



Latrobe Valley Naturalist

April - June 2023

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General meetings

Held at 7:30 pm on the
fourth Friday of each month
at the Moe Library, 1/29
George St, MOE Vic 3825
(also virtually on Zoom)



The river in flood at Werribee Gorge during the Club's spring camp in the Brisbane Ranges area in October 2022 (Photograph: Tamara Leitch).

Upcoming events

July general meeting: Friday 28 July – Winter Members' Night

July excursion: Saturday 29 July – Eaglehawk geology

Bird Group: Tuesday 1 August – Moe and Newborough reserves

Botany Group: Saturday 5 August – Kurth Kiln Regional Park, Gembrook

Bird Group: Thursday 17 August – EA Wetlands survey. Meet 9am Morwell Bridge.

August general meeting: Friday 25 August – Freshwater species

August excursion: Saturday 26 August – Melbourne Museum

Botany Group: Saturday 2 September – Holey Plains plant survey

Bird Group: Tuesday 5 September – Wonthaggi Heathlands.

September general meeting: Friday 22 September – Avon Peppermint

September excursion: Saturday 23 September – The Channels

President's Report 2022-23

At the Club's AGM a number of positions became vacant as the president and vice president stepped down and did not intend to recontest. The LV Field Naturalists Club encourages diversity in its leadership roles, although this has not been evident in the last 20 years. Both Phil and I have held these positions for at least 20 years (in Phil's case he has been in a leadership role for more than 30 years). Our vice president 2 has also indicated he will step down at the next AGM in 2024. I believe we need the Club to undergo a generational change and will be encouraging the younger members to take on some of these positions.

We are very fortunate that we have a committee of very talented, committed and knowledgeable members and function extremely well as a team. I have accepted the position of vice president 1 for the next 2-year term and as the immediate past president will support the new president and assist in any way I can. More information about the roles and responsibilities of the president and vice president is available upon request. If you would like to discuss this opportunity, please contact me on 0407 747 537. I have added some brief notes on some of the skills for a successful president at the end of this report.

Looking back over the last year I think we can say it has been another abnormal year. This time last year we looked back on a number of cancelled meetings and excursions due to COVID-19 restrictions but this year we have had no cancellations that I can recall. We have, however, adapted to the restrictions by offering hybrid options for our meetings and many of us adopting to wearing masks at our meetings and excursions.

We have made some significant advances in the way we communicate our program and our meeting venue. We have a brand new, up-to-date, attractive and user-friendly Club webpage and I would encourage all members to use the pages for information about the Club's activities. Further developments in the next stage will occur over the next few months. The Club owes a deep sense of gratitude to Marja who has put in a huge effort with her time and specialist expertise to finalise the pages. I also thank our sub-committee for their input in the design of the page. We anticipate there will be further additions as we progress through this year.

We now meet at Moe Library which has been successful on a number of levels. It is a pleasant venue with the most up-to-date technology, not to mention the cost savings for the Club. Thank you, Rose, for managing that process and to Julie and Martin for their advice on the technology.

Looking forward I do not see much change in the COVID issues so we will need to continue to be vigilant as we have in previous periods.

In conclusion I would like to thank Phil for his contribution to the Club over an extended period. As mentioned previously, he has not only held management positions for over 30 years but has been actively involved in many organisational and environmental issues. He was instrumental in writing and editing our Club history book in 2010 which has been an invaluable document for recording our first 50 years.

The Club's membership at the end of the financial year was 66 members, which has decreased by about half from the pre-COVID membership. One of our priorities is to publicise the activities of our Club to the community and I would like to thank Alix for her contribution in promoting our Club.

Presidents' skills for success:

- Must have a passion for nature and conserving our environment.
- Genuine desire to help and support Club members to increase their knowledge of the environment.
- Good personal organisational skills and the ability to work with others to achieve outcomes.

David Stickney

Botany excursion to Holey Plains State Park 04.09.2022

The Botany group's excursion in early September was our annual survey of the flora in Holey Plains State Park. We were led by Mitch Smith, and we aimed to visit six sites that we had surveyed previously. There were about eight of us present and we covered four of the planned sites, two being omitted because of a wet track and time constraints, though we did add one extra site at the end, walking the 2 km loop around Harrier Swamp.

