

FAUNA CORNER



Common Name: Shingle Back, Bob-Tail

Scientific Name: *Tiliqua rugosa*
(formally *Trachydosaurus rugosus*)

Description: Bobtails are subject to considerable geographic variation in colour and pattern. Western populations are dull reddish dark brown or blackish above with cream or yellow spots. These markings tend to be formed in irregular cross-bands. The Bobtail has large rough scales on its tail and upper body, like a pine cone in appearance. It grows to approximately 300mm.

Distribution: Southern WA, SA and Qld. Most of NSW and Victoria except for the coast and ranges.

Habit: Found in a variety of habitats but in the Goldfields mainly shrublands, Acacia and Eucalypt woodlands. It shelters under fallen timber and leaf litter. The Bobtail is active during the day and feeds on insects, spiders, snails, flowers and fruit.

Note: Watch out for the Bobtail on the roads in spring and summer. They are slow moving and are often run over when crossing roads.

References:

Cogger, H.G. (2000) Reptiles and Amphibians of Australia (Sixth Edition). Reed New Holland, Australia

VOLUNTEERS APPRECIATED

KBULG would like to say a huge thank you to all our volunteers who help out with a variety of tasks including Karlkurla Park bushland walks for school children, tree planting days, and editing newsletters and other publications. A number of people also provide ideas and feedback for our projects. Your input is greatly appreciated.



If you'd like to help out on weekdays with KBULG projects and find out more about the local bushland and environmental issues, call Kylie at the Landcare Office on 9091 6233. No experience is necessary, just an interest in the environment.

REGENERATION ZONES - KEEPING YOU POSTED

The repairs to fencing in the Regeneration Zones is well under way and should be completed by September.

This has been a relatively long process but it's wonderful to see it all coming together. John McAllan of KBC Fencing has done a great job and we thank him for his patience and commitment.



It doesn't stop there though and we ask all Goldfields people to take care of this precious resource and to use it wisely. Take a walk through them and discover the wide range of flora and fauna species in the Goldfields. You'll be amazed.

Karlkurla Sub-Division Have your Say

Development of the Karlkurla Grove subdivision, adjacent to Karlkurla Park is now in progress. Although a contentious issue for some, there have been some great ideas put forward as to how the project can be better enhanced from an environmental perspective.

An example of this was a suggestion made that significant trees and shrubs within the block boundaries be identified so that consideration can be given to keeping them when building the house. This of course would conserve as much of the remaining bushland as possible.

If anyone has any ideas similar to the above that would either promote or directly conserve the bushland at this new subdivision please contact us at KBULG on 9091 6233. We cannot guarantee your ideas will eventuate, but we can put them forward to have them heard. Give us a call.

Fauna—Interesting Facts

Did you know that the male and female Magpie-Larks (*Grallina cyanoleuca*) can each be identified by the stripe through their eye? The male has a black horizontal stripe where the female has a black vertical stripe. Check them out in your garden.



References:

Goldfields Naturalist Club. (1995) Common Birds of Kalgoorlie Boulder. Reynolds Graphics, Kalgoorlie Australia. (S. Sadler Photo)

For more details on any of the articles in this newsletter or to find out more about the Kalgoorlie-Boulder Urban Landcare Group call or visit the Landcare Office located in Lotteries House (Cnr Wilson & MacDonald Streets, Kalgoorlie). Phone: 9091 6233 or 0418 935 498 or email: kbulg@emerge.net.au, web: www.kalgoorlie.com/kbulg