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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



Peter Marriott presenting Ken Harris with the Entomological Society of Victoria's Le Souef Memorial Award on 17 January 2020 (Photo: David Stickney).

Upcoming events

Due to government restrictions imposed to control the spread of the Covid-19 coronavirus, all LVFNC meetings, general excursions, and Bird and Botany Group activities have been cancelled until further notice.

As there will be no material from excursions and speakers to publish in the Naturalist during this time, you are encouraged to send in short articles or photos about interesting observations of nature in your own garden or local area.

Ken Harris receives Le Souef Memorial Award

Ken Harris was awarded the 2019 Le Souef Memorial Award for contributions to Australian entomology by an amateur. The announcement was made at the end of last year and the presentation to Ken occurred at our Club meeting in January. The award was presented by Peter Marriot who is the immediate past president of the Entomological Society of Victoria and had travelled from Melbourne to present the award. The award recognises the very substantial role Ken has played in the development of knowledge of our insect fauna, especially in Morwell National Park but also statewide.

Ken has carried out extensive surveys of moths and other light-attracted insects over a ten-year period (his first permit application for light trapping was in April 2009). His surveys have principally been in different sections of Morwell NP but have also included a number of sites throughout Victoria. Many of these surveys have been all-night sessions. The surveys have produced important records of range extensions regionally and nationally, as well as developing a very important local list, which will contribute to our understanding of the way climate change affects our natural environment. They have also engaged many of our Club members and members of the community in experiencing local insect diversity.

Ken has a broad knowledge of many aspects of natural history. He established and continues to maintain a website for Morwell NP, which contains a list and photographs of every species recorded in the Park to date. His interest in photography complements his understanding of many orders of plants, insects and other animals, and he has become the public face of the Park.

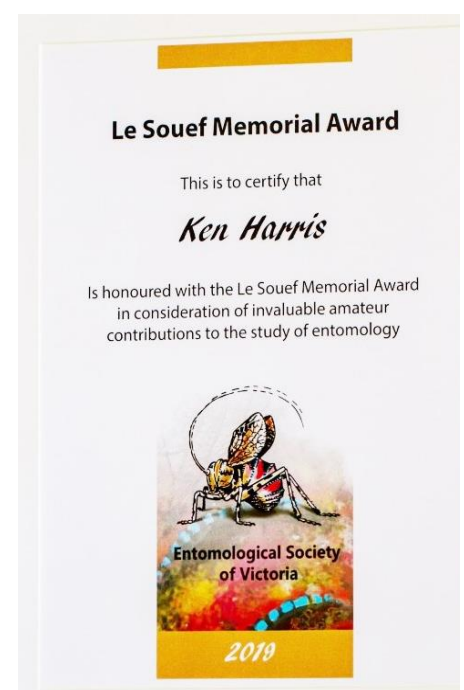
Ken has been a member of several Clubs and Friends Groups since moving from England to Tasmania, and later Victoria, and continues to make a contribution to such groups.

He was a founding member of the Friends of Morwell NP and is currently their president. He has been a long-standing member of our Club since 1985 and is currently one of the Club's vice presidents. He regularly attends our monthly meetings and over the years has given quite a number of presentations, many on entomology topics. In his presentations he always impresses members with the extent and detail of his knowledge, his prodigious memory, and his extensive collection of photographs.

Ken joined the Entomological Society in 2006, and he regularly attends and contributes presentations at their monthly meetings and writes articles for their *Victorian Entomologist* magazine. He co-authored the book 'Lepidoptera and Neuroptera of Morwell National Park' which illustrates over 670 Lepidoptera and 29 species of Neuroptera, and is currently working on a guide to all of the Victorian Neuroptera (Lacewings).

Our Club joins the Entomological Society in congratulating Ken on receiving the award, which he richly deserves. We wish him well in continuing with his interests in natural history into the future.

David Stickney



CLUB SPRING CAMP 2019 – Part 2

Kow Swamp and Murray River Boat Ramp – Sunday afternoon

After lunch at Reedy Lagoon on Gunbower Island, we travelled back through Cohuna to Leitchville, which turned out to be larger than expected; it had a pub and several other businesses. After a short diversion (our leader missed the turnoff) we arrived at Kow Swamp Picnic Area. We were looking out over an inundated area of land with lots of dead trees sticking out of the water. It was good habitat for waterbirds, and there was a good number of them, but not a great variety; we actually recorded more terrestrial birds than waterbirds at this location.



Birdwatching at Kow Swamp (Photo: Jack Weerts)

Pelicans and Little Black Cormorants were basking in the sun and White and Straw-necked Ibis were feeding in the paddocks around the water's edge. The highlight of the visit was a group of terns soaring over the lake and diving into it from time to time for a catch. They were identified as Whiskered Terns in breeding plumage. A breeding adult has a distinctive dark, smoky-grey body and contrasting white cheeks (which can look like broad, white "whiskers") underneath a black cap. The nonbreeding plumage is

a pale, silvery grey overall with a faded shadow of the cap.

The place was less exciting for the botanists in the group unless they wanted to make a study of introduced plants. The one interesting plant to mention is Grey Box *Eucalyptus microcarpa*. This box tree can be recognised by its smooth upper branches and its tiny nuts. Apparently it is a good honey yielder.

The last stop for the afternoon was a boat ramp at the Murray River near Gunbower. Our energy levels had started to drop after a warm and activity-packed day, but most of us still ventured out for a short stroll after afternoon tea. The area was very dry and there was limited understorey underneath the eucalypt trees *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* and *E. microcarpa*. We found flowering Weeping Pittosporum *Pittosporum angustifolium* and Black-anther Flax-lily *Dianella revoluta* – however, on this occasion, the anthers were brown.



Whiskered Tern at Kow Swamp
(Photo: Matt Campbell)



Pelicans roosting at Kow Swamp (Photo: Matt Campbell)

Jack and I spent some time looking at an Acacia with coiled seed pods. The leaves of the plant looked very much like those of Gold-dust Wattle *Acacia acinacea*, but according to Costermans it is not meant to have the curly seed pods – these are attributed to the closely related species *A. rotundifolia*. Who thought that botany was easier than bird watching?

On the trunk of one of the Grey Boxes was a lace monitor with a banded tail who was in a hurry to get away from us, but Jack managed to take a few pictures of the fellow.

Marja Bouman

Editor's note: VicFlora now considers specimens formerly treated as A. rotundifolia to be a variant of A. acinacea.



Lace monitor near the Brereton Road boat ramp (Photo: Jack Weerts)

Kerang Lakes – Monday morning

This morning the weather was a little warmer than the previous two and we set off for a day exploring some of the 23 wetlands on both public and private land that make up the Kerang Wetlands Ramsar site. Our first stop was at the ibis rookery at Reedy Lakes. The Reedy Lakes system is comprised of three permanent freshwater lakes maintained at a constant level as part of the Torrumbarry irrigation water supply system. All three ibis species are found here; the lakes support 10 percent of the region's population of Straw-necked Ibis and Australian White Ibis, with Glossy Ibis only seen during very wet seasons. After spotting a Blue-faced Honeyeater in the carpark, we all set off in varying directions, with some of the birdos heading around the lake or for the bird hide where a flock of Grey-crowned Babblers potted around the base of the hide, unconcerned by the human invasion.

