

RECOVERY OUTLINE

Spotted Quail-thrush (Mt Lofty Ranges)

1	Family	Eupetidae
2	Scientific name	<i>Cinlosoma punctatum anachoreta</i> Schodde & Mason, 1999
3	Common name	Spotted Quail-thrush (Mt Lofty Ranges)
4	Conservation status	Critically Endangered: B1+2abde, C2b, D

5 Reasons for listing

There have been no published records of this subspecies since 1984. If it persists, then it is probably restricted to a single small location (Critically Endangered: B1) with a continuing decline likely in extent of occurrence (2a), area of occupancy (b), number of locations (d) and number of mature individuals (e). This single sub-population is likely to be very small (D) and declining (C2b), though it is arithmetically impossible for it to decline at the rate required for criterion A and still be extant.

	Estimate	Reliability
Extent of occurrence	10 km ²	low
trend	decreasing	low
Area of occupancy	1 km ²	low
trend	decreasing	low
No. of breeding birds	10	low
trend	decreasing	low
No. of sub-populations	1	low
Generation time	5 years	low

6 Intraspecific taxa

C. p. punctatum (south-eastern Australia) and *C. p. dovei* (eastern Tasmania) are Least Concern.

7 Past range and abundance

Mt Lofty Ra., S. A., as far north as Angaston, and at least as far south as Mt Compass (Blakers *et al.*, 1984, Schodde and Mason, 1999).

8 Present range and abundance

Not recorded 1972-1976 (SAOA, 1977) but one breeding record 1978-1982 (Blakers *et al.*, 1984). No records since and may now be extinct.

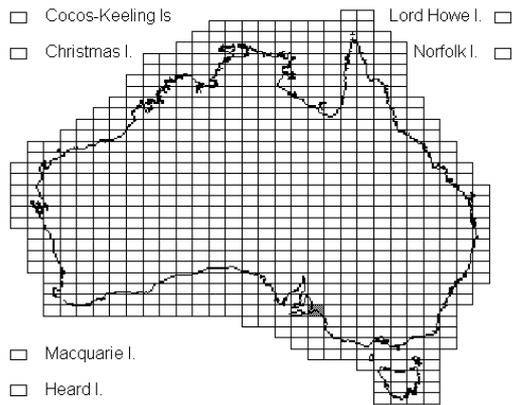
9 Ecology

Spotted Quail-thrushes inhabit eucalypt forest and feed on seeds, insects and other small invertebrates. They lay 2-3 eggs in a well-disguised cup built on the ground (Beruldsen, 1980, Blakers *et al.*, 1984).

10 Threats

The decline towards probable extinction was caused by habitat clearance (Ford and Howe, 1980). Severe fires in 1983 would have further reduced the population. Fragmentation of forest patches would have prevented recolonisation after local extinctions. Close human settlement in the hills is also likely to have caused

degradation of habitat and increased predation by cats and disturbance by dogs and people (G. Carpenter, L. Pedler).



11 Information required

- 11.1 Investigate all potentially limiting aspects of behaviour and ecology.
- 11.2 Using a captive population of the eastern subspecies, determine requirements for captive breeding.

12 Recovery objectives

- 12.1 Locate a population.
- 12.2 Secure population against threats.
- 12.3 Establish a second sub-population.

13 Actions completed or under way

None.

14 Management actions required

- 14.1 Survey likely habitat, especially site of last observation.
- 14.2 Develop a contingency plan in the event of rediscovery.
- 14.3 Establish a captive population of the eastern subspecies.
- 14.4 If subspecies is rediscovered, take some progeny into captivity.

15 Organisations responsible for conservation

South Australian Department of Environment and Heritage.

16 Other organisations involved

Adelaide Zoo, bird-watching societies, local government.

17 Staff and financial resources required for recovery to be carried out

Staff resources required 2001-2005

1.0

Project Officer¹

Financial resources required 2001-2005

Action	Conservation agencies	Other funding sources	Total
Search locations where recent sightings have been made	\$2,000	\$30,000	\$32,000
Establish captive population	\$0	\$20,000	\$20,000
Develop a contingency plan for rediscovery	\$2,000	\$0	\$2,000
Study ecology and behaviour ¹	\$150,000	\$50,000	\$200,000
Control predators and manage fire ¹	\$12,000	\$0	\$12,000
Total	\$166,000	\$100,000	\$266,000

¹ Costs apply only if population discovered.

18 References

Beruldsen, G. R. 1980. *A Field Guide to Nests and Eggs of Australian Birds*. Rigby, Adelaide.

Blakers, M., Davies, S. J. J. F. and Reilly, P. N. 1984. *The Atlas of Australian Birds*. RAOU and Melbourne University Press, Melbourne.

Ford, H. A. and Howe, R. 1980. The future of birds in the Mt Lofty Ranges. *S. Aust. Ornithol.* 28:85-89.

SAOA, 1977. *A Bird Atlas of the Adelaide Region*. South Australian Ornithological Association, Adelaide.

Schodde, R. and Mason, I. J. 1999. *The Directory of Australian Birds: Passerines*. CSIRO, Collingwood, Victoria.

Comments received from

Graham Carpenter, Peter Copley, David Paton, Lynn Pedler, Hugh Possingham, Adrian Stokes.

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