



**Land for Wildlife and Garden for Wildlife
Central Australia Newsletter**

March 2017

From the Land for Wildlife Coordinator

The heat is dying down and so it's a great time to get ready for planting some new natives in your garden. You can also consider reducing the watering frequency on the irrigation timer for established gardens.

There are also plenty of Itchy Grub or Processionary Caterpillar (*Ochrogaster lunifer*) nests about so take care and avoid touching the fine hairs. Note they play an important role in the ecosystem so there's no need to harm or remove the nests—let them go about their day and they won't bother you.

Don't forget to make the most of the beautiful change in weather by going for a stroll around your nearest reserve—identify some of the local native plants and take note of the species that are flourishing. Honing your skills at observation of the natural world is a good way to keep you on your toes!

Found a snake? Call the Alice Springs Reptile Centre call-out on 0407 983 276 and they will confirm the identify of the reptile and remove it for you.



Burrow of a female Barking Spider (*Selenocosmia stirlingi*) protected by a tough barrier of silk, found on a Land for Wildlife member property. These are Australia's Tarantulas, belonging to the family Theraphosidae. They rub rows of spines on their palaps against spines on their lower jaw to create the barking noise, used to deter predators.

In This Issue

- From the Land for Wildlife Coordinator • 1
- World Wildlife Day Nature Journal Competition • 2
- Register of Significant Trees • 3-5
- Biodiversity Matters: Buffel Busters Tour • 6
- A Selection of Grasses from Central Australia • 7-8
- Book Launch: Reptiles and Frogs of Alice Springs • 9-11
- Upcoming Events • 12
- A Walk in the Park • 12
- Bird Spotting: Spiny-cheeked Honeyeater • 12
- Further Reading • 13

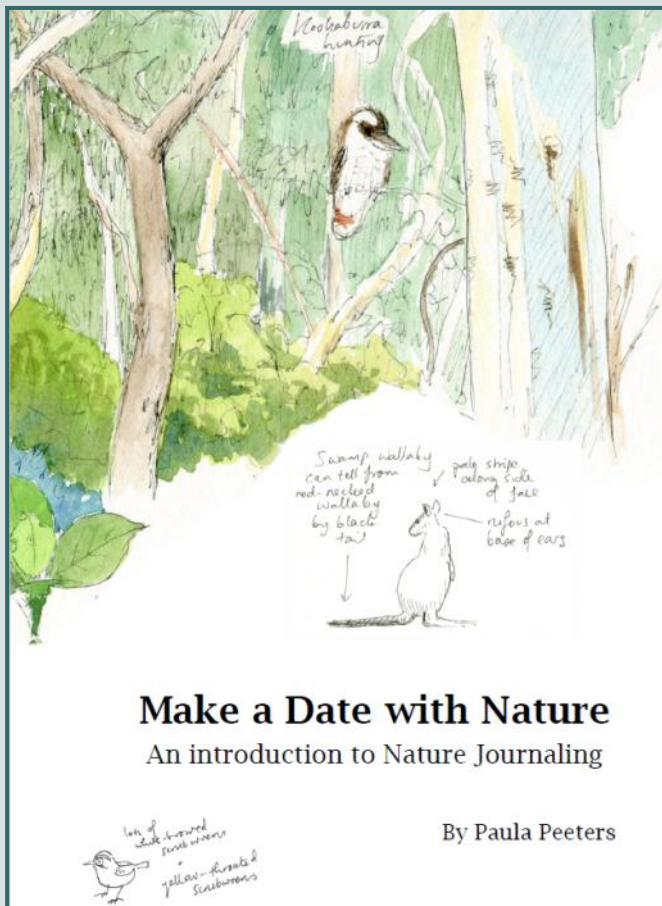
World Wildlife Day Nature Journal Competition

The 3rd of March marked World Wildlife Day, which was proclaimed by the United Nations in 2013 as a day for the celebration of the world's wild animals and plants. The theme for 2017 is "Listen to the Young Voices", as there is a need to encourage young people, as the future decision makers of the world, to protect wildlife. Land for Wildlife encourages youth of central Australia to become aware and engaged about the major threats to wildlife, which includes habitat change at our local level, among other threats.