As usual, the botanists were stuck in the first few metres beyond the carpark, finding many different saltbushes to identify and lots of the two attractive, but weedy, Ice Plants of the *Mesembryanthemum* genus. The crystals of *M. crystallinum* were fascinating to see under the lens. The overstorey vegetation comprised River Red Gum *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* and Black Box *E. largiflorens*, with the middle storey Willow Wattle *Acacia salicina* and the main understorey the saltbushes. Tangled Lignum *Duma florilenta* and Cumbungi *Typha orientalis* fringing the lakes provided refuge and nesting sites for the ibis and other birds. We later identified the Paperbark along the path as



Crystals of a Common Ice-plant (Photo: Lorraine Norden)



Vegetation zones viewed from Lake Cullen shoreline (Photo: Lorraine Norden)

Melaleuca halmaturoorum, listed as vulnerable in Victoria. As we observed all weekend, the soil was parched and the ground flora limited to the extremely hardy.

Our next stop was Lake Cullen, the only ephemeral saline wetland within the Kerang Wetlands Ramsar site. It is used extensively for foraging by large numbers of waterbirds due its large size (629 ha) and unique environment. Pied Stilts obliged on the shoreline and there were plenty of other waterbirds to keep the birdos busy. The vegetation here was in distinct zones from the shoreline to the Grey Box *Eucalyptus microcarpa* woodland in the background. We found

the interesting Creeping Monkey-flower *Thyridia repens* in one of the zones and many varieties of saltbush further back. A single specimen of Leafless Ballart *Exocarpos aphylla* was home to something

interesting but nobody volunteered to investigate.

From there we headed to our lunch stop at Kangaroo Lake, where we enjoyed our picnic in the shade with a view of the exotic willows and a carpet of flowering Gazania; the botanists could rest their brains.

Lorraine Norden



Unknown inhabitants of Leafless Ballart (Photo: Lorraine Norden)

Lakes Tutchewop and William – Monday afternoon

After lunch we drove up the Murray Valley Highway to Lake Tutchewop. The wetland has been used as part of a salt interception scheme since the 1960s in an attempt to keep salt out of the Murray River. Land clearing and irrigation have increasingly mobilised salt from the soil. Highly saline irrigation water and runoff have been diverted into the shallow basin of this ephemeral lake, evaporation then concentrating the salt. Current studies are modelling surface water-groundwater interactions to assess the ongoing sustainability of salt disposal at this site. I knew none of this before our visit, only that Lake Tutchewop is a Ramsar listed wetland of international significance.



Walking on Lake Tutchewop (Photo: Barry Lockett)

It was an awesome view – a silent, sparkling expanse of white, grey and pink salt crust. There appeared to be open water in the far distance. I was fascinated and walked a short distance out onto the crust before starting to sink. Most people were wondering about the reasons for the pink to red coloration of some of the large clear salt crystals. I've googled this question and there are several ideas to be considered...

Some algae thrive in salty water and these microorganisms of vivid colours (from pale green to bright red) thrive at different salinity levels. The red tint may indicate the presence of algae that thrives in medium-to-high salinity environments. The colour may also

indicate the presence of different minerals in the water. Saline water consists of salt in a solution that can be evaporated to leave crystals. The colour of these crystals depends upon the composition of the salt. If the salt is sodium chloride, then transparent halite or rock crystals form. Saline irrigation water and near-surface groundwater would likely contain other soluble chlorides of calcium, magnesium and potassium that produce many other colours including yellow, orange, red, blue and purple. Various trace minerals like iron and zinc, and other impurities such as dissolved organic matter, could also be expected.

Whatever the answer, the lake was a beautiful sight. Most unusually (I'm told), Beaded Glasswort *Sarcocornia quinqueflora* was growing from the top of the crescent-shaped ridge (or lunette) all the way down the slope to the lake's edge. Some persistent and fortunate people saw a White-winged Fairy-wren – I did not.

Lake William was located further along the track. It was a similar lake, but smaller and containing more open water that was a beautiful creamy yellow and deep blue in colour. One Google search for further information produced a reference to "Lake William Mine", located at the site of Lake William, being a sapphires deposit.



Looking out across Lake William (Photo: Phil Rayment)

The afternoon was hot and we concluded a long day with a short wander around in the nearby Mystic Park Bushland Reserve, an area typical of the local dry-country vegetation and birdlife.

Alix Williams

**Plant and bird lists for the Cohuna spring camp are available in Appendices I and II*

Australian native peas

Our November speaker was Royce Raleigh, the president of the Wimmera Growers of Australian Plants. He and his wife have an award-winning five acre garden in Wartook in the Grampians that has been developed from an open paddock.

Royce first pointed out that Fabaceae, the pea family, is a large family with 700 genera containing 19,000 species worldwide. In Australia there are 140 genera and more than 1,100 species. Over half the pea plants that are all or mostly Australian are "egg and bacon" peas belonging to the tribes Bossiatae (~80 species) and Mirbeliatae (~500 species). Some genera within the Bossiatae group include *Bossiaea*, *Goodia*, *Hovea*, *Muelleranthus*, *Platylobium* and *Templetonia*. Included in the Mirbeliatae are the genera *Aotus*, *Brachysema*, *Daviesia*, *Dillwynia*, *Eutaxia*, *Gastrolobium*, *Gompholobium*, *Isotropsis*, *Jacksonia*, *Latrobe*, *Leptosema*, *Mirbelia*, *Oxylobium*, *Phyllota*, *Pultenaea*, *Sphaerolobium* and *Viminaria*.

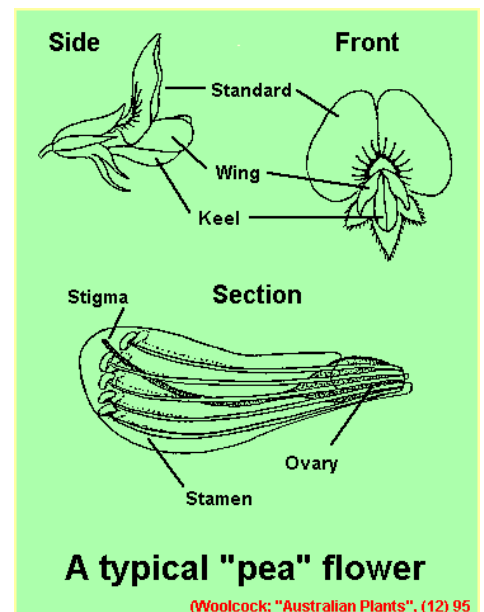
Australia also has representatives of more widely-distributed genera, including *Crotalaria*, *Hardenbergia*, *Indigofera*, *Kennedia*, *Lotus*, *Sesbania*, *Swainsona* and *Tephrosia*.

