

## *Gymnorhina tibicen*

**System:** Terrestrial

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
Animalia	Chordata	Aves	Passeriformes	Cracticidae

### Common name

### Synonym

*Coracias tibicen*

### Similar species

*Grallina cyanoleuca*, *Cracticus nigrogularis*

### Summary

*Gymnorhina tibicen* (the Australian magpie) was originally introduced to New Zealand around the 1860s in an attempt to combat pastoral pests. It is known to be extremely territorial, especially during the breeding season, and is known to assault other avian species and even humans. Magpies potentially threaten a number of indigenous avian fauna, as well as putting humans at risk of injury.



[view this species on IUCN Red List](#)

### Species Description

The Australian magpie (*Gymnorhina tibicen*), is a medium-sized ground-feeding passerine found throughout much of the Australian continent. They range from 36-44cm in length and weigh 280-340g with black and white plumage, black heads, wings and underparts together with white napes and shoulders (NRC, 1998). The iris of the adult magpie is red, whereas the juveniles' eyes are dark brown in colour. Minor differences exist between the male and female magpies, though in general, magpies are not considered to be sexually dimorphic (Simpson *et al.*, 1993).

### Notes

Although Australian magpies (*Gymnorhina tibicen*) have been known to have detrimental impacts on some birds, they can actually be beneficial to others. They do this by attacking and displacing common avian predators, such as harrier hawks and ravens, which in turn provides safe nesting grounds for a number of rural birds (Morgan *et al.*, 2005).

### Lifecycle Stages

The average life span of the Australian magpie (*Gymnorhina tibicen*) has not been studied in detail, but is estimated to be around 24 years, with some individuals living up to 30 years of age (Reilly, 1988).

### Uses

The Australian magpie (*Gymnorhina tibicen*) possesses exceptional hearing, and is capable of locating well-camouflaged lawn invertebrates. This makes them the ideal natural management method for eradication of garden pests (ATSB, 2004).

### Habitat Description

The Australian magpie (*Gymnorhina tibicen*) is commonly associated with suburban habitats, avoiding dense forests and arid deserts where possible (Rollison and Jones, 2002). They prefer open grassland and cultivated paddocks with trees nearby which are utilised as nests and shelters (NRC, 1998).

## Reproduction

The breeding period for the Australian magpie (*Gymnorhina tibicen*) is geographically dependent, but generally lies between the months of June and December. The construction of a nest is carried out by the female using a variety of materials, such as sticks and twigs, as well as hair, wool and leaves. The clutch size is typically 2-3 eggs (ATSB, 2004). One study found that magpies in a suburban environment initiate breeding significantly earlier than its rural counterpart (Rollison and Jones, 2002). This was primarily attributed to the increase in abundance of food in suburban regions. For example, the process of watering and fertilising lawns accommodates a greater number of insects and invertebrates, which directly leads to an increase in food availability for the magpies (Rollison and Jones, 2002).

## Nutrition

The principle diet of the Australian magpie (*Gymnorhina tibicen*) consists of insects, such as crickets, and invertebrates, such as worms. In addition, they are occasionally known to consume seeds and meat (ATSB, 2004).

## General Impacts

Australian magpies (*Gymnorhina tibicen*) are highly territorial and aggressive, especially during breeding seasons and will actively defend their nests by attacking perceived threats with a swooping motion (EW, 2008). Australian magpies have the potential to displace native bird species by attacking them in key feeding sites as well as preying on their chicks and eggs (EW, 2008). One preliminary study showed that by controlling the magpie population, the number of the gradually declining kereru *Hemiphaga novaeseelandiae*, increased. Due to their preference of low grasslands, *G. tibicen* are considered to pose a significant strike risk to aircrafts. Juveniles are more likely to collide with an aircraft due to their inexperience to avoid them (ATSB, 2004).

## Management Info

Removal of the Australian magpies (*Gymnorhina tibicen*) is difficult as they are very fast learners, meaning that if a control method fails to capture them the first time, it is highly unlikely that it will succeed in subsequent attempts.

**Physical:** Physical removal of magpies can be achieved by shooting or trapping. Trapping often utilises mutton fat as a lure and a Larsen trap or a modified possum trap, which is essentially a spring loaded door that shuts as the bird enters the cage. Once inside, the trapped magpie can then be used as a lure for other birds which can then be put down by shooting (NRC, 1998).

**Chemical:** Poison is often used as a control, although it is not the most effective method. The poisonous bait consists of alphachloralose mixed with mutton fat, which renders the magpies unconscious and can then be easily killed (NRC, 1998).

