



The Whistler

Newsletter of the Ringwood Field Naturalists Club Inc.

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From the Editor's desk

We've just moved to daylight savings which heralds the peak of spring and the coming summer – which may be evident in the 27° maximum today! Only 3 weeks ago on the Yan Yean excursion it felt like it was going to snow – you've got to love Melbourne weather.

The fungi season this year was slow to start due to a dry autumn. That pattern has continued in Melbourne with September being the fifth-driest on record, and the driest since 2008. The weather bureau is predicting a hot, dry summer. Next February marks the 10th anniversary of Black Saturday.

It seems that if you wish for rain, all you have to do is schedule an RFNC excursion. Jumping Creek, Bunyip, Murrindindi, Maranoa Gardens and Yan Yean all either experienced, or narrowly avoided major showers and storms. Lucky we are a hardy bunch, especially the 8 stalwarts who went on the Yan Yean excursion!

Across Victoria there are mixed reports on spring wildflowers, with some areas bountiful, like the Warby Ranges, while others such as Anglesea and the NW region struggling. Around Melbourne we seem to also be doing OK in some areas, with Hochkins Ridge showing hundreds of Waxlip Orchids and Baluk Willam providing us with 16 orchid species for our October outing. Looking forward to the Bendigo camp-out on the weekend, I'm sure we'll have a great time whatever we find.

Jack Airey
Editor



Have you ever wondered what the birds see on our excursions? This is a few of our members getting a good look at a pair of Scarlet Robins on our Yea wetlands/Cheviot Tunnel outing.

Contents	
From the Editor's desk	1
Member News	2
President's Report	2
Out and About	3
Member's Articles	10
Appendix - sighting lists	14



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

Member News

Welcome to our new members since the last Newsletter - Georgia Angus, Orien Humennyj-Jameson, Karen Martin and Charlotte Almanzi.

President's Report

The past year has been a busy and successful one for the Club. The SEANA Weekend at Little Desert Lodge, organised by Ringwood, was attended by 135 participants, including many from our own Club. It was a huge success and a credit to the meticulous planning of our organising committee. A second Club weekend at Kilcunda was enjoyed by 27 members and was another memorable event. Monthly meetings have been well attended with top-class speakers addressing us on a wide variety of topics. Regular excursions have been held to a variety of venues ranging from the mountains to the beach. Several new members have joined the club during the past year which is most encouraging.

My thanks go to all members of our committee for their hard work and dedication throughout the year. To Eleanor, our super-efficient secretary; to Ray our treasurer for very capably overseeing our finances; to Jack for his technical expertise in running the website, Facebook page and producing the newsletter; to David for his patient work at meetings showing images and for purchasing the new projector; to Peter and Alison for their tireless dedication in helping run the club. Thank you to the rest of the committee for your work and ongoing support. Thank you also to non-committee members for their contributions, especially Don and Sandra for organising the next Spring camp-out and Loris Peggie for auditing the accounts.

The Club is in a strong position financially and with an increasing membership we look forward to the future with confidence.

By Hazel Veevers

Special Announcement on behalf of Dr. Graeme Lorimer

As you may know, Graeme Lorimer is a well-known and knowledgeable naturalist. Graeme has been looking after a lovely bush block at 42 The Avenue, Montrose for 27 years and has now decided to sell it. He is hoping to find a buyer who will appreciate the native flora and fauna and therefore look after it.

For sale: 6,467 m² (1.6 acre) bush block at 42 The Avenue, Montrose with abundant wildflowers and wildlife, and a cleared platform for a house. Abuts national park. \$490,000+. Contact Graeme Lorimer on 9876 6415.





Out and About

Jumping Creek Reserve, Warrandyte

Sunday 15th April 2018

Leader: Alison & Peter Rogers

Melbourne had mostly dry and mild autumn weather, apart from when we had our April excursion to Jumping Creek! The forecast was for a wet and drizzly day. In true Club fashion, we still had 27 members turn out for the walk which was to be a "fungi foray".

Undeterred, our group met at Jumping Creek in Warrandyte and after warm-up coffees, headed out along to river to see what we could find. Given the lack of autumn rain, we quickly established that there were absolutely no fungi to be found, and no flowering plants either. As a compromise to the planned walk, Hazel offered to lead the group on the walk that she and Alan take with their Birdlife Beginner's outings. This was a great idea, so we headed off along the river and then up into the reserve itself on one of the main tracks.



