



# WA Pest Parrot and Cockatoo Strategy

## Stakeholder Consultation Report

December 2022

## Preface

This report is an output of the project funded by the Western Australian Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development to develop a WA Pest Parrot and Cockatoo Strategy.

The report contains the views and analysis of Broderick and Associates, together with Strickland Park Economics. The report does not reflect the views of the Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development, or indicate the WA Government's endorsement or commitment to any particular action.

The Government of Western Australia, its officers, employees, or agents disclaim any liability, including liability for negligence, loss howsoever caused, damage, injury, expense (including loss of profit) incurred by any person or business as a result of accessing, using or relying upon any of the information or data in this publication to the maximum extent permitted by law. No representation expressed or implied is made as to the currency, accuracy, reliability or completeness of the information and data contained in this report. The reader should make their own independent inquiries before relying on the information and data contained in this report.

## Table of Contents

Preface .....	2
Table of Contents.....	3
1. Overview of Report .....	4
1.1. Summary of Findings .....	4
1.2. Approach to the Consultation.....	6
1.3. A Key Message from the Consultations .....	7
1.4. Feedback on Achieving Pest Parrot and Cockatoo Outcomes .....	8
2. Feedback on the Current State of Pest Parrots and Cockatoos and their Management	10
2.1. Impacts .....	10
2.2. Capacity and Expertise .....	10
2.3. Collaborations.....	11
2.4. Prioritisation.....	11
2.5. Management and control methods and their efficacy .....	11
3. Transitioning to Effective Pest Parrot and Cockatoo Management in WA.....	12
Appendix 1. Stakeholder Consultation Workshops.....	13
Appendix 2. Consultation Workshop Participants .....	14
Appendix 3. Interviews .....	17
Appendix 4. Project Background and Project Brief .....	19

## 1. Overview of Report

This is a Report of the Consultation Program undertaken by Broderick and Associates, together with Strickland Park Economics, to assist in the development of a WA Pest Parrot and Cockatoo Strategy (Strategy). These findings along with the information provided by the Survey of Public Opinion, and guided by the Strategy Steering Committee, will inform the development of the Strategy.

The Consultation Program took the form of an Expert Workshop, five stakeholder workshops and several one-on-one interviews and sought to obtain the opinions of business owners, parrot experts and their research organisations, government agencies, non-government organisations and interested individuals about the current position, opportunities, and directions for the management of Pest Parrot and Cockatoos in WA.

The workshops were well attended by experts and interested stakeholders and participation revealed a variety of expertise and experience in dealing with pest parrots and cockatoos.

The report is structured as follows. Section 1 provides an overview of the consultation and summary of the findings. Section 2 details the feedback received on the current state of pest parrots and cockatoos and their management. Section 3 discusses stakeholders' views on what is required in transitioning to effective pest parrot and cockatoo management in WA.

Four appendices provide background information as follows:

Appendix 1. Provides a breakdown of the 81 individual consultation workshop attendees by affiliation. The workshops were held during August and September 2022.

Appendix 2. Lists the workshop participants and the Stakeholder Workshop events they contributed to. These were held in South Perth, Ellenbrook, Geraldton, Bunbury, Bold Park, and Northam.

Appendix 3. Describes the interview format and lists those interviewed as part of the consultation.

Appendix 4. Provides the project background and project brief.

### 1.1. Summary of Findings

The workshops and interviews provided very valuable insights and context about what is currently being achieved, the constraints (and brakes), and actions and priorities to enhance pest parrot and cockatoo management over the short, medium, and longer-term horizons.

Overall, the discussions generated a wide range of insights and opinions to assist in the formulation of the Strategy. A key insight was that the current legal and regulatory frameworks and management systems are not clear and leave significant gaps for the management of pest parrots and cockatoos.

The findings are grouped into several categories:

**Impacts** - are not well documented. Impacts included pest parrot and cockatoo damage to the environment, native bird species, agriculture and community and household infrastructure and impacts of control measures (e.g. noise from gas guns). They can also have adverse impacts on the lives of growers and community members impacted by pest parrots and cockatoos, which can lead to hypersensitivity, anxiety and depression.

