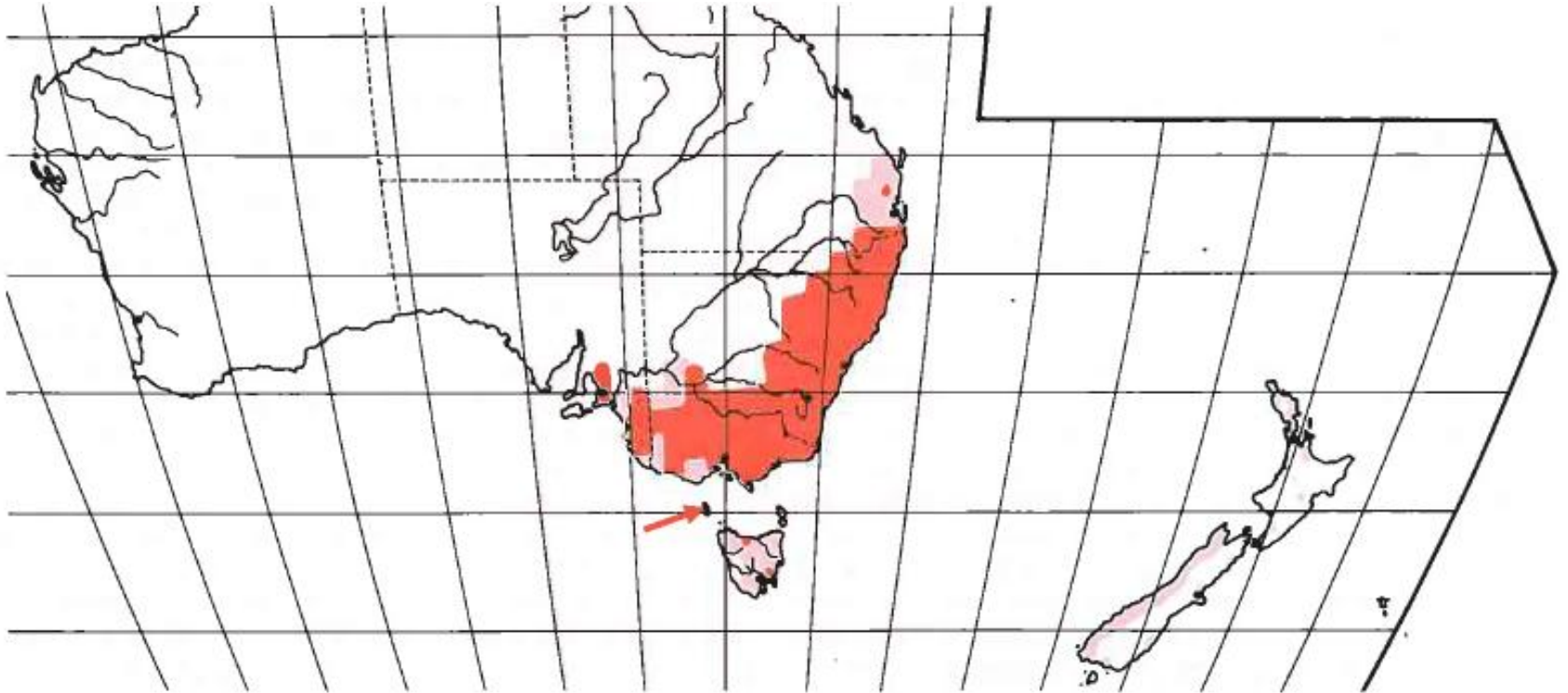


**Eastern Rosella *Platycercus*
eximius, exports from New
Zealand**

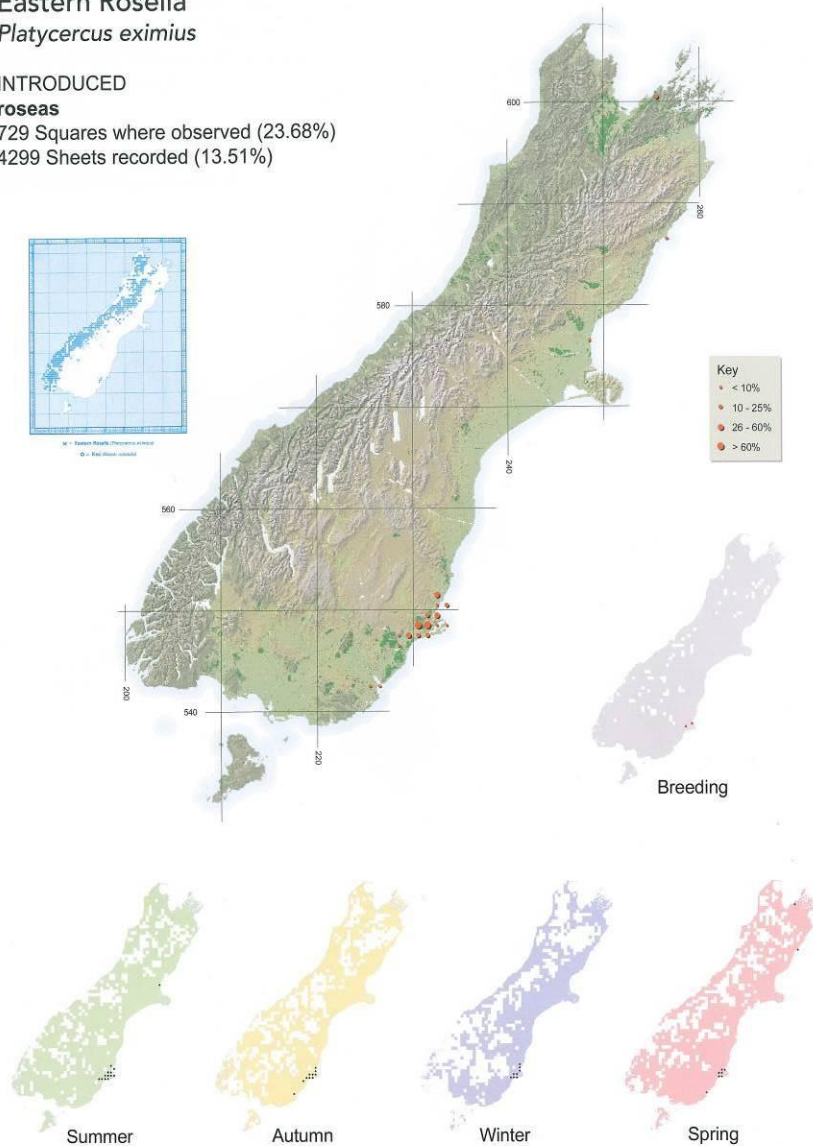


Natural and feral range of Eastern Rosella

Eastern Rosella *Platycercus eximius*

INTRODUCED roseas

729 Squares where observed (23.68%)
4299 Sheets recorded (13.51%)

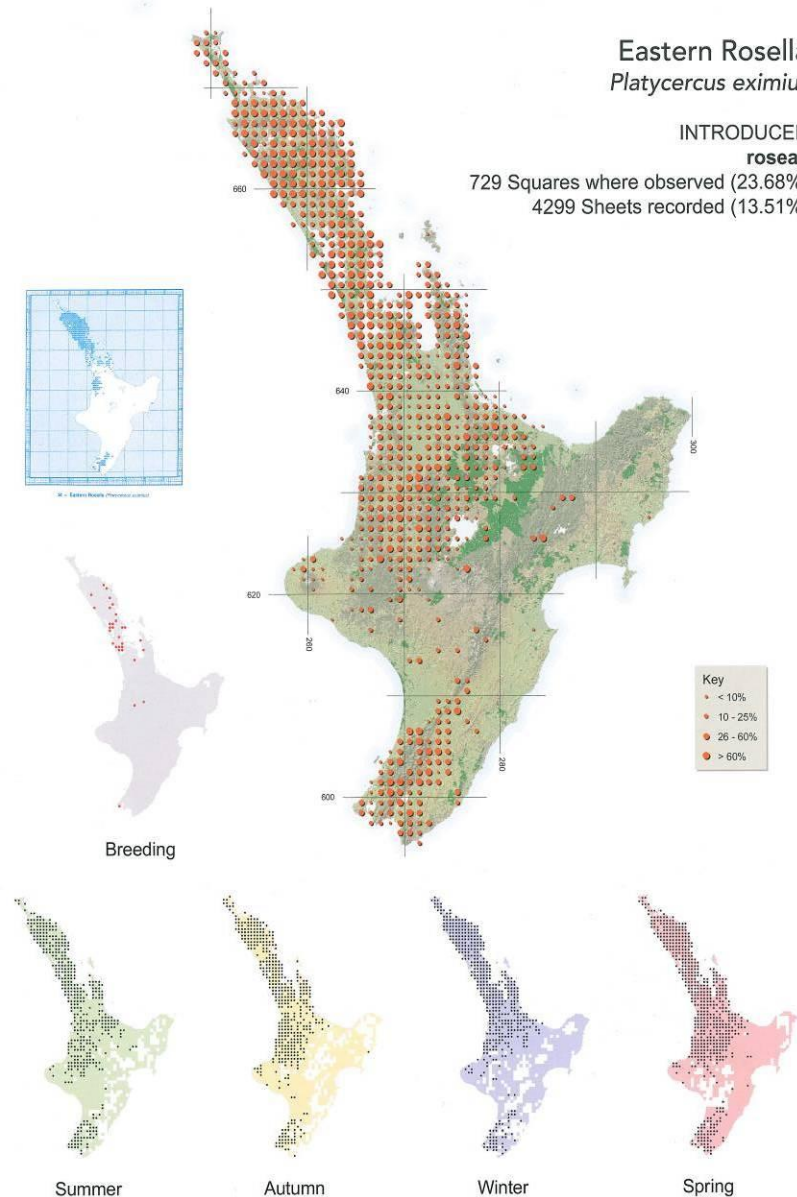


First established in the early 1900s. The South Is distribution has remained relatively confined, but with a slight expansion through Dunedin to the north. South Is records in the north may indicate outliers from the Wellington region. (see pages 372-373). Bull *et al.*, 1985.

Eastern Rosella *Platycercus eximius*

INTRODUCED roseas

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4299 Sheets recorded (13.51%)



This taxon exhibits the symptoms of an expanding population on two primary fronts, with outliers from both north and south. The Auckland population was founded in about 1920, and the Wellington population in the 1960s. (see pages 372-373). Bull *et al.*, 1985; Gill, 1989; Pierce *et al.*, 1993; Woon *et al.*, 2002.

