LUCI Update No 40 … July 2025

LUCI is undergoing a refresh! You might recall at the last AGM, we mentioned the plan to review our LUCI 5-year strategy given LUCI is now in its 10th year. We are also planning a review of our Constitution. In reviewing both documents, all members will be invited to provide feedback. You may have noticed LUCI has a new logo, thanks to LUCI member and graphic designer Greg Simpson. We hope you like it. Greg is also advising on a new format for future LUCI newsletters.

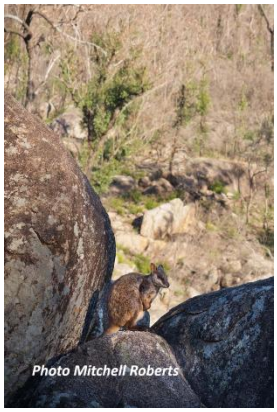
Lockyer Uplands Catchments Inc
...caring for native habitats

LUCI's activities have grown over the decade from a volunteer weeding group (Friends of Dwyers Scrub) to a landholder association undertaking or collaborating on a range of projects and activities from fauna monitoring, citizen science, corridor restoration, weed management to community workshops and events. LUCI is a registered Landcare Australia group and regional partner in the Great Eastern Ranges and a member of the Glossy Black Conservancy, Friends of Parks Queensland, Australian Network for Plant Conservation, SEQ Catchments Members Association and Protect the Bush Alliance.

LUCI has a growing pains problem! Our administration and storage needs have outgrown the spare rooms (and spare corners) in a few committee members' homes with equipment (office, fauna monitoring, weeding, catering), a library, promotional materials etc, dispersed. We need a home base: an office, a 'public face', a place to gather and hold meetings and workshops. If you have any suggestions or solutions, we'd love to hear them.

Planning your conservation project: First, what do you want to conserve?

Helping native animals to survive involves understanding their habitat resources in ecological terms. For example, all birds eat insects when feeding their young. In turn, the availability of some insect species depends on the presence of specific host plants for their larval cycle or for ground litter for food foraging. Some birds are specialist feeders such as Glossy Black Cockatoos, and need particular *Casuarina* or *Allocasuarina* feed tree species, which in turn are associated with different soil types. Some small mammals need tree hollows (i.e. old trees), others need fallen logs, while Brush-tailed Rock Wallabies prefer landscapes with cliff faces and rock piles with nearby grazing patches.



Left, Glossy Black Cockatoo obligate hollow nester, photo Mark Barth and right, Brush-tailed Rock Wallaby, cliff dweller, photo Mitchell Roberts.

If providing habitat resources to support native animals is your goal, then a realistic place to start is to identify what species are currently on your property or on adjoining properties or in your local area

that can focus your conservation efforts and be more effective. Even if your property is currently habitat "impoverished", knowing what fauna species are (or were) in the vicinity is a good place to start. Your neighbours are a source of information or you can check for local records on public database (e.g. WildNet, ALA , iNaturalist) or you can talk to your local Environment or Land for Wildlife Officer.

In deciding what will be your focal species (and you may choose more than one), think in terms of umbrella species. "The umbrella effect is the idea that protecting one species will help protect a large amount of co-occurring species. Species co-occur when their home ranges overlap. This is usually because they share some of the same habitat needs, like the types of temperatures they can survive in or the need to live in rocky terrain. By protecting the home range of an umbrella species, the habitats in that area will stay intact and livable for the other species that need to live there, too."[1]

Once you have identified your focal species, find out all you can about the ecology of the species, that is, their habits throughout their life cycle, their relationships to other species and their physical surroundings (biotic and abiotic). Becoming a citizen scientist on particular species relevant to your property can be a great way to keep upskilling your knowledge and offering something of value to others who share your interest.

The next step in developing your conservation vision is to identify what you need to restore or improve for your chosen species and then maintain and protect. In most cases, vegetation restoration is a main priority although, for some species of interest, it may be attributes such as hollows (e.g. for small mammals, birds) or rock piles (e.g. for lizards). We'll explore this step in the next newsletter but meanwhile, you could do some research and:

- Obtain a property vegetation management report to help you identify the type of vegetation on your property (e.g. REs, watercourses, essential habitats), the requirements of vegetation clearing and other laws that may apply to the vegetation on your property. The report is free and is emailed to you.
- Find out more about what are (or what were) the Regional Ecosystems Queensland supported by your property or talk to your local environment officer.

