



Bobtail | Suburban Shingleback ***Tiliqua rugosa* | Yoorn (Indigenous name)**

By: Leonard See and Saki White-Sugito

- **Habitat:** Banksia Woodland
- **Diet:** Omnivore, snails and insects, flowers (prefer yellow), vegetation
- **Threats:** Vehicles and road accidents by cars and bicycles is the biggest threat and attacks by domestic and wild animals, especially cats and dogs.
- **Natural threats:** Dugite, Kookaburra, Brown feather falcon.
- **Habitat requirements:** Enjoy open habitats for sun-baking, which is why they are often seen on road edges.
- **Movement range:** 250metres

What can I do in my backyard to support the Bobtail?

- Provide shallow water sources. It is important to make sure Bobtails can get out of the water bowl if they go into it.
- Add logs, rocks and burrows in your backyard for shelter.
- Consider permeable fencing for your backyard, so that Bobtails can crawl through connected backyards, increasing their safe habitable area.
- Make sure dogs are on leash when visiting high habitat areas.

What is the Town of Victoria Park already doing to support the Bobtail?

Through our urban ecosystems and green basins sub-programs (part of our award winning Urban Forest program), we are continuing to grow and plant endemic species that can support the diet and habitat of the Bobtails.



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West Coast Long Tailed Ctenotus

Ctenotus australis

By: Shubham Gautam

- **Habitat:** Banksia Woodland. They require habitat that allows them to camouflage and hide, wood, leaves and sticks.
- **Diet:** Invertebrates, found around fallen leaves and grasses
- **Threats:** Domestic cats and foxes.
- **Natural threats:** Habitat loss.
- **Habitat requirements:** West Coast Long Tailed Ctenotus are a coastal species and will enjoy open sandy areas around the garden to bask. Plenty of hiding areas will help lizards escape and shelter from cats and dogs. They are adaptable to home gardens planted with shrubs, ground covers and a good layer of leaf litter or mulch.

What can I do in my backyard to support the West Coast Long Tailed Ctenotus?

- Add rocks and logs for sunbathing and hiding, respectively, to your backyards to support a safe and thriving habitat.
- Keep some leaf litter in the garden to support the habitat of food species.
- Subscribe to the Town's Urban Forest at Home sub-program to access sand plant banksia woodland species in private gardens, creating a thriving habitat and supporting their food sources

What is the Town of Victoria Park already doing to support the West Coast Long Tailed Ctenotus? Through the Town's Urban Forest Green Basins sub-program, we are developing underused sites and vacant lots with logs and rocks to support habitat.



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Rainbow bee-eater

Merops ornatus

Birunbirun (Indigenous name)

By: Georgia Brashaw



- **Habitat:** Banksia Woodland.
- **Diet:** Invertebrates.
- **Threats:** Diminishing habitats.
- **Habitat requirements:** The Rainbow Bee-eater is most often found in open forests, woodlands and shrublands, and cleared areas, usually near a water source. Understory – trees and shrubs between canopy and the ground cover is a preferred habitat. They also prefer areas with sandy soils permeable for burrowing and nesting.

What can I do in my backyard to support the Rainbow bee-eater?

- Add the right type of plant species on verges and garden planting, such as:
 - Adenanthos cygnorum
 - Amphipogon turbinatus
 - Austrostipa compressa
 - Banksia attenuata
 - Lomandra hermaphrodita
 - Conostylis aculeata
 - Daviesianudiflora
 - Eremophila glabra prostrate
 - Eucalyptus todtian
 - Petrophile linearis
 - Pheladenia deformis
 - Poranthera microphylla
 - Scaevola canescens
 - Scavola repens
 - Styliidium schoenoides
- Join the Town's Urban Forest at Home sub-program to access and plant trees that attract insects to support the Rainbow bee-eater's diet (e.g. Nuytsia floribunda or Christmas Tree).
- Provide a safe and clean water source in your backyards and/or gardens.

What is the Town of Victoria Park already doing to support the Rainbow bee-eater? Through the Town's annual Urban Forest at Home sub-program, we provide our residents with complimentary endemic species that support habitats and diet.



