

## Office bearers

President: David Stickney  
 Secretary: Wendy Savage  
 Treasurer: David Mules  
 Publicity Officer: Alix Williams  
 Magazine editor: Tamara Leitch  
 Conservation Coordinator: Jackie Tims  
 Archivist: Marja Bouman  
 Webmaster: John Sunderland

## Contact

The Secretary  
 Latrobe Valley Field  
 Naturalists Club Inc.  
 P.O. Box 1205  
 Morwell VIC 3840  
 info@fieldnats.org  
 (03) 5634 2246

## Website

lvfieldnats.org

## General meetings

Held at 7:30 pm on the  
 fourth Friday of each month  
 at the Newborough Uniting  
 Church, Old Sale Road  
 Newborough VIC 3825



Creeping Monkey-flower *Mimulus repens* occurring in a saltmarsh at Andersons Inlet (Photo: Lorraine Norden).

## **Upcoming events**

September general meeting: Friday 18 September

Victorian Alps Wild Horse Management Plan – Duncan Malcolm

Excursion: Saturday 19 September – Mullungdung State Forest. Meet 10am at Gormandale Hall.

Botany Group: Saturday 10 October – Survey for Round-leaf Pomaderris around Tyers with Andrew Green. Meet 10am Tyers Service Station.

Bird Group: Tuesday 6 October – Boolarra South. Meet 8.30am in park in main street of Boolarra.

October general meeting: Friday 23 October

Fire, flora and fauna – Richard Loyn

Excursion: Saturday 24 October – Bunyip State Park. Meet 10am at Bunyip Service Station on Princes Hwy.

Bird Group: Tuesday 10 November – EA Wetland Survey. Meet at Morwell Bridge gate 8.30am. Contact Alix beforehand if attending on 5127 3393.

Botany Group: Saturday 31 October – Visit to remnant bushland on property of Libby and Wendy at Longwarry North. Details TBA.

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## CLUB SUMMER CAMP 2015 – Part 2

### Genoa Peak and environs – Sunday

We started at the Genoa Peak carpark to take the 1.5 km walk up to the peak. The walk was full of interest even though we didn't see any Glossy Black Cockatoos in the islands of Black She-oaks. The fallen she-oak needles made a soft path for the first kilometre or so. Blue flowers were the order of the day with the Hairy Scaevola *Scaevola ramosissima*, Blue Dampiera and *Lobelia gibbosa* along the path. A number of skinks were seen and a large goanna thought he was hiding up a tree beside the track. This provided many photo opportunities for the passing walkers. Just before the first lookout, about 400m from the summit, the soft path gave away to a rocky, but well-formed, path. The last section included rock faces, and fortunately some well-constructed galvanised steel ladders allowed us to reach the summit to take in the spectacular, panoramic views of the mountains in and around the Croajingolong National Park, the Mallacoota Inlet and the ocean beyond. The rocks right at the summit supported swathes of Rock Felt Fern *Pyrrosia rupestris*, which is usually seen in damp rainforests such as that at the Den of Nargun. Back at the car park, we had lunch and a birthday cake supplied by John Poppins to celebrate his mother's 103<sup>rd</sup> birthday, and as it turned out, to celebrate Gill's as well.

Genoa Falls was located a couple of kilometres further down the highway from the Genoa Peak turn off. A short walk from the parking bay took us to this scenic area where the water tumbles down and around sheets and boulders of sandstone. The water was cool and brownish from the tannins and the waterhole was ideal for a swim to cool off on what had become quite a warm day. Gippsland Water Dragons, dragonflies, and King and Coral ferns provided interest. The Streaked Rock-orchid *Dendrobium striolatum* was memorable with succulent, cylindrical leaves hanging in masses. It would be lovely to see its flowers, which are greenish-yellow with reddish streaks.

Our final stop for the day, Double Creek, presented us with the most unusual sight of a Tiger Snake in the process of swallowing a young Bell Miner, which it had taken from a nest about 1.2m off the ground. The interesting thing was that the snake seemed completely immobilised for a considerable period while it was in the act of swallowing. This gave many photo opportunities for the enthralled audience. All the while, the unfortunate bird's extended family were flying hither and thither. A koala was sitting high up in the fork of a nearby Monkey Gum (Mountain Grey Gum). There were two pleasant short walks nearby and, as we walked, we heard the crash of a falling limb from one of the eucalypts, which was a cautionary warning. The walk on the south side of the road was through rainforest with Lilly-pilly, Blue Olive-berry, Silver Daisy-bush and Mock-olive as the main understory trees. Along the creek were River Peppermints *Eucalyptus elata* and further up the hill where it was drier were Mountain Grey Gums. Masses of East Gippsland vines, such as Milk Vine *Marsdenia rostrata*, Bearded Tylophora *Tylophora barbata* and Lawyer Vine *Smilax australis*



Tiger Snake swallowing a Bell Miner chick at Double Creek (Photo: Ken Harris)

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covered the shrubs and ground.