Upcoming events …

- Rescheduled **"From the Ground Up" Field Day, Sunday 17th August, 8:30am-12:30am at a property in Thornton, Lockyer Valley.** A morning packed with information on soils and soil processes, weed management techniques, using iNaturalist and a landholder's journey in bush regeneration. Morning tea provided and lucky door prizes.The event is supported by a LVRC Community Environment Grant. Bookings essential at https://www.trybooking.com/DCVRW or contact Maree Clancy B2B coordinator

- **Tools for Fauna Monitoring workshop, Saturday 13th September, 9:30am-12:00pm.** Joe Joseph, LUCI's nocturnal bird surveyor (and UQ postgraduate student), will provide a hands-on tutorial in when and how to use a remote sensing camera, bioacoustic recorder and GPS device in monitoring fauna on your property. Numbers will be limited and LUCI members free, non-LUCI members $10/person. Morning tea provided. Venue will be a private property and details available on registering by emailing LUCI.

[1] https://www.treehugger.com/what-is-an-umbrella-species-definition-and-examples-5186302

An urban dweller's contribution to rewilding in Scotland…The Dundreggan Experience by Michael Cross, Liverpool, UK

For those of us interested in conservation it is sometimes easy to believe that it is all too little and too late. However, I want to suggest that it isn't and offer you some encouragement. I believe that we are all part of something much bigger and part of a widespread network of organizations and individuals heading in the same direction.

I recently spent a week at the Trees for Life native tree nursery on the four-thousand-hectare Dundreggan estate at Glenmoriston on the north shore of Loch Ness. The conservation charity, Trees for Life, bought the estate in 2008, which has become the estate's flagship project. Trees for Life was founded in 1989 and is itself part of a wider coalition of British and European rewilding projects. The charity describes its aim as the reestablishment of the Caledonian forest across the Highlands.[2]

https://treesforlife.org.uk/dundreggan/

I had opted to attend a tree nursery week as something that might be more suitable for someone of my great age. Our instructions were to gather on the concourse of Inverness rail station at 1:00pm. I did just that and hung around wondering who else was going to turn up. I wasn't quite certain what a rewilding volunteer looked like, but eventually a woman appeared with a clip board, which seemed like a good sign. Other people emerged out of the crowd and gathered around our guide, Katie. Eventually we were shepherded out of the station and into the minibus, where we met our other guide, Stephen, for the hour-long journey to the estate along the shore of Loch Ness on a near perfect sunny spring day. This weather followed us all week much to the surprise of the people who actually lived there. This was only my third visit to Scotland and on the previous two occasions the weather was atrocious.

On the Sunday, our group was introduced to the tree nursery, the rewilding centre, and the range of tasks we would be engaged in. Each morning after breakfast we would start the day with a moment of reflection and gratitude and then meet one of the endlessly patient nursery staff for a talk and demonstration on some aspect of the work they were doing there. One day we were introduced to the various species of willow that they propagate. On another it was about the techniques of measuring out and sowing seeds of the target species and then germinating them in a seed tray and pricking them out into root trainers. The nursery worked with a number of different species of willow some of which are adapted to the Scottish Highlands. There were trays of Scots pine and Junipers seedlings. We emptied out boxes of acorns and hazel nuts that had been left to germinate, which we then potted up as individuals.

I was particularly fascinated by their experiments with propagating aspen, which is a rare tree in Scotland. This species will clone itself quite successfully through root suckers, but it doesn't set seed quite so readily. Apparently, it will do if it is damaged in some way. We were shown an example on the estate where an aspen had come down and some of the branches had come into flower and set seed. It sounded as though they needed more beavers. The

[2] https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LDiYppo0QlY
https://treesforlife.org.uk/dundreggan/dundreggan-tree-nursery/
https://www.rewildingeurope.com/wp-content/uploads/publications/rewilding-europe-annual-review-2024/

nursery is running an experiment with growing aspen in a polytunnel, which are then ring-barked and the bark put back upside down stressing the tree in the expectation that it will flower and produce seed.