Laughing Kookaburras waiting to snatch a lunch morsel



Rose Robin (male)

Returning to the carpark for lunch, the birdcall revealed we managed 30 bird species, which was a good result in the conditions. One of the highlights were the large autumn flocks of "LBJs" (Little Brown Jobs) made up of Brown & Striated Thornbills, Grey Fantails, Silvereyes, Red-browed Finches and Spotted Pardalotes. We also saw a Wedge-tailed Eagle, and best of all a male Rose Robin.

Well done to the members who attended in the less-than-perfect conditions, and thanks to Alison, Peter and Hazel for facilitating and leading us on the walk.

By Jack Airey





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

Bunyip State Forest

Saturday 12th May 2018

Leaders: Hazel & Alan Veevers

After days of heavy rain, a clear blue sky awaited the 14 members who gathered at Mortimer's Picnic Ground. A pair of Wedge-tailed Eagles flew down and perched high in a Mountain Grey Gum beside the carpark. Setting off along Mortimer's Nature Trail, members were delighted by the number and variety of fungi which were easily seen near to the track. Small birds were in short supply, with White-throated Treecreepers, Grey Fantails and Brown Thornbills among the few species seen in the damper areas. The recent rain had rejuvenated the bush with many healthy-looking saplings growing and the mosses and ferns all looking very lush.

After lunch, taken back at the picnic grounds, 13 members drove in convoy to Camp Road and the start of the Button-grass Nature Walk. It was walked in a clockwise direction (the opposite direction to that recommended) so that everyone could see the unusual sedge after which the site was named. This area proved much more productive for birds and, although the Southern Emu-wren was not sighted, a flock of 40 Yellow-tailed Black Cockatoos feeding in the hakeas provided a noisy and dramatic highlight. The walk passed through diverse areas of vegetation and the park's nature notes were used to help us identify some of the more unusual plants such as Swamp Bush Pea and Button-grass. Several different Acacias and Hakeas were identified as well as some more fungus species.

The whole excursion was most enjoyable with the pleasant weather conditions and the rich variety of plants and fungi being major contributory factors. Our thanks go to Cecily Falkingham for identifying the fungi and to Graeme Fernandes for compiling a bird list.

By Hazel & Alan Veevers



Invasive fungus (*Favolaschia calocera*)



Hairpin Banksia (*Banksia spinulosa*)

Murrindindi Scenic Reserve

Sunday 17th June 2018

Leader: Eeva & David Hewitt

Despite a threatening weather forecast, eight intrepid field naturalists arrived at 10:30am at the Suspension Bridge camp ground in the Murrindindi Scenic Reserve. After a brief morning tea, the weather cleared, and we were able to investigate some of the nearby bushland.



As expected, we found quite a number of fungi and a relatively low bird count. There was a brief shower as we returned to the suspension bridge which encouraged us to have an early lunch, after which we headed for the Water Gauge camping area. On the way, we stopped briefly for a view of the Wilhelmina Falls which were flowing impressively. It was interesting to note how the vegetation had recovered since the 2009 fires.

On a short walk near the bridge we spotted and number of different fungi and had a great view of male Golden Whistler.

By Eeva & David Hewitt



Mycenta interrupta



Psathyrella asperosa
Weeping Mary



Mycena aff. epipterygia



Fomitopsis lilacinogilva



Dermocybe austroveneta



Yea Wetlands & Tunnel Hill/Cheviot Railway Tunnel

Sunday 15th July 2018

Leaders: Alison & Peter Rogers

19 members and one visitor met at the John Cummins Reserve for a walk along the boardwalk through the Yea Wetlands. Although there was not much out in the way of flora, we were pleased with the birdlife throughout the Reserve. With the usual species of ducks on the main lagoon and the regular pair of Whistling Kites passing overhead, it was interesting to note that the Bell Miners, for which Yea Wetlands is well-known, appear to have moved on from the trees around the carpark. Deeper in the reserve, while the larger bird species were scarce, we saw numerous flocks of the "little brown jobs" – Spotted and Striated Pardalotes, White-browed Scrubwrens, Brown and Striated Thornbills, and Weebills, with their distinctive calls. As we walked we could see the Swamp Gums and the grand old River Red Gums which are homes for not only birds, but native mammals as well.