To celebrate, we're asking the younger generation of Alice Springs to get outside and observe some wildlife in your local space and get to know it a little.

Take your pick of wildlife subject. It could be anything from the tiniest of invertebrates (Caterpillars, Beetles, Butterflies), to reptiles (Lizards or Snakes – keeping your distance), birds (endless species!), and mammals (Roos, Euros and Wallabies).

Download Paula Peeters' resource '[Make a Date With Nature: an Introduction to Nature Journaling](#)' from our website. Paula Peeters also has a website [Paperbark Writer](#), on which you can find a host of fun activities where Australian nature meets science and art. This will give you some tips and hints about how to create a nature journal.



Record your observations and make an A4 one-page journal. This can include your observations, images of what you see, drawings, anything that inspires you about the subject.

Send your entries through to us at Land for Wildlife: You can email scanned copies to lfw@lowecol.com.au or send the original to PO Box 3130 Alice Springs NT 0870.

This competition is open to Land for Wildlife and Garden for Wildlife members, but also the wider community so feel free to share this with your networks. If you are not a member and are submitting an entry, please provide contact details so that we can chase you down if you win. We have extended the competition closing date to the **20th April 2017**. Note that there is no actual age limit to entries - if you are young, or just young at heart, you are welcome to enter the competition!

The best nature journal will win a copy of our newly released, 'Reptiles and Frogs of Alice Springs' by Nic Gambold and Deborah Metters.

Want to know more about World Wildlife Day? Check out the [World Wildlife Day](#) website for more information. [Blog](#) ▶



Heavitree Gap in 1917 (Image Price Powell Collection).

Register of Significant Trees

By Candice Appleby

There has been a lot of buzz in the community these past few weeks regarding trees of significance around town. This has been spurred on mainly by the old *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* (Red River Gum) on the corner of Parsons Street and the Todd Mall, which has decided to indulge in a spot of, shall we say 'self-pruning'? It is widely known that this tree has been listed with AAPA (Aboriginal Areas Protection Authority) since the 1980's, however during this time it was also listed on the Central Australian Register of Significant Trees in 4 of the 11 categories of significance (age, historical, cultural, and location). This tree is one of 31 trees currently listed on the Central Australian Register of Significant Trees, and of 220 listed Territory wide.

The NT Register of Significant Trees was conceived in 1982 to coincide with the Australian Year of the Tree. The aim of the register is to create awareness around protecting trees, which are a significant part of the heritage of the Northern Territory. The register was initiated by the National Trust, who worked with Greening Australia NT to manage and develop the register. Registers were developed for central Australia, Darwin and Katherine. In recent years, Land for Wildlife Central Australia has taken on the responsibility of managing the register. Over the past 35 years the register has received various levels of public interest and publicity. Despite a few pushes to get traction, little is known in local community about the register, which is something we would like to change!

Since starting with Land for Wildlife Central Australia late last year, I have decided to focus some energy on updating the register and making it more widely accessible, initially concentrating on the central Australian register. My first job was to dust off the 2 old ring-bound folders of register documents and begin going through and physically locating each tree on the list - a much bigger job than first expected! I aim to map all of the registered trees on an interactive map, creating a virtual tour experience that will be accessible through the Land for Wildlife website. Once this is complete, I hope for this data to be included in the National Trust '[Trust Trees](#)' [database](#) web site, a comprehensive list of over 2,500 Significant Tree listings nationwide.

