



The Whistler

Newsletter of the Ringwood Field Naturalists Club Inc.

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From the Editor's desk

Autumn and winter rain refreshes the earth in preparation for spring. As spring arrives, the weather starts to get warmer, frogs start singing on an evening, and birds start building nests, or in the case of ducks, they're likely already on local dams with their ducklings. While the first winter wattles are finishing up, orchids and other native flowers are just getting started for their "big show". Our local reserves are coming to life and there is plenty to see close by, but it's also wonderful to be out driving in the countryside.

The Club is back, practically into full swing once more. We're still settling into the rhythm of booking guest speakers and our own members have been putting on some great talks. We've had excellent excursions and you can read all about them in this issue. And we've been super lucky with the rain, dodging it at Badger Creek, Devilbend and Heathcote – the Ada Tree excursion looks like it might have been a little damp. But we're doing well and it's great to see so many members out enjoying nature together.

The Club had its 60th birthday in 2021 and its longevity is a testament to our members – past and present – making the Club such a welcoming and enjoyable place to be, where we can all come together to enjoy nature in all its forms.

And we're off to Beechworth! After being postponed for 2 years, we're finally able to get away for a weekend together.

Jack Airey
Editor



Rain never (well almost never) stops Field Naturalists from enjoying the great outdoors. Our members on our May excursion were prepared for the weather and the muddy trails at The Ada Tree.

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"... to further the study of Natural History in all its branches"

Member News

Welcome to our new members – Alison Freeman, Doug Freeman and Angela Mignot.

President's Report

Well, we're back!

After our last 2 AGMs were postponed – Jan 2021 outdoors and November 2021 held at Federation Estate after COVID restrictions had started to relax – I feel I can safely say that we're finally back.

In November we resumed indoor General Meetings, and we moved back to a full program this year. We've had some wonderful guest speakers such as Nick Clemann, Georgia Angus and Dr Lindy Lumsden with her little bats. I'd like to give a warm thank you to our own members who've given talks, especially during the times when we couldn't book in external speakers – they really stepped up and kept our meetings engaging and interesting.

Excursions got back underway in November with a trip to Corinella which we're visiting again in a week or so. We then headed to some regular favourites like Lake Mountain, Coolart, Bunyip State Park, Cranbourne Botanic Gardens, the Ada Tree and Devilbend Reservoir which was a new spot for most members. We managed to get to Badger Weir as well. We've also had a couple of recent excursions further afield to Heathcote and Brisbane Ranges just last weekend. And we're finally going to Beechworth!

Excursions have been well attended by members and we've had a lot of very positive feedback on the locations. I'd like to take this opportunity to thank Alison Rogers as our Program Manager for all the hard work she puts in making sure we're got someone talking to us and someone leading our walks.

I'd like to thank Peter Rogers as Immediate Past-President for guiding the club through 2020 and 2021, including managing the regular Bulletins that kept us all in touch, and the support he provides to me as President. A big thanks to Ray Wall as Treasurer for managing the Club finances which is no small task, and to Loris Peggie for her work auditing the accounts at EOFY. Thank you to Eleanor Dilley our Secretary, who keeps me in line and on the right page, and does a wonderful job keeping all the minutes and agendas organised and distributed to the Committee. Thanks to Hazel Veevers as Vice President and to our regular Committee members – David Hewitt, Inta Needham, Lynn Smith, and Shirley Smith.

Last but not least I'd like to thank our Members. This Club is a team effort, and everyone contributes to its success by participating and supporting the Club and making it a warm and friendly environment where everyone can enjoy nature.

Jack Airey
RFNC President



Out and About

Bunyip State Park

Sunday 13th March 2022

Leaders: Inta & Roger Needham

Our excursion to Bunyip State Forest on Sunday 13th March fell during a long weekend which meant that Mortimers Picnic Ground was full of campers. Inta and I arrived at Mortimers early and had enough time to find an alternative meeting place 600 metres further along Tonimbuk Road.

At 10.05am plan B came into operation and our party moved to the Buttongrass Walk on Camp Road only 5 km away. The area had been severely burnt in a bushfire early in 2019 and the regrowth has been amazing with Bush Peas, Bauera, Hakeas, Acacias, Banksias and Tea Trees making up a very dense understorey between widely spaced small Eucalypts.

The day was warm and sunny and there was no breeze. Eucalypts (*Eucalyptus cinerea ssp cinerea*) were in blossom, conditions you would think would be attractive to birds, but birds were few and far between. However, thanks to Jack's sharp hearing (I can hear a Robin!) we stopped and looked, and looked, eventually finding male and female Scarlet Robins, both perching close to the track, allowing many in the group to see them.