Holey Plains was severely burnt in February 2019 and it is since then that we have tried to survey regularly to observe the recovery following the fire.

Our first site is on the eastern side of the farm enclosed within the park. This site has been a very good one for orchids, but they are much reduced and hard to find since the fire. One possible cause is a marked increase in grasses in the area, a typical effect of fire. We did nevertheless find nine orchid species,



Pink Beard-heath (Photo: Ken Harris)

including four species of greenhoods. The Gnat Orchid *Cyrtostylis reniformis* is still fairly common, and it was good to still be able to find the Striped Greenhood *Pterostylis striata*. The Golden Grevillea *Grevillea chrysophaea* was coming into flower at this site and two others. The Pink Beard-heath *Styphelia (Leucopogon) ericoides* was flowering profusely all over the park – it was the plant of the day, with thousands, perhaps millions of plants flowering everywhere; it was particularly common in a burnt pine plantation and all along the roadsides.

We skipped the next site because water across the track made access difficult, and went next to the fenced area that protects a population of



Striped Greenhood (Photo: Ken Harris)

the Wellington Mint-bush *Prostanthera galbraithiae*. The fenced area was a mass of flowers, with plenty of Mint-bush, though probably fewer plants than last year. They were in flower, with many other flowering plants including *Cyanothamnus (Boronia) anemonifolius*, Woolly Xanthosia *Xanthosia Pilosa*, Broom Spurge *Amperea xiphoclada* and *Lomatia ilicifolia*. Numerous pea shrubs included the Rusty Bush-pea *Pultenaea hispidula*, which we have not recorded before (I missed this one). Another plant that was new to us was the Zigzag Bog-rush *Schoenus brevifolius*.

Another great feature of the visit was the number of wattle species we saw (eight), mostly in flower; *Acacia genistifolia*, *A. melanoxyton*, *A. oxycedrus*, *A. suaveolens* and *A. ulicifolia* were all in flower in the park and *A. paradoxa* was in flower a few hundred metres outside the park boundary on the way home.

We have previously gone on to the Merrimans Creek picnic area for lunch (it is an interesting spot given that it escaped the fire) but due to time constraints we lunched where we were and then proceeded to our next site at the top of Holey Hill. This had a rich array of flowering plants and was quite different from the other sites. The dominant eucalypt there is the Prickly Stringybark or Yertchuk *Eucalyptus consideniensis*, but we couldn't apply the usual test because all the bark within reach had been turned to charcoal in the fire – usually rubbing the bark with a hand, one feels the sharp prickly fibres that distinguish it from other eucalypts.



Wellington Mint-bush (Photo: Ken Harris)



Dune Sedge (Photo: Ken Harris)

The Golden Grevillea and *Acacia suaveolens* were common here and we also saw *Hovea heterophylla*, *Hardenbergia violacea*, the Twining Fringe-lily *Thysanotus patersonia* and the Red Beaks Orchid *Pyrorchis nigricans*, among others. I was surprised to find that the Dune Sedge *Lepidospermum sieberi (concaum)* was quite numerous, as it is usually associated with coastal sand dunes.

Just before moving on, I spotted a tiny little grass-like plant; grass-like, but in a family of their own, are the Centrolepis, a name that I couldn't at the time remember, but Jack managed to come up with it. This one was the commonest species, the Hairy Centrolepis *Centrolepis strigosa*. It had no flowers but could be recognised by the scattered, stiff hairs on the leaves.

We then moved to our next site, the swampy area on Chessum Rd at the T-junction. It was wetter than I have ever seen it and we couldn't explore it much as a result. However, we did at once find some plants, right beside the cars, including another Centrolepis. At first, I thought it was the same species again, but these plants were larger and were in flower and I later established they were the much rarer (I have only ever seen it once before) Tufted Centrolepis *Centrolepis fascicularis*.



