

## Swift Parrot

*Lathamus discolor*



Photo: Deborah Worland  
Muckleford  
May 2016

*'Swift Parrots are pretty little creatures. Not only are they beautiful birds, but also there is estimated to be only a few thousand of them left in the wild. 'Swifties' breed in eastern Tasmania over summer, then in winter almost the entire population migrates north to the mainland, dispersing between Adelaide and sometimes even as far north as Brisbane. Most of them stay around Victoria, however, and here they feed on winter-flowering eucalypts and wattles.'*

[www.listeningearth.com/blog/swift-parrots-sounds-and-images](http://www.listeningearth.com/blog/swift-parrots-sounds-and-images)

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## Mudeye

*Anthochaera carunculata*



Photo: Vivienne Hamilton  
Castlemaine  
May 2018

*Some larval dragonflies and damselflies are commonly known as **Mudeyes**. They adopt an aquatic lifestyle, with only a few exceptions and feed on aquatic animals such as other insects, tadpoles and occasionally fish. They are important in the diets of many aquatic predators such as fish. This one was approximately 2.5 cm.*

\$110 framed \$60 Unframed

## Koala

*Phascolarctos cinereus*



Photo: Patrick Kavanagh  
Strangways  
May 2016

*It's a marsupial, and definitely not a bear. Victoria has the highest number of wild koalas of any state. They are unevenly distributed, however, and are less common north of the divide.*

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## Scarlet Robin

*Petroica boodang*



Photo: Albert Wright  
Maldon  
October 2013

*These juvenile **Scarlet Robins** have the same plumage as the adult female but without a reddish wash on the breast. The adult males have black heads, backs and tails, black and white wings, a scarlet red breast and white belly, forehead and rump. The adult female matches the male in pattern but is much more washed out red on the breast and a buff belly.*

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Nest boxes installed by **Connecting Country** have been designed specifically for use by the threatened Brush-tailed **Phascogale** which is a nocturnal hollow-dependent marsupial that occurs in the local area. Other native animals such as the **Sugar Glider** also use them as habitat.



**Brush-tailed Phascogale or Tuan** *Phascogale tapoatafa* in nest box  
(top photo)

Photo by Jessica Lawton  
Welshmans Reef  
April 2016

*The brush-tailed phascogale has become a kind of emblem of the fragility of this environment. An endangered species, it is hanging on tenaciously in reduced habitat.*

**Sugar Gliders** *Petaurus breviceps* in nest box

Photo: Beth Mellick,  
Walmer  
May 2018  
(bottom photo)

*The common name refers to its preference for sugary foods like sap and nectar and its ability to glide through the air, much like a flying squirrel.*

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## Silvereye

*Zosterops lateralis*



Photo: Arlen Truscott  
Muckleford  
January 2018

*The **Silvereye** is a small bird 11 to 13 cm in length and around 10 g in weight. This one is feeding on Acacia shrub. They can be found locally throughout the year but numbers tend to grow in the autumn, boosted by an influx of migrating birds from Tasmania.*

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## Eastern Bearded Dragon

*Pogona barbata*



Photo: Frances Cincotta  
Newstead  
September 2018

*The harsh, spiky appearance of these lizards belie their normally placid temperament. If approached in the wild, the bearded dragon's usual response is to freeze and rely on its camouflage. If further threatened they puff themselves up, extend the 'beard' under the throat and open the mouth wide to reveal the bright yellow lining. If picked up, they will continue to struggle but will rarely bite.*

\$110 framed \$60 Unframed



## **Black Shouldered Kite**

*Elanus axillaris*



Photo: Arlen Truscott  
Newstead  
June 2017

*The **Black Shouldered Kite** is a small to medium raptor (bird of prey) found in open woodland throughout Australia. This one is a juvenile of the species. They form monogamous pairs. During courtship, the male will feed the female in mid-air: she will flip upside down and take food with her feet from his, while both are flying.*

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## **White-faced Heron**

*Egretta novaehollandiae*



Photo: Bronwyn Silver  
Expedition Pass Reservoir  
April 2017

***White-faced Herons** are the most commonly seen herons in Australia. They are found throughout the mainland and Tasmania, and most coastal islands. They are particularly versatile and can be found anywhere where there is water, from tidal mudflats and coastal reefs to moist grasslands and gardens.*

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## Striated Pardalote

*Pardalotus striatus*



Photo: Arlen Truscott  
Muckleford  
September 2017

*The movements of **Striated Pardalotae** are complex. Despite being tiny birds, some populations undertake remarkable migratory movements, while others remain in the same area throughout the year.*

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## Australasian Darter

*Anhinga novaehollandiae*



Photo: Mitchell Parker  
Cairn Curran Reservoir  
June 2018

*The **Australasian Darter** is sometimes called the snakebird because of its long and slender neck. Usually inhabiting freshwater wetlands, darters swim with their bodies submerged beneath the water's surface, with only the sinuous neck protruding above the water, enhancing its serpentine qualities.*

