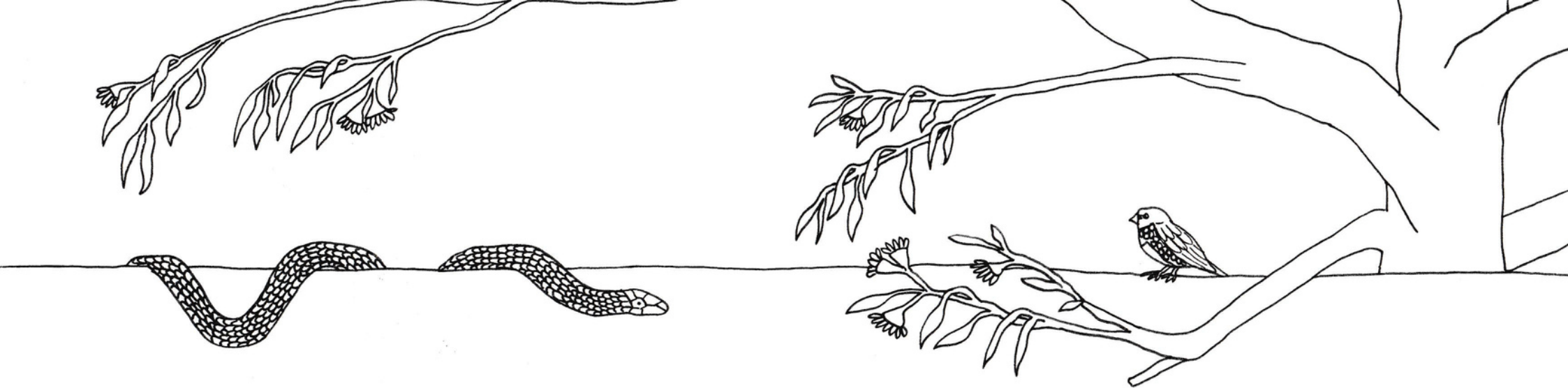


Species in the Suburbs

A colouring guide to habitat connectivity
in the Australian Capital Territory

Molonglo Conservation Group



This resource was developed as part of the ACT Government's Connecting Nature Connecting People Initiative.

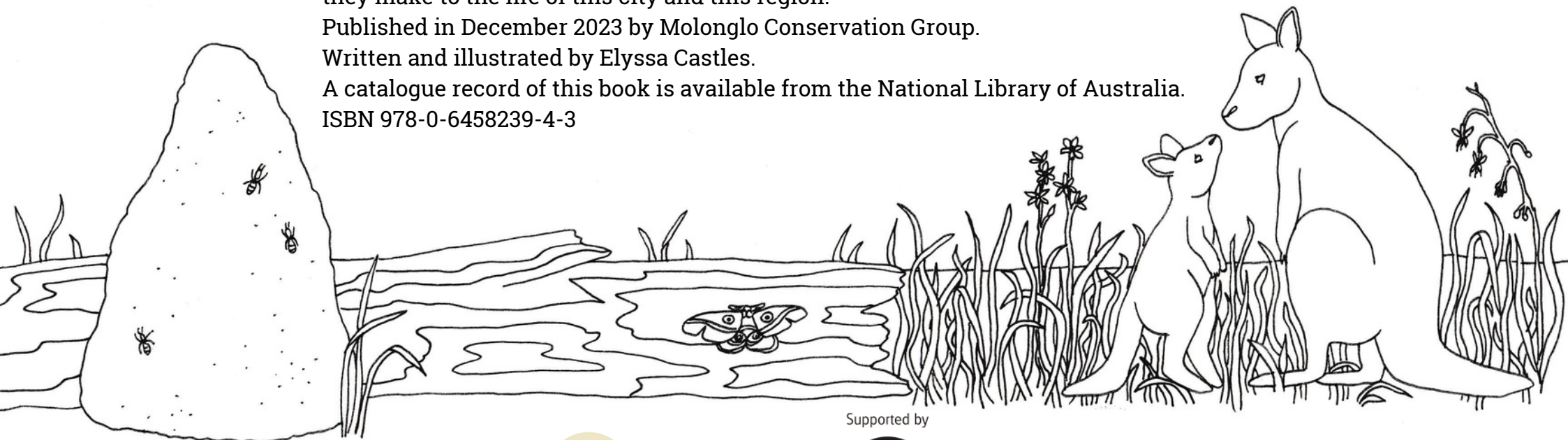
We acknowledge the Ngunawal people as traditional custodians of the ACT and recognise any other people or families with connection to the lands of the ACT and region. We acknowledge and respect their continuing culture and the contribution they make to the life of this city and this region.

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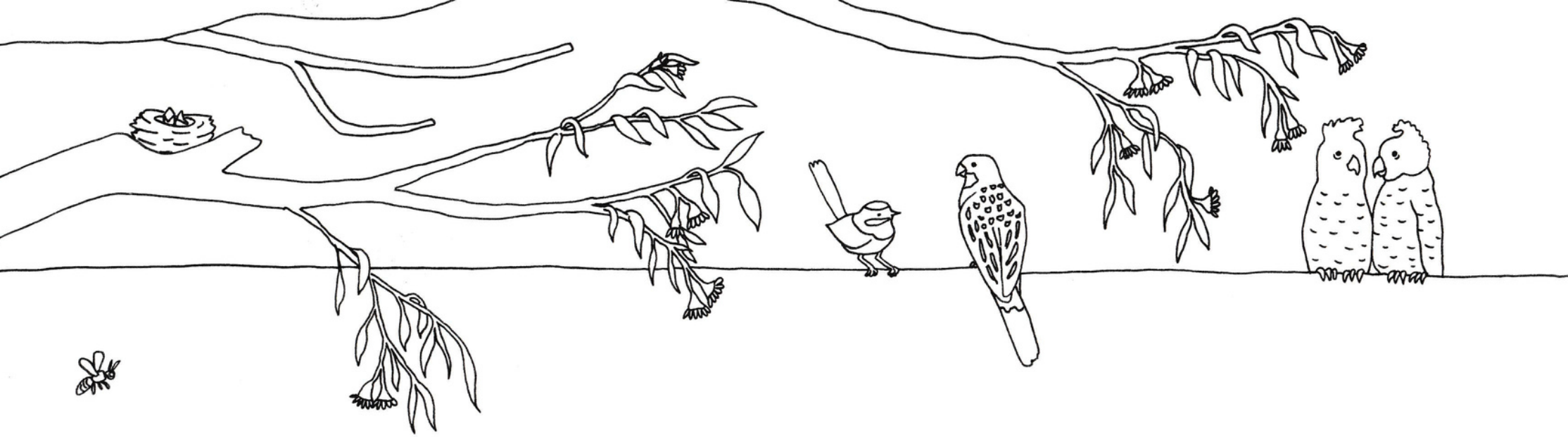
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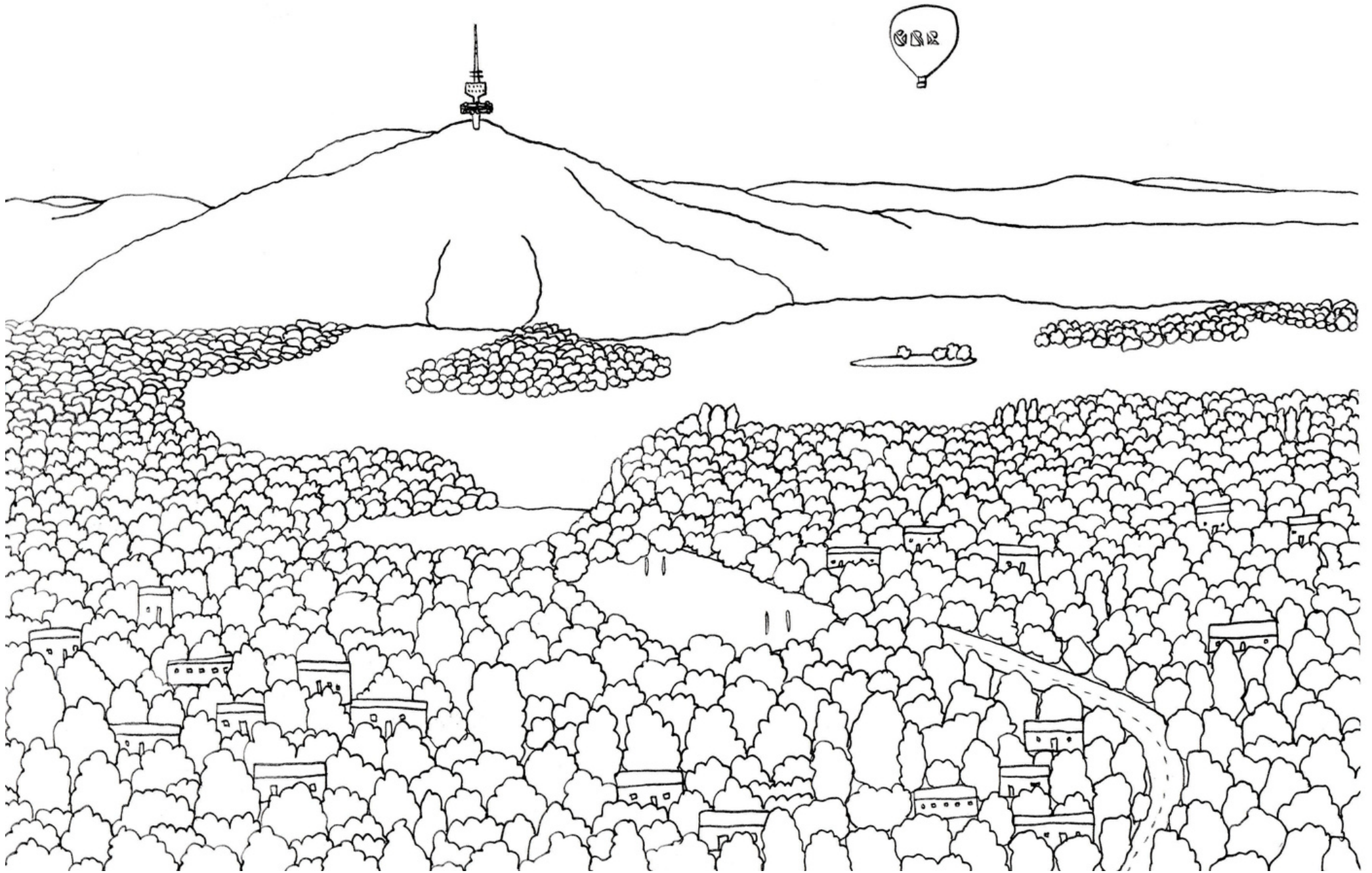
ACT Government



