

# GEELONG NATURALIST



Vol. 27. No. 3

Summer, 1991

Registered by Australia Post: Publication No. VBQ 1814

ISSN 0726-7363

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**GEELONG  
NATURALIST**

**JOURNAL OF THE GEELONG FIELD NATURALISTS CLUB INC.**

Vol. 27 No. 3  
Summer, 1991  
ISSN 0726-7363

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Printed by Rowick Printers

## Editorial

Vigilance, eternal vigilance, that is often the price we pay for being Field Naturalists. At a time when the world is more environmentally aware, when scientists are investigating the greenhouse effect and acid rain, when ordinary people are concerned about pollution and recycling, and the "green" vote can influence the fate of governments, it is ironical that there is a valuable area close to home which needs constant effort on our part if it is not to be destroyed or lost.

I refer to the old Timber Reserve near Teesdale, which Ray Baverstock so ably describes in this issue. Just when we thought it was "safe", we learn of new threats. Dianne Hughes originally alerted us to the problems there and both she and the Club made representations which resulted in the area being fenced and a gate (unlocked) placed at the entrance. Then, at the end of 1990 we learned that Leigh Shire Council is considering the reserve as a tip site. So further letters were written. And on a recent visit with Dianne Hughes, we discovered more illegal tree felling, and perhaps worst of all, a huge old tree trunk mutilated by removal of bark in the shape of a human form (see illustration on page 55). The Reserve is hidden away, and difficult to find without precise directions. This is part of its charm, and its vulnerability. It is only too easy to inflict damage without being observed.

Why do we bother? What is there about this small remnant of original vegetation that makes us want to take action? To stand, with the warm evening sun on your back and see the red-gold kangaroo grass rippling in the wind, to find the sheoaks regenerating now that the cattle have been excluded, or vertical stems shooting skywards along a fallen banksia trunk, to watch the birds coming in to drink among the water milfoil and the curly stems of the rushes at the small dam at the far corner -- that is what it is all about.

Valda Dedman

We are still hoping for replies from juniors to the question about snails in the last magazine, so we will hold over the answers until the next issue.

# The Meredith Road Timber Reserve Teesdale

by Ray Baverstock

The Meredith Road Timber Reserve is a small area of open bushland to the north of Teesdale. The present reserve is a remnant of a much larger area which was gazetted over one hundred years ago as a timber reserve to supply firewood mainly for the local bakeries. As this use declined the Reserve was gradually reduced in size and now has an area of approximately 20 hectares.

This land was first brought to the attention of the Geelong Field Naturalists Club by Mrs Dianne Hughes, one of our members who lives at Teesdale. Mrs Hughes was concerned that the boundary fences were broken and cattle were grazing on the Reserve and damaging the remaining vegetation.

Following representations by Mrs Hughes and the G.F.N.C. to the Department of Conservation and Environment, the fences were rebuilt. Since the cattle have been excluded considerable revegetation of plants, including grasses, has taken place.

## Plants

In early 1989 the Plant Group and local residents conducted a botanical survey of the area. It would appear that in the early days of the Reserve some tree planting had taken place, as the Group identified some Sugar Gums and a *Eucalyptus ficifolia* which appeared to be over 100 years old. Indigenous trees include River Red Gum, Manna Gums, Casuarinas and Acacias. Many wildflowers and native orchids can be seen flowering in the spring season. A full plant list has still to be compiled.

The terrain is undulating with the highest point being at the south east corner. Most of the Casuarinas are growing along the southern boundary. A small dam near the northern boundary provides water for fauna. The middle part of the Reserve has been degraded by sand extraction in the past, but rehabilitation would not be difficult. The road leading to the Reserve is fairly long and access can be difficult in wet weather.

## Birds

I have been using the Reserve as one of my search areas for the Australian Bird Count conducted by the Royal Australasian Ornithologists Union. Preliminary counts were made in January and February 1989 and I commenced official A.B.C. counts in May 1990.

The original inspections and subsequent counts have revealed that there is a resident population of between 35 and 50 Noisy Miners, probably the largest concentration of this species in the Geelong District, and according to the RAOU a significant number by Australia-wide standards.

Noisy Miners are active birds which feed on nectar, lerps, insects and vegetable matter. They are communal breeders and several birds, other than the parents, will feed young in the nest.

I have observed Noisy Miners foraging in the surrounding paddocks on several occasions.

Significant numbers of Red-rumped Parrots, Eastern Rosellas and Striated Pardalotes have been counted and more than twenty species have been recorded. A table showing results of the bird counts between 27/1/89 and 17/7/90 is included.

### **Vermin**

The Reserve is relatively free from vermin. On the first two visits several rabbits were seen, but none on the last two visits. A fox and a hare were seen on other visits.

### **Reptiles**

The only reptile I have recorded was a Blue-tongued Lizard which was basking in the winter sunshine on the last visit on 17/7/90.

### **Use as a Seed Source**

Although some non-indigenous plants have been identified, the bulk of the plants appear to be indigenous to the area and could be a valuable seed source for any Land Care projects in the district.

### **Threats to the Future of the Reserve**

As mentioned earlier, sand extraction has taken place in the past. In mid-1990 tree felling was taking place and trail bike riders had discovered the Reserve and were causing considerable damage, particularly to the revegetated grass areas.

These activities were reported by the Geelong Field Naturalists Club to the Minister, the Department of Conservation and Environment and the Shire of Leigh. No reply was received from the Shire, but the Regional Manager of C & E wrote on behalf of the Minister, pointing out that although the Land Conservation Council in its final 1982 Recommendations recommended that the area be a mineral and stone reserve, the Geelong Region had written to the L.C.C. in 1989 proposing that in any future review a more appropriate reservation would be either Flora Reserve or a Bushland Reserve.

The Department has now erected a fence and a gate at the entrance, so as to prevent vehicle and trail bike access.

Firewood gathering, while not prohibited by regulation, will not be allowed as the Reserve is not a designated firewood gathering area.

The Club's major concerns regarding the Reserve appeared to have been largely alleviated. However, we now believe that the Shire of Leigh is considering the Reserve as a tip site.

I believe that this proposal should be totally opposed. Small isolated bushland areas are important as refuges for wildlife, and in this instance the Reserve is an important link between the Bamganie State Forest, the Bannockburn Common and the Inverleigh Flora and Fauna Reserve. The importance of such areas was pointed out to the members of the Club by Mr Lawrie Conole in his talk at the meeting on 4th July 1989, when he spoke on "Fauna in isolated forest remnants in the Geelong area".

Ray Baverstock  
13 Helena Street  
Highton, 3216.