What I learned from the experience was that I was in a very different ecology. There air was so clean that lichens and mosses thrived and festooned many of the trees almost as if we were in a rainforest. I was surprised by how precisely everything was judged. The country is divided up into genetic zones and all the seeds and seedlings are tracked by batch, date and location. Seeds are collected from specific locations and returned as seedling trees to the same location. The tree nursery cooperates with many different projects across Scotland who send them seeds from their area that the nursery then propagates and returns as viable seedlings. It made me realize that there is an enormous amount of work being carried out. The project itself employs lots of people and offers volunteers and visitors alike the opportunity to learn about and experience the landscape-wide regeneration of the Scottish environment.

Our group of volunteers at Dundreggan.

Check out these flat-pack biodegradable cardboard habitat units at https://rehabitat.au/

Birds of the Lockyer Uplands Conservation Action

Glossy Black Cockatoo Breeding and Nesting Workshop with Mike Barth

Eighteen LUCI members and supporters attended Mike Barth's workshop on 21st June at a property at Egypt where Glossy Black presence has been persistent over the years. Mike, a well-known field ecologist and Glossy Black expert, provided a comprehensive summary of the Glossy's breeding and nesting cycles including:

- courtship with males sexually mature around 2-3 years old and attracting females by flashing their red tail feathers;
- prospecting where the female with male in tow investigates tree hollow availability, a process that can take weeks;
- incubation, when the female lays a single egg, and over a four week period, she does not leave the nest. The male provides her with food, does not enter the nest and spends his nights in a nearby roost tree. Indicators of this part of the cycle include the female's distinctive begging call and the regular sight of a lone male flying in one direction in the morning and returning in the opposite direction in the evening.
- Brooding, 1-2 weeks duration, where the female remains with the hatched chick but comes out of the nest to take food from the male, which she then feeds to the nestling;
- Post-brooding, 10-11 weeks, where the nestling is left alone while both parents leave early in the day to forage;
- Fledging at 12 weeks where the fledgling comes to the hollow entrance and the female parent entices the bird to her;
- Post-nesting during which the fledged bird is totally dependent on the parents and for several months, incessantly begging and with both parents feeding it while it learns how to feed itself.

Mike answered a host of questions from participants explaining in some detail how to locate a potential nest site. Post-morning tea, the group walked to a known Glossy drinking site amidst an extensive stand of both *A. littoralis* and *A. torulosa*, known feed tree species in the area.

In collaboration with the Bunyas to Border project, LUCI is planning further activity on a nest site project under the guidance of Mike. We will be talking with other groups that have worked on Glossy nest site projects in Queensland such as Bushland Conservation Management (Sunshine Coast) and Condamine Headwaters Landcare Group.

Update on the Nocturnal Bird Survey Project by Joe Joseph

Previously we used bioacoustics equipment to identify what nocturnal bird species are present on participating LUCI properties and found that Australian owlet nightjars and barn owls were the most common. We also found southern boobooks, tawny frogmouths, white throated nightjars and got a few detections of the powerful owl.

Now we are looking at understanding how the diversity of nocturnal bird species varies across the landscape and over time, as well as how environmental factors are influencing the activity of specific nocturnal bird species. We found that nocturnal bird communities differ between different properties and change with the seasons. Understanding the property attributes associated with these differences could be a direction for future monitoring. It was also found that barn owls seem to be more active when the weather is mild, not too hot or cold, and owlet nightjars are detected far more at higher elevations.

What bird is that?

It was an unfortunate meeting with this bird, which flew into one of our house windows. In the time I walked outside to check its condition and snap this photo, it had recovered and flew off before I could get a front-on photo. I sent the photo, such as it is, to ornithologist and LUCI member Roger Jaensch who identified it as a Golden Whistler and a female or sub-adult (juvenile or immature) bird, i.e. not an adult male. Roger explained that the rufous on the wings suggests a sub-adult.

Roger said "we experience an influx of this species in the cooler part of the year, along with Grey Fantails, Rose Robins and several other species. This augments local populations in most cases, although Rose Robins only occur in our region in the cooler months. Roger further noted, "[p]resumably, the visitors are from colder southern parts of the continent but we have little hard evidence except that the markings on some species, especially on some Silvereyes, indicate those visitors are from southern states."

