



## Animal Species

### Mammals

The following section features native mammals commonly found in the coastal environment of the western Eyre Peninsula. Information is provided on the conservation status, trend, appearance, habitat preferences, diet, breeding season and litter size. Additional notes of interest are also provided.

Mammal species are presented in the order outlined in *Census of South Australian Vertebrates* (2009). The orders included are as follows: Monotremata, Diprotodontia, Chiroptera and Carnivora.



## Short-beaked Echidna

*Tachyglossus aculeatus*

**ORDER:** MONOTREMATA

**FAMILY:** TACHYGLOSSIDAE (Echidnas)

**CONSERVATION STATUS:** AUS - , SA - , EP - NT

**WEST COAST TREND:** Stable

### DESCRIPTION

**Size:** 30-53 cm.

**Colours / Markings:** Light brown to dark brown body with numerous spines (50 mm in length). Face, legs and underbody smooth, with short snout (7-8 cm). Flattened claws on front feet and back feet point backwards. Short stubby tail.

### HABITAT PREFERENCES

Forests, woodlands, shrublands, grasslands, rocky outcrops and agricultural lands, usually amongst rocks, hollow logs or under piles of debris.

**DIET:** Termites and ants preferred, but will also eat earthworms, beetles and moth larvae.

**BREEDING SEASON:** End June to early September.

**LITTER SIZE:** Single egg, laid in pouch.

**NOTES:** The Short-beaked Echidna is a good swimmer and has been observed paddling in shallow pools of water and in the intertidal zone.



## Western Grey Kangaroo

*Macropus fuliginosus*

**ORDER:** DIPROTODONTIA

**FAMILY:** MACROPODIDAE (Kangaroos, Wallabies, Tree-kangaroos, Pademelons)

**CONSERVATION STATUS:** AUS - , SA - , EP - LC

**WEST COAST TREND:** Stable

### DESCRIPTION

**Size:** Male 105-140 cm. Female 85-120 cm.

**Colours / Markings:** Body light grey-brown to chocolate-brown, usually darker above and lighter below. Finely-haired muzzle and large ears fringed with white hairs. Dark feet, forepaws and tip of tail. Hair shorter than the Euro (*Macropus robustus*). Red Kangaroos (*Macropus rufus*) are larger, have red or pale grey hair, and have a white stripe along the muzzle to below the eye.

### HABITAT PREFERENCES

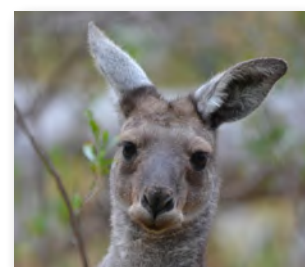
A diverse range of habitats including woodland, shrubland, grassland and agricultural pastures.

**DIET:** Mainly grasses and some herbs, leaves, tree bark and shrubs.

**BREEDING SEASON:** September to March.

**LITTER SIZE:** Generally one young per breeding cycle.

**NOTES:** Unlike some other kangaroo species, the Western Grey Kangaroo female does not exhibit embryonic diapause.



## Chocolate Wattled Bat

*Chalinolobus morio*

**ORDER:** CHIROPTERA

**FAMILY:** VESPERTILIONIDAE (Evening bats)

**CONSERVATION STATUS:** AUS - , SA - , EP - LC

**WEST COAST TREND:** Data deficient

### DESCRIPTION

**Size:** Body 9 cm (9 g). Wingspan 27 cm

**Colours / Markings:** Medium brown fur above, paler below. Short rounded ears. Wattles of skin hang from the lower lip and ears. Short muzzle with a ridge of fur.

### HABITAT PREFERENCES

Found in almost any habitat as long as sufficient insect prey is available. Roosts in any sheltered area including hollows, caves and man-made structures.

**DIET:** Insects, mainly small moths.

**BREEDING SEASON:** June - August. Pups born November - December.

**LITTER SIZE:** 1-2 pups.

**NOTES:** The Chocolate Wattled Bat is nocturnal. They often roost in colonies from a few dozen to several hundred animals. The main threat to conservation is the loss of hollow bearing trees by land clearing.



