



CHAPTER 9

Our bush and its wildlife





THE TYPE OF WOODLAND that cloaks most of the Chewton Bushlands is often described as box ironbark forest. This once extensive forest type stretches in a relatively thin band of about 50 kilometres in width from Chiltern in the northeast to Stawell in the west, and lies mainly within the goldfields bioregion.

Box ironbark forest is found on rocky, often gold-bearing (auriferous) soils; during the years of the goldrush this forest type underwent intensive clearing to make way for digging. Although the Chewton Bushlands soil was not found to be gold-bearing, there is evidence that, as happened in surrounding areas, there was extensive timber cutting for infrastructure and firewood. Because 83 per cent of Victoria's box ironbark forest country has been cleared, the Bushlands area represents a small but valuable remnant. In fact, there are few if any naturally occurring ironbarks (*Eucalyptus tricarpa*) within the Chewton Bushlands, where the forest type is primarily a box stringybark subset, a product of specific local geological and climatic factors.

Adjoining the bushlands, on the Bakers' property to the east, there are also creekline valley areas designated as EVC 47: valley grassy forest. Characteristically, this forest type occurs on more moist and fertile soils on gently undulating lower slopes and valley floors under moderate rainfall regimes of 700–800 millimetres. Here, this forest type lies at the dry end of the spectrum. While the moisture-loving herbs, lilies, grasses and sedges remain and are evident, the ground layer is more sparse and less diverse than it is at the wet end.

Come spring each year, many of us spend an inordinate amount of time walking our bush. It is always a delightful surprise that such unpromising ground, where it seems there is little or nothing growing, can have such a burst of colour when the native wildflowers come into bloom as the

land reawakens after winter. Our bush provides significant habitat for a large range of animal and bird species, and all through the year, the sight of a wallaby outside the kitchen window or hopping across the road, an echidna trundling up the driveway or coming in for a drink in summer, groups of kangaroos sunning themselves as they rest on the open ground, brings pleasure. The knowledge that we are working to protect the threatened phascogale and enhancing habitat for the amazing birdlife makes life in this area so very good.



Rough spear grass (*Austrostipa scabra ssp. falcata*).

CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT

Under the Chewton Bushlands Association's *Statement of Purpose*, the first of the four aspects of community that are perceived to benefit residents through activity and communication is *sustainability and environmental protection of flora and fauna*.

Attaining this goal is being realised in many ways, including, first and foremost, the hard, ongoing work of individual residents on their own properties. As the personal journey stories (see from page 45) tell, the natural environment—the flora and fauna—is a huge factor in how people enjoy life in this area, so all residents put in the hard yards to maintain it to the best of their ability.

Trust for Nature, Land for Wildlife, and Connecting Country have recognised the value of the Chewton Bushlands in the goldfields bioregion of Victoria and the part it can play in increasing biodiversity through the protection and enhancement of habitat. We are deeply grateful for the support given by these organisations, each in its own way, to our community. As well, community working bees have played a significant part in the control of larger infestations of weeds on private and reserve land and on roadsides.



Typical Bushlands heathy dry forest: 'rocky and skeletal' soil, 'eucalypt forest poor in form with an open crown cover, and an understorey dominated by a low sparse to dense layer of ericoid-leaved shrubs, including heaths and peas'. PHOTO: STEVE CHARMAN

TRUST FOR NATURE COVENANTS

Trust for Nature is a not for profit organisation that works in cooperation with private landowners to protect native plants and wildlife. A conservation covenant is a voluntary, perpetual agreement (deed of covenant) made between a private landowner and Trust for Nature through the Conservation Covenant Program. Such a covenant is one of few legally binding ways to protect habitat on private land in perpetuity. Trust for Nature registered its first conservation covenant in 1986 and now has more than 1200 conservation covenants protecting more than 50,000 hectares across Victoria.