*Illegal firewood cutting - January 1991 Photo: Valda Dedman*

## MEREDITH ROAD TIMBER RESERVE - TEESDALE BIRD SURVEY - PRELIMINARY REPORT

		NUMBERS OBSERVED				
SPECIES	Date Survey time	27.1.89 65 min.	27.2.89 45 min.	30.5.90 20 min.	6.6.90 20 min.	17.7.90 20 min.
	Noisy Miner		35	35	34	49
Australian Kestrel		1		1		
Red Rumped Parrot		15		4		
Eastern Rosella		20	12	38	28	22
Striated Pardalote		7		5	6	6
Australian Magpie Lark		2	2		2	
Australian Magpie		5	4	5	9	6
Willie Wagtail		2	2			
Sulphur Crested Cockatoo		1				
Galah		2			2	
White Plumed Honeyeater		7		2	4	5
Yellow Rumped Thornbill		2				
Little Raven		1			6	4
Dusky Woodswallow			2			
Laughing Kookaburra			2	2	2	
Black Faced Cuckoo Shrike			1			
Long Billed Corella				4		
Red Wattlebird				2		
Spotted Pardalote				3		
Australian Hobby (Little Falcon)					1	1
Welcome Swallow						2
Common Starling						
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>100</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>83</b>

The last three surveys were done in the standard time of twenty minutes as required in the Royal Australasian Ornithologists Union Australian Bird Count over an area of approximately 5 hectares.



*Mutilation of Red-gum at Meredith Road Timber Reserve Teesdale, January 1991. The figure is life-sized. The bark has been cut away and the head and limbs overpainted. The body area is deeply incised. Photo: Valda Dedman.*

# Have you seen a Tiger Cat in the Otways

by Lawrie Conole

The Tiger Cat, or the Tiger Quoll, *Dasyurus maculatus* is not the elusive black panther, but actually the largest surviving marsupial predator in mainland Australia. Tiger Quolls are superficially dog-like in shape, and almost the size of a small Beagle. They are reddish to very dark brown, and have various sized white spots over their body and tail. Its nearest living relatives are the Tasmanian Devil and the smaller quoll species - the Eastern Quoll (Eastern Native-cat), the Western Quoll of south-west Western Australia, the Northern Quoll of the tropical "Top End", and two quoll species in Papua New Guinea. In the early days of white settlement in western Victoria, the Tiger Quoll and Eastern Quoll were widespread in the woodlands of the basalt plains and stony rises as well as the coastal and ranges forests. Around the turn of the century, both species underwent drastic population crashes, and by the 1950's the Eastern Quoll became extinct on the mainland (still numerous in Tasmania). The reduced populations of the Tiger Quoll became fragmented. In the 1990's the tiger Quoll is regarded as rare and restricted in distribution in Victoria. There are three areas in Victoria which form strongholds for the species: Far East Gippsland, the stony rises between Port Fairy and Hamilton (around Mt Eccles-Lake Condah), and the Otway Ranges. Although Tiger Quolls are regularly but infrequently observed in the Otways, we know virtually nothing of their biology in the area.

There are several aims of the OTWAY RANGES TIGER CAT (TIGER QUOLL) SURVEY. One is to gather all possible records from members of the public, naturalist groups, forestry workers and others, of Tiger Quolls in the Otway Ranges area. This area extends from Anglesea in the east to Princetown in the west, and north to the Princes Highway. Together with information collected by the Department of Conservation and Environment, this data will be analysed to gain an understanding of where Tiger Quolls occur in the Otways, what their habitat requirements might be, whether they are affected by habitat disturbance, and an idea of their rarity or otherwise. The resulting report will form the basis for possible future field studies on Tiger Quolls in the Otway Ranges, and will be the first local assessment of this little known species.

If you have any sightings or information about Tiger Quolls (Tiger Cats) in the Otway Ranges, along with your NAME, ADDRESS and TELEPHONE NUMBER, send the following information for EACH observation: LOCALITY (be as precise as possible), DATE (if not complete, the MONTH and YEAR are very important), TIME OF DAY/NIGHT, HOW MANY SEEN?, HABITAT (e.g. farmland, tall wet forest, heath etc.), HOW SEEN (eg. in "chook-house", crossing

road, roadkill, etc.). AGE/SEX (if known), CONFIDENCE (how sure are you of your identification' 100%, 75% ?). Send your information to:

LAWRIE CONOLE  
165 SEPARATION STREET  
NORTHCOTE, VIC. 3070.  
Ph. (Home) 03 4814926



*Tiger Cat – Photo: Trevor Pescott*

## **Nagoya to Rubbish Major Wetland** from World Birdwatch May 1990

The demands of the rapidly expanding human populations in southern and eastern Asia are having a disastrous effect on the region's wetland ecosystems. Not only is soil erosion in the catchment areas due to deforestation and over-grazing resulting in serious siltation in many river systems and reclamation for agriculture destroying vast areas of coastal wetlands but pollution from both domestic and chemical waste is fast becoming a major problem.

Japan's Fujimae tidal flats, which are regarded as a most important feeding and roosting area for migratory waterfowl, with concentrations of shorebirds considered to be among the highest in Japan, are threatened by Nagoya City's current garbage disposal plan which would virtually wipe them out. Although an alternative site has been suggested the problem highlights the whole issue of garbage disposal generally, and the need to maximise recycling of waste material. Although over 30% of Nagoya's garbage is recyclable only 1% is actually treated in this way.

Bunty Moreton - ICBP Australia

# Vascular Plants of the Long Forest

## A Checklist compiled by M.J.C. Baker

### Introduction

In 1986 the *Geelong Naturalist* published a comprehensive guide to the birds of the Long Forest by M. Hewish (et al.). Here for those, whose eyes turn down as readily as up, is the latest list of vascular plants for the same area. Hewish may also be consulted for a map and general description of the Long Forest. More detailed botanical information is available in the paper by Myers et al. (see the references at the end).

The making of this list began in 1963 when the writer bought a bush block in the Long Forest and started to learn the names of his new fellow-creatures. Some years later J.F. Osborne made many identifications in connection with studies for his M.Sc. degree. In 1970 J.H. Willis paid a visit and found or confirmed many more species. Over the years the list grew gradually, till in 1986 B.A. Myers, who was studying for her Ph.D., provided a large quantity of new additions. The latest species to be added - and they make up some ten percent of the total - have been founded by V. Stajsic.

Represented in the present list there are 74 families, 200 genera and 316 species, of which 79 (marked by an asterisk) are introduced. The families are given in the order adopted by the *Flora of Australia* and the order within families is alphabetical. The botanical names that are no longer in use given in brackets; and the common names follow *Willis's Handbook to Plants in Victoria* where possible.

### Illustrations

Sources of easily available illustrations are given for all except 17 species by means of the letters, S, W, A, V, C in square brackets at the end of each line. They stand for the following (details are given in the reference list at the end): S is for South: *Flora of South Australia*, Jessop and Toelken eds. (1986). W is for Western and Wales: *Plants of Western New South Wales*, Cunningham et al. (1981). A is for A.C.T.: *Flora of the A.C.T.*, Burbridge and Gray (1970). V is for Victoria: *Flowers and Plants of Victoria*, Cochran et al. (1968). C is for Costermans: *Native Trees and Shrubs of South-Eastern Australia*, Costermans (1983).