Tufted Centrolepis (Photo: Ken Harris)

The other plant we found was a sundew. It had no flowers, but the leaves were a rosette of nearly circular yellowish leaves, each on a distinct stalk. It proved to be the Scarlet Sundew *Drosera glanduligera* and was found just outside its recorded distribution.



Acacia ulicifolia (Photo: Ken Harris)

Two other interesting plants were growing here too. The first was an Acacia that I wrongly assumed was *Acacia brownii* but was subsequently corrected as it was actually the Juniper Wattle *Acacia ulicifolia*. I think I have made this mistake before as we had *A. brownii* previously recorded and no previous *A. ulicifolia* in the park.

We had completed our planned survey, but it was suggested that we hadn't really visited a swamp, so some of us decided to finish the afternoon with a visit to Harrier Swamp.

On the way back up Chessum Road we were delighted to see about five emus, which all seemed to be adult, dashing across the track ahead of us. I tried to get a picture but my camera was focused for close-ups and took too long to refocus.

Harrier Swamp proved disappointing, as there were fewer flowers visible than any of the other sites. We did, however, find a couple of species missing from the other locations. The first was a Pelargonium plant, which I believe was *Pelargonium inodorum* as it often appears after fires, but it had no flowers so the identification remains tentative. The second was our third purple-flowered pea, the Twining Glycine *Glycine clandestina*.



Twining Glycine (Photo: Ken Harris)

We hadn't quite finished. As we drove out of the park, I watched for another wattle that I had noticed on our way in. We found it, but a few hundred metres outside the park. It was, as I suspected, the Hedge Wattle *Acacia paradoxa* with its prickly stipules alongside each phyllode. It was our ninth wattle, but was not quite inside Holey Plains State Park.

All the pictures I took in the park on that day can be viewed here:

https://www.inaturalist.org/observations?on=2022-09-03&place_id=any&subview=table&user_id=kenharris&verifiable=any

Ken Harris

A plant list for this excursion is available in Appendix I of this Naturalist.

SEANA Spring Camp 2022 at Merricks

The state-wide field naturalists' gathering for Spring 2022 was hosted in fine style by the Peninsula FNC over the weekend of 30 September – 2 October. It was based at Merricks Lodge, a school and community group camp run by the Uniting Church; it has a spacious setting with attractive native gardens and a wetland off the Frankston-Flinders Rd. Numbers were capped at 80 people and,

unusually, just three members of our Club attended, although there was a larger contingent from Sale & District FNC. Camp co-ordinators Judy Smart and Eleanor Masterton welcomed everyone on Friday evening and SEANA President Phil Rayment noted that the host club was celebrating the 70th year of its life, with a proud record of achievement in advocating for the conservation of the Mornington Peninsula's natural environment.

There were presentations on both Friday and Saturday evenings after dinner together at the lodge. On Friday, Peninsula club member Roger Standen's talk focused on his long-standing monitoring project based at Woods Bushland Reserve, which comprises remnant bushland near Devilbend Reservoir, to the south of Mornington. Roger stressed the interconnectedness of living organisms as he overviewed his records of around 100 bird species and night sightings of Sugar Gliders and Ringtail Possums before turning to his detailed work on invertebrates, having recorded 339 butterflies and moths, 12 spiders, 66 beetles and 7 dragonfly and damselfly species. More can be learned about Roger's studies via his 2021 YouTube video:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XuBh-ZfLWCU>

A highlight of the camp was noted botanist, author and teacher Leon Costermans' presentation on Saturday evening, entitled *Environmental geology – towards better community appreciation*. Leon used a selection of contrasting locations across Victoria to show how geology and landscapes can inform a better understanding of our living ecosystems. His soon-to-be-published monumental text *Stories beneath our feet: Exploring the geology and landscapes of Victoria and surrounds* promises to be a great read as well as reference, based on what we all learned from a fascinating and superbly illustrated talk.