When Karen and Elton Baker found, and then bought, their 48.5 hectares on the edge of the Bushlands in 2001, their first priorities were to cover the land with a Trust for Nature covenant and to become members of Land for Wildlife. At that time, they were living on 8.9 hectares of covenanted land north of Melbourne in one of that city's green wedges, where many people had covenanted properties; this area was also the home of one of the first Landcare groups.

Karen and Elton's passion was to conserve and manage land for wildlife and future generations. They have found happiness and beauty in their new Bushlands environment among a community of people with similar passions.



Late in 2008, Bushlanders came to an information meeting specifically called to discuss covenants. The meeting was held at Scott Hall and Laura Levetan's home (see 'Personal journeys', page 54) and was led by Elvynne Hogan, the local Trust for Nature representative for our area. Further assessment by representatives of Trust for Nature recognised the Chewton Bushlands as a valuable area of intact natural habitat, the eventual outcome of which was that an additional five properties, each between 2.5 and 4 hectares, are now covenanted. These properties form a cluster, thus meeting the general Trust for Nature policy that properties should be at least 5 hectares and preferably 10 hectares in size. Displayed on each property is the Trust for Nature sign proclaiming 'Covenanted Protected Habitat'.

So why did these Bushlanders jump at the chance to covenant? Here, in their own words, is why.

ANN QUINTON – *Through the years, I have been thrilled by the wonderful wildlife that share their habitat with me. From the timid wallabies, which I fed during the drought for the past few years of their lives, to the various snakes*



Covenanted bushlanders (from left, standing) Kim Windsor, Paul Maher, Ann Quinton, Cate Freeman, Karen Baker, Jo Maher, Olwyn Jones; (seated, left) Mark Carter and (seated, right) Glen Harrison in 2009.



who visit my front verandah during the summer months and, of course, myriad birds of all kinds who bring music and colour to my garden ... To complete my wellbeing, and with the help and support of the beautiful neighbours around here, I have finally been able to get a Trust for Nature covenant, so it is safe from the machinations of future developers.

GLEN HARRISON – *Our aim from the start was to improve habitat by planting, weeding and encouraging indigenous plants—this in turn would entice native fauna. Introducing nesting boxes has certainly accelerated this. We now have prime wildlife real estate, with comfy homes available for sugar gliders, phascogales, parrots, pardalotes and microbats ... Whether it is discovering new orchids each spring or identifying another*

bird to add to the dozens we've listed, this place is paradise for us. It's now officially Land for Wildlife and, through Trust for Nature, the land has been covenanted, ensuring its protection into the future.

MARK CARTER AND KIM WINDSOR – *When the idea of covenanting our block was first suggested to us, we quickly realised it was a no brainer. In fact, we were surprised that it was possible to constrain the uses to which our land could be put in the future, when long-term actions are mostly ignored in favour of short-term personal advantage. Not having any*



Painted lady (*Vanessa kershawi*).

PHOTO: ANTOINETTE BIRKENBEIL

Jelly fungus (*Tremella mesenteria*) and a Bracket fungus (*Ryvardenia campyla*).

children meant that we couldn't leave it to our descendants to maintain protection, whereas covenanting could.

The covenanting process run by Trust for Nature was pretty painless. Having neither dogs nor cats as pets meant our lifestyle was not going to produce any conflict over protection. We were able to tweak the domestic area to enable us to have our vegie garden and worksheds, and we received assistance installing nesting boxes as well as an audit of plants to protect and weeds to cull.

Covenanting the five blocks helps to secure and protect wildlife corridors in the area. Our relationship with neighbours in the other blocks was enriched and we were introduced to the wider community, who are adding to the statewide acreage under protection.

Maintaining biodiversity is essential to keeping the planet's life support systems healthy. Given the extent to which these systems are being undermined elsewhere, there's no doubt that protecting the biodiversity on our block is a small step in the right direction.

LAND FOR WILDLIFE REGISTRATION

Land for Wildlife (Victoria), a state government program sponsored by the Department of Environment Land Water and Planning, supports landholders who provide habitat for native wildlife on their land, thereby contributing to biodiversity conservation. The program started in November 1981 and there are now more than 5900 Land for Wildlife properties throughout Victoria that involve over 14,800 dedicated people who make a significant contribution to native biodiversity conservation by managing over 560,000 hectares of their combined properties as wildlife habitat.