There are 260 species illustrated in S, 191 in W, 114 in A, 86 in V, and 52 in C. S and W between them illustrate all except 33 of the species, and it is a striking testimony to the close relationship between the Long Forest plant communities and those of semi-arid Australia that such a high proportion of our species are

also found in South Australia or Western New South Wales. It is perhaps even more striking that 61 of our species are also listed in the *Flora of Central Australia*.

Some groups are fully illustrated in books devoted specially to them. For instance all the Eucalypts are splendidly shown in Brooker and Kleinig's *Field Guide*, all the native peas are in Woolcock's *Field Guide*, and the orchids are covered by Jones's *Native Orchids of Australia* and Dacy's *Victorian Orchids in Habitat*. Unfortunately, two of our most characteristic species, *Pimelea hewardiana* and *Stipa breviglumis*, lack readily available illustrations.

## A Request

The writer asks anyone with additions to the list to communicate them to him: Dr M.J.C. Baker, P.O. Box 42 Melton, Victoria, 3337.

	DENNSTAEDTIACEAE	
Austral Bracken	<i>Pteridium esculentum</i>	[SW]
	ADIANTACEAE	
Common Maidenhair	<i>Adiantum aethiopicum</i>	[S]
Rock Fern	<i>Cheilanthes sieberi</i> ssp. <i>sieberi</i>	[SW]
	ASPENIACEAE	
Necklace Fern	<i>Asplenium flabellifolium</i>	[SW]
Blanket Fern	<i>Pleurosorus rutifolius</i>	[SW]
	LAURACEAE	
Coarse Dodder-laurel	<i>Cassytha melantha</i>	[SWA]
	RANUNCULACEAE	
Small-leaved Clematis	<i>Clematis microphylla</i>	[SWAV]
River Buttercup	<i>Ranunculus inundatus</i>	[SW]
Sharp Buttercup	* <i>R. muricatus</i>	[SW]
Small-flowered Buttercup	* <i>R. parviflorus</i>	[S]
	FUMARIACEAE	
Fumitory	* <i>Fumaria</i> sp. (prob. <i>muralis</i> )	[W]
	URTICACEAE	
Shade Pellitory	<i>Parietaria debilis</i>	[W]
Nettle	* <i>Urtica</i> sp.	
	CASUARINACEAE	
Bull-oak	<i>Allocasuarina luehmannii</i> (Casuarina)	[SWAC]
Drooping She-oak	<i>A. verticillata</i> ( <i>C. stricta</i> )	[SWAVC]
	PHYTOLACCACEAE	
Red-ink Weed	* <i>Phytolacca octandra</i>	
	AIZOACEAE	
Angled Pigface	* <i>Carpobrotus aequilaterus</i>	[S]
Inland Pigface	<i>C. modestus</i>	
Galenia	* <i>Galenia pubescens</i>	
Galenia	* <i>G. secunda</i>	[SW]
	CACTACEAE	
Common Prickly-pear	* <i>Opuntia stricta</i>	[SW]
	CHENOPODIACEAE	

Berry Saltbush	<i>Atriplex semibaccata</i>	[SW]
Small-leaf Goosefoot	<i>Chenopodium desertorum</i> ssp. <i>microphyllum</i> (pseudomicrophyllum)	[W]
Saloop	<i>Einadia hastata</i> (Rhagodia)	[W]
Nodding Saltbush	<i>E. nutans</i> ssp. <i>nutans</i> (Rhagodia)	[SWA]
Barrier or Ruby Saltbush	<i>Enchylaena tomenosa</i>	[SWV]
Wingless Bluebush	<i>Maireana enchylaenoides</i> ( <i>Kochia crassiloba</i> )	[SW]
Fragrant Saltbush	<i>Rhagodia parabolica</i>	[SC]
Bassia	<i>Sclerolaena diacantha</i> (Bassia)	[SW]
Five-spined Bassia	<i>S. muricata</i> (Bassia)	[SWV]
Bassia	<i>S. uniflora</i> (Bassia)	[S]
	AMARANTHACEAE	
Pussy-tails	<i>Ptilotus spathulatus</i>	[WV]
	PORTULACACEAE	
Pink Purslane	<i>Calandrinia calyprata</i>	(S)
	CARYOPHYLLACEAE	
Mouse-ear Chickweed	* <i>Cerastium glomeratum</i>	[SWA]
Levantine Chickweed	* <i>C. illyricum</i>	
Hairy Pink	* <i>Petorhagia velutina</i>	[SW]
Four-leaf Allseed	* <i>Polycarpon tetraphyllum</i>	[SWA]
Pearlwort	* <i>Sagina</i> sp.	
French Catchfly	* <i>Silene gallica</i>	[SWA]
Corn Spurrey	* <i>Spergula arvensis</i>	[SA]
Coast Sand-spurrey	* <i>Spergularia media</i>	[V]
Red Sand-spurrey	* <i>S. rubra</i>	[SWA]
Chickweed	* <i>Stellaria media</i>	[S]
Prickly Starwort	<i>S. pungens</i>	[A]
	POLYGONACEAE	
Sheep Sorrel	* <i>Rumex acetosella</i>	[SA]
Slender Dock	<i>R. brownii</i>	[SWA]
	DILLENIACEAE	
Guinea Flower	<i>Hibbertia exutiacies</i>	[S]
	CLUSIACEAE (HYPERICACEAE)	
Small St. John's Wort	<i>Hypericum gramineum</i>	[SWA]
Matted St. John's Wort	<i>H. japonicum</i>	[SWV]
St. John's Wort	* <i>H. perforatum</i>	[SW]
	MALVACEAE	
Australian Hollyhock	<i>Lavatera plebia</i>	[SWVC]
Carolina Mallow	* <i>Modiola caroliniana</i>	[SWA]
	DROSERACEAE	
Tall Sundew	<i>Drosera macrantha</i>	[S]
Pale Sundew	<i>D. peltata</i>	[SWA]
Errienellam	<i>D. peltata</i> ssp. <i>auriculata</i>	[SAV]
	VIOLACEAE	
Tree Violet	<i>Hymenantha dentata</i>	[SAVC]
Ivy-leaf Violet	<i>Viola hederacea</i>	[SV]
	SALICACEAE	
Weeping Willow	* <i>Salix babylonica</i>	[S]

