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www.lvfieldnats.org

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)



A bullant currently known only as *Myrmecia* species 17, photographed by Matt Campbell at Long Forest during the Club's spring camp in October 2022.

Upcoming events

Botany Group: Saturday 4 November – Buttongrass Walk, Bunyip SP

Bird Group: Tuesday 7 November (Melbourne Cup Day) – Bald Hills Nature Reserve, Tarwin Lower

November general meeting: Friday 24 November – Citizen science – Thomas Mesaglio

November excursion: Saturday 25 November – Seninis Tk, Moondarra State Park

Bird Challenge Count: Weekend 2–3 December

Christmas Party: Saturday 9 December. Details TBC.

Botany Group: Saturday 13 January 2024 – Rushes and sedges

January 2024 general meeting: Friday 19 January – Summer Members' Night

Club Summer Camp: Mt Hotham 2–6 February

CLUB SPRING CAMP 2022 – Part 2

Eynesbury Grey Box Forest – Sunday morning *continued...*



Pink Purslane (Photo: Marja Bouman)

Fragrant Saltbush *Rhagodia parabolica* is the main understorey plant in the Grey Box bushland. This chenopod has a limited distribution, but is locally abundant across the areas we visited during the camp. The name relates to the perfumed flowers, not the leaves that produce a horrible smell when brushed or crushed. Other saltbushes noted were Saloop *Einadia hastata* and Nodding Saltbush *Einadia nutans*. Due to the wet winter and spring, the reserve looked quite green and plants favouring damp conditions were doing well. We identified two purslanes, Small Purslane *Calandrinia eremaea* and Pink Purslane *Calandrinia*

calyptrata. The latter has flattened leaves with a sunken vein.

The forest is home to isolated occurrences of plants that grow in the north-west of the state, Buloke *Allocasuarina luehmannii* and Turkey-bush *Eremophila deserti*. Bulokes are known to grow in Grey Box forest and can be recognised by their flattened cones with only 2 to 3 rows of valves. The species is listed as vulnerable. The Turkey-bushes seemed localised; a small area that was fenced off contained several young bushes, however outside the fence we only noted a few mature shrubs. There was another treat within the fence — Lorraine noted a small lily-like plant which turned out to be the Small Vanilla-lily *Arthropodium minus*; apparently it has a wide distribution, but this was the first time I had seen it.



Yellow-eye (Photo: Baiba Stevens)

Unfortunately, the reserve contains lots of weeds too.

Some of the introduced plants we identified were

Serrated Tussock *Nassella trichotoma*, African Boxthorn

Lycium ferocissimum, Annual Veldt Grass *Ehrharta longiflora* and Carpet Weed *Aizoon pubescens*.



Phylloporus sp. (Photo: Marja Bouman)

Lastly worth mentioning are two species in the fungal kingdom. A yellow-orange lichen grew on small branches; Baiba took a beautiful close-up picture of the Yellow-eye *Teloschistes chrysophthalmus*. The other fungus that intrigued me had a brown cap and bright, forked yellow gills; it belongs to the genus *Phylloporus*, the species we saw being most likely Golden Gilled Bolete *Phylloporus rhodoxanthus*.

Marja Bouman

Long Forest – Sunday afternoon

After a quick lunch at the Melton Reservoir picnic area we drove up the Long Forest Road to the start of the Djerriwarrh track in the Long Forest Flora and Fauna Reserve. The Long Forest is a remnant area of mallee vegetation, the only patch south of the Great Dividing Range. We immediately noticed the extensive areas of Inland Pig-face that provide groundcover under the Mallee. There was also a small amount of the purple Twining Fringe-lily.

We saw several different types of eucalypts including the Werribee River Blue Box *E. bauermaniana* on the creek flats, Grey Box *E. microcarpa*, Bull Mallee *E. behriana*, Yellow Box *E. melliodora*, White Gum *E. leucoxylon* and Manna Gum *E. viminalis*. There were many nests of an ant known as "*Myrmecia* species 17" with yellow mandibles. Frogs called from the ribbonweed-laden creek. There was pleasing evidence of feral plants being sprayed, but the Serrated Tussock, prickly pear and thistles will need ongoing effort.



Inland Pigface (Photo: Ken Harris)

The bird of the afternoon was a Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike. We also enjoyed seeing small flocks of White-winged Choughs in the canopy, and some folk saw them mud-nest building. Some lucky people also saw a Weebill, and Tanya saw a Yellow Thornbill.

Thanks to all of our leaders for organising such a productive camp; many participants recorded firsts (first time in the Brisbane Ranges National Park, first time seeing a Speckled Warbler...)

Wendy Davies

Werribee Gorge – Monday morning

We set off on the circuit track that ends at the top of the gorge. A group of intrepid walkers took off, while the birdos and the botanists took a more leisurely approach to exploration.

I spent enough time with the birdos to see a Speckled Warbler. David reported a Horsfield's Bronze-cuckoo, Weebill, Buff-rumped Thornbill, Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike and Mistletoebird. Jay had stayed back to look after the cars and investigate their surrounds. She reported an Eastern Yellow Robin among others.



Cunningham's Skink at Werribee Gorge circuit walk (Photo: Matt Campbell)

As I started making my way to the top of the track, I got distracted by a group of botanists painstakingly making their way up the hill on hands and knees. The following list is a small sample of the plants we saw: Bacchus Marsh Wattle *Acacia rostriformis*, Bull Mallee *Eucalyptus behriana*, Yellow Box *Eucalyptus melliodora*, Red Box *Eucalyptus polyanthemus*, Bundy *Eucalyptus goniocalyx*, Red Stringybark *Eucalyptus macrorhyncha*, Yellow Gum

Eucalyptus leucoxylon and Sticky Hop Bush *Dodonea viscosa*.

Eventually most of us got to the top and enjoyed the magnificent view of the gorge. When I got back to the flat lands I met up with a very excited Matt Campbell who showed me a fat Cunningham's Skink and a jumping spider in the genus *Jotus*. Matt also recorded *Maratus vespertilio* and *Jotus auripes*.

Overall, it was a great spot with a diverse landscape offering something for everyone to look at and enjoy.