Counted among these are six households—a consequential number—in the Chewton Bushlands that have registered their properties and display the green diamond-shaped sign that indicates their membership of Land for Wildlife. In such a small area, this significantly reflects the value that residents place on biodiversity, wildlife protection and the availability of direct expert



Sugar gliders in their nest box.



Three crimson rosella chicks. PHOTOS: GLEN HARRISON

management advice. Each property is visited and assessed. As with Trust for Nature covenants, remnant vegetation is retained, dead trees with hollows are protected, leaf litter, fallen logs and branches are allowed to accumulate in habitat areas, local native trees, shrubs and grasses are planted where appropriate, and pets, environmental weeds, rabbits and foxes are controlled. When a property that has Land for Wildlife registration is sold, the vendor must contact Land for Wildlife. The new owner is then approached to ascertain their willingness to continue membership of Land for Wildlife.

CONNECTING COUNTRY INITIATIVES AND PROGRAMS

In recent years, several environmental issues have been dealt with under the sponsorship of the superb local organisation Connecting Country, a community-based not for profit organisation that aims to – and does –

increase, enhance and restore biodiversity across the Mount Alexander Shire and surrounds in central Victoria. This sponsorship has been twofold.

The first is the nest box initiative. Back in late 2009, Connecting Country notified all interested groups across the Mount Alexander region of a proposed strategy to monitor changes in the environment. The major focus of this initiative was to help increase the population of the endangered brush-tailed phascogale (Tuan). In order to facilitate this, groups were encouraged to manage and improve significant areas of vegetation to foster natural regeneration. Grant money was made available by Connecting Country to enable us to achieve this end. We are deeply grateful to them for providing us with this opportunity to participate in such a worthwhile project.

Upon learning of the success of the Bushlands' application, participation in this project began. In February 2010, a representative from Connecting Country inspected our locality and created a long-term Site Management Plan





Golden orb weaver (*Nephila*).



BETing and culling the bluebell creeper (*Billardiera heterophylla*).

for us. As well, we knew that Connecting Country planned to install 400 phascogale nest boxes across the region. We applied for as many as we could and were lucky enough to have eighteen of them installed on properties throughout the Bushlands.

Each year, usually in late March, these boxes are inspected to see if our furry friends have taken them up. Current indications are that phascogale habitation of the boxes is at about 50 per cent. It is hoped that, over the coming years, there will be an increase.

Second, we were also successful in getting a small grant to enable us to purchase equipment: we chose a pressure sprayer, mattock, lopper, auger and fox trap. This gear is available to residents to enable them to deal effectively with tasks on their own properties; it is also used at community working bees.

Then, in late 2012, the Bushlands Environmental Team (BET) was formed. The BET is a small group of residents who continue to deal with environmental issues as they arise and generally work at doing so for a couple

of hours each week during spring, summer and autumn. The group's main focus is to continually monitor and control any outbreaks of weeds, notably blackberry, gorse, pine trees and bluebell creeper. Parrots feather has also been a problem in a couple of dams, and pampas grass, non-indigenous wattles, pittosporums, prickly pear and thistles occur in small areas.

INVASIVE SPECIES ERADICATION: THE WAR ON WEEDS

The three major environmental working bees undertaken by Bushlands residents focused on the removal of invasive species. Spurred on by the grant from Connecting Country and by the recommendations cited in the Site Management Plan, it was decided in early 2010 that the time for action had arrived.

- COOTAMUNDRA WATTLE (*Acacia baileyana*): This wattle is indigenous to a small area of southern New South Wales. In many areas of Victoria it has become naturalised,



Blue banded bee (*Amegilla cingulata*).