Before returning to the cars, we crossed the swinging bridge to visit the Yea Information Centre. Many members were delighted with this new centre, especially the interactive displays. On the way back from the centre, three members were very fortunate to see four Crested Shrike-tits working the bushes at eye-level and close at hand. Sometimes it pays to be at the back of the group! Lunch was held overlooking the waterhole with Superb Fairy-wrens at our feet.

After lunch we headed to the nearby Tunnel Hill. The afternoon was spent walking through the tunnel as well as looking for birds in the surrounding area. The highlights were watching 3 Wedge-tailed Eagles soaring in the distance, seeing several Mistletoebirds, having an Australian Hobby/Peregrine Falcon fly over the group at less than treetop height (too fast for most observers, or a positive ID), and of course the pair of Scarlet Robins that we saw as we returned to the carpark.

After a quick bird count, the totals were 30 species at the wetlands and 33 species at the tunnel – 47 species for the day. Definitely a good return for a quiet time of the year.

By Alison & Peter Rogers (Photos by Jack Airey)





Maranoa Gardens

Saturday 11th August 2018

Leaders: Paul Birch and Shirley Smith

Sixteen members braved a rather cold and damp afternoon to visit Maranoa Gardens on Saturday 11th August. The excursion was jointly led by Paul Birch, who has looked after the Gardens for 18 years, and Shirley Smith. We met in the car park and enjoyed the antics of some Pied Currawongs chasing each other as we waited to set off with Paul.

We were very lucky that the rain held off and the sun managed to come out. The Firewheel Tree planted by the Gardens' founder, John Watson, was flowering. Among other plants we admired were a group of Wollemi Pines, and a lovely Hakea in flower.

We moved on to see the indigenous plantings in part of Beckett Park, and Paul showed us where orchids would be out in about November. We climbed up the tower built to celebrate the centenary of the State of Victoria where we enjoyed the good views from the top.

We retired to Paul's office to enjoy afternoon tea together, timed perfectly to avoid a shower of rain. A very interesting and enjoyable afternoon in this compact and beautifully cared for garden.

By Eleanor Dilley



Firewheel tree flowers



Maranoa view from the tower



Wollemi Pine (*Wollemia nobilis*)



Hakea syzygium "Cascade"



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Yan Yean Reservoir & Ironbark Road Reserve

Saturday 15th September 2018

Leaders: Hazel & Alan Veevers

Eight members braved a horrendous weather forecast of threatening storms, hail and gale-force winds, to meet at the entrance carpark of the reservoir well equipped with wet-weather gear. In the event, there was a brief shower as they watched both Musk and Rainbow Lorikeets feeding from some flowering eucalypts but, fortunately, the rain then held off for the rest of the excursion.

The main walk was taken around the wetland areas where many of the more usual waterbirds were seen. A spectacular sight was that of a huge mixed flock of Welcome Swallows with Tree and Fairy Martins feeding low down over one of the ponds and the surrounding grassy areas. A lone Common Sandpiper (not a common bird at all!) was seen at the water's edge of the same pond. Before returning to the cars, a detour was taken to the reservoir wall from which several Great-crested Grebes could be seen. The members then drove up the hill to the old caretaker's cottage beside which nine Nankeen Night Herons were spotted roosting in a huge old Corsican Pine. On walking down the hill towards the fence line, a pair of Whistling Kites were seen tending their nest. From this vantage point a number of Little Black and Little Pied Cormorants could be seen as well as Musk Ducks, Hardheads and a distant Australian Pelican. Forty-five birds were recorded for the morning.



The changing weather at Yan Yean Reservoir



Ironbark Road Reserve

After lunch, the group then drove the short distance to Ironbark Road Reserve where they were impressed by the colourful array of native spring flowers. *Wattles*, *Hibertia*, *Tetratheca*, *Stackhousia*, *Hardenbergia* and *Craspedia* were but a few of the species seen. The number of orchids was less than on previous visits, though several different species were identified. (see separate list). Three further birds were added to the morning's tally, including a Wedge-tailed Eagle, making 48 for the day. The excursion ended as the storm clouds began to build and everyone agreed it had been a varied and most enjoyable outing.

