

Office bearers

President: David Stickney
Secretary: Rose Mildenhall
Treasurer: Marja Bouman
Publicity Officer: Alix Williams
Magazine editor: Tamara Leitch
Conservation Coordinator: Irene Proebsting
Archivist: Marja Bouman

Contact

Latrobe Valley Field Naturalists Club Inc.
P.O. Box 1205
Morwell VIC 3840
info@lvfieldnats.org

Secretary – Rose Mildenhall:
0410 237 292

Bird Group – Joelle Champert: 0459 504 305

Botany Group – Marja Bouman: 0432 476 899

Website

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)



Stereum illudens photographed by Margaret Rowe during a botany excursion to Mirboo North in June 2023.

Upcoming events

Botany Group: Saturday 30 March – Crossover Regional Park, meet 10 a.m. Lavinia St, Rokeby

Bird Group: Tuesday 2 April – Mt Worth State Park. Meet 9 a.m. at main entrance, 301 Allambee Estate Rd.

SEANA Autumn Camp: 19-22 April – Phillip Island

April general meeting: Friday 26 April – Mistletoe, David Watson (TBC)

April excursion: Saturday 27 April – Tanjil Bren (TBC)

Botany Group: Saturday 4 May – Moss ID session at Moe Library

Bird Group: Tuesday 7 May – Moondarra State Park. Meet 9 a.m.

Tyers River Bridge on Moe-Rawson Rd.

May general meeting: Friday 24 May – Fungi (speaker TBC)

May excursion: Saturday 25 May – Rawson or Tarra Bulga (TBC)

Bird Group: Tuesday 4 June – Morwell wastewater treatment plant and other nearby wetland TBC.

Pieces of Paradise

The guest speaker for our May general meeting was Tania Ireton. Tania is the president of Birdlife Bayside (a branch of Birdlife Australia) and has held that position since 1996. She is passionately interested in birds and has led many outings as well as given talks to a range of conservation and natural history groups.

She called her talk 'Pieces of Paradise – Australia's North-West Islands' for good reason. For a birdwatcher, the area is a paradise because there are endemic, vagrant and passage migrants to see. The island groups in north-western Australia are Ashmore Reef, Christmas Island and the Cocos (Keeling) Islands. These islands are closer to Indonesia than Australia, so vagrants are more likely to be seen than on mainland Australia. Tania has visited Christmas and Cocos (Keeling) Islands on about 15 occasions and usually adds at least one or two species to her extensive list. On her last visit she added three new species to her list of 858, making her one of the top birders in Australia.



Brown Booby at Ashmore Reef (Photo: David Stickney)

The first islands mentioned in her talk were Ashmore Reef and the Lacedepes, which take about two days to reach by boat. Ashmore Reef is a group of small rocky and sandy islands with very limited vegetation, but they are a good place to see vagrants. On her trip she photographed an Island Monarch, a species seen there on several occasions. Other birds such as the Oriental Reed Warbler and Eastern Yellow Wagtail are regular visitors. It is also a good place to see passage waders such as Greater Sand Plover, Sanderling, Ruddy Turnstone and Grey-tailed Tattler. A small proportion of West Islet is open to visiting boats but Middle Islet and East Islet require a permit to visit. Fortunately, Tania's group were allowed to land to carry out bird surveys on the island, which has a huge population of boobies, frigatebirds and noddies. Frigatebirds are kleptoparasites, harassing other species until they disgorge their food for the frigatebirds to retrieve in the air.

On her return to the mainland, she stopped at the Lacedepes where there was a large population of breeding seabirds. The most common booby was the Brown Booby, and there were several tern species including Sooty and Bridled Terns.

Christmas Island is a totally different island, being mostly covered by lush rainforest, although some of it has been destroyed by phosphate mining. It is the top of an undersea volcanic mountain of basalt, with a central plateau surrounded by steep limestone terraces and cliffs. It is best known for its population of red crabs and their annual migration to the coast to disperse their eggs in synchronisation with the cycle of the moon. Christmas Island is now seen as a birding 'hot spot', not only for its endemics but also for the chance of recording new species for the Australian bird list. There are five endemic species recorded on the island (Christmas Island Frigatebird, Abbott's Booby, Christmas Island Imperial Pigeon,



Christmas Island Frigatebird (Photo: David Stickney)

Christmas Island White-eye and Christmas Island Boobook) and several endemic subspecies (notably the Island Thrush, The Christmas Island Goshawk and the Golden Bosunbird). It is also the only place in Australia where the Common Emerald Dove and Java Sparrow are found.



Green Junglefowl on Cocos (Keeling) Islands
(Photo: David Stickney)

The Cocos (Keeling) Islands is an archipelago of two flat, low-lying coral atolls and a number of islets including North Keeling Island. The islands were governed by the Clunies-Ross family who were the first settlers on the islands. Although there are no endemic birds on the island, they are another hot spot for accidental vagrants and some introduced species that are only found on the islands, such as the Green Junglefowl and White-breasted Waterhen. There are also no resident passerines except for the introduced Christmas Island White-eye on Horsburgh Island. The species that occur on the islands are Saunders's Tern and Western Reef Heron (this being the only

location in Australia where they are seen) and a subspecies of the Buff-banded Rail (which is only found on North Keeling Island). Tania has only been to North Keeling Island on one occasion because it requires a permit and needs calm weather for landing on the island.

Tania also co-led our excursion the following day to the Gurdies in the morning and Corinella in the afternoon. The day was well attended by both Birdlife Bayside and our own Club. Although the focus was on birds, there was also much interest in orchids and fungi.

The Gurdies was relatively quiet for birds, but I was pleased to see a Mistletoebird (seen at both locations) and a Brown Gerygone. I was attracted by a Grey Fantail, and have previously experienced seeing several species moving with a Fantail, so I waited and sure enough we saw six species including Golden Whistler, Brown and Striated Thornbills and White-throated Treecreepers.



Tiny Greenhood (Photo: Ken Harris)

There were two orchid species I had not seen previously – Small



Small Mosquito Orchid (Photo: Lorraine Norden)

Mosquito Orchid *Acianthus pusillus* and Tiny Greenhood *Pterostylis parviflora*. Other orchid species found were Cobra Greenhood *Pterostylis grandiflora*, Nodding Greenhood *Pterostylis nutans* and Autumn Wasp-orchid *Chiloglottis curviclava*. There was an interesting range of acacias for such a short walk. Lorraine listed seven species: *Acacia dealbata*, *Acacia longifolia*, *Acacia mearnsii*, *Acacia melanoxyton*, *Acacia stricta*, *Acacia suaveolens* and *Acacia verticillata*. There were a number of fungi species that attracted interest, including Common Jelly Fungus *Tremella fuciformis*, *Cortinarius archeri* and *Boletus barragensis*. Thanks to Lorraine and Ken for their information.

