



LANDSCAPE

RECOVERY FOUNDATION



Early regional flowering report

Swift parrot monitoring

November 2024 updated

Monitoring program – stage 1

The first stage of the annual swift parrot breeding season monitoring program (September – early November) is used to determine regional flowering patterns across the breeding range, predict flowering conditions during the entire breeding season, and the settlement patterns of the swift parrot population. This report provides preliminary findings from this first stage of monitoring to assist decision-making for land managers and regulators.

Regional flowering patterns and early swift parrot observations

At the landscape/regional scale the most abundant flowering and/or unopened flower bud of food tree species observed in the breeding range has been primarily in *E. ovata*/*E. brookeriana*. This includes Mt Nelson, the Channel area, Bruny Island, from Huonville to Southport Lagoon, Woodsdale, Buckland and Nugent. Unopened flower bud on swift parrot food trees is common in these regions and much of this bud is quite young. Preliminary findings on the distribution of swift parrots reflect the observed spatial distribution of flowering (Figure 1).

Flowering *E. globulus* has been extremely rare with only small pockets of flowering having been observed and little bud elsewhere.

Groups of swift parrots have been observed at multiple locations, including Buckland, Woodsdale, Nugent, the Eastern Tiers, Fortescue Bay (Tasman Peninsula), Adventure Bay (South Bruny Island) and Mt Nelson (Figure 1).

Nesting behaviour has been observed at the Tooms Lake and Lake Leake areas (Eastern Tiers), and at Woodsdale.

Regions where stage 1 surveys are partially completed or yet to commence include the Eastern Tiers, Maria Island, Wielangta and Tasman Peninsula. Results will be provided in the next report which will be available in early December 2024.

Observations of swift parrots have been submitted to the Natural Values Atlas (NVA). New locations of swift parrots will be reported during the breeding season.



Figure 1. Preliminary findings of flowering and swift parrot surveys; swift parrot observations (red squares) associated with black gum flowering (black circles) and blue gum flowering (blue circles).