By Hazel & Alan Veevers (photos by Jack Airey)



Common Sandpiper

Grey Fantail





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Baluk Willam Nature Conservation Reserve

Sunday 30th September 2018

Leader: Jack Airey

26 members successfully dodged Melbourne's fickle spring weather to spend the day exploring the Baluk Willam Nature Conservation Reserve and Birdsland Reserve.

Meeting at Baluk Willam's main carpark, we first explored the roadside along Courtney's Road. This is a surprisingly good area for orchids and we found 10 species, with highlights being many *Lyperanthus suaveolens* (Brown Beaks), a range of different coloured (speckled and full yellow) *Diuris orientis* (Donkey Orchid), a number of *Caladenia oenochila* (Wine-lipped Spider Orchid) and two *Thelymitra antennifera* (Rabbit Ears), which were unfortunately not open for a full view.



Diuris orientis & *Lyperanthus suaveolens*



We then crossed the road to venture into the reserve and walked the loop track. The popularity of Baluk Willam was obvious to see, with many off-track paths now showing in the reserve. This is likely because of Baluk Willam's popularity online in social media groups – it is well-known as an orchid hotspot. We were careful to minimise disruption to the understorey so only ventured off the path in a clearing at the far end of the loop. Here we saw some of the highlights, being a single *Pterostylis alpina* (Mountain Greenhood) and a good patch of *Chiloglottis valida* (Common Bird Orchid), although the Bird Orchids were only in early bud. Finishing the loop, we identified numerous leaves of *Cryptostylis leptochila* (Small Tongue Orchid) and found one *Caladenia catenata* (White Fingers).

There were also two *Glossodia major* (Waxlip Orchids) outside the gate.

We headed to Birdsland Reserve for a very pleasant lunch in the sunshine followed by a walk around the main lake. We saw 30 species of birds, which was two more than at Baluk Willam. For the whole day we counted 43 birds and 16 orchid species (with possibly a few more to be confirmed).

By Jack Airey

Pterostylis pedunculata

Pterostylis alpina





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

Member's Articles

Diamond birds

Tiny unobtrusive until it calls
daffodil yellow breast quivers
with his early morning song
his back and brow speckled with
diamonds amongst the black
crimson rump, fragile legs
he darts between the gum leaves

the early settlers named him diamond bird
his subtle dimensions and soft melodious calls

"sleep baby" "sleep maybe"

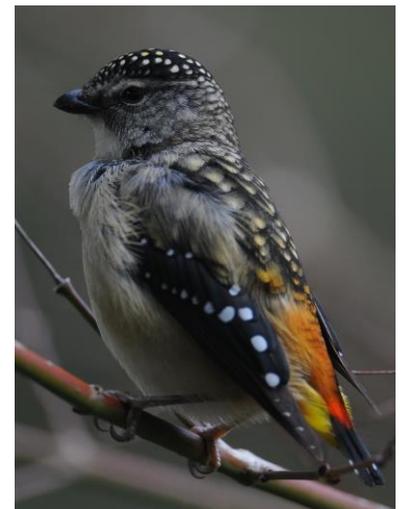
in the cool morning slumbering bushland
not showy like the Lowry

the brilliant red of the Rosellas

as the men toiled, a chance to pause
to admire, to rest

leaning on their shovels as the burning sun
rose on another hot summer's day

the diamond birds threaded their songs
throughout it all.



By Cecily Falkingham 2018

(in the early 1900's the Crimson Rosella was called a Lowry by the early settlers)



Visiting Murrindindi with the SEANA camp-out

On a beautiful sunny Autumn morning, I met with members of various Field Naturalist's clubs at the Suspension bridge in Murrindindi which is not far from Kinglake. The excursion was part of the recent S.E.A.N.A camp held in late April/early May this year.

