FRIENDS OF WARRANDYTE STATE PARK INC.

May 1996 newsletter

EDITORIAL

Inspired by the amazing diversity of fungi discovered on the field excursion led by Bruce Fuhrer last Thursday (May 2nd) in W.S.P. I turned once more to Dr Tim Flannery's 'The Future Eaters' to read the chapter on diversity, titled 'The Diversity Enigma' and then to Jamie Kirkpatrick's 'A Continent Transformed.' If you are at all interested in the ecological history of Australia I recommend you buy, borrow or beg a copy of either or both of these recent publications.

Impoverished soils, bushfires, a climate driven by the El Nino Southern Oscillation cycle and other factors have combined to produce Australia's remarkable biodiversity. It is this diversity which environmental groups and scientists have striven to protect through the creation of National Parks, State Parks, flora reserves and National Estate and World Heritage areas. We pin our hopes on legislation such as the National Parks Act, the Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act, State Native Vegetation Retention Controls and the Australian Heritage Commission Act (1975)

But just how well protected are our parks, our rare and endangered species and our National Estate and World Heritage? As Morag Fraser, editor of 'Eureka Street', said this week on Radio National. "We need to articulate the issues which mean a lot to us or we may lose them.

The Register of the National Estate is simply a national list of all those parts of Australia's natural, historic and cultural heritage which it is believed should be conserved. It gives planners at all levels of government and the private sector, objective information to be considered when making decisions.

Listing on the Register of National Estate provides no automatic protection, although the fact that a place is important enough to be listed has sometimes been a powerful lever in securing protection eg South Coast Range and North Brodrib in East Gippsland. Mining and subdivision are powerful adversaries when it comes to protecting National Estate as we have seen at Anglesea. As for the F and FGA, I wonder if the Victorian National Parks Association has ever received a conformation from the Victorian Government that it supports letter and intent. An Action Statement on a piece of paper is not likely to save a Legless Lizard ,for example, if the areas supporting the species are not properly protected by legislation.
Ah well - back to the future (eaters).

To finish optimistically. another quote from Morag Fraser... "The future is not something we are travelling into but rather something we can define and make happen..."
By Flora Anderson

HE-----LP !!!!

We would love another "newsletter fairy" to magically appear. We actually had to pay! (about $160) to have our April newsletter photocopied. We have been so fortunate these last few years to have our photocopying done efficiently and at no cost to our group by Judy Thompson's marvellous neighbour Gerry K----.Having been spoiled in this way we'd rather not have to spend approximately $1760 annually(ie 160 by 11). Gerry is no longer able to help us so please put your thinking caps on. By the way it is Judy along with Joy Hildebrand who each month fold, label and then post your newsletter.

FOWSP THURSDAY P.M PROGRAM

Depart from Depot at 1.15pm (except for **June 13th**)
or
Meet on site at 1.30pm (except for **June 13th**)

May 23rd **Visit One of Warrandyte's Promised Parks**
Join the 'Friends of Mt Lofty' and discover some of the best wetland habitat along this part of the Yarra. Monitor last years plantings carried out inside exclusion fences.
Leader Flora Anderson. Meet at the car park at the end of Homestead Rd.
(Melways ref map 172 B4)

May 30th **Yarra Brae -rare plant review**
Beneath the Burgan and die-back and below the murky depths of its dams, Yarra Brae harbours a surprising number of rare and threatened species. How are they? Come and find out.
Leaders Pat Coupar & Cathy Willis. Meet at the end of Clifford Drive Wonga Park.
(Melways ref map 24 J6)

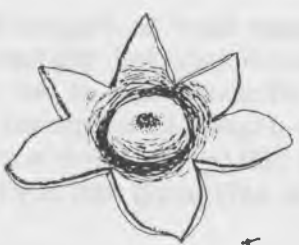
June 6th **One Tree Hill Meander**
Enjoy a pleasant stroll through this bushland haven rich in birdlife, frogs and rare flora. Hunt for early flowering orchids.
Leader Diane Silveri. Meet at the Tanks One Tree Hill Rd Christmas Hills.
(Melways ref map 265 D6)

June 13th **Introduction to grasses and sedges MORNING WALK (10.am-12.30pm)**
A leisurely walk to learn the differences between grasses, sedges and rushes (see ad this newsletter).
Leaders Cathy Willis and Pat Coupar. Meet at Pound Bend picnic area main car park.
(Melways ref map 23 A11)