The range of full-day excursions across Saturday and Sunday encompassed the following locations:

- Crib Point and Stony Point for orchids and heathland plants, led by Judy Smart
- Woods Reserve, and Devilbend and Bittern Reservoirs, for birding and general interest, led by Roger Standen
- Cape Schanck for coastal geology, led by Heather Ducat
- Main Ridge NCR and Baldrys Crossing, Greens Bush, with diverse vegetation communities, led by Lee Denis
- Coolart and Balbirooroo Wetlands, with a birding focus, led by Val Ford from Birdlife Mornington Peninsula
- Eatons Cutting and Seawinds in Arthurs Seat State Park, also led by Heather Ducat



Stony Point Railway Line Reserve (Photo: Phil Rayment)

I'll report in more detail about the Crib Point and Stony Point excursion, as it took in some great orchid sites which may not be known to many readers. The first site was a reserve along the Stony Point railway line, near Stony Point station, where a feast of leek-orchids greeted us, with many Tall Leek-orchids *Prasophyllum elatum* and also the Dense Leek-orchid *P. spicatum* and Green Leek-orchid *P. lindleyanum*.

The latter is described in Jeanes and Backhouse as vulnerable and in decline from habitat loss. Sun-orchids were represented by the familiar Rabbit Ears *Thelymitra antennifera* and Twisted Sun-orchid *T. flexuosa*, and Judy Smart told us that she had recently recorded Salmon Sun-orchid *T. rubra* in this reserve. A good many Wallflower Orchids *Diuris orientis* were also seen.

At the Cyril Fox Reserve in Milne St, opposite Crib Point Primary School, we added Brown Beaks *Lyperanthus suaveolens* to our list. The nearby Woolleys Beach is also well worth a visit, and we concluded the excursion at a reserve in Lorimer St, finding a Spider-orchid *Caladenia sp.* and Tall Sun-orchid *Thelymitra media* there.

Congratulations are due for Judy and Eleanor, Peninsula President Coralie Davies, and many helpers for a great camp – and for arranging the great weather!

Phil Rayment



Clockwise from top left: *Diuris orientis*, *Prasophyllum spicatum*, *Thelymitra antennifera*, *Caladenia sp.*, *Thelymitra media* and *Thelymitra flexuosa* (Photos: Phil Rayment).

WELCOME TO NEW MEMBERS

The Club welcomes Mark Keehn from Harkness, and Alison Brewster and family from Inverloch. We wish you all a long and happy association with us.

CLUB SPRING CAMP 2022 – Part 1

After twice being postponed due to COVID-19, the Club's spring camp in the Brisbane Ranges finally went ahead on 8 – 11th October 2022. Although flooding of some planned excursion sites caused disruptions to the program, camp leader Rohan Bugg drew upon his excellent knowledge of the area (and patience) to find us interesting and varied alternative locations to visit, ensuring that everyone had an enjoyable time.

Staughton Vale – Saturday morning

The Brisbane Ranges formed about a million years ago when a fault developed in the Earth's crust, uplifting the land lying to the west. Today the park is covered by low mountain ranges that are dissected by rocky gullies. The spring camp was led by Rohan Bugg and this area was his former stomping ground, so we were very lucky to benefit from his knowledge and passion. After a slight convoy challenge, we all made it to our morning stop at Switch Rd. The roadside verge had been widely slashed before the spring growing season, enabling a wonderful variety of orchids, heaths and other wildflowers to flourish. We spent the morning wandering at leisure and, in fact, we could have spent all day there, had we not had other interesting sites to explore.



Brisbane Ranges Grevillea (Photo: Lorraine Norden)

Highlights were three of the four grevilleas we saw that day, all threatened to some degree: the vulnerable Golden Grevillea *Grevillea chrysophaea*, the endangered Brisbane Ranges Grevillea *Grevillea steiglitziana* (virtually endemic to the Brisbane Ranges), and finally Rohan pointed out the critically endangered Small-leaf Grevillea *Grevillea micrantha*, which is inconspicuous when not in flower.

Orchids included Pink and White Fingers, and Blue Fingers *Cyanicula caerulea*, as well as the Clubbed Spider Orchid *Caladenia clavigera*. Plenty of Waxlips *Glossodia major*, Leopard Orchids *Diuris pardina* and Rabbit-ears *Thelymitra antennifera* added to the colour.