## New Zealand Fur-seal

*Arctocephalus forsteri*

**ORDER:** CARNIVORA

**FAMILY:** OTARIIDAE (Eared Seals)

**CONSERVATION STATUS:** AUS - Ma, SA - , EP - LC

**WEST COAST TREND:** Definitely increasing

### DESCRIPTION

**Size:** Male 120-180 kg. Female 30-50 kg.

**Colours / Markings:** Body is dark brown with two layers of fur. Long pointed nose with black tip, long whiskers and external ears. The New Zealand Fur-seal is difficult to distinguish from the Australian Fur-seal; the former being slightly smaller and a much darker colour.

### HABITAT PREFERENCES

Prefers rocky sites including rocky coasts and offshore islands.

**DIET:** Cephalopods, fish, seabirds and sometimes penguins.

**BREEDING SEASON:** Summer.

**LITTER SIZE:** Generally one pup.

**NOTES:** The New Zealand Fur-seal breeds on rocky offshore islands often in sheltered areas with intertidal pools.





## Australian Fur-seal

*Arctocephalus pusillus*

**ORDER:** CARNIVORA

**FAMILY:** OTARIIDAE (Eared Seals)

**CONSERVATION STATUS:** AUS - Ma, SA - R, EP - R

**WEST COAST TREND:** Stable

### DESCRIPTION

**Size:** Male 218-360 kg. Female 41-116 kg.

**Colours / Markings:** Males dark grey/brown with mane of coarse hair on neck and shoulders. Females have silvery-grey back and creamy-yellow throat and chest with brown belly. Both sexes have two layers of fur and external ears.

### HABITAT PREFERENCES

Rocky offshore islands.

**DIET:** Mainly fish and cephalopods but will also eat seabirds.

**BREEDING SEASON:** Summer.

**LITTER SIZE:** Generally one pup.

**NOTES:** The Australian Fur-seal breeds on rocky offshore islands where males establish territories to defend groups of females. No breeding colonies are known on the western Eyre Peninsula.



## Australian Sea-lion

*Neophoca cinerea*

**ORDER:** CARNIVORA

**FAMILY:** OTARIIDAE (Eared Seals)

**CONSERVATION STATUS:** AUS - V, Ma, SA - V, EP - V

**WEST COAST TREND:** Probably declining

### DESCRIPTION

**Size:** Male 180-250 kg. Female 65-100 kg.

**Colours / Markings:** Male: Dark brown body with yellowish head and neck. Female: silvery-grey body. Blunt snout and small external ears. Pups chocolate brown in colour with a pale crown. Older male Australian Sea-lions are easy to identify due to their 'manes'. Females and juvenile males may resemble fur-seals but can be distinguished by their blunt snout.

### HABITAT PREFERENCES

Offshore islands and reefs, rocky coasts, sandy beaches, dune shrublands and swales are used as haul-out sites or breeding habitat.

**DIET:** Wide variety of prey, including cephalopods, fish, rock lobsters and sea birds.

**BREEDING SEASON:** Asynchronous 17-18 month breeding cycle.

**LITTER SIZE:** Generally one pup.

**NOTES:** Australian Sea-lion breeding colonies occur on offshore islands and remote sections of coastline.





## Animal Species

### Reptiles

The following section features native reptiles commonly found in the coastal environment of the western Eyre Peninsula. Information is provided on the conservation status, trend, appearance, habitat preferences, diet, breeding season and clutch/litter size. Additional notes of interest are also provided. The indicated size includes the tail.

Reptile species are presented in the order outlined in *Census of South Australian Vertebrates* (2009). All reptile species included belong to the Order Squamata.



## Prickly Dragon

*Ctenophorus chapmani*

**ORDER:** SQUAMATA

**FAMILY:** AGAMIDAE (Dragons)

**CONSERVATION STATUS:** AUS - , SA - , EP - NT

**WEST COAST TREND:** Stable

### DESCRIPTION

**Size:** 15 cm.

**Colours / Markings:** Pale grey above and whitish below. Body patterned in dark grey blotches with pale outlines. Head and nape with dark markings and lips barred.