We drove to Four Brothers Rocks, our lunch venue, 8km distant along Link and Burgess Roads on the top of a ridge with an environment consisting of very tall eucalypts whose blackened trunks showed evidence of a recent bushfire. Once again, a very healthy dense understorey had regenerated.

To eat lunch, we arranged our chairs in the car park which was the only flat, open area available. Following lunch most in the group of 24 members and 2 visitors walked the 500 metres to the lookout and took in the view to the Blue Range to the north. Once back at the car park the day's proceedings concluded and all headed home.

By Roger Needham





"... to further the study of Natural History in all its branches"

Royal Botanic Gardens, Cranbourne

Sunday 10th April 2022

Leaders: Eleanor & Warwick Dilley

Twenty members of the Club met at the Cranbourne Gardens on a perfect autumn day. We set off down the Eucalypt Walk and then wound our way through the Gondwana Garden.

We crossed the water over the bridge and admired the evasion tactics of a Little Pied Cormorant which was approached too closely by a small child. We then walked through the Seaside Garden to the Arbour Garden, and up Howson Hill.

After that it was a stroll back to the entrance past the Rockpool Waterway (full of children enjoying a paddle), diverting off into the different small gardens to our left as we went.

It was then time to drive down to the Stringybark picnic area for lunch, during which we saw a few birds including a friendly Eastern Yellow Robin.



After a bird call for the morning, we walked to the Wylies Creek Wetlands, where we saw a few waterbirds and were treated to a good look at a male Golden Whistler (above).

Some members stayed at the first lake while the rest walked on to Lake Track 2 to find a few more waterbirds. We also met with a male Swamp Wallaby (right) on the track, which hopped cautiously past us in search of food.



We listed a total of 30 species of the birds for the day, which was a good tally as both the Gardens and the bushland were relatively quiet.

By Eleanor and Warwick Dilley



Brachyscome (L) and *Verticordia grandiflora* (R)



Starlings Gap & The Ada Tree

Saturday 14th May 2022

Leaders: Lynn & Neal Smith

The group of 18 gathered at Starlings Gap which is a picnic area and campsite on the 'Walk into History' track located in the Yarra Ranges State Forest. This is approximately a 30km walk following the old timber tramways and sawmills. Whilst waiting for our final Members to arrive, we were able to hear a Lyrebird calling then observed it on a tree branch. It subsequently flew off and crossed the road.

After a brief history of the area, we then headed off on a short walk to the remains of a boiler and winch. This had been used in the early 1900's to pull bogies carrying the Mountain Ash (*Eucalyptus Regnans*) logs along the timber tramlines to the Timber Mill. These logs were cut by axe and or crosscut saws - no chainsaws in those days. The bigger the girth of the tree meant that the wood cutters had to cut notches into the trunk, place a standing board into the notch then stand on the board until they could reach a spot where they could fell the tree. The timber was used for building frames, shingles for roofing and firewood.



A variety of ferns and some fungi were observed. Being damp due to earlier rain, the inevitable leeches were about. Fascinating how quickly they can crawl up you and attach themselves to the skin to feed off your blood. Once they have had their fill, they will drop off but where they were attached will continue to bleed as they inject an anti-coagulant. The best way to get them off is salt or alcohol-based sanitizer. Upon returning to the picnic area, an overseas visitor enquired as to whether she had been observing Cassowaries. What she had observed were Lyrebirds and she was educated about their ability to mimic other birds and even chainsaws.

We went for a short walk along the main walking track and those at the front of the group had the delight of seeing a Lyrebird perched in a tree above their heads then it flew off down the gully. Along this track were numerous ferns and moss species. After returning to the picnic area, it was then off to the Ada Tree reserve which is about a 10km drive. It was well signposted, so nobody got lost getting there.

Once everyone had arrived, we had lunch before setting off to view the Ada Tree which is approximately a 1.5-hour return trip walk. The Ada Tree is a Mountain Ash (*Eucalyptus Regnans*) but unlike others in the area it is one of the surviving giants of the forest. The track was in good condition and there was fungi, ferns, and mosses of many varieties. Parts of the track go through rainforest which contains Myrtle Beech whilst other parts are in the drier forest so naturally there is a variety of vegetation.

The Ada tree is approximately 76m high and an estimated 820 cubic metres of timber in the trunk alone, enough to build 66 average sized homes! We are fortunate it is so big hence the reason it wasn't felled by the Timber Cutters.

We returned to the carpark via the closed off road. This is accessible by wheelchairs. After a cuppa it was time to say goodbye.

