

TAXON SUMMARY

Southern Whiteface (eastern)

1	Family	Pardalotidae
2	Scientific Name	<i>Aphelocephala leucopsis leucopsis</i> (Gould, 1841)
3	Common Name	Southern Whiteface (eastern)
4	Conservation status	Least Concern

5 Reasons for listing

This subspecies has declined in density, but only across about 20% of its historical range (so not Near Threatened: c).

	Estimate	Reliability
Extent of occurrence	3,000,000 km ²	high
trend	stable	high
Area of occupancy	1,000,000 km ²	low
trend	declining	medium
No. of breeding birds	10,000,000	low
trend	declining	high
No. of sub-populations	10	low
Largest sub-population	9,000,000	low
Generation time	4 years	low

6 Intraspecific taxa

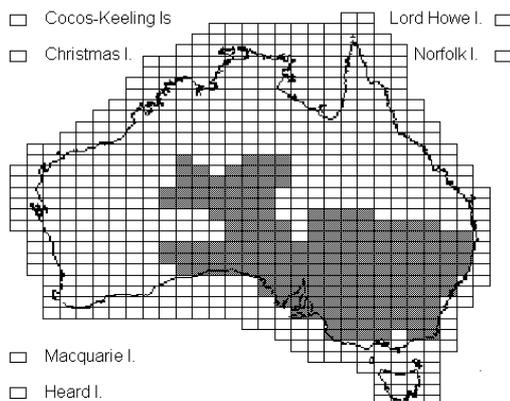
A. l. castaneiventris (southern arid zone of Western Australia, west of Great Victoria Desert) is Least Concern, as is the species.

7 Past range and abundance

Southern and central Australia, from Great Victoria Desert and Nullarbor Plain, and across most of south Australia, Victoria and New South Wales, extending into southern Queensland, generally avoiding coastal areas in the higher rainfall zones (Blakers *et al.*, 1984; Schodde and Mason, 1999).

8 Present range and abundance

As above, but there appears to have been a decline in density in the south-eastern part of range (Reid, 1999).



9 Ecology

Southern Whitefaces live in open woodland from near arid habitats, such as acacia scrub and hummock grassland, through to the wetter grassy woodlands of south-eastern Australia, where eucalypts dominate (Blakers *et al.*, 1984).

10 Threats

Although the Southern Whiteface is one of a suite of species that have declined from woodlands in south-eastern Australia (Robinson and Traill, 1996, Reid, 1999), it has an extensive range in semi-arid Australia where there is no evidence of a decline.

11 Recommended actions

- 11.1 Using appropriate incentives, undertake extension with land-holders that have suitable woodland habitat to promote sound management of remnants and encourage greater connectivity between sub-populations.
- 11.2 Promote revegetation and land reclamation that recreates woodland habitat with a full complement of biodiversity, including the tree creeper.
- 11.3 Control and reduce firewood collection from areas occupied by subspecies, promoting wood-lot development close to markets, and reduce grazing densities where necessary.

12 Bibliography

- Blakers, M., Davies, S. J. J. F. and Reilly, P. N. 1984. *The Atlas of Australian Birds*. RAOU and Melbourne University Press, Melbourne.
- Reid, J. W. 1999. Threatened and declining birds in the New South Wales sheep-wheat belt: diagnosis, characteristics and management. Report to NSW NPWS, Sydney.
- Robinson, D. and Traill, B. J. 1996. Conserving woodland birds in the wheat and sheep belts of southern Australia. *RAOU Conservation Statement* 10.
- Schodde, R. and Mason, I. J. 1999. *The Directory of Australian Birds: Passerines*. CSIRO, Collingwood, Victoria.