While I'm busy at work updating the old listings and preparing for them to go digital, if there are any trees of significance around town (or even in remote areas) that you think should be on the list, and recognised for their significance, let us know. Feel free to visit the [Land for Wildlife](#) website and its [Significant Trees Register](#) page, download a nomination form and criteria of significance, and email or post the completed form to us. The updated register list will be available for download from the website shortly, alongside individual listing fact sheets. I have included a couple of sample factsheets with this newsletter to give you all a sneak peek as to what's in store (see pages following).

~ *Candice Appleby*

Phoenix dactylifera – Date Palm

Scientific Name:

Phoenix dactylifera

Common Name:

Date Palm

Register Number: 1

Location of Tree:

Corner of Wills Terrace and
Bath Street, Alice Springs NT

GPS: -23.69685, 133.88302

Date Planted:

1913

Categories of Significance:

Cultural

Nominated by:

National Trust of Australia

Year Listed:

1982



This Palm is one of the oldest in the town area, planted in 1913. It was initially positioned in front of a two room slab cottage affectionately known as 'Myrtle Villa'.

The cottage was the home of the first resident sister appointed to Alice Springs, Jean Finlayson.

In the years following, the cottage made way for a Mobil Service Station, which has since been demolished, leaving only the Palm as a reminder of the history of this site.



1989 – Mobil Service Station



2017 – Vacant Block



Acacia peuce — Waddy Wood

Scientific Name:

Acacia peuce

Common Name:

Waddy Wood

Register Number: 24

Location of Tree:

Alice Springs Town Council
Chamber Lawns.

Todd St, Alice Springs NT

GPS: -23.70162, 133.88224

Date Planted:

1981

Planted By:

John Blakeman MBE and
Mayor George Smith

Categories of Significance:

Cultural

Rare

Nominated by:

National Trust of Australia

Year Listed:

1996



This Acacia is one of the rarest and most striking trees of the Australian arid zone. It is found in only three localities, near Boulia and Birdsville in Queensland and at the Mac Clarke Conservation Reserve north of Old Andado Homestead.

This tree was grown by members of the Society For Growing Australian Plants Alice Springs from seed collected on Andado Station and was presented to the Alice Springs Town Council to mark World Environment Day, 5th June 1981. The tree was presented to Mayor George Smith by John Blakeman MBE.

Biodiversity Matters: Buffel Busters Tour

Land for Wildlife assisted Arid Lands Environment Centre to run a Biodiversity Matters: Buffel Busters Tour on the 18th of February 2017. You can read more about the event at our [Blog](#).

Land for Wildlife were there to assist member properties to showcase the natural values of their properties, identifying plants for those on tour and we had a camera to capture the day. It was quite a windy day, according to the camera, so we have learnt that a microphone is sometimes a necessary tool (we must never stop learning!). Apologies for the windy moments towards the start, but it's worth persisting. I've included some subtitles in places to help you out. It includes some presentations by the Buffel Busters on the day, photographs of the event and some of the wildlife spotted at the Buffel-free sites.



Still want to learn more about Buffel Grass? Head to our [Resources](#) web page for links to a range of handy fact sheets.

Thanks to the supporters: Arid Lands Environment Centre, Territory Natural Resource Management, Desert Knowledge Australia, Alice Springs Landcare Inc and Olive Pink Botanic Garden. Thanks to everyone that came along to the event and especially to all of the Buffel Busters that shared their experience, knowledge and wisdom (Peter Latz, Bruce Simmons, Debbie Page, Jude Prichard from Alice Springs Landcare Inc, and Doug McDougall from Olive Pink Botanic Garden).

[View the Buffel Busters Tour Video](#)

*Read the article about
the Buffel Busters tour
on [ABC News](#)*



Buffel Busters took a walk through some properties and spaces whose landholders have removed Buffel Grass.

A Selection of Grasses from Central Australia

For those that attended the Biodiversity Matters: Buffel Busters Tour of Alice Springs, you may be familiar with the booklet that we have been developing—A Selection of Grasses from Central Australia (yet to be formally titled). The information used was sourced from an excellent online resource called [AusGrass2](#), in combination with 30 grass samples collected from Land for Wildlife member properties.

