

Australian Capital Territory

# Public Place Names (Throsby) Determination 2016 (No 1)

Disallowable instrument DI2016–29

made under the

**Public Place Names Act 1989, s 3 (Minister to determine names)**

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## **1 Name of instrument**

This instrument is the *Public Place Names (Throsby) Determination 2016 (No 1)*.

## **2 Commencement**

This instrument commences on the day after notification.

## **3 Determination of Place Names**

I determine the names of the public places specified in the schedule.

Dorte Ekelund  
Delegate of the Minister  
22 March 2016

## SCHEDULE

See section 3 of the *Public Place Names (Throsby) Determination 2016 (No 1)*

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### Division of Throsby – Native Fauna

The location of the public places with the following names is indicated on the associated plan.

NAME	ORIGIN	SIGNIFICANCE
<b>Banggu Street</b>	Banggu Ngunnawal word	Ngunnawal word In the Ngunnawal language the word ‘banggu’ has the meaning of ‘flying-fox’ or flying-squirrel’ in the English language.  Species of Pteropus Flying-fox in Australia include the Grey-headed Flying-fox, the Black Flying-fox, the Little red Flying-fox and the Spectacled Flying-fox. Flying-foxes (or fruit bats) are the only mammals capable of sustained flight. They have a strong sense of smell and good eyesight. Their feeding behaviour helps pollinate flowers and disperse the seeds of native trees.
<b>Barramundi Street</b>	Barramundi <i>Lates calcarifer</i>	Freshwater fish Barramundi occur in rivers, creeks and mangrove estuaries from the Kimberley and Pilbara regions of Western Australia and around the north of the country to the Mary and Maroochy River systems in southern Queensland. The fish has a national and international reputation as a high quality commercial and recreational fishing species. Barramundi are opportunistic predators feeding mainly on smaller fish, crustaceans and aquatic insects. The adults move into estuaries and coastal waters to spawn, with the juveniles moving back upstream during the wet season. Barramundi can live to over 20 years of age and have been recorded at more than a metre and a half in length and 55 kilograms in weight. Males become females when they reach about 80 centimetres or 5-6 years in age. The age of barramundi is determined by counting growth rings on their ear bones. A large female fish can produce up to 32 million eggs during a breeding season.

<b>Booroolong Street</b>	Booroolong Frog <i>Litoria booroolongensis</i>	Amphibian; frog  The Booroolong Frog is native to the western slopes and ranges of New South Wales and north-eastern Victoria. The medium sized frog grows to around five centimetres in length. The species is typically coloured mottled olive or reddish brown with a scattering of salmon-coloured flecks. Males lack a distinct vocal sac and their call is relatively quiet. The critically endangered native species has suffered unprecedented population decline. Threats to the frog include loss of habitat, water pollution, predators and the use of herbicides and pesticides. Taronga Zoo in Sydney began a captive breeding program for the Booroolong Frog in 2007.
<b>Cricket Street</b>	Black Field Cricket <i>Teleogryllus oceanicus</i>  Family Gryllidae	Insect  Members of the Gryllidae family are collectively known as ‘crickets’. The Black Field Cricket is the most common cricket in Australia. It is jet-black with long, thin antennae and strong hindlegs. The cricket spends its day under debris and vegetation or in cracks in the ground. It emerges at night to feed on green and decaying plants and insect remains. The female can lay up to 2000 eggs over a lifespan of several months. Crickets use acoustic signals to communicate with each other. The male cricket calls at night, producing a series of chirps or clicks. The sound is made by the male rubbing his wings together.

<b>Dragon Street</b>	Grassland Earless Dragon  <i>Tympanocryptis pinguicolla</i>	Reptile; lizard  The Grassland Earless Dragon is the only earless dragon that extends onto the Southern Tablelands of eastern Australia. It is found at higher altitudes and in regions that have cooler temperatures than any other earless dragon. In the Canberra-Monaro region the Grassland Earless Dragon appears to be restricted to natural temperate grassland that is dominated by perennial tussock-forming species. The lizard is small with a stout body and short robust limbs. They are generally coloured light to dark brown with three thin white lines running the length of the body. Each individual has unique back pattern markings. The Grassland Earless Dragon eats mainly spiders and insects. In 2015 the species was listed as endangered in the ACT.
	Eastern Bearded Dragon  <i>Pogona barbata</i>	Reptile; lizard  The Eastern Bearded Dragon inhabits open sclerophyll woodlands or forests in eastern and south-eastern Australia. The species has been recorded in the Mulligans Flat Nature Reserve in the ACT. They are predominantly grey in colour with some variation towards orange, fawn, brown and black. They are quick and agile climbers, using trees to escape from threats and to watch for predators and prey. When threatened, the lizards assume a defensive posture, opening their mouths and pushing their throat skin forward to make a 'beard'. Bearded dragons are active during the day and feed mainly on insects and plant material, including yellow dandelion flowers. Although the species is not considered to be vulnerable, they suffer from habitat loss through land clearing.