In the afternoon we did a short walk from the jetty at Corinella to Settlement Point. The view of the coastline gave us good, but distant, views of some resident waders including both Australian Pied and

Sooty Oystercatchers. Tania kept a list and recorded that we had seen 37 species of bush birds and shorebirds, which was impressive given the small area.

Tania has been a regular presenter and excursion leader of our Club over many years and I hope she finds other topics to continue her work with us. We are very grateful for the contribution she has made, not only for our Club but for birdwatchers Australia-wide. She is a passionate advocate for birds and inspires all birdwatchers to improve their skills in birdwatching and their knowledge in bird behaviour.

David Stickney

**Bird and plant lists for this excursion are available in Appendix I and II of this Naturalist.*

Fungi excursion to Mirboo North Regional Park 03.06.2023



Australian Chanterelle (Photo: Margaret Rowe)

Our search for fungi, and the enthusiastic sharing of our finds with each other, was rewarded with a wide range of species seen and photographed. As a result of recent wet weather, our intended location beside Boyle Creek was not accessible (thank you, Will and Lorraine, for checking this in advance). From a convenient car park, we searched a small area, on foot, including both sides of Forresters Road, along a side track and a short distance down a track towards Boyle Creek. The area we searched was small, and entirely within Messmate forest. The understory was burned several (maybe 15 to 20) years ago.

A cluster of Australian Chanterelles, a fungus none of us knew, created a lot of interest. The fruiting bodies were a beautiful delicate apricot colour. We found its name that evening with the help of a Fungimap member on iNaturalist. Some of us recognised several other fungi from recent years. Later, we checked these, or named them, from photographs.

In the soil and litter of the forest floor were: Yellow Earth Buttons, Ruby Bonnets, some sturdy mustard-yellow *Austropaxillus*, Yellow Clubs, a Vermilion Amanita and a cluster of Ochre Jelly Clubs. On fallen branches we found clumps of Sulphur Tufts, clusters of white Little Ping-pong Bats, the similarly shaped Orange Pore Fungi, an Onion Earthball and a couple of brackets of *Stereum illudens*.

We saw several other fungi, but were less certain of their identity. A small black fungus on a fallen log aroused our curiosity. It was small, and dark, with cap and stem covered uniformly, but sparsely, in tiny, erect white 'hairs'. Were they part of the fungus or was it a secondary 'infection' by a parasitic fungus or other microorganism?

Margaret Rowe

**Fungi and plant lists for this excursion are available in Appendix III and IV of this Naturalist.*



Sulphur Tuft (Photo: Margaret Rowe)

A Spotlessly Marvellous Winter for the Bird Group

This winter our Tuesday Bird Group excursions were all close to towns.

June saw us at Heyfield wetlands enjoying a fine day with a great selection of bird species. There was an Australian Darter that posed with its wings spread for hours, and a mob of Brown-headed Honeyeaters feeding in some quite low trees. An immature Golden Whistler had me confused - that's why I find it's always good to bring a couple of Davids along with you when you go birding. On this day we had both of them, and the question was speedily and confidently resolved.



Imperial Jezebel caterpillars
(Photo: Jay Duncan)

We love all nature, so it was exciting to see some caterpillars of the Imperial Jezebel butterfly feeding on Mistletoe beside the track. These butterflies are very big and impressive and only found where there's Mistletoe.

Our July birding day coincided with both the school holidays and some known recent sightings of rarely seen birds. Birdos were out in force at the Firmans Lane wetlands on the edge of Morwell, where we were hoping to see Striated Fieldwrens. No success on that score, but there were other birds to enjoy including a very majestic White-necked Heron that did a fly-by and landed in a nearby paddock.

We went on to look for the Spotless Crake that had been hanging out at the Traralgon Railway Conservation Reserve. That one was found when the group went back for a second look.

A couple of us declined the longer walk option and were rewarded by being able to watch an Azure Kingfisher going about its day on the other side of the lake from the crake. We also saw a good range of other birds on the water and in the surrounding trees and shrubs.

Our third winter excursion took us to Moe and Newborough. We visited the Botanic Gardens and the beginning of the Moe-Yallourn Rail Trail and then went on to two local reserves that the Club has had an interest in for many years.

The Moe Botanic gardens had at least 30 Australian King Parrots hanging around on the grassy areas and in the bare deciduous trees. They are such beautiful birds and so often taken for granted. It would have been good to spend more time on the rail trail, as there was a little wetland quite close by and we were starting to see a few more bush birds as the vegetation changed to native shrubs and trees.



White-necked Heron (Photo:
Tamara Leitch)

We went on to the nearby Ollerton Avenue Native Flora Reserve which is a remnant of the Plains Grassy Forest that previously existed in the area. We didn't record many birds on our walk although we've been told that they are there. I'm sure that anyone who wants to go back could easily surpass our total for that site. We started at the Stamford Street end and wandered along the Heart Track.

At the Edward Hunter Reserve we met Julie Murray who was a Class A tour guide. We decided to explore the western side of the reserve starting at the corner of Borrmans and Wirraway Street, rather than repeat the circuit we do for our annual bird surveys. It turned out to be an excellent choice. According to Julie, we were spot on time for the 11 a.m. visit of the woodland birds autumn and winter guild. They apparently come back again at 4 p.m. daily.

Species that we saw foraging more or less together included Varied Sittellas, White-throated Treecreepers, Grey Fantails and Golden Whistlers. Adding to the general commotion were several pairs of Wood Ducks defending their tree hollow nesting sites from the Crimson Rosellas. We followed the gully down on the Two Bridges Track to meet the Woodland Walk and return to our cars that way.



Golden Whistler (Photo: Tamara Leitch)

The final little flourish to finish off winter was recording 59 species in one morning on our wetlands bird survey at Morwell Bridge. A Barn Owl, a Spotless Crake and a flock of about 35 White-faced Herons were exciting to see. We were also glad to see waterbirds, including Blue-billed Ducks, returning after being a bit sparse on recent surveys.

By the time we set off for Wonthaggi Heathlands, another urban site, on Sept 5, it'll officially be spring.