Ornithologist Roger Jaensch's pick of best app for Australian bird calls is arguably **David Stewart Australian Bird Calls**: Link to further info. Bird call recordings on the popular field guides available to use on mobile phones also are generally very helpful.

Natural check on Noisy Miners…

I have two Grevillea hybrids at the back of the house that are heavy with flowers at this time of year and abuzz with insects. The trees are popular with Friarbirds (Noisy and Little) and Honeyeatears (Blue-faced, Lewin's and Brown) foraging for nectar and insects. Every winter, the nectar-rich flowers attract a group of Noisy Miners. I've not noticed them visiting

at any other time of year. However, each visit, just as they settle in for a feast, their presence seems to alert the Little Friarbirds and Lewin's Honeyeaters, which are very territorial about their food supply. Invariably, either or both the Friarbird and Honeyeater challenge the Noisy Miners by darting at them and chasing them off. I'm always surprised the Noisy Miners acquiesce so quickly and retreat – until next year.

Lewin's Honeyeater (top) and Little Friarbird (above) defending their food supply from Noisy Miners.

A world without insects is a world without birds [Scientists Are Tracking Worrying Declines in Insects—and the Birds That Feast on Them. Here's What's Being Done to Save Them Both]

LUCI Autumn Walk: Dwyers Scrub by Kath Finch, Coordinator

On May 10th, 10 people attended the LUCI autumn walk at Dwyers Scrub on East Egypt Road, which was led by Martin Bennett. The walk took participants through a Semi-evergreen Vine thicket (SEVT) ecosystem with some Silver Leaf Ironbark present. Walkers took advantage of a perimeter track that has been maintained as a fire buffer for the SEVT section of the park.

LUCI Autumn Walk in Dwyers Scrub. Photo Kath Finch.

There was a varied array of trees, shrubs and vines present and some highlights Martin described as follows:

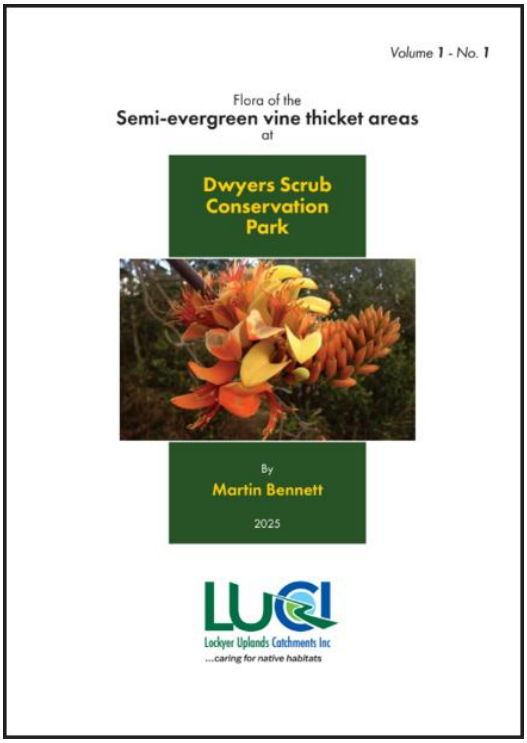
- *Ozothamnus cassinioides*, Everlasting sago bush, an uncommon member of the Daisy family, with attractive displays of white flowers in terminal spikes;
- *Acacia loroloba*, Ma Ma Creek wattle, a 3-4m tall shrub common in the Dwyers/East Egypt region of the western Lockyer, with an exception of several occurring at Plainland; and
- *Denhamia bilocularis*, Orange Bark, a small scrub tree with serrated leaves and small green flowers followed by yellow fruits with brilliant new growth displayed especially after rain events.

Unfortunately, there was also evidence of feral pests, with deer "rubbings" present on saplings and areas of soil disturbance by feral pigs.

Ozothamnus cassinioides (top), *Acacia loroloba* (middle) and *Denhamia bilocularis* (above). Photos by Martin Bennett.

The walk wrapped up at 11.30, with a morning tea and the launch of Martin Bennett's book (see below). With wonderful photos and descriptions of the flora the SEVT at Dwyers Scrub, it makes for easy identification of some of the plants from this unique area. Printing of the booklet was supported by a Queensland Government Sustainability Action Grant – Round 6 *Conservation – Community Engagement on Queensland's National Parks and State Forests.*

The book is available from LUCI for $15 (plus postage), with proceeds going toward LUCI's ongoing environmental projects.



