

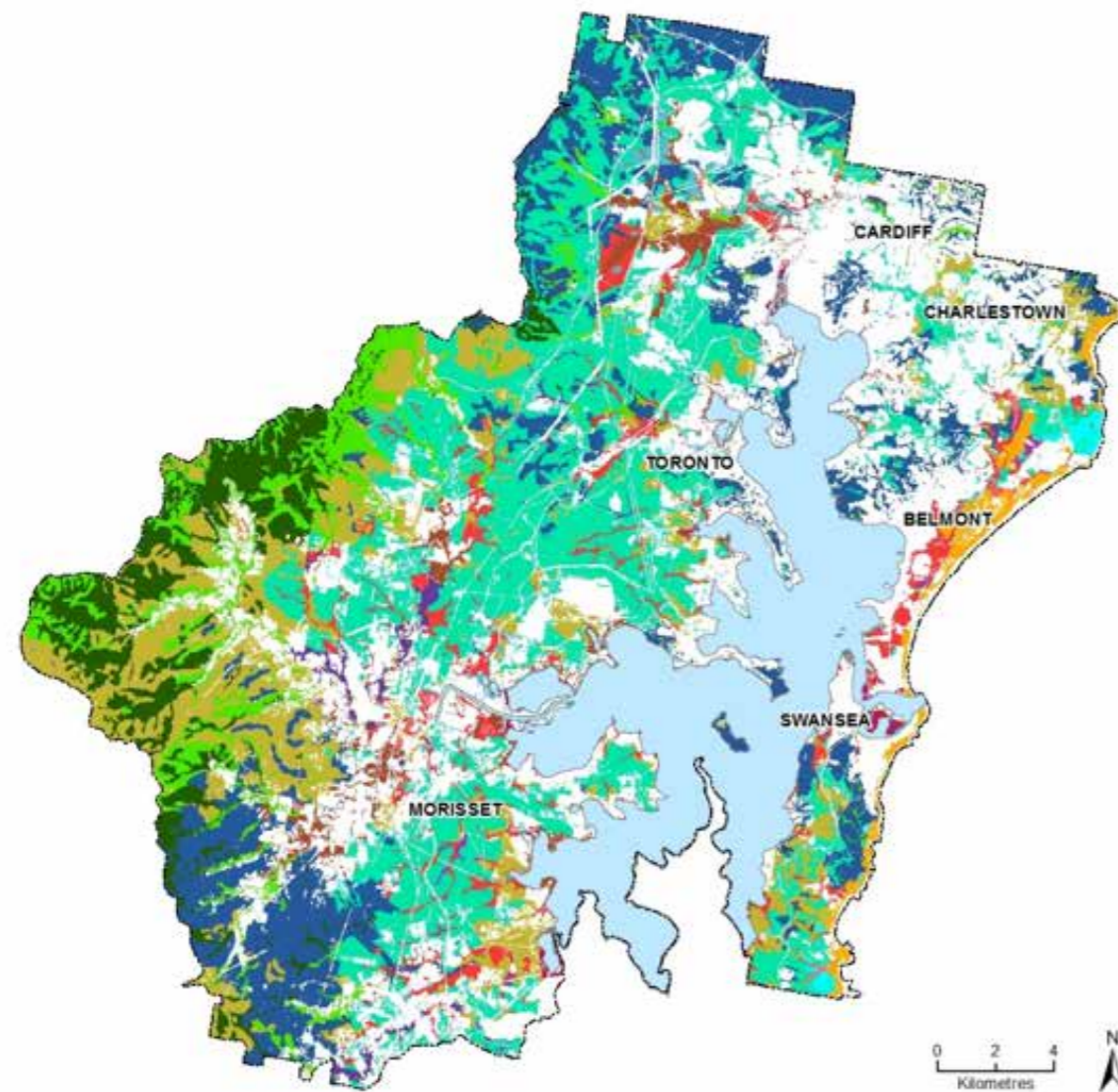


Red-necked Pademelon – *Thylogale thetis*

Conservation concern

Inhabits dry sclerophyll forest, wet sclerophyll forest and rainforest. Often seen on the edge of the forest grazing in nearby open grassy areas or pastures. Located at higher elevations in the west of the City with sightings recorded in the Watagans.

Photo: Deane Lewis - <http://dl.id.au>



Lake Macquarie Fauna Habitat Categories

Beach	Riparian Forest
Coastal Scrub	Spotted Gum - Ironbark Forest
Dry Heath - Scrub	Swamp Mahogany Forest
Dry Sclerophyll Forest	Swamp Oak - Melaleuca Forest
Dry Sclerophyll Forest with Banksia understorey	Wet Heath
Forest Red Gum Forest	Wet Sclerophyll Forest
Littoral Rainforest	Wetland - Sedge
Mangrove - Saltmarsh	Unclassified
Rainforest	

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ECO FACTS

Species of concern in Lake Macquarie

Mammals



Greater Broad-nosed Bat – *Scoteanax rueppellii*

TSC Act – Vulnerable

Uses a variety of habitats across the City at lower altitudes from woodland to moist and dry eucalypt forests, rainforest, riparian and swamp forests. Commonly found in tall wet forests. Roosts in tree hollows, sheltered gullies, rainforest gullies and in single paddock trees. Forages in more open areas including floodplains.

Photo: Narawan Williams



Southern Myotis – *Myotis macropus*

TSC Act – Vulnerable

Roosts in groups close to water in caves, hollow trees, buildings and bridges. Forages over open water in fresh and brackish streams and pools, and importantly, second and third order streams and riparian areas. Habitat occurs in the lower reaches of the larger streams in the City. A breeding population occurs at Stockton Creek.