Joelle Champert

Werribee Gorge – Monday afternoon

After having lunch at Meikles Point Picnic Area, we walked beside the Werribee River along the Gorge Circuit Track. The river level was high and it was not possible to cross the river to do the whole circuit in a continuous loop, although some members of the public did say they managed to cross the river. There were the sounds of reed warblers along the track where we could see reeds. Some members of the group saw a platypus. The track is cut into the north side of the gorge and follows a former water race constructed by the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission in 1928 to supply water to Bacchus Marsh. Most of the race is in fairly good condition, including a gate, and some silt-diverters which cross above the race at right angles, at natural drainage points in the rock face. These silt-diverters appear to be a mechanism for diverting rocks and debris from blocking the race during intense rainfall events that wash loose material down the gorge walls. At the Meikles Point end, the race is well above the river, but it is at river height near where the track crosses the river. There is apparently also a private irrigation water race on the south side of the river, constructed in 1906, but did anyone see remnants of this?

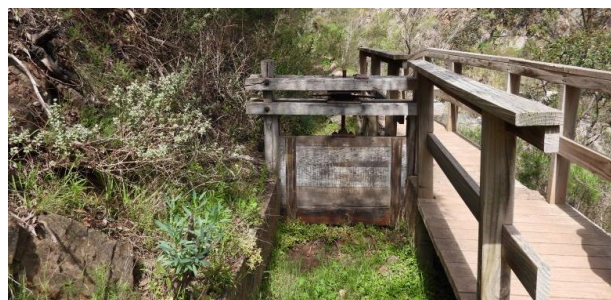
Mark Watkins

Great Dividing Trail – Tuesday morning

The recent storms and flooding had closed the Lerderberg Gorge where the planned activity for this morning was to be. Rohan, being so familiar with the area, was quickly able to find an alternative in town really which, considering we all had a long way to travel home, was a good solution.



Juvenile Cunningham's Skinks (Photo: Matt Campbell)



Gate (top) and silt-diverter over the water race (bottom) (Photos: Mark Watkins)

We strolled along part of the Great Dividing Trail on one side of the fast-flowing Werribee River, across and under a bridge to walk back on the opposite river bank, now part of the Lerderberg Track.



Small-leaved Clematis nearby at Eynesbury Forest (Photo: Ken Harris)

The tracks were popular with dog walkers and, considering the recent weather, were in good condition.

The vegetation was a mix of weeds, introduced plants, natives, olives and some old, attractive peppercorn trees dating from the 1840s. Other observations: *Clematis microphylla* in seed (in our area it was not yet flowering), *Senecio quadridentatus* seen for the first time, a specimen of Yellow Gum *Eucalyptus leucoxylon* severely infested with a gall, many wonderful old Red Gum *E. camaldulensis*, Lightwood *Acacia implexa*, River Bottlebrush *Callistemon paludosus*, two active Magpie-lark nests and, not so commonly seen, a flock of delightful European Goldfinch.

A highlight was a dead Red Gum that was hosting five species of birds and a bee hive.

Thanks Rohan, for sharing some of 'your' territory.

Julie Parker

**A bird list for the Bacchus Marsh Spring Camp is available in Appendix I of this Naturalist.*

Purple Diuris count in Longford – volunteers needed!

Annual survey of this threatened orchid to be held Wednesday 8th November 2023. Meet 9.30 for 10.00am start at the western junction of Tanjil Rd and Rosedale-Longford Rd, 17.4 km east of Rosedale (-38.170996, 146.978232).

Please contact Mitch on 5147 1897 to confirm attendance prior to the day.



Bird Count Challenge 2022 results

We counted a total of 1,565 birds and 82 species at the ten sites that we surveyed.

Unfortunately we lost a day (three sites) due to the leader having the dreaded COVID-19 and two other sites were missed due to general fatigue and/or unavailability of observers.

The effect on our data of the missed sites is most probably that several unique sightings of bush birds would have been replicated and/or added to at Wirilda Environment Park at Yallourn North; and the Traralgon Railway Reserve would no doubt have had additional water and/or wetland birds.

Bird Group excursions to local wetlands have seen fewer waterbirds this year and this was also apparent in the Challenge results. Wetter conditions elsewhere may be the reason for this, but we can't be sure that this is the only reason.

The bird most likely to be seen was the Laughing Kookaburra which was recorded at eight of the ten sites. Then came the Pacific Black Duck, Yellow-faced Honeyeater, Pied Currawong and Grey Fantail, which were each seen at seven sites.

Next most often recorded were 99 Common Starlings distributed across six of ten sites; Starlings were not recorded at Morwell National Park, Uralla Reserve, Edward Hunter Reserve or Crinigan Road Bushland Reserve

The most birds of one species seen were Chestnut Teal with 200 counted at the Moe Water Treatment Works (WTW) and three seen between Yarragon and Trafalgar.

Unique sightings of one bird from one species this time around were: a Grey Currawong at Mathison Park in Churchill, a Superb Lyrebird and Shining Bronze-cuckoo at Uralla Reserve, and a Crested Pigeon, New Holland Honeyeater and Wedge-tailed Eagle at the Energy Australia Wetlands at Morwell Bridge.

The Little Grassbird heard at Moe WTW was the first one recorded in our annual surveys for several years. Also at the Moe WTW was a Whistling Kite, while an Eastern Koel was recorded at Crinigan Road.

Other species seen only at one site were 19 Hardheads recorded at water bodies on the Trafalgar and Moe flatlands, eight Dusky Moorhens and eight Eurasian Coots at Mathison Park in Churchill, and seven Brown Gerygones and five Yellow-tailed Black-Cockatoos at Uralla. That group also saw two Little Wattlebirds at Yarragon South.

Moe WTW was where four Australian Pelicans were recorded.

All involved had an enjoyable time, in great company, and saw many species in varied habitats.