### HABITAT PREFERENCES

Often seen in cliff top habitats, this dragon is also found further inland in shrublands and woodlands.

**DIET:** Invertebrates.

**BREEDING SEASON:** Spring to Summer.

**CLUTCH SIZE:** Oviparous, but clutch size unknown.



## Peninsula Dragon

*Ctenophorus fionni*

**ORDER:** SQUAMATA

**FAMILY:** AGAMIDAE (Dragons)

**CONSERVATION STATUS:** AUS - , SA - , EP - NT

**WEST COAST TREND:** Stable

### DESCRIPTION

**Size:** 20 cm.

**Colours / Markings:** Male: grey-brown body and head with orange-yellow spots and line extending from below the eye to shoulder. Limbs and tail pale grey-blue. Colouration is highly variable throughout the region. Female: paler and smaller than males.

### HABITAT PREFERENCES

Crevices in exposed rocky ranges and outcrops such as coastal cliff tops. Present on some offshore islands.

**DIET:** Invertebrates.

**BREEDING SEASON:** Spring to Summer.

**CLUTCH SIZE:** 2-6 eggs.

**NOTES:** The Peninsula Dragon incubates eggs over summer to hatch in January and February. The female often dies after laying the eggs.



## Painted Dragon

*Ctenophorus pictus*

**ORDER:** SQUAMATA

**FAMILY:** AGAMIDAE (Dragons)

**CONSERVATION STATUS:** AUS - , SA - , EP - NT

**WEST COAST TREND:** Stable

### DESCRIPTION

**Size:** 20 cm.

**Colours / Markings:** As indicated by the common name this species has vivid colouration, and this colouration is highly variable across the region. Breeding male with bright orange, yellow and blue markings on body and neck. Female and non-breeding male grey/brown with fragmented banded patterning above and white below.

### HABITAT PREFERENCES

Dry sandy habitats with low vegetation such as coastal dunes and some cliff top vegetation. Also found inland in sandy mallee habitats.

**DIET:** Invertebrates.

**BREEDING SEASON:** Spring to Summer.

**CLUTCH SIZE:** 2-6 eggs.

**NOTES:** Painted Dragon males are territorial and defend overlapping home ranges of females.



## Eastern Bearded Dragon

*Pogona barbata*

**ORDER:** SQUAMATA

**FAMILY:** AGAMIDAE (Dragons)

**CONSERVATION STATUS:** AUS - , SA - , EP - NT

**WEST COAST TREND:** Stable

### DESCRIPTION

**Size:** 50 cm.

**Colours / Markings:** Robust body, with highly variable colouring from grey, to yellow or brown. Broad triangular head with a beard-like pouch. Body covered in spines which are most prominent along the fringe of the 'beard' and edge of the body. Belly grey with darker circular markings. The inside of the mouth is yellow.

### HABITAT PREFERENCES

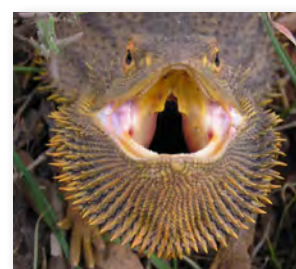
Wide variety of habitats including coastal dune shrubland, cliff tops and further inland in woodlands and shrublands.

**DIET:** Insects, small lizards and mammals, and flowers.

**BREEDING SEASON:** Spring to Summer.

**LITTER SIZE:** 8-35 eggs.

**NOTES:** The Eastern Bearded Dragon is semi-arboreal and is commonly seen prominently perched on stumps and fence posts.





## Marbled Gecko

*Christinus marmoratus*

**ORDER:** SQUAMATA

**FAMILY:** GEKKONIDAE (Typical Geckos)

**CONSERVATION STATUS:** AUS - , SA - , EP - NT

**WEST COAST TREND:** Stable

### DESCRIPTION

**Size:** 7-14 cm.

**Colours / Markings:** Entire body, including limbs, tail and head in greys to browns with variable marbling pattern. Undersurface is pale grey. Large pads on toes and fingers.

