

KNOW THE DIFFERENCE



It's easy to get confused between the introduced Common Myna and the native Noisy Miner, a member of the Honey Eater family. You can identify a Noisy Myna from a Common Myna by looking at a few distinguishing features:

NOISY MINER

PALE GREY BREAST
AND BODY

FLESH COLOURED LEGS

PALE HEAD

OLIVE TINGED WINGS

COMMON MYNA

CHOCOLATE BROWN
BREAST AND BODY

YELLOW LEGS

BLACK HEAD

WHITE WING PATCHES

MAPPING HELPS US TRACK THE SPREAD

Using a free online tool called MynaScan, you can observe and record Common Myna sightings in your area, as well as seeing where other Myna populations have been recorded. Visit www.feralscan.org.au/mynascan



STOP MYNAS STRATHBOGIE

CONTACT

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PROJECT BACKGROUND

In 2017, Bogies and Beyond was created by the Goulburn Broken Catchment Management Authority as a means of monitoring the effects of climate change within the Strathbogie Ranges. The Stop Mynas Strathbogie project was launched in 2019 as a part of the Bogies and Beyond Tree Storey project. These projects were funded by the Victoria State Government.



Controlling Common Myna
populations in the Strathbogie Shire

WWW.STOPMYNAS.COM

ABOUT THE PROJECT

The Strathbogie Conservation Management Network (SRCMN) and Goulburn Broken Catchment Management Authority (GBCMA) have created this project to learn where Mynas are living and eventually eradicate Common Mynas from the Strathbogie Shire.

We do this by supporting local control groups and helping those who want to get involved access the right resources and networks.

SAVE NATIVE BIRD POPULATIONS

Common (Indian) Mynas are an introduced species and are aggressive and intelligent birds which can have a devastating effect on local native bird populations. Due to their tendency to compete for habitat and food, native birds can quickly become displaced when Myna populations invade.

Mynas prefer hollows for nesting, and will raid the nests of native birds, smashing their eggs and killing their young. Mynas have also been known to kill young possums and native birds in their quest for habitat.



BEHAVIOUR & TRAPPING

Mynas prefer to have an unobstructed view of an area, which is why they'll often sit on top of fences, rooves, streetlights and powerlines. To discourage Mynas from invading an area, easy sources of food like pet food should be moved so they're not accessible to Mynas.

To increase the probability of successfully trapping Mynas, before trapping bait should be placed in the trapping area a week before deploying the trap. Then when the trap is introduced, bait should be placed outside the trap entrance, as well as in both trap chambers to entice the birds.

All traps must have food, water and adequate shade for trapped birds

Because they learn very quickly, traps should be set at night and not interacted with at all when Common Mynas are in sight.

Common Mynas can be baited with dry pet food pellets, preferably red in colour. Bread also works, but seeds should be avoided to discourage native birds from entering the trap.

Any native birds inadvertently caught in a Common Myna trap should be released immediately.

Traps suitable for catching Mynas are simple enough to make at home with basic tools. If you'd prefer to borrow one, please visit our website at www.stopmynas.com.



DISPOSAL

It's up to you to ensure that any birds you trap do not suffer, and are treated humanely throughout the entire trapping process.

Once trapped, Mynas can be euthanised using cervical dislocation or by bringing them to a Stop Mynas Strathbogie depot.

Cervical dislocation (breaking of the neck) is the preferred method of disposal as it can be very quick and painless for the bird.

If you're not confident in killing the birds you've trapped, ask someone who is, or visit stopmynas.com to find your nearest disposal depot. Dead birds should be buried or disposed of in your general waste bin.