Pea flowers consist of five irregularly-shaped petals – roughly two wings at the top, and three lower petals joined at the top to form a "keel". Once we get to the stamens, there are ten of them within the keel and they fall into three groups:

Group I – All stamens individually free (e.g. *Aotus*, *Chorizema*, *Daviesia*, *Dillwynia*, *Eutaxia*, *Gompholobium*, *Mirbelia*, *Oxylobium*, *Phyllota*, *Pultenaea*, *Sphaerolobium*, *Viminaria*)

Group II – All fused into a tube (e.g. *Bossiaea*, *Goodia*, *Hovea*, *Platylobium*, *Templetonia*)

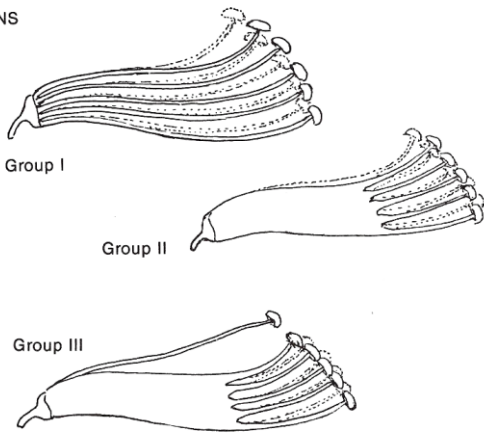
Group III – Nine fused and the tenth one free (e.g. *Glycine*, *Hardenbergia*, *Indigophora*, *Kennedia*, *Swainsona*)



The flowers are followed by pods (legumes) which contain few to many hard seeds and which vary greatly in shape – flat, short, elongated or cylindrical. Pea seeds often stay viable for a long time.

Plants with pea flowers have a very wide distribution within Australia and can be found in coastal, alpine, desert and tropical environments. Like the acacias, many pea plants occur in areas where

STAMENS



The different groups of peas based on their stamen arrangement (Source: Royce's presentation)

bushfires are common, such as dry forests and woodlands; in these habitats they are often "pioneer" species, quickly recolonising burnt-out areas and then being gradually replaced by other species in the plant community.

Royce has travelled widely and he has many photos of pea flowers in many different environments. Some of Royce's photos showed really unusual pea plants such as the Western Australian Ouch Bush *Daviesia pachyphylla*, which looks much like a cactus with pea flowers.

I made a note of how many species of pea plants were growing in Royce's garden, but sadly can't now locate this. For those who aspire to successfully grow peas, he said good drainage is the key. The paths in his garden are recessed due to the soil having been excavated to build up the beds, and scoria is used as mulch. My guess is that the Grampians may be a more rewarding location than Gippsland for growing dry-climate native plants, but the excursion to Moondarra State Park the next day found some pea plants flowering beautifully, so it's not entirely a lost cause here.



Ouch bush (Photo: Royce Raleigh)

Jay Duncan

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

Peas in Moondarra State Park, clockwise from right: Globe-pea *Sphaerolobium minus*, Common Wedge-pea *Gompholobium huegelii* (Photos: Tamara Leitch), Golden Bush-pea *Pultenaea gunnii* (Photo: Irene Proebsting).



REPORT ON BUSINESS MEETING 23.03.2020

Finance

Cash Management Trading Account: \$2,168.53 Term Deposit: \$16,854.52

Business Arising, Correspondence & General Business

- AGM: Prior to the business meeting, we held the AGM, which was scheduled for the cancelled Club night of Friday 27 March. Rose has circulated a notice that the AGM we held is provisional – if anyone responds by 7th April with a nomination or motion, the meeting just held will be nullified and a new date will be set when Covid-19 restrictions are lifted.
- Newborough Uniting Church Hall is now closed due to Covid-19. We had paid hire fees in advance and decided to leave the funds with the church for future bookings rather than request a refund.
- SEANA: Autumn Camp has been cancelled. Gippsland may hold a Camp in Spring 2023. Phil's turn on the management committee expires this year and he is happy to be nominated for a further term of two years.
- Media outlets 'Thank you for support' certificates: Jay has sent a PDF of the certificate, which we will now print. To be signed by David S and Rose.
- Club website: Decision made to canvass club members on what they want or expect from the club website at January meeting did not go ahead due to award presentation and numerous speakers. Subcommittee for follow up: Wendy, Jay, Phil, Rose, Tamara and Mark Watkins. Rose, Jay and John Sunderland will devise questions to ask Club members and contact them in various ways – phone calls, paper surveys, online surveys. List of questions for members is being formulated.
- Email from Andy Meddick, Animal Justice Party MP (representing electorate of Western Victoria), was circulated by FNCV, regarding decision by the government to open duck season again. Email suggested writing to relevant ministers and the premier and posting on social media. Rose to discuss with Denis about re-sending version of his initial letter.
- Dawson Railway Reserve Signage: Design has been sent to the printers.
- Ken Smith's bequest of \$7,000: Solicitors advised that probate has been granted and they are arranging to distribute Ken's assets and will be in touch again. It was decided to form a subcommittee to sort out spending of the funds: Wendy, Ken, maybe Denis and Alix.
Suggestions so far:
 - Award at Tyers Art Show, for works depicting the natural environment
 - Primary school program/scholarship
 - Books for a school
- Bon's plan lists: Phil reported that there are thousands of lists. Phil and Wendy will review the options and costs of digitisation, ranging from simply scanning lists, to entering plants into a database.
- 'Scope to spy on spoonbills' has been purchased using grant and Club funds, and is excellent. Jay and Joelle are working on getting the Club's tripod fixed.
- Bird Challenge Count 2019: Good turnout of around 50 people. Data upload to Birdlife has been very difficult due to various forms in which people recorded their sightings, and poor receiving program at Birdlife.
- Summer Camp at Cape Paterson was a great success; 41 people attended from the list of those who had registered, plus quite a lot of extra people, especially at evening dinners.

Conservation Matters

- Regular excursion attendees are encouraged to purchase a spray bottle/brush and methylated spirits to take along on excursions for shared use to sterilise boots and minimise spread of pathogens. Reimbursement available if desired – give receipts to David Mules. Convoy guidelines, printed up by Rose, are to be kept with these items.
- David M and Ken H visited Holey Plains on 6th March to check on the recovery of the fenced patch of Wellington Mint Bush. They observed very good numbers of plants in the fenced area, so dense that it was difficult to say if they had grown from seed or the rootstock of plants that were present before the fire. Almost no plants were observed outside of the fence.

WELCOME TO NEW MEMBERS

The Club welcomes Ryan Chick from Morwell. We wish you a long and happy association with us.

Please note that annual club membership fees were due on **1st March 2020**.