June 20th **Focus on Frogland**
We pass it every time we drive into the depot. Now it's time to give our aquatic haven a little attention.
Leader Ron Taylor. Meet at the depot.
(Melways ref map 23 C10)

June 27th **Normans Reserve - a reservoir of rare plants**
Blanket Leaf, Elderberry Panax, Wonga Vine and ferns - they are all here. Perhaps we will make some new discoveries while checking out the old ones.
Leaders Ranger David Van Bockel and Joan MacMahon. Meet at Normans Reserve car park at the end of Bradleys Lane. (Melways ref map 23 B12)

Punk Fungus



Earth Star

Bolete

WARRANDYTE STATE PARK
PLANT LIST

It has taken 5 years, but WSP now has probably the most detailed and comprehensive plant list ever produced by any National or State Park in the country. The list has been compiled jointly by David Van Bockel (Ranger) and Pat Coupar (FOWSP) with a great deal of help from botanical experts Cam Beardsell, Graeme Lorrimer. David Cameron and staff at the herbarium.. Prior to this a number of lists have been in existence, the best was an extensive list of Warrandyte's flora put out by naturalist Arthur Williamson in 1980. There were also records from Scott Coutts, Phil Smith and others as well as DCNR quadrat data.

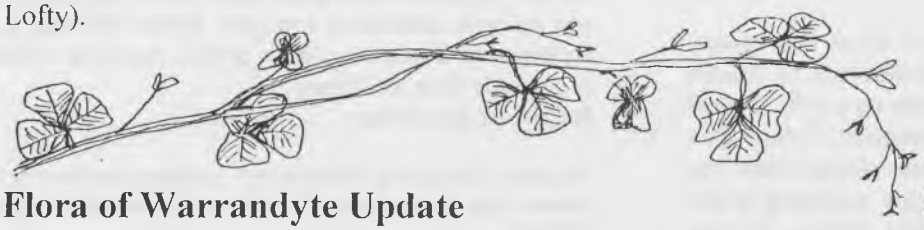
David and Pat gradually sifted through all this information helped, particularly in the early stages, by Arthur Williamson. Many of the rarer species required verification in the field because so few pressed specimens existed. During the course of their survey over 60 new plant records were found for the Park., these have been collected identified and lodged at the Melbourne Herbarium.

The distribution within the Park of most of the indigenous species on the plant list has also been recorded. In order to do this the Park has been divided into 6 areas (Pound Bend, Black Flat, Jumping Ck, Yarra Brae, Fourth Hill and Mt Lofty).

Finally after consultation with botanist Cam Beardsell the plants have been given conservation significance ratings for the greater Melbourne region. These regionally significant, rare and threatened species have all been mapped as an aid to monitoring and management of the species. In addition David and Pat spent many hours agonising over the status (endangered, vulnerable or secure) of each plant in the Park based on their knowledge of its distribution and numbers.

A summary of the WSP plant list is as follows:
Total number of species: 681
Total number of indigenous species: 460
Total number of introduced species: 221
Statewide significance: 2
Regional significance: 237
Status:
Extinct: 22
Endangered: 124
Vulnerable: 65

Anyone who is interested in obtaining a copy of the WSP plant list should contact David Van Bockel at the Park on 9844 2659