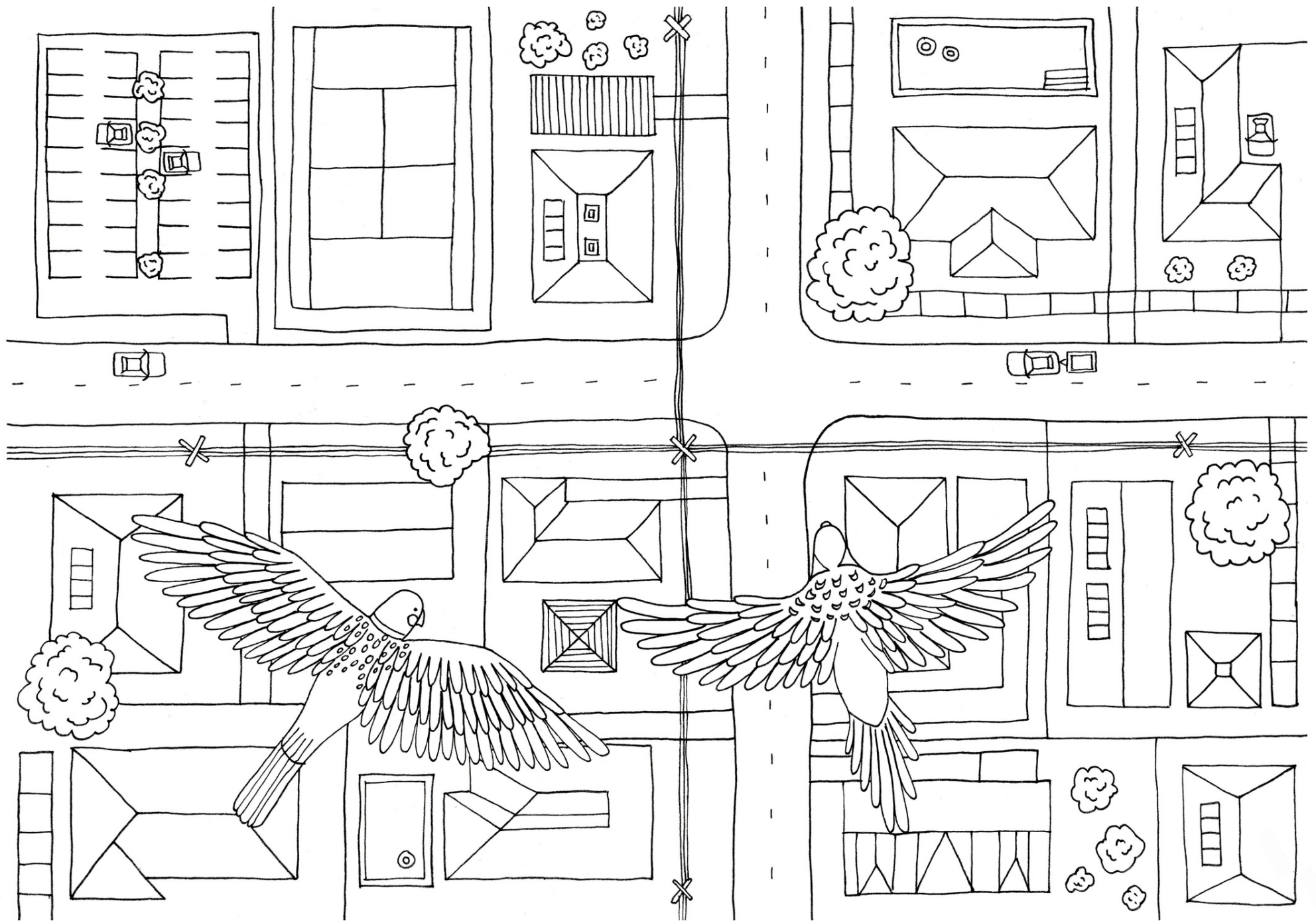
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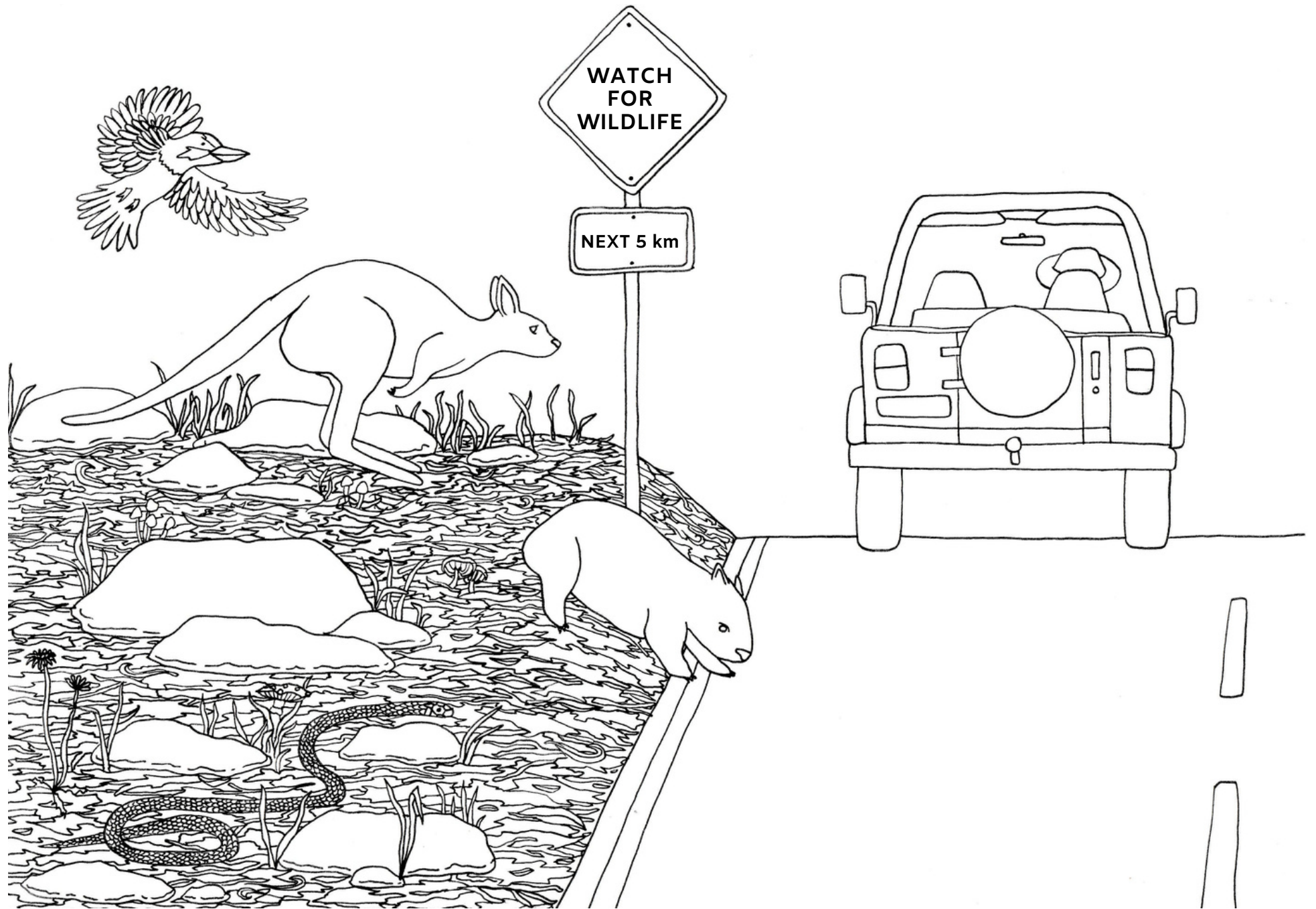