I haven't started on the many heaths, peas and wildflowers, but I have to mention just a few that kept us busy: Peach Heath *Lissanthe strigosa*, Dwarf Bush-pea *Pultenaea humilis* with its deep orange flowers, and herbs such as Scarlet Sundew *Drosera glandigula* and the tiny Soft Millotia *Millotia tenuifolia*.

We were too busy with our bums up and heads down to concentrate on birds, but many thanks to David Mules for recording Scarlet Robins, Black-faced Cuckoo-shrikes, Eastern Spinebills, Crimson Rosellas, White-throated Treecreepers, Grey Currawongs, Rufous Whistlers and, of course, Grey Fantails.

There was so much to see in such a small area. The 'weedos' or 'weirdos' as Rohan named us (appropriately) had to be dragged away to our lunch spot at Stony Creek.

Lorraine Norden

Anakie Gorge and Stony Creek – Saturday afternoon

Lunch was had at Stony Creek picnic ground. There were plenty of birds to hear and spot including many whistlers; both male and female Golden and Rufous Whistlers were seen. Yellow-tufted Honeyeaters were also here. The complete absence of Brown Treecreepers was particularly noted as they were wiped out by the 2006 bushfires and have not returned – on our trip here in 2004 they were everywhere.

After lunch we walked to the base of the Lower Stony Creek Reservoir. This was Australia's first mass concrete gravity dam and is the third oldest concrete walled dam in the world. The dam was constructed over a period of 18 months commencing in 1873, using rock, sand and Portland cement. The structure stands 16 metres high. It was part of the water supply for Geelong from 1873 to 1998 and was Geelong's only source of water for 50 years!



Base of the Lower Stony Creek Reservoir (Photo: Tamara Leitch)

Setting off along the track the botanists were halted by a patch of little weak-stemmed plants with four white petals and attractive green sepals. Thinking it may be a boronia, much time was spent trying to identify it in the evening, however Ken Harris later found it was the weed Erect Chickweed *Moenchia erecta* – not surprising near a picnic ground.

Birds were quite active on the walk considering that it was their usual after-lunch nap time. Shining Bronze-cuckoos were heard, and we watched a male in a nearby tree showing off his iridescent plumage. Soon a female joined him. A Spotted Pardalote was observed going in and out of a hole in a bank. Other birds observed included Rufous and Golden Whistlers, New Holland Honeyeaters, a Horsfield's Bronze Cuckoo and Grey Fantails.

Several stream crossings revealed abundant reeds with a variety of frog sounds emanating from the surrounds. At one creek Wendy recorded them on 'FrogID' to send off and have identified. Matt Campbell confirmed that he heard Common Eastern Froglet *Crinia signifera*, *Lymnodynastes dumerilii*, *L. tasmaniensis* and *L. peronii*; it was nice to hear the three Marsh Frogs (Pobblebonk, Spotted and Striped) in the one area.

A side track led up to the top of the dam wall. Hoary-headed Grebes and coots were seen on the water while blue wrens and New Holland Honeyeaters flitted about in the surrounding scrub. Rohan also spotted a Flame Robin.

The second site visited that afternoon revealed an aqueduct springing from a tunnel constructed from handmade bricks, capped with hand-tooled bluestone. The original aqueduct was built from bricks with some sections later maintained by adding an overlay of concrete.

The track was sandy with remnants of *Pterostylis nutans* and showy displays of *Glossodia major*. Austral Grass-trees, *Banksia marginata*, *Hibbertia riparia* and pea plants were in profusion. A little patch of greenhoods was Dwarf Greenhood *Pterostylis nana*, and a nearby Spider-orchid was Green-comb Spider-orchid *Caladenia parva*. There was more Bent Goodenia *Goodenia geniculata*, which we'd seen in



Flowering shrubs along Shoots Track (Photo: Wendy Savage)

the morning, and a new plant was Cut-leaf Daisy *Brachyscome multifida*. Also seen was Rosemary Grevillea *Grevillea rosmarinifolia*, probably *ssp. glabella*, which is listed as endangered and is found in the Brisbane Ranges. There was not much bird activity at that time, however White-throated Treecreepers and Grey Fantails were sighted.