Jay Duncan

*** Why not make a plan to join us for the 2023 survey? It will be held on Saturday 2nd and Sunday 3rd of December. Please contact Joelle on 0459 504 305 if you would like to attend one or both days.**

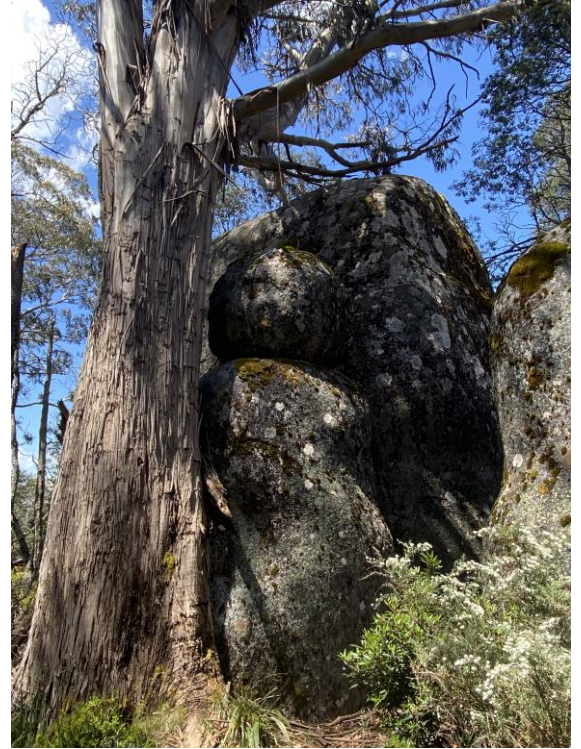
Excursion to Mt Erica 14.01.2023

When the excursion to Mt Erica was planned in November 2022, we were warned that the track might be impassable in places due to the rain. For that reason, Jack and I decided to check the route beforehand. We abandoned our first attempt in early January when we found the mountain in rain, having come from a dry valley. The second attempt a week later was successful, but it was a freezing cold day. Who could have imagined that we would be sweating up the mountain in another week, as on the day of the excursion the mercury went over 30 degrees!

The Friends of Baw Baw NP joined us for the excursion. Most of us made it a fair way up the mountain; some managed all the way to the summit, but the botanists didn't get much further than Mushroom Rocks. We made several stops on the way to cool down in the shade of granite rocks.

One of the plants we studied during one of these stops was a Bottle Daisy that is common along the track. Using the book "Sub-alpine flora of the Baw Baw plateau" by Kathie and Peter Strickland, we thought we were dealing with *Lagenophora gunniana* (previously treated as *L. huegelii*, which is now regarded as being endemic to Western Australia). However, we found ourselves corrected a few weeks later. Lorraine had a closer look at the bottle daisies and noted that *L. gunniana* flowers from September to October and fruits from September to November. The daisy we saw at Mt Erica in January, and at Baw Baw Village in early February, was *L. adenosa* — it flowers from November to March. Looking at the detailed descriptions, there are slight differences in leaf size and shape, *L. adenosa* having leaf margins being sinuate to undulate, crenate or waved with 11–15 lobes, and *L. gunniana* having leaf margins that are dentate, crenate or pinnatilobate with 11–21 teeth.

Mt Erica has quite a variety of eucalypts. At the very bottom there is Mountain Grey-gum *E. cypellocarpa*. Driving up to the carpark, stately Mountain Ash *E. regnans* can be found among common wet forest vegetation. In the vicinity of the carpark and on the lower reaches of the walking track you can see Shining Gum *E. nitens* and Alpine Ash *E. delegatensis*. Around Mushroom Rocks are some beautiful specimens of Tingaringy Gum *E. glaucescens*. Past Mushroom Rocks, the Snow Gums slowly become the dominant species of eucalypt; two different subspecies can be found here: *E. pauciflora* subsp. *acerina* and *E. pauciflora* subsp. *pauciflora*.



Tingaringy Gum at Mushroom Rocks (Marja Bouman)

Another group of plants well represented at Mt Erica are ferns. The Water-ferns *Blechnum* sp. and Mother Shield-fern *Polystichum proliferum* are the most common and widespread ferns on the mountain, but they were not the ones that got us puzzled and excited. Not far from the carpark, Wendy and I got stuck on a ground-fern. The comparison table for *Hypolepis* in Jay's mum's book is the go-to place on such occasions. We soon figured out we were dealing with the Ruddy Ground-fern *H. rugosula*. John made us aware of an interesting fern growing over a rock near a little pool at the start of the track. After investigating a few options we settled on the Leathery Shield-fern *Rumohra adiantiformis*. The most exciting find was, however, made by Jack. He spotted Alpine Filmy-fern *Hymenophyllum peltatum* mixed with the Common Filmy-fern *H. cupressiforme*. Both species have serrated lamina, but *H. peltatum* has small sori in groups of 1–4 towards the tip of the frond, while *H. cupressiforme* has comparatively large sori that are borne singly near the main rachis.



Viola curtisiae (Photo: Marja Bouman)

Much of the flora common to the Baw Baw plateau can be found on Mt Erica. A few of the less common species are worth noting. When you walk among Mushroom Rocks, by all means enjoy the big beautiful granite boulders, but take a look close at the ground from time to time too. Along the narrow track you will find two tiny plants: a violet called *Viola curtisiae*, and Mountain Nertera *Leptostigma*

breviflorum. The violet is confined to the Baw Baw plateau. It has semi-circular to slightly reniform leaves and its flowers are concolorous white to slightly discolourous, on scapes that are shorter than the leaves. Mountain Nertera is a herb that forms a dense mat of hairy leaves. The flower is a narrow reddish funnel 3–4 mm long with miniscule anthers 0.8–1.3 mm in size and relatively long stigmas that are 5–7 mm. Finally, a bit further up the hill, in the Snow Gum woodland, there is small patch of Common Shaggy Pea *Oxylobium ellipticum*, the only occurrence I am aware of west of the Thomson Dam. It is very common however in the areas around Licola and Dargo. As the name indicates, the habit of this pea plant is not very pretty but its sprays of yellow flowers with red markings certainly are.



Common Shaggy Pea (Photo: Marja Bouman)

Marja Bouman

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

CLUB SUMMER CAMP 2023 – Part 1

The Club's summer camp in 2023 was held at Mt Baw Baw from 4–7th February, with participants staying at various locations within Baw Baw Village.

