



United for Nature

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Landscape-species conservation—Pink-tailed Legless Lizard habitat in the Googong-Burra region project (Googong Township)

2021-2022 project update

The Molonglo Conservation Group (MCG) is a grassroots organisation working with local communities to rebalance nature for a stronger, more resilient future. We exist to strengthen the health of communities and ecosystems for mutual benefit. Through our work we build a more harmonious and helpful relationship between people and nature, for everyone's future. We engage communities and collaborate with government and other organisations to raise awareness and implement practical initiatives with positive environmental outcomes.

It is in this context that MCG is pleased to provide our 2021-2022 update on the **Landscape-species conservation—Pink-tailed Legless Lizard habitat in the Googong-Burra region project (Googong Township)**.

Aprasia Sanctuary block

Priorities are based on the agreed works schedule with the understanding that cultural sites need to be left undisturbed.

Boundary fence monitoring and repair

The upgrade of the sanctuary fence and improved water trough was successfully completed in May 2022. Increasing the height of the existing fence line was done, instead of replacement, to protect pre-identified cultural sites.

Our next step is to review sanctuary management now that the fence is complete.

Focus will be for the remainder of 2022 and 2023 will be:

Feral animal control

Monitoring foxes / rabbits will continue now that the fence is completed.

Weed removal

MCG will monitor for weed control. Because of the back-to-back mild weather and wet years, the services of spraying contractors have been stretched and their services almost impossible to procure. Most contractors were fully booked till July 2022 and missed our seasonal window of opportunity. We intend to monitor invasive weeds over coming months and secure a weed contractor as appropriate.

While inspecting the fence extension in May, we noticed African Love Grass either side, and along, the fence line. With the new fence and skirt in place, something will need to be done about lovegrass and other weed regrowth since it was slashed by the fencing contractor.

Blackberry will also need to be controlled.

Thistles are likely to be outcompeted by native grasses unless groundcover is disturbed by grazing. Thistles prefer high phosphorus and bare ground, depending on groundcover management and shouldn't need to be sprayed.

Re-establishment of native grasses in S/E block

Grazing is not recommended except for fire fuel management (and landholder relationship).

NB: With changes in insurance requirements over the past years, cool burning, while preferable, is no longer possible for MCG to facilitate. Reduced grazing would also limit disturbance of cultural sites.

Revegetation needs to be monitored and undertaken where necessary. However, there may not need to be any more revegetation work done, depending on survival of plants. Aprasia need rocky areas to be predominantly grass. The creek line has several rocky outcrops that should be managed.

Glossy Black Cockatoos – planting of more food trees and education program for 9ha hilltop park.

Monitor creek lines for erosion

Monitoring of erosion along the creek line should be undertaken since previous consecutive wet seasons have increased surface run-off and the moisture content of the soil.

Monitoring of Aprasia habitat condition and threats

Ecologist to be engaged for October-November presence and absence survey.

Convene community meetings and workshops

Rather than focusing on the establishment of a Googong Landcare group our aim will be to assist in reinitiating the defunct Friends of Googong Foreshore Parkcare group in the Googong Foreshore Reserve and to encourage Googong residents to join it. This will provide the group with long-term ACT Parks and Conservation support in the ACT reserve.

Further, we believe that installing a stile over the dividing fence between the Googong Foreshores and the area where the Googong Sanctuary is located will help preserve the fence and will assist in amalgamating local people engaged in the Googong Foreshore and with those also interested in conservation volunteering in the Googong sanctuary.

Engagement Activities

Hold public education and presentation walk

COVID and weather has once again reaped havoc with our best laid plans to actively engage the community in the Googong landscape. After the first cancellations began occurring in 2021, we abandoned our attempts to stage on-ground events. We, instead, concentrated on developing online resources and improving website and social media presence with which to steer people when we can be face-to-face.

Actions included:

- Googong Dam webinar in partnership with ICON Water—engaging people in the importance of water quality in Googong and living in the drinking water catchment.
- We replaced our intended educational walks and some of our intended workshops with a social media campaign about weeds, living with Aprasia and native grassy woodland flora.
- Reconnecting with the local school program is still to be achieved, delayed when we discovered the local school as gone through several principals over the last couple of years and previous contacts have moved on. Engaging school children remains a priority for us, as we see that as a great way to engage with their parents too. Use of the Wonderful Woodlands colouring book, reported in the communications section, below, will contribute to that purpose.