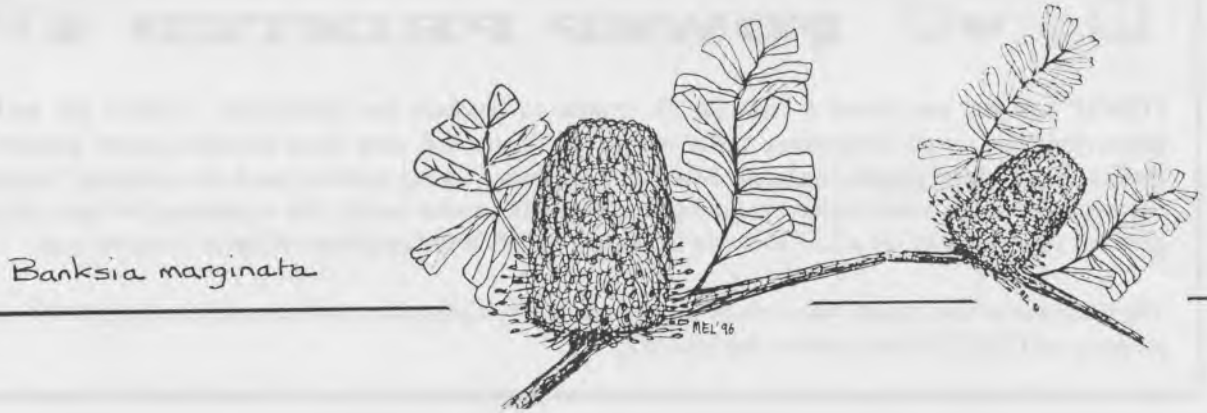
Desmodium gunnii

Flora of Warrandyte Update

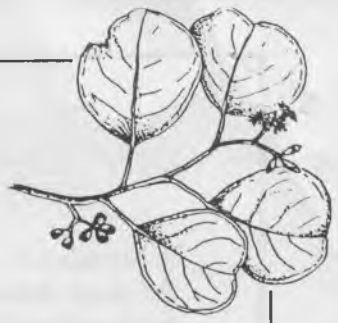
Work is continuing on the Flora of Warrandyte - a photographic record of Warrandyte's indigenous plants. A total of 245 species have been completed for the album. Many more have been photographed, but still require typesetting and layout before they are ready to be colour photocopied.

One copy of the album is available to view at the Park Office or borrow on a short-term basis. For more information ring David Van Bockel on 9844 2659 or Pat Coupar on 9844 1650..

This project has only been made possible by the ongoing financial support from DCNR and FOWSP.



Banksia marginata



EUCALYPT IDENTIFICATION WALK

Led by David Van Bockel

"Unless its a washout," he said, "FOWSP always takes a raincoat" I said (fingers crossed). Initially we spent a few minutes at the Folly examining the **leaves, fruits and buds** of the Parks 9 (possibly 10) indigenous eucalypts. These features of each species are important for identification, but sometimes are located way overhead. The other methods require the observation of trees in situ, so as the rain strengthened we took off to Pound Bend picnic ground to see them, where the suite of local species exist close together.

As it rained we wend our way around the trunks of: Candlebark (*Eucalyptus rubida),* Yellow Box (*E. melliodora*), Swamp Gum (*E .ovata)*, Red Stringybark (*E. macrorhyncha*), Manna Gum (*E. viminalis*), Messmate (*E. obliqua*), Red Box (*E. polyanthemos*), Narrow-leaved Peppermint (*E. radiata*) and Long-leaved Box (*E .goniocalyx*).

To successfully tell the trees apart we need to compare a number of features. It helps to divide them into **bark types:** entirely rough; stringy-fibrous (Stringybark and Messmate) and non-stringy fibrous (Peppermint); finely flaky (Box) or rough to varying heights up the trunk but otherwise smooth (Gums and Yellow Box). This division generally forms the basis of identification, but some can be difficult to separate, noting also the seasonal changes to bark and the sometimes wide variability amongst trees of the same type.

David pointed out the ecological niche that species occupy in space in relation to **soil moisture** i.e. Manna Gum by the riverside, Swamp Gum on poorly drained or seasonally flooded sites; Peppermint, Yellow Box and Messmate on the lower moister slopes, where the wide niche of the Candlebark begins extending to dry ridges and hilltops - the typical habitat of Red Stringybark, Red and Long-leaved Box. The nature of the Yarra Gorge around Warrandyte where thin skeletal soils can descend to the river's edge and the wide niche of some species can confuse this division eg. Red Box with Yellow Box on loamy gully soils.

The sun returned after the deluge and lit up the leaves, great to see, compare features of adult and juvenile leaves (young trees and new growth can look impossibly different from parent), colour, thickness and surface, shape, size, venation and smell to distinguish Red from Yellow from nature Long-leaved Box, Manna Gum from Swamp Gum from Candlebark. Most of the otherwise similar species can be separated by comparing leaf features.

It is worth trying to find **flower buds** and **fruit** (gum nuts), every species has a unique arrangement and some are especially distinctive e.g. the flat stalk and ridged nut of Long-leaved Box, the round pea-sized fruit with conspicuous exerted valves of Red Stringybark and the flat-topped fruit of Swamp Gum. Flowering times and features of the flowers can also aid distinction of the species e.g. Yellow Box. Colour won't help much as all the local species are creamy-white.

