

National Malleefowl Recovery Team 2017- 18 Annual Update



This last year has been another busy one for the Recovery Team. We have broken some monitoring records and the AM Experiment is proceeding confidently. We are in the process of rewriting our Recovery Plan and can say that it will have a strong focus on **monitoring Malleefowl** and the **Adaptive Management Experiment (Predator)**.

The National Recovery Team has been recognised in two recently released CSIRO publications. One looks at successful Recovery Teams and what makes them so, the other looks at the latest monitoring and Adaptive Management projects in the country. Both are testament to the lead role this Recovery Team plays in Australian conservation.

Training

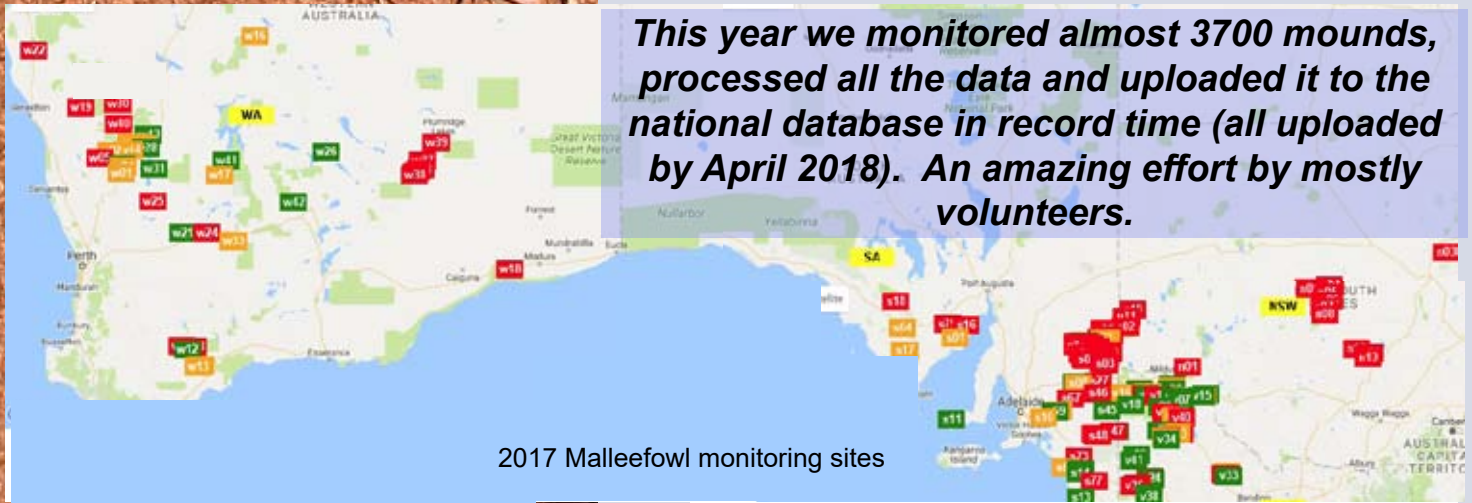
Monitoring is essential to our understanding of how the species is faring, but before we can do any monitoring we need an army of trained volunteer monitors (or citizen scientists).

In 2017 there were ten training events in WA, SA and Vic.

Monitoring

The Malleefowl monitoring effort is considered the largest single species monitoring program in Australia, also making it one of the largest citizen science projects.

This year we monitored almost 3700 mounds, processed all the data and uploaded it to the national database in record time (all uploaded by April 2018). An amazing effort by mostly volunteers.



2017 Malleefowl monitoring sites



Malleefowl monitoring training near Kalgoorlie

We have worked very closely with 16 NRM agencies across Australia to secure actions for Malleefowl conservation in the new Australian Government National Landcare Partnerships Program.

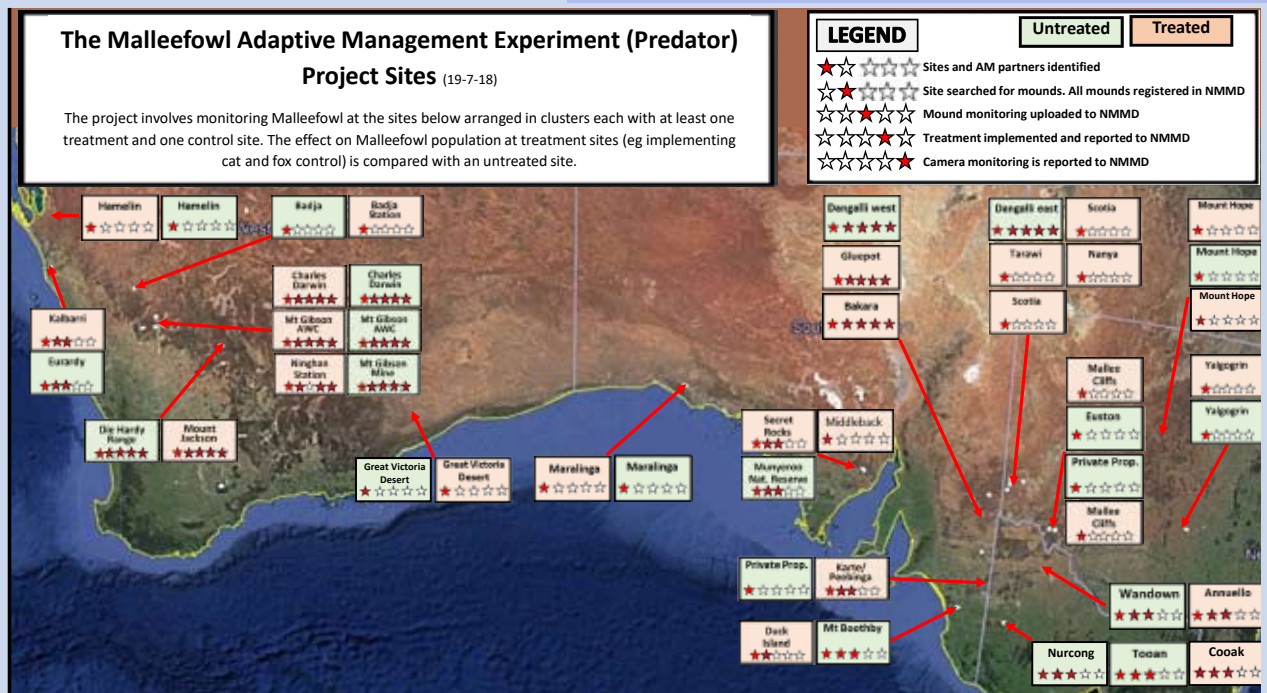
The Adaptive Management Predator Experiment

The AM project has continued to grow in the 2017-18 year. As with the past three years, we held two major meetings of participating land managers in May 2018. One meeting in Perth for all WA partners and one in Mildura for SA, Vic and NSW partners. For the first time, we were able to present data and analysis from eight sites. Whilst it is too early to draw much from the analysis, it was important to test run the process of gathering and processing data utilising the national database.

We have about two hundred volunteer monitors assist every year at about 110 sites. This year we monitored 1139 mounds in Western Australia, 1090 in South Australia and 1348 in Victoria. All of this data was uploaded to the national database by the end of April. We are currently in the process of upgrading the database to produce improved NRM reports and accomodate the massive amount of new data flowing from the AM Project Program.

The Malleefowl AM Project is considered to be the largest predator control experiment in Australia.

The sites being developed for the AM Project



The Recovery Team receive no central core funding but rely on assistance from many organisations. We are very grateful to these organisations for their help in 2017-18.