**Capacity and expertise** - There is significant expertise in managing pest birds in WA, and while much of the experience with past control methods and outcomes is not documented/not readily available, a lot was learned through sharing of knowledge and experiences in the workshops.

**Collaborations** – There were several examples of successful and emerging collaborations to tackle pest management involving local and State Governments, landholders and pest managers. There was much reflection on what conditions enable successful collaboration.

**Prioritisation** – There is pressure on land managers to manage pests that cause nuisance and it is difficult to prioritise short-, medium- and long-term management. Emerging bird pests such as Indian Ringnecks and Sulphur Crested Cockatoos were identified by the Expert Group as a high priority for control.

**Management and control methods and their efficacy** - Managers are using many and varied methods to scare birds and are also undertaking lethal control with varied success and no real understanding of the outcomes achieved by controls. Some operational managers demonstrated a systems view - try many and varied techniques in various combinations, while others have a linear view - we tried that and it didn't work. Managers were very aware of the perception of management and control methods and likelihood of acceptability of methods and the possibility of public opposition to control, particularly lethal control. The feeding of pest parrots was recognised as undesirable behaviour that can prove difficult to manage.

The priorities for action from each workshop included (a version of) the following:

- Data and information analysis and research and development would be better as a centralised system
- Community engagement in pest parrots and cockatoos and understanding of the need for management and support for management techniques is needed (species/sites/management group)
- Coordination of operational management at a regional or sub-regional (bird population) scale so that inputs and outcomes can be observed/recorded and reported is important for successful and sustained management. A system for supporting and/or incentivising coordination in the Perth Peel Metro area is needed
- Funding for priority actions is needed.

Overall, the Consultation and Stakeholder Engagement can be regarded as successful in terms of engaging with those interested in pest parrot and cockatoo management, including those undertaking research, managing or undertaking actual on ground management, strategic leaders, and interested stakeholders. As a result of the consultations, there is an increased level of awareness and considerable support for the development of the WA Pest Parrot and Cockatoo Strategy.

The Consultations also drew attention to the following:

- All regions and sub-regions within the metropolitan area are different: the pests and their local impacts are varied and opportunity for management are also highly varied
- A perceived absence of long-term policies to assist in managing pest parrots and cockatoos and a real desire to contribute to the development of an effective

strategy. The consultations revealed several historical and recent management initiatives with little to connect them

- The paucity of quantitative data on the damage caused by pest parrots and cockatoos and also on the effectiveness of previous management approaches.
- The importance of knowledge sharing
- The role of pest parrot and cockatoo management as part of broader comprehensive ecosystem management and/or agricultural system management.

Broderick and Associates, together with Strickland Park Economics extends sincere thanks to the people and organisations who made the time to participate in the Consultation Workshop, which involved approximately 4 hours, plus their travel, and those who made themselves available for Interviews, which were conducted by telephone or in person over one hour.

## 1.2. Approach to the Consultation

A Consultation and Stakeholder Engagement Plan was developed and approved in July 2022. The mechanisms identified included:

1. Establishment of a Steering Committee
2. Expert workshop
3. Online survey
4. Stakeholder workshops
5. Stakeholder interviews.

This report focuses on the Consultation Workshops and Interviews.

Stakeholders were identified through the literature review process (i.e. they have been involved in some way in the past), through DPIRD connections, and our own networks. We were seeking approximately 15 attendees for each workshop; people with active interest in pest parrot and cockatoo management.

The Expert Workshop engaged participants, checked on the findings from the review of pest parrot and cockatoo reports, and identified other relevant information or sources of information.

The Stakeholder Workshops shared findings from the Expert Workshop and explored applicability of management approaches in different geographical and institutional settings.

Importantly, these workshops also provided opportunity to bring regional stakeholders together on this topic - many for the first time - to discuss local action and potential for coordination.