The Australian Capital Territory is home to people as well as many different species of plants and animals. We share our environment with these species, sometimes without even realising. The different places they live are called habitats.



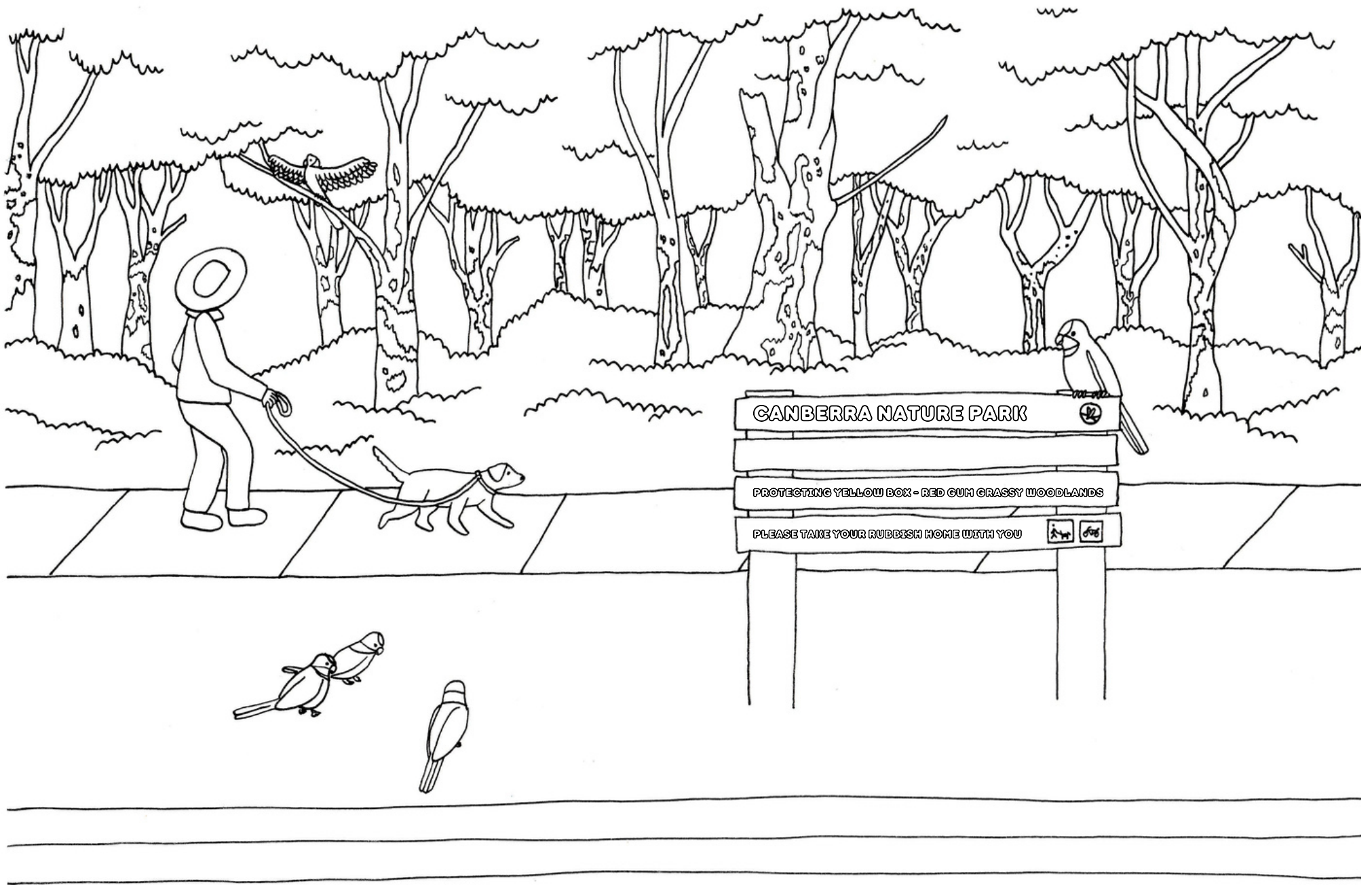
In our suburbs, things like roads, houses, fences, drains, carparks, buildings and powerlines can fragment habitat for many of these species, which is why we must all try our best to help them.



We can do this by keeping mindful of existing habitat corridors or networks, and by looking for more ways to connect habitat. Many species require different living conditions, so it's important to learn about the species that live near us.



