1	1	
<i>Anser anser</i>	Greylag Goose; Domestic Goose; & strains derived from <i>A. anser</i>	Exotic	1	1	
<i>Anser cygnoides</i>	Swan Goose; Chinese Goose	Exotic	1	1	
<i>Aratinga solstitialis</i>	Sun Conure; Sun Parakeet	Exotic	1	1	More commonly referred to as the Sun Conure in Australia. Common hand raised companion birds. Retain on exempt list.
<i>Cairina moschata</i>	Muscovy Duck	Exotic	1	1	
<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	Goldfinch; European Goldfinch	Exotic	1	1	Common aviary bird. There is a feral population seen at times within the ACT, however this species feeds on exotic seed and plant species so does not compete with native species. Retain on exempt list.
<i>Carduelis chloris</i>	Greenfinch; European Greenfinch	Exotic	1	1	
<i>Chrysolophus amherstiae</i>	Lady Amherst's Pheasant	Exotic	1	1	
<i>Columba livia</i> (domestic)	Domestic Pigeon; Rock Dove	Exotic	1	1	
<i>Coturnix japonica</i>	Japanese Quail	Exotic	1	1	
<i>Erythrura psittacea</i>	Red-throated Parrotfinch; Red-faced Parrotfinch	Exotic	1	1	Known as Red-faced Parrot Finch in Australian aviculture. One of the most commonly kept species with a range of colour mutations. Retain on exempt list.

<i>Gallus gallus</i>	Chicken; Domestic Fowl; all bantams; Red Jungle Fowl and all domestic derivatives of the wild form <i>Gallus gallus</i>	Exotic	1	1	
<i>Lophura diardi</i>	Siamese Fireback Pheasant	Exotic	1	2	Retain on exempt list.
<i>Meleagris gallopavo</i>	Common Turkey; Includes all domestic derivatives of wild ancestor <i>M. gallopavo</i>	Exotic	1	1	
<i>Myiopsitta monachus</i>	Monk Parakeet; Quaker Parrot	Exotic	1	1	More commonly referred to as the Quaker Parrot in Australian aviculture. Very common and available in many different colour mutations.
<i>Numida meleagris</i>	Helmeted Guineafowl	Exotic	1	1	Routinely kept and farmed commercially
<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>	Ring-necked Pheasant; Common Pheasant	Exotic	1	1	Most commonly kept pheasant. Also raised commercially.
<i>Psittacula eupatria</i>	Alexandrine Parakeet	Exotic	1	1	More commonly referred to as the Alexandrine Parrot in Australian aviculture. Very common pet bird so must be exempt. Currently on ACT exempt list but recent discussion paper on invasive species puts these on proposed Declared Pest List. Support being on the exempt list and not a Declared Pest
<i>Serinus canaria</i>	Common Canary	Exotic	1	1	Domestic canaries have no chance of survival in the wild. Retain on exempt list.

Table 2

Exotic birds recently removed from ACT Government Exempt Animals Declaration List - 14 May 2019 and proposed to be added back on the exempt list.