Sanctuary information Signage

We plan to work with PEET to design and erect an educational sanctuary sign to provide on-ground information for locals. The use of QR codes on the sign will link to MCG website to provide further educational resources.

Habitat for Wildlife program (HFW) implementation

HFW workshops were postponed. Engaging Googong residents in our new HFW program will encourage people to think about the impact of their actions on Googong wildlife (especially Aprasia habit) and waterways. Focus will be on residential backyards and the green spaces of Googong township. The program complements the Land For Wildlife program used to engage rural landholders in the Aprasia project outside the township. (See further below, Communications - online materials).

The value of HFW is that it guides residents to develop environmentally sympathetic behaviour at home and during recreational activities in the wider Googong landscape. HFW participants become part of a network of participating Googong residents. Urban backyards and parkland can be strategically used to create connective ecological corridors across the urban footprint. The HFW program will replace the, so far, unsuccessful attempts at forming a sustainable Googong Landcare group and will help to encourage people that want to get involved in more structured caring for the natural environment to engage with the Friends of Googong Foreshores and the Googong sanctuary, discussed above.

A cat education program will be developed and promoted through the HFW program and associated online resources and information signage.

Aprasia artwork.

MCG has applied for funds from ICON Water to commission an artist to create an Aprasia sculpture for Googong township. Queanbeyan Palerang Regional Council are very supportive of the idea and have approved the use of a sculpture to raise Aprasia habitat awareness within Googong township. The sculpture will be used to create an awareness-raising focal point in a Googong park for educational workshops for Googong residents. QR codes will direct people to MCG online resources.

Communications Activities

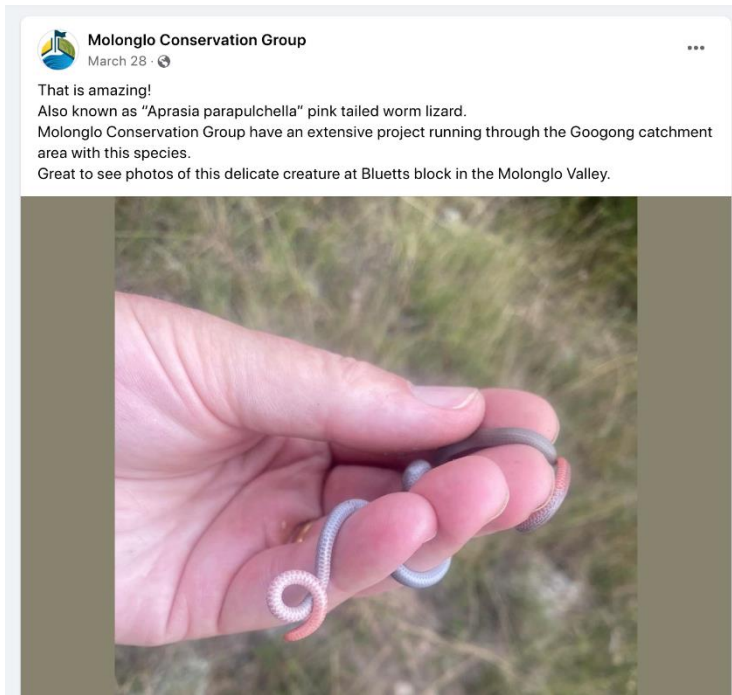
MCG has been actively promoting material to engage the broader community with the Landscape-Species Conservation Project: Pink-Tailed Worm Lizard (*Aprasia parapulchella*) in the Googong-Burra region. As well as a social media campaign, information has been made available across various