We have been able to seek permission from the Queensland Herbarium, who now manages the site, to use the information to develop a regional grass guide for central Australia. This will help our member properties to identify the invasive grasses and distinguish them from the local native grasses.

To help us along with producing a complete booklet, we are still seeking samples from the following native and exotic species (For the plant experts among you, let us know if you know where to find any of them):



Blowngrass

Grey-beard Grass, Long Grey-beard Grass

Cane Grass Three-awn, Two-gland Three-awn

Needle-leaved Three-awn

Bunched Kerosene Grass, Mulga Grass

Jericho Three-awn

Feathertop Wiregrass

Rock Three-awn

Flat-awned Three-awn

Brush Three-awn, Brush Wiregrass

Weeping Mitchell Grass

Barley Mitchell Grass

Rough Speargrass

Wild Oat

Desert Bluegrass

Birdwood Grass

Comb Chloris

Feathertop Rhodes Grass, Furry Grass, Feather Finger-grass

Feathertop Rhodes Grass, Furry Grass, Feather Finger-grass

Golden Beard Grass, Ribbon Grass, Weeping Grass, Spear Grass

Northern Barley Grass

Silkyheads, Lemon-scented Grass

Sheda Grass

Dwarf Bluegrass

Silky Umbrella Grass, Spider Grass

Umbrella Grass, Finger Panic Grass

Comb Finger Grass

Japanese Millet

Conetop Nine-awn, Clelands Nine-awn

Jointed Nine-awn, Limestone Oat-grass, Jointed Bottleswasher

Rock Nine-awn

Curly Windmill Grass, Umbrella Grass, Spider grass

Swamp Canegrass

Agrostis avenacea

Amphipogon caricinus

Aristida arida

Aristida biglandulosa

Aristida capillifolia

Aristida contorta

Aristida jerichoensis var. *subspiculifera*

Aristida latifolia

Aristida latzii

Aristida nitidula

Aristida obscura

Astrelba elymoides

Astrelba pectinata

Austrostipa centralis

Austrostipa feresetacea

Austrostipa scabra subsp. *scabra*

Avena fatua

Bothriochloa ewartiana

Cenchrus setiger

Chloris pectinata

Chloris virgata

Chloris virgata

Chrysopogon fallax

Critesion murinum subsp. *glaucum*

Cymbopogon obtectus

Dichanthium annulatum

Dichanthium sericeum subsp. *humilius*

Digitaria ammophila

Digitaria coenicola

Digitaria ctenantha

Echinochloa crus-galli

Echinochloa esculenta

Enneapogon clelandii

Enneapogon cylindricus

Enneapogon eremophilus

Enneapogon oblongus

Enteropogon acicularis

Eragrostis A51007 Limestone

Eragrostis australasica

A Selection of Grasses from Central Australia

Some missing samples (continued)...

Neat Lovegrass, Clustered Lovegrass
Fairy Grass, Cumings Lovegrass
Mallee Lovegrass
Clustered Lovegrass, Close-headed Lovegrass
Small-flowered Lovegrass
Purple Lovegrass
Drooping Lovegrass

Weeping Lovegrass
Small Lovegrass
Neverfail, Narrow-leaf Neverfail
Knottybutt Neverfail
Three-awn Wanderrie
Woollybutt Wanderrie
Pretty Wanderrie
Eight Day Grass, Common Fringe-rush

Bunch Speargrass, Black Speargrass
Rough-stemmed Flinders Grass
Bull Flinders Grass
Small Flinders Grass
Red Flinders Grass
Umbrella Canegrass
Small-flowered Beetle Grass
Brown Beetle Grass
Beetle Grass
Natal Red Top, Red Natal Grass
Winged Chloris
Giant Panic
Hairy Panic
Pepper Grass
Bristle-brush Grass
Clements Paspalidium
Knottybutt Paspalidium, Slender Panic
Warrego Summer Grass
Bunch Paspalidium
Kikuyu