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

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

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

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Deadline for articles to be considered for inclusion in the next issue (May/June): 27 April 2020

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX I – Plant list for Cohuna Spring Camp 18-22 October 2019

TT – Terrick Terrick National Park

GNP – Gunbower National Park

KL – Kerang Lakes

LC – Lake Cullen

Family	Botanical Name	Common Name	TT	GNP	KL	LC
Liverworts						
Ricciaceae	<i>Ricciocarpos natans</i>	Fringed Heartwort		x		
Ferns						
Marsileaceae	<i>Marsilea costulifera</i>	Narrow-leaf Nardoo		x		
Pteridaceae	<i>Cheilanthes austrotenuifolia</i>	Green Rock Fern	x			
Monocotyledons						
Aizoaceae	<i>Mesembryanthemum</i>	Common Ice-plant		x	x	
Aizoaceae	<i>Mesembryanthemum</i>	Small Ice Plant	x	x	x	x
Alismataceae	<i>Alisma lanceolatum*</i>	Narrow-leaved water		x		
Alismataceae	<i>Damasonium minus</i>	Starfruit		x		
Araceae	<i>Lemna disperma</i>	Common Duckweed	x			
Asparagaceae	<i>Arthropodium strictum</i>	Chocolate Lily	x			
Asparagaceae	<i>Lomandra effusa</i>	Scented Mat-rush	x			
Asphodelaceae	<i>Dianella revoluta</i>	Black-anther Flax-lily	x			
Cyperaceae	<i>Carex tereticaulis</i>	Hollow Sedge		x	x	
Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus exaltatus</i>	Tall Flat-sedge			x	
Cyperaceae	<i>Eleocharis plana</i>	Ribbed Spike-rush	x			
Iridaceae	<i>Romulea rosea*</i>	Onion-grass	x			
Juncaceae	<i>Juncus acutus*</i>	Sharp Rush			x	
Juncaceae	<i>Juncus aridicola</i>	Tussock Rush			x	
Juncaceae	<i>Juncus ingens</i>	Giant Rush		x		
Juncaginaceae	<i>Cycnogeton procerum</i>	Water Ribbons		x		
Poaceae	<i>Austrostipa elegantissima</i>	Feather Speargrass	x	x	x	
Poaceae	<i>Briza minor*</i>	Lesser Quaking Grass	x			
Poaceae	<i>Bromus diandrus*</i>	Great Brome			x	
Poaceae	<i>Bromus rubens*</i>	Red Brome	x	x	x	
Poaceae	<i>Distichlis distichophylla</i>	Australian Salt-grass			x	
Poaceae	<i>Lolium perenne*</i>	Perennial ryegrass			x	
Poaceae	<i>Phragmites australis</i>	Common Reed			x	

Family	Botanical Name	Common Name	TT	GNP	KL	LC
Poaceae	<i>Poa annua</i> *	Annual Meadow-grass		x	x	
Poaceae	<i>Rytidosperma sp.</i>	Wallaby-grass	x	x		
Potamogetonaceae	<i>Potamogeton cheesemanii</i>	Red Pondweed		x		
Typhaceae	<i>Typha orientalis</i>	Broadleaf Cumbungi			x	
Dicotyledons						
Amaranthaceae	<i>Ptilotus macrocephalus</i>	Feather-heads	x			
Amaranthaceae	<i>Ptilotus spathulatus</i>	Pussy-tails	x			
Asteraceae	<i>Actinobole uliginosum</i>	Flannel Cudweed	x			
Asteraceae	<i>Arctotheca calendula</i> *	Capeweed	x			
Asteraceae	<i>Cassinia arcuata</i>	Drooping Cassinia	x		x	
Asteraceae	<i>Centipeda cunninghamii</i>	Common Sneezeweed		x		
Asteraceae	<i>Chrysocephalum apiculatum</i>	Common Everlasting	x			
Asteraceae	<i>Chrysocephalum</i>	Clustered Everlasting	x			
Asteraceae	<i>Cotula coronopifolia</i>	Water-buttons			x	
Asteraceae	<i>Erigeron bonariensis</i> *	Flaxleaf Fleabane		x		
Asteraceae	<i>Gazania linearis</i> *	Gazania			x	
Asteraceae	<i>Hypochaeris glabra</i> *	Smooth Cat's-ear	x			
Asteraceae	<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i> *	Cat's-ear	x	x	x	
Asteraceae	<i>Lactuca serriola</i> *	Prickly Lettuce			x	
Asteraceae	<i>Leptorhynchus squamatus</i>	Scaly Buttons	x			
Asteraceae	<i>Rhodanthe corymbiflora</i>	Paper Sunray	x		x	
Asteraceae	<i>Senecio quadridentatus</i>	Cottony Fireweed	x	x	x	
Asteraceae	<i>Sonchus asper</i> *	Rough Sow-thistle	x	x	x	
Asteraceae	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i> *	Smooth Sow-thistle	x	x	x	
Asteraceae	<i>Vittadinia cuneata</i>	Fuzzweed	x	x		
Asteraceae	<i>Xerochrysum bracteatum</i>	Golden Everlasting	x	x		
Boraginaceae	<i>Echium plantagineum</i> *	Paterson's Curse	x			
Brassicaceae	<i>Brassica sp.</i> *	Mustard	x	x		x
Cactaceae	<i>Opuntia stricta</i> *	Common Prickly Pear	x			
Campanulaceae	<i>Isotoma axillaris</i>	Showy Isotome	x			
Campanulaceae	<i>Wahlenbergia luteola</i>	Yellowish Bluebell	x			
Caryophyllaceae	<i>Stellaria angustifolia</i>	Swamp Starwort		x		
Casuarinaceae	<i>Allocasuarina luehmannii</i>	Buloke	x	x		
Celastraceae	<i>Stackhousia subterranea</i>	Grassland Candles	x			
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Atriplex lindleyi</i>	Flat-topped Saltbush			x	x
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Atriplex nummularia</i>	Old-man Saltbush			x	x
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Einadia hastata</i>	Saloop		x	x	
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Einadia nutans</i>	Nodding Saltbush	x	x	x	