PHOTO: ANTOINETTE BIRKENBEIL

that is, it has spread, outcompeting indigenous Victorian species, and is regarded as a weed. The first task was to remove the large number that inhabited a site at the intersection of Miners Hut Road and Kangaroo Road. John and Jenny Walker, who live nearby, were eager participants, as were a number of other chainsaw-wielding residents. The wattles were hastily dispatched on that Sunday morning in early 2010, as was the morning tea provided by the Walkers for everyone when the job was completed.

- **BLACKBERRY** (*Rubus fruticosus* aggregate), classified by the federal government as a weed of national significance. This second project was not as simple. Removing the blackberries along the north side of Goldspeck Gully Road was a tedious business, but, with many willing hands to deal with this prickly work on a Sunday morning in February 2011, the job was completed in a couple of hours. Follow-up work (cut and paint method) by the BET and residents over the following months has meant that the Bushlands area is now free from this pest,



Red stringybark (*Eucalyptus macrorhyncha*) regrowth after cup moth larvae (*Doratifera* spp) have done their work (inset). PHOTO: STEVE CHARMAN

apart from one adjoining property where negotiations between the BET and the owner are being undertaken. The cut and paint method of weed removal, which is preferred for small outbreaks, involves cutting the main stem of the plant close to the ground. The exposed remaining stem or root system is then immediately painted or doused with the appropriate chemical exactly where needed and applied before the plant can seal the raw cut.

- **BLUEBELL CREEPER** (*Billardiera heterophylla*, formerly *Sollya heterophylla*): Late in 2012, the BET discovered this spreading weed in many places in the



Caper white butterfly (*Belenois java teutonia*).

PHOTO: ANTOINETTE BIRKENBEIL

Bushlands. Native to Western Australia and new to this area, it is a weed that had started to grow on the highest peaks in the Bushlands and quickly spread down the slopes into many adjoining properties, particularly into the community reserve and the gully of Lot 12. As well, it appears here and there on many other properties. It had to be dealt with as soon as possible.

To help residents identify the plant a picture was posted on the Chewton Bushlands' website; the picture was accompanied by a request: if found, remove it. The advice given by experts was that the most effective way of stopping its spread was to use the cut and paint method. Residents were offered quantities of the appropriate poison, along with our loppers, should they be necessary; the team was available to help if called on.

Despite the best efforts of the BET and local residents during 2013, by the end of the year the creeper had really got away. It was clear that a concerted effort prior to flowering was needed. So, on 23 February 2014, a working bee, dubbed the Bluebell Creeper Cull, took place.



Red-headed mouse Spider (*Missulena occatoria*).

This big push by a group of sixteen dedicated and energetic volunteers managed to remove the bulk of it. With the addition of a well-earned lunch that followed the cull, this was a truly memorable day. Although a further community onslaught was planned for November 2014, it was not necessary because, while bluebell creeper remains a weed of ongoing concern, follow-up and ongoing monitoring by the BET and locals have been extremely effective.

The willingness of our small community to take on these tasks displays once again the cooperative spirit that exists among Bushlands residents.

FLORA AND FAUNA

What follows are lists that contain plants, animals and birds that have been observed by residents in the Bushlands area; they are not exhaustive. The plant list does not include exotics or plants regarded as weeds. The photos have all been taken in the Bushlands area by some of our resident photographers.



OUR FLORA

GROUPING

Common name
Scientific name

CREEPER

Purple coral-pea creeper
Hardenbergia violacea

Running postman
Kennedia prostrata



Twining fringe lily
Thysanotus patersonii

FERN

Rock fern
Cheilanthis sp

GRASS

Supple spear grass
Austrostipa mollis



Rough spear grass
Austrostipa scabra ssp falcata

Common wheat-grass
Elymus scaber var. scaber

Weeping-grass
Microlaena stipoides var stipoides

Common tussock grass
Poa labillardierei

Grey tussock grass
Poa sieberiana

Common wallaby grass
Rytidosperma caespitosum

Hill wallaby grass
Rytidosperma erianthum

Knead wallaby grass
Rytidosperma geniculatum

Silvertop or Redanther wallaby grass
Rytidosperma pallidum

Small-flowered wallaby grass
Rytidosperma setaceum



Kangaroo grass
Themeda triandra

HERB

Hairy sheep's burr
Acaena agnipila

Sheep's burr
Acaena echinata



Chocolate lily
Arthropodium strictum s.l.