Title page (top) and example content page (above) from booklet by Martin Bennett on flora of the SEVT in Dwyers Scrub.

Bunyas to Border (B2B) by Maree Clancy (Project Coordinator)

The final planting figures are in for Year 2 of the B2B program. After diving into a sea of nursery packing slips and invoices, we can confirm that a total of **2,814 native stems** were planted across seven properties in the Lockyer Valley, Toowoomba, and Southern Downs.

These plantings include **75 different native tree and shrub species**, all naturally occurring in their respective locations. Species were selected for their resilience, ecological value, and role in supporting local biodiversity. Notably, the list includes known **Glossy Black Cockatoo feed trees**, **dense shrubs that support small birds**—particularly in areas where Lantana is being removed—and **sandpaper figs** to help stabilise creek banks.

This latest round brings the program's two-year total to **5,514 native stems** planted by **181 volunteers and landholders** across **28 properties**. While the exact area of new habitat and koala fodder plantation for Year 2 is still being confirmed, early estimates suggest it exceeds **6 hectares**—a significant contribution to landscape restoration and habitat connectivity in the region.

Last week, I caught up with six Phase 1 landholders at their properties, and members of Council's Resilient Rivers team, who were keen to see how the plantings were faring. These visits provided valuable insights into the challenges faced by landholders and how different management approaches are influencing plant growth and survival. While effective site preparation and ongoing maintenance remain important, it was interesting to observe that some areas with minimal weed control were performing well. In these cases, the surrounding grasses and herbaceous weeds may have offered protection from herbivores, flooding, frost, and sun exposure. The key takeaway was the importance of **monitoring plant performance** and adjusting management practices where needed.

Overall, the plantings we visited are all showing positive signs of establishment, and we commend participating landholders for their hard work and commitment to connectivity conservation.

Some of last year's plantings doing really well with the rains. Photo Maree Clancy.

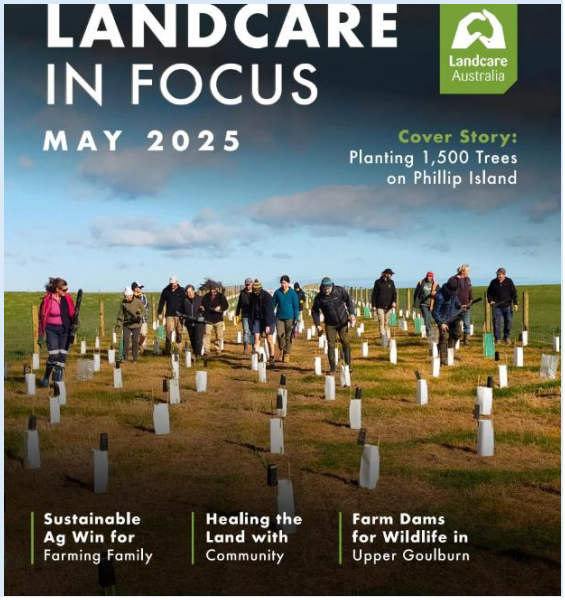
B2B Program Updates and Upcoming Events

Due to forecasted inclement weather, our planned 'from the ground up' field day has been postponed. For those landholders that are keen to learn valuable on-ground skills from some very knowledgeable (and entertaining) speakers, or if you just love to get along to events for the good people, vibes and morning tea, we urge you to **rebook** and join us on the **new date: Sunday, 17th August** (this event supported by a Lockyer Valley Regional Council Community Environment Grant).

Looking ahead, we are also preparing for our first **school planting and education event** in **September**. One very proactive local school community will participate in a

morning of tree planting and environmental education to engage students in conservation and deepen their understanding of caring for Country.

B2B features in the May edition of Landcare in Focus magazine (see p.97)



Collared delma Project by Justine Rice (Project Officer)

The Collared delma project is over the halfway mark with a first round of field surveys and field days completed, research projects by UniSQ underway and weed control work commenced. While west Brisbane sites are receiving initial weed control work, Lockyer sites are getting set for round two of follow up works. Kholo Creek's delma event was a great success with at least 100 attendees.

