



Jackie Lizard

Most reptiles in our gardens are small garden skinks to larger skinks such as Blue-tongue lizards.

BLUE-TONGUE LIZARDS

Eat beetles, crickets, caterpillars, snails, wildflowers, fruits and berries.

GARDEN SKINKS

Eat small grasshoppers, moths, flies and earwigs. Has no teeth, swallowing its prey whole in one gulp.

JACKY LIZARDS

Eat small insects, young plant leaves and flowers. Rests in shrubs, on tree trunks and low branches.

MARBLED GECKOS

Active at night, is easily stressed and has sensitive skin than can be damaged. Hides under the bark of trees, fallen timber or logs during the day.

The following may be of assistance when designing your reptile garden:

- plant native grasses, ground covers and low shrubs for shelter and feeding.
- provide hiding spots between rocks and logs for protection.
- a protected sunny north facing spot on a rock, log or brick path to absorb the sun.
- natural leaf mulch to support insect life for the lizards to feed on.
- a shallow dish for water.



Marbled Gecko



Blue Tongue Lizard

DID YOU KNOW?

- Reptiles can be seen Spring to Autumn;
- Reptiles do not like pesticides and insecticides;
- Reptiles protect your garden by eating pest insects;
- Some reptiles give birth to live young whilst others lay soft shelled eggs;
- Reptiles need warmth to breakdown and process their food;
- Greatest threats are uncontrolled dogs and cats.

For snakes on your property please call **DEPI CSC**
Ph: 136 186 for authorised snake catchers.

Reptiles & Amphibians of Australia -
Harold G Cogger - 6th Edition
Museum Victoria



This is a guide only.
Produced by Barwon Coast 2013
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Bev Wood - Marbled Gecko and
Garden Skink.

REPTILE GARDEN

Barwon Heads - Ocean Grove

NATURE'S PEST CONTROLLERS



Garden Skink

Reptiles are protected wildlife and play an important role in keeping our environment healthy.

LOCAL INDIGENOUS PLANTS	COMMON PLANT NAME	BLUE TONGUE	GECKOS	JACKY LIZARD	GARDEN SKINKS
<i>Acaena novae-zelandiae</i>	Bidgee Widgee				✓
<i>Atriplex cinerea</i>	Coast Saltbush			✓	
<i>Atriplex paludosa</i>	Marsh Saltbush			✓	
<i>Carpobrotus rossii</i>	Karkalla	✓			
<i>Correa alba</i>	White Correa			✓	
<i>Correa reflexa</i>	Common Correa			✓	
<i>Dianella brevicaulis</i>	Short-stemmed Flax Lily	✓		✓	
<i>Dianella revoluta</i>	Black-anther Flax Lilly	✓		✓	
<i>Kennedia prostrata</i>	Running Postman				✓
<i>Leucophyta brownii</i>	Cushion Bush			✓	
<i>Microlaena stipoides</i>	Weeping Grass	✓	✓		✓
<i>Lomandra filiformis</i>	Wattle Mat Rush	✓			
<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	Spiny Head Mat Rush	✓			
<i>Olearia axillaris</i>	Coast Daisy Bush			✓	
<i>Poa labillardierei</i>	Common Tussock Grass	✓	✓	✓	✓
<i>Poa poiformis</i>	Blue Tussock Grass			✓	
<i>Poa poiformis</i> var <i>ramifer</i>	Running Tussock Grass				✓
<i>Rhagodia candolleana</i>	Seaberry Saltbush			✓	
<i>Rytidosperma caespitosum</i>	Common Wallaby Grass	✓			✓
<i>Rytidosperma geniculatum</i>	Kneed Wallaby Grass	✓	✓	✓	✓
<i>Rytidosperma racemosum</i>	Wallaby Grass	✓	✓	✓	✓
<i>Rytidosperma setacea</i>	Bristly Wallaby Grass	✓	✓		✓
<i>Suaeda australis</i>	Austral Seablite	✓	✓	✓	
<i>Swainsona lessertiifolia</i>	Coast Swainsons Pea	✓			✓
<i>Themeda triandra</i>	Kangaroo Grass	✓	✓		✓
<i>Zygophyllum billardierei</i>	Coast Twin Leaf	✓			
OTHER PLANTS					
	Everlasting Daisies	✓			
<i>Brachyscome</i> species	Native Daisy	✓			✓
	Loads of leaf litter and mulch	✓	✓	✓	✓