As no really good rain had fallen for months, there was not a lot of fungi to be found. Two lovely fresh specimens of *Xerula australis* (which is once again facing a name change to *Oudemansiella*), the Rooting Shank, was our first find followed by *Vascellum pratense* found in grass beside the track. We spotted a fresh specimen of *Fistulina hepatica*, the Beefsteak fungus, growing on the large, above-ground root of a Eucalypt and was photographed extensively. This was the first time I had found it on a tree root as previously I had only seen it on the trunks of Eucalypts.

We have been visiting this reserve for over thirty years and had never seen it so dry, so we turned our attention to the birds and the botany. With Graham Chapman's assistance and the sharp eyes of the other Field Naturalists, we found a pair of Yellow Robins very close to the track and we could hear Lyrebirds calling in the distance. White-browed Scrubwrens, White-eared Honeyeaters, White-plumed Honeyeaters, White-naped Honeyeaters and Red Wattlebirds added to the bird chorus.

The most common birds over the weekend were the Superb Fairy-wrens and the White-browed Scrubwrens, which hopped around our camp site and under our campervan. We had a fleeting glimpse of a male Satin Bowerbird on a walk and later, both male and female appeared at our camp site. This is one of the highlights of camping at Murrindindi along with the Flame Robins that also visit the camp. One year we had one perched on the side mirror of the car, pecking at the "intruder" in the mirror! Swamp Wallabies and Wombats are also common around the camp, especially mid-week when there are fewer people around. There is a history of Aboriginal use in the area by nomadic tribes and in the Wurundjeri language Murrindindi means "Mountain Home".

With picnic tables, flushing toilets in the day park area (pit toilets elsewhere) and shelters, it is the ideal place for a day visit or an extended holiday. The weekends can be crowded and noisy, and in spite of dozens of camp sites spread along the river right down to the lovely Cascades, mid-week is the best option, especially for viewing birds and other wildlife. I enjoyed showing the members of the various Field Naturalist's clubs around one of my favourite places close to Melbourne and hope they return to sample it's many delights.

By Cecily Falkingham





Little Raven

The common, nomadic bird, *Corvus mellori*, known as the Little Raven, is found over most of Victoria and into some areas of NSW and SA. It can be confused with the other members of the *Corvus* genus, which is Latin for "raven", such as the Australian Raven, Forest Raven and Crows (Little and Torresian). The base of the bird's body feathers are grey or dusky white, not pure white, as Crows are. The Little Raven call has been described as a guttural "cark, cark, cark", *without* the drawn-out gargle note at the end like the Australian Raven. The Australian Raven also has longer throat hackles which are particularly obvious when calling. Without hearing the call or seeing the throat hackles, it can otherwise be very difficult to tell the two species apart.

Many people dislike Crows and Ravens because part of their diet is carrion. In my view, they are one of nature's recyclers. They also have a fondness for insects which must assist the farmers, meaning a little less use of insecticides. They are very intelligent and resourceful when it comes to feeding. They like open grasslands, suburban parks, gardens and beaches, school grounds etc, feeding on small animals, food scraps, insects, grain and fruit and may help control blowflies and bacteria by being carrion feeders. Take a look at the bird's amazing agility when they curl their rather large feet around the slim telephone wires in our suburbs (nothing like the branches of trees).

When calling, the Little Raven flicks its wings above its back and their flight is said to be more rapid and agile than other Raven species. This short article was inspired by Eleanor Dilley's lovely photo of a Little Raven - the beautiful purple/pink sheen on the body shows up when in sunlight. And although sometimes a much-maligned bird as is the Crow, they perform a very important role in our environment and just another interesting part of our ecology.

By Cecily Falkingham (Photos by Eleanor Dilley)





We didn't have the "green thing" in our day

Supplied by Loris Peggie

In the line at Woolies, the girl at the check-out told an older woman that she should bring her own grocery bags because plastic bags weren't good for the environment. The woman apologised and explained, "We didn't have the *green thing* back in my day." The clerk responded, "That's our problem today. Your generation did not care enough to save our environment."

She was right - our generation didn't have the green thing in its day.

Back then, we returned milk bottles, soft drink bottles and beer bottles to the store. The store sent them back to the plant to be washed and sterilised and refilled, so it could use the same bottles over and over. So they really were recycled.

But we didn't have the green thing back in our day.

We walked up stairs, because we didn't have an escalator in every store and office building. We walked to the grocery store and didn't climb into a 300-horsepower machine every time we had to go two blocks.

