

FACT SHEET

2021 Stubble Quail Season

2021 Stubble Quail season

The 2021 Stubble Quail season opens on Saturday 3 April and closes on Wednesday 30 June 2021.

Stubble Quail

The Stubble Quail is the only native quail species that can be legally hunted in Victoria. A number of introduced game birds (eg. pheasants, partridges) may also be hunted, however, most of these introduced game birds are only found on licensed game bird farms.

The Stubble Quail is the most common quail species occurring in Australia and is found across a range of habitat types in Queensland and much of south-eastern and south-western Australia. Stubble Quail prefer areas of tall, dense ground vegetation with open patches, particularly natural or improved grasslands, as well as areas of other low cover, including cereal crops, stubble and leafy crops. Generally, quail hunting occurs on private property in stubble paddocks and grasslands, however, 16 State Game Reserves are open to Stubble Quail hunting (see right for details).

Bag limit

The bag limit is a maximum of 20 birds per day.

Opening times

The hunting of Stubble Quail is only permitted from 30 minutes before sunrise to 30 minutes after sunset during the open season.

Regulations

To ensure game birds are not wasted, the Wildlife (Game) Regulations 2012 require hunters to immediately recover downed game birds after they are shot and to salvage at least the breast meat from harvested birds. For further information, please visit the [GMA website](http://www.gma.vic.gov.au).

The use of gundogs for hunting Stubble Quail

The use of a trained gundog has the potential to increase hunter success while enabling the hunter to participate in and appreciate an age-old tradition. Gundogs can be particularly useful when hunting quail in long grass and to

locate downed birds, which may otherwise be lost.

Stubble Quail hunting on State Game Reserves

Stubble Quail may be hunted on the following 16 State Game Reserves:

Title of reserve	Locality
Mansfield Swamp	10 km west of Stanhope
Gaynor Swamp	10 km north of Colbinabbin
Wallenjoie Swamp	10 km north of Colbinabbin
Rowan Swamp	15 km south-west of Yarrawonga
Jack Smith Lake	30 km east of Yarram
Lake Coleman	20 km east of Sale
Jones Bay	5 km south of Bairnsdale
Macleod Morass	Near Bairnsdale
Clydebank Morass	12 km north-east of Sale
Dowd Morass	10 km south-east of Sale
Blond Bay	20 km south of Bairnsdale
Lake Connewarre	South-east of Geelong
Heart Morass	5 km east of Sale
Hateleys Lake	10 km west of Natimuk
Bow Lake	40 km east of Edenhope
Darlot Swamp	10 km north-east of Horsham

*For maps of these reserves, please visit the GMA website at www.gma.vic.gov.au

Non-game quail and Plains-wanderer

In Victoria, all native quail species, with the exception of the Stubble Quail, are protected and may not be hunted.

In addition, the threatened Plains-wanderer, a separate species that sometimes resembles a quail, also occurs in Victoria and is fully protected.

Plains-wanderer

The Plains-wanderer is a small ground-dwelling bird found in north-western and central Victoria, especially around Mitiamo. The species was formerly much more abundant and widespread, however changes to agricultural and pastoral practices have eliminated the bird from many

areas, reducing its range.

In Victoria, the Plains-wanderer is considered to be critically endangered and is listed as threatened under the *Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988*. If factors causing its decline continue, the species could become extinct. The Plains-wanderer is a plump, tailless bird with brown plumage, straw-yellow legs and is sometimes mistaken for a quail.

The Plains-wanderer inhabits sparse native grasslands, old stubble and grazed pasture. Plains-wanderers are fully protected in Victoria and must not be shot. Although hunting is not regarded as a threatening process, hunters should be aware that Plains-wanderers may be present in their hunting area.

How to recognise the Plains-wanderer

The Stubble Quail and Plains-wanderer show distinctively different flight characteristics which can be used to distinguish birds in the field.

Stubble Quail flush with a loud whirring of wings at a shallow angle to the ground, fly straight, far and fast, just above cover, twisting slightly then dropping tail-down into cover.

The Plains-wanderer has a laboured, fluttering flight and often its long, yellow legs can be seen trailing behind, in much the same fashion as a coot.

Non-game quail

When hunting, you may encounter several other quail species that could be mistaken for the Stubble Quail. These include: Brown Quail; King Quail; Painted Button Quail; and Little Button Quail. These birds are protected all year and may not be hunted.

Distinguishing between Stubble Quail and non-game quail

It is important that hunters can readily distinguish between Stubble Quail and protected quail species while hunting and pay particular attention to: the size and flight characteristics of the bird; the habitat that you are hunting in; and the social organisation of the birds. The general description below can be used by hunters as a guide to recognising the differences between the Stubble Quail and non-game quail species.

Remember, if you are not sure, DON'T SHOOT.

Stubble Quail	Non-game quail
Large, plump bird (compared to other native quail species).	Generally smaller than Stubble Quail (except Brown Quail which is slightly larger).
Bold, pale streaks on shoulder, back and breast.	Uniformly darker wings (King, Brown, Little Button).
Prefer open grasslands (improved and natural), cereal crops, stubble, lucerne and often found along weedy margins of irrigation channels. Avoid woodlands or areas with many trees.	Found across a range of habitat types including: woodlands; rank, dense grasslands; swampy coastal heaths; bracken; scrublands; grassy forests.
Mostly found singly or in pairs and, occasionally, small groups.	Often found in small groups or coveys (Brown Quail may be found in groups of up to thirty birds).
Never vocalise (call) when flushed.	Often chirp or chatter when flushed.
Loud whirring of wings when flushed. Fly with fast wing beats and may travel as far as 500 metres.	Quieter wing beats, not as rapid. Often fly only a short distance.
Never glide when flying. Curved flight before dropping tail-down into cover.	Glide in flight (Brown, King) may drop head-first into cover (Brown).

Disclaimer

This publication may be of assistance to you but the State of Victoria and its employees do not guarantee that the publication is without flaw of any kind or is wholly appropriate for your particular purposes and therefore disclaims all liability for any error, loss or other consequence which may arise from you relying on any information in this publication.

For more information about Game Management Authority go to
www.gma.vic.gov.au