

Abridged Threatened Species Nomination Form

For nominations/assessments under the Common Assessment Method (CAM) where supporting information is available, but not in a format suitable for demonstrating compliance with the CAM, and assessment against the IUCN Red List threat status.

Cover Page *(Office use only for Assessment)*

Species name (scientific and common name):	<i>Melanodryas cucullata melvillensis</i> Hooded Robin (Tiwi Islands)
Nomination for (addition, deletion, change):	change
Nominated conservation category and criteria:	Critically Endangered (Possible Extinct) (D)

Scientific committee assessment of eligibility against the criteria:		
This assessment is consistent with the standards set out in Schedule 1, item 2.7 (h) and 2.8 of the Common Assessment Method Memorandum of Understanding.		Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
A.	Population size reduction	•
B.	Geographic range	•
C.	Small population size and decline	•
D.	Very small or restricted population	•
E.	Quantitative analysis	•

Outcome:			
<i>Scientific committee Meeting date:</i>			
<i>Scientific committee comments:</i>			
<i>Recommendation:</i>			
<i>Ministerial approval:</i>		<i>Date of Gazettal/</i>	

		<i>Legislative effect:</i>	
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Nomination/Proposal summary *(to be completed by nominator)*

Current conservation status				
Scientific name:	<i>Melanodryas cucullata melvillensis</i>			
Common name:	Hooded Robin (Tiwi Islands)			
Family name:	PETROICIDAE	Fauna <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Flora <input type="checkbox"/>	
Nomination for:	Listing <input type="checkbox"/>	Change of status/criteria <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Delisting <input type="checkbox"/>	
1. Is the species currently on any conservation list, either in a State or Territory, Australia or Internationally? 2. Is it present in an Australian jurisdiction, but not listed?			Provide details of the occurrence and listing status for each jurisdiction in the following table	
Jurisdiction	State / Territory in which the species occurs	Date listed or assessed (or N/A)	Listing category i.e. critically endangered or 'none'	Listing criteria i.e. B1ab(iii)+2ab(iii)
International (IUCN Red List)		2010	Species is least concern BAP Critically Endangered (Possibly Extinct)	D
National (EPBC Act)		2008	Endangered	Criteria 2 and 3
State / Territory	1. Northern Territory	2011	Critically Endangered (Possibly Extinct)	D
	2. Northern Territory	2002	Endangered	C2a
	3.			
Consistent with Schedule 1, item 2.7 (h) and 2.8 of the Common Assessment Method Memorandum of Understanding, it is confirmed that:				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> this assessment meets the standard of evidence required by the Common Assessment Method to document the eligibility of the species under the IUCN criteria; 			Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Comments:				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> surveys of the species were adequate to inform the assessment; 			Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Comments:	<p>A search for endemic Tiwi Island bird taxa in 1996 by Mason and Schodde (1997) failed to locate any hooded robins, and commented that "they may be local, but we doubt that they are common".</p> <p>No hooded robins were encountered in a major wildlife survey of the Tiwi Islands from 2000 to 2003 (Woinarski <i>et al.</i> 2003). This study included systematic bird surveys of 351 one hectare quadrats (with each quadrat sampled ten times over three days for birds), spaced across the range of terrestrial habitats of both Bathurst and Melville Islands, and including sampling across all seasons.</p> <p>In addition to the systematic quadrat-based sampling, experienced zoologists spent a considerable time (total of over 400 person-days) searching more extensively for notable species, including hooded robins, beyond quadrats. No hooded robins were located in these quadrat surveys or more</p>			