Driving back to Bacchus Marsh through the northern Brisbane Ranges we took a detour through the forest and stopped on Reids Rd at Shoots Track, a small track leading down the hill. Here the rocky hillside was clothed in flowering shrubs: purple mint-bush, pink baeckea and white

boronia. A beautiful sight in the late afternoon sun. To be more precise, we saw Dense Mint-bush *Prostanthera decussata* (which is listed as endangered), Rosy Baeckea *Euryomyrtus ramosissima subsp. ramosissima*, Anemone-leaved Boronia *Cyanothamnus anemonifolia* and Shrubby Platysace *Platysace lanceolata*.

Wendy & Ken Savage and Cheryl & Fergus O’Gallagher

Eynesbury Grey Box Forest – Sunday morning

Eynesbury is home to one of Victoria's largest remaining Grey Box forests and is included within the Melton City Natural Heritage Overlay. It is named after a town north of London and the birthplace of Simon Staughton. He brought his family to Australia in 1841 and settled on a 101,000 acre property. In 1870 the property was divided into four lots: Exford, Nerowie, Staughton Vale and Eynesbury. Eynesbury stayed in the family until 1947 when it was sold to John Baillieu. A residential subdivision called 'Eynesbury Township' was controversially approved in 2002 by the Victorian Government. Environmental and community groups criticised the approval of a large residential development in a 'Green Wedge Zone', a planning control intended to protect and conserve existing flora and fauna in and around Greater Melbourne. Concerns in particular were raised about the ecologically significant Grey Box forest, which is home to several endangered species.



Jack and David M birdwatching in Eynesbury forest (Photo: Tamara Leitch)

Their appeals were unsuccessful and the first homes were built in 2007. Eynesbury, including the Grey Box forest, has gone through several changes of ownership and since 2019 has been solely owned by the Resimax Group.



Red-rumped Parrots at Eynesbury forest
(Photo: Tamara Leitch)

We arrived at the forest with about half an hour to spare and we made the most of it by birdwatching in a small group under David Mules' knowledgeable guidance. The birdlife was great. There were lots of Tree Martins in the air, and later on we saw several of them collecting mud from puddles to build nests. Among the trees there were Red-rumped Parrots and in the shrubs you could hear the noises of fairy-wrens. I noticed movement of something that had black and white features and David was able to identify it as a Crested Shrike-tit. When I looked the bird up in 'Simpson & Day', it appeared there are now three races: the Eastern, Western and Northern Shrike-tit. The one in our area is called Eastern Shrike-tit and is

distinguished from the other two races by the colour of the mantle, back and rump which is olive-green to olive-brown.

Once everyone had arrived and Rohan had done his introductions, I joined the botanists for the remainder of the morning. This was only slightly more familiar territory as the vegetation was quite different to what we are used to in Gippsland. There wasn't a lot of diversity, but more than enough to spark our interest and have an enjoyable morning.



Acacia rostriformis (Photo: Marja Bouman)

The main tree in the reserve is the Grey Box *Eucalyptus microcarpa*. We did not see any other eucalypts in the area we covered. The wattles seemed to be growing in patches, mostly the Gold-dust Wattle *Acacia acinacea* interspersed with the Golden Wattle *Acacia pycnantha*. In one location along the main track we saw what looked like an unusual form of *Acacia verniciflua*; later we found out that the form had become a separate species, *Acacia rostriformis*, in 2009.

Marja Bouman

To be continued....

Latrobe Valley Naturalist is the official publication of the Latrobe Valley Field Naturalists Club Inc. The Club subscription includes the "Naturalist".

Brief contributions and short articles on any aspect of natural history are invited from members of all clubs. Articles, including those covering Club speakers and excursions, would typically be around one A4 side in length, should not exceed 1,000 words, and may be edited for reasons of space and clarity. Photos should be sent as an attachment and be a maximum of 1 megabyte in size.

Responsibility for the accuracy of information and opinions expressed in this magazine rests with the author of the article.