Jay Duncan

Outing to Morwell River Wetlands 17.08.2023

As a new(ish) member of the Latrobe Valley Field Naturalists Group (LVFN) I've now attended six of their regular bird surveys at the Morwell River Wetlands. The area we survey is under the management of Energy Australia and is effectively a buffer zone between the Yallourn power station and Morwell township. It comprises a section of the Morwell River course, plus a number of adjacent lakes, and a very old and rather dilapidated bridge.

The group typically follows the same pattern of survey. Initially, we explore the first of the lakes for which we do a perimeter walk. Gumboots are an asset here. Next is an observation point near the old bridge to observe the larger lake. Thirdly we follow a track running parallel to the Morwell River, and finally a static observation point at the very end of the reserve which is essentially a large paddock on which stock is agisted, with a small sized wetland within range of binoculars and the spotting scopes that members bring along. This last spot is fenced off from the working area of the power station.



Yellow-rumped Thornbill
(Photo: Ken Harris)

The last winter survey we did in 2022 only yielded 39 species. This time, and before we entered the restricted zone (we're always accompanied by an Energy Australia safety rep), I think we all (6 attendees) knew we were in for a better day. At the carpark area we got a nice pair of Black-shouldered Kites, Yellow-rumped Thornbills, something like 20 White-faced Herons foraging nearby, and to excite us further we had good

views of three White-necked Herons. A nice start.

At our first stop within the reserve the excitement mounted when we had a close-up display of a Spotless Crake. One of the members thought he'd not had one at this location in his 20 odd years of visiting Morwell.

On the lake itself we had the usual Black Swans, Little Pied and Little Black Cormorants, Darter, Coot, Moorhen, both grebes, some lovely Blue-billed Ducks, and a few more. However there was better to come. As we traversed the narrow reed-filled mound splitting the two lakes we flushed a Barn Owl that flew to a nearby tree. Luckily one of us had followed its flight and knew exactly where it had landed. We all then had wonderful views as it sat watching us carefully. It basically then just stayed out allowing those with cameras to get some nice photos. The dilemma then was which was the best bird so far; the owl or the Spotless Crake (or even the White-necked Heron). One interesting observation was a huge 50+ flock of White-faced Herons flying en masse. I'm pretty sure I've never seen them in such numbers before. It was also great to see five Gang-gangs flying over.



Barn Owl (Photo: Joelle Champert)

A bit further on we parked opposite the bigger lake where the old bridge sits. A nearby low perched Swamp Harrier was lovely. Next was the walk alongside the river. Red-browed Finch, Yellow Robin, White-eared and Yellow-faced Honeyeaters, Brown and Striated Thornbills, and White-browed Scrubwren were ticked.



Blue-billed Ducks (Photo: Ken Harris)

At the final observation point I counted 28 swans in the wetland area with a few raised nesting mounds in evidence. Chestnut Teal were seen plus kookaburra, lapwings, and White-necked Herons flying overhead. The day was made complete when a pair of Golden-headed Cisticolas were heard and then seen quite close by.

The group then decamped to the nearby Crinigan Reserve in Morwell for lunch and the bird count. The final total was 59 species, a huge increase on the previous winter survey of 39. A very special day for all of us. Unfortunately I then had to rush off to the dentist, but even their persistent probings couldn't dampen my enthusiasm for the morning spent at this special place. Having now visited this reserve six times, my overall species count here is about 90.

Warren Cousins, convenor of Birdlife Yarra Valley

SEANA Spring 2023 Camp at Yarram

It is a pleasure to report, in my role as Working Party convenor, that the SEANA Spring 2023 Camp held over the extended weekend of Friday 20th – Monday 23rd October was judged a success, despite the wild wet and windy weather we experienced. Hosted jointly by the Latrobe Valley and Sale & District FNCs, 115 naturalists registered upon arrival at the camp (just 7 of the 122 originally booked people having subsequently withdrawn due to personal circumstances), making it one of the largest SEANA gatherings in recent years. They were drawn from 12 member clubs from as far away as Portland, Warrnambool, Timboon and Bendigo. The camp base was the Yarram Country Club, which

proved to be an excellent, attractive venue with plenty of space for registration, dinners, socialising, evening talks, publication sales and displays.

This was the second jointly hosted camp for the LV and Sale clubs, that arrangement having worked well for the Autumn 2017 Camp based in Sale. For 2023, it allowed us to provide a program of 21 led half-day and full-day excursions across Saturday and Sunday. Although the wild weather resulted in five of these being cancelled at the last minute, with the comprehensive range of excursions on offer we were able to ensure that everyone affected by the cancellations could switch to an alternative field trip. An innovation in the camp program was the detailing of a large number of self-guided excursions, for folk who wished to do their own thing for part of the weekend, or else stay on for a day or two after the camp.

Most folk arranged their own accommodation, guided by a supplied comprehensive list of options in the Yarram–Port Albert region. We also group-booked a school camp, Forest Lodge Farm at Jack River, approximately 17 km from Yarram, and 22 participants enjoyed its attractive location in undulating country on the edge of Alberton West State Forest – and also its welcoming open fire!

Evening presentations

As part of the welcomes to camp on Friday evening after dinner, Professor Marlene Drysdale provided a heart-felt Acknowledgement of Country, in which she drew our attention to the various tribes of the Gunaikurnai Nation which spans a large part of what we know as Gippsland. Thus, for example, Marlene explained that we were meeting on the Country of the First Nations people of the Brataualung tribe.

On all three evenings, keen local naturalists gave talks. On Friday night, David Akers, the President of the Friends of Tarra-Bulga NP since 2014, spoke to the title “Tarra Bulga, its history and flora and fauna”. The origins of today’s 1522 hectare park in the eastern end of the Strzelecki Ranges lie in the first decade of the 20th Century. In 1903, Alberton Shire Council asked the Victorian Government to set aside a small area of temperate rainforest with fern gullies near Balook as a public park. In 1906, a Tarra Valley Park was designated. Much later, in 1986, the two small parks were joined through a land exchange with APM Forests to form Tarra-Bulga NP, smaller in area than today’s park. David made particular mention of conservationist and naturalist Kara Healey, the first female NP Ranger in Victoria, who was ranger in the Tarra Valley Park from 1952 to 1963. The second part of David’s talk focused on selections from his extensive photographic record of the park’s living organisms, including invertebrates, reflecting his membership of the Entomological Society of Victoria.

