



Reservoirs FOR NATURE.

Tree hollow-dependent species of Myponga Reservoir Reserve

Reservoirs for Nature connects people with nature while restoring habitats, enhancing biodiversity and offsetting carbon emissions.



Myponga
Reservoir
Reserve

Together with



Government of
South Australia



Tree hollow-dependent species

Tree hollows are an important part of woodland habitat. They form slowly as trees age, with branches breaking, decay and natural processes creating hollows of different sizes and shapes.

At Myponga Reservoir Reserve, old and mature trees provide hollows used by a range of native animals. Birds, bats and small mammals may use them for nesting, roosting, shelter or raising their young.

A tree hollow may take over a hundred years to form. Protecting mature trees and retaining fallen timber is therefore important for habitat. When old trees are lost, it can take a very long time for replacement trees to develop suitable hollows.

Through the Reservoirs for Nature program, habitat restoration at Myponga Reservoir Reserve is helping to protect and restore native vegetation and the grassy woodland habitat that supports these species.

The species featured here are some of the animals that depend on the grassy woodland habitats of Myponga Reservoir Reserve. Understanding their needs helps us recognise the importance of protecting mature trees, tree hollows and the habitat they provide.

Gould's Wattled Bat

(*Chalinolobus gouldii*)

A small insect-eating bat that emerges from hollows after dark to hunt moths, beetles and other insects.



White-striped Freetail Bat

(*Austronomus australis*)

A large microbat that hunts flying insects above the treetops and uses tree hollows for roosting.



Yellow-footed Antechinus

(*Antechinus flavipes*)

Vulnerable, SA

A small marsupial that shelters in tree hollows, fallen logs and dense vegetation.



Common Brushtail Possum

(*Trichosurus vulpecula*)

A nocturnal marsupial that shelters in hollows. Has large ears and a bushy tail. It feeds on leaves, flowers, fruit and small invertebrates.



Yellow-tailed Black Cockatoo

(*Zanda funerea*)

Vulnerable, SA

A large cockatoo that raises their young in deep hollows. Feeds on seeds from banksias, hakeas and pine cones.



Striated Pardalote

(*Pardalotus striatus*)

A tiny bird that forages high in eucalypts for insects and sugar lerps. Uses tree hollows for nesting.



Elegant Parrot

(*Neophema elegans*)

Rare, SA

Often seen in pairs or small flocks feeding on the ground in open grassy areas. Nests in hollows.



Rainbow Lorikeet

(*Trichoglossus moluccanus*)

Feeds mainly on nectar and pollen, as well as fruit, seeds and insects. Uses tree hollows for nesting.



Laughing Kookaburra

(*Dacelo novaeguineae*)

A familiar woodland bird that waits on a perch before swooping onto insects and other small animals. Uses natural tree hollows for nesting.



Southern Boobook

(*Ninox boobook*)

A nocturnal owl that hunts insects and small animals from trees and other perches. Uses tree hollows for nesting.





We acknowledge the Traditional Owners of Country throughout South Australia. We recognise their unique and continuing connection to lands and waters. We pay respect to Elders past and present and extend that respect to all Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples visiting or living in South Australia.



For more information on our Reservoirs for Nature program please scan the QR code or visit **sawater.com.au**