	BRASSICACEAE (CRUCIFERAE)	
Common Pepper-cress	* <i>Lepidium africanum</i>	[S]
Common Pepper-cress	<i>L. hyssopifolium</i>	[SWA]
Narrow Thread-petal	<i>Stenopetalum lineare</i>	[?]
	RESEDACEAE	
Weld	* <i>Reseda luteola</i>	[SWA]
	EPACRIDACEAE	
Cranberry Heath	<i>Astromola humifusum</i>	[SWAV]
Daphne Heath	<i>Brachyloma daphnoides</i>	[SAVC]
Peach Heath	<i>Lissanthe strigosa</i>	[SWA]
	PRIMULACEAE	
Pimpernel	* <i>Anagallis arvensis</i>	[SWA]
	PITTOSPORACEAE	
Sweet Apple-berry	<i>Billardiera cymosa</i>	[SV]
Sweet Bursaria	<i>Bursaria spinosa</i>	[SWAVC]
	CRASSULACEAE	
Spreading Crassula	<i>Crassula decumbens</i> (macrantha)	[S]
	* <i>C. muscosa</i> (lycopodioides)	
Sieber Crassula	<i>C. sieberiana</i>	[SWA]
	ROSACEAE	
Bidgee-widgee	<i>Acaena anserinifolia</i>	[WV]
Sheep's Burr	<i>A. echinata</i>	
Sweet Briar	* <i>Rosa rubiginosa</i>	[WA]
Small-leaf Bramble	<i>Rubus parvifolius</i>	[SV]
	MIMOSACEAE	
Gold-dust Wattle	<i>Acacia acinacea</i>	[SWC]
Lightwood	<i>A. implexa</i>	[WAC]
Black Wattle	<i>A. mearnsii</i>	[AC]
Mallee Wattle	<i>A. montana</i>	[SWC]
Hedge Wattle	<i>A. paradoxa</i> (armata)	[SWAVC]
Golden Wattle	<i>A. pycnantha</i>	[SWAVC]
Wirilda	<i>A. retinodes</i>	[SC]
Varnish Wattle	<i>A. verniciflua</i>	[SWAVC]
Prickly Moses	<i>A. verticillata</i>	[SVC]
	CAESALPINIACEAE	
Desert Cassia	<i>Cassia nemophila</i>	[VC]
	FABACEAE (PAPILIONACEAE)	
Creeping Bossiaea	<i>Bossiaea prostrata</i>	[S]
Narrow-leaf Bitter-pea	<i>Daviesia leptophylla</i>	[S]
Gorse Bitter-pea	<i>D. ulicifolia</i>	[SWC]
Grey Parrot-pea	<i>Dillwynia cinerascens</i>	[S]
Showy Parrot-pea	<i>D. sericea</i>	[SWV]
Common Eutaxia	<i>Eutaxia microphylla</i>	[WV]
Spineless Eutaxia	<i>E. microphylla</i> var. <i>diffusa</i>	[SW]
Twining Glycine	<i>Glycine clandestina</i>	[SWAV]
Western Golden-tip	<i>Goodia medicaginea</i>	[W]
Purple Coral-pea	<i>Hardenbergia violacea</i>	[SWAV]

Australian Indigo	<i>Indigofera australis</i>	[SWAVC]
Running Postman	<i>Kennedia prostrata</i>	[SW]
Large-leaf Bush-pea	<i>Pultenaea daphnoides</i>	[C]
Matted Bush-pea	<i>P. pedunculata</i>	[S]
Leafy Templetonia	<i>Templetonia stenophylla</i>	[S]
Flat Templetonia	<i>T. sulcata</i>	[SW]
Hare's-foot Clover	* <i>Trifolium arvense</i>	[SWA]
Hop Clover	* <i>T. campestre</i>	[SW]
Suckling Clover	* <i>T. dubium</i>	[SW]
	PROTEACEAE	
Silver Banksia	<i>Banksia marginata</i>	[SWAVC]
Bushy Needlewood	<i>Hakea sericea</i>	[SC]
	HALORAGACEAE	
Common Raspwort	<i>Gonocarpus tetragynus</i> ( <i>Halorhagus tetregyna</i> )	[S]
Water-milfoil	<i>Myriophyllum (propinquum)</i>	[SWV]
	LYTHRACEAE	
Small Loosestrife	<i>Lythrum hyssopifolia</i>	[SW]
	THYMELAEACEAE	
Curved Rice-flower	<i>Pimelea curviflora</i>	[SW]
Smooth Rice-flower	<i>P. glauca</i>	[SW]
Forked Rice-flower	<i>P. hewardiana</i>	
	ONAGRACEAE	
Hairy Willow-herb	<i>Epilobium hirtigerum</i>	[SW]
	MYRTACEAE	
River Bottlebrush	<i>Callistemon sieberi</i>	[SC]
Blue Box	<i>Eucalyptus baueriana</i>	[C]
Bull Mallee	<i>E. behriana</i>	[SWC]
River Red Gum	<i>E. camaldulensis</i>	[SWVC]
Bundy (Long-leaf Box)	<i>E. goniocalyx</i>	[SC]
Yellow Gum or White Ironbark	<i>E. leucoxydon</i>	[SWC]
Red Stringybark	<i>E. macrorhyncha</i>	[SWC]
Yellow Box	<i>E. melliodora</i>	[WVC]
Grey Box	<i>E. micorcarpa</i>	[SWC]
Red Box	<i>E. polyanthemos</i>	[VC]
Manna Gum	<i>E. viminalis</i>	[SC]
Woolly Tea-tree	<i>Leptospermum lanigerum</i>	[SC]
Moonah	<i>Melaleuca lanceolata</i>	[SWC]
	SANTALACEAE	
Cherry Ballart (Wild Cherry)	<i>Exocarpos cupressiformis</i>	[SWAVC]
	LORANTHACEAE	
Box Mistletoe	<i>Amyema miquelii</i> [SWA]	
	STACKHOUSIACEAE	
Creamy Stackhousia	<i>Stackhousia monogyna</i>	[SWAV]
	EUPHORBIACEAE	
Small Poranthera	<i>Poranthera microphylla</i>	[SWAV]
	RHAMNACEAE	
Bitter Cryptandra	<i>Cryptandra amara</i>	[SA]
Hazel Pomaderris	<i>Pomaderris aspera</i>	[VC]

Continued p. 68

# Wildlife Observations in South-East Queensland

by Graeme Faithfull

A family holiday on Queensland's Gold Coast is rarely thought of anything more than sun, surf and sand. However, within easy walking distance or an hour or two's drive from our Burleigh Heads base, we were able to observe and enjoy some of the special wild life of South-East Queensland.

The Burleigh Heads National Park sits at the entrance of Tallebudgera Creek and becomes an isolated rainforest headland on the edge of residential suburbs. Although not prolific with birdlife, Brush Turkeys were commonly seen scratching through the leaf litter forming their enormous mounds, often with a multi-colored Noisy Pitta close by. In the canopy above, flocks of Figbirds and Little Wattlebirds competed for the fruits and berries of the rainforest trees.

