

Management

There is no 'silver bullet' for the control of Corellas.

Effective damage control programs need to be:

- Well planned & persistent.
- Based on an understanding of the behaviour of the birds.
- Varied frequently.
- Integrated with a number of different control methods.

The most successful control actions are a combination of:

- Limiting access to food.
- Scaring techniques.
- Landscape modifications.
- In some cases, population control through trapping or shooting.



Shooting and trapping will only be implemented as a LAST RESORT as they are short-term actions that are costly and have negative community

Roles & Responsibilities

Licencee Groups:

- Notify Council when Corellas are present and to what extent.
- Undertake Corella scaring techniques.
- Install and manage visual barriers.
- Making food sources less palatable eg using chilli spray.

Council:

- Provide education materials to the community.
- Undertake ground improvements (topsoil enrichment and installation of computerised irrigation systems) budget permitting.
- Apply for permits to use scare shots (lethal control will be last resort).
- Investigate opportunities for providing alternative feeding ground (depending on the severity of the damage).
- As a last resort, organise and pay for qualified contractor for scare shot (once Council has obtained appropriate permits).

Control Actions

Short-Term

Scaring

- Scare kites (eg Hawk).
- Fright balloons and clappers.
- Noise generating devices: random intervals, range of sounds, source moved frequently.

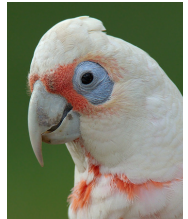


Decoy Feeding

- Providing and attracting birds to alternative food sources.
- Trial methods to decrease food palatability in smaller areas.

Last Resorts

- Shooting or trapping.



Medium-Term

Visual Barriers

- Install or erect temporary vertical screens/ shade cloth to block line of view.

Community Corella Education

Long-Term Actions

Recreation Reserve Improvements

- Planting pockets of bushes and shrubs to reduce open space.
- Topsoil enrichment to minimise dieback.
- Installation of computerised irrigation systems.

About the Bird

Appearance:

- The long/slender-billed Corella is a cockatoo native to Australia
- These medium-sized birds are mostly white with a reddish-pink face, and have short crest and tail.
- Their long pale beaks grow continuously and need to be maintained
- They reach maturity at 3-5 years of age and can live up to 60 years of age in captivity.



Please note:

Corellas can carry viruses and bacteria such as chlamydia and psittacosis which can be passed onto humans.

Always follow appropriate handling procedures, including wearing personal protective equipment.



About the Bird

Habitat:

Corellas prefer grass seeds from grain crops but also dig for stems and rhizomes of certain grasses, roots, seeds, bulbs (especially onion grass) and insects



Behaviour:

- Corellas mate for life, with breeding from July-Nov
- Flocks repeatedly return to favourable feeding sites and use regular flight paths
- flocks will also opportunistically join other flocks they see feed on the ground
- Corellas are always on the look out for predators, a couple will be found in the trees to warn the flock



Corella Control

Each year Council receives many complaints from residents, sporting groups, businesses and schools regarding Corellas.



The information and control methods outlined in this flyer focus on discouraging Corellas from impacting Council owned and managed infrastructure and assets.