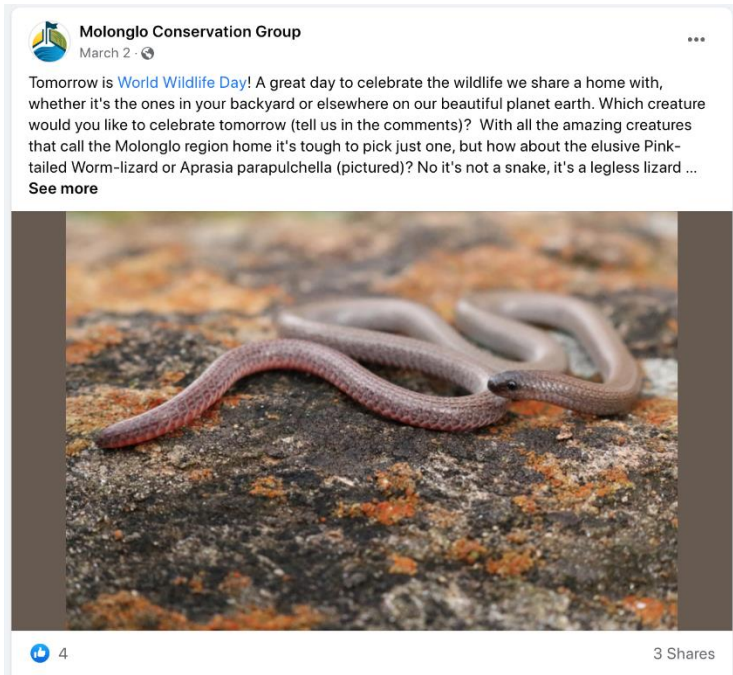
platforms, generating engagement with Pink-Tailed Worm Lizard with the general public within the township and surrounds.

While the Molonglo Conservation Group website is undergoing redevelopment, our engagement outputs online have been redirected to a collection of community groups. Engagement has been made through social media, newsletters, brochures, factsheets, guest segments on radio as well as a colouring book.

These promotions are shown below.

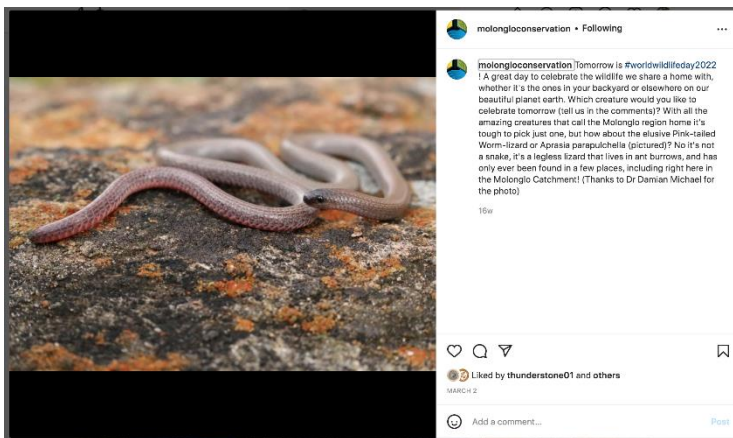
Social Media: Facebook





The above Facebook post was also posted separately to the ACT Native Flora, Canberra Wildlife Photography and Our Molonglo Valley Facebook pages.

Social Media: Instagram





OUR HOME IS THEIR HOME: CARING FOR THE PINK-TAILED WORM-LIZARD IN GOOGONG

The Pink-tailed Worm-lizard (*Aprasia parapulchella*) is a unique but little-known legless lizard that is found in and around Googong. The lizard often lives in the burrows of ants and is small enough to fit in the palm of your hand. Classified as Vulnerable in both NSW and the ACT, it has been adversely impacted by land clearing and grazing, as well as predation from feral animals.

Googong Township Pty Ltd (GTPL) has committed to establish, rehabilitate and dedicate to public ownership a 54 hectare fenced Pink-tailed Worm-lizard Conservation Area to protect this species at the eastern edge of the township. Additionally, GTPL has established a \$1m Fund for another 30 hectare Sanctuary on the south-eastern boundary of the township.

Googong is one of the few areas known to provide habitat for the lizards. So, it is really important that everyone helps to look after these lizards in the areas where we live, work and play. By looking

after the Pink tailed Worm-lizard, we are looking after lots of other important and rare species of our region as well.

There are a few simple rules to ensure these unique animals continue to call Googong home:

- Prevent your cat from roaming outside.
- Don't pick up rocks when you are out walking.
- Leave reserve areas intact. Don't dig up plants or disturb the ground.
- Keep your dog on a leash when in areas which might be lizard habitat.
- Control weeds in your garden and on your verge to prevent them spreading to neighbouring bushland.
- Do not go into the fenced conservation areas.

Introducing the pink-tailed worm-lizard



Small and secretive, not many people have heard of the unique and fascinating pink-tailed worm-lizard. One of the only places it lives in the world is right here in Googong.

The pink-tailed worm-lizard (scientific name *Aprasia parapulchella* and sometimes also called the granite worm lizard) is a species of legless lizard unique to a few small areas of South-eastern Australia in NSW, ACT and Victoria.