Further up the Tallebudgera Creek, the Queensland National Parks and Wildlife Service runs Fleay's Fauna Centre, named after the noted naturalist. The guided walk through the centre was most informative. Complementing this park around its perimeter is a boardwalk which meanders for a few hundred metres through mangrove mud flats. After our first view at low tide, we were keen to return at full tide to note the contrast. The boardwalk now sat well over the water with mangroves on either side. Beneath us were small mullet and crustaceans with Sacred Ibis and various waterfowl feeding amongst the rich mud flats. But it was the brilliant Kingfishers which we found the most spectacular. We observed Collared, Forest, Sacred and Azure Kingfishers on various visits to this area, perched at different stations in the mangroves, either preening or eyeing the water for food.

The boardwalk gradually returns to a bushland track along the creek leading back to the built-up areas of Burleigh Heads. Along this walk we observed many Scarlet Honeyeaters and pairs of Bar-shouldered Doves and Pale-headed Rosellas. Many termite nests in the eucalypts were holed with the nesting sites of the Kingfishers. Above these coastal flats we observed Brahminy Kites soaring and an Osprey perched above the water.

Further up in the hinterland lies Tamborine Mountain, about an hour's drive from the Gold Coast. This area supports nine small National Parks, from 12 to 230 hectares, which nestle amongst this rural mountain residential area. Our visit was following a night of rain and by the side of the road a Pheasant Coucal sat perched on a log, drying its feathers in the sun. At our lunch site, we became the centre of attention of Blue-winged Kookaburras and Pied Butcherbirds, all obviously waiting for a handout. A male Satin Bowerbird fluttered around our spot, returning regularly to one section of the bush. No bower was obvious

except for one piece of blue plastic. We left a few scraps of blue material in strategic spots in the hope of his finding them useful for his display area after we left.

Our further walks in other parks on the mountain were through majestic palm groves or thick rainforest gullies with enormous Moreton Bay Figs and strangler vines. One small park preserved a grove of *Macrozamia*s, large palm like cycads said to date back thousands of years. Our bird observations were Logrunners, scratching in the leaf litter and once again, Noisy Pittas. High in the canopy, we sighted a pair of Wompoo Pigeons with their spectacular purple, grey and green feathers.

Lamington National Park is further up in the Divide about two hours from the coast. My visit, this time without the rest of the family, was to Green Mountains, perhaps more commonly known as O'Reilly's who run the guest house at the summit. I had made an early start to the journey and along the winding road saw many groups of Whiptail Wallabies feeding on the grasses. These are most attractive Wallabies with a striking white stripe along the side of their heads and white under-bellies.

At the summit, large flocks of King Parrots and Crimson Rosellas are attracted to the guest house area by large sowings of bird seed on the ground and they are quite used to human company. Heading down one of the many walking tracks, the calls of the Eastern Whipbird and Pied Currawong were recognizable but so many were unfamiliar. Just off one cleared area, a male Satin Bowerbird had setup his bower and was displaying with voice and trinkets to two somewhat reluctant females. The variety and amount of blue trinkets had obviously been made freely available by the locals.

Further into the bush, Logrunners scurried about and more pigeons were observed, this time a black and white Wonga Pigeon and in the highest trees, a group of Topknot Pigeons. The most exciting sightings of the day were a male Regent Bowerbird and a Green Catbird. The call of the Catbird is indeed like that of a cat and is quite eerie in the dim rainforest. Regent Bowerbirds were quite common in the immediate area by the number of calls but sightings were more difficult.

It was a pleasure to observe such spectacular flora and fauna in these areas that we "southerners" had only seen before in photographs and on television.

Written by Graeme Faithfull  
Fellow observers Jutta, Anne, Jonathon and Meredith Faithfull

5 Garyth Crt.,  
Belmont, 3216.

# Marysville Camp-out

## Jan 27th - 29th 1990

Prickly Woodruff  
 Silver or Snow Daisy  
 Rough Coprosma  
 Common Billy-buttons  
 Cascade Everlasting  
 Hairy Pods  
 Hairy Pennywort  
 Myrtle Beech  
 Dusty Daisy-bush  
 Alpine Oxylobium  
 Slender Tussock grass  
 Alpine Mint-bush  
 Candle Heath  
 Creeping Fan flower

*Asterula scoparia*  
*Celmisa longifolia*  
*Coprosma hirtella*  
*Craspedia glauca*  
*Helichrysum secundiflorum*  
*Hovea longifolia*  
*Hydrocotyle hirta*  
*Nothofagus cunninghamii*  
*Olearia phlogopappa*  
*Oxylobium alpestre*  
*Poa tenera*  
*Prostanthera cuneata*  
*Richea continentis*  
*Scaevola hookeri*

## Marysville Fern List

Ray Water Fern  
 Fishbone Water Fern  
 Hard Water Fern  
 Gristle Water Fern  
 Poached Coral Fern  
 Scrambling Coral Fern  
 Mothershield Fern  
 Batswing fern  
 Common Bracken  
 Common Ground Fern  
 Finger Fern  
 Screw Fern  
 Common Maidenhair  
 Kangaroo Fern  
 Soft Tree Fern  
 Slender Tree Fern  
 Rough Tree Fern

*Blechnum fluviatile*  
*Blechnum nudum*  
*Blechnum watsii*  
*Blechnum cartilagineum*  
*Gleichenia dicarpa*  
*Gleichenia microphylla*  
*Polystichum proliferum*  
*Histiopteris incisa*  
*Pteridium esculentum*  
*Cladonia dubia*  
*Grammitis billardieri*  
*Lindsaeaceae linearis*  
*Adiantum aethiopicum*  
*Microsorium diversifolium*  
*Dicksonia antarctica*  
*Cyathea cunninghamii*  
*Cyathea australis*

# There is a Bower at the Bottom of my Garden! - Gough's Bay

28-2-1990

by Bev McNay

Henry wakes early with his incessant warbling. Henry is a young, fairly tame magpie who is waiting for me to throw out bread and tid-bits to the verandah, some of which he will take from my hand. Currawongs are the next visitors, with their beady eyes and strong beaks. They will eat all the bread they can get. About 15-20 Satin Bower-birds arrive, squabbling and eating voraciously. There is one mature blue-black bowerbird, the rest are immatures and females, greenish brown in colour. It takes seven years for a Satin Bowerbird to reach full maturity. Some of the 5-6 year olds have an odd black feather or two, and there is a noticeable change in the colour of their beaks, from being dark coloured to almost white. Their eyes become a startling blue colour.

A pair of King Parrots arrive and an immature Crimson Rosella. I will feed them some seed in a container at the back of the house later on.

A few sparrows arrive to clean up the crumbs, and yesterday a Striated Thornbill was on the verandah, about an arm's length from where I was sitting.

The King Parrots fly down to eat their seed provided. They are the bosses over the Crimson Rosellas. Every now and then a Currawong pushes in for a feed. There are several Galahs coming to the tree to eat also, but when a White Cockatoo arrives, all the others retreat. The cockatoos are really magnificent birds, so large and white. It is a delight to watch their antics. When all is quiet later in the morning, a flock of Red-browed Firetails land at the feeding site to finish off the left-over seed. I have seen two new birds in this area around my house today. A New-Holland Honey-Eater and a Willie Wagtail.