<p>extensive searches.</p> <p>In 2014, 40 systematic quadrat-based surveys were undertaken with a focus on threatened species. The quadrats were not systematically surveyed for birds. Whilst the focal bird species were Masked Owl and Red Goshawks, the qualified staff undertaking surveys would have identified Hooded Robins. Survey sites included areas where Hooded Robins were previously recorded; none were detected.</p> <p>The Hooded Robin is generally not a difficult species to detect. It inhabits more open forests and woodlands and forages on ground-dwelling invertebrates in areas of thinner ground-cover. Tiwi Indigenous Rangers know the importance of the subspecies and spend much of their time on land management; they have not seen Hooded Robins. Between 2006 and 2009, the forestry company had a land management team plus various consultants surveying and researching threatened woodland species on Melville Island, such as Red Goshawk, Tiwi Masked Owl and Butler's Dunnart; they did not record Hooded Robins. Government, university and consultant ecologists have run several studies and surveys of a variety of animal and plant species and communities on the Tiwi Islands since 2000; none have recorded Hooded Robins.</p>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the conclusion of the assessment remains current and that any further information that may have become available since the assessment was completed supports or is consistent with the conclusion of the assessment. 	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		
Comments:			
Nominated national conservation status: category and criteria			
Presumed extinct (EX) <input type="checkbox"/>	Critically endangered (CR) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Endangered (EN) <input type="checkbox"/>	Vulnerable (VU) <input type="checkbox"/>
None (least concern) <input type="checkbox"/>	Data Deficient <input type="checkbox"/>	Conservation Dependent <input type="checkbox"/>	
What are the IUCN Red List criteria that support the recommended conservation status category?	See species' summary document		
Eligibility against the IUCN Red List criteria (A, B, C, D and E)			
Provide justification for the nominated conservation status; is the species eligible or ineligible for listing against the five criteria. For delisting , provide details for why the species no longer meets the requirements of the current conservation status.			
A.	Population size reduction (evidence of decline)	•	
B.	Geographic range (EOO and AOO, number of locations and evidence of decline)	•	
C.	Small population size and decline (population size, distribution and evidence of decline)	•	
D.	Very small or restricted population	•	

	(population size)	
E.	Quantitative analysis (statistical probability of extinction)	•

Summary of assessment information

EOO	0 or very small	AOO	0 or very small	Generation length	1 year
No. locations	(2 in 1992)	Severely fragmented	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
No. subpopulations	(1)	No. mature individuals	0 or <50		
Percentage global population within Australia			Was 100%		
Percentage population decline over 10 years or 3 generations					

Threats *(detail how the species is being impacted)*

Threat <i>(describe the threat and how it impacts on the species. Specify if the threat is past, current or potential)</i>	Extent <i>(give details of impact on whole species or specific subpopulations)</i>	Impact <i>(what is the level of threat to the conservation of the species)</i>
Change in fire regime, from an intricate fine-scaled mosaic imposed by Aboriginal management to a more polarised regime now characterised by extensive areas burnt by larger hotter fires around more accessible areas, and a low frequency in the more remote areas (Woinarski <i>et al.</i> 2000). Low frequency of fires probably disadvantages this taxon, because the resulting dense grass cover leads to reduced foraging efficiency (Woinarski <i>et al.</i> 2003). A high frequency of extensive hot fires may also be disadvantageous through loss of suitable mid-storey nesting trees and or changes in prey abundance or availability.	Entire population	High
Habitat loss and fragmentation when c. 26 000 ha of eucalypt tall open forest habitat on Melville Island was converted to exotic plantations in 2002-2007.	26 000 ha mostly on Melville Island but also experimental areas on Bathurst Island.	Medium-High

Management and Recovery

Is there a Recovery Plan (RP) or Conservation Management Plan operational for the species?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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List all relevant recovery or management plans (including draft, in-preparation, out-of-date, national and State/Territory recovery plans, recovery plans for other species or ecological communities, or other management plans that may benefit or be relevant to the nominated species).

- Tiwi Islands regional natural resource management strategy (TLC, 2004),
- Tiwi Islands Plantation Forestry Strategic Plan (Hadden, 2000),

List current management or research actions, if any, that are being undertaken that benefit the conservation of the species.

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List further recommended management or research actions, if any, that would benefit the conservation of the species. Please ensure that this section addresses all identified threats.

- Develop a contingency plan should the subspecies be rediscovered, including establishing a captive breeding program.
- Apply fire and weed management programs, with the collaboration of Aboriginal land owners, that are not detrimental to this taxon.
- In the event that the subspecies is detected, conduct further surveys to determine its distribution, population size, ecological requirements, and relative impacts of threatening processes.
- Design and implement a monitoring program if the Hooded Robin (Tiwi Is.) is found to be extant.