On Saturday evening, Mitch Smith, the President of the Sale & District FNC, gave a presentation “Sex, lies and photographs – a story of orchid pollination research around the Yarram area”. Mitch is an orchid enthusiast, a keen photographer and manages a native plant nursery. He has been photographing orchid pollinators for the last twelve years or so and co-authored a publication *Orchid Pollinators of Victoria*. He spoke about the unique relationships and interactions that occur between different insect vectors and their respective orchids, many of which are rarely observed. We could only marvel at Mitch’s patience and skill in capturing many superb images of those interactions.

On Sunday evening, Jenny Wolswinkel, director of the organisation Seeds of Gippsland, gave a presentation on her work to develop and publish the greatly enhanced 3rd edition of her identification kit *Eucalypts of the Strzelecki Ranges and Surrounding Areas*, originally published in 2016. Included are 39 naturally-occurring, and 4 commonly planted, eucalypt species in the region that takes in the

Mornington Peninsula, Wilsons Promontory, Gippsland Plains and Gippsland Lakes. A key feature of the kit is the inclusion of photographs rather than line drawings of the plant parts – life size for buds, leaves and capsules.

Led excursions

A comprehensive, diverse program of twenty-one led excursions had been planned across Saturday and Sunday. These included, firstly, a range of birding-focussed activities in the Corner Inlet Ramsar site and the coast between Port Albert and the northern end of Wilsons Promontory NP. A bus was hired to avoid the need for participants to drive from Yarram to the Prom, a distance of approx. 100 km. Secondly, a number of more plant-focussed inland trips covered such important reserves as Tarra-Bulga NP and the Mullungdung, Won Wron and Alberton West State Forests.

The cancelled weather-impacted excursions included two of four shorebirds boat trips out from Port Albert, a Whale Cruise from Port Welshpool down the eastern side of Wilsons Prom, one of two Tarra-Bulga NP excursions and a night time spotlighting activity in old growth rainforest at Jack River.

Short reports prepared by excursion participants follow this camp overview, and are also available on the SEANA website at seana.org.au.

Postscript

Regrettably, we experienced a sharp reminder that we are still having to contend with the COVID-19 virus and its mutations when several participants tested positive in the days following the camp. As of the time of writing, at least fifteen cases have been reported, and there were undoubtedly more. A newly developed SEANA Guideline document *Risk Management for SEANA Camps* should assist future host clubs in planning for such adverse situations.

Phil Rayment, convenor of SEANA Spring 2023 Camp



SEANA Spring 2023 Camp: Birding in reserves around Toora & Foster

We picked up a couple of people who needed a lift to the Toora bird hide and headed down with much anticipation as Rohan Bugg had reported that the tide was just on the turn to go out and the shorebirds would be waiting for us. Sure enough, they were waiting, as were four other birders who had arrived at 7 a.m. They reported seeing a Spotted Crake which the rest of us will have to go back to find. There was a large flock of waders, with 80 Bar-tailed Godwit and 1 Red Knot being the highlights. Rohan reported that the hide had been built by the Won Wron prisoners but the plaque had been souvenired. Lots of bush birds were seen around the area, and a kingfisher was spotted on a power line from our cars but we weren't able to identify it.

We continued on to Foster where the hunt for the Scarlet Honeyeaters began. We started at the famous golden, nectar-producing melaleuca where Rohan used to live, and heard the Scarlet Honeyeater but alas did not see it. We moved on to morning tea at the rotunda in town, having had the will to bypass the Farmers' Market. Morning tea morphed into lunch as folk enjoyed the bakery, opportunity shops and historical display delights of Foster. Then the hunt for the Scarlet Honeyeater progressed to the Cody Gully and Ophir Hill walks which took us 2 hours and 43 minutes to do, a

distance of 2.33 km at a speed of 0.8 km/h. There was a lot to see, including the Scarlet Honeyeater, Brown-headed Honeyeater and a beautiful display of bird orchids.

Thanks so much to Rohan for "showing his backyard" with his ever-reliable patience, enthusiasm, expertise and humour.

Wendy Davies



Common Bird Orchids in Foster (Photo: Wendy Davies)

WELCOME TO NEW MEMBERS

The Club welcomes Andrew Fraser from Warragul, and Ian and Sue McConchie from Torquay. We wish you all 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.

Contributions should be addressed to:

Ms Tamara Leitch
The Editor
LVFNC Inc.
PO Box 839
TRARALGON VIC 3844

Phone: 0438 372 186

Email: tleitch@wideband.net.au

Latrobe Valley Field Naturalists Club Incorporation No. A0005323T
ISSN 1030-5084 ABN 86 752 280 972

The Naturalist is generously printed by the office of Melina Bath MLC, Member for Eastern Victoria

Deadline for articles to be considered for inclusion in the next issue (Mar-Apr): 8 April 2024

INDEX TO LATROBE VALLEY NATURALIST 2023 – Nos. 619-622

BIRDS

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------|-------------|
| Coastal Birds of Bayside | A Williams | 619 Jan-Mar |
| Bird Count Challenge 2022 Results | J Duncan | 621 Jul-Oct |

BOTANY

| | | |
|--|----------|-------------|
| Excursion to Holey Plains State Park 04.09.2022 | K Harris | 620 Apr-Jun |
| Excursion to Mount Erica 14.01.2023 | M Bouman | 621 Jul-Oct |
| Excursion to Glen Nayook 25.02.2023 | M Bouman | 622 Nov-Dec |
| Excursion to Charles Hall Rd and Duck Point 04.03.2023 | L Norden | 622 Nov-Dec |

OTHER WILDLIFE & CONSERVATION

| | | |
|--|------------|-------------|
| Peacock spiders in Gippsland – Mitch Smith | M Campbell | 619 Jan-Mar |
| Saving the Helmeted Honeyeater – Bruce Quin & Eliza Lamb | D Stickney | 622 Nov-Dec |