Contributions should be addressed to:

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Latrobe Valley Naturalist

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX I – Plants recorded during the Club’s excursion to Holey Plains, 4 September 2022 (K. Harris)

Lycophyta

Selaginellaceae	Selaginella uliginosa	Swamp Selaginella
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Ferns

Dennstaedtiaceae	Pteridium esculentum	Austral Bracken
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Monocotyledons

Asparagaceae	Lomandra filiformis subsp. coriacea	Wattle Matrush	
	Lomandra filiformis subsp. filiformis	Wattle Matrush	
Asphodelaceae	Lomandra glauca	Blue Mat-rush	
	Lomandra longifolia subsp. longifolia	Spiny-headed Mat-rush	
	Thysanotus patersonia	Twining Fringe-lily	
	Dianella revoluta var. revoluta	Black-anther Flax-lily	
Centrolepidaceae	Xanthorrhoea australis	Austral Grass-tree	
	Xanthorrhoea minor	Small Grass-tree	
Colchicaceae	Centrolepis fascicularis	Tufted Centrolepis	
	Centrolepis strigosa	Hairy Centrolepis	
Iridaceae	Burchardia umbellata	Milkmaids	
	Caustis pentandra	Thick Twig Rush	
	Gahnia clarkei	Tall Saw-sedge	
	Gahnia radula	Thatch Saw-sedge	
	Isolepis prolifera*		
	Lepidosperma sieberi	Sand-hill Sword-sedge	
	Schoenus brevifolius	Zigzag Bog-rush	
	Patersonia occidentalis	Long Purple-flag	
	Juncaceae	Luzula meridionalis	Field Woodrush
	Orchidaceae	Acianthus caudatus	Mayfly Orchid
Acianthus sp.			
Caladenia tentaculata		Mantis Orchid	
Corybas sp.		Helmet Orchid	
Cyrtostylis reniformis		Gnat Orchid	
Glossodia major		Waxlip Orchid	
Pterostylis concinna		Trim Greenhood	
Pterostylis nana		Dwarf Greenhood	
Pterostylis nutans		Nodding Greenhood	
Pterostylis striata		Striped Greenhood	
Pyrorchis nigricans		Red Beaks	
Poaceae		Austrostipa sp.	Spear-grass
		Holcus lanatus*	Yorkshire Fog

	<i>Microleana stipoides</i>	Weeping Grass
Restionaceae	<i>Hypolaena fastigiata</i>	Tassel Rope-rush
Dicotyledons		
Apiaceae	<i>Xanthosia dissecta</i>	Cut-leaf Xanthosia
	<i>Xanthosia huegelii</i>	Heath Xanthosia
	<i>Xanthosia pilosa</i>	Woolly Xanthosia
Araliaceae	<i>Hydrocotyle laxiflora</i>	Stinking Pennywort
	<i>Arctotheca calendula*</i>	Cape-weed
	<i>Brachyscome spathulata</i>	Spoon Daisy
	<i>Cassinia aculeata</i>	Common Cassinia
	<i>Cassinia longifolia</i>	Shiny Cassinia
	<i>Coronidium scorpioides</i>	Curling Everlasting
	<i>Euchiton</i> sp.	Cudweed
	<i>Hypochaeris glabra*</i>	Smooth Cat's-ear
	<i>Hypochaeris radicata*</i>	Cat's-ear
	<i>Lagenophora stipitata</i>	Blue Bottle-daisy
	<i>Senecio phelleus</i>	Narrow Groundsel
Celastraceae	<i>Stackhousia monogyna</i>	Creamy Candles
Dilleniaceae	<i>Hibbertia acicularis</i>	Prickly Guinea-flower
	<i>Hibbertia riparia</i>	Erect Guinea-flower
	<i>Hibbertia sericea</i>	Silky Guinea-flower
	<i>Hibbertia stricta</i>	Upright Guinea-flower
	<i>Hibbertia virgata</i>	Twiggy Guinea-flower
Droseraceae	<i>Drosera auriculata</i>	Tall Sundew
	<i>Drosera glanduligera</i>	Scarlet Sundew
Elaeocarpaceae	<i>Tetradlea pilosa</i> subsp <i>latifolia</i>	Hairy Pink-bells
Ericaceae	<i>Acrotriche serrulata</i>	Honey Pots
	<i>Brachyloma daphnoides</i>	Daphne Heath
	<i>Epacris impressa</i>	Common Heath
	<i>Leucopogon virgatus</i>	Common Beard-heath
	<i>Monotoca scoparia</i>	Prickly Broom-heath
	<i>Styphelia ericoides</i>	Pink Beard-heath
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Amperea xiphoclada</i>	Broom spurge
	<i>Ricinocarpos pinifolius</i>	Wedding Bush
Fabaceae	<i>Acacia dealbata</i>	Silver Wattle
	<i>Acacia genistifolia</i>	Spreading Wattle
	<i>Acacia mearnsii</i>	Black Wattle
	<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i>	Blackwood
	<i>Acacia oxycedrus</i>	Spike Wattle
	<i>Acacia suaveolens</i>	Sweet Wattle
	<i>Acacia terminalis</i>	Sunshine Wattle
	<i>Acacia ulicifolia</i>	Juniper Wattle
	<i>Bossiaea cinerea</i>	Showy Bossiaea
	<i>Bossiaea heterophylla</i>	Variable Bossiaea
	<i>Bossiaea prostrata</i>	Creeping Bossiaea