Blue pincushion
Brunonia australis

Bulbine lily
Bulbine bulbosa



Milkmaids
Burchardia umbellata

Pointed centrolepsis
Centrolepsis aristata

Clammy goosefoot
Chenopodium pumillo



Clustered everlasting
Chrysocephalum semipapposum

Common everlasting
Chrysocephalum apiculatum s.l.



Billy button
Craspedia variabilis

Austral carrot
Daucus glochidiatus



Scented sundew
Drosera aberrans

Tall sundew
Drosera auriculata

Nodding saltbush
Einadia nutans ssp nutans

Crane's bill
Geranium spp.

Common raspwort
Gonocarpus tetragynus



Black's goodenia
Goodenia blackiana

Stinking pennywort
Hydrocotyle laxiflora

Small St John's wort
Hypericum gramineum

Yellow star
Hypoxis vaginata var
vaginata

Scaly buttons
Leptorhynchus squamatus

Wattle mat rush
Lomandra filiformis

Many-flowered mat rush
Lomandra multiflora ssp
multiflora

Common woodrush
Luzula meridionalis



Yam daisy
Microseris lanceolata

Variable stinkweed
Opercularia varia

Magenta stork's bill
Pelargonium rodneyanum

Small poranthera
Poranthera microphylla

Australian buttercup
Ranunculus lappaceus

White marianth
Rhytidosporum procumbens

Cotton fireweed
Senecio quadritentatus

Slender fireweed
Senecio tenuiflorus spp agg

Solenogyne
Solenogyne spp.

Creamy candles
Stackhausia monogyne



Prickly starwort
Stellaria pungens

Grass trigger plant
Stylidium armeria ssp
armeria

Yellow rush lily
Tricoryne elatior

Spur velleia
Velleia paradoxa

Trailing speedwell
Veronica plebeia

Annual bluebell
Wahlenbergia gracilentia



Tall bluebell
Wahlenbergia stricta ssp
stricta

Common early Nancy
Wurmbea dioica



Sticky everlasting
Xerochrysum viscosum

ORCHID



Pink fingers
Caladenia carnea

Hood orchid
Caladenia cucullata

Musky hood
Caladenia gracilis



Brown-clubbed spider
orchid
Caladenia phaeoclavia



Purple beard orchid
Calochilus robertsonii

Cyanicula caerulea
Blue Caladenia

Rosy hyacinth orchid
Dipodium roseum



Leopard orchid
Diuris pardina

Tiger orchid
Diuris sulphurea



ORCHID



Wax-lip orchid
Glossodia major

Slender onion orchid
Microtis parviflora



Common onion orchid
Microtis unifolia

Leek orchid
Prasophyllum sp

Tall greenhood
Pterostylis melagramma



Nodding greenhood
Pterostylis nutans



Slender sun orchid
Thelymitra pauciflora



Salmon sun orchid
Thelymitra rubra

RUSH

Rush
Juncus sp.