Western Tyers River – Saturday



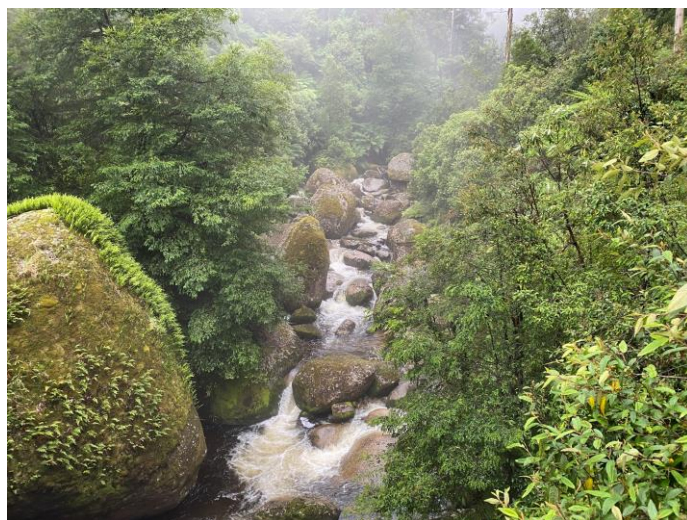
Giant Mountain Grass (Photo: Marja Bouman)

Our summer camp turned out to be more of a winter camp. On Friday night we marvelled at the light snow falling outside, from inside a well-heated lodge wearing winter woollies. The forecast for the plateau on Saturday was 5 degrees with rain. For that reason the Monday excursion at lower altitude was brought forward to the Saturday. The destination of the excursion was meant to be the rocky sites of the Western Tyers River, but the poor condition of Western Tyers River Road worsened due to overnight rain and the plan was abandoned. Instead, we had a scenic drive with three short stops.

The first stop was in a logging coupe at the northern end of Tanjil Bren Road. The main feature in the coupe was the Giant Mountain Grass *Dryopoa dives*. This grass can grow up to 3 metres tall, but is short-lived. It is rarely seen in mature and undisturbed forest. We identified two other monocotyledons, Alpine Sedge *Carex blakei* and Broad-leaf Rush *Juncus planifolius*. Alpine Sedge is an endangered species known to grow in sodden grassland and at the margins of bogs, but it

doesn't mind a roadside ditch either by the looks. Broad-leaf Rush has leaves with a flat blade as opposed to *J. holoschoenus* which has a hollow blade. Due to the leaf shape, *J. planifolius* is sometimes mistaken for a species of *Luzula*, but it can be distinguished by its strictly glabrous leaves. Jack was leading the convoy and driving slowly to allow us to botanise from a dry and warm car. We saw most of the typical wet forest plants. Some less common plants worth mentioning are Mountain Hickory Wattle *Acacia obliquinerva*, Twining Silk-pod *Parsonsia brownii*, Golden Everlasting *Xerochrysum bracteatum*, Sickle Fern *Pellaea falcata* and Southern Sassafras *Antherosperma moschatum*.

Our second stop was at the start of Western Tyers River Road. The rain had stopped when we arrived. For about an hour we were able to stretch our legs and explore before the rain resumed. The forest contained some nice mature specimens of Mountain Grey Gum *E. cypellocarpa*, Messmate *E. obliqua*, Narrow-leaved Peppermint *E. radiata*, and Manna Gum *E. viminalis* subsp. *viminalis*. The understorey was quite varied and we managed to identify about 70 different plants in a short period of time. Some worth noting are Soft Snow-grass *Poa hiemata*, Satin Everlasting *Helichrysum leucopsideum*, Wedge Everlasting *Ozothamnus cuneifolius*, Prickly Bush-pea *Pultenaea forsythiana*, and Tall Lobelia *Lobelia gibbosa*. Margaret was able to identify two mosses at home with the help of strong magnification: *Campylopus introflexus* and *Polytrichadelphus magellanicus*.



Hope Cascade Waterfall (Photo: Marja Bouman)

After a quick lunch in the car due to the rain, we travelled back to Baw Baw Village via Christmas Creek Road and South Face Road. Our final stop was at Hope Cascade Waterfall. The rapids among granite boulders and lush green forest were photographed and filmed by many. One of the boulders was covered in a thick mass of Kangaroo Fern *Microsorium pustulatum*, mosses and lichens. Margaret was able to identify one of the mosses as *Racomitrium crispulum*. This species has corrugated cell walls that were visible under the microscope.

Marja Bouman

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

Beech Trail – Sunday morning

Sunday was overcast and cold, but at least not freezing and raining like the day before. The program was to walk the Beech Trail followed by the Latrobe Trail in the morning, however our little group of botany laggards only managed the Beech Trail.

This walk starts near the entrance to Baw Baw Village and heads away from the village along a level path, finally meeting the road into the village a bit down the hill. It is quite shrubby and damp with lots of green and healthy ground plants, such as Mountain Pennywort *Hydrocotyle algida*, Mountain Cotula

Leptinella filicula, Australian Caraway *Oreomyrrhis eriopoda* and Bottle-daisy *Lagenophora adenosa*. The bottle-daisies were conspicuous with small white daisy flowers on long stems; the flowers turn pink as they mature.



Stately Violet (Photo: Wendy Savage)

There were many violets along the path, and Jack and Marja let us know we should be looking out for the Stately Violet *Viola eminens*. Superficially resembling the Ivy-leaved Violet *V. hederacea*, the most obvious difference is in the flower. It has a distinct boundary between the purple and white, whereas in *V. hederacea* the boundary is diffuse. The Ivy-leaved Violet is now described as being found from sea-level to the sub-alps, so where we have listed it in the past on our Baw Baw plant lists, it is now considered to be *V. eminens*. Once we started looking closely, we only found flowers with the distinct boundary between the colours.

Dusty Daisy-bush *Olearia phlogopappa* subsp. *flavescens* had masses of white flowers held above the leaves on long stems in corymbs (flat topped inflorescences). It does not have wavy edges to the leaves like the other subspecies we are familiar with, such as the coastal one *O. phlogopappa* subsp. *insularis*. Alpine Daisy-bush *O. algida* was also present. Its white flowers have scattered petals, usually 4 or 5 unevenly spaced, and its leaves are dark green and short, looking like cylinders but actually in-rolled, with the white downy branches to which they are attached quite conspicuous.

Quite a few bushes of Baw Baw Pepper *Tasmannia vickeryana* were along the track. It is restricted to the Baw Baw Plateau in Snow Gum woodland above 1000 m. Jack was aware that there was another species that could be found here: Alpine Pepper *Tasmannia xerophila* subsp. *xerophila*. Its leaves are 2–9 cm long whereas the leaves of *T. vickeryana* are 0.8–2.5 cm. The first shrub we looked at had noticeably longer leaves than all the other bushes we came across — they were about 6 cm upwards, so it seems we had one bush of the Alpine Pepper and the others were the endemic Baw Baw Pepper. It would have been good to find berries on the plants, as Baw Baw Pepper's berries are burgundy and Alpine Pepper's are black.