Despite the numerous features to compare you **can** name that tree (with your eyes closed) with only a 1, 2 or 3 step deduction, yet will still be challenged by the variations and complexity of the 'gum trees'. Thanks to David VB for a revealing and fun walk in the rain and sun led with enthusiasm and skill. Further reading: L. Costermans 'Trees and Shrubs of S.E. Australia which is available from the library.

Report by Ant Owen

Ed. note: *A full list of Warrandyte's eucalypts and their key features has been prepared by Ant and is available from FOWSP.*

FOWSP PRINTER

FOWSP has just purchased a LaserJet 5L printer to produce the Newsletter. Editors Pat and Joan are improving their word processing skills with every issue and now have become expert printers as well. Before they had the printer husbands Mike and Ken were taking disks to work for printing. On quite a few occasions mistakes were noticed resulting in delays. If anyone would like a printout for their subgroup just give Pat your material on a 3.5" diskette formatted in MS Word and she will print it out for you.

The purchase of the printer was a unanimous decision by Committee on the understanding that it remains the property of FOWSP to be kept by the Editor(s).

Willows
leaving farmers weeping

By GARETH BOREHAM,
Canberra

The humble willow tree is fast becoming an environmental pest with its rampant reproduction threatening Australia's land and river systems.

While Ratty and Badger, of *Wind in the Willows* fame, would bristle their whiskers at the claim, scientists say the increasing sexual appetite of the willow is causing significant harm to the environment.

According to Greening Australia, promiscuous male and female willows are proving exotic pests—choking waterways, severely eroding soil and damaging fish and native animal habitats.

The group says people should reassess their views of the willow.

Until recently, it was assumed that willow species in Australia were sterile but an influx of sexually active varieties and hybrids has caused an explosion in seedling numbers.

The environmental threat is likely to prompt the Australian Quarantine Inspection Service to place a 12 month moratorium on willow imports from New Zealand.

Researchers have found the spread of willows along banks, stream beds, swamps and moist forests with millions of seedlings clogging Victorian, Tasmanian and New South Wales waterways.

A Greening Australia spokeswoman. Mrs Val Wiseman, said the willow, a fast-growing tree often planted by farmers in wind breaks was a "Jekyll and Hyde" plant that had caused havoc in New Zealand,'

"We have been a little slow in taking heed of what the New Zealanders have been warning us," she said. "We have got to sit up and take notice or we will soon experience the same problems."

Mrs Wiseman said the early settlers planted willows on river banks to stabilise the soil. Farmers have continued the practice but recently introduced species are capable of rapid reproduction.

Recent CSIRO research has found that most of the 40 willow species found in Australia are capable of spreading seed.

A researcher, Ms Sue Streatfield, said governments needed to introduce laws to ensure that only infertile willow species were available.

Source: *The Age 17th April 1996*

THE GARDEN BOOK

About a year ago Stephen Ray and Tim Rowe from Manningham Council approached FOWSP with the idea of producing a book on the use of indigenous plants in gardens. A working committee was formed with Stephen, Tim, Margaret Burke and Pat Coupar. Several meetings were held to get the project off the ground. Then for one reason or another things came to a halt. However, in the last few weeks with some changes to the committee there has been renewed activity. Hamish Allan (Ranger at Currawong Bush Park) has replaced Tim Rowe and Margaret Burke has bowed out.

The book, which will be funded mostly by Manningham Council, is at last taking shape. Hamish is writing the text for about 50 species ranging from trees and shrubs down to grasses and wildflowers. Each species featured will be accompanied by a colour photograph and or line drawing. Pat and Mike Coupar, along with Helen Moss, are supplying the photos and the line drawings have been done by Melanie Coupar and George Stolfo.

It is hoped that the book will be available for sale later in the year. A price has yet to be decided.

"I SPY"

A Difference

This Thursday afternoon walk was an unexpected and unusual learning experience for me. Instead of botanical name learning, the walk was designed to show the contrast between two vegetation types only a couple of hundred metres apart, but at different elevations.

During our 'field activities' Joan pointed out that we should look at what constitutes the environment for a range of plants at each location, eg. the amount of shading from the canopy (one of techniques used is to lie on your back and take a photograph looking up).

Under Joan's guidance we noted that the soil at Andersons Creek, when compared to 'up the hill', was deeper and there was more biomass. Here there were three sources of water: direct rain, hill run off and the creek itself. As well there was less evaporation than up the hill, more humidity, more leaf litter, more nutrients and an upper canopy of about 18 metres.