Nomination prepared by:

Contact details:

Date submitted:

5 May 2017

If the nomination has been refereed or reviewed by experts, please provide their names and contact details:

Summary of subpopulation information <i>(detailed information to be provided in the relevant sections of the form)</i>						
Location <i>(include coordinates)</i>	Land tenure	Survey information: Date of survey and No. mature individuals	Area of subpopulat ions	Site / habitat Condition	Threats <i>(note if past, present or future)</i>	Specific management actions

Evidence on Listing Eligibility and Conservation Actions 2016

Melanodryas cucullata melvillensis (Hooded Robin (Tiwi Islands))

Priority: 1. Endemic

Action: EPBC to change listing to align with NT

Notes:

Taxonomy

Conventionally accepted as *Melanodryas cucullata melvillensis* (Zietz, 1914) (PETROICIDAE)

Nominated Status: Critically Endangered (Possibly Extinct) (D1)

Current EPBC Act status: Endangered (C)

Current TPWC Act status: Critically Endangered (Possibly Extinct) (D)

Species Information

Description

The Hooded Robin (Tiwi Islands), is a small woodland bird growing to approximately 15 cm long. Adult males have a black 'hood' and upper body, white shoulder-bar and wing-stripe and greyish-white underparts. Adult females are mostly grey with a dark brown wing, white wing-stripe and greyish-white underparts (Schodde & Mason, 1999; Higgins & Peter, 2002).

Distribution

Endemic to the Tiwi Islands (Bathurst and Melville Islands, total area of 7481 km²; DIPE 2006), in the NT (Schodde and Mason 1999). These islands are adjacent and separated by the Apsley Strait, which is typically less than 100 m wide. This subspecies was last recorded in December 1991 and January 1992; three records at two sites on Bathurst Island (Fensham & Woinarski 1992). These are the only records for which precise locality data are available (Northern Territory Parks & Wildlife Commission 2006; Woinarski *et al.* 2003b). Other records for this taxon (from 1911–12) were from both Bathurst and Melville Islands (Matthews 1914; Zietz 1914), including five museum specimens.

Adequacy of Survey

A search for endemic Tiwi Island bird taxa in 1996 by Mason and Schodde (1997) failed to locate any hooded robins, and commented that "they may be local, but we doubt that they are common". No hooded robins were encountered in a major wildlife survey of the Tiwi Islands from 2000 to 2003 (Woinarski *et al.* 2003). This study included systematic bird surveys of 351 one hectare quadrats (with each quadrat sampled ten times over three days for birds), spaced across the range of terrestrial habitats of both Bathurst and Melville Islands, and including sampling across all seasons. In addition to the systematic quadrat-based sampling, experienced zoologists spent a considerable time (total of over 400 person-days) searching more extensively for notable species, including hooded robins, beyond quadrats. No hooded robins were located in these quadrat surveys or more extensive searches. In 2014 a targeted threatened species survey at 40 sites on Bathurst Island did not detect Hooded Robins, although bird surveys were more focused on locating Red Goshawk nests and Tiwi Masked Owls.

The Hooded Robin is generally not a difficult species to detect. It inhabits more open forests and woodlands and forages on ground-dwelling invertebrates in areas of thinner ground-cover. Tiwi Indigenous Rangers know the importance of the subspecies and spend much of their time on

land management; they have not seen Hooded Robins. Between 2006 and 2009, the forestry company had a land management team plus various consultants surveying and researching threatened woodland species on Melville Island, such as Red Goshawk, Tiwi Masked Owl and Butler's Dunnart; they did not record Hooded Robins. Government, university and consultant ecologists have run several studies and surveys of a variety of animal and plant species and communities on the Tiwi Islands since 2000; none have recorded Hooded Robins.

Based on the distribution of biological records from the islands (see below), there remain some areas that have been rarely visited by reporting biologists, particularly on Melville Island. There is a small possibility that the subspecies is not extinct.

Relevant Biology/Ecology

There is no available subspecies-specific information on age at sexual maturity, life expectancy or natural mortality for the Hooded Robin (Tiwi Islands). For other subspecies, the age to sexual maturity is 1–3 years, maximum life span is 10–15 years and generation length is 2–5 years (Higgins & Peter 2002b).