With a slender, worm-like body, it is named for its pinkish tail, but has a dark grey or black head and lighter grey-brown body. Pink-tailed worm-lizards are small enough to fit in the palm of your hand (but if you see one don't pick it up) and grow no longer than 24 cm! They mostly spend their time burrowed underground in ants nests or under rocks.

They are classified as Vulnerable in both ACT and NSW, which means we need to conserve and care for their populations to ensure they survive into the future. It is likely their habitat has been destroyed by land clearing for agriculture and urban development.

Five fascinating facts: A unique creature

- 1 Pink-tailed worm-lizards really do have pink tails. It is thought to be a strategy to attract the attention of predators away from the lizard's head and body. Like other lizards, they are able to shed their tails to escape being eaten.
- 2 The entire genus of burrowing legless lizards known as *Aprasia*, to which the pink-tailed worm-lizard belongs, are unique to Australia and found nowhere else in the world. The pink-tailed worm-lizard is the only legless lizard found in the ACT region.

3 Females only lay two eggs a year, making these lizards relatively slow breeders. Another reason to look after them.

4 Pink-tailed worm-lizards use their flat tongues to wipe their eyes, just like the geckos they are closely related to.

5 They regulate their body temperature by spending time under rocks that have been warmed by the sun.

A lizard-ant mystery ???

Pink-tailed worm-lizards spend much of their time in the burrows of ants whose eggs and larvae they eat.

They are known to live happily with 15 different species of ants and one species of termite.

They often live with, and have shown a preference for a small species of ant called the tyrant ant or *Indomyrmex rufiniger*. Tyrant ants are known to vigorously defend their territory from intruders, but for some reason pink-tailed worm-lizards avoid being attacked while also living off the eggs and larvae of those same ants. Scientists have speculated that they may be able to trick the ants with chemical signals, but no one really knows why this is.

Looking after ants
Everything is connected, so to look after the pink-tailed worm-lizards, we need to look after the ants that they depend on for food. Using insecticides or other poisons can leech into the nearby environment and harm ants, so make sure you know the impacts of the chemicals you are using in your home, and that they stay well contained.

What to do if you see a pink-tailed worm-lizard

If you see a pink-tailed worm-lizard please do not touch it as they are vulnerable to disturbance and stress. If you can do so without disturbing it please get a photo and leg details of your sighting with a citizen science website like the Canberra Nature Map (canberranaturemap.org). The more information we have about such a mysterious creature, the better chance we have of looking after them. If you think you have encountered one, you can also contact the Googong Rangers.



Where are pink-tailed worm-lizards found?

Pink-tailed worm-lizards have a very limited distribution and have only been recorded in a small number of locations in South-east Australia. See map for these areas. Map Source: The life history and ecology of the pink-tailed worm-lizard *Aprasia parapulchella* Kluge - A review by Wong et al.

In the Canberra region, pink-tailed worm-lizards are most often found in a corridor of land that runs from the Googong Reservoir across to Mount Taylor, and out along the Molonglo Valley. The Googong-Burra locality is estimated to have a total of 500 hectares of pink-tailed worm-lizard habitat.



As far as we know, pink-tailed worm-lizards tend to occur where their habitat is intact. They are found in a variety of habitats from grasslands to woodlands, but more likely to be found in places where rocks are embedded above ground. They are rarely seen because they burrow underground, under rocks or in the burrows of ants nests.

The entire genus of burrowing legless lizards known as *Aprasia*, the family to which the pink-tailed worm-lizard belongs, are unique to Australia and found nowhere else in the world.

Not a snake!!

The difference between pink-tailed worm-lizards and snakes

A bit like a worm, a bit like a snake, pink-tailed worm-lizards are actually very different from both.

It's pretty easy to see how they are different from worms (they have eyes, scales and jaws, all of which worms lack). But how are they different from snakes?

The pink-tail worm-lizard vs snakes

Harmless!! (to everyone except for ants!!)

Most importantly, unlike many species of snake, pink-tailed worm-lizards are completely harmless to us. While many snakes use venom or strangulation to kill their prey, pink-tailed worm-lizards are only a threat to the ants they eat, their eggs and larvae.

Unlike snakes pink-tailed worm-lizards have a little flaps, where their hind legs would be if they still had them.

They have a flat tongue, rather than the forked tongue that flickers in and out of a snakes mouth as it 'smells' its surroundings.