<b>Dugong Way</b>	Dugong	Marine mammal
	<i>Dugong dugon</i>	Dugongs are large herbivorous marine mammals. They occur in the shallow coastal waters of northern Australia from the Queensland and New South Wales border to Shark Bay on the Western Australian coast. They feed primarily on seagrasses and are commonly known as ‘sea cows’ or ‘cows of the sea’. The dugong has paddle-like forelimbs and no hind limbs or dorsal fin. The tail is broad, triangular in shape, and horizontally flattened, which the dugong moves up and down to swim. Dugongs undertake long distance movements, meaning Australia shares populations with neighbouring countries. Dugongs are long-lived and slow breeding. Fully grown, they can be three metres long and weigh over 400 kilograms.
<b>Dunnart Circuit</b>	Kangaroo Island Dunnart	Marsupial
	<i>Sminthopsis aitkeni</i>	The Kangaroo Island Dunnart is a small, nocturnal marsupial with dark, sooty fur above and light grey fur underneath. It has a slender, pointed muzzle, a thin tail and rows of sharp pointed teeth. The species is only found on Kangaroo Island, off the mainland of South Australia. It is the only mammal endemic to the island. They eat mainly invertebrates including spiders, ants, beetles, scorpions, grasshoppers and centipedes.
	Common Dunnart	Marsupial
	<i>Sminthopsis murine</i> (Slender-tailed dunnart)	The Common Dunnart occurs in eastern and southern Australia in areas of dry sclerophyll forests and mallee heath land. The species has light brown to grey fur with darker fur on its head and neck, large rounded ears and a thin tail, almost the same length as its body. The Common Dunnart feeds on beetles, cricket larvae, cockroaches and spiders.

<b>Freshwater Street</b>	Freshwater Crocodile  <i>Crocodylus johnstoni</i>  (Johnston's Crocodile)	Reptile  The Freshwater Crocodile is endemic in the inland waterways of northern Australia. They can also live in tidal reaches of rivers but not in areas inhabited by the much larger and more aggressive Saltwater Crocodile. The Freshwater Crocodile is coloured grey, or olive-brown, with darker bands on the body and tail. They have a narrow and long tapering snout, needle-like teeth, strong legs, clawed webbed feet and powerful tails. Their diet includes fish, crustaceans, small mammals, waterbirds, frogs, turtles, lizards and snakes. Male "Freshies" can grow to three metres in length. They breed during the tropical dry season after which the female excavates a hole in moist gravel or sand where they lay an average clutch between 4-20 eggs. The incubation period is usually between two to three months. The female guards the hatchlings from water pythons, sand goannas, sea eagles and other predators.
<b>Galaxias Street</b>	Mountain Galaxias  <i>Galaxias olidus</i>	Fish  Mountain Galaxias are widely distributed throughout south-eastern Australia. The fish is found in a variety of habitats from small creeks to large rivers. They are the only native fish found in the alpine zone above the snowline in winter. The Mountain Galaxias is a small, elongate, tubular fish averaging 70-80 millimetres in length. The body patterning is variable, with stripes, blotches or no markings present. The back is usually brownish to yellowish-green, and the belly is olive to silvery white. Rainbow Trout and Brown Trout have had a serious impact on the distribution and abundance of the native Mountain Galaxias. An experimental removal of Rainbow Trout from a section of Lees Creek in the lower Cotter catchment in the ACT has resulted in rapid recolonisation of the species.