For Hooded Robins on mainland Australia, breeding success is typically low (0.75 fledglings per group per year; Fitri & Ford 2003). Breeding units may comprise pairs or pairs with communal helpers. The breeding season (of other subspecies) is spring–summer. The nests are typically placed in the forks of trees, mostly < 3 m above ground they lay 2 eggs per clutch (Higgins and Peter 2002). Low nesting success is a feature of other subspecies and is generally attributed to predation of eggs and young (Fitri & Ford 2003). For further information on breeding of Hooded Robins on mainland Australia, see Higgins and Peter (2002).

This subspecies has been reported from tall open forests, treeless plains and Acacia shrublands (Woinarski *et al.* 2003). Other subspecies forage for a range of ground-dwelling invertebrates, preferentially choosing areas where the ground vegetation is sparse, such as burnt areas or in thickets where a dense canopy limits the cover of grasses (Woinarski and Fisher 1995). Near Townsville the species had been recorded as more common in areas with frequent fires (Kutt and Woinarski 2007), but the frequency of fire on the Tiwi Islands is much greater than near Townsville.

There is no information on the movement patterns of the Hooded Robin (Tiwi Islands). For subspecies on mainland Australia, breeding territories are typically around 5–6 ha, within a broader home range of about 20–50 ha (Higgins & Peter 2002b).

Of the eight bird species with recognised subspecies endemic to the Tiwi Islands (Woinarski *et al.* 2003b), all have morphologically indistinguishable populations on Bathurst Island and Melville Island, implying there are no breeding barriers between the islands.