### HABITAT PREFERENCES

Areas with large crevices including cliff tops, some coastal dune shrublands and offshore islands. Also found inland in woodlands and mallee.

**DIET:** Invertebrates.

**BREEDING SEASON:** Spring to Summer.

**CLUTCH SIZE:** 1-2 eggs laid into larger communal nest of up to 30 eggs.

**NOTES:** The Marbled Gecko is nocturnal and commonly shelters in rock crevices and beneath bark during the day.



## South Coast Gecko

*Diplodactylus calcicolus*

**ORDER:** SQUAMATA

**FAMILY:** DIPLODACTYLIDAE (Australasian Geckos)

**CONSERVATION STATUS:** AUS - , SA - , EP - DD

**WEST COAST TREND:** Data deficient

### DESCRIPTION

**Size:** 6.5 cm.

**Colours / Markings:** Long-tailed, body dark brown to black above with grey and beige strips in highly variable and indistinct broken and spotted pattern. Spots on flanks and white to whitish-grey below.

### HABITAT PREFERENCES

Typically on limestone or calcareous coastal sands of cliff tops and sand dunes, wherever surface rock is present.

**DIET:** Invertebrates.

**BREEDING SEASON:** September to January.

**CLUTCH SIZE:** Two eggs.

**NOTES:** The South Coast Gecko is a nocturnal ground-dweller, and may be found in leaf litter, fallen debris or under rocks during the day.





## Barking Gecko

*Nephrorus milii*

**ORDER:** SQUAMATA

**FAMILY:** CARPHODACTYLIDAE (Odd-tailed Geckos)

**CONSERVATION STATUS:** AUS - , SA - , EP - NT

**WEST COAST TREND:** Stable

### DESCRIPTION

**Size:** 8-13 cm.

**Colours / Markings:** Body colour variable from dark purplish-black to dark reddish-brown with fragmented bands of light whitish yellow spots across the body. Large head and eyes, body white below. Distinctive fat tail with white cross bands.

### HABITAT PREFERENCES

Coastal shrublands and cliff tops and other areas where surface rock is present, including inland. Shelters under rocks and logs.

**DIET:** Invertebrates, particularly insects and spiders.

**BREEDING SEASON:** Unknown.

**CLUTCH SIZE:** Two eggs.

**NOTES:** The Barking Gecko is nocturnal and forages in open sandy and grassy areas. Emits a coughing bark when threatened.



## Barred Snake-lizard

*Delma australis*

**ORDER:** SQUAMATA

**FAMILY:** PYGOPODIDAE (Legless lizards)

**CONSERVATION STATUS:** AUS - , SA - , EP - NT

**WEST COAST TREND:** Stable

### DESCRIPTION

**Size:** 20 cm.

**Colours / Markings:** Body grey-brown above and pale below. The head and throat have dark variegations. Tail is long, about twice the length of body. Snout short and rounded. Forelimbs absent, hind limbs reduced to scaly flaps.

### HABITAT PREFERENCES

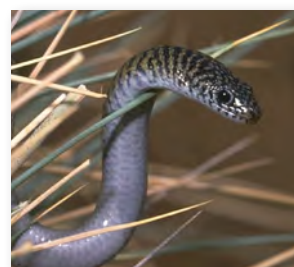
Mallee woodland and sandy arid habitats, often under rocks and logs or amongst clumps of spinifex (*Triodia* spp.).

**DIET:** Mostly arthropods but also occasional fruit and nectar.

**BREEDING SEASON:** Spring to Summer.

**CLUTCH SIZE:** Two eggs.

**NOTES:** Quite snake-like in appearance, the Barred Snake-lizard can be distinguished by its small limb flaps, long tail and thick, fleshy (rather than forked) tongue.