Scientific Name	Common Names	Native or Exotic	Table	Captive Status	Notes
<i>Agapornis lilianae</i>	Nyasa Lovebird; Lilian's Lovebird	Exotic	2	1	
<i>Alectoris chukar</i>	Chukar; Chukar Partridge; Chukor Partridge	Exotic	2	1	
<i>Amadina erythrocephala</i>	Paradise Sparrow; Aberdeen Finch; Red-headed Amadina	Exotic	2	2	Known as Aberdeen in Australian aviculture. Unfortunately numbers are declining due to poor fertility in our remaining stock.
<i>Amadina fasciata</i>	Cut-throat Weaver; Cut-throat Finch; Ribbon Finch	Exotic	2	1	
<i>Amandava amandava</i>	Red Munia; Red Strawberry Finch; Red or Indian Avadavat; Tiger Finch; Red Waxbill	Exotic	2	1	Known as Red Strawberry or simply Strawberry Finch in Australian aviculture.
<i>Amandava subflava</i>	Zebra Waxbill; Golden-breasted Waxbill; Orange-breasted Waxbill	Exotic	2	1	Known as Orange-breasted Waxbill or simply Orange-breast in Australian aviculture. Very common species here but under threat in native Africa.
<i>Aratinga jandaya</i>	Jandaya Conure; Jandaya Parakeet	Exotic	2	1	More commonly referred to as the Jenday Conure in Australia.
<i>Callipepla californica</i>	California Quail	Exotic	2	1	
<i>Carduelis magellanica</i>	Hooded Siskin; Yellow Siskin; Black-hooded Yellow Siskin	Exotic	2	1	Colloquially known in Australia as Yellow Siskin, or oddly as Mexican Siskin.
<i>Carduelis sinica</i>	Oriental Greenfinch	Exotic	2	1	Specialist breeders are now increasing numbers after a period of poor fertility.
<i>Colinus virginianus</i>	Bobwhite Quail; Northern Bobwhite	Exotic	2	1	
<i>Columbina talpacoti</i>	Ruddy Ground Dove; Talpacoti	Exotic	2	1	
<i>Coturnix coturnix</i>	Common Quail	Exotic	2	1	
<i>Cyanoramphus auriceps</i>	Yellow-fronted Parakeet; Yellow-fronted Kakariki, Yellow-crowned Parakeet	Exotic	2	1	More commonly referred to as the Yellow-fronted Kakariki in Australian aviculture.
<i>Cyanoramphus novaezelandiae</i>	Red-fronted Parakeet; Red-fronted Kakariki	Exotic	2	1	More commonly referred to as the Red-fronted Kakariki in Australian aviculture.
<i>Estrilda astrild</i>	Common Waxbill; St Helena Waxbill	Exotic	2	1	
<i>Euplectes franciscanus</i>	Northern Red Bishop; Orange Bishop	Exotic	2	2	Now being bred in greater numbers.
<i>Euplectes orix</i>	Grenadier Weaver; Red Bishop; Southern Red Bishop	Exotic	2	1	This is the most common weaver in Australia.
<i>Foudia eminentissima</i>	Red-headed Fody; Comoros Fody	Exotic	2	2	

<i>Foudia madagascariensis</i>	Madagascar Red Fody; Madagascar Weaver	Exotic	2	2	
<i>Gallicolumba jobiensis</i>	White-bibbed Ground-Dove; White-breasted Ground-Dove; Jobi Island Dove	Exotic	2	1	
<i>Gallicolumba luzonica</i>	Luzon Bleeding-Heart; Bleeding-Heart Pigeon	Exotic	2	1	
<i>Lagonosticta senegala</i>	Red-billed Firefinch	Exotic	2	1	Known as Ruddys or simply Firefinches in Australia. We suspect our aviary stock to be a mix of related Firefinch species.
<i>Lonchura atricapilla</i>	Chestnut Munia	Exotic	2	1	Common in Australian Aviculture. Common name here is Black-headed Nun or Black-headed Munia. Definitely should not be called Chestnut Munia
<i>Lonchura bicolor</i>	Black-and-white Munia; Red-backed Munia; Blue-billed Munia; Fernando Po Munia	Exotic	2	1	I presume this is what Australian Aviculture calls Rufous Backed Mannikin. Scientific name is confused either <i>Lonchura bicolor nigriceps</i> or I think preferred as a separate species <i>Lonchura nigriceps</i> .
<i>Lonchura cantans</i>	African Silverbill	Exotic	2	1	Successful breeding program to raise captive numbers by Queensland Finch Society. Program was a pilot for future threatened species efforts.
<i>Lonchura leucogastroides</i>	Javan Munia	Exotic	2	2	Becoming rare in recent years.
<i>Lonchura maja</i>	White-headed Munia	Exotic	2	1	Known as Silver-headed Nun or White-headed Nun in aviculture.
<i>Lonchura malacca</i>	Black-headed Munia; Black-headed Nun; Black-headed Mannikin; Tri-coloured Mannikin	Exotic	2	1	Known as Tri-colored Nun or Tri-colored Munia in Australia
<i>Lonchura oryzivora</i> (syn. <i>Padda oryzivora</i>)	Java Sparrow; Paddy Finch	Exotic	2	1	Threatened in it's native Java but one of the most common aviary finches.
<i>Lonchura punctulata</i>	Nutmeg Mannikin; Spicefinch; Spotted Munia; Scaly-breasted Munia	Exotic	2	1	Feral population along the coast due to wild birds released from ships on multiple occasions in the past.
<i>Lonchura striata</i> (syn. <i>L. domestica</i>)	White-rumped Munia; Bengalese Mannikin	Exotic	2	1	I think the Bengalese is now universally referred to as <i>Lonchura domestica</i> . It may well be the same species as <i>L. striata</i> however this is a topic up for much debate in Bengalese finch circles.
<i>Nandayus nenday</i>	Nanday Conure	Exotic	2	1	More commonly referred to as the Nanday Conure in Australian aviculture.
<i>Oena capensis</i>	Namaqua Dove; Cape Dove; Masked Dove	Exotic	2	1	
<i>Psittacula cyanocephala</i>	Plum-headed Parakeet	Exotic	2	1	More commonly referred to as the Plum-headed Parrot in Australian aviculture.
<i>Psittacula himalayana</i>	Slaty-headed Parakeet	Exotic	2	1	More commonly referred to as the Slaty-headed Parrot in Australian aviculture.