There was a mass of Scrambling Coral-fern *Gleichenia microphylla* in a boggy section beside the track, as well as Hard Water-fern *Blechnum watsii* and Alpine Water-fern *B. penna-marina*.

An arrow on the track alerted us to some greenhoods but, as we walked further, there were masses of them in patches beside the track. These were Mountain Greenhoods *Pterostylis monticola*, looking a little like a Nodding Greenhood but more upright with swept back dorsal sepals.

All along the track, and in the village, the sombre scenes in the fog were illuminated by the bright yellow flowers of Fireweed Groundsel *Senecio linearifolius*. Some along the track confused us for a while as they didn't seem to have ray florets (petals around the edge); we realised that they hadn't fully opened, as later we saw plants with both.

And, as expected on the Beech Trail, there was Myrtle Beech *Nothofagus cunninghamii*, most noticeable at the end of the track near the road. They also brightened up the grey mist with their sprays of new pink leaves.

Walking back up the road to the village, we were admiring the Snow Gums *Eucalyptus pauciflora* with the rain on their trunks showing fresh patches of green, cream and orange as the bark peeled away. Jack spotted some gum nuts on the ground which were not *E. pauciflora*. He immediately recognised it as Tingaringy Gum *E. glaucescens*. Scouting around, he found a branch on the ground with leaves and buds. Looking at the trunks around us you wouldn't spot any difference, but Marja pointed out two identifying features: bark persisting up the trunk a few feet, and horizontal cuts on the trunk made by insects under the bark (which is also a feature of Mountain Grey Gum *E. cypellocarpa*).

Wendy Savage

Left: Snow Gum on the left of picture and two Tingaringy Gums on the right

Right: Buds, fruit and nuts of Tingaringy Gum

(Photos: Wendy Savage)



Friends of Morwell NP is seeking photos for a bird book, planned for completion in Sept 2024

We are looking for photos of birds found in Morwell National Park (ideally photos taken in the Park) that clearly show the species' identification features.

Photo selection will occur in Feb 2024. We can't pay, however we will acknowledge all photographers.



Get a species list from and/or send photos to Jay: jduncan@speedweb.com.au or to Matt: sooty@netspace.net.au or upload any photos from the National Park to the Morwell National Park project on iNaturalist at <https://www.inaturalist.org/places/morwell-national-park> or accessed via the QR code. Please adhere to [ethical birding guidelines](#) when taking any new photos in the National Park.

WELCOME TO NEW MEMBERS

The Club welcomes Emily Crick and family from Moe. We wish you a long and happy association with us.

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

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Deadline for articles to be considered for inclusion in the next issue (Nov-Dec): 30 November 2023

APPENDICES

APPENDIX I – Bird list for Bacchus Marsh Spring Camp, 6–11th October 2022

(D. Mules)

Australian Shelduck	Brown-headed Honeyeater
Australian Wood Duck	Spotted Pardalote
Pacific Black Duck	Striated Pardalote
Chestnut Teal	White-browed Scrubwren
Spotted Dove	Speckled Warbler
Crested Pigeon	Buff-rumped Thornbill
Horsfield's Bronze-cuckoo	Brown Thornbill
Shining Bronze-cuckoo	Yellow-rumped Thornbill
Fan-tailed Cuckoo	Weebill
Little Pied Cormorant	Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike
Straw-necked Ibis	Varied Sitella
Wedge-tailed Eagle	Eastern Shrike-tit
Brown Goshawk	Rufous Whistler
Collared Sparrowhawk	Dusky Woodswallow
Galah	Australian Magpie
Long-billed Corella	Grey Currawong
Sulphur-crested Cockatoo	Grey Fantail
Crimson Rosella	Magpie-lark
Eastern Rosella	White-winged Chough
Red-rumped Parrot	Little Raven
Purple-crowned Lorikeet	Jacky Winter
Rainbow Lorikeet	Scarlet Robin
White-throated Treecreeper	Eastern Yellow Robin
Brown Treecreeper	Australian Reed Warbler
Superb Fairywren	Welcome Swallow
Eastern Spinebill	Tree Martin
Yellow-faced Honeyeater	Silvereye
Yellow-tufted Honeyeater	Common Starling
Red Wattlebird	Common Blackbird
White-plumed Honeyeater	Mistletoebird
New Holland Honeyeater	Red-browed Finch
White-eared Honeyeater	House Sparrow
White-naped Honeyeater	European Goldfinch

APPENDIX II – Plant list for excursion to Mt Erica 14.01.2023 (M. Bouman *et al*)

