

WHAT YOU CAN DO

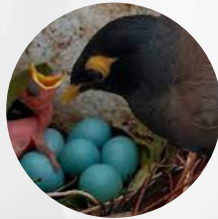
REDUCE FOOD SOURCES

Don't feed native birds, remove uneaten pet food from outdoor areas, take your food scraps with you in public areas and prevent access to stock feed.



REDUCE MYNA HABITAT

Block holes in roofs and eaves, avoid exotic tree species, find and destroy nests or remove eggs (of all hollow-nesting birds, only Mynas have blue eggs).



BOOST NATIVE HABITAT

Retain hollows and install nestboxes with a baffle or rear entry, reduce open lawn areas by planting native shrubs and create a wildlife-friendly garden.



TRAP INDIAN MYNAS

Northern Bendigo Landcare sells low cost traps for use on private property only. Trapping must be humane with prompt euthanasia of birds.



LEARN MORE



Watch Birdlife Australia's youtube video, '[What Bird Is That ? Myna v's Miner](#)'



Use the City of Greater Bendigo's '[Creating Wildlife-friendly Gardens](#)' booklet to enhance your yard, boost habitat and improve biodiversity



Visit the [Canberra Indian Myna Action Group website](#) for a variety of very useful resources



Contribute to citizen-science and report Myna populations with [FeralScan](#) or survey the birds in your area with a 20 minute [Birdata survey](#).

TRAPPING PROCESS

Following a proven process is important. A poorly managed program will teach cunning Indian Mynas to avoid traps.



Consider euthanasia options you are comfortable with before commencing any trapping program



Prepare bait: dry cat or dog food with a reddish-brown colour is best (do not use seed)



Choose a flat open site with short grass where you have observed Mynas feeding on the ground



Restrict access to food sources to ensure Mynas are hungry. Communicate with neighbours too.



'Free-feed' at the trapping site to teach Mynas there is a regular food source. Offer a white bait plate eg bait on an ice cream lid and avoid going near the bait station. If other birds steal bait that's ok - they're teaching the Mynas it's safe to do so !



Move the trap close to the bait when you have observed Mynas eating bait off the plate



Move the bait plate inside the smallest chamber. Mynas should see it from the entrance tunnel but not reach it. Keep a little bait in and around the tunnel to lure birds. Have bait and water ready in the holding chamber for trapped birds.



Keep a 'lure bird' in the holding chamber for a few days to call to other birds but don't approach or it will give a warning alarm call to others



Wear gloves and always consider animal welfare when disposing of birds. Some local vets will euthanase birds at no cost. Contact them to ask.

INDIAN MYNA

Pest bird species



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@ NorthernBendigoLandcare



find us at www.landcarevic.org.au

**THINK GLOBAL
ACT LOCAL**



Northern Bendigo
Landcare
Group

ABOUT INDIAN MYNAS

HISTORY

Indian Mynas were introduced to Australia from southern Asia in 1862 as a failed attempt to control insects in market gardens and sugar cane crops. They spread rapidly across eastern Australia and in 2000, were listed among 100 of the world's most invasive species.

Indian Mynas are sometimes known as Common Mynas.

Mynas favour open grassy areas in urban and agricultural zones. They gather to sleep in communal roosts at night.

Victorian authorities do not declare Indian Mynas as pests and therefore do not control populations. They are however not protected in Victoria or any state in Australia and no permission is required to trap and dispose of them. Controlling Indian Mynas is mainly undertaken by community action groups across Australia, such as ours.

OUR GOAL

Northern Bendigo Landcare Group aim to educate the community about the impact of Indian Mynas, saturating the Bendigo region with 600 traps to reduce Indian Myna populations and support native species.

PEST BIRDS

Indian Mynas are a serious threat to hollow-dwelling native birds and small mammals eg. Sugar Gliders.



They colonise valuable nestboxes and hollows before breeding season, evicting native wildlife



They kill eggs, chicks and young by smothering, building their nest on top or blocking entrances



They form aggressive flocks, forcibly colonising and holding territory along with food sources



They can raise two broods each year and have a long life span causing rapid population growth



They build and defend several nests yet only lay eggs in one, excluding natives from multiple sites



They harass pets and stock, steal their food, gather in public eating areas, make untidy nests that block spouts and roof cavities. They carry mites that can affect humans and spread bird diseases.

MYNA VERSUS MINER

INDIAN MYNA: INTRODUCED PEST



White wing patch visible in flight

Black head

Yellow beak and eye patch



Chocolate brown body

Long bright yellow legs

SCAVENGERS

NOISY MINER: NATIVE BIRD

Black patch around eyes

Yellow beak and eye patch



Olive tinge near wing edge

Pale grey breast and white belly

Flesh coloured legs

NECTAR FEEDERS

INDIAN MYNA TRAP



HOW IT WORKS

Traps are designed to exploit Myna behaviour. Mynas walk about looking for food so all Myna traps have walk-in, one-way tunnels. Once inside the entrance chamber, Mynas will go up the vertical tunnel into the holding chamber where there is no chance of escape.

TIPS FOR USE

Indian Mynas are very intelligent birds. You will need patience and persistence for successful trapping.



Follow the trapping process consistently



Target areas where Mynas feed on the ground regularly (at least three times a week)



Do not handle the trap during daylight hours or onlooking Indian Mynas will avoid entering



Check the trap in the morning and evening. Keep pets and children away to reduce disturbance.



Provide shade, food and fresh water in the holding chamber at all times for captured birds



Store trap safely when not in use to prevent trapping of non-target animals and deter vermin

It is illegal to harm native Noisy Miners

Release non-target species through the door hatches