Our guide, former ranger Bob Semmens, showed us where a lyrebird had once built its nest at the unusual height of 40 feet up in a fork of a Monkey Gum. Each trip with material for the nest, and later, food for the chick, entailed hopping up from branch to branch of neighbouring trees. Bob said that sometimes she would drop a stick, and she didn't swear, but you could see she'd like to. On our return to the car park the snake returned, searching for more food, and climbed a tree well above our heads to the consternation of the birds, but it left without a victim this time.

Our day finished on a high note back at the caravan park. While writing this piece on the shady deck of our cabin, a male lyrebird in full regalia wandered nonchalantly past.

Ken Savage (with help from Wendy and Steve & Goody Wilks)

### **Marshmead – Monday morning**

This morning we set off promptly to drive about 70 km over the border and down Maxwell's Road to where it ends at MLC Melbourne's Outdoor Campus, 'Marshmead'. The 114 hectare property was acquired in 1991 and the lucky year 9s spend eight weeks on this working farm surrounded by rainforest. Through the good offices of Bob Semmens, an extremely knowledgeable local who had joined us over the weekend, we had been granted permission to walk through a magnificent piece of 'jungle', as Costermans refers to it. It was another world. Unlike some rainforest I have been in, here the understorey



Sandpaper Fig at Marshmead (Photo: Ken Harris)

was extremely dense and it would've been easy to become disorientated, but was just so magical. We wandered a 1.2km circuit, wending our way through the damp forest, admiring the many species. Some I list here – a clump of Sandpaper Figs *Ficus coronata*, Bearded Tylophora *Tylophora barbata*, water vine or native grape *Cissus hypoglauca*, Big-leaf Vine *Sarcopetalum harveyanum*, Broad-leaf Raspberry, Lilly-pilly *Syzygium smithii*, Blue Olive-berry *Elaeocarpus reticulatus*, False Bracken with 3 metre fronds, Fragrant Fern and numerous other ferns. Three fungi species we saw had the most intense colours of yellow and crimson – they were stunning. Birds were not so evident, but one fortunate member had a brief glimpse of a Brown Cuckoo-dove.

On the roadside, we stopped to identify a 3 metre high Incense Plant *Calomeria amaranthoides*, which had caught our eye on the way in. The satiny, red-brown flower-headlets were quite spectacular. These only appear on alternate summers and have a strong spicy aroma. A little further on we pulled into Mallacoota Lookout where we lunched while appreciating the views, the great forests, the sand dunes of Thurra River to the east and Cape Howe to the west, Mallacoota town and waterways, and Marshmead where we had come from.

Julie Parker

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## Maxwells Rainforest Walk, Nadgee State Forest – Monday afternoon

Today's afternoon walk was a great one to write up, not only because it was attractive with some interestingly different plants, but also because there were boards that advertised various facts about the plants there. I wouldn't be surprised if Phil didn't use one of them in his traditional Christmas break-up trivia quiz. I am sure some will find their way into this account.

The track's configuration was simple, sort of straight down and then up again – quite unlike our morning walk. One of the information boards erroneously assured us there were steps down but these were much decayed and crumbling into a lovely, rich compost, as were the seats. This made for a rather precipitous descent at times.



Bolwarra in Nadgee State Forest (Photo: Ken Harris)

Even before we got into the big trees – Silvertop Ash, Messmate and Yellow Stringybark – Ranger Bob (known locally as 'Bushy Bob') pointed out a plant that most of us had never seen before, a Bolwarra, scientifically named *Eupomatia laurina*. It is rarely seen in Victoria but luckily we were in the very bottom of NSW. All I can tell you is it had longish leaves, alternately arranged, and had that typical glossy, tropical look about it. We think it was the source of the very distinctive fragrance, slightly spicy in a chemical but pleasant way, that we noticed on and off throughout the walk.

Slipping and sliding on our way down, the ferns proliferated: Kangaroo fern, Coral fern and tree ferns were the most obvious. New to me was the Prickly Tree Fern *Cyathea leichhardtiana*. Luckily, one of our group – John – verified by touch that it was indeed prickly. I just thought the trunk looked more like a palm tree trunk where the old fronds had fallen off.