The project received grant funding from the Australian Government Saving Native Species Program and is a partnership between Lockyer Uplands Catchments Inc., Pullen Pullen Catchments Group Inc., and Kholo Creek Catchment Group.

A recent highlight was a presentation on the project to the International Congress for Conservation Biology 2025 conference, delivered on behalf of the project team by Liz Gould (Kholo Creek Chair). Liz reported the paper was well received.

Paper prepared by members of the Collared delma project team and presented at the ICCB 2025 conference.

Diagnosis of stress levels in koalas across different habitats by UQ's Professor Joerg Henning

In this project, researchers from UQ and CQU aim to establish a non-invasive, species-specific test kit to measure stress in koala faeces.

The project work is currently focussed on the test kit validation at the UQ School of Veterinary Science Laboratory on the Gatton Campus. Associate Professor Rupert Palme, from the Experimental Endocrinology Department of Biological Sciences and Pathobiology at the University of Veterinary Medicine, Vienna, Austria, had created a crucial chemical for the test kit, called a biotin label steroid. Dr Flavia Santamaria visited Dr Rupert Palme earlier this year and co-created a detailed protocol for the development of the test kit. Dr Léa Indjein is currently establishing the steps and procedures from this protocol in the UQ laboratory and test results obtained from the same koala scat samples will be compared between the Australian and Austrian laboratories – a crucial step in the test validation.

The research team would like to congratulate all LUCI and community members who collected koala scat samples and provided information on these koalas so far. Although koalas might be more difficult to spot in the current non-breeding season of koalas, we would be very grateful if community members could keep collecting koala scat samples for our project.

If you require additional koala scat collection kits, please don't hesitate to contact Professor Joerg Henning. The project would not be able to succeed without all your excellent support! Thank you very much.

Pipetting of sample reagents (left) and examining test results from an ELISA plate reader. Photos Joerg Henning.

Flora and fauna snippets by Martin Bennett

A beautiful food and habitat mistletoe…

Dendrophthoe vitellina, Orange flowered mistletoe, is easy to identify by its long, grey leaves and orange erect flowers. Instead of the usual lumpy haustorium (the structure that penetrates the host's tissues and draws nutrients from it), this species has a trailing haustorium that creeps down the host's trunk finding numerous spots to insert itself through the bark.

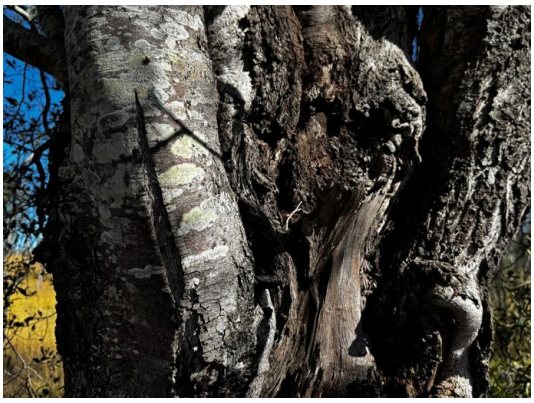
Dendrophthoe vitellina, Orange flowered mistletoe. Photo Martin Bennett.

This mistletoe commonly grows on Eucalypt, Melaleuca, Acacia, Grevillea, and on the exotic Crepe Myrtle and is a host plant for numerous butterfly species.

The trailing haustoria on the *Dendrophthoe vitelliina*. Photo Martin Bennett.

Way east than expected

An unexpected sight in the Lockyer Uplands area, *Acacia excelsa*, Ironwood. A tree to 13m tall, phyllodes are elliptic to narrowly elliptic with a small point on the end and visible lateral veins. The bark is chunky and very hard while the upper branches are grey and smooth. It has spherical pale yellow flowers and flat, papery seed pods that are constricted between the seeds.



Phyllodes and bark of the Acacia excelsa, Ironwood tree. Photos Martin Bennett.

Help from biological weed controls…

Aconophora compressa, Lantana treehopper adults and instars, have been around for a good few years. They can reduce branches of Lantana, stunt growth and slow down flowering and fruiting. It seems to be their year as, currently, we are seeing them all over the valley.

Aconophora compressa, Lantana treehoppers. Photo Martin Bennett.