By Lynn and Neal Smith



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Tree Planting Day

Saturday 21st May 2022

Leaders: Hazel & Alan Veevers

The weather was fine for our annual Planting Day which was again held in May at the Evelyn Road Reserve in North Ringwood.

This year 11 members attended and planted 600 trees, shrubs and grasses into prepared holes in an hour! It was gratifying to see how well our plantings from the previous year had grown. Afterwards, a well-earned morning tea was enjoyed by all the volunteers.

By Hazel and Alan Veevers



Devilbend Natural Features Reserve

Saturday 4th June 2022

Leaders: Barbara Lloyd & Shirley Smith (with assistance from Kim McKee)

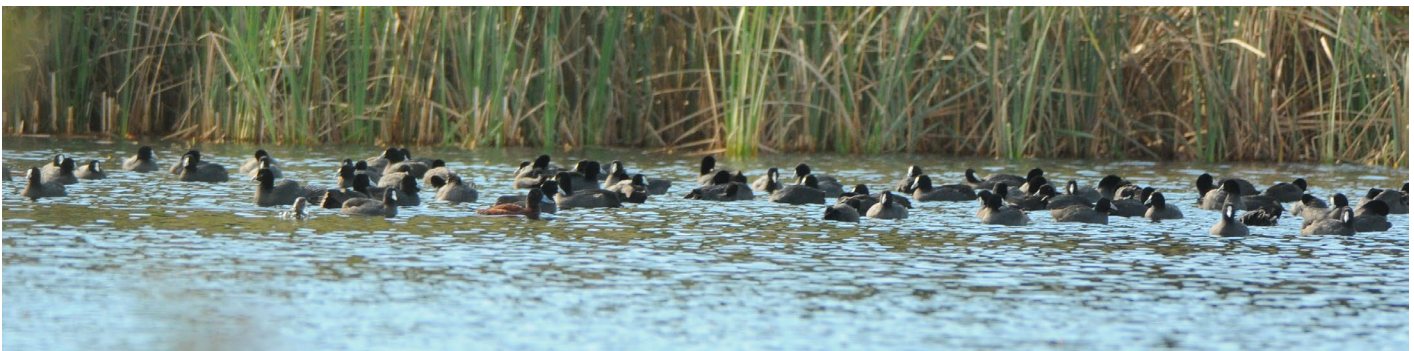
We were delighted to have a dry morning after the wet weather in the previous few weeks. About 15 members met at the Picnic Area off Graydens Road, Moorooduc.

The morning walk was along the Daangean Point Circuit which involved some shoreline walking and some inland woodland. Devilbend Reservoir was decommissioned in the 1990s and the management was transferred to Parks Victoria in 2006. There has been a lot of habitat and wetland restoration work and improvement of facilities for walkers, fisher folk and picnickers. We were able to see a good number of waterbirds including Musk Duck, Blue-billed Duck, Black Swan, Australasian Grebe (left (ED)), Pelican and Little Pied and Little Black Cormorants.



There were large numbers of Coots on the return part of the walk as well as a respectable number of woodland birds. There was quite a lot of fungi, especially the Fly Agaric - *Amanita muscaria* (above (ED)) on the morning walk. A few members had not been there before and were surprised by the size of the

Devilbend Reservoir.



Can you spot the odd ones out? Blue-billed Ducks and Coots (JA)



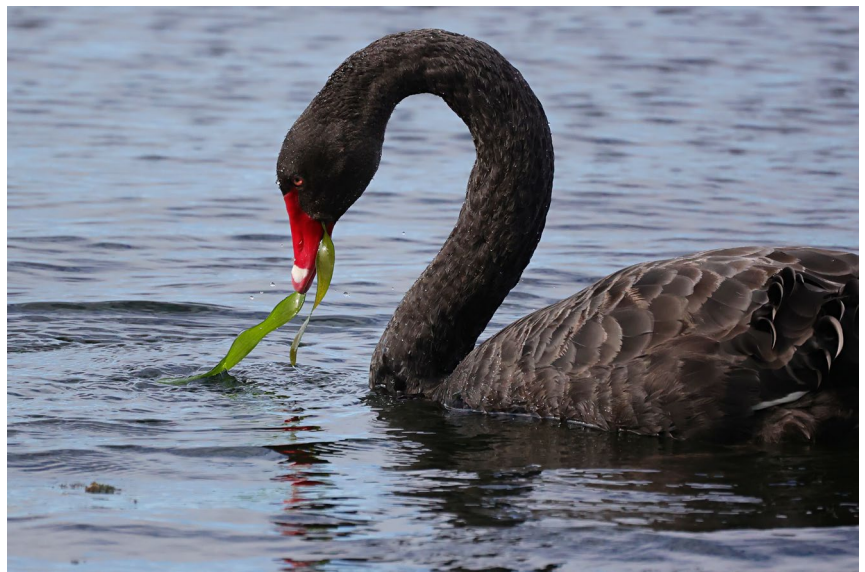
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We had lunch in the picnic area before going to Bittern Reservoir. During the lunch break Don spotted a communal web of the Imperial White Butterfly (right (ED)). There would have been more than 50 pupating larvae in the web. What we saw was a mix of full and empty pupal cases. We had seen Imperial Whites flying nearby. On the drive to Bittern Reservoir, we saw Cattle Egret and Cape Barren Geese on farmland. We parked Hodgins Road and did two walks from there. We went south along the wall of Bittern Reservoir and saw more waterbirds including Australian Shelduck and White-faced Heron. Rather than walk all around this Reservoir we decided to walk north across Hodgins Road towards the southern side of Devilbend Reservoir. We saw more interesting birds on this walk including White-bellied Sea Eagle and Royal Spoonbill.