Just above the little creek, I cannoned into a fellow walker, which prevented a very muddy fall. (Sorry Pauline, but thanks). Our group had stopped to identify the source of many large, whitish petals covering the ferns around the little creek. The source was a largish tree that sported what looked like large apple blossom and we came across quite a few of these. Unfortunately we didn't come across the relevant information board and were ahead of the botanists so we were forced to do the thinking for ourselves. What we came up with was *Eucryphia moorei* or Pinkwood, but I have just realised we had the information all along as we had taken photos of the information boards on our phones but hadn't read them at the time!

Also along the creek, we noticed what looked like cobwebs in a log, starred with jewel-like semi-transparent blobs. A closer look revealed it to be something else, however. When gently touched, the whole thing felt rather gelatinous and resilient. Sadly we found no information on this at the time, but after doing some research at home, I decided it was very like a decaying *Pseudohydnum gelatinosum* fungus.

Then upwards we went, pushing through very thick Correa which was flowering greenly, if

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sparsely, and back into the tall trees. The birds, as is usual in a rainforest, were much easier to hear than see and I heard gang gangs, whistlers and treecreepers. All in all, it was a lovely little walk.

**Interesting fact number 1:** Sweet Pittosporum timber can be used to make artificial human limbs, golf and croquet mallet heads.

**Interesting fact number 2:** *Eucalyptus cypellocarpa* was called the 'Monkey Gum' because it was a favourite of koalas who were called monkey bears once upon a time.

**Interesting fact number 3:** The leeches along this track weren't very bright; more latched on to David's false leg than his real one.

Jacqui Mules

### **Mallacoota boat trip – Monday afternoon**

In the evening at 5pm, around 23 passengers gathered at the Mallacoota jetty for a lake cruise.

The first thing that happened was we had to pass a big fur seal who was sleeping under the caravan where we paid the money for our boat trip. We got on the boat and then got into trouble with Pam who told us that the captain, her husband George, prefers to start it before the people get on! George toured us around the bottom lake (the closest lake to the sea) and there was plenty of time to take photos and enjoy the birdlife and scenery. A little way from shore, he tooted the horn and two sea-eagles came to feed on fish that George threw them. One eagle landed on an island and was enjoying his fish on the ground.

A bit later, near Karbethong, we passed some black swans and saw a white-faced heron that appeared to be walking on water, but it was obviously a sandbar. Then George called to the sea-eagles again and a third one came in for his fish. This one took his prize up into a tree to enjoy. George called once more with a "C'mon", a bit like the call you would make to round up cattle, and a fourth sea-eagle soon appeared.

George toured us past a rocky point called "swimming point" where the township of Mallacoota had its beginning. It was known as Lake View initially and a guest house was built on the site. It became popular with many people. We saw two wedge-tailed eagles near here. George entertained us with stories about the old locals.

The boat slowed, and travelled carefully to a point from which we could see the big nest in a large tree – a former sea-eagle's nest. He claimed it was about seven foot across from side to side.



White-bellied Sea Eagle in Mallacoota Inlet (Photo: Peter McDonald)

It certainly was big and built of a tremendous number of sticks. We travelled back past the Goodwin Sands and the sea-eagles came over us once more. It was great to see them soaring majestically high in the sky and then swooping down suddenly to take a fish. Along the Goodwin Sands there were lots of pelicans, black swans, pied oystercatchers, and a small bird, possibly a red-capped plover.

George then told us about a big lace monitor that visits a boat-access-only picnic area. He had a photo of it that he passed around. He also told us some stories about an historic gold mine "The Spotted Dog" and a bit later we could see the clearing where Marshmead was located, the MLC camp that most of the group had done walks in earlier today. We went past the old settlement of Fairhaven, which was settled by an Oxford Scholar back in the late 1880s. The homestead is still standing. Nearby was the nest of a whistling kite and it flew over the boat, making its unique whistling sound. A battle in the skies between the whistling kite and the sea-eagles took place overhead.

We stopped here for a cuppa and biscuit and heard the history of the boat we were travelling on, the M.V. Loch Ard. It was built in Mordialloc in 1910 and is constructed of Huon Pine and NZ Kauri. As we headed back in, we saw some waders on a sandbar and Dave Mules was able to identify them as red-capped plovers and red-necked stints. The final highlight was George's friend, Percy the Pelican, who sits on top of a lamp post and welcomes the boat back in. A very enjoyable trip, during which the McDonalds identified 20 different bird species.