Comet Grass
Annual Beardgrass
Katoora
Australian Dropseed

Tall Oat Grass, Oat Kangaroo Grass, Native Oat Grass, Swamp Kangaroo Grass
Window Mulga Grass, Mulga Mitchell Grass, Mulga Grass
Spurred Arrowgrass
Hard Spinifex, Lobed Spinifex
Hard Spinifex, Lobed Spinifex
Buck Spinifex, Bull Spinifex, Giant Grey Spinifex
Five-minute Grass, Rye Beetle Grass
Hairy Armgrass, Hairy Summer Grass, Green Summer Grass
Large Armgrass, Large Summer Grass
Sandhill Canegrass

Eragrostis basedowii
Eragrostis cumingii
Eragrostis dielsii
Eragrostis elongata
Eragrostis kennedyae
Eragrostis lacunaria
Eragrostis leptocarpa
Eragrostis olida
Eragrostis parviflora
Eragrostis pergracilis
Eragrostis setifolia
Eragrostis xerophila
Eriachne aristidea
Eriachne helmsii
Eriachne pulchella subsp. *pulchella*
Fimbristylis dichotoma
Fimbristylis microcarya
Heteropogon contortus
Iseilema dolichotrichum
Iseilema macratherum
Iseilema membranaceum
Iseilema vaginiflorum
Leptochloa digitata
Leptochloa fusca subsp. *fusca*
Leptochloa fusca subsp. *muelleri*
Leptochloa fusca subsp. *uninervia*
Melinis repens
Oxychloris scariosa
Panicum antidotale
Panicum effusum
Panicum laevinode
Paractaenum refractum
Paspalidium clementii
Paspalidium constrictum
Paspalidium jubiflorum
Paspalidium rarum
Pennisetum clandestinum
Pennisetum pedicellatum subsp. *unispiculum*
Perotis rara
Polypogon monspeliensis
Sporobolus actinocladius
Sporobolus australasicus
Sporobolus blakei
Sporobolus scabridus
Themeda avenacea
Thyridolepis mitchelliana
Triglochin calcitrapum
Triodia basedowii
Triodia brizoides
Triodia longiceps
Tripogon loliiformis
Urochloa piligera
Urochloa praetervisa
Zygochloa paradoxa





Legless lizards tails are distinctly different to snakes when they are regenerating and a clear change in colour and pattern can be observed.

Reptiles and Frogs of Alice Springs

A pictorial field guide to reptiles and frogs of the Alice Springs district, Northern Territory.



Nic Gambold & Deborah Metters

Revised Edition 2016

A report funded by the Alice Springs Land for Wildlife program with support from the Commonwealth Government's Natural Heritage Trust and the Alice Springs Town Council.



Book Launch: Reptiles and Frogs of Alice Springs

Land for Wildlife launched the second edition of *Reptiles and Frogs of Alice Springs* by Nic Gambold and Deborah Metters at the Alice Springs Reptile Centre this month. The launch was attended by 20 keen Land for Wildlife and Garden for Wildlife members, who were treated to a presentation by Rex Neindorf on the biology and habits of legless lizards (Family Pygopodidae).

Rex explained how members can identify the differences between some of the common legless lizards and small venomous snakes. He showed an example of an Excitable Delma or Excitable Snake Lizard (*Delma tinctoria*), which can often be confused with a baby brown snake (*Pseudonaja textilis*). The two reptiles have a similar colour, both lay eggs and both slither along the ground. However, there are some clear differences, which were explained in detail and shown to those attending the event.

When the Excitable Delma was released onto the ground, the reason for its name became obvious. The legless lizard launched its body around on the ground with a huge amount of excitement. This was a great way to distinguish the difference between this particular legless lizard and snake. Rule 1: Snakes don't jump. They do



Land for Wildlife and Garden for Wildlife members attended the book launch, opened by Bill Low.