But she was right. We didn't have the green thing in our day.

Back then, we washed the baby's nappies because we didn't have the throw-away kind. We dried clothes on a line, not in an energy gobbling machine burning up coal-fired power - wind and solar power really did dry the clothes. Kids got hand-me-down clothes from their brothers or sisters, not always brand-new clothing.

But the old lady is right; we didn't have the green thing back in our day.

Back then, we had one TV, or radio, in the house - not a TV in every room. And the TV had a small screen the size of a handkerchief (remember them?). In the kitchen, we blended and stirred by hand because we didn't have electric machines to do everything for us. When we packaged a fragile item to send in the mail, we used a wadded up old newspaper to cushion it, not Styrofoam or plastic bubble wrap. Back then, we didn't fire up an engine and burn gasoline just to cut the lawn. We used a push mower that ran on human power. We exercised by working so we didn't need to go to a health club to run on treadmills that operate on electricity.

But she's right; we didn't have the green thing back then.

We drank from a fountain when we were thirsty instead of using a cup or a plastic bottle every time we had a drink of water. We refilled writing pens with ink instead of buying a new pen, and we replaced the razor blades in a razor instead of throwing away the whole razor just because the blade got dull.

But we didn't have the green thing back then.

Back then, people took the bus and kids rode their bikes to school or walked instead of turning their mums into a 24-hour taxi service. We had one electrical outlet in a room, not an entire bank of sockets to power a dozen appliances. And we didn't need a computerised gadget to receive a signal beamed from satellites 2,000 kilometres out in space to find the nearest pizza joint.

But isn't it sad the current generation laments how wasteful we old folks were just because we didn't have the *green thing* back then?



Appendix

Jumping Creek Reserve bird list – 30 species

Compiled by Jack Airey

Australian Wood Duck	Superb Fairy-wren	Grey Fantail
Pacific Black Duck	Spotted Pardalote	Grey Butcherbird
Australasian Grebe	Striated Thornbill	Australian Magpie
Wedge-tailed Eagle	Brown Thornbill	Pied Currawong
Dusky Moorhen	Red Wattlebird	Grey Currawong
Gang-gang Cockatoo	Eastern Spinebill	Little Raven
Sulphur-crested Cockatoo	Rose Robin	Red-browed Finch
Australian King-Parrot	Eastern Yellow Robin	Welcome Swallow
Crimson Rosella	Golden Whistler	Silvereye
Laughing Kookaburra	Grey Shrike-thrush	Common Myna

Bunyip State Park bird list – 22 species

Compiled by Graeme Fernandes

Species	Mortimer Track	Button Grass Track
Wedge-tailed Eagle	X	
Masked Lapwing		X
Common Bronzewing		X
Yellow-tailed Black Cockatoo		X
Sulphur-crested Cockatoo	X	
Crimson Rosella	X	
White-throated Treecreeper	X	X
Spotted Pardalote	X	X
White-browed Scrubwren	X	
Striated Thornbill	X	
Brown Thornbill	X	X
Red Wattlebird	X	X
Yellow-faced Honeyeater	X	
White-eared Honeyeater	X	X
New Holland Honeyeater		X
Eastern Spinebill	X	X
Eastern Yellow Robin	X	X
Grey Fantail	X	X
Grey Butcherbird	X	
Australian Magpie	X	
Little Raven	X	
Red-browed Finch		X