CLUB CAMPS

| | | |
|---|----------------------|-------------|
| Club Spring Camp in Brisbane Ranges: Staughton Vale | L Norden | 620 Apr-Jun |
| Club Spring Camp in Brisbane Ranges: Anakie Gorge and Stony Creek | Savages/O’Gallaghers | 620 Apr-Jun |
| Club Spring Camp in Brisbane Ranges: Eynesbury Grey Box Forest | M Bouman | 620 Apr-Jun |
| Club Spring Camp in Brisbane Ranges: Long Forest | W Davies | 621 Jul-Oct |
| Club Spring Camp in Brisbane Ranges: Werribee Gorge | J Champert/M Watkins | 621 Jul-Oct |
| Club Spring Camp in Brisbane Ranges: Great Dividing Trail | J Parker | 621 Jul-Oct |
| Club Summer Camp at Mt Baw Baw: Western Tyers River | M Bouman | 621 Jul-Oct |
| Club Summer Camp at Mt Baw Baw: Beech Trail | W Savage | 621 Jul-Oct |
| Club Summer Camp at Mt Baw Baw: Latrobe Trail, Baw Baw Village | M Rowe | 622 Nov-Dec |
| Club Summer Camp at Mt Baw Baw: Walking Tracks NE of the village | P Rayment | 622 Nov-Dec |
| Club Summer Camp at Mt Baw Baw: Tanjil Bren | J Duncan | 622 Nov-Dec |

MISCELLANEOUS

| | | |
|---|------------|-------------|
| Field naturalists receive the Medal of the Order of Australia (AOM) | W Savage | 619 Jan-Mar |
| President’s Report 2022-23 | D Stickney | 620 Apr-Jun |
| SEANA spring 2022 camp at Merricks | P Rayment | 620 Apr-Jun |
| SEANA autumn 2023 camp at Port Campbell | P Rayment | 622 Nov-Dec |

"Protect and enjoy"



Latrobe Valley Naturalist

If undeliverable, return to:

PO Box 1205

Morwell

VIC 3840

SUBSCRIPTIONS

Send remittance with completed form to Marja Bouman, LVFNC Inc, 129 Briggs Rd, Nilma North 3821.

Bank details for direct transfer: BSB 633000 A/c no. 145729844 – please remember to include identification.

Full Name(s) _____

Address _____

Phone (Private) _____ (Business) _____ Email _____

Household \$55 posted magazine (email \$45) Single \$35 (e \$25) Junior \$35 (e \$25)

CHEQUE ENCLOSED \$ (Made payable to LVFNC Inc)

Subscriptions are due on March 1st each year (half fees apply for those joining after 31st Aug)

APPENDIX I – Bird list for The Gurdies and Corinella 27.05.2023 (courtesy of Tania Ireton)

The Gurdies Nature Conservation Reserve

Silver Gull
Laughing Kookaburra
Galah
Crimson Rosella
Eastern Rosella
White-throated Treecreeper
Superb Fairy-wren
White-eared Honeyeater
Eastern Spinebill
Spotted Pardalote
Striated Thornbill
Brown Thornbill
Golden Whistler
Grey Shrike-thrush
Grey Currawong
Australian Magpie
Grey Butcherbird
Grey Fantail
Magpie-lark
Little Raven
Eastern Yellow Robin
Welcome Swallow
Common Starling
Mistletoebird

Corinella Foreshore Reserve

Black Swan
Pacific Black Duck
Grey Teal
Chestnut Teal
Australian White Ibis
White-faced Heron
Australian Pelican
Little Pied Cormorant
Great Pied Cormorant
Australian Pied Oystercatcher
Sooty Oystercatcher
Masked Lapwing
Silver Gull
Pacific Gull
Caspian Tern
Greater Crested Tern
Nankeen Kestrel
Galah
Rainbow Lorikeet
Superb Fairy-wren
Eastern Spinebill
Little Wattlebird
Red Wattlebird
Yellow-faced Honeyeater
Noisy Miner
Brown Thornbill
Grey Shrike-thrush
Pied Currawong
Australian Magpie
Grey Fantail
Little Raven
Australian Raven
Eastern Yellow Robin
Welcome Swallow
Common Blackbird
Mistletoebird
Red-browed Finch

APPENDIX II – Plant list for The Gurdies 27.05.2023 (courtesy of Lorraine Norden)

| Category | Family | Genus & species | Common name |
|-----------------|------------------|--|-----------------------|
| Lichens | Chrysothricaceae | <i>Chrysothrix candelaris</i> | Gold Dust Lichen |
| Lichens | Cladiaceae | <i>Cladonia rigida</i> | |
| Lichens | Hygrophoraceae | <i>Lichenomphalia chromacea</i> | |
| Mosses | Bryaceae | <i>Rosulabryum billardierei</i> | |
| Mosses | Lembophyllaceae | <i>Lembophyllum divulgum</i> | String-of-pearls |
| Mosses | Thuidiaceae | <i>Thuidiopsis sparsa</i> | Moss |
| Lycophyta | Selaginellaceae | <i>Selaginella uliginosa</i> | Swamp Selaginella |
| Ferns | Cyatheaceae | <i>Cyathea australis</i> | Rough Tree-fern |
| Ferns | Dennstaedtiaceae | <i>Pteridium esculentum</i> | Austral Bracken |
| Ferns | Lindsaeaceae | <i>Lindsaea linearis</i> | Screw Fern |
| Monocotyledons | Asparagaceae | <i>Arthropodium strictum</i> | Chocolate Lily |
| Monocotyledons | Asparagaceae | <i>Chamaescilla corymbosa</i> | Blue Star |
| Monocotyledons | Asparagaceae | <i>Lomandra filiformis subsp. coriacea</i> | Wattle Mat-rush |
| Monocotyledons | Asparagaceae | <i>Lomandra longifolia subsp. exilis</i> | Cluster-head Mat-rush |
| Monocotyledons | Asparagaceae | <i>Lomandra longifolia subsp. longifolia</i> | Spiny-headed Mat-rush |
| Monocotyledons | Asparagaceae | <i>Thysanotus patersonii</i> | Twining Fringe-lily |
| Monocotyledons | Asphodelaceae | <i>Dianella caerulea</i> | Paroo Lily |
| Monocotyledons | Asphodelaceae | <i>Dianella tasmanica</i> | Tasman Flax-lily |
| Monocotyledons | Asphodelaceae | <i>Xanthorrhoea minor</i> | Small Grass-tree |
| Monocotyledons | Colchicaceae | <i>Burchardia umbellata</i> | Milkmaids |
| Monocotyledons | Colchicaceae | <i>Wurmbea dioica</i> | Early Nancy |
| Monocotyledons | Cyperaceae | <i>Gahnia radula</i> | Thatch Saw-sedge |
| Monocotyledons | Cyperaceae | <i>Isolepis cernua</i> | Nodding Club-rush |
| Monocotyledons | Cyperaceae | <i>Lepidosperma elatius</i> | Tall Sword-sedge |
| Monocotyledons | Cyperaceae | <i>Lepidosperma laterale</i> | Variable Sword-sedge |
| Monocotyledons | Cyperaceae | <i>Lepidosperma sieberi</i> | Sand-hill Sword-sedge |
| Monocotyledons | Iridaceae | <i>Patersonia occidentalis</i> | Long Purple-flag |
| Monocotyledons | Juncaceae | <i>Juncus bufonius</i> | Toad Rush |
| Monocotyledons | Juncaceae | <i>Juncus sp.</i> | Rush |
| Monocotyledons | Orchidaceae | <i>Acianthus caudatus</i> | Mayfly Orchid |
| Monocotyledons | Orchidaceae | <i>Acianthus pusillus</i> | Mosquito Orchid |