Each workshop was based on a common design; the content was somewhat tailored to the location and guided by participants. Using a consistent, appreciative enquiry approach across all the workshops, the content was guided by the following questions:

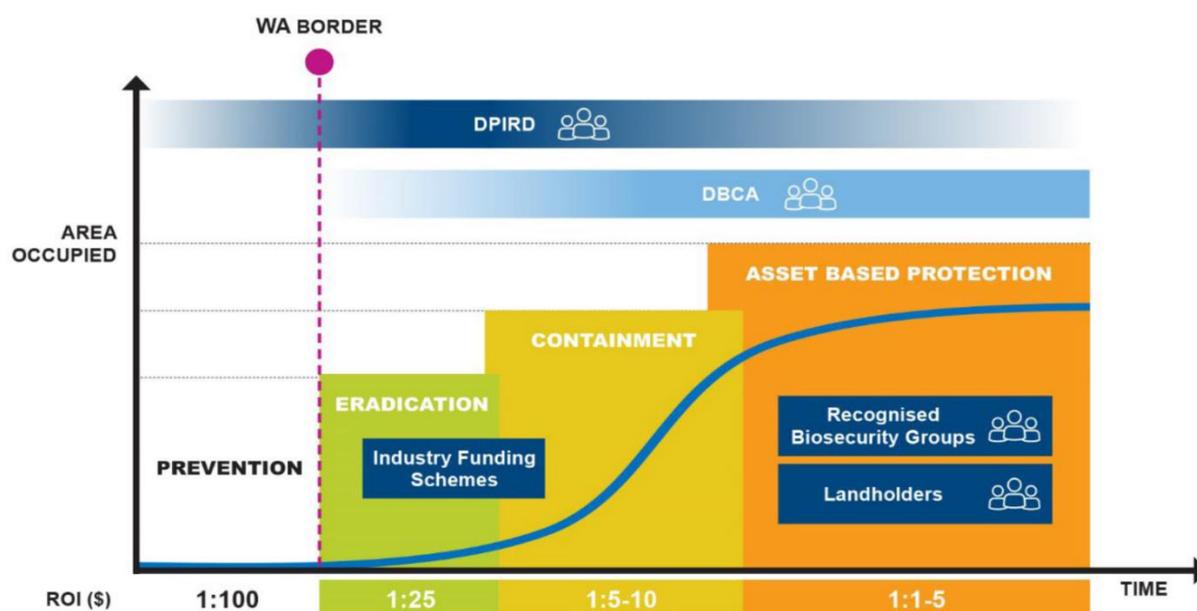
- What is working now? Has worked in the past?
- What is the best possible outcome we can imagine?
- What would it take to get there? What's missing?
- What needs to happen soonest? Later?

Throughout the workshop the team checked facts (the problem/management mechanisms), tested assumptions, and prioritised the input.

Notes were prepared from each workshop and were used to develop this Stakeholder Consultation Report. A Summary Report has also been prepared and will be made available to participants in the consultation.

### 1.3. A Key Message from the Consultations

**The legal and regulatory frameworks are not clear and leave significant gaps.** As part of the introduction to the workshops, Broderick and Associates provided an overview of the current regulatory settings and the generalised invasion curve of invasive species (Figure 1), which allowed for discussion of the state of current management of pest parrots and cockatoos. There was a degree of confusion about the current regulatory framework and control of parrots and cockatoos under the WA *Biosecurity and Agricultural Management (BAM) Act (2007)* and the WA *Biodiversity Conservation Act (2016)*; and the interplay with the national legislation, the *Biosecurity Act (2015)* and the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act (1999) (EPBC Act)*.



**Figure 1** The generalised invasion curve for the management of invasive species showing responsibilities  
Source: DPIRD.

It was clear that there were differences in understanding the regulations and how they apply to pest parrot species in different locations in WA. For example, rainbow lorikeets are declared pests under the BAM Act and assigned to C1 category outside Perth Metropolitan Area, while in Perth they are assigned to C3 category. Several workshop attendees were unaware of this distinction.

