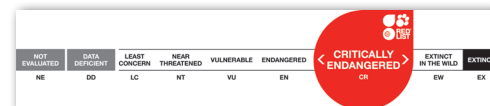
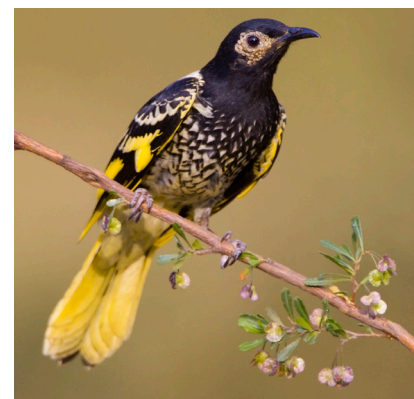


## Regent Honeyeater (*Anthochaera phrygia*)

The regent honeyeater is a critically endangered endemic passerine with a current estimated wild population of less than 400 birds across south-east Australia. The major cause for decline has been the clearing and fragmentation of forests containing the birds' preferred tree species. The major continuing threat is further degradation of habitat, particularly on-going insidious reductions in habitat quality and lack of regeneration. Noisy miners (*Manorina melanocephala*) and other aggressive species become more common in fragmented and degraded habitat and exclude birds, including regent honeyeaters, from many native vegetation remnants. There is a well-established breed-for-release program supporting species recovery. The finding, in 2013, of previously un-recorded internal and external parasites in captive-bred regent honeyeaters prompted this Disease Risk Analysis (DRA). Find out more about this species on the [IUCN Red List](#).



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### Key Recommendations

The IUCN-OIE disease risk analysis (DRA) process of Jakob-Hoff et. al (2014) was combined with elements of the process described by Sainsbury and Vaughan-Higgins (2012) for a Regent Honeyeater DRA workshop in October 2014. Thirteen stakeholders representing 10 organisations attended the two-day workshop, which was facilitated by Richard Jakob-Hoff in collaboration with Tony Sainsbury, John Ewen, Claudia Carraro, and Stefano Canessa who also assisted in workshop planning and co-authored the final report. **Click on the text in the table to learn more about each recommendation.**

**The workshop participants suggest the Recovery Group consider the following three major recommendations as key to the minimisation of disease risk to this program:**

A long-term plan to place all regent honeyeaters in the breed for release program, in permanent quarantine, separate from exotic birds.

Place increased resources into health surveillance of the free-living population of regent honeyeaters and monitoring the causes of morbidity and mortality.

Complete disease risk analyses for all the hazards identified in [Table 2 \(pp.20-21\)](#) to provide a comprehensive evidence-basis for all risk management decisions.

**More detailed information about the actions being taken to fulfill these goals can be found in the full workshop report available at <http://www.cbsg.org/content/regent-honeyeater-disease-risk-analysis-2014>.**

**Workshop organizers:** Richard Jakob-Hoff, Tony Sainsbury, John Ewen, Claudia Carraro, Stefano Canessa, Paul Andrew, Larry Vogelnest, Michael Shiels, Dean Ingwersen.

**Workshop sponsors:** Taronga Conservation Society Australia; BirdLife Australia, Department of Environment and Primary Industries (Victoria), Auckland Zoo, Zoological Society of London.

**Citations:**

Jakob-Hoff, R.M., MacDiarmid, S.C., Lees, C., Miller, P.S., Travis, D. and Kock, R. (2014). *Manual of procedures for wildlife disease risk analysis*. World Organisation for Animal Health, Paris, 160pp.

Published in association with the International Union for Conservation of Nature Species Survival Commission.

Sainsbury, A.W. and Vaughan-Higgins, R.J. (2012) *Analysing disease risks associated with translocations*. *Conservation Biology* 26: 442-452.

**Photo:** Regent Honeyeater - courtesy of Dean Ingwersen.