The weather had been kind to us, but the excursion finished with everyone rushing to their cars to avoid the rain as it started to come down.

By Shirley Smith and Barbara Lloyd (Thanks to Eleanor Dilley and Jack Airey for providing photos)



Great Egret, Black Swan, Royal Spoonbill (Clockwise from left) (ED)





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Badger Creek and Mt Riddell

Saturday 16th July 2022

Leaders: Sandra & Don Redman

Twenty-one members gathered at the Badger Weir Picnic ground for our July excursion. The weather conditions were chilly, windy with slight precipitation as we walked to the weir along Coranderk Track. The conditions were not ideal for birds, however amongst those identified, a Superb Lyrebird was heard calling and briefly seen. A Satin Bowerbird was seen by Angela near the entrance to the park.

Many species of ferns were seen on both sides of the Coranderk creek. (see Graham's supplementary Fern report).

We crossed Badger Creek at the weir and proceeded along the Slip Creek track. This track follows the creek through a fern gully rising to an area of majestic mountain ash. More fungi were observed along the track. The elevated track provided a good view of a solitary King-Parrot. We were a little early for the Mountain Helmet Orchid (*Corybas grumulus*) to be in flower.

Corybas grumulus (JA)



After lunch we decided to add to the excursion a with walk at Mt Riddell, if any members were interested. Six members met at the end of Mt Riddell road to commence a short walk up the track. The wind had abated, and periods of sunshine made for great views of a Golden Whistler, Scarlet Robin, Eastern Spinebill and other birds. Many *Epacris Impressa* were in flower as were a few Small Mosquito Orchids (*Acianthus pusillus*).

Many thanks to Graham Thomas for his report, fern list and photos, Carol Page for her fungi list and Jack Airey for the bird list and photos.

By Sandra and Don Redman

Common Heath - *Epacris impressa* (JA)



Scarlet Robin (female) (JA)

Members taking in the much more open views at Badger Weir after the severe storms (JA)





Badger Weir Supplementary Fern Report

Knowing of my interest in ferns, Don Redman asked me to provide him with a list of the ferns I had seen on the day of the Badger Weir excursion. As I had not kept a list, I suggested that a brief report on some of Badger Weir's uncommon, and frequently overlooked ferns, might be a suitable alternative. With this alternative in mind, the following report concentrates on the wet sclerophyll forest section of the walk from the Weir to the Slip track access road.

Leaving the Weir, I found myself at the tail end of the excursion, along with Carol Page and Sandra Redman. As Carol and Sandra were showing an interest in the ferns that I was looking at, I soon lost track of the time. Our eventual return to the picnic ground, coincided with many members having finished their lunch!