Population Status

- Abundant
- Increasing range
- Significant expansion in New Zealand
- NZ population originated from cage escapes (some breeders release parrots illegally)

Threats

- Not under any threat currently
- No significant illegal trade
- Expanding despite pest status and impacts on other native birds, including CITES species, in NZ

Management and Monitoring

- Species is not monitored in NZ by the Management Authority
- Periodic monitoring of all birds undertaken through national Atlas scheme
- Local monitoring undertaken by Regional Authorities
- Unprotected in NZ

Harvest

- Sporadic harvest not significant in context of population abundance and trend

Trade

- Approximately 110,000 birds traded internationally between 1981 and 2006
- Most traded as captive-bred in Europe
- 2900 exported from NZ – 40% wild caught
- Destinations USA, Japan, Mexico, Malta

NDFs!

- Background of information on growing population
- All parrot consignments are assessed individually by Scientific Authority
- Exporter must make a Legal Declaration documenting source of birds
 - If captive-bred, location of parents
 - If wild-caught, co-ordinates of capture site
- DNA-testing can be required but never implemented in NZ for this species.

Lessons and Questions

- Is a country in the feral or introduced range of a species included in the list of range states?
- Does export from such places reduce the pressure on the indigenous populations?
- Is an NDF required for such exports?

References

- HIGGINS, P.J. (Ed.) 1999. Handbook of Australian, New Zealand and Antarctic Birds. Volume 4. Parrots to Dollarbird. Oxford University Press. Melbourne.
- ROBERTSON, C.J.R., P. Hyvonen, M.J. Fraser and C.R. Pickard. 2007. Atlas of Bird Distribution in New Zealand 1999-2004. The Ornithological Society of New Zealand Inc. Wellington.