<b>Gidgee Street</b>	Gidgee Skink <i>Egernia stokesii</i> (Spiny-tailed Skink)	Reptile; lizard  The Gidgee Skink is a species of rock dwelling skink belonging to the large <i>Egernia</i> genus of Australian lizards. It has a wide but patchy distribution across semi-arid Australia, from far west New South Wales to the south-western interior of Western Australia. The species occurs in shrubland and open woodland. Colonies shelter between rocks and logs and in the branches of gidgee (acacia) trees. The omnivorous lizard feeds predominately on leaves, flowers and berries and any invertebrate it can catch. In the east of its range it is coloured dark brown and in the west it is more variably coloured. It has a short, flat tail that is only about one third of its body length and rough spiny scales which help protect it from predators.
<b>Hawksbill Street</b>	Hawksbill Turtle <i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>	Reptile; sea turtle  The Hawksbill Turtle typically occurs in tidal and sub-tidal coral and rocky reef habitats throughout tropical waters, extending into warm temperate areas as far south as northern New South Wales. The main feeding area extends along the east coast, including the Great Barrier Reef. Other feeding areas include Torres Strait and the archipelagos of the Northern Territory and Western Australia. They are usually coloured olive green or brown with brown or black markings and a cream underside. They feed on sponges, seagrass, algae, soft corals and shellfish. The Hawksbill Turtle has a distinctive parrot-like beak which they use to pick sponges and soft corals from cracks and crevices in coral reefs.

<b>Kowari Close</b>	Kowari <i>Dasyuroides byrnei</i> (Byrne's Marsupial Mouse)	Carnivorous marsupial  The Kowari is a ground dwelling, burrowing marsupial occurring in the Sturt Stony Desert in south-west Queensland and north-east South Australia. It has olive-grey fur which fades to white under its belly. The limbs and top half of the tail are white and there is a distinct white ring around each eye. The ears and tip of the nose have a pink hue and the tip of the tail is covered with bushy black fur. The Kowari diet includes insects, small mammals, ground dwelling birds and reptiles.
<b>Kultarr Lane</b>	Kultarr <i>Antechinomys laniger</i>	Carnivorous marsupial  The Kultarr is small and mouse-like in appearance. The species is considered rare and scattered across its habitat in arid and semi-arid mallee, shrubland, floodplain and gibber areas of mainland Australia. They shelter in logs or stumps, beneath tussocks and in deep cracks in the soil at the base of trees. They also occur in the burrows of trapdoor spiders, hopping-mice and goannas. Kultarr are coloured sandy-brown with a pale underbelly. They have large ears, large round eyes, very long hind limbs and a long brush-tipped tail. The Kultarr's pouch develops during the breeding season and provides protection for the young during the initial stages of suckling. The young later cling to the mother's back.
<b>Marron Way</b>	Marron  Hairy Marron <i>Cherax tenuimanus</i>  Smooth Marron <i>Cherax cainii</i>  Family Parastacidae	Crustacean  The Marron is a large freshwater crayfish endemic to south-west Western Australia. The Hairy Marron species is only found in the upper reaches of the Margaret River and is considered critically endangered. The Marron is a decapod crustacean with large claws for grasping food, fighting and moving, and small pincers for picking up food particles. They rely heavily on touch and taste, using one pair of large antennae and smaller antennules. They range in colour from jet-black to striped (tiger) to red to brown and also cobalt blue. Marron play a critical role within the river ecosystem breaking down animal and plant matter. Small juvenile Marron are highly vulnerable to predation from other fish and animals, and cannibalism by larger Marron.

<b>Mirri Close</b>	Mirri  Ngunnawal word	Ngunnawal word  In the Ngunnawal language the word ‘mirri’ has the meaning of ‘native dog’ or ‘dingo’ in the English language.  Dingoes hold a significant place in the spiritual and cultural practices of some Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities.
<b>Mulgara Loop</b>	Crest-tailed Mulgara  <i>Dasyercus cristicauda</i>	Carnivorous marsupial  The Mulgara is a medium sized member of the Dasyuridae family, the largest family of carnivorous marsupials with 68 species including kowaris, dunnarts and quolls. The Crest-tailed Mulgara is sparse but widespread in southern parts of the Simpson Desert, Tirari and Strzelecki Deserts in the Northern Territory, South Australia and Queensland. The species has a mohawk-like crest of black hairs on the tail. The coat is tan to ginger above and creamy white on the belly. The Crest-tailed Mulgara has eight nipples in its pouch (and up to eight young in a litter). It is primarily nocturnal and feeds on invertebrates, lizards and small mammals.
<b>Perch Street</b>	Golden Perch  <i>Macquaria ambigua</i>	Fish  The Golden Perch is a medium-sized freshwater fish found naturally in the Murray-Darling Basin, in the Fitzroy River catchment and in the internal drainage systems of Lake Eyre and the Bulloo River. The species has an elongated body, a distinct curve to the forehead, and a ‘hump’ above the head. The body colour is generally olive-green with a yellow or cream belly. Golden Perch are commonly measured between 40-50 centimetres in length and five kilograms in weight. It is an important angling fish in Australia and a popular species for aquaculture and farm dams. Fish stocked in impoundments generally reach larger sizes than those occurring naturally in river systems. Adult fish are carnivores, feeding on smaller fish, yabbies, frogs and aquatic invertebrates.