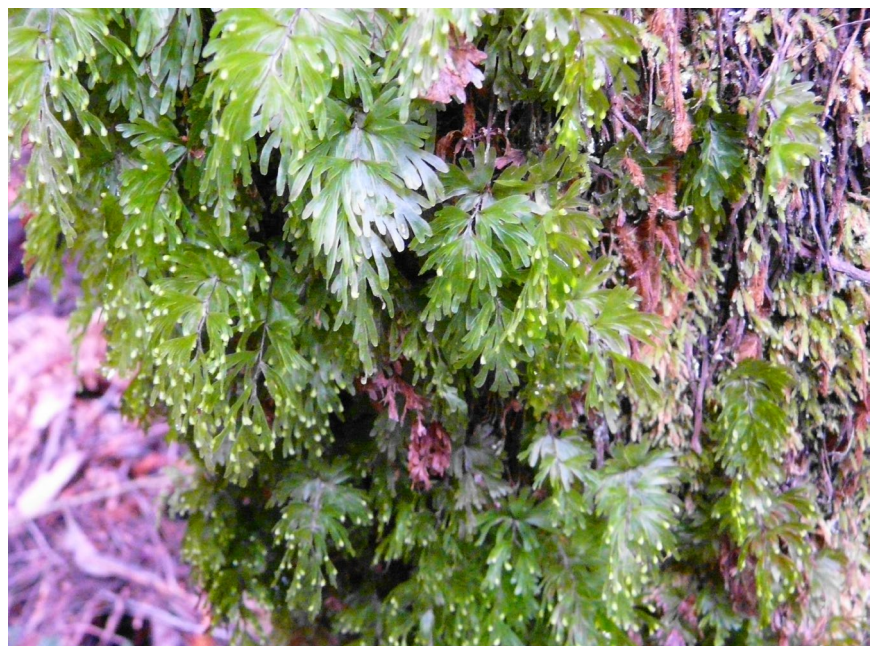
Long Fork Fern

There had been much to attract our attention. The Soft Tree Ferns lining Badger Creek were looking magnificent, with most of them hosting impressive displays of epiphytic ferns, bryophytes, and Mountain Helmet Orchids. Three of the four Victorian species of Fork Ferns were seen, with Small and Oval Fork Ferns growing on Rough Tree Ferns, and Long Fork Ferns growing on Soft Tree Ferns. Despite being almost hidden away by Soft Tree Ferns, we were able to admire a sole Slender Tree Fern, and three rare Skirted Tree Ferns. Veined Bristle Fern and Shiny Filmy Fern was abundant, but although present in the area, Common and Austral Filmy Ferns were much harder to find. Often mixed in with masses of these delicate epiphytic small ferns were, Finger Fern, Mother Spleenwort, Kangaroo Fern, and Shield Hare's Foot. Of some interest was finding Lance, and Hard Water Fern, growing as epiphytes on Soft Tree Ferns. A couple of the less common terrestrial ferns seen were, Austral Lady Fern, and Shiny Shield Fern.

Many species of bryophytes also caught our attention, especially those having a fern like appearance. For me at least, Badger Weir will always be one of Nature's true wonderlands.

By Graham Thomas

Shiny Filmy Fern growing on Soft Tree Fern





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Pink Cliffs, Heathcote & Seymour Bushland Park

Sunday 14th August 2022

Leaders: Helen & Graeme Fernandes

The weather was again a gloomy affair, but it didn't deter our group. We did the walks at Pink Cliffs and while we didn't see a lot of birds as the conditions were pretty average, we did hear quite a few species. Some of the photographers in the group got some pics which were especially helpful to identify the numerous Thornbills we saw - Yellow, Brown and Buff-rumped. Weebills were also there, adding to the confusion that "little brown jobs" can bring! Two orchid species also added to the morning – *Pterostylis nana* and *Caladenia deformis*.



We had lunch near the powder magazine on the other side of town, and a short post-lunch walk turned up a surprisingly good birding area where we got great views of male and female Scarlet Robin, and a pair of Buff-rumped Thornbills making a nest.



Buff-rumped Thornbill, Scarlet Robin

We then drove to the Seymour Bushland Reserve, encountering quite heavy rain on the drive. Thankfully the rain had passed by the time we arrived, and the afternoon walk was very nice. Heading down to the dam we found lots of *Pterostylis nana* (Dwarf Greenhoods) and at the dam the highlights were several groups of Honeyeaters, while 2 Whistling Kites and a Little Eagle passed overhead.

After sharing afternoon tea, members departed for the drive home, likely right in time for dinner. It was a great day out and a wonderful drive in the countryside north of Melbourne. Throw in good birds and orchids and what more could you ask for!

By Jack Airey

Caladenia deformis (L)

Pterostylis nana (R)





Member's Articles

Birdbath watching

During the past month I have been monitoring the bird activity on my birdbaths using a cheap wildlife camera I bought from Aldi.

The back garden certainly gets more visits, but the front garden gets a fair number too. The belief that shrubs close to the birdbath are necessary does not apply here as both birdbaths are fairly exposed. The main thing is that I don't have any cats nearby.

In the back garden there is a row of correas and eremophilas along the fence and a footpath. Behind my fence my neighbour has two huge melaleuca's which give plenty of cover to visitors. My most frequent visitors are the Rainbow Lorikeet, Spotted Dove and Indian Myna. Also visiting is the Noisy Miner, the Red Wattlebird, and a pair of young Crimson Rosellas. Occasional visits are made by the Raven who stops for a bath sometimes lasting up to ten minutes, a Sulphur Crested Cockatoo, a Starling, Crested Pigeons and a Blackbird.