## Pathway

Australian magpies were introduced as a control for pastoral insect pests.

## Principal source:

**Compiler:** IUCN/SSC Invasive Species Specialist Group (ISSG) with support from ASB Community Trust, New Zealand

## Review:

**Publication date:** 2008-04-17

## ALIEN RANGE

**[10] NEW ZEALAND**

**Red List assessed species 3: EN = 1; LC = 2;**

[Hemiphaga novaeseelandiae](#) LC

[Prothemadera novaeseelandiae](#) LC

[Sterna albobriata](#) EN

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

15 references found for *Gymnorhina tibicen*

### Management information

Environment Bay of Plenty Regional Council., undated. Magpie Control, About Magpies.

[Environment Southland., undated. Magpie Control: Techniques for Trapping](#)

**Summary:** General and Management information concerning the Australian magpie in the Southland region, New Zealand.

Available from: <http://www.es.govt.nz/Departments/Biosecurity/PestAnimals/factsheets/3%20Magpies.htm> [Accessed 6 March 2008].

Environment Waikato Regional Council., 2008. Australian Magpie (*Gymnorhina tibicen*.)

Hawke s Bay Regional Council, 2003. Environment News. Animal Pest Control, Animal Pest. The Magpie (*Gymnorhina tibicen hypoleuca* and *Gymnorhina tibicen*)

Marlborough District Council, undated. Environmental Monitoring. Ecological Threats

[Northland Regional Council \(NRC\), 1998. Animal Pest Factsheet 7. Magpies \*Gymnorhina tibicen\*](#)

**Summary:** Available from: <http://www.nrc.govt.nz/upload/2256/Animal%20Pests%2007%20-%20Magpies.pdf> [Accessed 31 January 2008]

### General information

[Australian Transport Safety Bureau \(ATSB\), 2004. Magpies.](#)

**Summary:** Potential threat of Australian magpies to aircrafts and various forms of management.

Available from: [http://www.atsb.gov.au/publications/2004/pdf/07\\_magpies.pdf](http://www.atsb.gov.au/publications/2004/pdf/07_magpies.pdf) [Accessed 5 March 2008]

[Avibase \(The World Bird Database\), 2008. Australian Magpie \*Gymnorhina tibicen\*](#)

**Summary:** An online summary of the common and scientific names synonymous with the Australian Magpie, *Gymnorhina tibicen*.

Environment Waikato Regional Council., 2008. Regional Pest Management Strategy 2002-2007. 6 Animal Pests 6.3 Containment (Occupier Control) Animal Pests 6.3.4 Magpie (*Gymnorhina tibicen* spp.)

[ITIS \(Integrated Taxonomic Information System\), 2008. Online Database \*Gymnorhina tibicen\* \(Latham, 1802\)](#)

**Summary:** An online database that provides taxonomic information, common names, synonyms and geographical jurisdiction of a species.

In addition links are provided to retrieve biological records and collection information from the Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF) Data Portal and bioscience articles from BioOne journals.

Available from: [http://www.itis.gov/servlet/SingleRpt/SingleRpt?search\\_topic=TSN&search\\_value=560338](http://www.itis.gov/servlet/SingleRpt/SingleRpt?search_topic=TSN&search_value=560338) [Accessed 31 January 2008]

[Landcare Research, 2001. Trial shows fewer magpies may mean more native birds.](#)

**Summary:** Preliminary results from a major trial show that controlling magpie numbers may help build up numbers of native birds, particularly tui and kererū.

Available from: [http://www.landcareresearch.co.nz/news/release.asp?Ne\\_ID=61](http://www.landcareresearch.co.nz/news/release.asp?Ne_ID=61) [Accessed 12 March 2008]

Morgan D, Waas JR and Innes J. 2005. Magpie interactions with other birds in New Zealand: results from a literature review and public survey. *Notornis*, 52,(2): 61-74.

**Summary:** Interactions between the Australian magpies and other rural birds in New Zealand.

Reilly, P 1988. Private Lives. Ages, mates and movements of some Australian birds. Kangaroo Press: Kenthurst, Australia.

**Summary:** General ecological information regarding the Australian magpies.

Rollison D.J and Jones D.N. 2002. Variation in breeding parameters of the Australian magpie *Gymnorhina tibicen* in suburban and rural environments. *Urban Ecosystems*; 6: 257-269.

**Summary:** Breeding ecology of the Australian Magpie.

Simpson K, Day N, and Trusler P. 1993. Field Guide to the Birds of Australia. Ringwood, Victoria: Viking O Neil, p392.

**Summary:** A textbook with general description of the Australian Magpie.