Photo: A Young © Australian Museum



East Coast Freetail-bat – *Mormopterus norfolkensis*

TSC Act – Vulnerable

Occurs in dry sclerophyll forest, woodland, swamp forest and mangroves. Roosts in tree hollows, under loose bark and in man-made structures. Forages for insects in riparian areas, wetlands and floodplains. Avoids urban areas and occurs at lower altitudes across the city in non-urban areas.

Photo: GB Baker © Australian Museum



Platypus – *Ornithorhynchus anatinus*

Regionally significant

Inhabits permanent freshwater creeks and riparian areas in the City which are above the tidal limit west of the Lake. Prefers shaded earth banks, consolidated by roots of native trees and shrubs for burrows with foliage over burrow entrances. Feeds on aquatic insect larvae and makes burrows up to 50 metres from the creek.

Photo: Tom Grant



Spotted-tailed Quoll – *Dasyurus maculatus*

EPBC & TSC Acts – Vulnerable

Occurs across a wide range of habitats including rainforest, open forest, woodland, coastal heath and inland riparian forest. It is not dependant on vegetation type but on large ground logs, tree hollows, caves, rock crevices, boulder fields and rocky cliff faces. Habitat occurs across the City however, records of sightings are patchy with concentration in the Watagans and Awaba. This is a highly mobile species. Prefers the more remote parts of the City, away from other carnivores (such as wild dogs and foxes) which compete with them.

Photo: Chris McLean



Koala – *Phascolarctos cinereus*

EPBC & TSC Acts – Vulnerable

Inhabit eucalypt woodlands and forests, feeding on wide variety of eucalypt species with a preference for nutrient rich soils. Preferred food trees in Lake Macquarie include Swamp Mahogany, Blue Gum, Grey Gum and Forest Red Gum. Koalas have been recorded in the north-west, south-west, the south-east of the City. They require access to riparian areas and vegetation to obtain leaves with adequate moisture content.

Photo: Allan Richardson



Eastern Pygmy Possum – *Cercartetus nanus*

TSC Act – Vulnerable

Occur in a range of habitats particularly dry sclerophyll forest with a heath understorey. Feeds largely on nectar and pollen collected from Banksias, Eucalypts and Callistemons and is an important pollinator of heathland plants such as Banksias. Feeds on soft fruits and insects when flowers are unavailable. Records occur in the Jewells, Booragul and Fassifern areas of the City.

Photo: Stephen Mahony



Squirrel Glider – *Petaurus norfolcensis*

TSC Act – Vulnerable

Squirrel Gliders recorded in the City appear to prefer dry sclerophyll forest in particular Spotted Gum, Scribbly Gum and Red Bloodwood with Banksia understorey and Swamp Mahogany forest. Habitat is widely distributed over the City at lower elevations and may occur close to urban areas where there is suitable habitat. They require tree hollows of 2.5 - 12cm for denning where they shelter and nest.

Photo: Michael Todd



Feathertail Glider – *Acrobates pygmaeus*

Regionally Significant

Inhabits rainforest, dry sclerophyll forest with Banksia understorey, wet sclerophyll, Spotted Gum, Ironbark forests and Swamp Mahogany forests. Uses hollow bearing trees and will use larger hollows. Occurs in scattered locations across the City at all elevations. This species has a small home range and can cross a distance of 10-15 metres, therefore habitat connectivity is very important. This species may struggle to cross a road if the clearing is greater than 15 metres.

Photo: Stephen Mahony



Brush-tailed Rock Wallaby – *Petrogale penicillata*

EPBC – Vulnerable, TSC Act – Endangered

Occupies rocky escarpments, rocky outcrops and cliffs with complex structures, fissures, caves and ledges, often with a northerly aspect. Habitat is at high elevations generally along steep slopes and ridgelines and the western boundary of the City in the Watagans.

Photo: Stuart Cohen©OEH



Yellow-bellied Glider – *Petaurus australis*

TSC Act – Vulnerable

Inhabits tall mature Eucalypt forests in areas of higher rainfall and nutrient rich soils with a preference for rainforest, dry sclerophyll and wet sclerophyll forest. Suitable habitat and records of sightings are located at higher elevations in the western areas of the City, particularly the Watagans. The Yellow-bellied Glider depends on tree hollows for den sites.

Photo: ©OEH



Brown Antechinus – *Antechinus stuartii*

Conservation concern

Found in dry sclerophyll forest, and prefer a Banksia understorey, dense ground cover, wet gullies, ground logs and hollow-bearing trees. Requires large patch sizes and habitat to be in good condition. Hunting at night, they prey on insects, spiders and occasionally small frogs and reptiles. Range broadly across the City with concentrations recorded west, south and south-east of the Lake.

Photo: Stephen Mahony



New Holland Mouse – *Pseudomys novaehollandiae*

EPBC Act – Vulnerable

Occupies coastal heath, scrub and dry sclerophyll forest and grasslands. Require a dense understorey. Records of this species in the City are concentrated within 3km of the coast in the Jewells and South Wallarah areas but the New Holland Mouse may occur elsewhere in suitable habitat.

Photo: ©OEH



Parma Wallaby – *Macropus parma*

TSC Act – Vulnerable

Prefers rainforest and wet sclerophyll forest but also found in dry Eucalypt forest. Suitable habitat for this species is located at higher elevations with sightings recorded along the western border edge of the City in the Watagans.

Photo: Brian Chudleigh © Australian Museum