<i>Pytilia hypogrammica</i>	Yellow-winged Pytilia	Exotic	2	1	Estrildidae. Red-faced Aurora is a misleading common name referring to what is thought to be a naturally occurring hybrid common in Australian aviculture and more often known here as the Red-headed Pytilia.
<i>Pytilia melba</i>	Green-winged Pytilia; Melba Finch	Exotic	2	1	
<i>Pytilia phoenicoptera</i>	Crimson-winged Pytilia; Aurora Finch	Exotic	2	1	
<i>Serinus flaviventris</i>	Yellow Canary	Exotic	2	1	Could be confused with green singer or our birds could be hybrids.
<i>Serinus mozambicus</i>	Yellow-fronted Canary; Green Singing Finch	Exotic	2	1	Known as Green Singer or Green Singing Finch in Australian Aviculture.
<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	Collared Dove; Collared Turtle-dove; Indian Ring Dove; Barbary Dove (fawn or white variations)	Exotic	2	1	
<i>Streptopelia roseogrisea</i>	African Collared Dove	Exotic	2	2	
<i>Tiaris canorus</i>	Cuban Grassquit, Cuban finch	Exotic	2	1	Common bird now being exported from Australia to the USA.
<i>Uraeginthus bengalus</i>	Red-cheeked Cordonbleu	Exotic	2	1	Very common aviary bird.
<i>Uraeginthus cyanocephalus</i>	Blue-capped Cordonbleu; Blue-headed Cordonbleu	Exotic	2	1	Common aviary bird now being bred in good numbers.
<i>Vidua macroura</i>	Pin-tailed Whydah	Exotic	2	1	Specialist breeders only as this is a parasitic breeder.
<i>Volatinia jacarina</i>	Blue-black Grassquit; Jacarini Finch	Exotic	2	1	Known as Jacarini in Australian aviculture.

Table 3

Exotic birds removed from ACT Government Exempt Animals Declaration List - 14 May 2019, however we are still uncertain about whether to recommend adding back to the exempt list or not. We suggest in the interim we add these back to the Exotic Species Exempt list.

Scientific Name	Common Names	Native or Exotic	Table	Captive Status	Notes
<i>Agapornis nigrigenis</i>	Black-cheeked Lovebird	Exotic	3	2	This species was known in Australian aviculture in years gone by, but was certainly never common. I would suggest that this species most likely died out here in the 1980's, and was not present again until sometime in the past 10 or so year. Again, it is possible that they never died out and that a small number have been maintained the whole time, however I find this doubtful.
<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	S Skylark; Eurasian Skylark	Exotic	3	1	
<i>Alectoris rufa</i>	Red-legged Partridge	Exotic	3	3	
<i>Alopochen aegyptiaca</i>	Egyptian Goose	Exotic	3	2	
<i>Aythya novaeseelandiae</i>	New Zealand Scaup	Exotic	3	1	
<i>Euplectes axillaris</i>	Fan-tailed Widowbird	Exotic	3	3	Red-shouldered Widowbird now very rare with just a few individuals remaining in Australia.
<i>Lonchura malabarica</i>	Indian Silverbill; White-throated Munia; Common Silverbill	Exotic	3	3	Few remain, however often confused with the African Silverbill which is common in captivity.
<i>Lophura leucomelanos</i>	Kalij Pheasant	Exotic	3	1	
<i>Lophura nycthemera</i>	Silver Pheasant	Exotic	3	1	
<i>Lophura swinhoii</i>	Swinhoe's Pheasant	Exotic	3	1	
<i>Passer montanus</i>	Tree Sparrow; Eurasian Tree Sparrow	Exotic	3	2	
<i>Pavo cristatus</i>	Common Peafowl; Indian Peafowl	Exotic	3	1	Very commonly kept.
<i>Pavo muticus</i>	Green Peafowl	Exotic	3	2	Few remaining.
<i>Perdix perdix</i>	Grey Partridge	Exotic	3	3	
<i>Struthio camelus</i>	Ostrich	Exotic	3	1	
<i>Syrnaticus reevesii</i>	Reeves's Pheasant	Exotic	3	1	
<i>Tadorna variegata</i>	Paradise Shelduck; New Zealand Shelduck	Exotic	3	2	
<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	Song Thrush	Exotic	3	2	