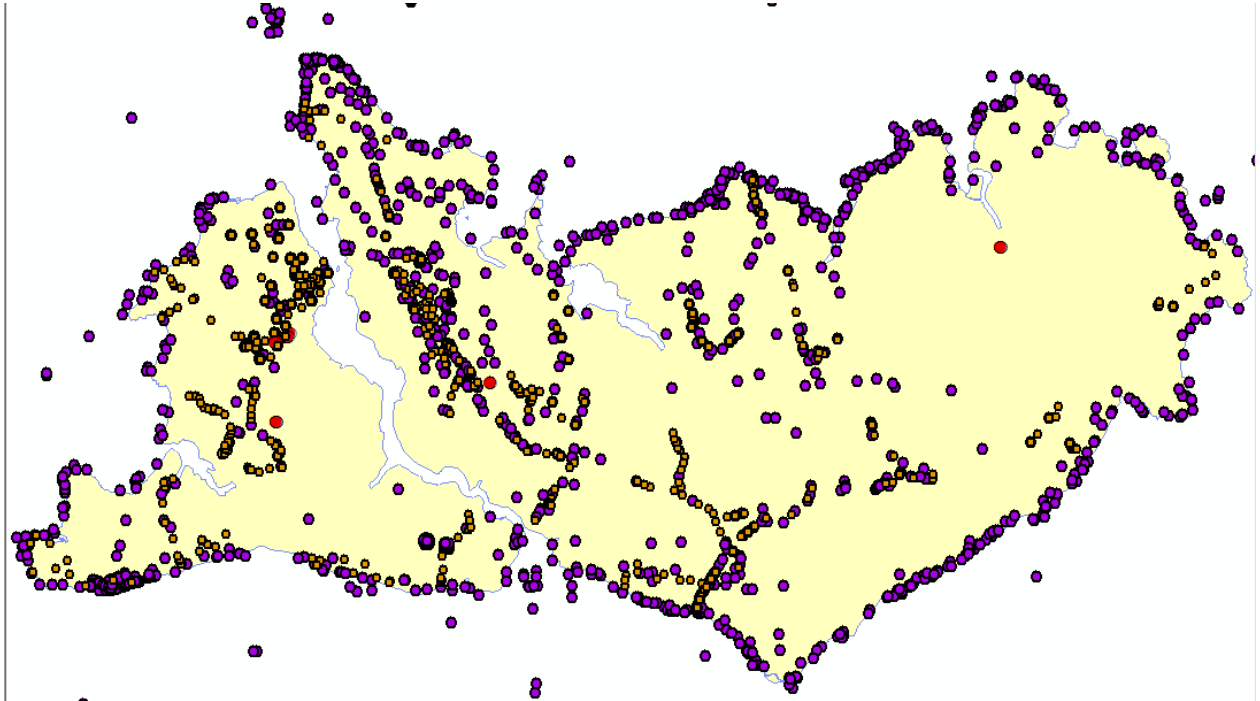
Threats

There is no detailed information on factors that may have contributed to the decline of this taxon. The most likely is change in fire regime, from an intricate fine-scaled mosaic imposed by Aboriginal management to a more polarised regime now characterised by extensive areas burnt by larger hotter fires around more accessible areas, and a low frequency in the more remote areas (Woinarski *et al.* 2000). Low frequency of fires probably disadvantages this taxon, because the resulting dense grass cover leads to reduced foraging efficiency (Woinarski *et al.* 2003). A high frequency of extensive hot fires may also be disadvantageous through loss of suitable nesting trees and or changes in prey abundance or availability.

Some 26 000 ha of eucalypt tall open forest habitat was lost on Melville Island when this area was converted to exotic plantations in 2002-2007. If this taxon persisted up to this time, this conversion is likely to have had a detrimental affect on its small and declining population.

Further native vegetation clearing for horticultural development is being planned on Bathurst Island.

Over much of their range elsewhere, (other subspecies of) hooded robins have also declined or become locally extinct, possibly due to predation by feral cats, vegetation clearance and other change, or changes in the abundance of some invertebrate prey.



This map of the Tiwi Island shows locations of all fauna records in the NT Fauna Atlas, indicating the level of survey effort on the islands. Red dots show the records of Tiwi Hooded Robins, orange dots show the locations of plot-based biodiversity surveys (trapping, birdwatches and active searching over multiple days) and purple dots indicate miscellaneous observations (the purple dots around the coast are dominated by the results of aerial surveys, particularly for shorebirds; Chatto 2003).

Assessment of available information in relation to the listing Criteria

Criterion A. Population size reduction (reduction in total numbers)			
Population reduction (measured over the longer of 10 years or 3 generations) based on any of A1 to A4			
	Critically Endangered Very severe reduction	Endangered Severe reduction	Vulnerable Substantial reduction
A1	≥ 90%	≥ 70%	≥ 50%
A2, A3, A4	≥ 80%	≥ 50%	≥ 30%
<p>A1 Population reduction observed, estimated, inferred or suspected in the past and the causes of the reduction are clearly reversible AND understood AND ceased.</p> <p>A2 Population reduction observed, estimated, inferred or suspected in the past where the causes of the reduction may not have ceased OR may not be understood OR may not be reversible.</p> <p>A3 Population reduction, projected or suspected to be met in the future (up to a maximum of 100 years) [(a) cannot be used for A3]</p> <p>A4 An observed, estimated, inferred, projected or suspected population reduction where the time period must include both the past and the future (up to a max. of 100 years in future), and where the causes of reduction may not have ceased OR may not be understood OR may not be reversible.</p>	<p>based on any of the following</p> <p>(a) direct observation [except A3]</p> <p>(b) an index of abundance appropriate to the taxon</p> <p>(c) a decline in area of occupancy, extent of occurrence and/or quality of habitat</p> <p>(d) actual or potential levels of exploitation</p> <p>(e) the effects of introduced taxa, hybridization, pathogens, pollutants, competitors or parasites</p>		

Evidence:

There are extraordinarily few records of this taxon, despite unusually comprehensive and systematic general wildlife surveys within its range, and the generally reasonably conspicuous nature of hooded robins (Woinarski *et al.* 2003). The last known record was in 1992.

There are no existing data on the past population size of this taxon. The entire original literature on this species comprises:

- i. its description by Zietz (1914), probably based on one specimen from Melville Island (measurement of only a single individual inferred in the two sentence description);
- ii. a single word in Mathews' (1914) account of the bird fauna of Melville Island (based on a trip of unspecified duration in 1911-12). Interestingly, that single word is "common"; and
- iii. two records in December 1991 and January 1992 during a survey by Fensham and Woinarski (1992). During this survey the hooded robin was recorded at one quadrat out of a total of 98 quadrats sampled, with an additional incidental (non-quadrat based) record at one of the 13 other sites sampled.