Both the head and tail of the pink-tailed worm-lizard are rounded which is different to the tapering tail of most snakes.*

Like other lizards they can drop their tail to escape predators and then re-grow it. Snakes cannot do this.

*An exception to this rule is the blind snake (also harmless to everyone but ants). However the eyes of blind snakes are tiny dots, very different from the prominent eyes of the pink-tailed worm-lizard.



What can you do???

To look after our unique pink-tailed worm-lizard?

If we look after these unique lizards we have a good chance of ensuring their survival into the future. There are a few simple rules to ensure these unique animals continue to call Googong home:

Do
Leave reserve areas intact.

Do
Grow plant species in your garden that belong in your local area. Grasses like kangaroo (Themeda triandra) and wallaby grasses (Rytidosperma spp.) are known to occur alongside the pink-tailed worm-lizard.

Do
Be a responsible pet owner. Keep your dog on a leash when in areas which might be lizard habitat. Installing cat enclosures or runs can ensure your cat has a healthy and active life, while also protecting local wildlife from harm.

Do
Look after your local environment. Pick up rubbish and your dog's poo when you are out walking in the local environment and waterways. A clean and healthy environment is better for the animals that live there.

Don't
Don't dig up plants, disturb the ground or pick up rocks. Do not disturb ant burrows. If you see a pink-tailed worm-lizard please do not touch it as they are vulnerable to disturbance and stress.

Don't
Allow weeds to grow wild in your garden and on your verge from where they can spread to neighbouring bushland. You can find out more about weeds and how to identify them at <https://www.molonglo.org.au/post/weeds-information-pack>

Don't
Don't allow your cat to roam freely outside where it might hunt for native birds and reptiles.

When is a rock more than a rock? (when it's a home)

A rock might not look very inviting to you, but to many animals it provides protection, shelter from the elements and even warmth. The best thing you can do is leave bush rocks alone. If you want to add rocks to your property only use rock salvaged from approved sources such as quarried rock. Artificial rock is also readily available and railway sleepers, treated pine, or concrete products may provide alternatives for retaining walls or garden edging. Nurseries should provide information on where the rock they are selling has been sourced. If they don't know, don't buy it.

Radio

Molonglo Conservation Group

February 16 · 🌐

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Queanbeyan Landcare accredited site

February 16 · 🌐

On 2XX Community Radio 98.3fm, Tom and Margaret will bring landcare and environment news, events and activities on Radio Landcare, from 9-10am, on Tuesday 22 February.

We will have two guests from the Molonglo Conservation Group. Annabel Boyer will talk about the Colouring for Conservation Competition and Communication Campaigns for our unique woodlands habitat. The Competition will be launched on 3 March (World Wildlife Day) and entries close on 24 March.

Jed Pearson, Waterwatch Coordinator with MCG, will talk about the Woodlands Conservation Project and other MCG activities (Molonglo.org.au)

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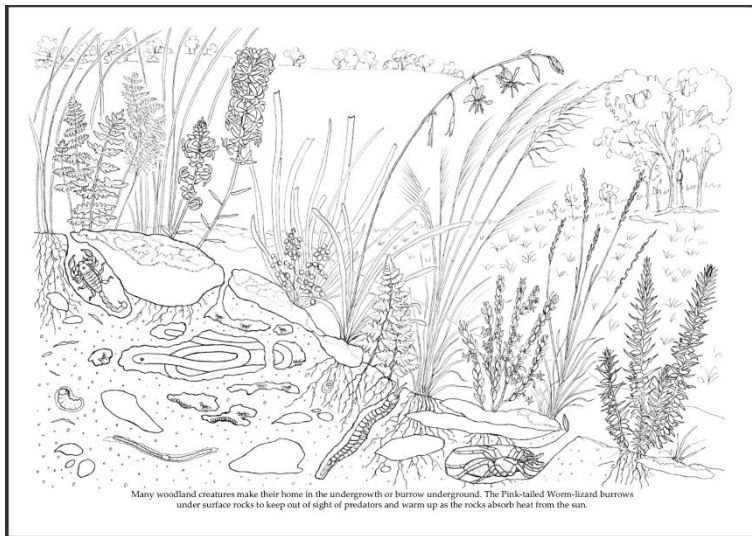
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Colouring Book

Wondrous Box Gum Grassy Woodlands Colouring Book by Paula Peeters, Jed Pearson and Martin Henery, page 12



The promotion of this colouring book was used to engage ACT and NSW community, including a page for grassy woodlands habitat Aprasia live in. PEET benefits from the content of this material and our campaign to increase our reach in the online community.