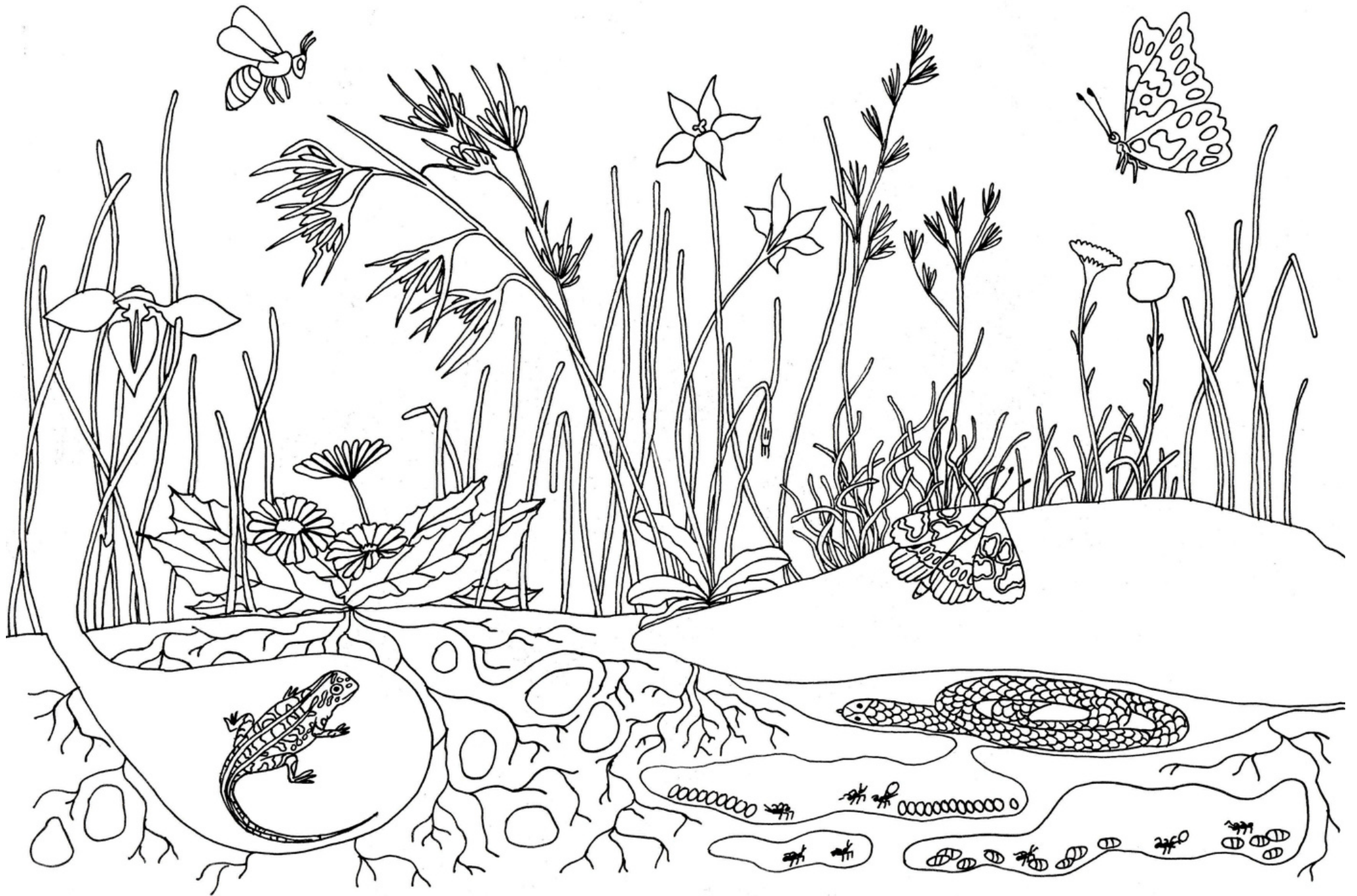
The Canberra Urban Biodiversity Surveys are one such way we can learn about our unique biodiversity. This citizen science project collects community data to build understanding of species in the suburbs.



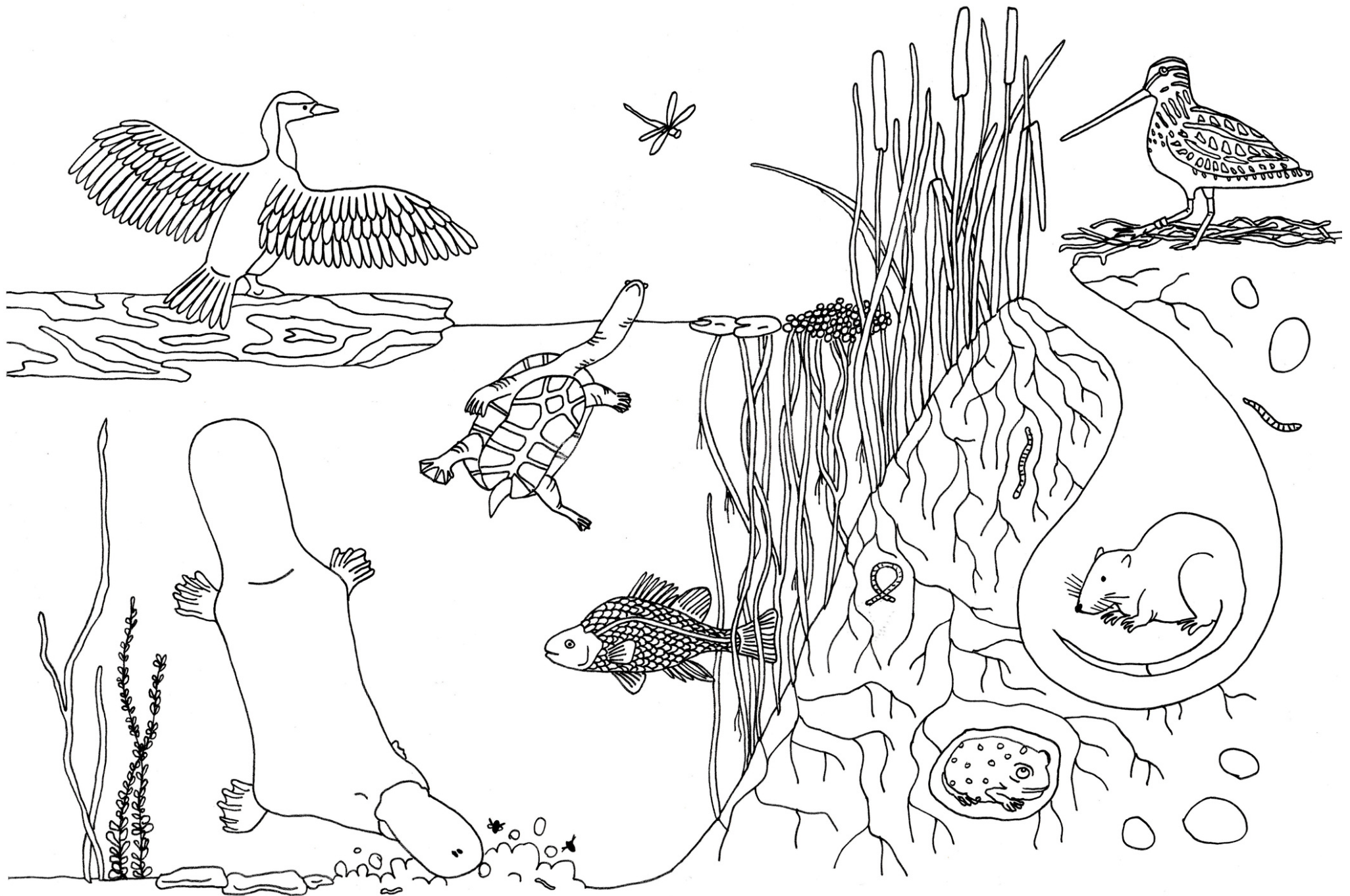
In the ACT, Woodlands, Grasslands and Riparian Corridors are important because they provide habitat for lots of different species. Many suburbs share these ecosystems and border nature reserves, creating opportunities for connection.