In considering the taxonomic status of this taxon, the total collection available to Schodde and Mason (1999) comprised five museum specimens, collected by the Dodds brothers in 1911-12.

A search for endemic Tiwi Island bird taxa in 1996 by Mason and Schodde (1997) failed to locate any hooded robins, and commented that "they may be local, but we doubt that they are common". No hooded robins were encountered in a major wildlife survey of the Tiwi Islands from 2000 to 2003 (Woinarski *et al.* 2003). This study included systematic bird surveys of 351 one hectare quadrats (with each quadrat sampled ten times over three days for birds), spaced across the range of terrestrial habitats of both Bathurst and Melville Islands, and including sampling across all seasons. In addition to the systematic quadrat-based sampling, experienced zoologists spent a considerable time (total of over 400 person-days) searching more extensively for notable species, including hooded robins, beyond quadrats. No hooded robins were located in these quadrat surveys or more extensive searches.

Forty sites were surveyed by the NT government flora and fauna division in north-east of Bathurst Island in 2014 for threatened species. Whilst bird surveys were targeted to detect Red Goshawks and Masked Owl, all of the sites were visited by qualified biologists with the ability to detect Hood Robins if they were present. None were detected.

These meagre data suggest that a decline occurred sometime between 1912 and 1992, presumably caused by changed fire regimes and reduced habitat quality (Garnett *et al* 2011). The decline of the hooded robin on the Tiwi Islands is paralleled by a possible decline of another subspecies of hooded robin on the nearby Cobourg Peninsula (these two areas together comprising the Tiwi-Cobourg bioregion). There, the hooded robin was one of a small set of bird species that was recorded from the Cobourg Peninsula by John Gilbert in 1840-41, but not recorded in subsequent substantial surveys there by Frith and Calaby (1974) and Brennan (pers. comm.; between 2004 and 2011).

Habitat quality has and continues to decline due to change in fire regime and Garnett *et al* (2011) believe this is the most likely cause of decline or extinction. Where before there was an intricate fine-scaled mosaic imposed by Aboriginal management, now there is a more polarised regime, characterised by extensive areas burnt by larger hotter fires around more accessible areas, and a low frequency of fires in the more remote areas (Woinarski *et al* 2000). This may have altered the floristic structure, fragmenting suitable habitat and reducing foraging efficiency (Northern Territory Parks & Wildlife Commission 2006). A plantation forest estate, developed on Melville Island and trialed on Bathurst Island, has substantially altered and fragment the species' habitat on that island (Woinarski 2006 pers. comm.). Further native vegetation clearing for horticultural development is being planned on Bathurst Island.

There are insufficient quantitative data to assess the species under this criterion.

Criterion B. Geographic distribution as indicators for either extent of occurrence AND/OR area of occupancy			
	Critically Endangered Very restricted	Endangered Restricted	Vulnerable Limited
B1. Extent of occurrence (EOO)	< 100 km ²	< 5,000 km ²	< 20,000 km ²
B2. Area of occupancy (AOO)	< 10 km ²	< 500 km ²	< 2,000 km ²
AND at least 2 of the following 3 conditions indicating distribution is precarious for survival:			
(a) Severely fragmented OR Number of locations	= 1	≤ 5	≤ 10
(b) Continuing decline observed, estimated, inferred or projected in any of: (i) extent of occurrence; (ii) area of occupancy; (iii) area, extent and/or quality of habitat; (iv) number of locations or subpopulations; (v) number of mature individuals			
(c) Extreme fluctuations in any of: (i) extent of occurrence; (ii) area of occupancy; (iii) number of locations or subpopulations; (iv) number of mature individuals			

Evidence:

The Hooded Robin (Tiwi Islands) was restricted to Bathurst Island and Melville Island: these islands comprise a total area of 7481 km² (DIPE 2006). There have been no records of the species in the last 24 years, so it is not possible to calculate an area of occupancy of the Hooded Robin (Tiwi Islands) or to comment on whether its distribution is severely fragmented. Extreme fluctuations in numbers or distribution have not been recorded for this species anywhere in Australia.

As discussed in criterion A, there are threatening processes that are likely to be negatively impacting on area and the quality of the habitat of the Hooded Robin (Tiwi Islands). If the subspecies persists, these processes are likely to be contributing to its ongoing decline.