There were some clearly identified gaps in the current policy settings in relation to pest parrot and cockatoo management. For example, bird fanciers can bring in non-native, potential pest species, and are required to hold a licence and manage them. However, there are little or no compliance inspections associated with aviaries and there are many examples of undesirable escapees. Once escaped, if a bird poses an environmental threat rather than an agricultural threat, there is little chance of an immediate and effective eradication. The

Expert Group particularly suggested that emerging pests should be the focus of more thorough eradication programs.

Recognised Biosecurity Groups (RBGs) are the main mechanism under the BAM Act by which pests classified as C3 are managed. However, RBG's are generally formed in response to a specific pest, and none have pest parrot management as their central focus. There is currently no RBG arrangement for the Perth Metropolitan area and no ongoing coordination of pest parrot and cockatoo management (or any other declared pest) in the greater city area. This is concerning for those observing and experiencing impacts, those that are being impacted, and those wishing to undertake local action (but not resourced to coordinate across the metropolitan area).

#### 1.4. Feedback on Achieving Pest Parrot and Cockatoo Outcomes

There is a desire to achieve real outcomes for pest parrot and cockatoo management for the longer term. All the workshops developed statements around long term, humane control of pests and greater public understanding of the need for control as contributing to desirable outcomes.

Participants shared their experiences, their successes and their frustrations in being involved in current and past management initiatives. Stop-start funding, fluctuating community understanding and sentiment, and lack of an ongoing coordinated management approach were the source of many frustrations. There was also a real gap in understanding the State Government's system for managing pests and how it applies particularly to pest parrots and cockatoos.

However, there were also significant learnings from past management such as the coordinated rainbow lorikeet and corella control in Perth and the Swan Valley over the period 2007 to 2013, which delivered a significant knock down in pest parrot populations. Attempts at coordination such as the DBCA/WALGA corella control program also delivered results and much was learned about both on-ground bird control and the governance of such a program. Specific local government programs, such as the City of Bunbury corella control program also seemed to achieve good outcomes for the Bunbury community.

The widespread adoption of netting in the horticulture sector, some of which has been subsidised, is a positive change and also prevents loss of crop to native, non-pest species as well as declared pests.

There is no one answer to the question of achieving outcomes through long term, successful, pest parrot and cockatoo management. The outcomes realised will include areas where the impact has been most keenly felt as populations of pest parrots and cockatoos increase. Benefits will include an increase agricultural productivity and economic benefits of profitable farms, allowing for recovery of native bird populations in our natural areas, and reducing the significant infrastructure damage and public nuisance of pest parrots in towns and cities.

The outcomes will also include the secondary, but not lesser benefits, of pest parrot and cockatoo control: improvements in health and well-being of communities and growers specifically through reduced stress and healthier environments.

The achievement of outcomes through pest parrot and cockatoo management is more likely if the problem is viewed as part of a complex system. In the Metropolitan area and regional

cities and towns, there is a complex relationship between pest parrots and their impacts, communities and management.

For management action to achieve long term outcomes, local coordination is essential. Management must be responsive to communities, in the control of pests, in the selection of management tools and techniques, and the focus of management efforts. Management can benefit from community engagement in monitoring and must also close the loop to provide feedback on outcomes achieved. This systems approach should be enabled by appropriate policy settings and institutional arrangements and may require adjustments to legislation, regulations and resourcing.

## 2. Feedback on the Current State of Pest Parrots and Cockatoos and their Management

### 2.1. Impacts

Pest parrot and cockatoo impacts are not well documented or quantified. Specific stories of impacts were uncovered during the consultation workshops and included damage to table grape crops and fruit production. In several examples, damage was so significant that growers invested in new varieties and or netting for their orchards to help overcome the problem. This had the added benefit of also protecting crops from other bird damage, sunburn and hail. Netting also improves water use efficiency.

Growers also reported colleagues developing hypersensitivity, anxiety and depression as they anticipated and witnessed pest parrot damage to crops. In some cases, it was enough to make them leave the business.

Similarly, there were many stories of pest parrots out competing native birds for nesting hollows and habitat, but few actual reports of the extent and impact of the change. Because we unevenly place value on environmental assets, environmental impacts tend to be descriptive rather than economic values.

