

backyards for biodiversity

SMITHS LAKE BIODIVERSITY



As a minimally disturbed environment, the area is home to a variety of native species including threatened plants and animals.

As the community continues to grow, it's important to ensure the area's biodiversity is protected and urban areas provide suitable habitat for flora and fauna.



Meet the locals

Have you ever seen or heard some of these lesser known plants and animals that call Smiths Lake home?

They may be right in your backyard!

- Tylophora – Cryptic Forest Twiner
- Yellow bellied glider
- Greater glider
- Broad-palmed frog
- Wompoo fruit dove
- White-headed pigeon
- Sooty Owl
- Noisy Pitta
- Brush-tailed phascogale
- Potoroo
- Scrub turpentine
- Pardalotes



midcoast.nsw.gov.au

This project is supported by the NSW Government through its Environmental Trust



SMITHS LAKE WILDLIFE

Smiths Lake is home to over 354 recorded species of fauna, including 48 threatened species.

Birds are present all year round, with some being seasonal visitors. Species such as eastern yellow robins, brown gerygones, Lewin's honeyeaters, yellow-tailed black cockatoos and eastern whipbirds are often seen.

Mammals such as koalas and sugar gliders live in the sclerophyll forests, along with brush-tailed and ring-tailed possums. Smaller mammals like antechinus, bush rats and bandicoots prefer the forest floor.

Reptiles include the threatened Stephens banded snake, land mullets, diamond pythons and Moritz leaf-tailed gecko. The area is also home to a large variety of frogs including common eastern froglets, striped marsh frogs and green and red eyed treefrogs.

Smiths Lake Plants

There are six recorded threatened plant species in Smiths Lake as well as a variety of vegetation communities supporting wildlife.



Scan the QR code to find out more about Backyards for Biodiversity.

Vegetation Communities

Wet sclerophyll: tall open forest with midlevel shrub layer and ground layer containing ferns, climbers and grasses. Species include blackbutts, tallwoods, angophoras, forest oak and lomandras.

Subtropical rainforest: tall dense rainforests including gum trees, bloodwoods, black booyongs, orange thorn, kangaroo vine, fig trees and giant stinging trees.

Forested wetlands: tall dense forest in coastal swamps and along drainage lines. Species include paperbarks, swamp she-oak, eucalypts, grasses and vines.

Coastal floodplain wetlands: tall open forest with she-oaks and paperbarks and a ground layer of reeds, grasses and rushes.

Littoral rainforest: a highly threatened vegetation community in NSW. Species include forest red gums, black plum, native olive and a variety of ferns, herbs and grasses.