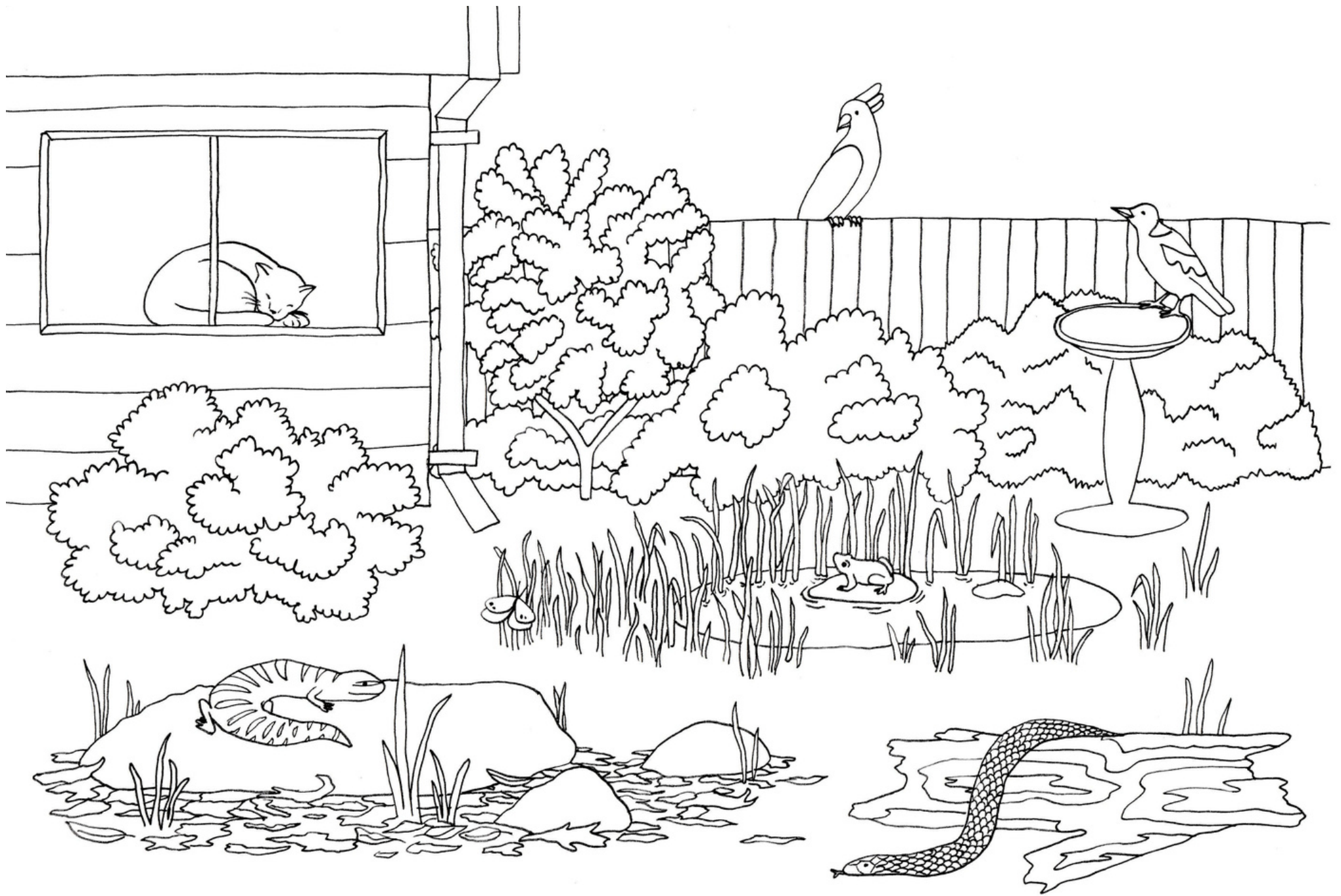
Woodlands are landscapes that have a high diversity of canopy trees, shrubs and forbs. Flame Robins, Sugar Gliders and Swift Parrots are dependent on high quality Woodlands.



Grasslands are landscapes dominated mostly by grasses. Grassland Earless Dragons, Pink-Tailed Worm Lizards and Golden Sun Moths are dependent on high quality grasslands.



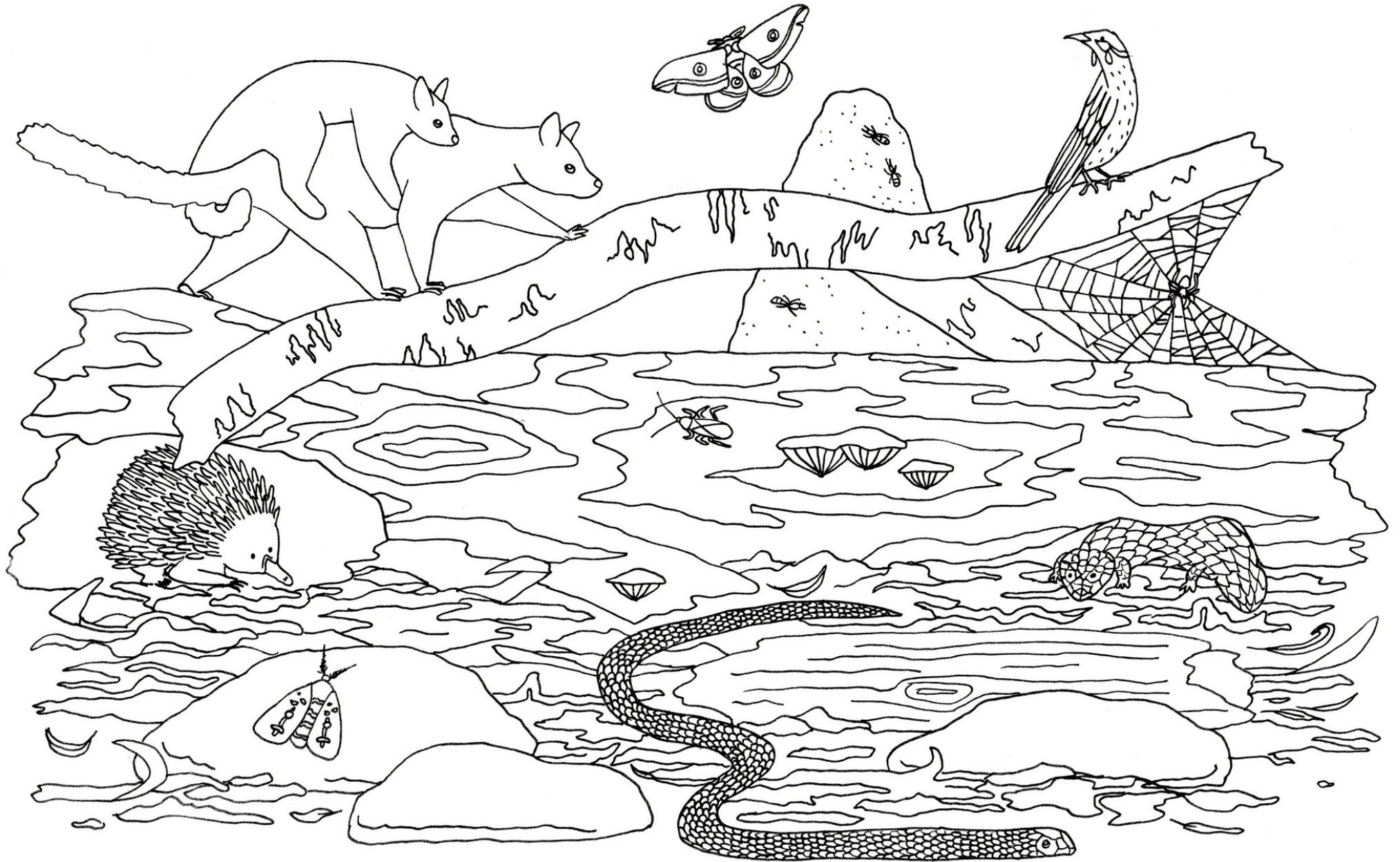
Riparian Corridors are landscapes with plant communities that grow near water and connect them to the land like rivers, wetlands and ponds. Rakali, Platypus and many frog species are dependent on high quality Riparian Corridors.



Everyone can help build habitat connections in our suburbs. We can all make our properties, backyards, balconies or windowsills more biodiverse.



By planting native flowering species we can attract a range of pollinators like bees and birds.



By leaving or adding woody debris and rocks in our yards and greenspaces we can attract lizards and insects.