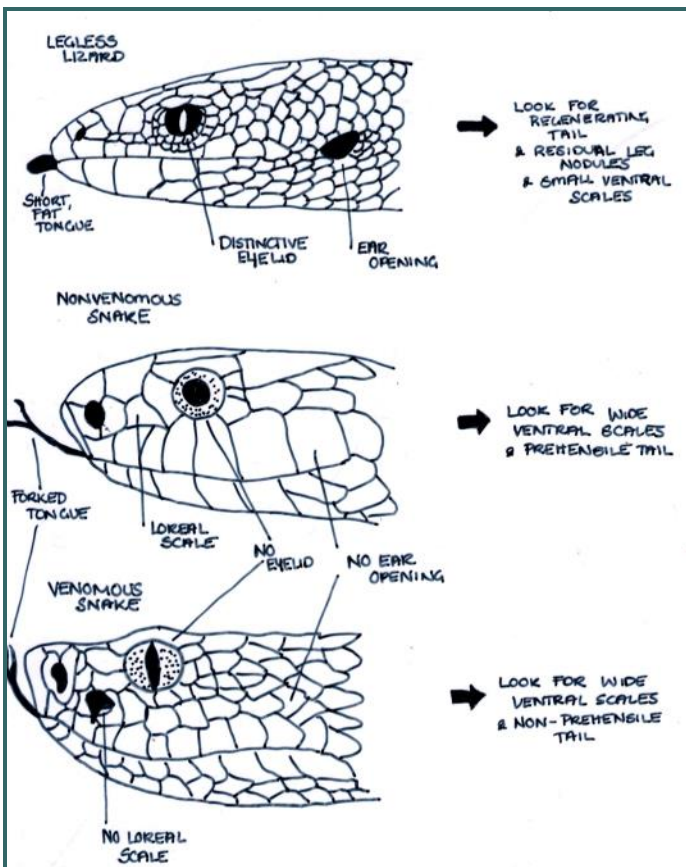


Left: Rex Neindorf of Alice Springs Reptile Centre explains to the book launch attendees how to tell the difference between legless lizards and small snakes. **Right:** Rex demonstrates identification with an Excitable Delma (*Delma tinctoria*) to Land for Wildlife member, Jane.

(Continued from page 9)

slither along the ground and they can launch their head and front third of their body, but they are not jumpers. Excitable Delmas are able to jump several centimetres off the ground, using their whole body.

Legless lizards have ears and some have eyelids and snakes do not have either. This is an easy way to tell the difference between the two types of reptiles, if you can get close enough without putting yourself or others in



danger. Snakes can't blink, instead they have a thin transparent scale that covers the eye, which are known as spectacles and are replaced when the snake sheds its skin. Snakes don't have visible ear openings, but rather their inner ear is connected directly to the jawbone, which senses vibrations. Many legless lizards have small ear openings behind the jaw. Legless lizards may have lost their legs as large extensions over evolutionary time, however they do possess small residual nodules to the rear where the hind legs would have been. Keep an eye on the tongue of the reptile when it licks the air. Snakes have a very distinctly forked tongue, which is quite long and slim, whereas legless lizards have a fatter tongue that lacks a defined fork.

Legless lizards have the ability to drop their tail as a life-saving protection mechanism from predators, known as caudal autotomy. Many land owners are tricked this way when they are frightened, thinking they have found a snake and take to the individual with a shovel, only to find the animal does not die (quite the opposite for a snake, but we do not recommend testing this theory as we are pro-life for all reptiles!). Many legless lizards have a very small body and a large tail and hence are not killed when

(Continued from page 10)

sliced in half. The tail will then regenerate given enough time and cause no discomfort to the individual. The regenerating tail has a slight colour difference in comparison to the rest of the body and so a shearing point can be found on some legless lizards that have undergone regeneration. Snakes do not regenerate a tail and therefore similar patterning can be found down the length of the body.