In the front garden the birdbath has no vegetation nearby. There are actually two birdbaths – one on the ground, the second one on a pedestal. Many of the back garden visitors use these baths too including the Noisy Miner and Rainbow Lorikeet, and the young Crimson Rosellas. A couple of adult Crimson Rosellas pop by too, as does a family of Magpies, and on one occasion a Grey Butcherbird.

One evening I was woken up by the slurping sound of a fox drinking from the ground level birdbath, but I've only seen him once.

I've had such fun monitoring and recording the bird activity in my garden. There is a lot to be said for having birdbaths within easy view of your windows, and not having cats in the immediate vicinity.

We used the camera in Bev Fox's garden which is less than 5 km from mine and she has had King Parrots, Currawongs and Mudlark visiting her as well as many of the ones I mentioned.

By Nicky Zanen





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The geology of the Marysville region

Professor E.S. Hills began a study of the igneous complex, of which the rocks of Marysville form a part, in 1928, when he first recognised the acid lavas that form the summit of the Blue Hills east of Taggerty and extend eastwards among the Cerberean Ranges. This enormous mass of igneous rocks indicated that a detailed survey might disclose interesting stratigraphical and petrographical results. Fieldwork was therefore undertaken at Marysville in 1929.



The Cerberean Cauldron is one of two Palaeozoic felsic volcanic calderas comprising the Marysville Igneous Complex. The Cerberean Cauldron Formation is a complex pile of Upper Devonian volcanic and sedimentary rocks. The Complex lies within the Melbourne Trough and is embedded in Siluro-Devonian Murrindindi Supergroup marine sedimentary rocks. The local geology of the area mostly consists of sedimentary and volcanic formations originating in the Devonian (400-350 Ma) which resulted from extensive deep marine sedimentation. The Lower Devonian (oldest) was a period of rising sea level (similar to the present).

At that time, Victoria was not as it is today. The land was still being formed progressively from west to east and in fact most of it was under water. The Cathedral Range originated from the deposition of deep marine sediments alternating with periodic episodes of volcanism. The sedimentary rocks of the Cathedral Group were the last to be deposited in the Devonian, just before or during a major period of east-west shortening during the Mid-Devonian called the



Tabberabberan Orogeny, which was widespread all over Victoria. These enormous compressive forces, affecting large expanses of the Earth's crust now occupied by the landmass of south eastern Australia, were responsible for raising the Silurian-Devonian sediments laid down on the ocean floor above sea level, folding and rotating them to near vertical. The volcanoes of the Silurian and Devonian periods were quite explosive, erupting towering clouds of hot volcanic ash which formed a rock known as ignimbrite. In Victoria, this type of rock occurs at Lake Mountain, Mt Donna Buang and the Snowy River area.





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The Cathedral Range is a unique attraction in the Central Highlands that is situated on the western rim of the Cerberean Caldera, the remains of an ancient volcano that erupted ~370-350 million years ago, which forms part of the Central Victorian Magmatic Province. The Cerberean Cauldron is a classic example of a phenomenon known as cauldron subsidence. The distinctive ring and radial fracture patterns and the interbedded volcanic and sedimentary units preserved enable the history of the cauldron's development to be traced in detail. The rhyolites and rhyodacites (acid lavas) at the Cathedral were produced from the collapse of the Cerberean Caldera, leaving a crater 25km in diameter. (Put in perspective, this is an order of magnitude greater than the largest eruption of the 20th century, when Mt Pinatubo in the Philippines created a caldera only 2.5 km across.)



Rocks of the Marysville Group

Three cycles of acid magma represented by rhyolite-rhyodacite ash flows were interspersed with periods of sedimentation or eruptions of basic lavas. The earliest formations, constituting the pre-collapse phase, show variable thickness and distribution within the cauldron, whereas the thick Cerberean Volcanics, representing the major subsidence event, overlap all other formations.

Eventual collapse of the central block was one of foundering under gravity, following depletion of the reservoir of magma holding up the capping due to substantial ash-flow eruptions. Catastrophic failure occurred as the overlying crustal rocks lost integrity across the entire complex, causing huge fragments to plunge into the superheated mass of molten magma beneath, obliterating former surface features and wiping out any life forms present. During collapse, pyroclastic eruptions from feeders along the rim and radial fractures formed the voluminous rhyolite (Rubicon Rhyolite), which accumulated in the lower part of the caldera.