Family	Botanical Name	Common Name	TT	GNP	KL	LC
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Enchylaena tomentosa</i>	Ruby Saltbush		x		x
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Maireana decalvans</i>	Black Cotton Bush	x		x	
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Maireana humillima</i>	Dwarf Bluebush	x			
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Rhagodia spinescens</i>	Hedge Salt-bush		x		x
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Salicornia quinqueflora</i>	Beaded Glasswort			x	x
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Salsola tragus</i>	Prickly Russian-thistle	x			
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Sclerolaena muricata</i>	Black Roly-poly		x		
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Tecticornia syncarpa</i>	Glasswort				x
Convolvulaceae	<i>Convolvulus remotus</i>	Grassy Bindweed	x			
Crassulaceae	<i>Crassula colligata</i>	Crassula				?
Crassulaceae	<i>Crassula sieberiana</i>	Sieber Crassula	x			
Cupressaceae	<i>Callitris glaucophylla</i>	White Cypress-pine	x	x		
Fabaceae	<i>Acacia deanei paucijuga</i>	Deane's Wattle	x			
Fabaceae	<i>Acacia salicina</i>	Willow Wattle		x	x	
Fabaceae	<i>Acacia stenophylla</i>	River Myall			x	
Fabaceae	<i>Medicago polymorpha*</i>	Burr Medic				x
Fabaceae	<i>Trifolium angustifolium*</i>	Narrow-leaved Clover	x	x		
Fabaceae	<i>Trifolium arvense*</i>	Hare's-foot Clover	x			
Fabaceae	<i>Trifolium repens*</i>	White Clover		x	x	
Geraniaceae	<i>Erodium crinitum</i>	Blue Heron's-bill	x			
Goodeniaceae	<i>Velleia paradoxa</i>	Spur Velleia	x			
Haloragaceae	<i>Gonocarpus elatus</i>	Tall Raspwort	x			
Haloragaceae	<i>Myriophyllum papillosum</i>	Robust Water-milfoil		x	x	
Hydrocharitaceae	<i>Ottelia ovalifolia</i>	Swamp Lily	x	x	x	
Lamiaceae	<i>Marrubium vulgare*</i>	Horehound	x	x		
Lamiaceae	<i>Prostanthera nivea</i>	Snowy Mint-bush	x			
Loranthaceae	<i>Amyema quandang</i>	Grey Mistletoe	x			
Malvaceae	<i>Malva parviflora*</i>	Small-flowered Mallow			x	
Malvaceae	<i>Sida corrugata</i>	Variable Sida	x			
Menyanthaceae	<i>Nymphoides crenata</i>	Wavy Marshwort		x		
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	River Red-gum	x	x	x	
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus largiflorens</i>	Black Box		x	x	
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus melliodora</i>	Yellow Box	x			
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus microcarpa</i>	Grey Box	x	x		
Myrtaceae	<i>Melaleuca halmaturorum</i>	Salt Paperbark			x	
Nitrariaceae	<i>Nitraria billardieri</i>	Nitre-bush			x	
Onagraceae	<i>Ludwigia peploides</i>	Water Primrose		x		
Oxalidaceae	<i>Oxalis perennans</i>	Grassland Wood-sorrel	x	x	x	
Papaveraceae	<i>Fumaria densiflora*</i>	Dense-flowered Fumitory		x		
Pittosporaceae	<i>Pittosporum angustifolium</i>	Weeping Pittosporum	x	x	x	

Family	Botanical Name	Common Name	TT	GNP	KL	LC
Polygonaceae	<i>Acetosella vulgaris</i> *	Sheep Sorrel	x			
Polygonaceae	<i>Duma florulenta</i>	Tangled Lignum			x	
Polygonaceae	<i>Rumex brownii</i>	Slender Dock	x			
Proteaceae	<i>Hakea tephrosperma</i>	Hooked Needlewood	x			
Rutaceae	<i>Correa glabra</i>	Rock Correa	x			
Santalaceae	<i>Exocarpos aphyllus</i>	Leafless Ballart				x
Santalaceae	<i>Exocarpos cupressiformis</i>	Cherry Ballart	x			
Santalaceae	<i>Exocarpos strictus</i>	Pale-fruit Ballart		x		
Sapindaceae	<i>Dodonaea viscosa</i>	Sticky Hop-bush	x			
Scrophulariaceae	<i>Eremophila longifolia</i>	Berrigan	x			
Solanaceae	<i>Lycium ferocissimum</i> *	African Boxthorn	x	x	x	
Solanaceae	<i>Solanum nigrum</i> *	Black Nightshade	x			
Urticaceae	<i>Parietaria debilis</i>	Shade Pellitory	x			
Urticaceae	<i>Urtica urens</i> *	Small Nettle			x	

*Introduced species

APPENDIX II – Bird lists for Cohuna Spring Camp (D. Mules)

Cohuna township 19.10.2019

Coot, Eurasian	<i>Fulica atra</i>
Corella, Long-billed	<i>Cacatua tenuirostris</i>
Cormorant, Great	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>
Cormorant, Little Black	<i>Phalacrocorax sulcirostris</i>
Cormorant, Little Pied	<i>Microcarbo melanoleucos</i>
Cuckoo-shrike, Black-faced	<i>Coracina novaehollandiae</i>
Darter, Australasian	<i>Anhinga novaehollandiae</i>
Duck, Australian Wood	<i>Chenonetta jubata</i>
Duck, Pacific Black	<i>Anas superciliosa</i>
Galah	<i>Eolophus roseicapillus</i>
Gull, Silver	<i>Chroicocephalus novaehollandiae</i>
Honeyeater, Blue-faced	<i>Entomyzon cyanotis</i>
Honeyeater, White-plumed	<i>Lichenostomus penicillatus</i>
Ibis, Straw-necked	<i>Threskiornis spinicollis</i>
Kite, Whistling	<i>Haliastur sphenurus</i>
Lapwing, Masked	<i>Vanellus miles</i>
Magpie, Australian	<i>Cracticus tibicen</i>
Magpie-lark	<i>Grallina cyanoleuca</i>
Martin, Tree	<i>Petrochelidon nigricans</i>
Miner, Noisy	<i>Manorina melanocephala</i>
Moorhen, Dusky	<i>Gallinula tenebrosa</i>
Night-heron, Nankeen	<i>Nycticorax caledonicus</i>
Pardalote, Striated	<i>Pardalotus striatus</i>
Parrot, Red-rumped	<i>Psephotus haematonotus</i>
Pelican, Australian	<i>Pelecanus conspicillatus</i>
Pigeon, Crested	<i>Ocyphaps lophotes</i>
Raven, Little	<i>Corvus mellori</i>
Reed-warbler, Australian	<i>Acrocephalus australis</i>
Rosella, Crimson	<i>Platycercus elegans</i>
Rosella, Eastern	<i>Platycercus eximius</i>
Sea-eagle, White-bellied	<i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i>
Starling, Common	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>
Swallow, Welcome	<i>Hirundo neoxena</i>
Swamphen, Purple	<i>Porphyrio porphyrio</i>
Swan, Black	<i>Cygnus atratus</i>
Teal, Grey	<i>Anas gracilis</i>

Terrick Terrick National Park 19.10.2019

Babbler, White-browed	<i>Pomatostomus superciliosus</i>
Bee-eater, Rainbow	<i>Merops ornatus</i>
Bronze-cuckoo, Horsfield's	<i>Chalcites basalus</i>

