

RECOVERY OUTLINE

Coxen's Fig-Parrot

(Double-eyed Fig Parrot: southern)

1	Family	Psittacidae
2	Scientific name	<i>Cyclopsitta diophthalma coxeni</i> Gould, 1867
3	Common name	Coxen's Fig-Parrot
4	Conservation status	Critically Endangered: C2a

5 Reasons for listing

There are probably no more than 100 mature individuals of this subspecies (Critically Endangered: D), the numbers are probably still declining, and the population is severely fragmented, with no sub-population exceeding 50 individuals (Critically Endangered: C2a).

	Estimate	Reliability
Extent of occurrence	70,000 km ²	medium
trend	stable	low
Area of occupancy	140 km ²	low
trend	stable	low
No. of breeding birds	100	low
trend	decreasing	low
No. of sub-populations	4	low
Largest sub-population	50	low
Generation time	2 years	low

6 Intraspecific taxa

Marshall's Fig-Parrot *C. d. marshalli* (McIlwraith and Iron Ra., Cape York Peninsula) and Red-browed Fig-Parrot *C. d. macleayana* (Atherton Region, north-east Queensland) are both Least Concern.

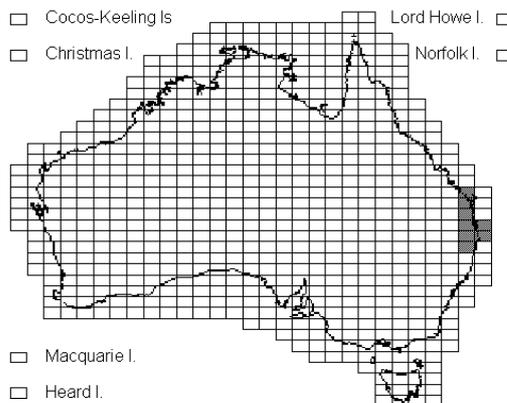
7 Past range and abundance

Maryborough, and possibly Gladstone, Qld, to Richmond R. and possibly Macleay R., N. S. W., west to the Bunya Mountains (Holmes, 1995, NSW NPWS, 1998).

8 Present range and abundance

As above, though thinly distributed or in small sub-populations throughout this range. The most recent Queensland reports are from the greater Bundaberg region, Main Range National Park, Blackall Ra. and western side of Lamington National Park, with those in New South Wales coming from Mebbin State Forest, Whian Whian State Forest, the Alstonville Plateau, Richmond Range National Park and the upper Hastings R. catchment (NSW NPWS, 1998). No records from around Brisbane since 1900. New and disused nest holes appear to be more easily located than are birds, and suggest the existence of at least two breeding sub-populations in each of Queensland and New South Wales (NSW NPWS, 1998). The largest flock seen in recent years contained 7 birds (Holmes,

1990). Recent surveys have confirmed the persistence of the subspecies in both Queensland and New South Wales, with a pair of birds being seen at a Queensland location in 1997. Continuing reports are being received.



9 Ecology

This subspecies of Double-eyed Fig-Parrot lives in lowland subtropical rainforest, dry rainforest, littoral and developing littoral rainforest, sub-littoral mixed scrub, riparian corridors in woodland, open woodland and otherwise cleared land, and urbanised and agricultural areas with fig trees. It feeds on the seeds of figs, but also takes the fruit of other native and exotic trees, as well as insect larvae (Forshaw, 1991, NSW NPWS, 1998). The fig-parrots visit individual fig trees in successive years (Forshaw, 1981, Martindale, 1986, Holmes, 1990). From August to February, pairs are present near presumed breeding areas (Holmes, 1995). Flocking of birds has been reported during the non-breeding season from March onwards (Holmes, 1990). The subspecies is found between sea level and about 900 m elevation (NSW NPWS, 1998). Reports of seasonal altitudinal movement (Holmes, 1990) may be incorrectly based on a limited number of sightings, and any movements are likely to be determined by local food availability (NSW NPWS, 1998). Nests are excavated in the under-side of a dead limb in the canopy of tall trees in or near rainforest (Holmes, 1995).

10 Threats

Much of the subspecies' habitat was cleared for farmland or degraded by logging before the end of the

<i>Extension to landowners and managers</i> ¹	\$13,000	\$17,000	\$30,000
<i>Habitat rehabilitation</i> ¹	\$55,900	\$124,600	\$180,500
<i>Taxonomy</i> ¹	\$2,000	\$0	\$2,000
<i>Community participation</i> ¹	\$37,600	\$22,400	\$60,000
<i>Managing recovery process</i> ¹	\$50,000	\$10,000	\$60,000
Total	\$597,000	\$244,600	\$841,600

¹ All costings from NSW NPWS (1998), costs doubled to include Queensland and includes further actions in whichever state parrots first found.

² Logging protocols to be developed independently of recovery plan.

18 Bibliography

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