Bunyip State Park fungi list

Compiled by Cecily Falkingham

<i>Amanita ochrophylla</i>	<i>Mycena</i> sp
<i>Amanita ochrophyloides</i>	<i>Neobulgaria pura</i>
<i>Amanita umbrinella</i>	<i>Omphalotus nidiformis</i> (Ghost Fungus)
<i>Armillaria luteobubalina</i> (Honey Fungus)	<i>Pisolithus arhizus</i> (Horse Dropping or Dung fungus)
<i>Cortinarius rotundisporus</i>	<i>Ramaria ochraceosalmonicolor</i>
<i>Crepidotus mollis</i>	<i>Ramaria</i> sp (mauve) Possibly <i>versatilis</i>
<i>Crepidotus nephrodes</i>	<i>Ramaria versatilis</i> (previously <i>fumigata</i>)
<i>Favolaschia calocera</i> (Orange pore fungus)	<i>Rigidporus laetus</i> (fluid often seen from pore surface)
<i>Fistulina hepatica</i> (Beefsteak Fungus)	<i>Russula</i> aff. <i>rosacea</i>
<i>Fomitopsis lilacinogilva</i>	<i>Russula clelandii</i>
<i>Gymnopilus junonius</i>	<i>Schizophyllum commune</i>
<i>Laccaria</i> sp	<i>Sterium hirsutum</i>
<i>Mycena albidocapillaris</i>	<i>Sterium ostrea</i> (Golden Curtain Crust)
<i>Mycena albidofusca</i>	<i>Trametes hirsuta</i>
<i>Mycena interrupta</i> (Tiny Blue Lights or Pixie's Parasols)	

Murrindindi Scenic Reserve bird list – 11 species

Compiled by Eeva & David Hewitt

Crimson Rosella	Superb Fairy-wren	Golden Whistler
Yellow-tailed Black Cockatoo	Laughing Kookaburra	Australian Magpie
Long-billed Corella	White-throated Treecreeper	Little Raven
Brown Thornbill	Superb Lyrebird	

Murrindindi Scenic Reserve fungi list

Compiled by Eeva & David Hewitt

<i>Armillaria luteobubalina</i> - Honey Fungus	<i>Mycena interrupta</i>
<i>Calocera</i> sp.	<i>Mycena mulawaestrus</i>
<i>Clavaria alboglobospora</i>	<i>Mycena</i> sp. (Fuhrer p. 144)
<i>Dermocybe austroveneta</i>	<i>Pholiota malicola</i> (possibly)
<i>Fomitopsis lilacinogilva</i>	<i>Podoscypha petalodes</i>
<i>Gymnopilus junonius</i>	<i>Psathyrella asperosa</i> - Weeping Mary
<i>Hygrocybe miniate</i>	<i>Scleroderma areolatum</i>
<i>Hygrocybe</i> sp.	<i>Trametes versicolor</i>
<i>Leucopaxillus eucalyptorum</i>	<i>Tyromyces merulinus</i>
<i>Mycena</i> aff. <i>epipterygia</i>	



Yea Wetlands and Cheviot Tunnel bird list – 47 species (total)

Compiled by Jack Airey

Species	Yea	Chev	Species	Yea	Chev
Australian Wood Duck		X	Noisy Miner		X
Grey Teal	X		White-eared Honeyeater	X	
Pacific Black Duck	X		White-plumed Honeyeater	X	X
Little Pied Cormorant		X	White-naped Honeyeater		X
Whistling Kite	X		Eastern Spinebill	X	X
Wedge-tailed Eagle		X	Scarlet Robin		X
Australian Hobby/Peregrine Falcon		X	Eastern Yellow Robin	X	
Dusky Moorhen	X		Crested Shrike-tit	X	
Little Corella	X	X	Grey Shrike-thrush	X	X
Sulphur-crested Cockatoo	X	X	Grey Fantail	X	X
Galah		X	Willie Wagtail		X
Crimson Rosella	X	X	Magpie Lark		X
Eastern Rosella		X	Grey Butcherbird		X
Red-rumped Parrot		X	Australian Magpie	X	X
Laughing Kookaburra	X		Little Raven	X	X
White-throated Treecreeper	X		Red-browed Finch	X	
Superb Fairy-wren	X	X	Mistletoebird		X
Spotted Pardalote	X	X	Welcome Swallow	X	X
Striated Pardalote	X	X	Tree Martin		X
White-browed Scrubwren	X		Silveryeye	X	
Weebill	X		Common Starling		X
Striated Thornbill	X	X	Common Myna	X	X
Brown Thornbill	X	X	Common Blackbird	X	
Red Wattlebird		X	TOTALS	30	33

Ironbark Rd Reserve orchid list – 6 species

Compiled by Hazel & Alan Veevers and Jack Airey

<i>Acianthus pusillus</i>	Small Mosquito Orchid
<i>Cyanicula caerulea</i>	Blue Caladenia
<i>Diuris pardina</i>	Leopard Orchid
<i>Pterostylis melagramma</i>	Tall Greenhood
<i>Pterostylis nana</i>	Dwarf Greenhood
<i>Pterostylis nutans</i>	Nodding Greenhood