Cumbungi
Typha sp

SHRUB

Honeypots
Acrotriche serrulata

Cranberry heath
Astroloma humifusum

Daphne heath
Brachyloma daphnoides

Sweet bursaria
Bursaria spinosa

Drooping cassinia
Cassinia arcuata

Common correa
Correa reflexa

Narrow-leaf bitter pea
Daviesia leptophylla

Gorse bitter pea
Daviesia ulicifolia

Grey parrot pea
Dillwynia cinerascens



Showy parrot pea
Dillwynia sericea

Sticky hopbush
Dodonaea viscosa

Common wedge pea
Gompholobium huegelii

Cat's claw grevillea
Grevillea alpina

Rosemary grevillea
Grevillea rosmarinifolia

Bushy needlewood
Hakea decurrens

Spiky guinea flower
Hibbertia exutiacies

Common hovea
Hovea heterophylla

Austral indigo
Indigophora australis

Common beard heath
Leucopogum virgata

Grey everlasting
Ozothamnus obcordatus



Fairy wax flower
Philotheca verrucosa

Common rice flower
Pimelea humilis

Slender rice flower
Pimelea linifolia

Prostrate flat pea
Platylobium montanum ssp prostratum

Twiggy bush pea
Pultenaea largiflorens

Matted bushpea
Pultenaea pedunculata



Pink bells
Tetratea ciliata

TREE

River red gum
Eucalyptus camaldulensis

Long-leaf box, bundy
Eucalyptus goniocalyx

Yellow gum
Eucalyptus leucoxyton



OUR FAUNA

Red stringybark
Eucalyptus macrorhyncha

Yellow box
Eucalyptus melliodora

Grey box
Eucalyptus microcarpa

Red box
Eucalyptus polyanthemos

Red ironbark
Eucalyptus tricarpa

Cherry ballart
Exocarpos cupressiformis

TUFTED LILY



Black anther flax lily
Dianella admixta

WATTLE



Gold dust wattle
Acacia acinacea

Silver wattle
Acacia dealbata

Spreading wattle
Acacia genistifolia



Ploughshare wattle
Acacia gunnii

Black wattle
Acacia mearnsii

Hedge wattle
Acacia paradoxa



Golden wattle
Acacia pycnantha

Wirilda
Acacia retinodes s.l.

WOODY PARASITE

Box mistletoe
Amyema miquelii

AMPHIBIANS

FROG



Bibron's toadlet (brown toadlet)
Pseudophryne bibronii
[Listed as threatened under the Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988]