<b>Quenda Close</b>	<p>Quenda</p> <p><i>Isoodon obesulus fusciventer</i></p>	<p>Marsupial</p> <p>The Quenda is a subspecies of southern brown bandicoot endemic to southwest Western Australia. The medium-sized, ground-dwelling marsupial has coarse, dark grey or yellow brown fur and creamy-white underfur and a short, tapered, dark brown tail. They have a long, pointy snout and short, rounded ears. The tail is lightly furred and often shortened or missing altogether, probably as a result of fighting. The Quenda is a solitary feeder and will consume a variety of plant material, fungi and invertebrates including earthworms, adult beetles and their larvae. When searching for underground foods, Quenda dig with their strong fore-claws to produce a characteristic conical hole and, with their eyes closed, use their nose as a probe.</p>
<b>Quokka Street</b>	<p>Quokka</p> <p><i>Setonix brachyurus</i></p>	<p>Marsupial</p> <p>The Quokka is a small wallaby restricted to the south-west region of Western Australia. It was described by early Dutch explorer, Willem de Vlamingh, as "...a kind of rat as big as a common cat..." He first sighted the species on an island off the mouth of the Swan River. He named the island Rotte nest ('rat nest').</p> <p>The Quokka is herbivorous and generally nocturnal. It has grizzled brown-grey fur, short rounded ears, an unfurred snout, powerful hind legs and a relatively short tail.</p> <p>It occurs on Rottnest and Bald Islands and in remnant colonies on the mainland. On Rottnest Island the species is widely dispersed inhabiting areas that provide refuge such as low dense heath, low forest and the salt marsh and lakeside communities. It is classified as vulnerable due to declining populations and loss of habitat from logging and development. Other threats on the mainland include foxes, dogs and cats.</p>