Peter & Wendy McDonald

### **Anderson Inlet excursion 28.02.2015**

On Saturday 28<sup>th</sup> February, 24 field naturalists met at the Venus Bay jetty for a day exploring Anderson Inlet. Both birders and plant enthusiasts were pleased that the expected weather conditions of 34°C with hot north winds did not eventuate and we had a very pleasant, warm but overcast day with no wind (although lunch was interrupted by a brief shower). I will just write about the walk and flora of the day\* and David Stickney will cover the birds.

The day began with a talk from Marion Kavanagh from the Friends of Venus Bay Peninsula about the history of the area going back 10,000 years when the site was under the sea. Marion told of the struggles of the Lowandjeri Bulluk people, one of the Bunurong tribes that inhabited the Anderson Inlet/Venus Bay area and their decimation before white settlement. We later saw shellfish middens attesting to the past Aboriginal presence in the area. The early settlers formed the Tarwin Run, which in the 1850s included land from Westernport to Wilsons Prom. The Venus Bay housing subdivision was formed in the 1960s and the area has been under constant environmental threat since then, right up to the current day.

From the jetty we did a car shuttle to Doyles Road and Point Smythe and set off walking north-west along the inlet beach from Doyles Road. Grey Mangroves *Avicennia marina* ssp. *australasica* fringed the inlet and, landward of them, Coastal Saltmarsh EVC 9 was the dominant vegetation type. Semaphore Crabs *Heloecius cordiformis* with eyes on stalks scuttled into their holes as we approached. Other crabs identified were the Mottled Shore Crab *Paragrapsis laevis* and the



Beaded Glasswort at Anderson Inlet  
(Photo: Lorraine Norden)

introduced European Shore Crab *Carcinus maenas*. The main plant species we encountered on the beach were Beaded Glasswort *Sarcocornia quinqueflora* which was flowering with tiny cream flowers in a false whorl, Austral Seablite *Suaeda australis*, Sea Rush *Juncus kraussii* and Coast Spear-grass *Austrostipa stipoides*. Flowering Yellow or Native Sea-lavender *Limonium australe* was interspersed in the saltmarsh, as was Australian Salt-grass *Distichlis distichophylla* with its distinctive leaf arrangement as its name suggests. Rice-grass or Cord-grass *Spartina anglica* is a recurring problem in the saltmarsh, aggressively

colonising the tidal mudflats. Helicopter spraying is carried out by Parks Victoria with good initial effect but, if there is lack of follow-up, the *Spartina* regains a foothold and from there dominates very quickly again. Before we left the coast and headed slightly inland, obvious erosion of the shoreline was noticeable, with clumps of Coast Spear-grass broken away and forming their own tiny islands that will of course gradually disintegrate. There were several very high tides last year. On entering the interface of the saltmarsh with Swamp Paperbark *Melaleuca ericifolia*, there was a lovely patch of purple-flowered Creeping Monkey-flower *Mimulus repens* together with the tiny white flowers of Creeping Brookweed *Samolus repens* and the white flowers of Grass Daisy *Brachyscome graminea*. As we walked along the edge and through the taller vegetation, we noticed on the seaward side Marsh Saltbush *Atriplex paludosa* and Shrubby Glasswort *Tecticornia arbuscula*. The different vegetation zones were very apparent. The group became quite widely separated with Terri and her group leading and at one stage I doubled back to see if the laggards were lost, but of course Wendy, Margaret, Jenny and Baiba were just debating the finer features of Creeping Monkey-flower.

Interesting sightings were Coast Ballart *Exocarpos sylvicola* and a patch of a rush-like herb with erect, unbranched greyish-green stems and dark clustered flowerheads that we looked up at lunch time and, thanks to Margaret, finally identified as Coarse Twine-rush *Apodasmia brownii*. She had seen it before on an excursion to Cardinia Creek saltmarsh. There is still some discussion regarding a saltbush plant with glaucous, succulent, greyish hastate leaves which may turn out to be Glaucous Goosefoot *Chenopodium glaucum* even though it doesn't look quite right to me. I look forward to learning the outcome of deliberations.

The vegetation was relatively weed-free but, needless to say, not entirely. A small number of African Boxthorn *Lycium ferocissimum* that are being controlled as part of a saltmarsh tender through DEPI (now DELWP) were seen, Bluebell Creeper *Billardiera heterophylla* is an increasing problem and Forget-me-nots *Myosotis arvensis* as garden escapes were prevalent towards the end of the walk. They are also being controlled by spraying.