Table 4

Exotic birds removed from ACT Government Exempt Animals Declaration List - 14 May 2019, and we support removing these species from the exempt list. We recommend captive examples should still be able to be kept under licence.

Scientific Name	Common Names	Native or Exotic	Table	Captive Status	Notes
<i>Passer domesticus</i>	House Sparrow	Exotic	4	2	There are different coloured house sparrows now kept in captivity by a few enthusiasts.
<i>Pycnonotus jocosus</i>	Red-whiskered Bulbul	Exotic	4	2	Bulbuls are a great softbill species for beginners as even wild birds rapidly acclimatise to captivity.
<i>Streptopelia chinensis</i>	Spotted Turtle-dove	Exotic	4	1	Rarely kept in Australian aviculture as is a feral species in many parts of the country.
<i>Turdus merula</i>	Common Blackbird; Eurasian Blackbird	Exotic	4	2	One of the easiest softbills to keep and perfect for beginners. There are a number of colour mutations available.

Table 5

Exotic birds not previously on the last recently changed ACT exempt list but we propose to be added to new ACT Animal Exempt list. Many of these species are common in aviculture and would already exist in number within the ACT.

Scientific Name	Common Names	Native or Exotic	Table	Captive Status	Notes
<i>Aix galericulata</i>	Mandarin Duck	Exotic	5	1	Becoming more common.
<i>Amazona aestiva</i>	Blue-fronted Amazon; Blue-fronted Parrot	Exotic	5	1	More commonly referred to as the Blue-fronted Amazon in Australian aviculture.
<i>Amazona albifrons</i>	White-fronted Amazon; White-fronted Parrot; Spectacled Amazon; Spectacled Parrot; White-browed Amazon; White-browed Parrot	Exotic	5	1	More commonly referred to as the White-fronted Amazon in Australian aviculture.
<i>Amazona amazonica</i>	Orange-winged Amazon; Orange-winged Parrot	Exotic	5	1	More commonly referred to as the Orange-winged Amazon in Australian aviculture. Rare in Australian aviculture.
<i>Amazona auropalliata</i>	Yellow-naped Amazon	Exotic	5	1	
<i>Amazona autumnalis</i>	Red-lored Amazon	Exotic	5	1	More commonly referred to as the Red-lored Amazon in Australian aviculture. Rare in Australian aviculture.
<i>Amazona finschi</i>	Lilac-crowned Amazon	Exotic	5	1	More commonly referred to as the Lilac-crowned Amazon in Australian aviculture. Rare in Australian aviculture.
<i>Amazona leucocephala</i>	Cuban Amazon; Cuban Parrot	Exotic	5	1	More commonly referred to as the Cuban Amazon in Australian aviculture. Rare in Australian aviculture.
<i>Amazona ochrocephala</i>	Yellow-crowned Amazon; Yellow-headed Amazon; Yellow-fronted Amazon; Yellow-naped Amazon	Exotic	5	1	More commonly referred to as the Yellow-crowned Amazon in Australian aviculture.
<i>Amazona oratrix</i>	Double-yellow Headed Amazon	Exotic	5	1	More commonly referred to as the Double Yellow-headed Amazon in Australian aviculture.
<i>Anodorhynchus hyacinthinus</i>	Hyacinth Macaw	Exotic	5	2	Largest Macaw.
<i>Ara ararauna</i>	Blue and Yellow Macaw; Blue and Gold Macaw	Exotic	5	1	
<i>Ara chloropterus</i>	Green-winged Macaw; Red and Green Macaw	Exotic	5	1	More commonly referred to as the Green-winged Macaw in Australia.
<i>Ara macao</i>	Scarlet Macaw	Exotic	5	1	
<i>Ara rubrogenys</i>	Red-fronted Macaw	Exotic	5	2	Rare in Australian aviculture.
<i>Ara severus</i>	Chestnut-fronted Macaw	Exotic	5	1	More commonly referred to as the Severe Macaw in Australian aviculture.