The Lake Mountain Rhyodacite is the uppermost unit in the cauldron and forms the high-level dissected plateau of the Cerberean Ranges. It probably extends up to 1000 m in thickness at the centre of the cauldron. There is no apparent gap in extrusive history between the rhyodacite and the Rubicon Rhyolite and textural evidence suggests that the two rock types comprised a single cooling unit.

Activity culminated in high level intrusions of granodioritic magma.

The basic physiographic structure of the Eastern Highlands is best considered in conjunction with that of the Snowfields Region as important formative geological events are common to both regions. The two regions are characterised by the uplifted and dissected remains of ancient erosion surfaces formed during the Devonian period. These ancient formations were once far more impressive – before they were mostly weathered away. The Eastern Highlands and Snowfields Regions were also subjected to more recent uplift in the Tertiary (c100 Ma) and subsequent deep dissection of Silurian, Devonian and Carboniferous sediments, as Australia was beginning the long process of separating from Gondwana. This dissected erosion surface is visible on mountain peaks at Lake Mountain, Mt Baw Baw and Mt Buffalo. Streams dissect the landscape and Devonian sediments are overlain by Quaternary (recent) alluvium and colluvium.

By Judith Cooke



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References:

Geology and Structural Development of the Cerberean Cauldron, Central Victoria by W. D. Birch, A. J. W. Gleadow, B. W. Nottle, J. A. Ross, and R. Whately - Mineralogy Department, National Museum of Victoria, Geology Department, Melbourne University

Regional guide to Victorian geology / edited by John McAndrew and Marcus A.H. Marsden

<https://www.greatforestnationalpark.com.au/cathedral-ranges.html>



New species of bat named after Victorian Scientist

A new species of bat has just been described and it's been named after Lindy Lumsden at the Arthur Rylah Institute.

The Northern Freetail Bat - *Mormopterus lumsdenae* was named in honour of Dr Lindy Lumsden for her contribution to the study of Australian bat ecology, for her mentoring of students and for her advocacy for conservation of bats through public engagement.

This newly described species was once considered part of a more widespread species throughout south-east Asia and Australia. It is now recognised that the Australian populations are a distinct species, and these have been named *Mormopterus lumsdenae*.

It is small insect-eating bat that is widespread across northern Australia. Abstract: [Australian Journal of Zoology, 62, 109-136](#)

Sourced by Nicky Zanen from the SWIFFT website

https://www.swifft.net.au/cb_pages/news/newspeciesofbat.php



Northern Freetail Bat - *Mormopterus lumsdenae*



Appendix

Bunyip State Park bird list – 24 species

Compiled by Jack Airey

Australian Wood Duck	Striated Thornbill	Eastern Yellow Robin
White-faced Heron	Brown Thornbill	Grey Shrike-thrush
Sulphur-crested Cockatoo	Red Wattlebird	Grey Fantail
Crimson Rosella	Noisy Miner	Grey Butcherbird
Eastern Rosella	Lewin's Honeyeater	Australian Magpie
Laughing Kookaburra	Yellow-faced Honeyeater	Pied Currawong
White-throated Treecreeper	White-eared Honeyeater	Little Raven
Spotted Pardalote	Scarlet Robin	Silvereye

Royal Botanic Gardens, Cranbourne bird list – 30 species

Compiled by Eleanor & Warwick Dilley

Australian Wood Duck	Bell Miner
Chestnut Teal	White-eared Honeyeater
Pacific Black Duck	White-plumed Honeyeater
Australasian Grebe	New Holland Honeyeater
Little Pied Cormorant	Eastern Spinebill
White-faced Heron	Eastern Yellow Robin
Australasian Swamphen	Golden Whistler
Eurasian Coot	Grey Shrike-thrush
Crested Pigeon	Grey Fantail
Superb Fairy-wren	Willie Wagtail
Spotted Pardalote	Magpie-lark
White-browed Scrub-wren	Australian Magpie
Brown Thornbill	Red-browed Finch
Red Wattlebird	Welcome Swallow
Little Wattlebird	Common Blackbird



Eastern Yellow Robin (ED)

Starlings Gap & The Ada Tree bird list – 8 species

Compiled by Lynn & Neal Smith

Superb Lyrebird	Grey Shrike-thrush	Grey Currawong
Brown Thornbill	White-throated Treecreeper	Yellow-tailed Black Cockatoo
White-browed Scrub-wren	Grey Fantail	



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Devilbend Natural Features Reserve bird list – 42 species