Significant impacts of corellas were reported in rural towns and urban areas, fouling public property and places, damage to lights and other infrastructure, and noise disturbance. These impacts were exacerbated locally when residents fed birds (corellas, galahs). Feeding behaviours were reported by several local government participants.

### 2.2. Capacity and Expertise

There is significant expertise in managing pest birds in WA, and while much of the past experience in control methods and outcomes is not documented/not readily available, much was learned through sharing of knowledge and experiences in the workshops.

The pre-workshop review of reports was made available as a 'timeline of events' and workshop attendees were able to add significant monitoring and management activities, including regional information, to the understanding of the history of pest parrot and cockatoo management in WA.

Much has been learned locally by sharing information informally across local governments in particular.

Of particular note is the willingness of the volunteer community via Birdlife WA to monitor and report on pest parrot species. They have continued to monitor rainbow lorikeet roosts in Perth and Peel (and other pests elsewhere) and are subject to uncertain resourcing through the various government (State NRM, Lotterywest etc.) grant programs.

Similarly, there is plenty of capacity in WA that could be turned to research and development to support strategic management of pests, but there is currently little support for research and development in this area.

Some operational managers demonstrated a systems view - and try many and varied techniques in various combinations with some success. Others demonstrated a more linear view - 'we tried that and it didn't work'.

### 2.3. Collaborations

There were several examples of successful and emerging collaborations to tackle pest parrot and cockatoo management involving local and State Governments, landholders and pest managers. There was much reflection on what conditions enable successful collaboration.

While RBG's are the primary tool for coordination under the BAM Act, there were few if any cases where RBG's provided executive support or coordination to pest parrot and cockatoo management activity.

Coordination requires resourcing, and while many organisations and businesses showed willingness to contribute to control programs, few were prepared to do so without confidence and trust in the coordination of the program.

While organisations who may be well positioned to undertake coordination and may be willing to do so suggested that they would not take it on until there was clear and ongoing resources available for these purposes.

### 2.4. Prioritisation

There is pressure on land managers to manage pests that currently cause nuisance and it is difficult to prioritise short -, medium-, and long-term management. As soon as they are no longer an immediate high priority, they fall off the radar until numbers increase (again).

Emerging pests such as Indian Ringnecks and Sulphur Crested Cockatoos were identified by the Expert Group as a high priority for control.

### 2.5 Management and control methods and their efficacy

Managers are using many and varied methods to scare birds and are also undertaking lethal control with varied success.

Current management tools include:

- Managing the environment e.g. for corellas replacing large grass surfaces with coastal vegetation, for rainbow lorikeets maintaining or removing palms and unkempt fruit trees.
- Protection of assets with nets (crops) and mesh (PV cells, antennae, and roof top infrastructure).
- Scaring with noise, lasers, 'bendy men', predator bird pictures or forms, repeated disturbance to discourage birds.
- Alternative feeding sites to remove birds from places where they are causing nuisance.
- Lethal control, including shooting, is not always practicable in the metropolitan areas.

Outcomes achieved by controls are (often) reported in numbers and only anecdotal evidence of the achievement of the desired outcomes e.g., reduction in damage to infrastructure. This reduces opportunity to learn more about the efficacy of management and control techniques.

### 3. Transitioning to Effective Pest Parrot and Cockatoo Management in WA

Transitioning to an effective Pest Parrot and Cockatoo Strategy in WA will take some re-thinking and resourcing and a commitment to the longer term.

The vision or ideal outcome was varied depending on the pest and the regional stakeholders' views and past experiences. However, there were many common elements to achieve the vision.