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The Native Bee

Rozenapis ignita

By: Priscilla Hubbard



- **Habitat:** Banksia Woodland.
 - **Diet:** Rozenapis has been associated with flowers of Fabaceae and with the genus Jacksonia in particular. Additionally, they are known to collect nesting material from flowers of Banksia species (Proteaceae).
 - **Threats:** Treatment of varroa mite and viruses pose threats to native bees.
 - **Natural threats:** Rainbow bee-eater.
 - **Habitat requirements:** Rozenapis have been observed nesting in trap nests, and they likely nest in other pre-existing cavities. They build their nests with masticated leaf material, resin, and material from Banksia plants, including parts of flowers and downy hairs collected from the plant.
 - **Movement range:** 1km (0.5km radius).
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What can I do in my backyard to support the Native Bee?

- Provide undisturbed habitats and nest-building materials in your backyard, by constructing bee houses or nesting sites using clay, sand, hollow stems/bamboo. These can be placed in a quiet, sheltered and sunny patch.
 - Build your own or purchase pre-made bee hotels.
 - Plant bee habitat and food species, including Banksias and the Jacksonia native plants. Some of these can be obtained via the Town's Urban Forest at Home sub-program.
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What is the Town of Victoria Park already doing to support the Native Bee?

Through the Town's Urban Ecosystems sub-program, we are planting out parcels of underutilised land to support safe and thriving animal habitats. Through our Leafy Streets and adopt a verge program, we are transforming lawn verges into ecological connections between prominent existing habitat.



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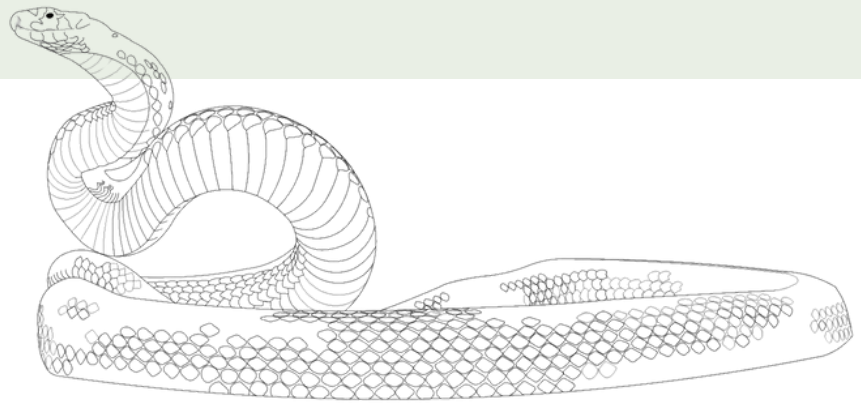
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Dugite

Pseudonaja affinis

By: Emma Maher



- **Project:** This project focuses on providing education about the Dugite and increasing understanding about this species so that we can create a safe and thriving environment for both human and more than human inhabitants.
- **Habitat:** Occupies a wide variety of habitats including coastal dunes, heathlands, shrublands, woodlands and forests.
- **Diet:** Dugites are carnivorous, with the two largest groups of prey being lizards and house mice.
- **Threats:** Diminishing habitat, domestic and feral cats and raptors and other snakes (including that of the same species).
- **Habitat requirements:** In "natural" surroundings the Dugite will shelter under rocks and in abandoned termite mounds, abandoned stick ant nests, and rabbit and rodent burrows. In areas of human habitation the snakes take temporary shelter under refuse such as concrete slabs, fibro sheets, roofing tin and the like.

Get involved in creating a safe experience in the Dugite's natural environment:

- The Dugite fangs are very small and may not effectively penetrate solid shoes or heavy fabric. So it is recommended to wear protective clothing and footwear when entering the bushland or the Dugites' natural habitats.
- The Dugite cannot hear and rely on vibrations. So next time you enter the bushland for walks or other outdoor activities, make sure you make enough noise to help the Dugite stay away!

Create safe garden beds and homes to discourage Dugites from entering:

- Seal cracks and holes on the outside of the home, keep attics, basements and crawl spaces ventilated and dry, and screen vents and chimney openings.
- If you suspect a pest infestation in your home, contact a licensed pest professional to inspect and treat the pest problem.
- Snakes love to hide and hunt around building materials and general rubbish. Avoid providing them ample hiding spaces by not laying corrugated iron or fencing on the ground.



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