## Common Scaly-foot

*Pygopus lepidopodus*

**ORDER:** SQUAMATA

**FAMILY:** PYGOPODIDAE (Legless Lizards)

**CONSERVATION STATUS:** AUS - , SA - , EP - NT

**WEST COAST TREND:** Stable

### DESCRIPTION

**Size:** 50 cm.

**Colours / Markings:** Body reddish-brown to greyish-brown with darker spots or fragmented lines, and pale grey below. Colouration highly variable. Long tail, almost twice size of body. Large hind limb flaps and forelimbs absent.

### HABITAT PREFERENCES

A wide range of coastal and offshore habitats, especially where dense low vegetation is present. It shelters beneath rocks, fallen timber or dense grass clumps.

**DIET:** Mostly spiders and some frogs, small lizards and fruits.

**BREEDING SEASON:** Spring to Summer.

**CLUTCH SIZE:** Two eggs.

**NOTES:** When threatened the Common Scaly-foot raises its head and forebody, and flicks its tongue.



## Striped Wall Skink

*Cryptoblepharus pulcher*

**ORDER:** SQUAMATA

**FAMILY:** SCINCIDAE (Skinks)

**CONSERVATION STATUS:** AUS - , SA - , EP - LC

**WEST COAST TREND:** Stable

### DESCRIPTION

**Size:** 9 cm.

**Colours / Markings:** Slender and smooth body, black with reddish-brown vertebral stripe and silvery white stripes across, pale below. Medium-length tail, copper coloured head, and eye covered with fixed transparent disc.

### HABITAT PREFERENCES

Coastal and offshore island habitat including woodlands and mallee. Also inhabits buildings and other human-built structures where it can often be seen climbing walls.

**DIET:** Invertebrates.

**BREEDING SEASON:** Spring to Summer.

**CLUTCH SIZE:** Two eggs.

**NOTES:** The Striped Wall Skink is mostly arboreal and is commonly found in crevices or under the bark of trees.





## Bight Coast Ctenotus

*Ctenotus euclae*

**ORDER:** SQUAMATA

**FAMILY:** SCINCIDAE (Skinks)

**CONSERVATION STATUS:** AUS - , SA - , EP - NT

**WEST COAST TREND:** Stable

### DESCRIPTION

**Size:** 12 cm.

**Colours / Markings:** Body pale silvery-grey above with narrow, black pale-edged vertebral stripe from nape to tail, and pale below. May have faint barring and dark and light flecks along body. Comb-like projections at ear opening.

### HABITAT PREFERENCES

Prefers sandy areas, especially coastal sand dunes but also found inland in sandy mallee habitat.

**DIET:** Invertebrates.

**BREEDING SEASON:** Spring to Summer.

**CLUTCH SIZE:** An egg-layer, but clutch size is unknown.

**NOTES:** Shelters by burying itself into soft sand.



## Spinifex Slender Blue-tongue

*Cyclodomorphus melanops*

**ORDER:** SQUAMATA

**FAMILY:** SCINCIDAE (Skinks)

**CONSERVATION STATUS:** AUS - , SA - , EP - NT

**WEST COAST TREND:** Stable

### DESCRIPTION

**Size:** 25 cm.

**Colours / Markings:** Body pale to dark olive-brown with dark flecks, and pale cream to yellow below. Scales smooth and with darker outline. Short limbs, male slightly smaller than female.

### HABITAT PREFERENCES

In coastal areas, primarily found along cliff top vegetation where Spinifex (*Triodia* spp.) and low shrubs are present. Also found inland in Spinifex grasslands, arid shrublands and heath with some Spinifex cover and sandy soil. Present on some offshore islands.

**DIET:** Mainly arthropods.

**BREEDING SEASON:** September to January.

**LITTER SIZE:** 1-3 live born young.

**NOTES:** The Spinifex Slender Blue-tongue is mainly solitary, and is mostly active at night.



## Western Tree Skink

*Egernia richardi*

**ORDER:** SQUAMATA

**FAMILY:** SCINCIDAE (Skinks)

**CONSERVATION STATUS:** AUS - , SA - , EP - R

**WEST COAST TREND:** Stable

### DESCRIPTION

**Size:** 20 cm.

**Colours / Markings:** Body dark grey-brown or olive brown with longitudinal blackish dashes and scattered pale scales. Pale below, sometimes flushed orange-yellow on chest and abdomen.