Bronzewing, Common	<i>Phaps chalcoptera</i>
Chat, Crimson	<i>Epthianura tricolor</i>
Chough, White-winged	<i>Corcorax melanorhamphos</i>
Cuckoo, Pallid	<i>Cacomantis pallidus</i>
Dove, Peaceful	<i>Geopelia striata</i>
Fairy-wren, Superb	<i>Malurus cyaneus</i>
Fantail, Grey	<i>Rhipidura albiscapa</i>
Firetail, Diamond	<i>Stagonopleura guttata</i>
Galah	<i>Eolophus roseicapillus</i>
Honeyeater, White-plumed	<i>Lichenostomus penicillatus</i>
Kite, Black	<i>Milvus migrans</i>
Magpie, Australian	<i>Cracticus tibicen</i>
Martin, Fairy	<i>Petrochelidon ariel</i>
Martin, Tree	<i>Petrochelidon nigricans</i>
Pardalote, Striated	<i>Pardalotus striatus</i>
Parrot, Red-rumped	<i>Psephotus haematonotus</i>
Raven, Australian	<i>Corvus coronoides</i>
Raven, Little	<i>Corvus mellori</i>
Ringneck, Australian	<i>Barnardius zonarius</i>
Robin, Hooded	<i>Melanodryas cucullata</i>
Robin, Red-capped	<i>Petroica goodenovii</i>
Shrike-thrush, Grey	<i>Colluricincla harmonica</i>
Sittella, Varied	<i>Daphoenositta chrysoptera</i>
Sparrowhawk, Collared	<i>Accipiter cirrocephalus</i>
Thornbill, Chestnut-rumped	<i>Acanthiza uropygialis</i>
Thornbill, Yellow	<i>Acanthiza nana</i>
Thornbill, Yellow-rumped	<i>Acanthiza chrysorrhoa</i>
Treecreeper, Brown	<i>Climacteris picumnus</i>
Triller, White-winged	<i>Lalage sueurii</i>
Wagtail, Willie	<i>Rhipidura leucophrys</i>
Wattlebird, Red	<i>Anthochaera carunculata</i>
Whistler, Golden	<i>Pachycephala pectoralis</i>
Whistler, Rufous	<i>Pachycephala rufiventris</i>
Whiteface, Southern	<i>Aphelocephala leucopsis</i>

Mount Hope Nature Conservation Reserve 19.10.2019

Eagle, Little	<i>Hieraaetus morphnoides</i>
Falcon, Brown	<i>Falco berigora</i>
Falcon, Peregrine	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>
Honeyeater, Singing	<i>Lichenostomus virescens</i>
Ibis, Straw-necked	<i>Threskiornis spinicollis</i>
Kite, Black	<i>Milvus migrans</i>
Kite, Whistling	<i>Haliastur sphenurus</i>
Parrot, Red-rumped	<i>Psephotus haematonotus</i>
Wagtail, Willie	<i>Rhipidura leucophrys</i>

Gunbower National Park – Koondrook & Reedy Lagoon 20.10.2019

Bee-eater, Rainbow	<i>Merops ornatus</i>
Bronzewing, Common	<i>Phaps chalcoptera</i>
Chough, White-winged	<i>Corcorax melanorhamphos</i>
Cockatoo, Sulphur-crested	<i>Cacatua galerita</i>
Cormorant, Little Pied	<i>Microcarbo melanoleucos</i>
Cuckoo-shrike, Black-faced	<i>Coracina novaehollandiae</i>
Dove, Peaceful	<i>Geopelia striata</i>
Emu	<i>Dromaius novaehollandiae</i>
Fairy-wren, Superb	<i>Malurus cyaneus</i>
Fantail, Grey	<i>Rhipidura albiscapa</i>
Friarbird, Noisy	<i>Philemon corniculatus</i>
Galah	<i>Eolophus roseicapillus</i>
Heron, White-faced	<i>Egretta novaehollandiae</i>
Hobby, Australian	<i>Falco longipennis</i>
Honeyeater, White-plumed	<i>Lichenostomus penicillatus</i>
Jacky Winter	<i>Microeca fascinans</i>
Kingfisher, Sacred	<i>Todiramphus sanctus</i>
Kite, Whistling	<i>Haliastur sphenurus</i>
Kookaburra, Laughing	<i>Dacelo novaeguineae</i>
Magpie, Australian	<i>Cracticus tibicen</i>
Magpie-lark	<i>Grallina cyanoleuca</i>
Miner, Noisy	<i>Manorina melanocephala</i>
Mistletoebird	<i>Dicaeum hirundinaceum</i>
Pardalote, Striated	<i>Pardalotus striatus</i>
Parrot, Red-rumped	<i>Psephotus haematonotus</i>
Raven, Australian	<i>Corvus coronoides</i>
Rosella, Crimson	<i>Platycercus elegans</i>
Rosella, Eastern	<i>Platycercus eximius</i>
Shrike-thrush, Grey	<i>Colluricincla harmonica</i>
Silvereye	<i>Zosterops lateralis</i>
Spoonbill, Yellow-billed	<i>Platalea flavipes</i>
Swallow, Welcome	<i>Hirundo neoxena</i>
Thornbill, Buff-rumped	<i>Acanthiza reguloides</i>
Treecreeper, Brown	<i>Climacteris picumnus</i>
Treecreeper, White-throated	<i>Cormobates leucophaea</i>
Triller, White-winged	<i>Lalage sueurii</i>
Willie Wagtail	<i>Rhipidura leucophrys</i>
Woodswallow, Masked	<i>Artamus personatus</i>
Woodswallow, White-browed	<i>Artamus superciliosus</i>

Kow Swamp 20.10.2019

Corella, Long-billed	<i>Cacatua tenuirostris</i>
Cormorant, Little Black	<i>Phalacrocorax sulcirostris</i>
Dove, Rock	<i>Columba livia</i>
Duck, Australian Wood	<i>Chenonetta jubata</i>
Duck, Pacific Black	<i>Anas superciliosa</i>
Galah	<i>Eolophus roseicapillus</i>
Honeyeater, Blue-faced	<i>Entomyzon cyanotis</i>
Honeyeater, White-plumed	<i>Lichenostomus penicillatus</i>
Ibis, Australian White	<i>Threskiornis molucca</i>
Ibis, Straw-necked	<i>Threskiornis spinicollis</i>
Kite, Whistling	<i>Haliastur sphenurus</i>
Kookaburra, Laughing	<i>Dacelo novaeguineae</i>
Magpie, Australian	<i>Cracticus tibicen</i>
Parrot, Red-rumped	<i>Psephotus haematonotus</i>
Pelican, Australian	<i>Pelecanus conspicillatus</i>
Sparrow, House	<i>Passer domesticus</i>
Starling, Common	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>
Swallow, Welcome	<i>Hirundo neoxena</i>
Swan, Black	<i>Cygnus atratus</i>
Tern, Whiskered	<i>Chlidonias hybrida</i>

