



Amazing Animals Fact sheets

Honeyeaters

Regent Honeyeater

The population of the Regent Honeyeater is less than 1,500 birds and is continuing to decline. The Regent Honeyeater is beautifully patterned with black and yellow lacy scalloping on its back and breast. They have brilliant yellow patches that are visible on their wings and tail feathers when you see them in flight. Each eye is surrounded with a large patch of bare, bumpy skin. They are 20 -25cm in size and the female is often much smaller than the male.

Habitat

The Regent Honeyeater was once common in the woodlands of Eastern Australia, particularly along the inland slopes of the Great Dividing Range. It also once occurred as far west as Adelaide, but has now disappeared from South Australia and Western Victoria. The remaining population is also fragmented. Regent Honeyeaters can still be found in small pockets of north-eastern Victoria and the central coast of New South Wales in Eucalypt forests and woodlands.

Diet

They feed on nectar and small insects within eucalypt forests.

Breeding

The Regent Honeyeater usually breeds between August and January. They make a thick-walled cup nest of bark strips bound with cobwebs supported by a thick vertical fork approximately 1-19m above ground. After all that building they then line the nest with fine dry grass and bark shreds.

Endangered Species!

Very low numbers are left in the wild.

Honeyeaters are at risk of extinction within the next ten years.

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