<i>Aratinga acuticaudata</i>	Blue-crowned Conure	Exotic	5	1	More commonly referred to as the Blue-crowned Conure in Australia. Quite rare in Australian aviculture.
<i>Aratinga aurea</i>	Peach-fronted Conure; Golden-crowned Conure; Peach-fronted Parakeet	Exotic	5	1	More commonly referred to as the Peach-fronted Conure in Australia.
<i>Aratinga auricapillus</i>	Golden-capped Conure; Golden-capped Parakeet	Exotic	5	1	More commonly referred to as the Golden-capped Conure in Australia.
<i>Aratinga pertinax</i>	Brown-throated Conure	Exotic	5	1	
<i>Bolborhynchus lineola</i>	Barred Parakeet; Lineolated Parrot	Exotic	5	1	More commonly referred to as the Lineolated Parakeet in Australian aviculture.
<i>Branta canadensis</i>	Canada Goose	Exotic	5	2	Rare. Would always be kept in aviaries due to cost.
<i>Cacatua moluccensis</i>	Salmon-crested Cockatoo	Exotic	5	1	More commonly referred to as the Moluccan Cockatoo in Australian aviculture. Quite rare in Australian aviculture.
<i>Caloenas nicobarica</i>	Nicobar Pigeon	Exotic	5	2	
<i>Carduelis cucullata</i>	Red Siskin; Venezuelan Siskin; Black-hooded Red Siskin	Exotic	5	1	Australia has been involved in a range of projects with the Smithsonian to assist this critically endangered species. We have good fertile stock and are successfully breeding Red Siskins in large planted aviaries.
<i>Carduelis spinoides</i>	Himalayan Greenfinch; Yellow-breasted Greenfinch	Exotic	5	1	Relatively common in Australian Aviculture. Common name is Himalayan Greenfinch.
<i>Chalcopsitta atra</i>	Black Lory	Exotic	5	1	Rare in Australian aviculture.
<i>Chalcopsitta sintillata</i>	Yellow-streaked Lory	Exotic	5	1	Rare in Australian aviculture.
<i>Chrysolophus pictus</i>	Golden Pheasant	Exotic	5	1	Commonly kept pheasant.
<i>Copsychus saularis</i>	Oriental Magpie-robin	Exotic	5	2	Unfortunately numbers are declining in Australian aviaries.
<i>Coryphospingus cucullatus</i>	Red-crested Finch; Red-pileated Finch	Exotic	5	2	Was once quite common, however numbers have decreased in recent years.
<i>Coturnix chinensis</i>	King Quail; Chinese Painted Quail	Exotic	5	1	Extremely common species perfect for beginners in a backyard aviary.
<i>Cygnus olor</i>	Mute Swan; White Swan	Exotic	5	2	
<i>Diopsittaca nobilis</i>	Red-shouldered Macaw; Hahn's Macaw	Exotic	5	1	Two subspecies are present - Noble macaw and the Hahn's macaw.
<i>Eclectus roratus</i>	Eclectus Parrot	Exotic	5	1	There is disagreement on the number of Eclectus subspecies. Including the species name is problematic too as it includes the native spp. magillivrayi. Consider "Eclectus roratus (excluding magillivrayi)" and remove all other subspecies from the list. I agree with this (Simon).
<i>Eos bornea</i>	Red Lory	Exotic	5	1	
<i>Erythrura prasina</i>	Pin-tailed Parrotfinch	Exotic	5	2	Few if any remain in Australia.
<i>Erythrura trichroa</i> (excluding <i>Erythrura trichroasigillifera</i>)	Blue-faced Parrotfinch	Exotic	5	1	<i>Erythrura trichroa sigillifera</i> is the Australian subspecies which is very difficult to observe in Cape York and is not present in Australian aviculture.