| | | | |
|----------------|-----------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Monocotyledons | Orchidaceae | <i>Caladenia carnea</i> | Pink Fingers |
| Monocotyledons | Orchidaceae | <i>Caladenia catenata</i> | White Caladenia |
| Monocotyledons | Orchidaceae | <i>Caladenia clavigera</i> | Clubbed Spider-orchid |
| Monocotyledons | Orchidaceae | <i>Caladenia tessellata</i> | Thick-lip Spider-orchid |
| Monocotyledons | Orchidaceae | <i>Calochilus robertsonii</i> | Purplish Beard-orchid |
| Monocotyledons | Orchidaceae | <i>Chiloglottis curvicalvia</i> | Autumn Bird-orchid |
| Monocotyledons | Orchidaceae | <i>Chiloglottis valida</i> | Common Bird-orchid |
| Monocotyledons | Orchidaceae | <i>Glossodia major</i> | Waxlip Orchid |
| Monocotyledons | Orchidaceae | <i>Leptoceras menziesii</i> | Hare Orchid |
| Monocotyledons | Orchidaceae | <i>Microtis sp.</i> | Onion Orchid |
| Monocotyledons | Orchidaceae | <i>Pterostylis chlorogramma</i> | Green-striped Greenhood |
| Monocotyledons | Orchidaceae | <i>Pterostylis grandiflora</i> | Cobra Greenhood |
| Monocotyledons | Orchidaceae | <i>Pterostylis nutans</i> | Nodding Greenhood |
| Monocotyledons | Orchidaceae | <i>Pterostylis parviflora</i> | Tiny Greenhood |
| Monocotyledons | Orchidaceae | <i>Pterostylis pedunculata</i> | Maroonhood |
| Monocotyledons | Orchidaceae | <i>Thelymitra sp.</i> | Sun-orchid |
| Monocotyledons | Poaceae | <i>Anthoxanthum odoratum*</i> | Sweet Vernal-grass |
| Monocotyledons | Poaceae | <i>Austrostipa sp.</i> | Spear-grass |
| Monocotyledons | Poaceae | <i>Briza maxima*</i> | Large Quaking-grass |
| Monocotyledons | Poaceae | <i>Microleana stipoides</i> | Weeping Grass |
| Monocotyledons | Poaceae | <i>Rytidosperma pilosum</i> | Velvet Wallaby-grass |
| Monocotyledons | Poaceae | <i>Rytidosperma sp.</i> | Wallaby-grass |
| Monocotyledons | Poaceae | <i>Themeda triandra</i> | Kangaroo Grass |
| Monocotyledons | Restionaceae | <i>Centrolepis strigosa</i> | Hairy Centrolepis |
| Monocotyledons | Restionaceae | <i>Empodisma minus</i> | Spreading Rope-rush |
| | | | |
| Dicotyledons | Araliaceae | <i>Polyscias sambucifolia</i> | Elderberry Panax |
| Dicotyledons | Asteraceae | <i>Cassinia aculeata</i> | Common Cassinia |
| Dicotyledons | Asteraceae | <i>Coronidium scorpioides</i> | Curling Everlasting |
| Dicotyledons | Asteraceae | <i>Cotula australis</i> | Common Cotula |
| Dicotyledons | Asteraceae | <i>Euchiton japonicus</i> | Creeping Cudweed |
| Dicotyledons | Asteraceae | <i>Euchiton sp.</i> | Cudweed |
| Dicotyledons | Asteraceae | <i>Hypochaeris radicata*</i> | Cat's-ear |
| Dicotyledons | Asteraceae | <i>Lagenophora stipitata</i> | Blue Bottle-daisy |
| Dicotyledons | Asteraceae | <i>Lagenophora sublyrata</i> | Slender Bottle-daisy |
| Dicotyledons | Asteraceae | <i>Millotia tenuifolia</i> | Soft Millotia |
| Dicotyledons | Asteraceae | <i>Olearia lirata</i> | Snowy Daisy-bush |
| Dicotyledons | Asteraceae | <i>Senecio hispidulus</i> | Rough Fireweed |
| Dicotyledons | Bignoniaceae | <i>Pandorea pandorana</i> | Wonga Wine |
| Dicotyledons | Campanulaceae | <i>Wahlenbergia sp.</i> | Bluebell |
| Dicotyledons | Caryophyllaceae | <i>Cerastium glomeratum*</i> | Mouse-ear Chickweed |