Joan also pointed out that we were examining the South side of the gully which received less sunshine and was more sheltered than the top of the hill. We looked at the structure and their orientation to the sun of the leaves of various plants including Knotweed (*Persicaria sp.*), Australian Clematis (*Clematis aristata*), Christmas Bush (*Prostanthera lasianthos*), Prickly Currant Bush (*Coprosma quadrifida*), and Silver Wattle (*Acacia dealbata*).

Then we walked upwards along the track, did a 'devils elbow' turn halfway up the hill at the fire hydrant and followed the 'water supply track' to the top of the hill. Here Joan drew our attention to the thin soil, considerably more acidic than that lower down near the creek, and its weathering away over the millenia.

We examined Cherry Ballart (*Exocarpos cupressiformis*), Small-leaved Clematis (*Clematis microphylla*), Grey Parrot Pea (*Dillwynia cinerascens*), Golden Wattle (*Acacia pycnantha*) and various grasses, considering factors such as leaf volume to surface area. Joan gave a fascinating insight into the way different leaves and their stomata were structured for survival. Incidentally we discovered a parasite (Dodder Laurel) growing on a semi-parasite (Cherry Ballart).

The walk ended very pleasantly with afternoon tea at the residence of one of our group who lived nearby.

Report by Ben Gotlib

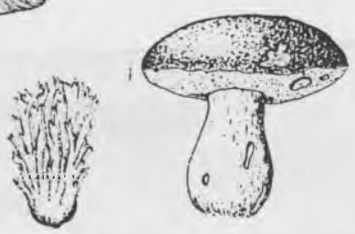
FREE PLANTS

A day of stock taking at the nursery has resulted in a large number of plants which are now available free to good homes. The old stock are in mixed condition. Most are rather pot bound, but usually when planted these do quite well if given a little 'TLC'.

The plants will be kept at the nursery until the end of the month before being thrown out to make room for new stock.

Anyone interested in obtaining plants may come down to the nursery on Tuesday or Thursday mornings when 'Friends will be on hand to give advice about species and planting requirements. If these times are not suitable contact either Pat Coupar (9844 1650) or Cathy Willis (9844 1841)

DISCOVERING WARRANDYTE'S FUNGI



On the morning of Thursday May 2nd a crowd of around 40 people gathered at Jumping Creek Reserve in preparation for Bruce Fuhrer's fungi walk. It was one of the biggest turnouts FOWSP has ever had for a weekday event - such is the lure of the man and his subject. Bruce, like most dedicated naturalists, is a gentle, humble man with an engaging sense of humour. He is the author of several books on Australian fungi and his knowledge of the local species is unsurpassed.

Bruce began with a brief introduction on the Fungi Kingdom (no longer considered to be part of the Plant Kingdom). He explained that there were three main groups of fungi: the wood destroyers (saprophytes), the mycorrhizal (symbiotic) which associate with roots and the pathogenic disease-causing fungi.

Before the walk got underway proceedings were held up somewhat by a photographer from the local newspaper, but as they say "all publicity is good publicity".

Bruce warned us that due to the sequence of early autumn rainfall followed by a warm dry spell, the fungi had got off to a false start and we would be lucky if we saw 20 species. We saw 76! Three of the more common groups (genera) were the *Agaricus* of which there are at least 40 different species, *Amanita* which contain the most poisonous species including the Death Cap, Fly Agaric and Yellow Stainer and *Cortinarius* which is usually characterised by a cobwebby veil underneath the cap.

In addition to the gilled fungi we saw 2 very different boletes, coral fungi, puff balls, spine fungi, shelf fungi and strangest of all *Cordyceps* - the vegetable caterpillar. Some individuals could not be identified to species level without microscopic examination of their spores. Several, Bruce told us, were undescribed species -in other words a new species that has never been recorded before. (How special does that make Warrandyte State Park?!)

At about 1.30pm Bruce and his remaining die-hard followers returned to the car park David Cameron, laden with specimens, persuaded Bruce to return to Pound Bend to help sort out the 50 or so fungi he had collected. Aided by Cathy and Pat, David placed each specimen on a separate sheet of paper while Bruce put names to them. If anyone would like to see this collection which has now been dried or would like a complete list of the fungi recorded on the walk, they should contact David.