Several possum dreys were spotted in the Paperbark forest and Terri's leading group spotted a large echidna trying to hide in a *Poa* tussock on the side of the path. The understorey was quite sparse beneath the trees as we neared the end, with Kidney-weed *Dichondra repens* the main species.

Later in the year the area is good for orchids but February is not the time. Butterflies fluttered by (we needed Ken H for identification), frogs and crickets were heard, and kangaroo, wombat and wallaby scats were seen. The track joined the main Point Smythe walk and we walked a short distance back to our parked cars and headed back to the jetty for lunch. Some of the faster members of the group had already walked back along the road to the parked cars at Doyles Road.

After lunch some members left for home and the remainder drove back to the end of the road at Point Smythe and walked down the main track past the exit of our morning walk. A short distance in is a small pond that was part of an early dwelling and there we rested in the shade for a time. Species that we had not seen earlier in the day were the orange-fruited Large Kangaroo-apple *Solanum laciniatum*, Scrub Nettle *Urtica incisa* and a large rush in the pond, possibly River Club-sedge *Schoenoplectus tabernaemontani*. Tassel Sedge *Carex fascicularis* was also seen.

On the way home I invited those interested to call in at our place so that I could show-off my prized specimens of Rare Bitter-bush *Adriana quadripartita* (glabrous form), listed as 'threatened' under the FFG Act 1988 and endangered in Victoria under DSE, and Coast Bitter-bush *Adriana quadripartita* (pubescent form), formerly *Adriana klotschii*, DSE listed as vulnerable in Victoria. Both forms are very similar and grow naturally at the rear of our place where we have a flourishing swamp rat colony in the Blady Grass *Imperata cylindrica*. And so ended an enjoyable day. Thank you to everyone who made the effort to come what is a quite a long distance for a number of members.

Lorraine Norden

\*Full plant list in Appendix

## 2016 LIONS CLUB BIRD CALENDAR

Each year, the Traralgon Lions Club produces a calendar and the Latrobe Valley Field Naturalists Club was recently invited to submit photographs of birds likely to be seen in these areas. Thirteen images were chosen from a large number of quality submissions from members, and in recognition of the club's contribution, the Lions Club will donate 200 of the 6000 printed copies to us and these will be branded with our logo and sold to raise funds for the club. The calendars will make great Christmas presents for family and friends, and will be available at the November meeting and Christmas party at \$7 for members (\$10 non-members and posted copies). To order a copy in advance, please contact Alix on 5127 3393 or [alixw@spin.net.au](mailto:alixw@spin.net.au)



Cover image of the calendar – a New Holland Honeyeater by David Stickney



## **Distinguished Service Award for "Bushy Bob" Semmens**

*Extract from June 2015 issue of 'The Chat' – newsletter of Birdlife East Gippsland*

Congratulations to "Bushy Bob" Semmens for his BirdLife Australia Distinguished Service Award. This prestigious award is granted to those who have made a significant contribution to BirdLife Australia over a significant period of time. As Regional Convenor of the Atlas program for East Gippsland for over 10 years, Bob is renowned for his seasonal surveys around Mallacoota and meticulous vetting of records before forwarding to the National Office. His contribution to BirdLife Australia also includes membership of the Threatened Bird Network and volunteer and citizen science work around Mallacoota over a number of years for Little Terns and Hooded Plover. He was a guest presenter at the 2014 September Shorebird Seminar and has organised and conducted 2020 Shorebird surveys on Big Beach, Mallacoota, for years. He always makes himself available and willing to help any genuine "birdo" who visits Mallacoota from afar, and is recognised far and wide as the local "go to" person. President Chris Healey and members of BirdLife East Gippsland were delighted to be invited to the home of June and Michael Drake at Mallacoota for an afternoon tea on Saturday 30th June to present Bob with his certificate and medal. The sun was shining, about 50 friends of Bob's had gathered and the view over the water and Howe range was spectacular. A wonderful celebration for a very worthy recipient. In responding to Chris Healey, Bob thanked everyone for coming and gave us some background on his life as a conservationist and bird lover, saying that birds are what gets him out each morning. The beauty, the colour and behaviour of birds continues to enchant him, as Bob would say, "they are just magic".