| | | | |
|--------------|----------------|---------------------------------|------------------------|
| Dicotyledons | Casuarinaceae | <i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i> | Black She-oak |
| Dicotyledons | Casuarinaceae | <i>Allocasuarina paludosa</i> | Scrub She-oak |
| Dicotyledons | Convolvulaceae | <i>Dichondra repens</i> | Kidney-weed |
| Dicotyledons | Crassulaceae | <i>Crassula sieberiana</i> | Sieber Crassula |
| Dicotyledons | Cunoniaceae | <i>Bauera rubioides</i> | Wiry Bauera |
| Dicotyledons | Dilleniaceae | <i>Hibbertia acicularis</i> | Prickly Guinea-flower |
| Dicotyledons | Dilleniaceae | <i>Hibbertia stricta</i> | Upright Guinea-flower |
| Dicotyledons | Droseraceae | <i>Drosera auriculata</i> | Tall Sundew |
| Dicotyledons | Elaeocarpaceae | <i>Tetratheca ciliata</i> | Pink-bells |
| Dicotyledons | Ericaceae | <i>Acrotriche serrulata</i> | Honey Pots |
| Dicotyledons | Ericaceae | <i>Epacris impressa</i> | Common Heath |
| Dicotyledons | Ericaceae | <i>Leucopogon australis</i> | Spike Beard-heath |
| Dicotyledons | Ericaceae | <i>Leucopogon virgatus</i> | Common Beard-heath |
| Dicotyledons | Ericaceae | <i>Monotoca elliptica</i> | Tree Broom-heath |
| Dicotyledons | Euphorbiaceae | <i>Amperea xiphoclada</i> | Broom spurge |
| Dicotyledons | Fabaceae | <i>Acacia dealbata</i> | Silver Wattle |
| Dicotyledons | Fabaceae | <i>Acacia longifolia</i> | Sallow Wattle |
| Dicotyledons | Fabaceae | <i>Acacia mearnsii</i> | Black Wattle |
| Dicotyledons | Fabaceae | <i>Acacia melanoxylon</i> | Blackwood |
| Dicotyledons | Fabaceae | <i>Acacia paradoxa</i> | Hedge Wattle |
| Dicotyledons | Fabaceae | <i>Acacia stricta</i> | Hop Wattle |
| Dicotyledons | Fabaceae | <i>Acacia suaveolens</i> | Sweet Wattle |
| Dicotyledons | Fabaceae | <i>Acacia verticillata</i> | Prickly Moses |
| Dicotyledons | Fabaceae | <i>Aotus ericoides</i> | Common Aotus |
| Dicotyledons | Fabaceae | <i>Bossiaea cinerea</i> | Showy Bossiaea |
| Dicotyledons | Fabaceae | <i>Bossiaea prostrata</i> | Creeping Bossiaea |
| Dicotyledons | Fabaceae | <i>Daviesia latifolia</i> | Hop Bitter-pea |
| Dicotyledons | Fabaceae | <i>Dillwynia glaberrima</i> | Smooth Parrot-pea |
| Dicotyledons | Fabaceae | <i>Glycine clandestina</i> | Twining Glycine |
| Dicotyledons | Fabaceae | <i>Kennedia prostrata</i> | Running Postman |
| Dicotyledons | Fabaceae | <i>Platylobium obtusangulum</i> | Common Flat-pea |
| Dicotyledons | Fabaceae | <i>Pultenaea daphnoides</i> | Large-leaf Bush-pea |
| Dicotyledons | Fabaceae | <i>Pultenaea retusa</i> | Blunt Bush-pea |
| Dicotyledons | Fabaceae | <i>Pultenaea scabra</i> | Rough Bush-pea |
| Dicotyledons | Geraniaceae | <i>Geranium sp.</i> | Geranium |
| Dicotyledons | Goodeniaceae | <i>Dampiera stricta</i> | Blue Dampiera |
| Dicotyledons | Goodeniaceae | <i>Goodenia ovata</i> | Hop Goodenia |
| Dicotyledons | Haloragaceae | <i>Gonocarpus humilis</i> | Shade Raspwort |
| Dicotyledons | Haloragaceae | <i>Gonocarpus micranthus</i> | Creeping Raspwort |
| Dicotyledons | Haloragaceae | <i>Gonocarpus tetragynus</i> | Common Raspwort |
| Dicotyledons | Hypericaceae | <i>Hypericum gramineum</i> | Little St. John's Wort |

| | | | |
|--------------|----------------|----------------------------------|------------------------|
| Dicotyledons | Lauraceae | <i>Cassytha pubescens</i> | Downy Dodder-laurel |
| Dicotyledons | Loranthaceae | <i>Amyema pendula</i> | Drooping Mistletoe |
| Dicotyledons | Loranthaceae | <i>Muellerina eucalyptoides</i> | Creeping Mistletoe |
| Dicotyledons | Myrtaceae | <i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i> | Messmate |
| Dicotyledons | Myrtaceae | <i>Eucalyptus radiata</i> | Narrow-leaf Peppermint |
| Dicotyledons | Myrtaceae | <i>Kunzea sp.</i> | Burgan |
| Dicotyledons | Myrtaceae | <i>Leptospermum continentale</i> | Prickly Tea-tree |
| Dicotyledons | Myrtaceae | <i>Leptospermum myrsinoides</i> | Silky Tea-tree |
| Dicotyledons | Myrtaceae | <i>Melaleuca ericifolia</i> | Swamp Paperbark |
| Dicotyledons | Oxalidaceae | <i>Oxalis corniculata*</i> | Yellow Wood-sorrel |
| Dicotyledons | Oxalidaceae | <i>Oxalis exilis</i> | Shady Wood-sorrel |
| Dicotyledons | Phyllanthaceae | <i>Poranthera microphylla</i> | Small Poranthera |
| Dicotyledons | Pittosporaceae | <i>Billardiera mutabilis</i> | Common Apple-berry |
| Dicotyledons | Pittosporaceae | <i>Bursaria spinosa</i> | Sweet Bursaria |
| Dicotyledons | Pittosporaceae | <i>Pittosporum undulatum</i> | Sweet Pittosporum |
| Dicotyledons | Pittosporaceae | <i>Rhytidosporum procumbens</i> | White Marianth |
| Dicotyledons | Polygalaceae | <i>Comesperma calymega</i> | Blue-spike Milkwort |
| Dicotyledons | Polygalaceae | <i>Comesperma volubile</i> | Love Creeper |
| Dicotyledons | Proteaceae | <i>Banksia integrifolia</i> | Coast Banksia |
| Dicotyledons | Proteaceae | <i>Banksia marginata</i> | Silver Banksia |
| Dicotyledons | Proteaceae | <i>Isopogon ceratophyllus</i> | Horny Cone-bush |
| Dicotyledons | Proteaceae | <i>Persoonia juniperina</i> | Prickly Geebung |
| Dicotyledons | Rhamnaceae | <i>Pomaderris aspera</i> | Hazel Pomaderris |
| Dicotyledons | Rosaceae | <i>Rubus sp*</i> | Blackberry |
| Dicotyledons | Rubiaceae | <i>Coprosma quadrifida</i> | Prickly Currant-bush |
| Dicotyledons | Rubiaceae | <i>Opercularia varia</i> | Variable Stinkweed |
| Dicotyledons | Santalaceae | <i>Exocarpos cupressiformis</i> | Cherry Ballart |
| Dicotyledons | Stylidiaceae | <i>Stylidium graminifolium</i> | Grass Trigger-plant |
| Dicotyledons | Thymeliaceae | <i>Pimelea humilis</i> | Common Rice-flower |
| Dicotyledons | Violaceae | <i>Viola hederacea</i> | Ivy-leaf Violet |
| Dicotyledons | Violaceae | <i>Viola sieberiana</i> | Tiny Violet |