Common froglet
Crinia signifera

Peron's tree frog (Maniacal cackle frog)
Litoria peronii

Plains froglet (Eastern sign-bearing froglet)
Crinia parinsignifera



Eastern banjo frog (pobblebonk, southern bullfrog)
Limnodynastes dumerilii

Southern brown tree frog (Ewing's tree frog)
Litoria ewingii

Spotted marsh frog
Limnodynastes tasmaniensis

BIRDS

GROUPING

Common name
Scientific name

BLACKBIRD

Common blackbird
Turdus merula

BRONZEWING

Common bronzewing
Phaps chalcoptera

CHOUGH



White-winged chough
Corcorax melanorhamphos

COCKATOO



Sulphur-crested cockatoo
Cacatua galerita

**COCKATOO**

Yellow-tailed black
cockatoo
Calyptorhynchus funereus

COOT

Eurasian coot
Fulica atra

CORELLA

Little corella
Cacatua sanguinea

Long-billed corella
Cacatua tenuirostris

CORMORANT

Great cormorant
Phalacrocorax carbo

Little pied cormorant
*Phalacrocorax
melanoleucos*

Pied cormorant
Phalacrocorax varius

CUCKOO SHRIKE

Black-faced cuckoo shrike
Coracina novaehollandiae

White-bellied cuckoo
shrike
Coracina papuensis

CUCKOO

Pallid cuckoo
Cacomantis pallidus

CURRAWONG

Grey currawong
Strepera versicolor

Pied currawong
Strepera graculina

DARTER

Australasian darter
Anhinga novaehollandiae

DUCK

Australian wood duck
Chenonetta jubata

Pacific black duck
Anas superciliosa

EAGLE

Wedge-tailed eagle
Aquila audax

FALCON

Brown falcon
Falco berigora

FANTAIL

Grey fantail
Rhipidura albiscarpa

FINCH

Red-browed finch
Neochmia temporalis

FROGMOUTH

Tawny frogmouth
Podargus strigoides

GALAH

Galah
Eolophus roseicapillus

HERON

White-faced heron
Egretta novaehollandiae

White-necked heron
Ardea pacifica

HONEYEATER

New Holland honeyeater
*Phylidonyris
novaehollandiae*



White-eared honeyeater
Lichenostomus leucotis

White-plumed honeyeater
Lichenostomus penicillatus



Yellow-faced honeyeater
Lichenostomus chrysops

IBIS

Australian white ibis
Threskiornis molucca

Straw-necked ibis
Threskiornis spinicollis

KITE

Black-shouldered kite
Elanus axillaris

Whistling kite
Haliaster sphenurus

KOOKABURRA

Laughing kookaburra
Dacelo novaeguineae

LAPWING

Masked lapwing
Vanellus miles

LORIKEET

Musk lorikeet
Glossopsitta concinna

MAGPIE

Black-backed magpie
*Gymnorhina tibicen - race
tibicen*

Magpie-lark
Gralina cyanoleuca

White-backed magpie
*Gymnorhina tibicen - race
hypoleuca*

MISTLETOEBIRD

Mistletoebird
Dicaeum hirundinaceum

NIGHTJAR

Australian owlet nightjar
Aegotheles cristatus

**ORIOLE**

Olive-backed oriole
Oriolus sagittatus

OWL

Barn owl
Tyto alba

Powerful owl
Ninox strenua
(listed as threatened by
DEPI under the Flora and
Fauna Guarantee Act 1988)

PARDALOTE

Spotted pardalote
Pardalotus punctatus

Striated pardalote
Pardalotus striatus

QUAIL

Brown quail
Coturnix ypsilophora

RAVEN

Australian raven
Corvus coronoides

ROBIN

Flame robin
Petroica phoenicea



Scarlet robin
Petroica boodang

Eastern yellow robin
Eopsaltria australis

ROSELLA

Crimson rosella
Platycercus elegans

Eastern rosella
Platycercus eximius

SCRUBWREN

White-browed scrubwren
Sericornis frontalis

SHRIKE

Black-faced cuckoo shrike
Coracina novaehollandiae

SILVEREYE

Silvereye
Zosterops lateralis

SPINEBILL

Eastern spinebill
Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris

THORNBILL

Brown thornbill
Acanthiza pusilla



Buff-rumped thornbill
Acanthiza reguloides

Striated thornbill
Acanthiza lineata

Yellow thornbill
Acanthiza nana

THRUSH

Grey shrike thrush
Colluricincla harmonica

TREE CREEPER

Brown tree creeper
Climacteris picumnus

White-throated tree
creeper
Cormobates leucophacus

WAGTAIL

Willie wagtail
Rhipidura leucophrys

WATTLE BIRD

Red wattle bird
Anthochaera carunculata

WEEBILL

Weebill
Smicrornis brevirostris

WHISTLER

Rufous whistler
Pachycephala rufiventris

WREN

Superb fairy wren
Malurus cyaneus

MAMMALS**BAT**

Lesser long-eared bat
Nyctophilus geoffroyi

Little Forest Bat
Vespardelus vulturinus

**ECHIDNA**

Short-beaked echidna
Tachyglossus aculeatus

GLIDER

Sugar glider
Petaurus breviceps

KANGAROO

Eastern grey kangaroo
Macropus giganteus

KOALA

Koala
Phascolarctos cinereus

WALLABY

Black wallaby
Wallabia bicolor

PHASCOGALE

Brush-tailed phascogale
Phascogale tapoatafa
(listed as vulnerable under
the Flora and Fauna
Guarantee Act 1988)

POSSUM

Common brushtail possum
Trichosurus vulpecula

REPTILES**GECKO**

Marbled gecko
Christinus marmoratus

LIZARD

Tree dragon (Jacky lizard)
Amphibolurus muricatus

Stumpy-tailed lizard
(Shingleback)
Tiliqua rugosa

Eastern three-lined skink
Bassiana duperreyi

Garden skink
Lampropholis guichenoti

Common blue-tongued
lizard
Tiliqua scincoides

SNAKE

Eastern brown snake
Pseudonaja textilis

Eastern tiger snake
Notechis scutatus