## **Birdlife Australia Challenge Count 2015 – December 4, 5 & 6**

This year we can do the bird count on Friday, and/or Saturday and Sunday. Each group will have experienced birders and others who like birds and are out for a fun day, usually starting around 8.30 am until we have had enough (mid-late afternoon). It is early to ask, but please think ahead as Alix needs to know *who is interested* in participating, on *which day/s* and in *which group/s*. Tentative groupings are:

### Friday Dec 4

Group 1: Moe Treatment Works, Lake Narracan & Edward Hunter Reserve

### Saturday Dec 5

Group 2: Yarragon South, Uralla Reserve & Trafalgar Settlement Ponds

Group 3: EA Wetlands, Morwell River & Brodribb Rd Wetlands

Group 4: Traralgon RRCR & Wirilda

### Sunday Dec 6

Group 6: Mathison Park & Morwell NP

Group 7: Crinigan Road Reserve

If you would like to participate, please let Alix know (alixw@spin.net.au or 5127 3393) and indicate whether (a) you have a preferred group/s or (b) you have a preferred day/s. She'll then get back to you closer to the event to confirm and provide details.

## **REPORT ON BUSINESS MEETING 24.08.2015**

### **Finance**

Cash Management Trading Account \$4,250.86, Term Deposit \$13,608.47

### **Business Arising, Correspondence & General Business**

Botany microscope has been purchased. Ken Harris is looking after it and is in the process of setting it up.

LVFNC Spring Camp in Warby Ranges: 4-7 September; staying at Painters Island Caravan Park, Wangaratta. Details have been sent to the 30 people attending.

Program planning meeting is to be held at Alix's on Monday 21<sup>st</sup> September. Suggestions for the 2016 program will be requested from the membership.

Summer Camp to Mt Baw Baw 5-8 February. Accommodation options being investigated, and EdSki Lodge looks suitable. Program normally consists of 4 nights (5-9 February) but will only have three due to more limited excursion options and shorter distance to travel than Mallacoota camp.

Data projector: Jackie Mules is going to look at it.

Walkie-talkies: Alix or John Poppins will be asked to purchase better batteries. It will be decided whether we need to buy a battery charger or just use those of members.

### **Vale Vi Harrison**

Vi joined the LVFNC because of her interests in birds and photography. She quickly developed a passion for fungi and many other aspects of the natural world leading her to complain that "there is too much to look at and learn about".

She thoroughly enjoyed the Field Nats, revelled in the information provided by speakers and members and delighted in the company of like-minded individuals.

Vi gave back to the Club in any way that she felt able to do. For years she organised supper at meetings, helped in collating and entering Bird Challenge Count data and many other tasks. A cheerful, caring person with great determination, stamina and humour.

She has certainly added value to the Club as the Club added value to her life.

Vi was never completely happy on excursions until she heard or saw a kookaburra. I think she was kookaburra totem and I will always remember her spirit when I see a kookaburra.

She has requested that part of her ashes be scattered at a field naturalists' site. I have chosen Wirilda and will do so in the company of some of her Field Nats friends.

Alix Williams

## WELCOME TO NEW MEMBERS

The club welcomes Rosemary Kidd from Boolarra, Rose Mildenhall from Hazelwood North, Andy Ringin from Traralgon and Elizabeth Buckingham from Trafalgar. We wish you all a long and happy association with us.

### Guest speaker for September

*Duncan Malcolm*

Duncan Malcolm AM is the chairperson of the Victorian Alps Wild Horse Management Plan Roundtable Group.

The community-based group represents organisations covering brumby and horse interest groups, tourism, RSPCA, Mountain Cattlemen and Victorian National Parks Association. The group has formed a draft plan for Parks Victoria and the DELWP to collaboratively manage the population of about 10,000 wild horses in the Victorian Alps.

Duncan will talk about this process, the community consultation and the current status of the plan.

### Guest speaker for October

*Richard Loyn*

Richard Loyn is an award-winning ecologist who began his career working at the Forests Commission in Traralgon, before spending many years at the Arthur Rylah Institute.

He has a passion for forests, wetlands and fire ecology. His talk will examine how we can live safely with fire and conserve biodiversity at the same time. It will cover some of the work he and his colleagues have done in Wombat State Park, Bunyip State Park and more broadly in Gippsland and North-east Victoria, forming part of the "Foothills Fire Project", involving universities as well as government agencies.

