


BS/K-01
LD-102
DETAIL
Scale: 1:10

ITEM	BS/K-01
LOCATION	KOONDROOK
THEME	RIVER ENVIRONMENT / ECOLOGY / FAUNA
IMAGE 1	 <p><i>Bush Stone-curlew (Burhinus grallarius)</i> Photo by Cassie Thompson</p>
TEXT 1	<p>FAUNA</p> <p>This section of River Red Gum forest along the Murray River provides connectivity for wildlife between Campbells Island State Forest to the north-west and Koondrook-Pericoota Forest to the south-east.</p> <p>The Australian Magpie (<i>Cracticus tibicen</i>), Sulphur Crested Cockatoo (<i>Cacatua galerita</i>), Laughing Kookaburra (<i>Dacelo novaeguineae</i>) and Noisy Miner (<i>Manorina melanoccephala</i>) are common birds in the area. Several threatened species of birds have been recorded nearby, including the Bush Stone-curlew (<i>Burhinus grallarius</i>) and Grey-crowned Babbler (<i>Pomatostomus temporalis temporalis</i>).</p> <p>The Bush Stone-curlew (pictured) inhabits open forests and woodlands with sparse grassy ground cover and fallen timber. It is mostly nocturnal and feeds on insects and small animals like frogs, lizards and snakes. The Bush Stone-curlew nests on the bare ground and lays two eggs in spring or early summer.</p> <p>Mammals including Kangaroos, Echidnas and Wombats and reptiles such as snakes, lizards and turtles are common in the area. The Sugar Glider has also been recorded nearby in the past.</p> <p>Cracks in timber sections of the bridge, tree hollows and bark provide roosting and breeding habitat for many species of bats. <i>Myotis macropus</i> (Southern Myotis), a threatened species of microbat, was recorded during biodiversity investigations at the Barham-Koondrook Bridge in 2009 and 2015.</p> <p>The Murray River provides habitat for a wide range of aquatic fauna. Open water, pools, submerged logs and sediment are used for foraging, breeding and shelter by fauna such as fish, tortoises, yabbies, snails, beetles and waterbirds.</p> <p>The Murray Crayfish (<i>Euastacus armatus</i>) can be found upstream of Mildura in the Murray River, the Murrumbidgee River and in some dams. They are slow-growing and can reach up to three kilograms in weight.</p> <p>A number of threatened fish live in the Murray River. These include the Eel Tailed-catfish (<i>Tandanus tandanus</i>), Silver Perch (<i>Bidyanus bidyanus</i>) and Murray Cod (<i>Maccullochella peelii</i>). The Eel Tailed Catfish swims along the sandy beds of lakes and slow-flowing waterbodies with fringing vegetation. The Murray Cod is known to use snags for refuge and foraging. The Silver Perch may use the river bed for spawning.</p> <p>Sources: Wakool Shire Council website Barham-Koondrook Bridge- Truss and Victorian Approach Span Restoration, REF, Feb, 2016. http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/threatenedspeciesapp https://www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/fishing/fish-species/species-list/murray-crayfish</p>

- NOTES**
1. TO BE INSTALLED ON BENCH SEAT AS DETAILED IN LD-403
 2. IMAGES AND TEXT ARE SUBJECT TO CHANGE

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03	100% DOCUMENTATION	AM	25/06/2018	0 200 400mm 1 : 10				BARHAM-KOONDROOK BRIDGE		REGISTRATION NUMBER KIS-1607-DWG-LD-506			
02	100% DOCUMENTATION	MMG	23/05/2017					LANDSCAPE DESIGN & HERITAGE INTERPRETATION					
01	FOR INFORMATION	MMG	2/03/2017					HERITAGE INTERPRETATION DETAILS					
No.	Amendment Description	Initials	Date	DESIGNED. MW/MMG		REVIEWED. JVG		BENCH SEAT ARTWORK II					
A3 original	This sheet may be prepared using colour and may be incomplete if copied			Co-ordinate System: MGA Zone 56		Height Datum: A.H.D.							