

Australian Capital Territory

# **Public Place Names (Throsby) Determination 2015 (No 1)**

**Disallowable Instrument DI2015 – 309**

made under the

**Public Place Names Act 1989 — section 3 (Minister to determine names)**

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I DETERMINE the names of the public places that are Territory land as specified in the attached schedule and as indicated on the associated plan.

Dorte Ekelund  
Delegate of the Minister  
12 November 2015

## SCHEDULE

### Public Place Names (Throsby) Determination 2015 (No 1)

#### Division of Throsby – *Native Fauna*

NAME	ORIGIN	SIGNIFICANCE
<b>Bandicoot Street</b>	Long-nosed Bandicoot <i>Perameles nasuta</i>	Marsupial  The Long-nosed Bandicoot is common and widespread throughout eastern Australia, particularly in coastal areas and either side of the Great Dividing Range. It prefers heath and forest habitats close to grassy open feeding sites. It is known for the small, round conical holes it leaves behind as it forages at night. Insects and other invertebrates usually form a large part of the diet, but it also feeds on small vertebrates, lizard eggs, fungi, green plant material, seeds and fruit. About the size of a rabbit, it has pointed ears, a short tail, grey-brown fur, a white underbelly and a long snout. The gestation period of only twelve and a half days is one of the shortest known of any mammal.
<b>Bettong Avenue</b>	Eastern Bettong (Tasmanian Bettong) <i>Bettongia gaimardi</i>	Marsupial  The Eastern Bettong (extinct on mainland Australia) was once found in a wide range of dry sclerophyll vegetation, that was usually open and on poor soils. In 2012 the Eastern Bettong was introduced to the Mulligans Flat Woodland Sanctuary in the ACT. The small brown-grey nocturnal animal has a prehensile tail as long as the head and body. It feeds on underground fungi related to truffles, seeds, roots and bulbs. It builds a densely woven nest of dry grasses and bark under fallen timber or among small bushes and tussocks.

<b>Brushtail Street</b>	Common Brushtail Possum <i>Trichosurus vulpecula</i>	Marsupial  The most widely distributed possum in Australia and the largest arboreal marsupial herbivore. Its natural habitat is forest and woodland areas where they nest in tree hollows. The Common Brushtail Possum has also adapted to urban living where it seeks shelter in the dark recesses of buildings. The size of a domestic cat, it has a pointed snout, pink nose, long whiskers, large ears and a bushy black tail. Its fur is usually greyish above with a cream underside. The nocturnal animal feeds on leaves, buds, flowers and fruits. The young, usually born in May and June after a gestation period of seventeen days, are independent from their mothers at about seven months.
<b>Chuditch Street</b>	Chuditch (Western Quoll) <i>Dasyurus geoffroii</i>	Marsupial  The Chuditch is found in south-west Western Australia in areas of sclerophyll forest, dry woodland and mallee shrubland. About the size of a small cat, the Chuditch is mainly brown, with white spots. Its tail is long, largely unspotted, and ends in a brush of long black hairs. It feeds on large invertebrates and small lizards, birds and mammals. Loss of habitat through land clearing and predation by feral predators are major threats to the Chuditch.
<b>Cuscus Lane</b>	Spotted Cuscus <i>Phalanger maculatus</i>	Marsupial  The Spotted Cuscus is a subspecies of possum. It is found in the forests of northern Australia. The nocturnal animal has a round head, small ears, large eyes, thick woolly fur, and a long, partially scaled, prehensile tail. It spends almost all of its life in the trees and feeds mainly on leaves and fruits and occasionally on small birds and reptiles. Its main natural predators are large snakes and birds of prey.