Ibis Rookery, Middle Lake 21.10.2019

Babbler, Grey-crowned	<i>Pomatostomus temporalis</i>
Darter, Australasian	<i>Anhinga novaehollandiae</i>
Dove, Peaceful	<i>Geopelia striata</i>
Duck, Pacific Black	<i>Anas superciliosa</i>
Fairy-wren, Superb	<i>Malurus cyaneus</i>
Galah	<i>Eolophus roseicapillus</i>
Grassbird, Little	<i>Megalurus gramineus</i>
Harrier, Swamp	<i>Circus approximans</i>
Honeyeater, Blue-faced	<i>Entomyzon cyanotis</i>
Honeyeater, White-plumed	<i>Lichenostomus penicillatus</i>
Ibis, Australian White	<i>Threskiornis molucca</i>
Ibis, Straw-necked	<i>Threskiornis spinicollis</i>
Kite, Black	<i>Milvus migrans</i>
Kite, Whistling	<i>Haliastur sphenurus</i>
Magpie, Australian	<i>Cracticus tibicen</i>
Magpie-lark	<i>Grallina cyanoleuca</i>
Miner, Noisy	<i>Manorina melanocephala</i>
Native-hen, Black-tailed	<i>Tribonyx ventralis</i>
Parrot, Red-rumped	<i>Psephotus haematonotus</i>
Pelican, Australian	<i>Pelecanus conspicillatus</i>
Pigeon, Crested	<i>Ocyphaps lophotes</i>

Pipit, Australasian	<i>Anthus novaeseelandiae</i>
Raven, Little	<i>Corvus mellori</i>
Reed-warbler, Australian	<i>Acrocephalus australis</i>
Rosella, Eastern	<i>Platycercus eximius</i>
Shelduck, Australian	<i>Tadorna tadornoides</i>
Starling, Common	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>
Swallow, Welcome	<i>Hirundo neoxena</i>
Tern, Whiskered	<i>Chlidonias hybrida</i>
Willie Wagtail	<i>Rhipidura leucophrys</i>
Woodswallow, White-breasted	<i>Artamus leucorhynchus</i>

Lake Cullen 21.10.2019

Coot, Eurasian	<i>Fulica atra</i>
Cormorant, Little Black	<i>Phalacrocorax sulcirostris</i>
Grebe, Hoary-headed	<i>Poliiocephalus poliocephalus</i>
Hardhead	<i>Aythya australis</i>
Lapwing, Masked	<i>Vanellus miles</i>
Pelican, Australian	<i>Pelecanus conspicillatus</i>
Plover, Red-capped	<i>Charadrius ruficapillus</i>
Sandpiper, Sharp-tailed	<i>Calidris acuminata</i>
Shelduck, Australian	<i>Tadorna tadornoides</i>
Stilt, Black-winged	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>
Swan, Black	<i>Cygnus atratus</i>
Teal, Grey	<i>Anas gracilis</i>
Tern, Whiskered	<i>Chlidonias hybrida</i>

Lake Tutchewop, Lake William & Mystic Park Bushland Reserve 21.10.2019

Kite, Black	<i>Milvus migrans</i>
Bronze-cuckoo, Horsfield's	<i>Chalcites basalus</i>
Butcherbird, Pied	<i>Cracticus nigrogularis</i>
Chat, White-fronted	<i>Epthianura albifrons</i>
Cuckoo-shrike, Black-faced	<i>Coracina novaehollandiae</i>
Fairy-wren, Superb	<i>Malurus cyaneus</i>
Fairy-wren, White-winged	<i>Malurus leucopterus</i>
Galah	<i>Eolophus roseicapillus</i>
Honeyeater, Singing	<i>Lichenostomus virescens</i>
Martin, Fairy	<i>Petrochelidon ariel</i>
Pardalote, Striated	<i>Pardalotus striatus</i>
Starling, Common	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>
Thornbill, Chestnut-rumped	<i>Acanthiza uropygialis</i>
Triller, White-winged	<i>Lalage sueurii</i>

APPENDIX III – Plant list for Moondarra State Park excursion 23.11.2019

Seninis Track, Seninis campground, and picnic area where Tyers River passes under Moe-Walhalla Rd.

Family	Botanical name	Common name
Mosses		
Thuidiaceae	<i>Thuidiopsis sparsa</i>	Moss
Ferns		
Cyatheaceae	<i>Cyathea australis</i>	Rough Treefern
Dennstaedtiaceae	<i>Pteridium esculentum</i>	Austral Bracken
Dicksoniaceae	<i>Calochleana dubia</i>	Common Ground-fern
Dryopteridaceae	<i>Polystichum proliferum</i>	Mother Shield-fern
Gleicheniaceae	<i>Gleichenia dicarpa</i>	Pouched Coral-fern
Lindsaeaceae	<i>Lindsaea linearis</i>	Screw Fern
Pteridaceae	<i>Adiantum aethiopicum</i>	Maidenhair Fern
Monocotyledons		
Asparagaceae	<i>Lomandra filiformis subsp. coriacea</i>	Wattle Mat-rush
Asparagaceae	<i>Lomandra longifolia subsp. longifolia</i>	Spiny-headed Mat-rush
Asparagaceae	<i>Sowerbaea juncea</i>	Rush Lily
Asparagaceae	<i>Thysanotus tuberosus</i>	Common Fringe-lily
Asphodelaceae	<i>Caesia parviflora</i>	Pale Grass-lily
Asphodelaceae	<i>Dianella revoluta</i>	Black-anther Flax-lily
Asphodelaceae	<i>Dianella tasmanica</i>	Tasman Flax-lily
Asphodelaceae	<i>Xanthorrhoea minor</i>	Small Grass-tree
Colchicaceae	<i>Burchardia umbellata</i>	Milkmaids
Cyperaceae	<i>Gahnia radula</i>	Thatch Saw-sedge
Cyperaceae	<i>Lepidosperma elatius</i>	Tall Sword-sedge
Iridaceae	<i>Patersonia fragilis</i>	Short Purple-flag
Iridaceae	<i>Sisyrinchium micranthum*</i>	Striped Rush-leaf
Orchidaceae	<i>Calochilus robertsonii</i>	Purplish Beard-orchid
Orchidaceae	<i>Microtis arenaria</i>	Sand Onion-orchid
Poaceae	<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum*</i>	Sweet Vernal-grass
Poaceae	<i>Briza minor*</i>	Shivery Grass
Poaceae	<i>Poa sp.</i>	Tussock-grass
Poaceae	<i>Tetrarrhena juncea</i>	Forest Wire-grass
Dicotyledons		
Apiaceae	<i>Centella cordifolia</i>	Centella
Apiaceae	<i>Xanthosia dissecta</i>	Cut-leaf Xanthosia