	<i>Dillwynia sericea</i>	Showy Parrot-pea
	<i>Glycine clandestina</i>	Twining Glycine
	<i>Hardenbergia violacea</i>	Purple Coral-pea
	<i>Hovea heterophylla</i>	Erect Hovea
	<i>Kennedia prostrata</i>	Running Postman
	<i>Platylobium obtusangulum</i>	Common Flat-pea
	<i>Pultenaea hispidula</i>	Rusty Bush-pea
	<i>Pultenaea retusa</i>	Blunt Bush-pea
Gentianaceae	<i>Centaurium erythraea</i> *	Common Centaury
Geraniaceae	<i>Pelargonium inodorum</i>	Kapota
Haloragaceae	<i>Gonocarpus micranthus</i>	Creeping Raspwort
Lamiaceae	<i>Prostanthera galbraitheae</i>	Holey Plains Mint-bush
Loranthaceae	<i>Amyema pendula</i>	Drooping Mistletoe
	<i>Eucalyptus consideniiana</i>	Yertchuk
	<i>Eucalyptus ovata</i>	Swamp Gum
	<i>Eucalyptus radiata</i>	Narrow-leaf Peppermint
	<i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i> subsp. <i>pyoriana</i>	Coast Manna Gum
	<i>Kunzea</i> sp.	Burgan
	<i>Leptospermum continentale</i>	Prickly Tea-tree
	<i>Melaleuca squarrosa</i>	Scented Paperbark
Oxalidaceae	<i>Oxalis corniculata</i> *	Yellow Wood-sorrel
Phyllanthaceae	<i>Poranthera microphylla</i>	Small Poranthera
Pittosporaceae	<i>Billardiera mutabilis</i>	Common Apple-berry
	<i>Rhytidosporum procumbens</i>	White Marianth
Polygalaceae	<i>Comesperma volubile</i>	Love Creeper
Proteaceae	<i>Banksia marginata</i>	Silver Banksia
	<i>Banksia serrata</i>	Saw Banksia
	<i>Grevillea chrysophaea</i>	Golden Grevillea
	<i>Lomatia ilicifolia</i>	Holly Lomatia
Rubiaceae	<i>Opercularia varia</i>	Variable Stinkweed
	<i>Correa reflexa</i> var. <i>speciosa</i>	Common Correa
Rutaceae	<i>Cyanothamnus anemonifolius</i>	Sticky or Narrow-leaved Boronia
Santalaceae	<i>Exocarpos cupressiformis</i>	Cherry Ballart
	<i>Pimelea glauca</i>	Smooth Rice-flower
Thymeliaceae	<i>Pimelea humilis</i>	Common Rice-flower
Violaceae	<i>Viola hederacea</i>	Ivy-leaf Violet

*Introduced species