### HABITAT PREFERENCES

Crevices in standing and fallen tree trunks, and rock crevices in stony outcrops. Present on some offshore islands.

**DIET:** Mainly arthropods.

**BREEDING SEASON:** Spring to Summer.

**LITTER SIZE:** Live born young, but litter size unknown.

**NOTES:** An arboreal (tree-dwelling) species that also occurs in rocky areas. Often seen basking near a crevice or tree hollow/crack on warm sunny days.



## Four-toed Earless Skink

*Hemiergis peronii*

**ORDER:** SQUAMATA

**FAMILY:** SCINCIDAE (Skinks)

**CONSERVATION STATUS:** AUS - , SA - LC, EP - LC

**WEST COAST TREND:** Stable

### DESCRIPTION

**Size:** 10-20 cm.

**Colours / Markings:** Long bodied and smooth-scaled, with brown to olive colouring above and yellow below with dark flecks. Limbs very short and widely spaced. Hind limbs with four toes.

### HABITAT PREFERENCES

Sandy habitats including sand dunes and some cliff tops and offshore islands. Also found inland in woodland and heathland on sandy soils.

**DIET:** Mainly arthropods.

**BREEDING SEASON:** Autumn and winter.

**LITTER SIZE:** 1-5 live born young.

**NOTES:** Very common in sandy habitats, especially under fallen timber and rocks.





## Bight Slider

*Lerista arenicola*

**ORDER:** SQUAMATA

**FAMILY:** SCINCIDAE (Skinks)

**CONSERVATION STATUS:** AUS - , SA - R, EP - R

**WEST COAST TREND:** Stable

### DESCRIPTION

**Size:** 13 cm.

**Colours / Markings:** Body pale olive grey with black flecks and two blackish stripes along flanks, between which is pale. Pinkish white below.

### HABITAT PREFERENCES

Coastal dune shrublands and heaths.

**DIET:** Insectivorous.

**BREEDING SEASON:** Spring to Summer.

**CLUTCH SIZE:** An egg-layer, but clutch size is unknown.

**NOTES:** Very few records of this species along the coast, which probably reflects a lack of survey effort. The Bight Slider may be more widespread than the map indicates.



## Southern Four-toed Slider

*Lerista dorsalis*

**ORDER:** SQUAMATA

**FAMILY:** SCINCIDAE (Skinks)

**CONSERVATION STATUS:** AUS - , SA - , EP - LC

**WEST COAST TREND:** Stable

### DESCRIPTION

**Size:** 13 cm.

**Colours / Markings:** Body shiny olive-brown above with prominent dark brown stripe from snout through eye and ear to tail. Body pale below. Dark flecks along back. Tail has a pink tinge. Very short limbs, each with four toes.

### HABITAT PREFERENCES

Common in coastal dunes and other sandy habitats, including chenopod shrublands and semi-arid woodlands. Present on some offshore islands.

**DIET:** Insectivorous.

**BREEDING SEASON:** Spring to Summer.

**CLUTCH SIZE:** Egg-layer, but clutch size unknown.



## Mallee Snake-eye

*Morethia obscura*

**ORDER:** SQUAMATA

**FAMILY:** SCINCIDAE (Skinks)

**CONSERVATION STATUS:** AUS - , SA - , EP - NT

**WEST COAST TREND:** Stable

### DESCRIPTION

**Size:** 10 cm.

**Colours / Markings:** Robust body. Light brown with an irregular pattern including white spots with black surrounds to form ocelli (eye-like shapes) on the back. Body pale below.

### HABITAT PREFERENCES

Coastal dune shrublands and heath, and offshore islands. Also found inland in open woodland and shrublands.

**DIET:** Insectivorous.

**BREEDING SEASON:** Spring to Summer.

**CLUTCH SIZE:** 3-5 eggs.

**NOTES:** The male Mallee Snake-eye develops bright orange-pink throat colouration during the breeding season. The name 'snake-eye' is derived from its lack of eyelids. The eye is instead protected by a transparent scale.