Category	Family	Genus & species	Common name
Mosses	Polytrichaceae	<i>Polytrichum sp.</i>	
Mosses	Sphagnaceae	<i>Sphagnum cristata</i>	Sphagnum Moss
Lycophyta	Lycopodiaceae	<i>Lycopodium fastigiatum</i>	Mountain Clubmoss
Ferns	Aspleniaceae	<i>Asplenium flabellifolium</i>	Necklace Fern
Ferns	Blechnaceae	<i>Blechnum fluviatile</i>	Ray Water-fern
Ferns	Blechnaceae	<i>Blechnum nudum</i>	Fishbone Fern
Ferns	Blechnaceae	<i>Blechnum penna-marina</i>	Alpine Water-fern
Ferns	Blechnaceae	<i>Blechnum wattsii</i>	Hard Water-fern
Ferns	Cyatheaceae	<i>Cyathea australis</i>	Rough Treefern
Ferns	Dennstaedtiaceae	<i>Histiopteris incisa</i>	Batswing Fern
Ferns	Dennstaedtiaceae	<i>Hypolepis rugosula</i>	Ruddy Ground-fern
Ferns	Dennstaedtiaceae	<i>Pteridium esculentum</i>	Austral Bracken
Ferns	Dicksoniaceae	<i>Dicksonia antarctica</i>	Soft Tree-fern
Ferns	Dryopteridaceae	<i>Polystichum proliferum</i>	Mother Shield-fern
Ferns	Dryopteridaceae	<i>Rumohra adiantiformis</i>	Leathery Shield-fern
Ferns	Grammitidaceae	<i>Notogrammitis billardierei</i>	Common Finger-fern
Ferns	Hymenophyllaceae	<i>Hymenophyllum australe</i>	Austral Filmy-fern
Ferns	Hymenophyllaceae	<i>Hymenophyllum cupressiforme</i>	Common Filmy-fern
Ferns	Hymenophyllaceae	<i>Hymenophyllum peltatum</i>	Alpine Filmy-fern
Ferns	Polypodiaceae	<i>Microsorium pustulatum</i>	Kangaroo Fern
Monocotyledons	Asphodeliaceae	<i>Dianella tasmanica</i>	Tasman Flax-lily
Monocotyledons	Cyperaceae	<i>Carex appressa</i>	Tall Sedge
Monocotyledons	Cyperaceae	<i>Carex austrotenella</i>	Delicate Hook-sedge
Monocotyledons	Cyperaceae	<i>Isolepis subtilissima</i>	Mountain Club-rush
Monocotyledons	Iridaceae	<i>Libertia pulchella</i>	Pretty Grass Flag
Monocotyledons	Juncaceae	<i>Juncus sp.</i>	Rush
Monocotyledons	Juncaceae	<i>Luzula modesta</i>	Southern Woodrush
Monocotyledons	Orchidaceae	<i>Caladenia alpina</i>	Mountain caladenia
Monocotyledons	Orchidaceae	<i>Chiloglottis sp.</i>	Bird-orchid
Monocotyledons	Poaceae	<i>Holcus lanatus*</i>	Yorkshire Fog
Monocotyledons	Poaceae	<i>Microlaena stipoides</i>	Weeping Grass
Monocotyledons	Poaceae	<i>Poa spp.</i>	Tussock-grass
Monocotyledons	Restionaceae	<i>Empodisma minus</i>	Spreading Rope-rush
Dicotyledons	Alseuosmiaceae	<i>Wittsteinia vacciniacea</i>	Baw Baw Berry
Dicotyledons	Apiaceae	<i>Oreomyrrhis eriopoda</i>	Australian Carraway
Dicotyledons	Araliaceae	<i>Hydrocotyle hirta</i>	Hairy Pennywort
Dicotyledons	Araliaceae	<i>Polyscias sambucifolia subsp. 1</i>	Elderberry Panax
Dicotyledons	Asteraceae	<i>Bedfordia arborescens</i>	Blanket-leaf
Dicotyledons	Asteraceae	<i>Bellis perennis*</i>	Common Daisy
Dicotyledons	Asteraceae	<i>Cassinia longifolia</i>	Shiny Cassinia
Dicotyledons	Asteraceae	<i>Celmisia sp.</i>	Silver Daisy
Dicotyledons	Asteraceae	<i>Euchiton sphaericus</i>	Annual Cudweed
Dicotyledons	Asteraceae	<i>Lagenophora adenosa</i>	Bottle-daisy
Dicotyledons	Asteraceae	<i>Leptinella filicula</i>	Mountain Cotula
Dicotyledons	Asteraceae	<i>Olearia argophylla</i>	Musk Daisy-bush
Dicotyledons	Asteraceae	<i>Olearia phlogopappa subsp. flavescens</i>	Dusty Daisy-bush
Dicotyledons	Asteraceae	<i>Ozothamnus alpinus</i>	Alpine Everlasting
Dicotyledons	Asteraceae	<i>Ozothamnus cupressoides</i>	Kerosene Bush, Scaly Everlasting
Dicotyledons	Asteraceae	<i>Ozothamnus secundiflorus</i>	Cascade Everlasting
Dicotyledons	Asteraceae	<i>Senecio linearifolius</i>	Fireweed Groundsel

Dicotyledons	Asteraceae	<i>Senecio velleioides</i>	Forest Groundsel
Dicotyledons	Asteraceae	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i> *	Sow Thistle
Dicotyledons	Caryophyllaceae	<i>Cerastium glomeratum</i> *	Mouse-ear Chickweed
Dicotyledons	Caryophyllaceae	<i>Stellaria flaccida</i>	Forest Starwort
Dicotyledons	Ericaceae	<i>Acrothamnus maccraei</i>	Sub-alpine Beard-heath
Dicotyledons	Ericaceae	<i>Epacris paludosa</i>	Swamp Heath
Dicotyledons	Ericaceae	<i>Gaultheria appressa</i>	Wax-berry
Dicotyledons	Ericaceae	<i>Leucopogon gelidus</i>	Beard-heath
Dicotyledons	Ericaceae	<i>Monotoca oreophila</i>	Broom-heath
Dicotyledons	Ericaceae	<i>Richea continentis</i>	Richea
Dicotyledons	Ericaceae	<i>Trochocarpa clarkei</i>	Lilac Berry
Dicotyledons	Fabaceae	<i>Acacia dealbata</i>	Silver Wattle
Dicotyledons	Fabaceae	<i>Acacia melanoxydon</i>	Blackwood
Dicotyledons	Fabaceae	<i>Oxylobium ellipticum</i>	Common Oxylobium
Dicotyledons	Fabaceae	<i>Pultenaea muelleri</i>	Mueller's Bush-pea
Dicotyledons	Fabaceae	<i>Trifolium repens</i> *	White Clover
Dicotyledons	Fagaceae	<i>Nothofagus cunninghamii</i>	Myrtle Beech
Dicotyledons	Gentianaceae	<i>Centaurium erythraea</i> *	Common Centaury
Dicotyledons	Geraniaceae	<i>Geranium sp.</i>	Crane's-bill
Dicotyledons	Haloragaceae	<i>Gonocarpus micranthus</i>	Creeping Raspwort
Dicotyledons	Haloragaceae	<i>Gonocarpus montanus</i>	Mat Raspwort
Dicotyledons	Lamiaceae	<i>Prostanthera cuneata</i>	Alpine Mint-bush
Dicotyledons	Lamiaceae	<i>Prostanthera lasianthos</i>	Victorian Christmas-bush
Dicotyledons	Lamiaceae	<i>Prunella vulgaris</i> *	Self-heal
Dicotyledons	Monimiaceae	<i>Atherosperma moschatum</i>	Southern Sassafras
Dicotyledons	Monimiaceae	<i>Hedycarya angustifolia</i>	Austral Mulberry
Dicotyledons	Myrtaceae	<i>Baeckea latifolia</i>	Mountain Baeckea
Dicotyledons	Myrtaceae	<i>Callistemon ptyoides</i>	Alpine Bottlebrush
Dicotyledons	Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus cypellocarpa</i>	Mountain Grey-gum
Dicotyledons	Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus delegatensis</i>	Alpine Ash
Dicotyledons	Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus glaucescens</i>	Tingiringi Gum
Dicotyledons	Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus nitens</i>	Shining Gum
Dicotyledons	Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus pauciflora subsp. acerina</i>	Snow Gum
Dicotyledons	Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus pauciflora subsp. pauciflora</i>	Snow Gum
Dicotyledons	Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus regnans</i>	Mountain Ash
Dicotyledons	Myrtaceae	<i>Leptospermum grandifolium</i>	Broad-leaf Teatree
Dicotyledons	Oleaceae	<i>Notelaea ligustrina</i>	Privet Mock-olive
Dicotyledons	Phyllanthaceae	<i>Poranthera microphylla</i>	Small Poranthera
Dicotyledons	Pittosporaceae	<i>Pittosporum bicolor</i>	Banyalla
Dicotyledons	Plantaginaceae	<i>Plantago major</i> *	Greater Plantain
Dicotyledons	Proteaceae	<i>Orites lancifolius</i>	Alpine Orites
Dicotyledons	Ranunculaceae	<i>Clematis glycinoides</i>	Forest Clematis
Dicotyledons	Ranunculaceae	<i>Ranunculus repens</i> *	Creeping Buttercup
Dicotyledons	Rhamnaceae	<i>Pomaderris aspera</i>	Hazel Pomaderris
Dicotyledons	Rosaceae	<i>Acaena novae-zelandiae</i>	Bidgee-widgee
Dicotyledons	Rosaceae	<i>Rubus anglocandicans</i> *	Blackberry
Dicotyledons	Rubiaceae	<i>Asperula sp.</i>	Woodruff
Dicotyledons	Rubiaceae	<i>Coprosma hirtella</i>	Rough coprosma
Dicotyledons	Rubiaceae	<i>Coprosma nitida</i>	Shining Coprosma
Dicotyledons	Rubiaceae	<i>Leptostigma breviflorum</i>	Mountain Nertera
Dicotyledons	Rutaceae	<i>Correa lawrenciana</i>	Mountain Correa
Dicotyledons	Stylidiaceae	<i>Stylidium armeria</i>	Trigger-plant
Dicotyledons	Thymeleaceae	<i>Pimelea alpina</i>	Alpine Rice-flower
Dicotyledons	Urticaceae	<i>Australina pusilla subsp. muelleri</i>	Shade Nettle
Dicotyledons	Violaceae	<i>Viola curtisiae</i>	Ivy-leaf Violet
Dicotyledons	Violaceae	<i>Viola hederacea</i>	
Dicotyledons	Winteraceae	<i>Tasmannia lanceolata</i>	Mountain Pepper
Dicotyledons	Winteraceae	<i>Tasmannia vickeriana</i>	Baw Baw Pepper

