BUSH STONE-CURLEW REINTRODUCTION TIMELINE



Bush stone-curlews are a slow breeding and long-lived species, the **Nature Parks has been working on** the reintroduction of this threatened species to Millowl since 2019 with the development of the *Threatened Species Plan*. The reintroduction of the bush stone-curlew will be undertaken in several stages.

STAGE 1

Develop a *Threatened Species Plan* through a structured decision-making process with key stakeholders.

The **reintroduction** of bush stonecurlews was **highly supported**.

A **translocation plan** was developed and approved.

STAGE 2

The Nature Parks team explored sites with reintroduced bush stone-curlew populations, like Mulligans Flat in Canberra. Collaborating with experienced organisations to adopt best practices for their successful reintroduction.

Release strategies were developed considering genetic diversity, habitat suitability and social behaviour of the birds.

STAGE 3

Birds sourced from captive populations now reside at aviaries at the Koala Conservation Reserve.

The newly established **Curlew Custodians Volunteer team aids rangers** in curlew care.

The captive birds are part of a comprehensive **awareness campaign** to help people learn about the program.

STAGE 4

A pilot release with approximately 12 curlews will be conducted on Millowl within the preferred habitat.

Progress will be assessed by survival rates, reproductive success and population size.

Subsequent releases to establish a self-sustaining population will be shaped by ongoing **monitoring results**.

A PhD candidate will conduct research as part of the program implementation.



YEAR 1: Breeding captive birds are sourced to produce founders for the Phillip Island population. YEAR 2:

In July, health checks and behavioural assessments followed by banding and GPS backpacks for postrelease monitoring. YEAR 3:

Population censuses conducted annually, identifying founders, reinforcers and new birds for reporting to governing bodies.