A report was made pertaining to the results of the increased online activity on 08/06/2022 by Annabel Boyer which included the following analysis:

MCG embarked on a social media campaign a week prior to the launch of the Wondrous Box-gum Grassy Woodlands Colouring Competition, which provides roughly a month to monitor the result of activity. During that time, Molonglo Conservation Group's Facebook and Instagram engagement dramatically increased, as can be seen by the following metrics:

- *Post engagements (likes and clicks and the most meaningful metric) has increased by 2,439 in that period. This equates to an increase of 879%.*
- *Facebook reach (number of people who see our posts) has increased by 18,157 in that period. This equates to an increase of 1.7 thousand %.*
- *Instagram reach has increased by 154, an increase of 111 %.*
- *Visits to our Facebook and Instagram pages have increased by 137.7% (145 visits) and 312% (33 visits) respectively.*

Website

This article including information about the Pink-Tailed Worm Lizard was published on the Molonglo Conservation Group Website and generated traction within the community.

The precious species that call the Canberra region home

Updated: Mar 1

What do you know about the plants and animals where you live? You might be surprised to learn that many of them are unique to this part of the world and have important conservation value.

The remnant woodlands and grasslands in our region are home to incredible and unique diversity, including many vulnerable and beautiful woodland birds, mammals and the secretive pink-tailed worm lizard. In spring rare orchids and lilies can be seen peeping out amongst the grasses and now that summer is here there are swathes of native grasses.



Molonglo Conservation Group (MCG) is working to restore and protect the habitat of these species by restoring and conserving six different sites in Canberra and its surrounding regions. This work is funded through the NSW Environment Trust.

The sites are Travelling Stock Reserves (TSRs). Previously used by graziers to accommodate stock as they walked to market, these days TSRs are normally agisted to nearby landholders or used during tough conditions, such as drought. Due to the fact that they've been only intermittently grazed, much of the plant diversity that has been lost elsewhere remains here.

The TSRs contain remnant patches of box-gum woodland, snow-gum woodland and natural temperate grasslands, all important threatened ecological communities. The trees, shrubs and grasses on these sites provide precious remnant habitat to four woodland bird species of particular significance – the Scarlet and Flame robins, the Dusky Woodswallow and the Speckled Warbler.



MCG are working with local landholders and Landcare groups to connect remaining pockets of remnant vegetation and protect what is already there. The program includes monitoring, weed removal and replanting.

Since the project began a number of surveys have been carried out on the sites, indicating a diversity of plant and animal species. Weeds like briar rose, thistle and African love grass have been removed and stepping-stone enclosures have been built for new plantings. These will eventually provide understorey amongst larger trees which operates as habitat for smaller birds.

Raising community awareness about the precious species that live on their doorstep is another important part of the project.

Molonglo Conservation Group (MCG) will raise awareness about some of the unique species who call the region home, with a new colouring book *Wondrous box-gum grassy woodlands: a colouring exploration of a diverse ecosystem*.

Wondrous box-gum grassy woodlands is the work of artist and ecologist Paula Peeters. Created in collaboration with the MCG, her beautiful work depicts a variety of different habitats in our surrounding regions, the animals and plants that live there and how we, as their neighbours, can care for them. It was commissioned by the Australian Capital Territory Government and the Molonglo Conservation Group, with funding from the Australian Government's National Landcare Program.

As part of the campaign, the MCG will also be holding a colouring competition for primary school aged kids aged from 9-12, to be held from March 3, World Wildlife Day.



These projects are supported by funding from the Australian Government's National Landcare Program and the NSW Environment Trust.

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107 views 0 comments

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List of Associated Documents and Links

- **Book**
Peeters, P., Pearson, J., Henerey, M. (2022). *Wondrous Box-Gum Grassy Woodlands: A colouring exploration of a diverse ecosystem*. Paperbark Writer, pg. 12.
[Colour Australia's unique and beautiful Box-gum Grassy Woodlands \(molonglo.org.au\)](https://molonglo.org.au)
- **Facebook**
[Molonglo Conservation Group | Facebook](#)
- **Googonian Gazette Issue 31 May 2022**
[cgo05287-googong-news-may-2022-fa_web88.ashx \(azauetstsc10prd-cm.azurewebsites.net\)](https://cgo05287-googong-news-may-2022-fa_web88.ashx)
- **Instagram**
[Molonglo Conservation Group \(@molongloconservation\) • Instagram photos and videos](#)
- **Website article**
[The precious species that call the Canberra region home \(molonglo.org.au\)](#)
- **Website**
[Home | Molonglo Conservation](#)



Become a part in restoring our urban landscapes - both the beauty and health of our environment. Make our landscapes a habitat not only for humans but also the wildlife that we want to connect with.

