



### What can we do?

#### Reduce available food source

- Refrain from feeding birds, particularly with bird seed
- Do not leave uneaten pet food outside, feed pets indoors where possible
- Do not leave food scraps in picnic areas, school grounds or at sporting ovals
- Prevent access to poultry and stock feed

#### Reduce available habitat

- Block holes in roofs and eaves, to stop Indian Mynas nesting.
- Plant native shrubs to reduce open areas in gardens. Avoid exotic tree species commonly used as roosts eg. pines and palms
- Find and destroy nests

#### Trapping program

- A local trapping program in the Nambucca, Coffs and Bellingen Local Government Areas is currently underway using specialised traps to humanely catch Indian Mynas.
- Contact your Indian Myna Project Officer to borrow a trap and for assistance in trapping. Information will also be provided on how to humanely euthanase trapped birds.
- Traps are simple and cheap to make. Visit our website to view the recommended PeeGee trap design.

### WANT TO KNOW MORE?

Call the Mid North Coast Indian Myna Hotline for more information on the trapping program or to report sightings of large numbers of Myna birds.

**PHONE**  
**(02) 6651 1308**

Coffs Harbour Regional Landcare



Free stickers available

Funded by the NSW Environmental Trust and supported by the following organisations:

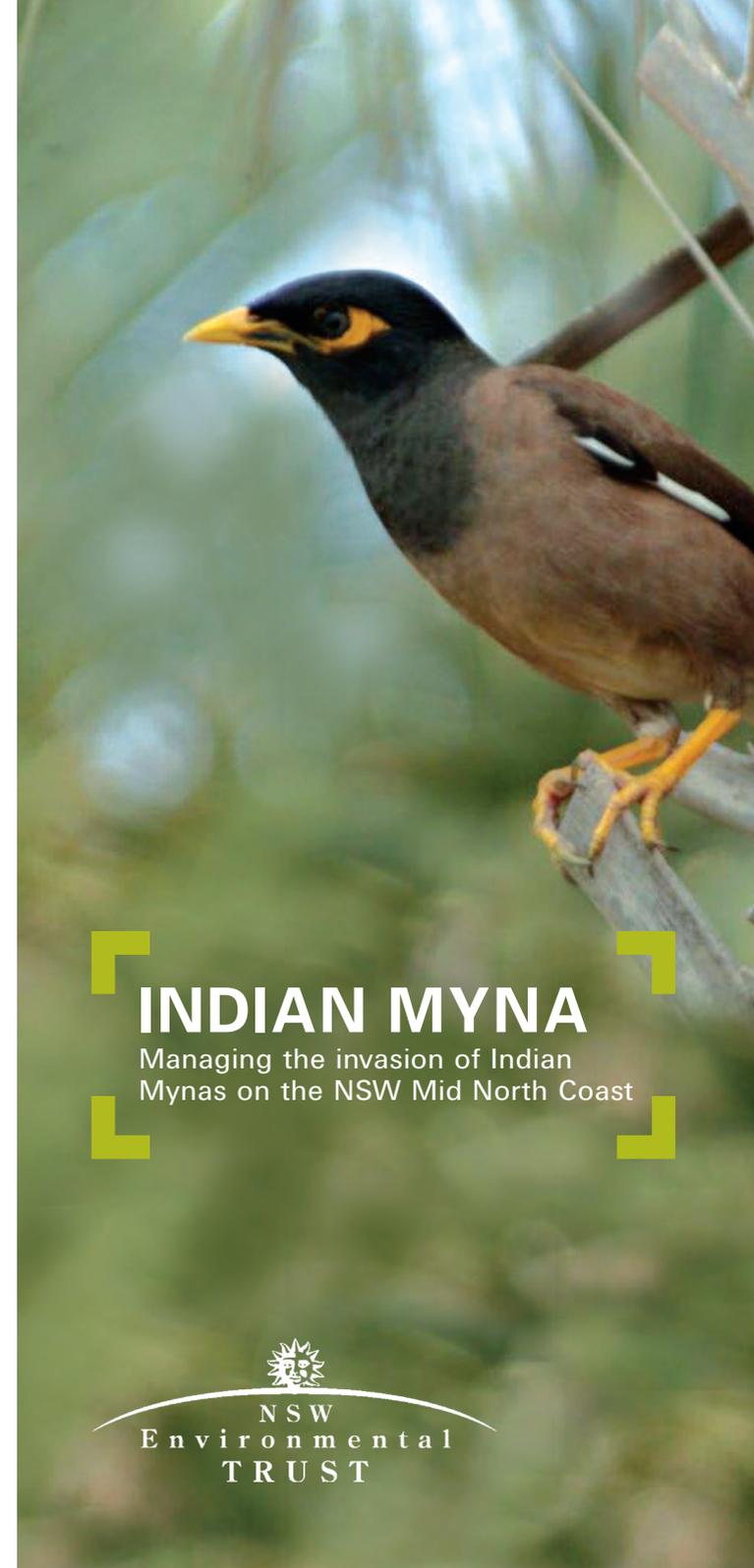


BELLINGEN SHIRE COUNCIL



NAMBUCCA SHIRE COUNCIL

Developed by the Mid North Coast Indian Myna Project.  
Designed by MIRA Design Studio. Printed on Envirocare recycled paper.



# INDIAN MYNA

Managing the invasion of Indian Mynas on the NSW Mid North Coast

NSW  
Environmental  
TRUST

## MANAGING THE INVASION OF INDIAN MYNAS

Indian Mynas are listed as  
"One of the World's 100  
Most Invasive Species"  
(World Conservation Union)