*Introduced species

APPENDIX III – Plant list for the Club’s Baw Baw Summer Camp excursion to Western Tyers River 04.02.2023 (M. Bouman et al)

Category	Family	Genus & species	Common name
Mosses	Grimmiaceae	<i>Racomitrium crispulum</i>	
Mosses	Leucobryaceae	<i>Campylopus introflexus</i>	
Mosses	Polytrichaceae	<i>Polytrichadelphus magellanicus</i>	
Ferns	Aspleniaceae	<i>Asplenium bulbiferum</i>	Mother Spleenwort
Ferns	Blechnaceae	<i>Blechnum cartilagineum</i>	Gristle Water-fern
Ferns	Blechnaceae	<i>Blechnum nudum</i>	Fishbone Water-fern
Ferns	Blechnaceae	<i>Blechnum watsii</i>	Hard Water-fern
Ferns	Cyatheaceae	<i>Cyathea australis</i>	Rough Tree-fern
Ferns	Dennstaedtiaceae	<i>Pteridium esculentum</i>	Austral Bracken
Ferns	Polypodiaceae	<i>Microsorium pustulatum</i>	Kangaroo Fern
Ferns	Pteridaceae	<i>Pellaea falcata</i>	Sickle Fern
Monocotyledons	Asphodelaceae	<i>Dianella tasmanica</i>	Tasman Flax-lily
Monocotyledons	Cyperaceae	<i>Carex blakei</i>	Alpine Sedge
Monocotyledons	Cyperaceae	<i>Gahnia sieberiana</i>	Red-fruited Saw-sedge
Monocotyledons	Cyperaceae	<i>Lepidosperma elatius</i>	Tall Sword-sedge
Monocotyledons	Juncaceae	<i>Juncus planifolius</i>	Broad-leaf Rush
Monocotyledons	Orchidaceae	<i>Microtis parviflora</i>	Slender Onion-orchid
Monocotyledons	Orchidaceae	<i>Thelymitra sp.</i>	Sun-orchid
Monocotyledons	Poaceae	<i>Dryopoa dives</i>	Giant Mountain Grass
Monocotyledons	Poaceae	<i>Microleana stipoides</i>	Weeping Grass
Monocotyledons	Poaceae	<i>Poa hiemata</i>	Soft Snow-grass
Monocotyledons	Poaceae	<i>Tetrarrhena juncea</i>	Forest Wire-grass
Dicotyledons	Apocynaceae	<i>Parsonsia brownii</i>	Twining Silk-pod
Dicotyledons	Araliaceae	<i>Hydrocotyle algida</i>	Mountain Pennywort
Dicotyledons	Araliaceae	<i>Polyscias sambucifolia subsp. 1</i>	Elderberry Panax
Dicotyledons	Asteraceae	<i>Bedfordia arborescens</i>	Blanket-leaf
Dicotyledons	Asteraceae	<i>Cassinia longifolia</i>	Shiny Cassinia
Dicotyledons	Asteraceae	<i>Euchiton sphaericus</i>	Annual Cudweed
Dicotyledons	Asteraceae	<i>Helichrysum leucopsidium</i>	Satin Everlasting
Dicotyledons	Asteraceae	<i>Hypochaeris radicata *</i>	Cat's-ear
Dicotyledons	Asteraceae	<i>Leucanthemum vulgare*</i>	Oxeye Daisy
Dicotyledons	Asteraceae	<i>Olearia argophylla</i>	Musk Daisy-bush
Dicotyledons	Asteraceae	<i>Olearia lirata</i>	Snowy Daisy-bush
Dicotyledons	Asteraceae	<i>Ozothamnus cuneifolius</i>	Wedge Everlasting
Dicotyledons	Asteraceae	<i>Ozothamnus ferrugineus</i>	Tree Everlasting
Dicotyledons	Asteraceae	<i>Senecio hispidulus</i>	Rough Fireweed
Dicotyledons	Asteraceae	<i>Senecio linearifolius</i>	Fireweed
Dicotyledons	Asteraceae	<i>Senecio sp.</i>	Fireweed
Dicotyledons	Asteraceae	<i>Senecio velleioides</i>	Forest Groundsel
Dicotyledons	Asteraceae	<i>Xerochrysum bracteatum</i>	Golden Everlasting
Dicotyledons	Atherospermataceae	<i>Atherosperma moschatum</i>	Southern Sassafras
Dicotyledons	Bignoniaceae	<i>Pandorea pandorana</i>	Wonga Wine