This program offers urban landholders' information and support to conserve and improve habitats for wildlife. We aim to bring neighbours together in protecting their own backyards, local reserves and urban parks. Whether you own or rent a house, townhouse, apartment, unit or flat you can do something for our native birds and wildlife:

This Kit will provide you with seeds to propagate at your place of residence and then the opportunity to plant in your own yard along with planting back into urban open spaces and reserves.

Rewilding the Greater Region!

Habitat for wildlife Kit has been put together by Molonglo Conservation Group

Kit Includes:

- Container
- Native seeds
- Potting mix
- Planting pots
- Gloves
- Spade
- Watering Can
- Plant Species Labels
- Registration form
- Monitoring form



Workshop will be held for the Googong community at Aprasia Park.

This will include Demonstration on Propagation, wellbeing through therapeutic horticulture and program registration.

Habitat for Wildlife powerpoint presentation, links to fact sheets and websites

Draft

The presentation consists of 15 slides arranged in a 5x3 grid:

- Slide 1 (Top Left):** Molonglo Conservation Group logo and Habitat logo. Text: "Molonglo Conservation Group", "Community Environment Network", "Molonglo".
- Slide 2 (Top Middle):** "Connecting Kestrels, Eiders, terns, sparrows and your backyard". Includes a list of birds and a photo of a kestrel.
- Slide 3 (Top Right):** "Attracting Birds". Lists: Food and Structure, Shelter, Nesting, Water, Maturity. Includes a photo of a bird on a flower.
- Slide 4 (Middle Left):** "ABOUT US". Molonglo logo. Text: "Molonglo Conservation Group is a not-for-profit...", "We are a nature-loving...", "We are a conservation...".
- Slide 5 (Middle Middle):** "If you only have a balcony or townhouse, you can still be part of the habitat for wildlife belt by connecting an ecological corridor". Includes photos of balconies and townhouses.
- Slide 6 (Middle Right):** "Cat Containment: Importance of containing cats". Includes a photo of a cat and a list of reasons why cat containment is important.
- Slide 7 (Bottom Left):** "Community Environment Network". Text: "What is Community Environment Network Inc...", "What are our objectives...", "What are our responsibilities...".
- Slide 8 (Bottom Middle):** "Mapping Habitat for Wildlife Members". Includes a map of Canberra and a legend for "Habitat for Wildlife Members".
- Slide 9 (Bottom Right):** "What is cat containment?". Text: "What is a cat containment area?", "What are my responsibilities as a cat owner in a containment area?", "What are the benefits of cat containment?", "What's the purpose of cat containment?".
- Slide 10 (Bottom Left):** "Habitat for Wildlife". Text: "Habitat for Wildlife is a not-for-profit...", "There are vital connections...", "Become a part of creating...". Includes photos of various birds.
- Slide 11 (Bottom Middle):** "Citizen Science in your own yard: Fun for the whole family". Includes a photo of a person using a mobile app and a list of benefits.
- Slide 12 (Bottom Right):** "Local Provenance Native Plants". Lists: Nurseries, Cool Country Natives, Growing Australia, Provincial Plants, Canberra Native Nursery. Includes photos of various native plants.

Native Grasses

Native grasses are a diverse group of plants that are native to the United States. They are important for many reasons, including providing habitat for native wildlife and improving soil health.

Native grasses are also important for their ability to tolerate drought and other harsh conditions. They are a key component of many ecosystems and are often used in landscaping and agriculture.

Want to do this right?
 What are the pros?
<http://www.fishbase.org/>



Waterbugs

Waterbugs are a diverse group of insects that live in aquatic environments. They are important for many reasons, including providing habitat for other aquatic life and improving water quality.

Waterbugs are also important for their ability to tolerate pollution and other harsh conditions. They are a key component of many ecosystems and are often used in water quality monitoring.

Want to do this right?
 What are the pros?
<http://www.fishbase.org/>



Bee

Bees are a diverse group of insects that are important for many reasons, including pollinating plants and providing honey. They are also important for their ability to tolerate pollution and other harsh conditions.