The requirements of a renewed system include:

- 1. Research and development and information management are required to deliver:**
  - Understanding of current (baseline) impacts (social, economic, environment) for each pest, and at a management scale.
  - Testing the efficacy of management techniques, using existing or new tools, and in different combinations, with demonstrated results.
  - Establish a central point for data and monitoring, including sightings and population distribution information.
  - R&D to develop and refine specific species detection, roost surveys, genetic testing to determine population composition.
- 2. Community engagement in pest parrots and understanding of the need for management and support for management techniques is needed (species/sites/management group):**
  - Appropriately pitched information and awareness campaigns associated with management (at the scale of management action).
  - Targeted information for sales agents for aviary parrots and cockatoos, and point of sale information on responsibilities in keeping parrots and cockatoos.
  - Consider citizen science opportunities for pest parrot monitoring.
  - Understanding of community motivations for feeding pest parrots and best approaches to reducing these behaviours.
  - Understanding of community support for/acceptance of/opposition to particular management strategies and techniques (e.g. use of lethal control).
- 3. Coordination of operational management at a regional or sub-regional (bird population) scale is important for successful and sustained management.**
  - A system for supporting and/or incentivising coordination in the Perth Peel Metro area is needed.
  - Investment and other inputs and outcomes can be observed/recorded, reported and communicated. This will create a feedback loop and sustain management.
- 4. A system for novel species management**
  - A rapid and appropriate system for response is needed to prevent novel species progressing along the invasion curve.
  - Adjustment of policy settings and institutional arrangements to enable rapid and effective response to novel species, especially those more likely to create environmental impacts (the system for preventing agricultural pests is much more effective).
- 5. Funding for priority actions is needed**
  - Enough funding and ongoing access to funds long term to underpin the above requirements.

## Appendix 1. Stakeholder Consultation Workshops

Date	Workshop Location	Venues
Thursday 3 <sup>rd</sup> August 2022	Expert Workshop Perth	Pagoda Resort and Spa, South Perth
Tuesday 30 <sup>th</sup> August 2022	Perth Hills/Swan Valley	Shire of Swan, Ellenbrook Library
Thursday 1 <sup>st</sup> September 2022	Geraldton	City of Geraldton Multi-Purpose Venue
Tuesday 6 <sup>th</sup> September 2022	Bunbury	City of Bunbury, Dolphin Discovery Centre
Thursday 8 <sup>th</sup> September 2022	Perth Coastal/Northern Suburbs	Bold Park Ecology Centre, Tamala Room
Wednesday 28 <sup>st</sup> September	Northam	Town of Northam, Bridgely Community Centre

### Breakdown of Attendees by Affiliation

A total of 81 individuals attended the workshops (5 people attended more than one workshop), broken down by affiliation as follows:

Local Govt – 26  
 DPIRD – 13  
 NRM, Land Care, Catchment, Biosecurity Groups- 10  
 DBCA – 7  
 Industry Groups – 7  
 CBH - 7  
 Private company/consultant - 5  
 Birdlife WA – 5  
 WALGA- 1.



## Appendix 2. Consultation Workshop Participants

### Expert Workshop 3 August 2022 (Pagoda Resort and Spa, Perth)

Name	Organisation
Karl O'Callaghan	CEO Wheatbelt NRM
Rebecca Brown	WALGA
Peter Mawson	Private consultant
Susan Crossley	Perth NRM
Shay Crouch	Perth NRM
Tamarra Figliomeni	City of Swan
Win Kirkpatrick	DPIRD
Tory Weir	DPIRD
Susan Campbell	DPIRD
Tim Stevens	DPIRD
Corrin Everett	DBCA
Mark Blythman	DBCA
Neil Hamilton	Private Consultant
Kim Haywood	DPIRD
Rochelle Steven	Murdoch/Birdlife WA
Tegan Douglas	Birdlife WA
Robyn Pickering	Birdlife WA

**Total 17**

### Ellenbrook Workshop (Swan Valley/Perth Hills) 30 August 2022

Name	Organisation
Kevin Peterson	Grape Growers' Association (GGA)
Glen Couper	DPIRD
Monika Bell	City of Swan
Rosanna Hindmarsh	Chittering Landcare
Sam Griggs	Chittering Landcare
Ray Zannino	GGA
Howard Parks	Field and Game Association
Brett del Simone	Spring Hill Orchard GGA
Bruno del Simone	Spring Hill Orchard GGA
Drew Parker	Costa Group
Darryl Stewart	DPIRD
Steve Ghilarducci	Hills Orchard Improvement Group
Kim Haywood	DPIRD