Dicotyledons	Campanulaceae	<i>Lobelia gibbosa</i>	Tall Lobelia
Dicotyledons	Campanulaceae	<i>Wahlenbergia sp.</i>	Bluebell
Dicotyledons	Caryophyllaceae	<i>Stellaria flaccida</i>	Forest Starwort
Dicotyledons	Elaeocarpaceae	<i>Tetradlea ciliata</i>	Pink-bells
Dicotyledons	Ericaceae	<i>Epacris impressa</i>	Common Heath
Dicotyledons	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Amperea xiphioclada</i>	Broom spurge
Dicotyledons	Fabaceae	<i>Acacia dealbata</i>	Silver Wattle
Dicotyledons	Fabaceae	<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i>	Blackwood
Dicotyledons	Fabaceae	<i>Acacia mucronata</i>	Narrow-leaf Wattle
Dicotyledons	Fabaceae	<i>Acacia obliquinerva</i>	Mountain Hickory Wattle
Dicotyledons	Fabaceae	<i>Acacia verniciflua</i>	Varnish Wattle
Dicotyledons	Fabaceae	<i>Acacia verticillata</i>	Prickly Moses
Dicotyledons	Fabaceae	<i>Lotus uliginosus*</i>	Greater Bird's-foot Trefoil
Dicotyledons	Fabaceae	<i>Platylobium montanum</i>	Handsome Flat-pea
Dicotyledons	Fabaceae	<i>Pultenaea forsythiana</i>	Prickly Bush-pea
Dicotyledons	Fabaceae	<i>Pultenaea scabra</i>	Rough Bush-pea
Dicotyledons	Fabaceae	<i>Trifolium repens*</i>	White Clover
Dicotyledons	Fagaceae	<i>Nothofagus cunninghamii</i>	Myrtle Beech
Dicotyledons	Gentianaceae	<i>Centaurium erythraea*</i>	Common Centaury
Dicotyledons	Geraniaceae	<i>Geranium potentilloides</i>	Cinquefoil Cranesbill
Dicotyledons	Goodeniaceae	<i>Goodenia ovata</i>	Hop Goodenia
Dicotyledons	Haloragaceae	<i>Gonocarpus sp.</i>	Raspwort
Dicotyledons	Lamiaceae	<i>Prostanthera lasianthos</i>	Christmas Bush
Dicotyledons	Lamiaceae	<i>Prunella vulgaris*</i>	Self-heal
Dicotyledons	Lauraceae	<i>Cassytha pubescens</i>	Downy Dodder-laurel
Dicotyledons	Monimiaceae	<i>Hedycarya angustifolia</i>	Austral Mulberry
Dicotyledons	Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus cypellocarpa</i>	Mountain Grey-gum
Dicotyledons	Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i>	Messmate
Dicotyledons	Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus radiata</i>	Narrow-leaf Peppermint
Dicotyledons	Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus sieberi</i>	Silver-top
Dicotyledons	Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus viminalis subsp. viminalis</i>	Manna Gum
Dicotyledons	Myrtaceae	<i>Kunzea sp.</i>	Burgan
Dicotyledons	Myrtaceae	<i>Leptospermum continentale</i>	Prickly Tea-tree
Dicotyledons	Myrtaceae	<i>Leptospermum grandifolium</i>	Myrtle Tea-tree
Dicotyledons	Oxalidaceae	<i>Oxalis sp.</i>	Wood-sorrel
Dicotyledons	Phyllanthaceae	<i>Poranthera microphylla</i>	Small Poranthera
Dicotyledons	Pittosporaceae	<i>Bursaria spinosa</i>	Sweet Bursaria
Dicotyledons	Pittosporaceae	<i>Pittosporum bicolor</i>	Banyalla
Dicotyledons	Plantaginaceae	<i>Plantago debilis</i>	Shade Plantain
Dicotyledons	Plantaginaceae	<i>Plantago major*</i>	Greater Plantain
Dicotyledons	Proteaceae	<i>Lomatia fraseri</i>	Tree Lomatia
Dicotyledons	Proteaceae	<i>Lomatia ilicifolia</i>	Holly Lomatia
Dicotyledons	Ranunculaceae	<i>Clematis aristata</i>	Australian Clematis
Dicotyledons	Ranunculaceae	<i>Ranunculus repens*</i>	Creeping Buttercup
Dicotyledons	Rhamnaceae	<i>Pomaderris aspera</i>	Hazel Pomaderris
Dicotyledons	Rosaceae	<i>Acaena novae-zelandiae</i>	Bidgee-widgee Burr
Dicotyledons	Rosaceae	<i>Rubus sp*</i>	Blackberry
Dicotyledons	Rubiaceae	<i>Coprosma quadrifida</i>	Prickly Currant-bush
Dicotyledons	Rubiaceae	<i>Galium ciliare</i>	Bedstraw
Dicotyledons	Rubiaceae	<i>Galium sp.</i>	Bedstraw
Dicotyledons	Rutaceae	<i>Correa lawrenciana</i>	Mountain Correa

Dicotyledons	Rutaceae	<i>Zieria arborescens</i>	Tree Zieria
Dicotyledons	Santalaceae	<i>Exocarpos cupressiformis</i>	Cherry Ballart
Dicotyledons	Stylidiaceae	<i>Stylidium armeria</i>	Trigger-plant
Dicotyledons	Thymeliaceae	<i>Pimelea axiflora</i>	Bootlace Bush
Dicotyledons	Violaceae	<i>Viola hederacea</i>	Ivy-leaf Violet
Dicotyledons	Winteraceae	<i>Tasmannia lanceolata</i>	Mountain Pepper

*Introduced species