Biocontrols for complex *Opuntia stricta*, Prickly pear as it is now known, are the subject of ongoing studies. The pictured specimen of Prickly pear (below) was recorded from Allora Mountain Flora and Fauna Reserve in September 2022. I have just been told that the cladode (leaf) damage is caused by *Phyllosticta concava*, commonly known as Prickly pear leaf spot, or Opuntia dry rot. This is the first record of this disease in Australia on iNaturalist.

Phyllosticta concava, Opuntia dry rot. Photo Martin Bennett.

The fungi, found in Australia in 1929, colonises the tissues, primarily the pads, of the cactus and eats into it causing lesions. It weakens the Prickly pear and together with *Cactoblastis cactorum*, Cochineal, and other biocontrols can assist in the poor health of these weeds.

Interesting links to follow up…

A study which analysed scats from 136 dingoes, 200 foxes and 25 cats, to determine what each predator was eating and how their diets differed, suggests the need for a more evidence-based approach to feral animal control. Predator poo tells an unexpected story. Analysis showed the dingo diet was dominated by kangaroos, wallabies and emus, which comprised more than 70% of their diet volume. Cats and foxes consumed more than 15 times the volume of small native mammals compared with dingoes, including threatened species such as fat-tailed dunnarts (listed as Vulnerable in Victoria). Motion cameras were also used in the study and showed cats consumed native birds at a higher rate than expected and dingoes consumed more echidnas than expected. The article notes that lethal control of invasive species to protect livestock can, sometimes, have unintended adverse consequences and that non-lethal methods (e.g. protection dogs, donkeys) can provide effective protection methods.

Did you know that 52 million hectares of land in Australia is considered degraded? With government pledges to restore degraded ecosystems coupled with the work of hundreds of community groups dedicating efforts to restoration projects, the demand for native seed supply is enormous but is it available? Apparently not, with research suggesting only around 10% of native species are readily available for sale as seed, and more often it is seeds of trees and shrubs. "The seeds of ecologically important understorey species were often not available. These missing "little guys" are mainly herbs and grasses. They are the source of most of the plant diversity in some of our most degraded ecosystems,

such as grassy woodlands." Only 10 of native plants can be bought as seed, a big problem for nature repair. If local landholders learn how to source local seed, sustainably, to supply local seed propagators, it is one way we can contribute to local restoration efforts.

Interesting accounts of examples of farming sustainably while restoring the environment and biodiversity
in the UK…
Farm to create biggest natural grassland in southern England
Tasmania…
Sheep farmers working together help save Tasmania's native grasslands
and the USA…
Farmers embracing wildflowers and prairie strips: reduce erosion and increase water retention and pollinators

The theme for the 9th Australian Land Conservation Alliance 2025 Annual Conference is *Scaling up: Local action for global solutions*. To be held in Cairns, the event aims to "demonstrate the strong business case for backing local action", a topic which is of interest to many community groups which are punching way above their weight and in need of support. https://www.alcaconference.org.au/

Not really sure about terms such as net zero, blue carbon, carbon neutral etc? Help is at hand with the Conversation's climate dictionary presented as a YouTube playlist, with explanations aimed at "improving climate literacy is the first step to amplifying innovations, making progress and scaling up serious climate action."

Important numbers:

Wildlife carers Kath and Steph 0410 334 661 (available 24/7)

Bat Conservation & Rescue Qld Inc 0488 228134

Peregrine Falcon, the fastest bird (and fastest animal) in the world is often seen in the Lockyer Uplands landscape surveying from on high or, like this one, from an escarpment perch. This expert hunter mainly feeds on other birds and day-active mammals. Peregrine falcons mate for life and are usually sedentary and hold the same territories and nest sites throughout the year. Wide-open woodlands with a water source nearby or coastal or inland cliffs are preferred. The female lays its eggs in recesses of cliff faces, tree hollows or in the large, abandoned nests of other birds. Breeding season is August to December.
https://australian.museum/.../ani.../birds/peregrine-falcon/
https://www.australiangeographic.com.au/.../peregrine.../

- Conserve because each and every species has a right on the planet as much as we do
- Conserve because it is the right thing to do
- Conserve because that is the humane thing to do

Tejas Singh Kapoor Goodbye-to-greed-centric-conservation-paradigms

Stay connected, it's healthy!

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