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## Shingleback Lizard

*Tiliqua rugosa*



Photo: Mitchell Parker  
Walmer  
November 2012

*For most of the year, **Shingleback Lizard** lead a fairly solitary life. But from September to November they spend up to 75% of their time with their partners, which is unusual lizard behaviour. Year after year, many **Shinglebacks** find the same mate by scent trails and remain as mostly monogamous pairs for many years.*

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## Eastern Yellow Robin

*Eopsaltria australis*



Photo: Pam Connell  
Glenuce  
December 2017

*Often seen perched sideways on the trunks of trees, the **Eastern Yellow Robin** is a common inhabitant of forests and woodlands in eastern Australia, usually with a tall shrub layer and sparse ground cover. They are seldom noisy, but their penetrating piping call is one of the first of the morning chorus, often well before dawn.*

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## Swamp Wallaby

*Wallabia bicolor*



Photo: Antoinette Birkenbeil  
Chewton Bushlands  
September 2014

*The scientific name, **Wallabia bicolor**, refers to the contrast between the species' dark brown upper parts and reddish orange under parts. The common name pertains to its favoured habitat of moist surroundings however it generally does not live in swamps.*

*It is usually a solitary animal, but can aggregate into groups when feeding.*

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## Red Wattlebird

*Anthochaera carunculata*



Photo: Vivienne Hamilton  
Castlemaine  
May 2018

*The **Red Wattlebird** is a large, noisy honeyeater. The common name refers to the fleshy reddish wattle (fleshy caruncle) on the side of the neck. This one is shaking off excess water.*

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## Yellow-footed Antechinus

*Antechinus flavipes*



Photo: Damian Kelly  
Rise and Shine Bushland Reserve  
January 2014

*A notable feature of this small, mouse-like marsupial is its sexual behaviour. The male engages in such frenzied mating that its immune system becomes compromised, resulting in stress related death before it is one year old.*

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## Eastern Yellow Robin

*Eopsaltria australis*



Photo: Geoff Park  
Rise and Shine Bushland Reserve  
September 2018

*'The first day of Spring followed the winter pattern ... cold and windy, punctuated by showers and an occasional burst of sunshine. At the Rise and Shine life goes on, with **Eastern Yellow Robins** busy sitting on eggs or feeding young.'*

Natural Newstead

\$110 framed    Unframed \$60

## Sulphur-crested Cockatoo

*Cacatua galerita*



Photo: Anne-Maree McComb  
Tarrengower  
September 2018

*The **Sulphur-crested Cockatoo** is a spectacularly beautiful bird. It is found in wooded habitats in Australia, and New Guinea and some of the islands of Indonesia. They can be locally very numerous, leading to them sometimes being considered pests.*

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## Dusky Woodswallow

*Dicaeum hirundinaceum*



Photo: Geoff Park  
Mia Mia area  
September 2018

*'**Woodswallows** are renowned for their habit of communal roosting, or clustering – sometimes up to 100 individuals can be seen huddled together, typically in a hollow or on bark. This amazing behaviour can occur at any time of day, but it's usually observed approaching dusk. Impending thunderstorms can often trigger communal roosting.'*

Natural Newstead

\$110 framed    \$60 Unframed

## Grasshopper Nymph

*Caelifera*



Photo: Patrick Kavanagh  
Newstead  
December 2018

*Grasshoppers* undergo simple metamorphosis, with immature grasshoppers (nymphs) looking more or less like adults, except that they're smaller and wingless or with reduced wings.

*The wings of this Gum Leaf Grasshopper nymph are underdeveloped and it relies on its superb camouflage for safety.*

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## Echidna

Tachyglossidae



Photo Nathan Johnson  
Maldon Historic Reserve  
September 2015

***Echidnas**, together with the platypus, are the world's only monotremes, or egg-laying mammals. The species looks fearsome, but it is a shy animal and would rather retreat than fight if disturbed. **Echidnas** have no teeth and only eat termites, ants and other soil invertebrates.*

\$75 framed    \$55 unframed

## Weebill

*Smicrornis brevirostris*



Photo: Albert Wright  
Maldon  
November 2015

*The **Weebill** is Australia's smallest bird at approximately 8 to 9 cm long. They move in active flocks, feeding mainly in the outer edges of the tops of trees. The bill is well suited to taking small scale insects from the leaves; other insect prey is also eaten.*

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## Mistletoebird

*Dicaeum hirundinaceum*



Photo: Geoff Park  
Newstead  
3 September 2018

*'This resplendent male was photographed on Spring Hill Track late yesterday afternoon. Only in the past few days have I started to hear the beautiful musical calls of **Mistletoebirds** around our block. This species is present year round but Spring is when you start to hear their resonant and 'steely' courtship calls throughout the town and bush.'*

Natural Newstead

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## Spotted Pardalote

*Pardalotus punctatus*



Photo: Patrick Kavanagh  
Newstead  
June 2018

*One of Australia's smallest birds, the **Spotted Pardalote** builds its nest in a long horizontal tunnel dug into the soil of creek banks, the embankments of railway cuttings, quarries or similar suitable sites, and sometimes they even excavate tunnels in rabbit burrows, or potted plants in gardens. Pardalotes are usually seen foraging in the crowns of eucalypt trees, where they pluck invertebrates, especially psyllids, from the leaves.*

\$110 framed    Unframed \$60