Some other distinguishing characteristics are less easy to identify in a hurry. For example, if you can get the reptile to roll over (good luck), you can check the ventral pattern of the scales. In venomous snakes, the ventral scales are wide, extending along the width of the belly and continue in such a way down the length of the body. In legless lizards, the scales on the underbelly are much like those on the rest of the body. Snakes are able to use their belly and side scales to move in an S-shape along the ground, whereas legless lizards can only use their sides. This means that if a legless lizard moves onto a completely smooth surface, it will lose its ability to move (important to note if you see one on the road – take care and drive around it if possible). If you happen to keep an eye on it long enough to find it feeding, legless lizards are not able to unlock their jaws to swallow large prey so they will generally go for smaller food items than snakes will.

Differences between venomous and non-venomous snakes include the size of the body scales (large in venomous snakes and small in non-venomous snakes), patterning of the body (non-intricate in venomous snakes and intricate in non-venomous snakes), tail movement (non-prehensile tail in venomous snakes, prehensile in non-venomous snakes) and loreal scales (no loreal scales in venomous snakes, loreal scales in non-venomous snakes).

Rex also explained about the snake catching service provided by the Alice Springs Reptile Centre. He noted that they have caught fewer snakes than usual this year since there has been a lot of rain so the snakes can't be seen amongst the grass as easily, though the catch levels were still higher than we expected.

If you notice a venomous snake on your property, you can call the Alice Springs Reptile Centre call-out number on 0407 983 276. Keep an eye on the snake and they will attend to collect it as soon as possible. Snakes are then released at several sites around Alice Springs in the rural area, depending on the required habitat of the caught individual.

The Alice Springs Reptile Centre is selling snake bandages that have indicator boxes to determine the correct application of tension to prevent the venom spreading. If you are updating your first aid kit, you may wish to visit Rex and his team to discuss suitable bandage options.

Thanks go to Rex Neindorf for launching the Reptiles and Frogs of Alice Springs booklet and providing such an informative presentation!

The Reptiles and Frogs of Alice Springs booklet can be purchased from Land for Wildlife Central Australia for \$15 at any of our upcoming stalls at local events. You can also grab copies from Arid Lands Environment Centre and Red Kangaroo Books.

Clean Up Australia Day

The 5th of March was Clean Up Australia Day and Land for Wildlife were out in the Todd River doing our bit to help out the Alice Springs Town Council with their hosted event. The morning was a huge success!



Candice Appleby and Caragh Heenan pick up rubbish in the Todd River in town as part of Alice Springs Town Council's Clean Up Australia Day event.

Upcoming Events

» *World Heritage Day: 18th April*

» *Earth Day: 20th April*

Earth Day 2017 is campaigning for environmental and climate literacy, empowering everyone with the knowledge to inspire action in defence of environmental protection. For more information, head to <http://www.earthday.org/>

» *Telegraph Station Open Day: 23rd April*

Land for Wildlife will be hosting a stall at the Telegraph Station Open Day, celebrating World Heritage Day and all that Alice Springs has to offer in terms of natural and cultural heritage.

A Walk IN THE Park 2017

Join Parks and Wildlife for a hike along some of the trails in our Central Australian Parks.

Beginners Welcome!

Bradshaw Walk Alice Springs Telegraph Station

Wednesday 5 April (pm)
& Sunday 9 April (am)

4 km loop, easy walk meandering through rocky country, and returning along the Todd River.

Level: Easy
Meet: Picnic grounds

Cassia Hill Simpsons Gap

Wednesday 10 May (pm)
& Sunday 14 May (am)

1.8 km loop, a steep climb but easy track, amazing views of the MacDonnell Ranges.