An Eastern Spinebill has been hovering around the Grevilleas all morning, as have the Striated Thornbills. There are numerous Jenny Wrens about, but I have yet to see a mature Blue around here. I can hear a White-throated Treecreeper in the Red Strongbark just up the road. The usual Honeyeaters, Brown-headed and Yellow-faced, have not been present during August.

I have the pleasure of having the bower of the Satin Bower bird in the bottom of my garden. It has been built of twigs and grasses, and is decorated with blue drinking straws and bits of blue plastic. Today there are yellow blossoms on the ground, last week there were several pink blossoms. From the verandah I can

hear the churring mating calls of the birds. There is great activity of birds coming and going around the bower, and apparently much competition and fighting. The Black male is not often present; the females and young birds seem to be doing the decorating. Each day the "objects d'art" are different. I guess that there is a lot of stealing from bower to bower. The immature brown birds are often seen fluffing up their feathers and strutting around the bower making strange churring noises. It appears that the bower is a community affair, different immature birds spending time at the bower re-arranging their blue treasures and adjusting twigs in the bower. A female approaches and the male will present her with a bright gift, fluffs up his feathers and dances around her, this time he makes a squeaking sound. But where is the black male bird?

A large Pigeon looking bird flew out of the bushes one day last week, and I think it may have been a Wonga Dove. I have seen a couple further away in the bush in this area, and I could hear the Woop-woop call in the distance, which I gather, could belong to the Wonga Doves.

There are several Black-birds around, which I think are nesting, and a pair of Spotted Turtle-doves frequenting the area. I have seen a Sating Flycatcher, a Grey Fantail and some Red Wattlebirds around the house in the past week. Eastern Rosellas are frequently seen about, but they do not seem to ever come down to feed with the other parrots. However I saw a pair feeding in the long grass next door.

Gough's Bay is about 20 minutes drive from Mansfield, between Mansfield and Jamieson, looking over Lake Eildon. Mt. Buller snowfields are about an hour's drive away. The area is great for boating, waterskiing and fishing in the summer.

23.8.1990

I saw two Brown-headed Honeyeaters today, feeding in the Grevilleas, and two Kookaburras on the S.E.C. lines. A White-faced Heron flew over, calling as he passed.

I have just noted birds that I have seen around my house, as there are many more to be found around the lake and nearby bush.

Bev McNay  
2 Percy Street,  
Belmont, 3216.

## Continued from p. 62

Pomaderris	<i>P. ferruginea</i>	[C]
Pomaderris	<i>P. prunifolia</i>	[C]
Heath Spiridium	<i>Spiridium eriocephalum</i>	[SW]
	SAPINDACEAE	
Wedge-leaf Hop-bush	<i>Dodonea viscosa</i> ssp. <i>cuneata</i>	[SWAVC]
	ANACARDIACEAE	
Pepper Tree	* <i>Schinus molle</i>	[S]
	RUTACEAE	
Rock Correa	<i>Correa glabra</i>	[SWC]
	ZYGOPHYLLACEAE	
Pale Twin-leaf	<i>Zygophyllum glaucum</i>	[SW]
	OXALIDACEAE	
Yellow Wood-sorrel	* <i>Oxalis corniculata</i>	[SWAV]
Soursob	* <i>O. pes-caprae</i>	[SW]
	GERANIACEAE	
Big Heron's-bill	* <i>Erodium botrys</i>	[SW]
Common Heron's-bill	* <i>E. cicutarium</i>	[SW]
Blue Heron's-bill	<i>E. crinitum</i>	[SWAV]
Austral Stork's-bill	<i>Pelargonium australe</i>	[SWAV]
Magenta Stork's-bill	<i>P. rodneyanum</i>	[SV]
	APIACEAE (UMBELLOFERE)	
Hemlock	* <i>Conium maculatum</i>	[SA]
Pennywort	<i>Hydrocotyle callicarpa</i>	[SW]
Stinking Pennywort	<i>H. laxiflora</i>	[SWAV]
	GENTIANACEAE	
Common Centaury	* <i>Centaureum erythrea</i> (minus)	[SA]
Yellow Sebaea	<i>Sebaea ovata</i>	[SWA]
	SOLANACEAE	
African Box-thorn	* <i>Lycium ferocissimum</i>	[SWA]
Austral Tobacco	<i>Nicotiana suaveolens</i>	[V]
Kangaroo Apple	<i>Solanum laciniatum</i>	[SVC]
Oondoroo	<i>S. simile</i>	[SWC]
	CONVOLVULACEAE	
Blushing Bindweed	<i>Convolvulus erubescens</i>	[SWAV]
Kidney-weed	<i>Dichondra repens</i>	[SWAV]
	BORAGINACEAE	
Sweet Hound's-tongue	<i>Cynoglossum suaveolens</i>	[SWAV]
Paterson's Curse	* <i>Echium plantagineum</i>	[SW]
Austral Forget-me-not	<i>Myosotis australis</i>	[SV]
	LAMIACEAE (LABIATAE)	
Austral Bugle	<i>Ajuga australis</i>	[SWAV]
Horehound	* <i>Marrubium vulgare</i>	[SWA]
River Mint	<i>Mentha australis</i>	[SW]
Snowy Mint-bush	<i>Prostanthera nivea</i>	[WC]
Dwarf Skullcap	<i>Scutellaria humilis</i>	[SA]
Forest Germander	<i>Teucrium corymbosum</i>	[S]