*Introduced species

**APPENDIX III – Fungi list for Forresters Rd, Mirboo North Regional Park
03.06.2023 (courtesy of Margaret Rowe)**

Ascomycetes

| | | |
|--------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------|
| Disc and Cup fungi | <i>Phaeohelotium bailey anum</i> | Yellow Earth Buttons |
| Pin fungi | <i>Leotia lubrica</i> | Ochre Jelly Club |

Basidiomycetes

| | | |
|---------------------------------|---|------------------------|
| Gilled fungi with central stipe | <i>Amanita xanthocephala</i> | Vermilion Amanita |
| Gilled fungi with central stipe | <i>Austropaxillus infundibuliformis</i> | |
| Gilled fungi with central stipe | <i>Cantharellus concinnus</i> | Australian Chanterelle |
| Gilled fungi with central stipe | <i>Cruentomyces viscidocruentus</i> | Ruby Bonnet |
| Gilled fungi with central stipe | <i>Hypholoma fasciculare</i> | Sulphur Tuft |
| Clubs | <i>Clavulinopsis amoena</i> | Yellow club |
| Leathery | <i>Stereum illudens</i> | |
| Polypores and Brackets | <i>Favolaschia sp.</i> | Orange Pore Fungus |
| Polypores and Brackets | <i>Panellus pusillus</i> | Little Ping-pong Bat |
| Puff balls and Earthstars | <i>Scleroderma cepa</i> | Onion Earthball |

**APPENDIX IV – Plant list for Forresters Rd, Mirboo North Regional Park
03.06.2023 (courtesy of Margaret Rowe)**

| Category | Family | Botanical Name | Common Name |
|-----------------|------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Mosses | Bryaceae | <i>Rosulabryum billarderi</i> | |
| Liverworts | Lophocoleaceae | <i>Lophocolea semiteres</i> | |
| Ferns | Dennstaedtiaceae | <i>Pteridium esculentum</i> | Austral Bracken |
| Monocotyledons | Asparagaceae | <i>Lomandra filiformis ssp.</i> | Wattle Mat-rush |
| Monocotyledons | Asparagaceae | <i>Lomandra longifolia</i> | Spiny-headed Mat-rush |
| Monocotyledons | Asparagaceae | <i>Lomandra longifolia ssp.</i> | |
| Monocotyledons | Cyperaceae | <i>Lepidosperma elatius</i> | Tall Sword-sedge |
| Monocotyledons | Orchidaceae | <i>Acianthus pusillus</i> | Small Mosquito Orchid |
| Monocotyledons | Orchidaceae | <i>Cryptostylis leptochila</i> | Small Tongue-orchid |
| Monocotyledons | Poaceae | <i>Anthoxanthum odoratum*</i> | Sweet Vernal Grass |
| Monocotyledons | Poaceae | <i>Microlaena stipoides</i> | Weeping Grass |
| Monocotyledons | Poaceae | <i>Poa sp.</i> | Tussock-grass |
| Monocotyledons | Poaceae | <i>Tetrarrhena juncea</i> | Forest Wiregrass |
| Dicotyledons | Apiaceae | <i>Centella cordifolia</i> | Swamp Pennywort |
| Dicotyledons | Araliaceae | <i>Hydrocotyle hirta</i> | Hairy Pennywort |
| Dicotyledons | Asteraceae | <i>Cassinia longifolia</i> | Shining Cassinia |
| Dicotyledons | Asteraceae | <i>Hypochaeris radicata*</i> | Cat's-ear |
| Dicotyledons | Asteraceae | <i>Lagenophora stipitata</i> | Blue Bottle Daisy |
| Dicotyledons | Asteraceae | <i>Olearia lirata</i> | Snowy Daisy-bush |
| Dicotyledons | Asteraceae | <i>Senecio glomeratus</i> | |
| Dicotyledons | Asteraceae | <i>Senecio linearifolius</i> | Firewheel Groundsel |
| Dicotyledons | Asteraceae | <i>Taraxicum sp.*</i> | Dandelion |
| Dicotyledons | Campanulaceae | <i>Wahlenbergia gracilentia</i> | Bluebell |
| Dicotyledons | Convolvulaceae | <i>Dichondra repens</i> | Kidney-weed |
| Dicotyledons | Ericaceae | <i>Epacris impressa</i> | Common Heath |
| Dicotyledons | Euphorbiaceae | <i>Amperea xiphoclada</i> | Broom Spurge |
| Dicotyledons | Fabaceae | <i>Acacia dealbata</i> | Silver Wattle |
| Dicotyledons | Fabaceae | <i>Acacia mucronata</i> | Narrow-leaf Wattle |
| Dicotyledons | Fabaceae | <i>Pultenaea gunnii</i> | Golden Bush-pea |
| Dicotyledons | Gentianaceae | <i>Centaurium erythraea*</i> | Common Centaury |
| Dicotyledons | Goodeniaceae | <i>Goodenia ovata</i> | Hop Goodenia |

| | | | |
|--------------|----------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Dicotyledons | Haloragaceae | <i>Gonocarpus humilis</i> | Shade Raspwort |
| Dicotyledons | Haloragaceae | <i>Gonocarpus tetragynus</i> | Common or Poverty Raspwort |
| Dicotyledons | Lauraceae | <i>Cassytha pubescens</i> | Downy Dodder-laurel |
| Dicotyledons | Myrtaceae | <i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i> | Messmate Stringybark |
| Dicotyledons | Myrtaceae | <i>Kunzea sp.</i> | Burgan |
| Dicotyledons | Oxalidaceae | <i>Oxalis corniculata*</i> | Wood-sorrel |
| Dicotyledons | Pittosporaceae | <i>Billardiera macrantha</i> | Purple Apple-berry |
| Dicotyledons | Pittosporaceae | <i>Billardiera mutabilis</i> | Common Apple-berry |
| Dicotyledons | Polygalaceae | <i>Comesperma volubile</i> | Love Creeper |
| Dicotyledons | Rhamnaceae | <i>Pomaderris aspera</i> | Hazel Pomaderris |
| Dicotyledons | Rosaceae | <i>Acaena novae-zelandiae</i> | Bidgee-widgee |
| Dicotyledons | Violaceae | <i>Viola hederacea</i> | Ivy-leaf Violet |

*Introduced species