**Total 13**

### Geraldton Workshop 1 September 2022

Name	Organisation
Linsey Allen	Northern Agricultural Catchments Council (NACC)
Jarna Kendle	NACC
Shannon Holler	City of Greater Geraldton (CGG)
Meagan Thompson	CGG
Steve Cole	CGG
Jamie Criddle	CEO Shire of Chapman Valley
John Skinner	Shire of Carnamah
Rob Paull	CEO Shire of Carnamah
Damien Swain	DPIRD
Mike Jones	DPIRD
Paige Kirby	NACC

**Total 11**



**Bunbury Workshop 6 September 2022**

<b>Name</b>	<b>Organisation</b>
Matt Lewis	Humane Solutions
Ben Deeley	DPIRD (Ex City of Bunbury)
Rae McPherson	Shire of Capel
Suzie Murphy-White	POME West
Karen Jackson	DBCA
Bruce Buchanan	Birdlife WA
Eryn Jackson	City of Mandurah
Terry Mondl	Leschenault Biosecurity Group
Shane Butcher	Australian Pest Management Services
Melanie Sprigg	DBCA
Diane Cavanagh	Birdlife Bunbury
Kate Duzevich	Leschenault Biosecurity Group
Brian Chambers	South West Catchment Council
Don Reid	Leschenault Biosecurity Group

**Total 14**

**Bold Park Workshop 8 September 2022**

<b>Name</b>	<b>Organisation</b>
Adam Johnston	City of Rockingham
Alan Burbidge	DBCA
Guy Baxter	Cooperative Bulk Handling (CBH)
Tamara Wilkes-Jones	City of Rockingham
Claire Bartron	City of Gosnells
Sian Dodd	City of Joondalup
Cloe Dolan	City of Claremont
Keith Armstrong	City of Joondalup
Lauren Andrews	City of Cockburn
Sandra Byrne	City of Armadale
Rory Carver	City of Cockburn
Ryan Glowacki	DBCA (Kings Park)
Marty Brotherson	DBCA (Bold Park)
Matthew Regan	CBH
Peter Mawson	Private Consultant

**Total 15**

**Northam Workshop 28 September 2022**

<b>Name</b>	<b>Organisation</b>
James Newman	CBH
Leanne Parolo	CEO Shire of Trayning
Rebecca Brown	WALGA
Jordan Bellis	CBH
Rebecca McCall	CEO Shire of Dowerin
Jenny Abbott	City of Northam
Kellee Walters	City of Northam
Shayne Williston	City of Northam
Sean Cope	Shire of Toodyay
Dallas Lynch	Shire of Kalamunda
Stephen Sloan	CBH
Rhys Howard	CBH
Karl O'Callaghan	CEO Wheatbelt NRM

Brett Scourse	DPIRD
Keith Andrews	CBH
Kim Haywood	DPIRD

**Total 16**

### Appendix 3. Interviews

A series of structured interviews was carried out to complement the information obtained during the workshops and the literature review. To ensure complementarity was achieved, the questions and hence the surrounding conversations were based on the questions outlined in the Consultation and Stakeholder Engagement Plan in Sec 2.10.1, i.e.

- What is your experience of pest parrots?
- What do you know about their management?
- What would an ideal outcome for pest parrot look like to you? In your area?
- What resources are currently available? (Information, technology, control methods, management?)
- What else may be needed to achieve your ideal outcome?
- What involvement would you want in achieving this (ideal outcome)?

In addition, some of the following questions were drawn upon, depending on the nature of the interview:

- How long have you been involved in Pest Bird Management?
- Are pest birds considered a real issue in your area?
- How do pest birds rank against other pests in your area ...foxes, rabbits, feral cats others?
- Which bird species are most prevalent and/or present the biggest problem in your area?
- Which cause the most damage?
- Which type of damage - agricultural/environmental/social/infrastructure
- Any quantification of damage?
- Is the influx of birds seasonal/predictable?
- Is there any way it could it be better predicted?
- What specific management programs if any have been undertaken...timing/ongoing?
- Have different control methods been tried...any particular methods come up best?
- Are there regular complaints, are they recorded (if LGA rep being interviewed)?
- Are community groups active in bird pest management in your area?
- Are you aware of any cooperation across LGAs/Community groups for joint pest management purposes?
- Any issues about responsibility, either for specific matters or for overall management?
- Are there any areas you would like considered for Research and Development, Planning or any other areas?
- Are you aware of any such work being done?
- Any matters you would like to see examined for possible inclusion in the final strategy?
- What are the key issues the Strategy must address?