*Latrobe Valley Naturalist* is the official publication of the Latrobe Valley Field Naturalist 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](mailto:tleitch@wideband.net.au)

**Deadline for articles to be considered for inclusion in the next issue (November/December): 13 November 2015**

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**APPENDIX Plant and fungus species list from Anderson Inlet excursion on 28.02.2015, supplied by Lorraine Norden**

<b>Family</b>	<b>Botanical name</b>	<b>Common Name</b>
<b><i>Fungi</i></b>		
Ascomycetes	<i>Cordyceps gunnii</i>	Vegetable Caterpillar
<b><i>Ferns</i></b>		
Dennstaedtiaceae	<i>Pteridium esculentum</i>	Austral Bracken
<b><i>Monocots</i></b>		
Cyperaceae	<i>Baumea juncea</i>	Bare Twig-rush
Cyperaceae	<i>Carex fascicularis</i>	Tassel Sedge
Cyperaceae	<i>Ficinia nodosa</i>	Knobby Club-rush
Cyperaceae	<i>Gahnia filum</i>	Chaffy Saw-sedge
Cyperaceae	<i>Lepidosperma gladiatum</i>	Coast Sword-sedge
Cyperaceae	<i>Luzula meridionalis</i>	Woodrush
Cyperaceae	<i>Schoenoplectus tabernaemontani</i>	River Club-sedge
Juncaceae	<i>Juncus krausii</i>	Sea Rush
Juncaginaceae	<i>Triglochin striata</i>	Streaked Arrow-grass
Liliaceae	<i>Dianella revoluta</i>	Black-anther Flax-lily
Orchidaceae	<i>Caladenia latifolia</i>	Pink Fairies
Orchidaceae	<i>Corybas incurvus</i>	Slaty Helmet-orchid
Orchidaceae	<i>Cyrtostylis reniformis</i>	Small Gnat Orchid
Orchidaceae	<i>Microtis unifolia</i>	Common Onion-orchid
Orchidaceae	<i>Pterostylis alveata</i>	Coastal Greenhood
Orchidaceae	<i>Pterostylis curta</i>	Blunt Greenhood
Poaceae	<i>Austrodanthonia geniculata</i>	Kneed Wallaby-grass
Poaceae	<i>Austrodanthonia setacea</i>	Bristly Wallaby-grass
Poaceae	<i>Austrostipa flavescens</i>	Coast Spear-grass
Poaceae	<i>Austrostipa stipoides</i>	Coast Spear Grass
Poaceae	<i>Dichelachne crinita</i>	Long-hair Plume-grass
Poaceae	<i>Distichlis distichophylla</i>	Australian Salt-grass
Poaceae	<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>	Blady Grass
Poaceae	<i>Microlaena stipoides</i>	Weeping Grass
Poaceae	<i>Phragmites australis</i>	Common Reed
Poaceae	<i>Poa labillardierei</i>	Common Tussock-grass
Poaceae	<i>Themeda triandra</i>	Kangaroo Grass
Poaceae	<i>Zoysia macrantha</i>	Prickly Couch
Restionaceae	<i>Apodasmia brownii</i>	Coarse Twine-rush
Restionaceae	<i>Hypolaena fastigiata</i>	Tassel Rope-rush
Xanthorrhoeaceae	<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	Spiny-headed Mat-rush

## **Dicots**

Aizoaceae	<i>Carpobrotus rossii</i>	Pigface
Aizoaceae	<i>Disphyma crassifolium</i>	Rounded Noon-flower
Aizoaceae	<i>Tetragonia implexicoma</i>	Bower Spinach
Apiaceae	<i>Apium prostratum</i>	Sea Celery
Apiaceae	<i>Daucus glochidiatus</i>	Austral Carrot
Apiaceae	<i>Hydrocotyle hirta</i>	Hairy Pennywort
Apiaceae	<i>Hydrocotyle laxiflora</i>	Stinking Pennywort
Apocynaceae	<i>Alyxia buxifolia</i>	Sea Box
Asteraceae	<i>Brachyscome parvula</i>	Coast Daisy
Asteraceae	<i>Brachyscome graminea</i>	Grass Daisy
Asteraceae	<i>Cassinia aculeata</i>	Common Cassinia
Asteraceae	<i>Cotula coronopifolia</i>	Water Buttons
Asteraceae	<i>Lagenophora stipitata</i>	Blue Bottle Daisy
Asteraceae	<i>Olearia axillaris</i>	Coast Daisy-bush
Asteraceae	<i>Olearia phlogopappa</i>	Dusty Daisy-bush
Asteraceae	<i>Senecio biserratus</i>	Jagged Fireweed
Asteraceae	<i>Senecio hispidulus</i>	Rough Fireweed
Asteraceae	<i>Senecio linearifolius</i>	Firewheel Groundsel
Asteraceae	<i>Senecio minimus</i>	Shrubby Fireweed
Asteraceae	<i>Senecio pinnatifolius</i>	Variable Groundsel
Boraginaceae	<i>Cynoglossum australe</i>	Australian Hound's-tongue
Brassicaceae	<i>Cakile maritima</i>	Sea Rocket
Campanulaceae	<i>Lobelia anceps</i>	Angled Lobelia
Caprifoliaceae	<i>Sambucus gaudichaudiana</i>	White Elderberry
Caryophyllaceae	<i>Spergularia</i> sp.	Sea-spurrey
Casuarinaceae	<i>Allocasuarina verticillata</i>	Coast She-oak
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Atriplex paludosa</i>	Marsh Saltbush
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Rhagodia candolleana</i> ssp. <i>candolleana</i>	Seaberry Saltbush
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Sarcocornia quinqueflora</i>	Beaded Glasswort, Samphire
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Suaeda australis</i>	Austral Seablite
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Tecticornia arbuscula</i>	Shrubby Glasswort
Convolvulaceae	<i>Dichondra repens</i>	Kidney-weed
Dilleniaceae	<i>Hibbertia sericea</i>	Silky Hibbertia
Epacridaceae	<i>Leucopogon parviflorus</i>	Coast Beard-heath
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Adriana quadripartita</i> (pubescent form)	Coast Bitter-bush
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Adriana quadripartita</i> s.s. (glabrous form)	Rare Bitter-bush
Fabaceae	<i>Glycine tabacina</i>	Twining Glycine
Fabaceae	<i>Kennedia prostrata</i>	Running Postman
Fabaceae	<i>Swainsona lessertiifolia</i>	Coast or Purple Swainson-pea
Geraniaceae	<i>Geranium potentilloides</i>	Cinquefoil Cranesbill
Geraniaceae	<i>Geranium solanderi</i>	Austral Cranesbill
Geraniaceae	<i>Geranium</i> sp.	Cranesbill

