

Landcare-led Landscape Resilience

Tools and data for restoration decisions

Planting for Woodland Birds - disadvantaging Noisy Miners

OBJECTIVES

Noisy Miners are an aggressive native honeyeater that can dominate grassy woodlands and push out other bird species.

We tried a technique of creating copses of shrubs planted close together that were away from the tree canopy.

The patches have been successfully established for five years. Some lessons have been learnt!



Because of high Kangaroo numbers at the sites, we used tree guards to try and improve the success rate



Revegetation patch after 2 years



Bird monitoring is happening this year (2024). We have observed that some sites are still Noisy Miner dominant.

This year Superb Parrots have been observed foraging for seed on the wattles, and in some site there are nests of small birds in some plantings.

WHAT DIDNT WORK

Smaller revegetation sites that are separate to other patches can be a problem for woodland birds to move the landscape without been harassed by Noisy Miners in the open spaces



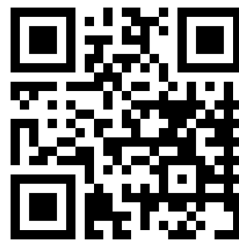
KEY LEARNINGS FROM EXPERIENCE

- We planted a range of around 5 shrub species in each patch. In some sites one species has ended up dominating as they are more suited to the microsites.
- Tree Guards are hard work - they did help some plantings survive kangaroos but not all and are a labour cost to remove.
- Jury is still out on whether this type of revegetation can overcome Noisy Miner dominance, but it is good for bird and insect diversity.



If your site is dominated by Noisy Miners the general recommendation is to increase the shrub cover, connectivity and diversity.

A LOCAL NETWORK OF DEMONSTRATION SITES ARE BEING ESTABLISHED UTILISING 'BEST PRACTICE' RESTORATION AND REVEGETATION TECHNIQUES FOR CLIMATE RESILIENCE. THIS IS SHOWCASING OF THE POSITIVE ECONOMIC, PRODUCTION AND ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS OF NATIVE VEGETATION RESTORATION, AND THE POTENTIAL FOR INCOME STREAMS FOR BUSINESS RESILIENCE.



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