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

Yan Yean Reservoir & Ironbark Rd Reserve bird list – 48 species

Compiled by Hazel & Alan Veevers

Musk Duck	Wedge-tailed Eagle	Red Wattlebird
Australian Wood Duck	Brown Falcon	Noisy Miner
Chestnut Teal	Dusky Moorhen	Grey Fantail
Hardhead	Purple Swampphen	Willie Wagtail
Pacific Black Duck	Eurasian Coot	Magpie Lark
Mallard (I)	Common Sandpiper	Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike
Australasian Grebe	Masked Lapwing	Grey Butcherbird
Hoary-headed Grebe	Sulphur-crested Cockatoo	Australian Magpie
Great Crested Grebe	Galah	Pied Currawong
Great Cormorant	Rainbow Lorikeet	Little Raven
Little Black Cormorant	Musk Lorikeet	Welcome Swallow
Little Pied Cormorant	Eastern Rosella	Tree Martin
Australian Pelican	Red-rumped Parrot	Fairy Martin
White-faced Heron	Superb Fairy-wren	Silvereye
Nankeen Night Heron	Spotted Pardalote	Common Myna
Whistling Kite	Brown Thornbill	Common Blackbird

Baluk Willam Nature Conservation Reserve and Birdsland Reserve bird list – 43 species (total)

Compiled by Jack Airey

Species	BW	BR	Species	BW	BR
Australian Wood Duck		X	Red Wattlebird	X	X
Pacific Black Duck		X	Noisy Miner	X	X
Australasian Grebe		X	Yellow-faced Honeyeater	X	X
Darter		X	White-eared Honeyeater	X	
Straw-necked Ibis	X		Brown-headed Honeyeater	X	
Dusky Moorhen		X	Eastern Spinebill	X	
Purple Swampphen		X	Eastern Yellow Robin	X	
Eurasian Coot		X	Varied Sittella	X	
Common Bronzewing		X	Golden Whistler	X	
Little Corella		X	Grey Shrike-thrush	X	
Sulphur-crested Cockatoo		X	Grey Fantail	X	X
Galah	X	X	Magpie Lark		X
Rainbow Lorikeet	X	X	Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike	X	X
Crimson Rosella	X	X	Grey Butcherbird		X
Eastern Rosella	X	X	Australian Magpie		X
Fan-tailed Cuckoo	X	X	Pied Currawong	X	X
Laughing Kookaburra	X	X	Grey Currawong	X	
White-throated Treecreeper	X		Little Raven	X	X
Superb Fairy-wren	X		Welcome Swallow		X
Spotted Pardalote	X	X	Common Starling (I)	X	
White-browed Scrubwren	X	X	Common Myna (I)		X
Brown Thornbill	X			28	30



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

Baluk Willam Nature Conservation Reserve orchid list – 16 species

Compiled by Jack Airey

<i>Acianthus caudatus</i>	Mayfly Orchid
<i>Caladenia carnea</i>	Pink Fingers
<i>Caladenia catenata</i>	White Fingers
<i>Caladenia oenochila</i>	Wine-lipped Spider Orchid
<i>Caladenia parva</i>	Small Spider Orchid (Greencomb)
<i>Caladenia tentaculata</i>	Mantis Spider Orchid
<i>Chiloglottis valida</i>	Common Bird Orchid (leaves and small buds)
<i>Cryptostylis leptochila</i>	Small Tongue Orchid (leaves only)
<i>Diuris Orientis</i>	Donkey Orchid
<i>Glossodia major</i>	Waxlip Orchid
<i>Lyperanthus suaveolens</i>	Brown-beaks
<i>Pterostylis alpina</i>	Mountain Greenhood
<i>Pterostylis melagramma</i>	Tall Greenhood
<i>Pterostylis nutans</i>	Nodding Greenhood
<i>Pterostylis pedunculata</i>	Maroonhood
<i>Thelymitra antennifera</i>	Rabbit Ears

Some Baluk Willam *Caladenia* orchids

Caladenia catenata



Caladenia carnea



Caladenia oenochila



Caladenia parva