By slowing down waterways with vegetation we can help clean the water and attract macroinvertebrates and frogs.



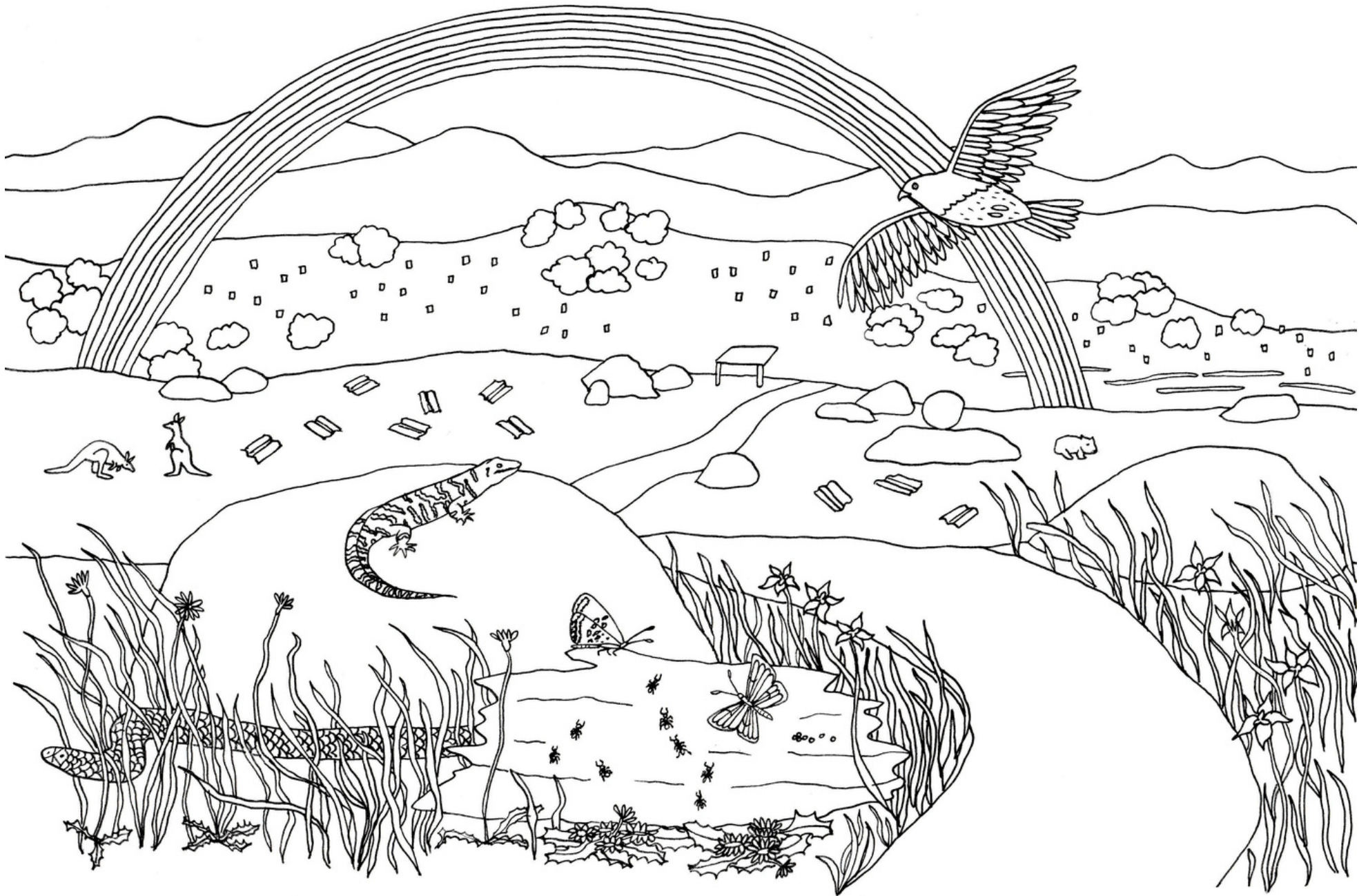
By removing weeds and promoting native regeneration we can help prevent the spread of plant species that threaten our vulnerable ecological communities.



By recording species we see in our suburbs on Canberra Nature Map, a platform built from citizen science, we can help compile important data for future connectivity.

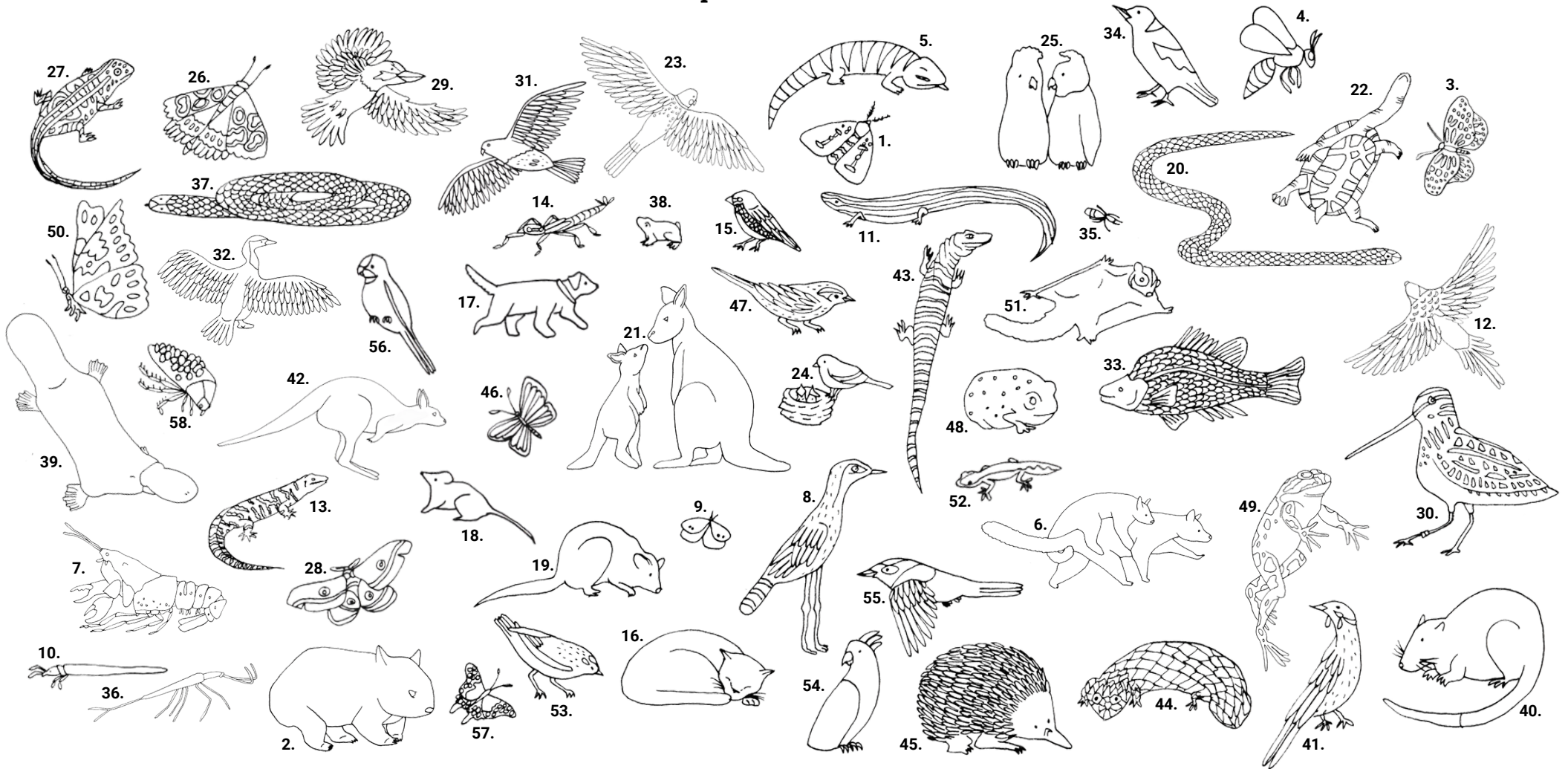


There are many community volunteer groups and landcarers in the ACT with people protecting these ecosystems and connecting habitat for different species.