Interviewees

Name	Organisation
Merryn Pryor*	Birdlife WA and WA Bird Conservation Network
Shay Crouch*	Perth NRM and Stone Fruit Association
Ingrid Seiler*	Perth NRM
Viv Read	Birdlife WA plus related organisations
Simon Merewether*	DPIRD Bunbury
Dean Butcher	Animal Pest Management Bunbury
Simon Merewether with 4 regional Biosecurity officers	DPIRD Bunbury
Michael Fernie*	Hills Orchard Improvement Group
Will Oldfield	City of Busselton
Ann and Maurie Lyster*	Lyster Orchards Manjimup
Darren Shipley**	Newton Orchards Manjimup
Dave and Mark Stewart**	Casuarina Orchard Manjimup
Terry Martello**	Santa Rita Orchards Kirup
Sam Licciardello**	1 Sixty Orchards Donnybrook
Dr Steve Easton	Kings Park Botanical Gardens
Prof Rob Davies	Edith Cowan University
Dr Jill Shephard	Murdoch University
Prof Trish Fleming	Murdoch University
Helen Newman	Citrus Growers (via email correspondence)
Prof Stephen Van Leeuwin*	Curtin University

Twenty interviews were undertaken. Interviews were face to face except those marked \*, which were conducted by telephone.

Those interviews marked \*\* were arranged and attended by Suzie Murphy-White, Pomewest, Manjimup.

## Appendix 4. Project Background and Project Brief

*The Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development (DPIRD) contracted Strickland Park Economics (the Consultant) to develop a comprehensive strategy for ongoing, collaborative management of pest parrots and cockatoos (pest parrots) in Western Australia (the Strategy).*

*The essential need for the Strategy is that the pest parrots cause ‘substantial social, environmental and economic impacts in WA’. There is a significant number of issues that need to be addressed in a strategy for the management of these parrots. This will require a successful strategy to be multi-faceted, coordinated and integrated.*

*These issues include:*

- Ensuring the correct governance mechanism is in place to make sure all responsibilities and cost sharing arrangements are understood across all participants
- Allocation of responsibility for controlling declared pests to landholders, occupiers and managers under the Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Act (2007) and the Biosecurity and Agricultural Management Regulations 2013
- With the exception of C1 declared pest parrots, for which control is a DPIRD priority, management of other pest parrots is not clearly assigned to any government agency or organisation
- Different land ownership– crown land, national parks, private ownership both rural and urban, local government
- The perceived ‘emotive attitude’ of the general public towards pest birds due to their ‘attractiveness, status as pets, animal welfare concerns, and perceived local native status’.
- These issues can only be identified in their entirety, and management strategies developed, following extensive consultation with all key stakeholders, including representatives from Indigenous and other local communities.

*The Strategy will:*

- Provide a consensus governance framework for stakeholders to deliver strategic and integrated management of pest parrots in WA
- Identify, guide and inform stakeholders of their roles and responsibilities related to pest parrot management
- Capture existing knowledge, ideas, expertise and information on pest parrot management
- Set goals and priorities for pest parrot management
- Identify opportunities to improve pest parrot management that will yield economic, environmental and social benefits to WA
- Make recommendations on RD&E proposals, action plans for specific pest parrot species and effective communication plans
- Ensure the views on pest parrot management of all stakeholders, including indigenous and other local community’s views, are taken into account
- Through an extensive stakeholder engagement process, identify where pest parrot management is working effectively, and where, with increased collaboration, cooperation and resourcing, improvements in pest parrot management may be achieved.