<i>Erythrura tricolor</i>	Tricoloured Parrotfinch; Three-coloured Parrotfinch; Tanimbar Parrotfinch	Exotic	5	1	Common parrot finch throughout Australia. Should be exempt like other parrot finches.
<i>Estrilda melpoda</i>	Orange-cheeked Waxbill	Exotic	5	2	Becoming more available in Australian aviculture and very common overseas. Good candidate for future imports.
<i>Estrilda troglodytes</i>	Black-rumped Waxbill; Red-eared Waxbill	Exotic	5	2	Also known as Senegals or Senegal Waxbills in Australian Aviculture.
<i>Euplectes afer</i>	Yellow-crowned Bishop; Golden Bishop	Exotic	5	1	Known as Napoleon Weaver in Australian Aviculture. Much more common in recent years thanks to the efforts a few dedicated specialists.
<i>Forpus coelestis</i>	Pacific Parrotlet	Exotic	5	1	Was almost non-existent in Australian aviaries 15-20 years ago, but now becoming quite common.
<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>	Chaffinch	Exotic	5	2	Rare but increasing in number more recently in Victoria. Attempts by early acclimatisation societies throughout Australia were unsuccessful - and of course these were wild birds.
<i>Geopelia striata</i>	Zebra Dove	Exotic	5	1	I believe, until recently the same species as our native Peaceful Dove (<i>Geopelia placida</i>). Many captive birds believed to be a mix of these subspecies.
<i>Guaruba guarouba</i>	Golden Conure; Golden Parakeet	Exotic	5	1	More commonly referred to as the Golden or Queen of Bavaria's Conure in Australian aviculture. Rare in Australian aviaries.
<i>Leiothrix argentea</i>	Silver-eared Mesia	Exotic	5	2	Rare in Australian aviculture but common overseas. Good candidate for future imports.
<i>Leiothrix lutea</i>	Pekin Robin; Red-billed Leiothrix	Exotic	5	2	Known universally as Pekin Robin in aviculture. Expensive and getting rare in Australian aviculture but very common overseas. Good candidate for future imports.
<i>Lorius chlorocercus</i>	Yellow-bibbed Lory	Exotic	5	1	
<i>Lorius garrulus</i>	Chattering Lory	Exotic	5	1	
<i>Lorius lory</i>	Black-capped Lory	Exotic	5	1	
<i>Paroaria coronata</i>	Red-crested Cardinal	Exotic	5	2	Rare in Australian aviculture. Good candidate for future imports.
<i>Passer luteus</i>	Sudan Golden Sparrow	Exotic	5	1	Called simply Golden Song Sparrow in Australia. Reasonably common.
<i>Pionites leucogaster</i>	White-bellied Caique; White-bellied Parrot	Exotic	5	1	More commonly referred to as the White-bellied Caique in Australian aviculture.
<i>Pionites melanocephala</i>	Black-headed Caique; Black-headed Parrot	Exotic	5	1	More commonly referred to as the Black-headed Caique in Australian aviculture.
<i>Poicephalus gularis</i>	Jardine's Parrot; Red-fronted Parrot	Exotic	5	1	More commonly referred to as the Jardine's Parrot in Australian aviculture. Rare in Australian aviculture.
<i>Poicephalus meyeri</i>	Meyer's Parrot; Brown Parrot	Exotic	5	1	Becoming more common in recent years.
<i>Poicephalus rufiventris</i>	Red-bellied Parrot; Orange-bellied Parrot	Exotic	5	1	Becoming more common in recent years.