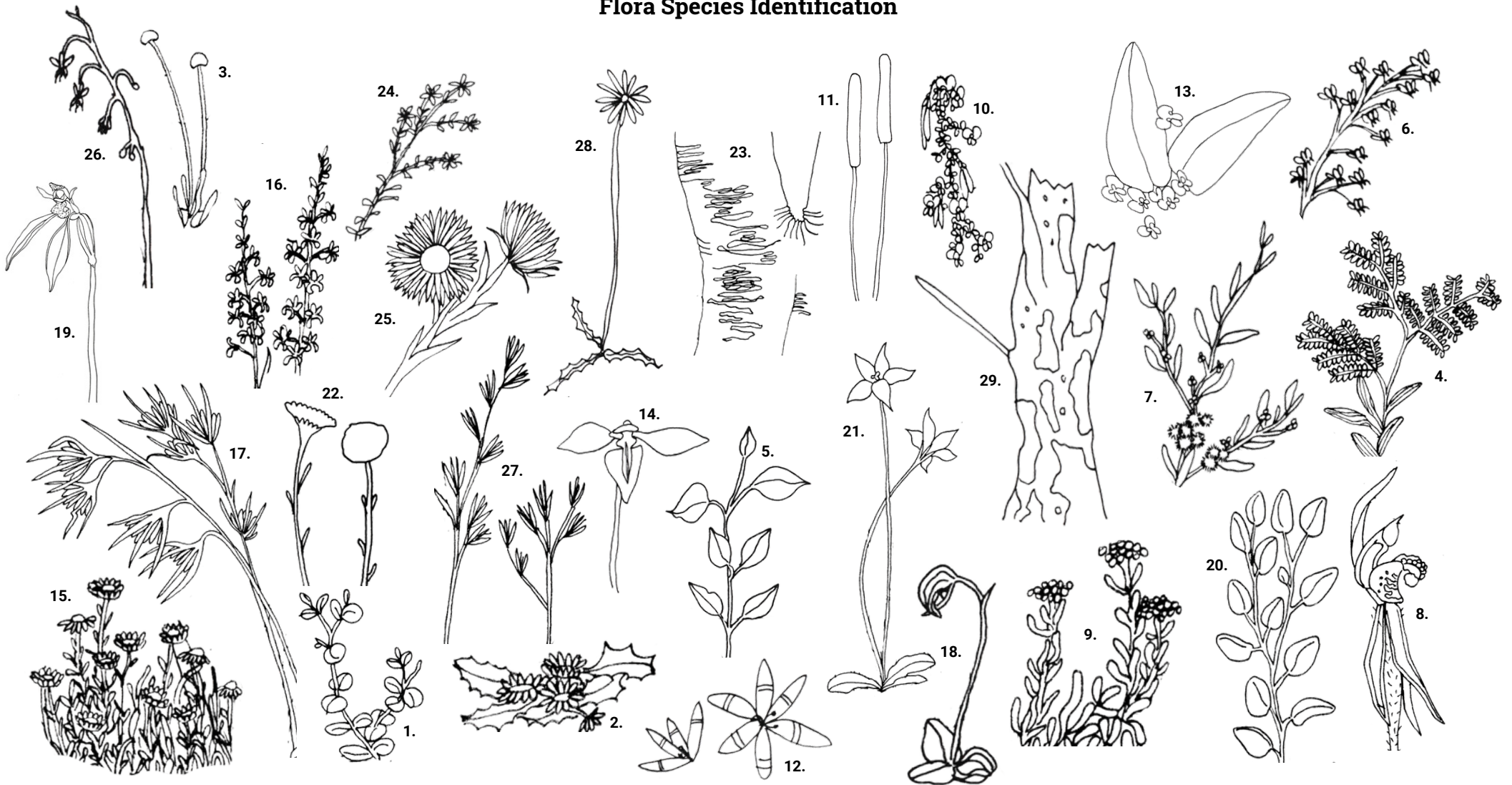
By learning about the species in our suburbs and sharing knowledge with others we can help build a community that fosters positive environmental change that supports species biodiversity in the Australian Capital Territory.

Fauna Species Identification



1. Bogong Moth, *Agrotis infusa* 2. Bare-nosed Wombat, *Vombatus ursinus* 3. Blue Tiger Butterfly, *Tirumala hamala* 4. Blue-banded Bee, *Amegilla cingulata* 5. Blue-tongued Lizard, *Tiliqua scincoides* 6. Brushtail possum, *Trichosurus vulpecula* 7. Burrowing Crayfish, *Engaeus granulatus* 8. Bush Stone-Curlew, *Burhinus grallarius* 9. Cabbage White Butterfly, *Pieris rapae* 10. Casisfly, *Trichoptera sp* 11. Copper-tailed Skink, *Ctenotus taeniolatus* 12. Crimson Rosella, *Platycercus elegans* 13. Cunningham Skink, *Egernia cunninghami* 14. Damsel fly Nymph, *Austroargiolestes sp* 15. Diamond Firetail, *Stagonopleura guttata* 16. Domestic Cat, *Felis catus* 17. Domestic Dog, *Canis familiaris* 18. Dusky Antechinus, *Antechinus swainsonii* 19. Eastern Bettong, *Bettongia gaimardi* 20. Eastern Brown Snake, *Pseudonaja textilis* 21. Eastern Grey Kangaroo, *Macropus giganteus* 22. Eastern Long-necked Turtle, *Chelodina longicollis* 23. Eastern Rosella, *Platycercus eximius* 24. Flame Robin, *Petroica phoenicea* 25. Gang-gang Cockatoo, *Callocephalon fimbriatum* 26. Golden Sun Moth, *Synemon plana* 27. Grassland Earless Dragon, *Tympanocryptis pinguicolla* 28. Emperor Gum Moth, *Opodiphthera eucalypti* 29. Kookaburra, *Dacelo novaeguineae* 30. Latham's Snipe, *Gallinago hardwickii* 31. Little Eagle, *Hieraaetus morphnoides* 32. Little Pied Cormorant, *Microcarbo melanoleucos* 33. Macquarie Perch, *Macquaria australasica* 34. Magpie, *Gymnorhina tibicen* 35. Milk Termite, *Coptotermes lacteus* 36. Needlebug, *Ranatra sp* 37. Pink-Tailed Worm-Lizard, *Aprasia parapulchella* 38. Plains Froglet, *Crinia parinsignifera* 39. Platypus, *Ornithorhynchus anatinus* 40. Rakali, *Hydromys chrysogaster* 41. Red Wattlebird, *Anthochaera carunculata* 42. Red-necked wallaby, *Notamacropus rufogriseus* 43. Rosenberg's Goanna, *Varanus rosenbergi* 44. Shingleback, *Trachydosaurus rugosus* 45. Short-beaked Echidna, *Tachyglossus aculeatus* 46. Small Ant-Blue Butterfly, *Acrodipsas myrmecophila* 47. Speckled Warbler, *Chthonicola sagittata* 48. Spotted Burrowing Frog, *Neobatrachus sudelli* 49. Spotted Grass Frog, *Limnodynastes tasmaniensis* 50. Spotted Jezebel Butterfly, *Delias aganippe* 51. Sugar Glider, *Petaurus breviceps* 52. Stone Gecko, *Diplodactylus vittatus* 53. Striated Pardalote, *Pardalotus striatus* 54. Sulfur-crested Cockatoo, *Cacatua galerita* 55. Superb Fairy-wren, *Malurus cyaneus* 56. Superb Parrot, *Polytelis swainsonii* 57. Tailed Emperor Butterfly, *Charaxes sempronius* 58. Waterbug, *Diplonychus sp*