	PLANTAGINACEAE	
Buck's-horn Plantain	* <i>Plantago coronopus</i>	[SW]
	<i>P. hispida</i>	[S]
Ribwort	* <i>P. lanceolata</i>	[SWA]
Variable Plantain	<i>P. varia</i>	[S]
	SCROPHULARIACEAE	
Pelisser's Toad-flax	* <i>Linaria pelisserana</i>	[A]
Common Bartsia	* <i>Parentucellia latifolia</i>	[SWA]
Twiggy Mullein	* <i>Verbascum virgatum</i>	[SWA]
Slender Speedwell	<i>Veronica gracilis</i>	[S]
Trailing Speedwell	<i>V. plebeia</i>	[SWV]
	MYOPORACEAE	
Turkey-bush	<i>Eremophila deserti</i> ( <i>Myoporum</i> )	[SWC]
Sticky Boobillia	<i>Myoporum viscosum</i>	[SVC]
	CAMPANULACEAE	
Tall Lobelia	<i>Lobelia gibbosa</i>	[SAV]
Annual Bluebell	<i>Wahlenbergia gracilentia</i>	[S]
Sprawling Bluebell	<i>W. gracilis</i> ( <i>quadrifida</i> )	[S]
Tall Bluebell	<i>W. stricta</i>	[SWAV]
	STYLIDIACEAE	
Grass Trigger-plant	<i>Stylidium graminifolium</i>	[SAV]
	BRUNONIACEAE	
Blue Pincushion	<i>Brunonia australis</i>	[SW]
	GOODENIACEAE	
Trailing Goodenia	<i>Goodenia lanata</i>	[S]
Hop Goodenia	<i>G. ovata</i>	[SWVC]
Cut-leaf Goodenia	<i>G. pinnatifida</i>	[SA]
	RUBIACEAE	
Common Woodruff	<i>Asperula conferta</i>	[SWA]
Cleavers (Goosegrass)	* <i>Galium aparine</i>	[SW]
Tangled Bedstraw	<i>G. australe</i>	[S]
Rough Bedstraw	<i>G. gaudichaudii</i>	[SWAV]
Small Goosegrass	* <i>G. murale</i>	[SW]
Field Madder	* <i>Sherardia arvensis</i>	[SA]
	ASTERACEAE (COMPOSITAE)	
Cape Weed	* <i>Arctotheca calendula</i>	[SWA]
Slender Thistle	* <i>Carduus tenuiflorus</i>	[SW]
Drooping Cassinia (Chinese Scrub)	<i>Cassinia arcuata</i>	[SWVC]
Shiny Cassinia	<i>C. longifolia</i>	[AC]
Boneseed	* <i>Chrysanthemoides monilifera</i>	[SW]
Spear Thistle	* <i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	[SWA]
Common Cotula	<i>Cotula australis</i>	[SW]
Water-buttons	* <i>C. coronopifolia</i>	[SWV]
Common Billy-buttons	<i>Craspedia glauca</i>	[SA]
Austral Bear's-ear	<i>Cymbonotus lawsonianus</i>	[WA]
Austral Bear's-ear	<i>C. preissianus</i>	[SAV]
Stinkwort	* <i>Dittrichia graveolens</i>	[SWA]
Tiny Cudweed	<i>Gnaphalium indutum</i>	[SW]

Creeping Cudweed	<i>G. involucreatum</i> (japonicum)	[SA]
Common Everlasting	<i>Helichrysum apiculatum</i>	[SW]
Tree Everlasting	<i>H. dendroideum</i>	[SC]
Grey Everlasting	<i>H. obcordatum</i>	[WVC]
Clustered Everlasting	<i>H. semipapposum</i>	[SWV]
Golden Everlasting	<i>H. viscosum</i>	[WA]
Sunray	<i>Helipterum</i> sp. (? = <i>Triptilodiscus</i> <i>pygmaeus</i> )	
Smooth Cat's-ear	* <i>Hypochoeris glabra</i>	[S]
Cat's-ear	* <i>H. radicata</i>	[SW]
Common Lagenifera	<i>Lagenifera stipitata</i> ( <i>Lagenophora</i> )	[SA]
Scaly Buttons	<i>Leptorhynchus squamatus</i>	[WAV]
Common Bow-flower	<i>Millotia muelleri</i>	
	* <i>Onopordum</i> sp.	
Showy Podolepis	<i>Podolepis jaceoides</i>	[SWV]
Jersey Cudweed	<i>Pseudognaphalium luteoalbum</i> ( <i>Gnaphalium</i> )	[SWV]
Groundsel	<i>Senecio biserratus</i>	[S]
Fireweed	<i>S. hispidulus</i> var. <i>dissectus</i>	[SW]
Variable Groundsel	<i>S. lautus</i>	[SWV]
Scented Groundsel	<i>S. odoratus</i>	[SC]
Fireweed	<i>S. picridioides</i> ( <i>minimus</i> )	[S]
Cotton Fireweed	<i>S. quadridentatus</i>	[SW]
	<i>S. tenuiflorus</i>	
Rough or Prickly Sow Thistle	* <i>Sonchus asper</i>	[SW]
Sow Thistle	* <i>S. oleraceus</i>	[SWA]
Spoon Cudweed	<i>Stuartina muelleri</i>	[SWA]
Dandelion	* <i>Taraxacum</i> ( <i>officinale</i> )	[SWA]
Common Sunray	<i>Triptilodiscus pygmaeus</i>	[SW]
Common New Holland Daisy	<i>Vittadinia cuneata</i> ( <i>triloba</i> )	[SWA]
	JUNCAGINACEAE	
Water-ribbons	<i>Triglochin procera</i>	[SWV]
	POTAMOGETONACEAE	
Fennel Pondweed	<i>Potamogeton pectinatus</i>	[SW]
	JUNCACEAE	
Sharp Rush (Spiny Rush)	* <i>Juncus acutus</i>	[SW]
	<i>J. flavidus</i>	[SW]
Finger Rush	<i>J. subsecundus</i>	[SW]
Field Woodrush	<i>Luzula campestris</i>	
	CYPERACEAE	
Tall sedge	<i>Carex appressa</i>	[W]
Sedge	<i>C. inversa</i>	[W]
Drain Flat-sedge	* <i>Cyperus eragrotis</i>	[WA]
Variable Sword-sedge	<i>Lepidosperma laterale</i>	[WA]
Common Bog-rush	<i>Schoenus apogon</i>	[WAV]
	POACEAE (GRAMINEAE)	
Silvery Hair-grass	* <i>Alra caryophylla</i>	[SA]
Large Quaking-grass	* <i>Briza maxima</i>	[SWA]