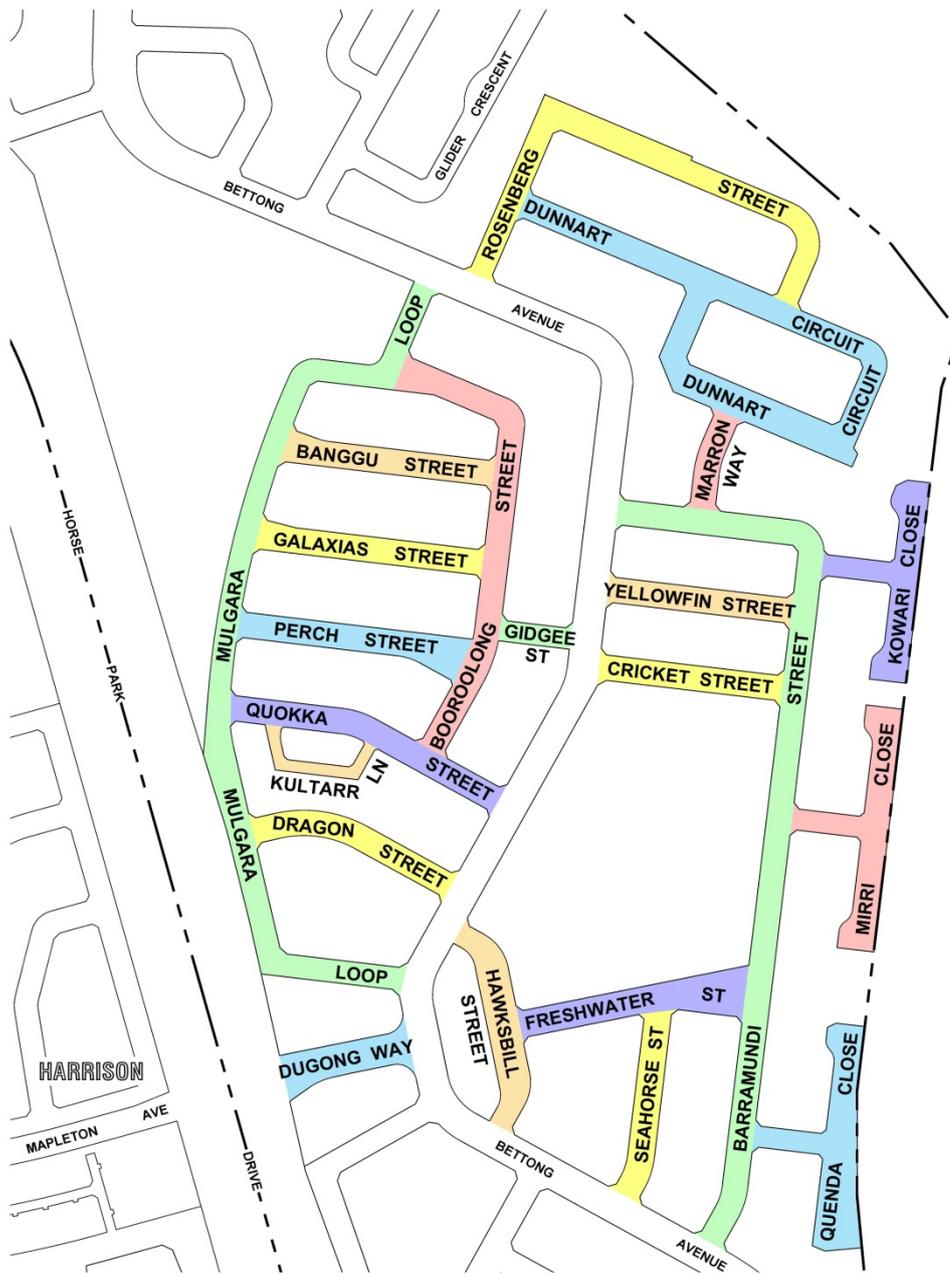
<b>Rosenberg Street</b>	Rosenberg's Monitor  <i>Varanus rosenbergi</i>  (Rosenberg's Goanna)	Reptile; lizard  Rosenberg's Monitor was once common across the southern coast of Australia. Today there are small isolated populations in southwest Western Australia, coastal regions of South Australia, Victoria, ACT and the sandstone country of NSW. The territorial species can reach a length of 1.5 metres. It is coloured dark grey with yellow and white spotting and black bands on the body and down the tail. The juvenile is tinged with orange. Adult Rosenberg's are active predators as well as scavengers. Their diet includes carrion, invertebrates, reptiles and mammals and sometimes birds and frogs. Males and females are solitary except during the courtship and breeding period. The female lays a clutch of up to 14 soft-shelled eggs in a termite mound. The first sign of hatching occurs after approximately eight months. The young dig their way through the mould wall. The hatchlings' main predators are native birds and feral cats.
<b>Seahorse Street</b>	West Australian Seahorse  <i>Hippocampus subelongatus</i>  (Tigersnout Seahorse)	Fish  The West Australian Seahorse is endemic to Western Australia from Cape Leeuwin to Shark Bay. The species lives in muddy, silty habitats. The West Australian Seahorse is a large species on a world scale and can grow to about 25 centimetres in length and weigh over ten grams. It is well camouflaged, varying in colour from brown, white, red, orange to purple, with a series of thin dark bars on the snout. Seahorses have a muscular prehensile tail which they use to hold onto fixed objects or floating weeds while feeding or sleeping. It eats tiny crustaceans that drift past in the water by quickly opening its mouth and sucking them in. They are slow-moving and swim vertically, using their tiny dorsal fin for propulsion.

**Yellowfin  
Street**

Western  
Yellowfin Bream  
*Acanthopagrus  
morrisoni*

Fish

The Western Yellowfin Bream is endemic to north-western Australia, from Shark Bay in Western Australia, to Weipa in the Gulf of Carpentaria, Queensland. The species is an important recreational and commercial species. It occurs in estuaries and coastal waters and rarely, the lower freshwater reaches of rivers. In Shark Bay the fish is restricted to mangrove creeks and rocky habitats. The head and body of the fish is coloured silvery grey with a golden sheen, the underside is pale silver and the caudal fins are vivid yellow. The fish can reach 24 years of age, a length of approximately 45 centimetres and a weight of around two kilograms.



## DIVISION OF THROSBY

Diagrammatic Plan