### Indian Myna Profile

The Indian Myna (*Acridotheres tristis*) was introduced to Australia from southern Asia in the late 1860's and rapidly established along the eastern coast of Australia. In recent years their distribution has spread to other parts of the country including Darwin, Perth and Adelaide. Indian Myna birds are commonly found in urban environments and in agricultural areas near bales and dairy sheds. They favour open grassy areas, rarely venturing into closed canopy forests.

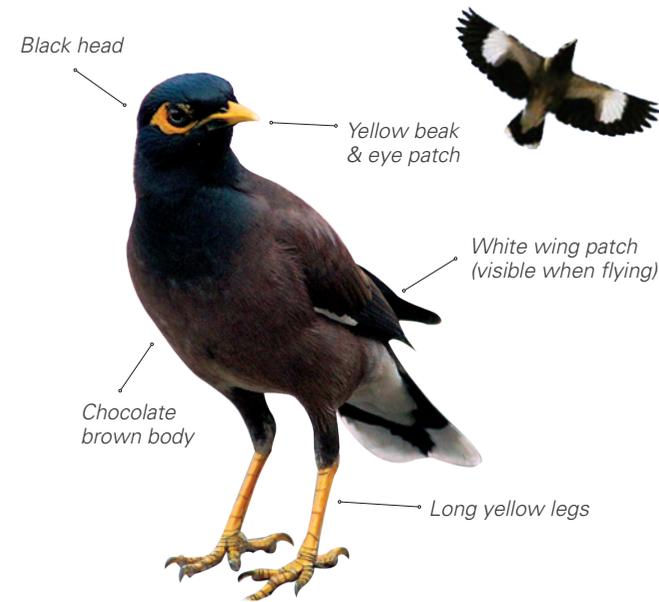
Indian Mynas are scavengers, able to utilise a wide range of food types including insects, fruits, vegetables, pet food and stock feed. At night they gather to sleep in communal roosts under bridges, in large dense trees or empty buildings.

### Why are they a problem?

- Nests block spouting on roofs, often causing water damage to buildings.
- Extremely aggressive, competing with native wildlife for scarce resources, eg. rosellas for tree hollows
- Carrier of bird mite and other diseases
- Reduced aesthetics due to noise and fouling around roosting/nesting sites
- Agricultural pest, exploiting stock feed and causing damage to fruit and grain crops.



### INDIAN MYNA (*Acridotheres tristis*) Introduced pest



### What do they look like?

The Indian Myna is a chocolate brown bird, about 12cm tall. It has a yellow beak, eye patch and legs. White wing patches are also obvious when birds are flying.



### Not to be confused with the Native Noisy Miner

The native Noisy Miner (*Manorina melanocephala*) is sometimes mistaken for the Indian Myna. The Noisy Miner also has a yellow beak and eye patch, but has flesh coloured legs. The key difference between the two birds is that the Indian Myna has a brown body, whilst the Noisy Miner is mottled grey and white.

### NOISY MINER (*Manorina melanocephala*) Native bird



The Noisy Miner is a honeyeater and has a much more limited diet. It prefers to forage for nectar and sap sucking insects.