<i>Poicephalus senegalus</i>	Senegal Parrot	Exotic	5	1	Becoming more common in recent years.
<i>Primolius auricollis</i>	Yellow-collared Macaw; Golden-collared Macaw	Exotic	5	1	Becoming more common in recent years.
<i>Primolius maracana</i>	Blue-winged Macaw	Exotic	5	1	More commonly referred to as the Illiger's Macaw in Australian aviculture.
<i>Pseudeos fuscata</i>	Dusky Lory	Exotic	5	1	
<i>Psittacula alexandri</i>	Moustached Parakeet	Exotic	5	1	More commonly referred to as the Moustached Parrot in Australian aviculture.
<i>Psittacula columboides</i>	Malabar Parakeet	Exotic	5	1	More commonly referred to as the Malabar Parrot in Australian aviculture.
<i>Psittacula derbiana</i>	Derbyan Parakeet	Exotic	5	1	More commonly referred to as the Derbyan Parrot in Australian aviculture.
<i>Psittacula krameri</i>	Rose-ringed Parakeet; Indian or African Ringneck Parrot or Parakeet	Exotic	5	1	The most commonly kept asiatic species with numerous colour mutations. More commonly referred to as the Indian Ring-necked Parrot in Australian aviculture.
<i>Psittacus erithacus</i>	Grey Parrot; African Grey Parrot	Exotic	5	1	Often kept as a pet or companion bird.
<i>Pyrrhura cruentata</i>	Blue-throated Conure	Exotic	5	1	
<i>Pyrrhura egregia</i>	Fiery-shouldered Conure	Exotic	5	1	More commonly referred to as the Fiery-shouldered Conure in Australian aviculture.
<i>Pyrrhura frontalis</i>	Maroon-bellied Conure	Exotic	5	1	More commonly referred to as the Maroon-bellied Conure in Australian aviculture.
<i>Pyrrhura lepida</i>	Pearly Conure; Pearly Parakeet	Exotic	5	1	More commonly referred to as the Pearly Conure in Australian aviculture.
<i>Pyrrhura molinae</i>	Green-cheeked Conure; Green-cheeked Parakeet	Exotic	5	1	More commonly referred to as the Green-cheeked Conure in Australian aviculture.
<i>Pyrrhura rhodoccephala</i>	Rose-crowned Conure	Exotic	5	1	
<i>Pyrrhura perlata</i>	Crimson-bellied Parakeet	Exotic	5	1	More commonly referred to as the Crimson-bellied Conure in Australian aviculture.
<i>Pyrrhura rupicola</i>	Black-capped Conure; Black-capped Parakeet	Exotic	5	1	More commonly referred to as the Black-capped Conure in Australian aviculture.
<i>Sicalis flaveola</i>	Saffron Finch	Exotic	5	2	Rare but slowly increasing in number.
<i>Streptopelia risoria</i>	Ringed Turtle Dove; Barbary Dove	Exotic	5	1	Common dove.
<i>Streptopelia senegalensis</i>	Laughing Turtle-dove, Senegal Dove	Exotic	5	1	
<i>Tadorna ferruginea</i>	Ruddy Shelduck	Exotic	5	1	
<i>Trichoglossus ornatus</i>	Ornate Lorikeet	Exotic	5	1	
<i>Uraeginthus ianthinogaster</i>	Purple Grenadier; Purple Grenadier Waxbill	Exotic	5	2	Beginning to increase in number due to some dedicated aviculturists. Not suited to Canberra climate so would require heated aviaries (as do many species).

Table 6

Current ACT Government Native Bird Species Exempt List - version 14 May 2019.

Scientific Name	Common Names	Native or Exotic	Table	Captive Status	Notes
<i>Barnardius zonarius semitorquatus</i>	Twenty-eight Parrot	Native	6	1	
<i>Barnardius zonarius zonarius</i>	Port Lincoln Parrot	Native	6	1	
<i>Cacatua galerita</i>	Sulphur-crested Cockatoo	Native	6	1	
<i>Cacatua pastinator derbyi</i>	Western Corella	Native	6	1	
<i>Cacatua sanguinea</i>	Little Corella	Native	6	1	
<i>Cacatua tenuirostris</i>	Long-billed Corella	Native	6	1	
<i>Chalcophaps indica</i>	Emerald Dove	Native	6	1	
<i>Coturnix pectoralis</i>	Stubble Quail	Native	6	1	
<i>Coturnix ypsilophora</i>	Brown Quail	Native	6	1	
<i>Eclectus roratuus</i>	Eclectus Parrot	Native	6	1	
<i>Emblema pictum</i>	Painted Finch	Native	6	1	
<i>Eolophus roseicapilla</i>	Galah	Native	6	1	
<i>Erythrura gouldiae</i>	Gouldian Finch	Native	6	1	
<i>Erythrura trichroa</i>	Blue-faced Parrot-finch	Native	6	1	
<i>Excalfactoria chinensis</i>	King Quail	Native	6	1	
<i>Geopelia cuneata</i>	Diamond Dove	Native	6	1	
<i>Geopelia humeralis</i>	Bar-shouldered Dove	Native	6	1	
<i>Geopelia placida</i>	Peaceful Dove	Native	6	1	
<i>Glossopsitta concinna</i>	Musk Lorikeet	Native	6	1	
<i>Lonchura castaneothorax</i>	Chestnut-breasted Mannikin	Native	6	1	
<i>Melopsittacus undulatus</i>	Budgerigar	Native	6	1	
<i>Neochmia modesta</i>	Plum-headed Finch	Native	6	1	
<i>Neochmia ruficauda</i>	Star Finch	Native	6	1	
<i>Neophema elegans</i>	Elegant Parrot	Native	6	1	
<i>Neophema pulchella</i>	Turquoise Parrot	Native	6	1	
<i>Neophema splendida</i>	Scarlet-chested Parrot	Native	6	1	
<i>Neopsephotus bourkii</i>	Bourke's Parrot	Native	6	1	
<i>Nymphicus hollandicus</i>	Cockatiel	Native	6	1	
<i>Ocyphaps lophotes</i>	Crested Pigeon	Native	6	1	