Bees are a key component of many ecosystems and are often used in agriculture and landscaping. They are also important for their ability to provide honey and other products.

Want to do this right?
 What are the pros?
<http://www.fishbase.org/>



Native Grasses for your yard

Common Name	Scientific Name	Native Range
Bluegrass	<i>Poa annua</i>	North America
Timothy	<i>Phleum pratense</i>	Europe
Orchard grass	<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	Europe
Redtop	<i>Lolium perenne</i>	Europe
Kentucky bluegrass	<i>Poa trivialis</i>	Europe
Perennial ryegrass	<i>Lolium perenne</i>	Europe
Annual ryegrass	<i>Lolium temulentum</i>	Europe
St. Augustine grass	<i>Stenotaphrum secundatum</i>	Caribbean, Central America, South America
Bermuda grass	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	South America, Africa, Asia
Zoysia grass	<i>Zoysia tenuifolia</i>	China, Japan
St. Paul grass	<i>Stenotaphrum secundatum</i>	Caribbean, Central America, South America
Parrot grass	<i>Stenotaphrum secundatum</i>	Caribbean, Central America, South America
Elephant grass	<i>Pennisetum purpurascens</i>	East Africa
Wheatgrass	<i>Triticum aestivum</i>	Europe, Asia
Barley	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>	Europe, Asia
Oats	<i>Avena sativa</i>	Europe, Asia
Rye	<i>Lolium reconditum</i>	Europe, Asia
Timothy	<i>Phleum pratense</i>	Europe
Orchard grass	<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	Europe
Redtop	<i>Lolium perenne</i>	Europe
Kentucky bluegrass	<i>Poa trivialis</i>	Europe
Perennial ryegrass	<i>Lolium perenne</i>	Europe
Annual ryegrass	<i>Lolium temulentum</i>	Europe
St. Augustine grass	<i>Stenotaphrum secundatum</i>	Caribbean, Central America, South America
Bermuda grass	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	South America, Africa, Asia
Zoysia grass	<i>Zoysia tenuifolia</i>	China, Japan
St. Paul grass	<i>Stenotaphrum secundatum</i>	Caribbean, Central America, South America
Parrot grass	<i>Stenotaphrum secundatum</i>	Caribbean, Central America, South America
Elephant grass	<i>Pennisetum purpurascens</i>	East Africa
Wheatgrass	<i>Triticum aestivum</i>	Europe, Asia
Barley	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>	Europe, Asia
Oats	<i>Avena sativa</i>	Europe, Asia
Rye	<i>Lolium reconditum</i>	Europe, Asia

1000 Insects are reported. They're not all bad!

Many insects are beneficial to your garden. They help with pollination, pest control, and soil health. It's important to identify and manage them correctly.

Want to do this right?
 What are the pros?
<http://www.fishbase.org/>



Join a local Landcare group or Parkcare group

These groups are dedicated to improving and maintaining local parks and green spaces. They provide a great opportunity to get involved in your community and make a difference.

Want to do this right?
 What are the pros?
<http://www.fishbase.org/>



Keeping Frogs in your backyard

Frogs are a diverse group of amphibians that are important for many reasons, including providing habitat for other wildlife and improving water quality. They are also important for their ability to tolerate pollution and other harsh conditions.

Want to do this right?
 What are the pros?
<http://www.fishbase.org/>



Composting your leaves

Composting is a great way to recycle your yard waste and improve your soil. It's a simple process that can be done in your backyard. It's important to identify and manage your compost correctly.

Want to do this right?
 What are the pros?
<http://www.fishbase.org/>



Links to fact sheets

Here are some links to fact sheets that provide more information on various topics related to environmental science and conservation.

Want to do this right?
 What are the pros?
<http://www.fishbase.org/>



Empower your garden and create a habitat where frogs feel at home.

Creating a frog-friendly garden is a great way to support local wildlife and improve your soil. It's a simple process that can be done in your backyard. It's important to identify and manage your garden correctly.


Want to do this right?
 What are the pros?
<http://www.fishbase.org/>



Insects

Insects are a diverse group of animals that are important for many reasons, including providing habitat for other wildlife and improving soil health. They are also important for their ability to tolerate pollution and other harsh conditions.

Want to do this right?
 What are the pros?
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Karen Williams
 MCG President