Level: Easy
Meet: Cassia Hill car park

Woodland Trail Simpsons Gap

Wednesday 14 June (pm)
& Sunday 18 June (am)

5 km return, a longer walk through the Mulga, discover woodland birds.

Level: Easy
Meet: Woodland car park

Booking is essential as numbers are limited, start times will be made available on booking.

Please contact Susie on 8951 8247 or email susie.armes@nt.gov.au

Hat Hill Saddle Simpsons Gap

Sunday 16 July (am)

4.2 km return steady climb along Section 1 a great introduction to the Larapinta Trail.

Level: Moderate
Meet: BBQ area, Simpsons Gap

Aranda Walk Ochre Pits

Sunday 13 August (am)

8 km return, an easy trail amongst spinifex covered hills to Inarlanga Pass.

Level: Moderate
Meet: Walks shelter, Ochre Pits

Panorama Walk Trepghina Gorge

Sunday 3 September (am)

2.5 km loop, a more remote and challenging walk, offering panoramic views of the Gorge.

Level: Moderate
Meet: Walks shelter, Trepghina Gorge

Remember to bring...











Bird Spotting: Spiny-cheeked Honeyeater

The Spiny-cheeked Honeyeater (*Acanthagenys rufogularis*) has been a common visitor to watering points over the last few weeks and certainly giving the bossy Yellow-throated Miners (*Manorina flavigula*) a run for their money.

They are common birds throughout the Alice Springs region, but are often only seen in town when there has been no recent rainfall and natural watering points are dry. They have a mottled brown pattern and pink beak edge, as well as a distinctive call that is highly reminiscent of central Australia.

Further Reading

Click the link symbol to be redirected to the article

-  *Article* • Night parrot sighting in Western Australia shocks birdwatching world
-  *Article* • Huge wildlife poaching network discovered in NT
-  *Article* • South Australia holds worst extinction rate as native birds fall off perch
-  *Article* • Tracking Fang the feral cat reveals killing spree covering 300km
-  *Article* • Unique method of killing feral cats among research projects UniSA wants to fund through crowdsourcing
-  *Video* • Buffel Grass Impacts on APY Communities - Short Film
-  *Video* • The Buffel Rap
-  *Video* • Skilled Indigenous Rangers – Cat tracking and managing feral cats

Do you have any stories or images to share? Get in touch! We are always looking for members to share their experiences via our social media and newsletter. Email us with your suggestions of articles or topics that you wish to hear more about.

Cheers,

Caragh and Bill

All images by C. Heenan, unless specified otherwise.
Copyright © 2017 Low Ecological Services P/L, All rights reserved.



Proudly sponsored by

Northern Territory Government

Territory Natural Resource Management

Alice Springs TOWN COUNCIL

PowerWater

Land for Wildlife & Garden for Wildlife Central Australia newsletter is published by Land for Wildlife, hosted by Low Ecological Services P/L, through funding from the Northern Territory Government.

Opinions expressed by contributors to the Land for Wildlife & Garden for Wildlife Central Australia newsletter are not necessarily those of the Land for Wildlife program nor any of the supporting agencies.

Contact Us

**Land for Wildlife, GFW
Low Ecological Services
P.O. Box 3130
Alice Springs NT 0871
(+61) 8 89 555 222
lfw@lowecol.com.au
Visit us on the web at:
[http://
wildlife.lowecol.com.au/](http://wildlife.lowecol.com.au/)**

Stay Connected with Land for Wildlife on Social Media

Visit our LfW & GfW website and connect with us on social media by clicking these links:



Visit our website to read the blogs



Befriend Tawny Frogmouth on Facebook



Follow Land for Wildlife on Facebook



Follow Garden for Wildlife on Facebook



Follow Tawny Frogmouth on Instagram:
@LFW_Alice



Subscribe to Land for Wildlife on Twitter:
@LFW_Alice



Subscribe to Land for Wildlife on YouTube:

... and tag us in your posts to keep us updated!