<i>Phaps chalcoptera</i>	Common Bronzewing	Native	6	1	
<i>Platycercus adscitus</i>	Pale-headed Rosella	Native	6	1	
<i>Platycercus elegans</i>	Crimson Rosella	Native	6	1	
<i>Platycercus elegans flaveolus</i>	Yellow Rosella	Native	6	1	
<i>Platycercus elegans subadelaidae</i>	Adelaide Rosella	Native	6	1	
<i>Platycercus eximius</i>	Eastern Rosella	Native	6	1	
<i>Platycercus icterotis</i>	Western Rosella	Native	6	1	
<i>Poephila acuticauda</i>	Long-tailed Finch	Native	6	1	
<i>Poephila personata</i>	Masked Finch	Native	6	1	
<i>Polytelis alexandrae</i>	Princess Parrot	Native	6	1	
<i>Polytelis anthopeplus</i>	Regent Parrot	Native	6	1	
<i>Psephotus chrysopterygius</i>	Golden-shouldered Parrot	Native	6	1	
<i>Psephotus dissimilis</i>	Hooded Parrot	Native	6	1	
<i>Psephotus haematonotus</i>	Red-rumped Parrot	Native	6	1	
<i>Purpureicephalus spurius</i>	Red-capped Parrot	Native	6	1	
<i>Taeniopygia guttata</i>	Zebra Finch	Native	6	1	
<i>Trichoglossus chlorolepidotus</i>	Scaly-breasted Lorikeet	Native	6	1	
<i>Trichoglossus haematodus</i>	Rainbow Lorikeet	Native	6	1	There are a number of exotic subspecies of the Rainbow Lorikeet present in Australian aviaries.
<i>Trichoglossus rubritorquis</i>	Red-collared Lorikeet	Native	6	1	
<i>Turnix varius</i>	Painted Button-quail	Native	6	1	
<i>Turnix velox</i>	Little Button-quail	Native	6	1	

Table 7

Proposed additional Australian Native Birds to be added to Native Bird Species exempt list, with justifications.

Scientific Name	Common Names	Native or Exotic	Table	Captive Status	Notes
<i>Cereopsis novaehollandiae</i>	Cape Barren Goose	Native	7	1	Commonly kept species throughout rural Australia.
<i>Dendrocygna arcuata</i>	Wandering Whistling	Native	7	1	Commonly kept species.
<i>Dendrocygna eytoni</i>	Plumed Whistling	Native	7	1	Commonly kept species throughout rural Australia.
<i>Neochmia temporalis</i>	Red-browed Finch	Native	7	1	Local ACT finch routinely bred in good number in both NSW and Victorian aviaries.
<i>Neophema chrysostoma</i>	Blue-winged Parrot	Native	7	1	Common aviary bird with colour mutations becoming available. Should be exempt like other neophemas.
<i>Northiella haematogaster haematogaster</i>	Yellow-vented Blue Bonnet	Native	7	1	Becoming more common in aviculture in recent years. Are now free breeding.
<i>Northiella haematogaster haematorrhous</i>	Eastern Blue Bonnet, Red-vented Blue Bonnet	Native	7	1	Becoming more common in aviculture in recent years. Are now free breeding.
<i>Phaps elegans</i>	Brush Bronzewing	Native	7	1	Just as common as the Common Bronzewing. A little smaller than it's cousin and better suited to smaller suburban aviaries.
<i>Psephotus varius</i>	Mulga Parrot	Native	7	1	Common aviary subject. Should be exempt given its close relatives the Hooded and Golden-shouldered (which are rarer) are already exempt. There would be approximately 10 times the number of mulgas in aviaries compared to Golden-shouldered parrots.
<i>Stagonopleura guttata</i>	Diamond Firetail Finch	Native	7	1	Was a common wild ACT finch but numbers decreasing. In both ACT and NSW is classified as vulnerable. A common aviary species with pied, cinnamon and other mutations. Canberra Finch Club could assist with breeding programs.
<i>Taeniopygia bichenovii</i>	Double-barred Finch	Native	7	1	Very common aviary bird. Free breeder in captivity.