Flora Species Identification



1. Apple Box, *Eucalyptus bridgesiana* 2. Austral Bears-ear, *Cymbonotus lawsonianus* 3. Billy Buttons, *Craspedia variabilis* 4. Blackwood, *Acacia melanoxylon* 5. Blakely's Red Gum, *Eucalyptus blakelyi* 6. Blue Flax-lily, *Dianella revoluta* 7. Box-leaf Wattle, *Acacia buxifolia* 8. Canberra Spider Orchid, *Caladenia actensis* 9. Clustered Buttons, *Chrysocephalum apiculatum* 10. Creeping Bossiaea, *Bossiaea prostrata* 11. Cumbungi, *Typha domingensis* 12. Early Nancy, *Wurmbea dioica* 13. False Sarsaparilla, *Hardenbergia violacea* 14. Golden Moth, *Diuris chryseopsis* 15. Hoary Sunray, *Leucochrysum albicans* 16. Hyacinth Orchid, *Dipodium punctatum* 17. Kangaroo Grass, *Themeda triandra* 18. Nodding Greenhood, *Pterostylis nutans* 19. Parson's Bands, *Eriochilus cucullatus* 20. Red Box, *Eucalyptus polyanthemos* 21. Royal Bluebell, *Wahlenbergia gloriosa* 22. Scaly Buttons, *Leptorhynchus squamatus* 23. Scribbly Gum, *Eucalyptus rossii* 24. St John's Wort, *Hypericum gramineum* 25. Sticky Everlasting, *Xerochrysum viscosum* 26. Vanilla Lily, *Arthropodium milleflorum* 27. Wallaby Grass, *Rytidosperma pallidum* 28. Yam Daisy, *Microseris lanceolata* 29. Yellow Box, *Eucalyptus melliodora*

Connecting Nature, Connecting People

Canberra's network of nature reserves, forests and urban green spaces provide important areas of habitat for biodiversity conservation, as well as providing connection with nature and the Ngunawal culture.

As our city grows, the combined influences of habitat loss, fragmentation and climate change pose a serious threat to native plant and animal conservation, Ngunawal cultural practices and the wellbeing of our community. To ensure Canberra's nature, people and culture can flourish, our urban landscapes need to host biodiverse and resilient green spaces.

Connecting Nature, Connecting People is an ACT Government initiative designed to address these complex issues. Through a series of cross-Government projects, Connecting Nature, Connecting People will support the movement of species to the broader landscape (known as 'ecological connectivity'), enrich and build the resilience of urban biodiversity, and enhance our community's connection to nature.

Connecting Nature, Connecting People is being delivered in partnership with a variety of community groups. In particular, it is working closely with the Ngunawal Community to embrace opportunities to celebrate and preserve Ngunawal culture and values across projects, policies and interpretive material.

Get Involved

Wherever you are in the Australian Capital Territory, there are opportunities and ways to become involved in supporting species conservation and landscape connectivity. Below is a list of organisations that support volunteers in the community to undertake environmental restoration and citizen science. Find additional resources pertaining to different conservation efforts by following these links.

ACT Government

Environment, Planning and Sustainable Development- www.environment.act.gov.au

Catchment Groups

Ginninderra Catchment Group- www.ginninderralandcare.org.au

Molonglo Conservation Group- www.molonglo.org.au

Southern ACT Catchment Group- www.sactcg.org.au

Citizen Science

Canberra Nature Map- www.canberra.naturemapr.org

Frogwatch- www.ginninderralandcare.org.au/frogwatch

Waterwatch- www.act.waterwatch.org.au

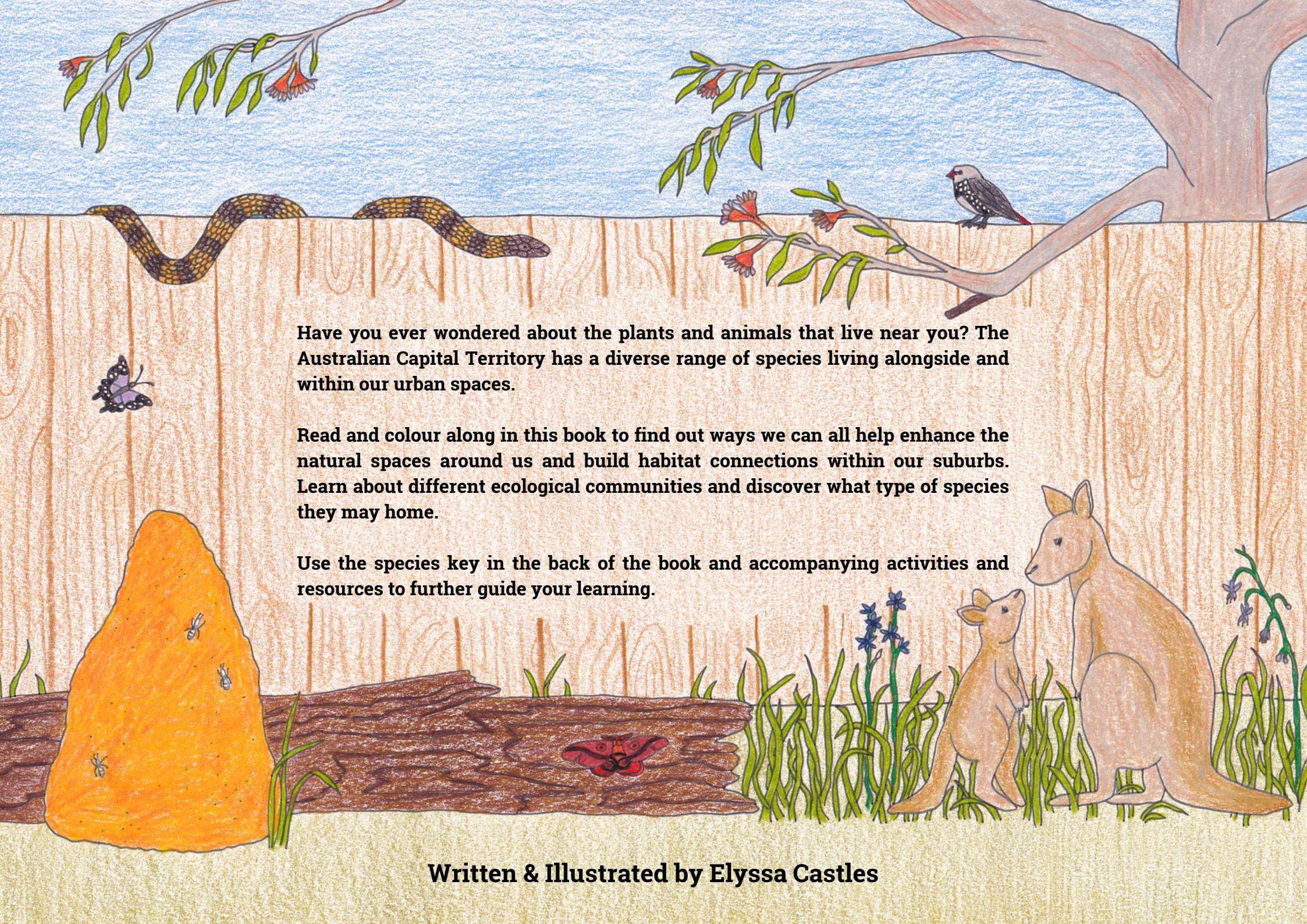
Peak Body

Landcare ACT- www.landcareact.org.au



Email for more information





Have you ever wondered about the plants and animals that live near you? The Australian Capital Territory has a diverse range of species living alongside and within our urban spaces.

Read and colour along in this book to find out ways we can all help enhance the natural spaces around us and build habitat connections within our suburbs. Learn about different ecological communities and discover what type of species they may home.

Use the species key in the back of the book and accompanying activities and resources to further guide your learning.

Written & Illustrated by Elyssa Castles