Compiled by Jack Airey

Cape Barren Goose	Straw-necked Ibis	Brown Thornbill
Black Swan	White-bellied Sea-Eagle	Red Wattlebird
Blue-billed Duck	Swamp Harrier	Little Wattlebird
Musk Duck	Brown Goshawk	Noisy Miner
Grey Teal	Purple Swamphen	White-eared Honeyeater
Australian Shelduck	Eurasian Coot	New Holland Honeyeater
Australasian Grebe	Masked Lapwing	Grey Shrike-thrush
Great Cormorant	Crested Pigeon	Grey Fantail
Little Pied Cormorant	Common Bronzewing	Magpie Lark
Australian Pelican	Rainbow Lorikeet	Grey Butcherbird
Great Egret	Australian King-Parrot	Australian Magpie
Cattle Egret	Crimson Rosella	Little Raven
White-faced Heron	Eastern Rosella	Welcome Swallow
Royal Spoonbill	Superb Fairy-wren	Common Blackbird

Badger Creek fern List

Compiled by Graham Thomas

Soft Tree Fern	<i>Dicksonia antarctica</i>
Austral Lady Fern	<i>Allantodia australis</i>
Rough Tree Fern	<i>Cyathea australis</i>
Mother Spleenwort	<i>Asplenium bulbiferum</i>
Slender Tree Fern	<i>Cyathea cunninghamii</i>
Finger Fern	<i>Notogrammitis billardieri</i>
Skirted Tree Fern	<i>Cyathea marcescens</i>
Shiny Shield Fern	<i>Lastreopsis acuminata</i>
Lance Water Fern	<i>Blechnum chambersii</i>
Kangaroo Fern	<i>Microsorium diversifolium</i>
Hard Water Fern	<i>Blechnum watsii</i>
Shield Hare's Foot	<i>Rumohra adiantiformis</i>
Austral Filmy Fern	<i>Hymenophyllum australe</i>
Long Fork Fern	<i>Tmesipteris billardieri</i>
Common Filmy Fern	<i>Hymenophyllum cupressiforme</i>
Oval Fork Fern	<i>Tmesipteris ovata</i>
Shiny Filmy Fern	<i>Hymenophyllum flabellatum</i>
Small Fork Fern	<i>Tmesipteris parva</i>
Veined Bristle Fern	<i>Polyphlebium venosum</i>

Badger Creek fungi list

Compiled by Carol Page

<i>Coprinellus disseminatus</i>	<i>Panaeolus papilionaceus</i>	<i>Hypholoma brunneum</i>
<i>Collybia eucalyptorum</i>	<i>Gymnopilus eucalyptorum</i>	<i>Mycena subgalericulata</i>
<i>Stereum versicolor</i>	<i>Ganoderma australe</i>	Mycena sp - white on a mossy log



Badger Creek & Mt Riddell bird list – 18 species total

Compiled by Jack Airey

Badger Creek		
Crimson Rosella	Grey Fantail	Australian Magpie
Sulphur-crested Cockatoo	Spotted Pardalote	Little Raven
Australian King Parrot	White-browed Scrub-wren	Pied Currawong
Laughing Kookaburra	Superb Lyrebird	Satin Bowerbird
Brown Thornbill	Grey Shrike-thrush	
Mt Riddell		
Eastern Spinebill	Grey Shrike-thrush	Brown Thornbill
Golden Whistler	White-browed Treecreeper	Scarlet Robin

Pink Cliffs and Seymour bird list – 46 species total

Compiled by Jack Airey

Pink Cliffs		
Emu	Superb Fairy-wren	Grey Shrike-thrush
Australian Wood Duck	Spotted Pardalote	Grey Fantail
White-faced Heron	Striated Pardalote	Magpie Lark
Crested Pigeon	Weebill	Australian Magpie
Rock Dove/Feral Pigeon	Yellow Thornbill	Pied Currawong
Little Corella	Buff-rumped Thornbill	Australian Raven
Sulphur-crested Cockatoo	Yellow-rumped Thornbill	Little Raven
Galah	Brown Thornbill	White-winged Chough
Rainbow Lorikeet	Red Wattlebird	House Sparrow
Purple-crowned Lorikeet	Yellow-faced Honeyeater	Common Starling
Crimson Rosella	Yellow-tufted Honeyeater	Common Myna
Laughing Kookaburra	New Holland Honeyeater	Common Blackbird
White-throated Treecreeper	Scarlet Robin	
Seymour Bushland Park		
Little Pied Cormorant	Fan-tailed Cuckoo	White-naped Honeyeater
Whistling Kite	White-throated Treecreeper	Grey Fantail
Little Eagle	Superb Fairy-wren	Australian Raven
Sulphur-crested Cockatoo	Buff-rumped Thornbill	White-winged Chough
Musk Lorikeet	Yellow-faced Honeyeater	Red-browed Finch
Crimson Rosella	White-eared Honeyeater	