Geraniaceae	<i>Pelargonium australe</i>	Pelargonium
Goodeniaceae	<i>Selliera radicans</i>	Swampweed
Haloragaceae	<i>Gonocarpus humilis</i>	Shade Raspwort
Lauraceae	<i>Cassytha</i> sp.	Dodder-laurel
Mimosaceae	<i>Acacia longifolia</i> ssp. <i>sophorae</i>	Coast Wattle
Mimosaceae	<i>Acacia melanoxydon</i>	Blackwood
Myoporaceae	<i>Myoporum insulare</i>	Boobialla
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i> ssp. <i>pryoriana</i>	Coast Manna Gum
Myrtaceae	<i>Leptospermum laevigatum</i>	Coast Tea-tree
Myrtaceae	<i>Melaleuca ericifolia</i>	Swamp Paperbark
Oxalidaceae	<i>Oxalis exilis</i>	Shady Wood-sorrel
Pittosporaceae	<i>Billardiera scandens</i>	Common Apple-berry
Pittosporaceae	<i>Bursaria spinosa</i>	Sweet Bursaria
Plumbaginaceae	<i>Limonium australe</i>	Yellow or Native Sea Lavender
Polygalaceae	<i>Comesperma volubile</i>	Love Creeper
Polygonaceae	<i>Muehlenbeckia adpressa</i>	Climbing Lignum
Primulaceae	<i>Samolus repens</i>	Creeping Brookweed
Proteaceae	<i>Banksia integrifolia</i>	Coast Banksia
Ranunculaceae	<i>Clematis aristata</i>	Austral Clematis
Ranunculaceae	<i>Clematis microphylla</i>	Small-leaved Clematis
Rosaceae	<i>Acaena novae-zelandiae</i>	Bidgee Widgee
Rosaceae	<i>Acaena ovina</i>	Australian Sheep's Burr
Rosaceae	<i>Rubus parvifolius</i>	Native Raspberry
Rubiaceae	<i>Galium australe</i>	Tangled Bedstraw
Rubiaceae	<i>Opercularia varia</i>	Variable stinkweed
Rutaceae	<i>Correa alba</i>	White Correa
Santalaceae	<i>Exocarpus cupressiformis</i>	Cherry Ballart
Santalaceae	<i>Exocarpus syrticola</i>	Coast Ballart
Scrophulariaceae	<i>Mimulus repens</i>	Creeping Monkey-flower
Scrophulariaceae	<i>Veronica plebeia</i>	Trailing Speedwell
Solanaceae	<i>Solanum aviculare</i>	Kangaroo Apple
Solanaceae	<i>Solanum laciniatum</i>	Large Kangaroo Apple
Urticaceae	<i>Urtica incisa</i>	Scrub Nettle, Stinging Nettle
Verbenaceae	<i>Avicennia marina</i>	White Mangrove
Violaceae	<i>Viola hederacea</i>	Ivy-leaf Violet