## Great Bight Cool-skink

*Pseudemoia baudini*

**ORDER:** SQUAMATA

**FAMILY:** SCINCIDAE (Skinks)

**CONSERVATION STATUS:** AUS - SA - R, EP - R

**WEST COAST TREND:** Stable

### DESCRIPTION

**Size:** 11 cm.

**Colours / Markings:** Body light brown above and pale below.

### HABITAT PREFERENCES

Coastal dunes and shrublands. Almost always confined to within one kilometre of the high tide mark along the coast. Often found amongst leaf litter, tussock grass, and dense coastal shrubs as well as under dead seaweed above the tide line.

**DIET:** Insectivorous.

**BREEDING SEASON:** Spring to Summer.

**LITTER SIZE:** Live young, but clutch size unknown.

**NOTES:** The Great Bight Cool-skink is strongly associated with near-coastal habitats, and as such may be threatened by coastal development.





## Sleepy Lizard

*Tiliqua rugosa*

**ORDER:** SQUAMATA

**FAMILY:** SCINCIDAE (Skinks)

**CONSERVATION STATUS:** AUS - , SA - , EP - LC

**WEST COAST TREND:** Stable

### DESCRIPTION

**Size:** 35 cm.

**Colours / Markings:** Robust body with a short stumpy tail and large triangular head. Large pinecone-like scales. Dark above with pale yellowish spots irregularly distributed on the back and flanks. Pale below. Blue-black tongue.

### HABITAT PREFERENCES

Dry woodland, grassland and shrubland, often in dry sandy areas. Present on some offshore islands.

**DIET:** Vegetation and invertebrates.

**BREEDING SEASON:** Late October to early November.

**LITTER SIZE:** 1-4 live young.

**NOTES:** The Sleepy Lizard may live up to 50 years and forms strong monogamous pair bonds.



## Common Death Adder

*Acanthophis antarcticus*

**ORDER:** SQUAMATA

**FAMILY:** ELAPIDAE (Venomous snakes with fixed fangs)

**CONSERVATION STATUS:** AUS - , SA - , EP - R

**WEST COAST TREND:** Possibly declining

### DESCRIPTION

**Size:** 40 cm, but may get to 80 cm.

**Colours / Markings:** Thick body with grey to brownish-red cross-bands. White below with brown or black flecks. Thin tail with broad triangular head.

### HABITAT PREFERENCES

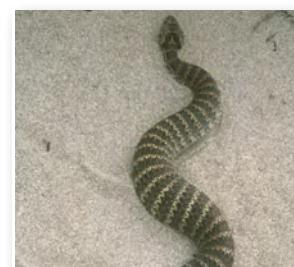
Forests, woodlands, grasslands and heath, with abundant leaf litter. Present on some offshore islands.

**DIET:** Lizards, frogs, small mammals and birds.

**BREEDING SEASON:** Spring to Summer.

**LITTER SIZE:** 20-30 live young.

**NOTES:** The Common Death Adder lures in prey by gently twitching the end of its tail when held upright. Venomous.



## Eastern Tiger Snake

*Notechis scutatus*

**ORDER:** SQUAMATA

**FAMILY:** ELAPIDAE (Venomous snakes with fixed fangs)

**CONSERVATION STATUS:** AUS - LC, SA - LC, EP - R

**WEST COAST TREND:** Stable

### DESCRIPTION

**Size:** 100-180 cm.

**Colours / Markings:** Black robust body with little to no patterning, blunt head.

### HABITAT PREFERENCES

A variety of coastal and offshore island habitats including creeks, dams, drains, lagoons, wetlands and swamps, as well as open heath, tussock grassland and woodland.

**DIET:** Small mammals, nestling birds, fish and frogs. Some island forms feed exclusively on seabirds.

**BREEDING SEASON:** Summer.

**LITTER SIZE:** Around 20 live young, but clutches of over 100 have been recorded.

**NOTES:** The Eastern Tiger Snake is mostly diurnal, hunting prey during the day, however it may also forage on warm evenings. Venomous.