Despite considerable survey effort on the Tiwi Islands and the relative ease with which the species is generally detected in areas where it occurs, as discussed in criterion A, there have been very few sightings of the Hooded Robin (Tiwi Islands), and if it persists it is rare and limited in numbers. It had a restricted distribution, being found in only two locations (Melville and Bathurst Islands), and within this distribution its former habitat is declining in quality and extent.

There is insufficient data to assess the species under this criterion.

Criterion C. Population size and decline			
	Critically Endangered Very low	Endangered Low	Vulnerable Limited
Estimated number of mature individuals	< 250	< 2,500	< 10,000
AND either (C1) or (C2) is true			
C1 An observed, estimated or projected continuing decline of at least (up to a max. of 100 years in future)	Very high rate 25% in 3 years or 1 generation (whichever is longer)	High rate 20% in 5 years or 2 generation (whichever is longer)	Substantial rate 10% in 10 years or 3 generations (whichever is longer)
C2 An observed, estimated, projected or inferred continuing decline AND its geographic distribution is precarious for its survival based on at least 1 of the following 3 conditions:			
(i) Number of mature individuals in each subpopulation	≤ 50	≤ 250	≤ 1,000
(a) (ii) % of mature individuals in one subpopulation =	90 – 100%	95 – 100%	100%
(b) Extreme fluctuations in the number of mature individuals			

Evidence:

There is insufficient data to assess the species under this criterion.

Criterion D. Number of mature individuals			
	Critically Endangered Extremely low	Endangered Very Low	Vulnerable Low
D. Number of mature individuals	< 50	< 250	< 1,000
D2. <i>Only applies to the VU category</i> Restricted area of occupancy or number of locations with a plausible future threat that could drive the taxon to CR or EX in a very short time.	-	-	D2. Typically: AOO < 20 km² or number of locations ≤ 5

Evidence:

As discussed above, there is little data on which to base estimates of current or former population size of the Hooded Robin (Tiwi Islands) The subspecies has not been found in extensive searches of suitable habitat since its most recent record in 1992 (25 years ago) and has declined, possibly to extinction. The species is not difficult to detect and most birdwatchers are familiar with other subspecies of Hooded Robin, so if it persists, the Tiwi subspecies is rare and is likely to number fewer than 50 mature individuals.

In the most recent assessment of the conservation status of Australian birds, Garnett *et al.* (2011) categorised the Tiwi hooded robin as Critically Endangered (possibly extinct) under Criterion (D), as if extant, the population is estimated at fewer than 50 mature individuals.

Criterion E. Quantitative Analysis			
	Critically Endangered Immediate future	Endangered Near future	Vulnerable Medium-term future
Indicating the probability of extinction in the wild to be:	≥ 50% in 10 years or 3 generations, whichever is longer (100 years max.)	≥ 20% in 20 years or 5 generations, whichever is longer (100 years max.)	≥ 10% in 100 years

Evidence:

No population viability analysis has been undertaken and there is not sufficient data on which to base such an analysis, so the subspecies is not eligible for listing under this criterion.

Summary

This subspecies was confined to the Tiwi Islands. There are relatively few records and the most recent record is from 1992. The species is generally easy to detect, yet several extensive and directed surveys over the last 20 years have failed to detect the species in areas of apparently suitable habitat. The subspecies is believed to have declined, possibly to extinction. If it persists it is rare and limited in numbers and qualifies as Critically Endangered (Possibly Extinct).

Conservation Actions

Conservation and Management Priorities

- Develop a contingency plan should the subspecies be rediscovered, including establishing a captive breeding program.
- Develop fire and weed management programs, with the collaboration of Aboriginal land owners, that are not detrimental to this taxon.

Survey and Monitoring priorities

- Carry out targeted surveys for the subspecies in areas (particularly the eastern portion of Melville Is.) not previously or rarely visited by researchers.
- Design and implement a monitoring program if the Hooded Robin (Tiwi Is.) is found to be extant.

Information and research priorities

- In the event that the subspecies is detected, conduct further surveys to determine its distribution, population size, ecological requirements, and relative impacts of threatening processes.

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