

## FAUNA

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### Yellow tailed black cockatoo

#### Critically endangered species

Only 9 breeding pairs were recorded in the 2007 breeding season. These birds are found on the property and in the area from early to mid-November through to May, migrating to north western Eyre Peninsula for the winter months (June-August). The yellow tailed black cockatoo is one of the few birds which has adapted to eating nuts from introduced pinus species. The male and female birds are similar; the adult male has a red eye ring and is approx 60 cm in size.



### Rainbow lorikeet

This bird is common across the Lower Eyre Peninsula. Although a pollen and nectar eater with a brush tongue it also regularly eats fruit in season, causing havoc in orchards. The male and female birds are identical, breeding locally and reaching sizes of approx 25-30 cm.



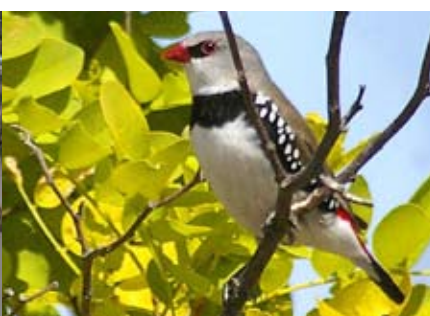
### Superb blue wren

This bird is commonly found in small pockets of remnant vegetation, especially with thicker under-story. The male is very territorial during the breeding season and will often attack its own reflection in a window. The brilliant blue male plumage contrasts strongly with the plain brown of the female. Young males are brown with a blue tail for the first three years when not breeding, then they retain their full colour all year round. These birds are normally found in small family groups of 6-8 with all assisting in feeding the nestlings, with birds feeding on insects. In winter groups of 40-50 birds can be seen feeding.



### Western yellow robin

This is a very friendly bird, so tame it has been observed pulling threads from a jumper of hairs from the head of a bystander. It is usually a solitary bird, dropping on its prey from an elevated perch feeding on insects and spiders. The male and female birds are identical with sizes reaching 15 cm.



### Diamond firetail finch

This bird is common only in this area. It is a ground feeder in small parties eating seeds, insects and green plants. On take-off its vivid red rump is clearly visible. It is the only Australian finch on Southern Eyre Peninsula. The sexes are similar with the female having a narrower breast band. These birds breed locally and grow to 12 cm.



### Musk lorikeet

Like all lorikeets, these birds are very noisy feeders gathering in large numbers where eucalypts are in flower. They also like soft fruits and are very fast fliers. They are locally nomadic, sexes are similar, the males being brighter and they breed locally reaching 22 cm.

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### White browed scrub wren

A very busy active bird of the lower under-story, this bird is found constantly searching for insects. It makes a harsh scolding call when alarmed. The local species has a very spotted breast, the sexes are identical, it breeds locally and it grows to 12 cm.



### Australian ringneck (better known as the Port Lincoln)

This bird was first named by Matthew Flinders in 1802, and is common across Eyre Peninsula, adapting well to partly cleared agricultural land. It is a pest in domestic gardens. The sexes are similar with the male brighter. They breed locally and grow to 35-38 cm



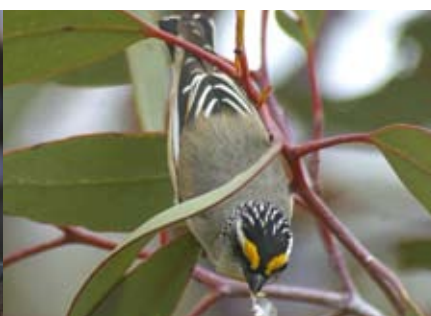
### Red wattle bird (resting in *Tempeltonia retusa*)

This is the largest and noisiest of the honeyeaters on Eyre Peninsula with a wide variety of calls, the most common being a raucous cackle. It is found wherever there is native vegetation flowering, and is very common in towns where there is plenty of blossom. The sex is identical, it breeds locally and grows to 35 cm.



### Scarlet robin (often called Robin redbreast)

This bird is found in this area and in wetter areas and is not common. It likes open forest with sparse under-story, and often sits on lower branches or a fence from which it dives to the ground to catch insects and grubs. The sexes are the same size with both sexes having a white patch on their forehead distinguishing them from the other "red breast" on Eyre Peninsula, the Red Capped Robin only found in our area in dry years.



### Striated pardalote

Usually out of sight in the tree tops searching every leaf for insects and small spiders, this bird would be hard to locate if not for their continuous "be quick, be quick" call. They nest in rock crevasses, old buildings and tree hollows, breed locally with sexes identical and grow to 10 cm.



### Common bronze wing

This bird is a strong fast flier, and when flushed often flies ahead of a motor vehicle at high speed. Its low "ooming" call carries for some distance through the bush. Wings clap loudly on take-off. It has a prominent white eye stripe below and behind the eye. Sexes are similar, with the male having a creamy coloured crown. The size ranges from 30-35 cm.



### Brush tail possum (threatened on Eyre Peninsula)

## FLORA

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## Orchids



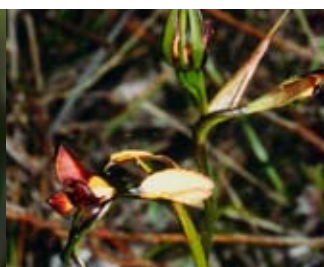
**Thelymitra nuda**  
**(Blue sun orchid)**

With a height to 600 mm and few to several flowers, 20-40 mm in diameter, this orchid has blue, white or mauve inside colouring, and outside colouring which is slightly reddish or green. It flowers from September to November.



**Thelymitra luteocilium**  
**(Yellow tufted sun orchid)**

This orchid has a height to 350 mm with a fleshy green leaf and a red base. There are few small flowers 10-20 mm across, pale pink to reddish or even pale yellow. It is common in the area and flowers September/October.



**Diurus orientis**  
**(Donkey orchid)**

It grows to a height of 450 mm with two or three stout grass like leaves and flowers which are large yellow to reddish brown often with two or three flowers per stem. It forms large colonies and is a common very attractive orchid. It flowers from August to October.



**Thelymitra benthamiana**  
**(Leopard sun orchid)**

With a height to 400 mm, this is a fairly robust looking plant with distinctive ribbed bright green leaf, large yellowish flowers with dark brown blotches or spots. This orchid only opens fully on hot humid days. It is a striking looking rare orchid, flowering October and November.

## Flowering Plants



**Pultenaea trichophylla**  
**(Tufted pea) an endangered species**

This plant flowers from winter to early spring (June to September) and is a prostrate shrub with few terminal yellow flowers.



**Acacia myrtifolia**  
**(Myrtle wattle)**

This is an erect bushy shrub which grows from 1-2 metres and flowers in the early spring (September) and is common.



**Astroloma conostephionides**  
**(Flame heath)**

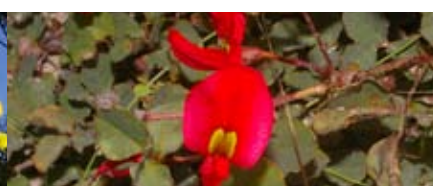
A prostrate shrub formatting mats 30-40 cm across and up to 30 cm high, the leaves have a blue-green tinge and are prickly. Flowers have tubular red corollas encased in many overlapping bracts and the fruit is a small berry, tinged red. This plant flowers most of the year, particularly in autumn and is found in the hilly parts of Eyre Peninsula.



**Lissanthe strigosa**  
**(Prickly heath)**



**Acacia pycnatha**  
**(Golden wattle) flowers in Spring**  
**(September /October)**



**Kennedia prostrata**  
**(Running postman)**