## Heath Goanna

*Varanus rosenbergi*

**ORDER:** SQUAMATA

**FAMILY:** VARANIDAE (Monitors, Goannas)

**CONSERVATION STATUS:** AUS - LC, SA - V, EP - VU

**WEST COAST TREND:** Probably declining

### DESCRIPTION

**Size:** 90-150 cm.

**Colours / Markings:** Dark stripe extends from eye to back of head. Legs dark grey with spots but not striped. Back and flanks dark grey with yellow or white spots arranged to give the appearance of banding. Tail is either dark or alternately striped to the tip which distinguishes it from the Sand Goanna, which is yellow for the last half.

### HABITAT PREFERENCES

Coastal and subcoastal dunes, mallee, woodlands and shrublands on sandy soils.

**DIET:** Predator and scavenger. Small mammals, birds, reptiles, insects, eggs and carrion.

**BREEDING SEASON:** Summer.

**CLUTCH SIZE:** 12-13 eggs.

**NOTES:** Eggs are laid into a hole dug into a termite mound, which the termites reseal, for stable incubation and protection. Shelters in a self dug burrow, hollow log or rock crevice.





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Australasian Gannet	34	Hooded Plover	46
Australasian Grebe	32	Lesser Sand Plover	46
Australian Fur-seal	64	Little Black Cormorant	35
Australian Pelican	37	Little Egret	38
Australian Pied Oystercatcher	41	Little Penguin	33
Australian Sea-lion	64	Little Pied Cormorant	34
Australian Shelduck	29	Mallee Snake-eye	74
Australian Wood Duck	30	Marbled Gecko	68
Banded Stilt	43	Marsh Sandpiper	50
Barking Gecko	69	Masked Lapwing	47
Barred Snake-lizard	69	Musk Duck	28
Bar-tailed Godwit	47	New Zealand Fur-seal	63
Bight Coast Ctenotus	71	Pacific Black Duck	31
Bight Slider	73	Pacific Golden Plover	44
Black Swan	29	Pacific Gull	56
Black-faced Cormorant	36	Painted Dragon	67
Black-tailed Native-hen	41	Peninsula Dragon	66
Black-winged Stilt	42	Pied Cormorant	36
Blue-breasted Fairy-wren	58	Prickly Dragon	66
Buff-banded Rail	40	Red Knot	51
Cape Barren Goose	28	Red-capped Plover	45
Caspian Tern	54	Red-necked Avocet	43
Chestnut Teal	31	Red-necked Stint	52
Chocolate Wattled Bat	63	Richard's Pipit	60
Common Death Adder	75	Rock Parrot	57
Common Greenshank	49	Ruddy Turnstone	50
Common Sandpiper	48	Sacred Kingfisher	57
Common Scaly-foot	70	Sanderling	52
Crested Tern	55	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper	53
Curlew Sandpiper	53	Short-beaked Echidna	62
Double-banded Plover	45	Silver Gull	56
Eastern Bearded Dragon	67	Singing Honeyeater	59
Eastern Curlew	48	Sleepy Lizard	75
Eastern Great Egret	38	Sooty Oystercatcher	42
Eastern Osprey	39	South Coast Gecko	68
Eastern Reef Egret	39	Southern Four-toed Slider	73
Eastern Tiger Snake	76	Spinifex Slender Blue-tongue	71
Fairy Tern	54	Spiny-cheeked Honeyeater	59
Four-toed Earless Skink	72	Striped Wall Skink	70
Great Bight Cool-skink	74	Western Grey Kangaroo	62
Great Cormorant	35	Western Tree Skink	72
Great Crested Grebe	33	Whiskered Tern	55
Great Knot	51	White-bellied Sea-eagle	40
Grey Plover	44	White-faced Heron	37
Grey Teal	30	White-fronted Chat	60
Grey-tailed Tattler	49	Yellow-rumped Thornbill	58
Heath Goanna	76		
Hoary-headed Grebe	32		