Lesser Quaking-grass	* <i>B. minor</i>	[SW]
Soft Brome	* <i>Bromus hordaceus</i> ssp. <i>hordaceus</i> ( <i>mollis</i> )	[SA]
Compact Brome	* <i>B. madritensis</i>	[SW]
Red Brome	* <i>B. rubens</i>	[SW]
Silvertop Wallaby-grass	<i>Chionochloa pallida</i> ( <i>Danthonia</i> )	
Windmill Grass	<i>Chloris truncata</i>	[SWA]
Lobed Wallaby-grass	<i>Danthonia auriculata</i>	[SA]
Common Wallaby-grass	<i>D. caespitosa</i>	[SW]
Kneecap Wallaby-grass	<i>D. geniculata</i>	[S]
Wallaby-grass	<i>D. induta</i>	
Wallaby-grass	<i>D. racemosa</i>	[S]
Bristly Wallaby-grass	<i>D. setacea</i>	[S]
Long-hair Plume-grass	<i>Dichelachne crinita</i>	
Short-hair Plume-grass	<i>D. micrantha</i> ( <i>sciurea</i> )	[W]
Annual Veldt Grass	* <i>Ehrharta longiflora</i>	[SW]
Yorkshire Fog	* <i>Holcus lanatus</i>	[SWA]
Wimmera Rye-grass	* <i>Lolium rigidum</i>	[SWA]
Weeping Grass	<i>Microlaena stipoides</i>	[SWA]
Coast Barb-grass	* <i>Parapholis incurva</i>	[SWA]
Common Reed	<i>Phragmites australis</i>	[SWAV]
Tussock Grass	<i>Poa</i> ( <i>australis</i> )	
English Tussock Grass	<i>P. sieberiana</i>	[WA]
Annual Cat's-tail	* <i>Rostraria cristata</i> ( <i>Koeleria phleoides</i> )	[S]
Cane Spear-grass	<i>Stipa breviglumis</i>	
Feather Spear-grass	<i>S. elegantissima</i>	[SW]
Fibrous Spear-grass	<i>S. semibarbata</i>	[S]
	<i>S. sp. aff. stiposa</i>	
Variable Spear-grass	<i>S. (variabilis)</i>	[W]
Kangaroo Grass	<i>Themeda triandra</i> ( <i>australis</i> )	[SWAV]
Squirrel-tail Fescue	* <i>Vulpia bromoides</i>	[SWA]
	TYPHACEAE	
Bulrush	<i>Typha</i> sp.	[V]
	LILIACEAE (inc. HYPOXIDACEAE)	
Small Vanilla-lily	<i>Arthropodium minus</i>	[W]
Bulbine Lily	<i>Bulbine bulbosa</i>	[SWV]
Black-anther Flax-lily	<i>Dianella revoluta</i>	[SW]
Nodding Chocolate Lily	<i>Dichopogon fimbriatus</i>	[WA]
Chocolate Lily	<i>D. strictus</i>	[SWV]
Tiny Star	<i>Hypoxis glabella</i> var. <i>glabella</i> ( <i>pusilla</i> )	(S)
Bridle Creeper	* <i>Myrsiphyllum asparagoides</i>	(S)
Twining Fringe-lily	<i>Thysanotus patersonii</i>	(SWV)
	IRIDACEAE	
Evening-flower Gladiolus	* <i>Gladiolus tristis</i>	(S)
German Iris	* <i>Iris germanica</i>	(S)
Onion-grass	* <i>Romulea rosea</i>	(SW)

	IRIDACEAE	
Evening -flower Gladiolus	* <i>Gladiolus tristis</i>	[S]
German Iris	* <i>Iris germanica</i>	[S]
Onion-grass	* <i>Romulea rosea</i>	[SW]
	XANTHORRHOACEAE	
Wattle mat-rush	<i>Lomandra filiformis</i>	[V]
Spiny-headed Mat-rush	<i>L. longifolia</i>	[SWAV]
	ORCHIDACEAE	
Gnat Orchid	<i>Acianthus exsertus</i>	[S]
Blue Caladenia	<i>Caladenia caerulea</i>	[WV]
Pink Fingers	<i>C. carnea</i>	[SWAV]
Hooded Caladenia	<i>C. cucullata</i>	[SA]
Green-comb Spider-orchid	<i>C. dilatata</i>	[SWAV]
Daddy Long-legs	<i>C. filamentosa</i>	[SW]
Musky Caladenia	<i>C. gracilis (angustata)</i>	[SAV]
Purplish Beard-orchid (Brown Beards)	<i>Calochilus robertsonii</i>	[SWAV]
Slaty Helmet-orchid	<i>Corybas incurvus</i>	
Mosquito Orchid	<i>Cyrtostylis reniformis (Acianthus)</i>	[SA]
Hyacinth Orchid	<i>Dipodium punctatum</i>	[SAV]
Leopard Orchid	<i>Diuris maculata</i>	[SWA]
Tiger Orchid (Hornets)	<i>D. sulphurea</i>	[SA]
Wax-lip Orchid (Parson-in-the-pulpit)	<i>Glossodia Major</i>	[SWAV]
Slender Onion-orchid	<i>Microtis parviflora</i>	[SA]
Striped Greenhood	<i>Pterostylis alata</i>	[S]
Trim Greenhood	<i>P. concinna</i>	[S]
Blunt Greenhood	<i>P. curta</i>	[SA]
Tall Greenhood	<i>P. longifolia</i>	[S]
Dwarf Greenhood	<i>P. nana</i>	[SWV]
Nodding Greenhood	<i>P. nutans</i>	[SA]
Tiny Greenhood	<i>P. parviflora</i>	[S]
Ruddy-hood	<i>P. pusilla</i>	[SV]
Autumn Greenhood	<i>P. revoluta</i>	[W]
Larger Striped Greenhood	<i>P. robusta</i>	[S]
Brittle Greenhood	<i>P. truncata</i>	[V]
Slender Sun-orchid	<i>Thelymitra pauciflora</i>	[SW]

## PROGRAM 1991

### JANUARY 1991

- 4 Evening excursion with Junior Group. Bat Trapping -  
Leader: Grant Baverstock (Ph. 817256)
- 22 Bird Group meeting. "Crows and Ravens"
- 26/28 Campout. Mt. Sabine. Leaders: Les Barrow (Ph.  
443379) and Peter Williams (Ph. 213503)

### FEBRUARY

- 5 General meeting. Chris Porter - "Our Marine National  
Parks & Marine Environment"
- 12 Plant Group excursion. 4.00 p.m. - Point Addis -  
Leader: Pat Quinlivan (Ph. 430209)
- 24\*\*\* Excursion. Point Flinders shore platform and the Bar-  
won River Mudflats. Leader: Chris Porter.

\*\*\* NOTE - Fourth weekend to coincide with suitable tides

- 26 Bird Group meeting. To be announced.

### MARCH

- 5 General meeting. "Voyager & the Planets" presented  
by the Geelong Astronomical Society
- 9 Junior Group excursion. Healesville Sanctuary (to be  
confirmed). Leader: Grant Baverstock (Ph. 817256)
- 9/11 V.F.N.C.A./W.V.F.N.C.A. Campout - Howmans Gap,  
Victorian Alps
- 12 Plant Group excursion. 4.00 p.m. Geelong Botanic  
Gardens. Leader: George Jones
- 17 Excursion. Portarlington Sewerage Ponds & Edwards  
Point. Leader: Dave King (Ph. 593023)
- 24 From Buckleys to the Heads. A canoe/boating adven-  
ture. Leaders: Graeme Tribe (Ph. 552302) and Barry  
Lingham (Ph. 554291)
- 26 Bird Group meeting. To be announced.

### APRIL

- 2 Annual General Meeting. Members night
- 9 Plant Group meeting. "Gardens for Birds" - Trevor  
Pescott
- 21 Excursion. Organ Pipes National Park & Pillow Lava  
(Coach Trip) Leader: Diana Primrose (Ph. 501811)
- 23 Bird Group meeting. To be announced.

### MAY

- 7 General meeting. F.C. Rogers. Mt. Arapiles/Little  
Desert

### SUBSCRIPTION RATES

Ordinary membership (inc. "Geelong Naturalist")	\$16.00
Family/Joint membership (inc. "Geelong Naturalist")	\$24.00
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