



Adelaide Rosella



The seed of native grasses provides food for insects and birds such as Common Bronzewing and Adelaide Rosellas.



Common Bronzewing



Chocolate Wattled Bat



Brush-tailed Possum



Stone Reserve



Tawny Frogmouths are nocturnal. During the day they perch in trees and resemble a broken branch.



Acacia spinescens - Spiny Wattle



Shingleback lizards return to the same partner for up to 20 years.



Superb Fairy-wren



The Gummy Track



Wedge-tailed Eagles build a massive stick nest and raise one or two chicks each year.



The Night Paddock



Yellow Faced Honeyeater



Sundews capture and obtain their nutrients from insects.



Leptoceras menziesii - Hare Orchid



Echidnas are egg-laying mammals and are solitary except when looking for a mate. They feed on invertebrates.



Trees take hundreds of years to form hollows which are essential for shelter and nesting for birds and other fauna.



Golden Whistler



Caladenia tentaculata - King Spider Orchid

The Recreation Ground **SEB site** is a small but important area set aside for conservation which contains a diversity of understorey plants. The **Night Paddock** creekline was fenced in 2006 to exclude agisted stock. Native plants are regenerating assisted by revegetation. **Cemeteries** often contain high quality remnant native vegetation as they have not been cleared or grazed.



Stone Reserve which was originally a stone quarry, is now a grassed area surrounded by regenerating high quality native vegetation. **The Gummy Track** is an un-made road reserve with dense *Xanthorrhoea* which provides a corridor for movement of animals and birds such as Superb Fairywren. **Lord Robison Parkland** contains Crystal Lake, recreation and conservation areas. The river section was fenced and agisted stock removed in 2006. Revegetation of woodland and watercourse plants is returning habitat for local fauna. **The Day Paddock** contains over 88 native flora species with many lilies and orchids. Careful removal of gorse over many years has enabled the native vegetation to regenerate and has improved habitat for fauna.



The Day Paddock



Koalas were introduced to the Adelaide Hills and have adapted to eat a range of eucalypts.



The Australian Reed Warbler nest is a deep cup shape of woven reeds. They move north for winter.



Crystal Lake in Lord Robison Parkland



Xanthorrhoea flower spikes attract honeyeaters and seed eaters.



Sedges and rushes provide shelter and food for aquatic creatures and birds.



The otter-like Rakali has webbed toes and a white tip to the tail. Largely solitary, they feed on fish, yabbies, frogs, eggs and reptiles.



Sacred Kingfishers feed on insects, small reptiles and fish. They move north for the winter.



The Swamp Rat's diet consists of grasses and sedges, supplemented by insects.

FLORA AND FAUNA OF THE ANGAS RIVER AND SWAMPS



Viminaria juncea - Golden Spray



Triglochin procerum - Water Ribbons



Little Pied Cormorant



Calistemon rugulosus - Scarlet Bottlebrush



Pacific Black Duck

River red gums, silky tea tree, rushes, sedges and native broom grow in damp acid soils along creek lines providing habitat for ducks, coots and cormorants, swamp rats, Rakali, Long-necked Turtle and native fish, Mountain Galaxias.



Jewel spider on *Isolepis nodosa*



Dragonfly



Montia australasica - White Purslane



Mountain Galaxias

We know so little about the interconnectedness and relationships between different species. Each species has a value and a right to exist.

Macclesfield's reserves contain a diverse range of native vegetation that is important for a diversity of fauna and provides linkages for wildlife movement.

On the hills and slopes grow Stringybark, Blue Gum, Pink Gum, Yacca, Golden Wattle, Christmas Bush, Beaked Hakea, Common Flat-pea, Kangaroo Grass, Wallaby Grass, lilies including Blue Grass-lilies, and many orchids including Sun Orchids and Spider Orchids. It is home to Western Grey Kangaroos, echidnas, possums, reptiles, Honeyeaters, Superb Fairy-wrens, Parrots, Rosellas, Owls, Hawks and Microbats.

Along the creeks and swamps grow Red Gums, Manna Gums, River Wattle, Water Ribbons, sedges, rushes, and the rare *Montia australasica* White Purslane. It is home to the Rakali, Long-necked Turtle, the native fish Mountain Galaxias, Kingfishers, Cormorants, Ducks and Coots.

The Macclesfield Bushcare Group is helping to protect, conserve and restore the native flora and fauna habitat in Macclesfield's reserves using minimal disturbance weed control methods in areas of high biodiversity and by planting local native species, to improve habitat, in areas that are more degraded.

Our remnant vegetation and fauna face many threats including weeds, domestic and feral animals and climate change. You can help by keeping your pets out of the bush and by planting local native plants to provide shelter and food for our wildlife.



If you would like to join us contact:
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Celebrating 25 years of caring for our flora and fauna in Macclesfield's Reserves

FLORA AND FAUNA OF MACCLESFIELD'S EUCALYPTUS WOODLANDS



Eucalyptus fasciculosa - Pink Gum



Brown Goshawk



Leptospermum myrsinoides - Heath Tea-tree



Southern Boobook Owl



Collared Earth Star fungus



Corybus diemenicus - Veined Helmet-orchid



Exocarpos cupressiformis fruit - Native Cherry



Crested Shrike-tit



Pultenaea daphnoides - Large-leaf Bush Pea



New Holland Honeyeater

Fungi are nature's major recyclers and are important for good soil structure, water retention and nutrient availability. Over 80% of Australia's plants including orchids need a fungi partner which increases root surface area for uptake of nutrients.



Pterostylis curta - Blunt Greenhood



Allocasuarina striata - Stalked Oak-bush

Eucalyptus woodlands provide shelter for birds such as the Goshawk, food for honeyeaters from the nectar in flowers and grubs behind the bark of trees for the Crested Shrike-tit. Ants eat the fleshy arils on acacia seeds and spread the seeds in the process.



Bearded Dragon



Standing dead trees and fallen logs are an important part of the ecosystem providing shelter and food for birds, reptiles, insects and other fauna.

Butterflies have co-evolved with flowering plants, and their caterpillars are almost entirely dependant on specific plants as a food source.



Glossodia major - Purple Cockatoo



Burchardia umbellata - Milkmaids



Hakea rostrata - Beaked Hakea



Yellow-tailed Black Cockatoo



Chrysocephalum apiculatum - Common Everlasting



Australian Painted Lady



Red-browed Finch



Chamaescilla corymbosa - Blue Squill



Garden Skink



Hoverfly



Daviesia ulicifolia - Gorse Bitter-pea



Varied Sittella