Apocyanaceae	<i>Vinca major*</i>	Blue Periwinkle
Apocynaceae	<i>Parsonsia brownii</i>	Twining Silk-pod
Araliaceae	<i>Hydrocotyle geraniifolia</i>	Forest Pennywort
Araliaceae	<i>Hydrocotyle hirta</i>	Hairy Pennywort
Araliaceae	<i>Hydrocotyle sibthorpioides</i>	Shining Pennywort
Asteraceae	<i>Bellis perennis*</i>	Common Daisy
Asteraceae	<i>Cassinia aculeata</i>	Common Cassinia
Asteraceae	<i>Cassinia longifolia</i>	Shiny Cassinia
Asteraceae	<i>Cassinia trinerva</i>	Three-veined Cassinia
Asteraceae	<i>Coronidium scorpioides</i>	Curling Everlasting
Asteraceae	<i>Craspedia variabilis</i>	Common Billy-buttons
Asteraceae	<i>Hypochaeris radicata*</i>	Cat's-ear
Asteraceae	<i>Lagenophora gracilis</i>	Slender Lagenifera
Asteraceae	<i>Leucanthemum vulgare*</i>	Oxeye Daisy
Asteraceae	<i>Olearia lirata</i>	Snowy Daisy-bush
Asteraceae	<i>Senecio hispidulus</i>	Rough Fireweed
Asteraceae	<i>Senecio minimus</i>	Shrubby Fireweed
Asteraceae	<i>Senecio phelleus</i>	Narrow Groundsel
Asteraceae	<i>Taraxacum officinale*</i>	Dandelion
Bignoniaceae	<i>Pandorea pandorana</i>	Wonga Vine
Boraginaceae	<i>Cynoglossum suaveolens</i>	Sweet Hound's-tongue
Campanulaceae	<i>Wahlenbergia sp.</i>	Bluebell
Caryophyllaceae	<i>Stellaria flaccida</i>	Forest Starwort
Cunoniaceae	<i>Bauera rubioides</i>	Wiry Bauera
Droseraceae	<i>Drosera auriculata</i>	Tall Sundew
Ericaceae	<i>Acrotriche prostrata</i>	Trailing Groundberry
Ericaceae	<i>Acrotriche serrulata</i>	Honey Pots
Ericaceae	<i>Epacris impressa</i>	Common Heath
Fabaceae	<i>Acacia dealbata</i>	Silver Wattle
Fabaceae	<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i>	Blackwood
Fabaceae	<i>Acacia mucronata</i>	Narrow-leaf Wattle
Fabaceae	<i>Acacia verticillata subsp. verticillata</i>	Prickly Moses
Fabaceae	<i>Bossiaea prostrata</i>	Creeping Bossiaea
Fabaceae	<i>Dillwynia glaberrima</i>	Smooth Parrot-pea
Fabaceae	<i>Dillwynia sericea</i>	Showy Parrot-pea
Fabaceae	<i>Gompholobium huegelii</i>	Common Wedge-pea
Fabaceae	<i>Ornithopus pinnatus*</i>	Sand Bird's-foot
Fabaceae	<i>Pultenaea forsythiana</i>	Prickly Bush-pea
Fabaceae	<i>Pultenaea gunnii</i>	Golden Bush-pea
Fabaceae	<i>Sphaerolobium minus</i>	Eastern Globe-pea
Fabaceae	<i>Vicia hirsuta*</i>	Tiny Vetch
Fabaceae	<i>Vicia sativa subsp. nigra*</i>	Common Vetch

Gentianaceae	<i>Centaurium erythraea</i> *	Common Centaury
Geraniaceae	<i>Geranium sp.</i>	Geranium
Goodeniaceae	<i>Dampiera stricta</i>	Blue Dampiera
Goodeniaceae	<i>Goodenia lanata</i>	Trailing Goodenia
Goodeniaceae	<i>Goodenia ovata</i>	Hop Goodenia
Haloragaceae	<i>Gonocarpus humilis</i>	Shade Raspwort
Haloragaceae	<i>Gonocarpus tetragynus</i>	Common Raspwort
Hypericaceae	<i>Hypericum androsaemum</i> *	Tutsan
Hypericaceae	<i>Hypericum gramineum</i>	Little St. John's Wort
Hypericaceae	<i>Hypericum japonicum</i>	Matted St. John's Wort
Lamiaceae	<i>Prostanthera lasianthos</i>	Christmas Bush
Lauraceae	<i>Cassytha pubescens</i>	Downy Dodder-laurel
Monimiaceae	<i>Hedycarya angustifolia</i>	Austral Mulberry
Myrsinaceae	<i>Myrsine howittiana</i>	Muttonwood
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus angophoroides</i>	Apple Box
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus consideniana</i>	Yertchuk
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus cypellocarpa</i>	Mountain Grey-gum
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus dives</i>	Broad-leafed Peppermint
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus globoidea</i>	White Stringybark
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i>	Messmate
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus radiata</i>	Narrow-leaf Peppermint
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus viminalis subsp. viminalis</i>	Manna Gum
Myrtaceae	<i>Kunzea ericoides subsp. agg.</i>	Burgan
Myrtaceae	<i>Leptospermum continentale</i>	Prickly Tea-tree
Myrtaceae	<i>Leptospermum grandifolium</i>	Myrtle Tea-tree
Myrtaceae	<i>Melaleuca squarrosa</i>	Scented Paperbark
Phyllanthaceae	<i>Poranthera microphylla</i>	Small Poranthera
Pittosporaceae	<i>Billardiera macrantha</i>	Purple Apple-berry
Pittosporaceae	<i>Bursaria spinosa var spinosa</i>	Sweet Bursaria
Pittosporaceae	<i>Rhytidosporum procumbens</i>	White Marianth
Plantaginaceae	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i> *	Ribwort
Proteaceae	<i>Banksia marginata</i>	Silver Banksia
Proteaceae	<i>Banksia spinulosa</i>	Hairpin Banksia
Proteaceae	<i>Hakea nodosa</i>	Yellow Hakea
Proteaceae	<i>Hakea teretifolia</i>	Dagger Hakea
Proteaceae	<i>Hakea ulicina</i>	Furze Hakea
Proteaceae	<i>Lomatia myricoides</i>	River Lomatia
Ranunculaceae	<i>Clematis aristata</i>	Australian Clematis
Rhamnaceae	<i>Pomaderris aspera</i>	Hazel Pomaderris
Rosaceae	<i>Acaena novae-zelandiae</i>	Bidgee-widgee
Rosaceae	<i>Rubus sp*</i>	Blackberry
Rubiaceae	<i>Coprosma quadrifida</i>	Prickly Currant-bush

Rubiaceae	<i>Galium aparine*</i>	Cleavers
Rutaceae	<i>Boronia nana var. hyssopifolia</i>	Dwarf Boronia
Rutaceae	<i>Correa lawrenciana</i>	Mountain Correa
Santalaceae	<i>Exocarpos cupressiformis</i>	Cherry Ballart
Santalaceae	<i>Exocarpos strictus</i>	Pale-fruit Ballart
Thymeliaceae	<i>Pimelea axiflora</i>	Bootlace Bush
Violaceae	<i>Viola hederacea</i>	Ivy-leaf Violet

*Introduced species