<b>Dibbler Crescent</b>	Dibbler <i>Parantechinus apicalis</i>	Marsupial The Dibbler occurs in two isolated areas in coastal south-west Western Australia. It was thought to be extinct in the early 1900s but was rediscovered in 1967. The small carnivorous marsupial has coarse brownish grey fur, speckled with white, distinctive white eye-rings and a tapering hairy tail. The Dibbler feeds mostly on ground-dwelling insects and other invertebrates but also eats small lizards, birds and mammals. The Dibbler is threatened by loss of habitat caused by land clearing, die-back disease and wildfires. Introduced predators also prey on them.
<b>Echidna Street</b>	Short-beaked Echidna <i>Tachyglossus aculeatus</i>	Monotreme The Short-beaked Echidna is found throughout Australia and can survive a range of temperatures and habitats. Though mostly nocturnal, in mild weather they can be seen during the day, but in extreme weather they shelter under rocks and fallen timber or by burrowing in the ground. Short-beaked Echidnas are covered with long, brown-black and golden spines. Under the spines the echidna's body is covered with fur. It has a long, tubular and toothless snout and a long and sticky tongue. The Short-beaked Echidna eats ants and termites. Echidnas are one of only two Australian mammals that lay eggs. The 'puggle' hatches after 10 days and is carried by the mother for two months in a pouch-like skin fold.

<b>Gecko Way</b>	Stone Gecko (Eastern Stone Gecko) <i>Diplodactylus vittatus</i>	Lizard  The range of the Stone Gecko is widespread extending from South Australia, through Victoria and NSW into south-eastern Queensland. It is not native to Tasmania or the southern parts of Victoria. In the ACT the Stone Gecko prefers the warmer areas, and is usually not found in the mountainous southern regions. The Stone Gecko is a terrestrial, nocturnal species, laying two eggs annually. During the day it shelters under rocks and fallen timber. It is coloured brown or grey above, with a pale cream to light brown stripe and small cream to light brown spots along the back. The underbelly is pale, typically white, in colour and the tail is short and thick. The average length, including tail, is six centimetres although larger specimens can be up to ten centimetres.
<b>Glider Crescent</b>	Sugar Glider <i>Petaurus breviceps</i>	Marsupial  The Sugar Glider is the most widespread of all glider species. The small possum has a membrane of skin that stretches between its front and hind legs allowing it to glide through the air from tree to tree. There are five known subspecies, two of which are found in NSW, Victoria and Tasmania. It occurs in both wet and dry woodlands where acacia plants are present and depends on tree hollows for shelter. The Sugar Glider feeds on nectar, manna, pollen and insects. The fur is blue-grey to brown-grey above with a dark stripe that extends from the middle of the head to the mid-back region. Females can give birth to two litters per year, usually producing one to two young each litter.

<b>Koala Close</b>	Koala <i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i>	Marsupial The Koala is an arboreal (tree-dwelling) marsupial native to areas of eucalypt forests and woodlands ranging from northern Queensland to southern Victoria and south-eastern South Australia. It has a stocky body, large rounded ears, prominent black nose, sharp claws, no tail and predominantly grey-coloured fur. The koala's diet is restricted mainly to foliage of eucalyptus species. Koalas generally feed and move at night. Females can breed from about two years of age, and have a gestation period of about two months. The young are raised in the pouch for the first seven months. In 2012 koalas in Queensland, New South Wales and the ACT were classified as vulnerable under national environment law and added to the threatened species list.
<b>Monitor Lane</b>	Monitor Lizard (Goanna) <i>Varanidae species</i>	Lizard There are over twenty different species found throughout Australia, particularly in scrubland, woods or grassland where the soil is sandy and they can burrow for shelter and dig holes to search for food and to lay eggs. The largest, the Perentie, can be over two metres long. The tiny Short-tailed Pygmy Monitor reaches 20-25 centimetres in length. In Australia they are coloured, grey, olive or brown, and most show a pattern of lighter coloured grey, white or yellow markings. A common characteristic is the loose skin on the neck. Monitor Lizards forage for lizards, snakes, insects, birds, eggs and small mammals. They usually walk on all fours, but will rise up on the back legs to defend themselves. Like snakes, the Monitor Lizard can unhinge its lower jaw to swallow bigger prey.

<b>Pademelon Street</b>	Red legged Pademelon <i>Thylogale stigmatica</i>	Marsupial  The Pademelon is a small to medium sized marsupial found in the forests of coastal Australia. The Red-legged Pademelon is a colourful type of rainforest wallaby with rufous red legs and face, a white cheek stripe, grey upper body and whitish underbelly. It is a solitary and nocturnal animal found in patches from northern Queensland to the mid-coast of New South Wales. It forages for native grasses, herbs, fruits, leaves, fungi and stems. They breed year-round and will carry a single joey in the pouch for about seven months.
<b>Pilliga Street</b>	Pilliga Mouse <i>Pseudomys pilligaensis</i>	Native rodent  The Pilliga Mouse can be found in the Pilliga scrub in NSW among moist groundcover of plants, litter and fungi. It is nocturnal and lives in burrows. The species has grey fur, a white belly and a dark tail ending with a small black tuft. It is distinguished by its relatively long hind feet. Its diet is mainly seeds and leaf matter. The conservation status of the Pilliga Mouse is threatened by loss of habitat through logging and fire and predation by feral animals.
<b>Pipistrelle Street</b>	Christmas Island Pipistrelle <i>Pipistrellus murrayi</i>	Bat  The Christmas Island Pipistrelle was listed as endangered in 2004 and its status up-listed to critically endangered in 2006. Since 2009 there have been no reported sightings of the small insectivorous bat and it is now presumed extinct. It was previously found on the west side of Christmas Island where they roosted under exfoliating bark on dead trees, under loose dead fronds of palm and pandanus trees, in hollows in large live trees and under strangler figs.

<b>Potoroo Street</b>	<p>Long-nosed Potoroo (Rat Kangaroo) <i>Potorous tridactylus</i></p>	<p>Marsupial</p> <p>The Long-nosed Potoroo is found on the south-eastern coast of Australia, from Queensland to Victoria and Tasmania, including some of the Bass Strait islands. The nocturnal marsupial is generally solitary and inhabits sub-tropical and warm temperate rainforests through tall open forest with dense understorey to dense coastal heaths. Its main requirement is thick groundcover for protection and nesting materials. It ranges in colour from grey-brown to red-brown fur above with a paler belly and resembles a bandicoot until it hops away with its front feet tucked into its chest. It feeds on underground fruiting bodies of fungi, roots, fruit, flowers, seeds, insects and larvae. A single young is born after a gestation period of 38 days.</p>
<b>Quoll Place</b>	<p>Eastern Quoll <i>Dasyurus viverrinus</i></p>	<p>Marsupial</p> <p>Once abundant throughout south-eastern Australia, the Eastern Quoll is now all but extinct on the mainland. In Tasmania it is found in areas of open forest, heath, scrubland and cultivated land. It has a pointed snout, a long tail and brown to black fur distinctively spotted with white. The carnivorous marsupial feeds on insects and small vertebrates including skinks, small snakes, birds and small mammals. Eastern Quolls hunt at night, emerging at dusk. Their dens include underground burrows, hollow logs, rock piles and hay sheds. After gestation of about three weeks, a female can give birth to as many as thirty young.</p>

**Shingleback  
Street**

Shingleback Lizard  
(Stumpytail)  
*Tiliqua rugosa*

Lizard

The bulkiest of the blue-tongued lizards, the Shingleback inhabits the drier areas of southern Australia. They shelter at night among leaf litter or in rocks and logs. The Shingleback has a short rounded tail, which bears a resemblance to the head, and scales, giving it a rough and bumpy appearance. They have large teeth and strong jaw muscles. When threatened, the Shingleback opens its mouth wide and sticks out its broad blue tongue. The diet is mainly vegetable matter and the occasional insect, spider or scorpion. The Shingleback can live for more than 20 years and pairs will mate for life. Females typically produce two large young each year.

**Yabby Way**

Common Yabby  
*Cherax destructor*

Freshwater Crayfish

A crustacean native to central and eastern mainland Australia found in a variety of freshwater habitats including farm dams, floodplains and irrigation channels. Yabbies have large pincer-like claws to defend themselves, grasp food and dig burrows. The species varies in colour from almost black to light brown or green; the claws often have a slight to strong blue colouration. They feed on worms, beetles, bugs and fish. The Common Yabby is a vigorous burrower and can damage farm dams and irrigation channels.



## DIVISION OF THROSBY