We realize that this is an extremely busy time of the year for Bruce with trips to Tasmania and NSW imminent, so we were especially fortunate that he was able to come to Warrandyte and give his time so generously. 'Friends', some of whom had taken time off work, showed their appreciation by turning out in large numbers. All had come to discover the fascinating world of Warrandyte's fungi.

Report by Pat Coupar

AN INTRODUCTION To GRASSES AND SEDGES

Date: Thursday June 13th
Time: 10.am-12.30pm
Place: Meet at Pound Bend picnic area main car park

What is the difference between a grass and a sedge, a sedge and a rush, a rush and a mat-rush? What about a sword-sedge and a saw-sedge or a bog-rush and a club-rush? It's not as confusing as it sounds. Join Cathy and Pat for a fascinating introduction to these monocots - nothing technical, just a leisurely walk beside the river to pick up a few hints on how to tell the difference between them

MYSTERY REPORTER

Thursday 25th April: "Mmm Yum" said Joan tasting Neal Tessier's soup. Joan, her brown hair drawn back into a pony tail with a 'rainforest scrunchy, was in the middle of a chain saw discussion, she wanted to know which one was best for her to remove large environmental weeds.

It was difficult to interview this particular committee member who is also co-editor of the newsletter, as she was about to lead a walk on Fourth Hill.

Here in lie the gleanings:
Born at Airlie Maternity Hospital (now metamorphosed into an old peoples home), Ivanhoe, Melbourne on 13th October 1948. Joan Margaret MacMahon (nee Locke) is hazel-eyed, 5ft 6in with two children Rowan and Daniel. Husband Ken is a hydrographer with Melbourne Water.

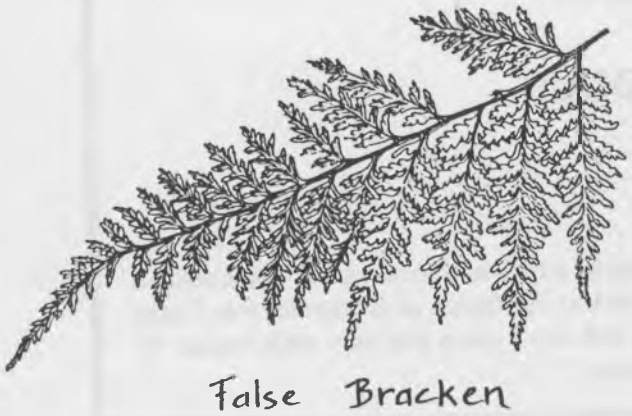
Joan was educated at Ivanhoe Primary School, completed year 12 at Heidelberg High School, "mainly sciences, really enjoyed High School, especially French". In 1967 Joan worked in the Virology lab of the Fairfield Hospital, whilst studying at night at the Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology. At the end of the year she moved across to Melbourne University and completed a science degree, majoring in Microbiology.

"During that time I was conservative - joined the Melbourne University Mountaineering Club. Best walk was over a long weekend at Genoa River. Also climbed Queensland's highest mountain Mt Bartle Frere (our leader fell into a stinging bush). Worked in the Microbiology Department at the Alfred Hospital for 11 years. Came in just at the stage when abortion became legal, one of the first cases I worked on involved a backyard abortion and septicaemia". Joan has been overseas to Bali, Afghanistan and London.

Question: "*What annoys you most?*" **Answer:** "*People with dogs who don't consider the impact of their dogs on other people or the environment*" **Question:** "*Are you currently involved in any study*" **Answer:** "*Yes I am doing a horticultural certificate* " (Joan's business interests include being a horticultural adviser in the local area).

Interests: social issues, bird watching, nature study and bushwalking.
Favourites: ***food*** - chocolate drink - Earl Grey tea, Chardonnay and Riesling
native animal - wombat (one lives in our back yard)
colours - earthy greens and browns, peachy-apricot "anything but black, pillar box red and orange"
sport - not interested
films - adored Pride and Prejudice series
Musical interests: classical composers from Purcell to Beethoven, Enya - for her spiritual qualities, Judy Small, John Williamson, Yothu Yindi, Pat Drummond and Eric Bogle. "Learnt the piano when I was young".

On this note (excuse the pun) the interview came to an end on a sunny afternoon in Joan and Ken's back yard.


False Bracken


Raspfern

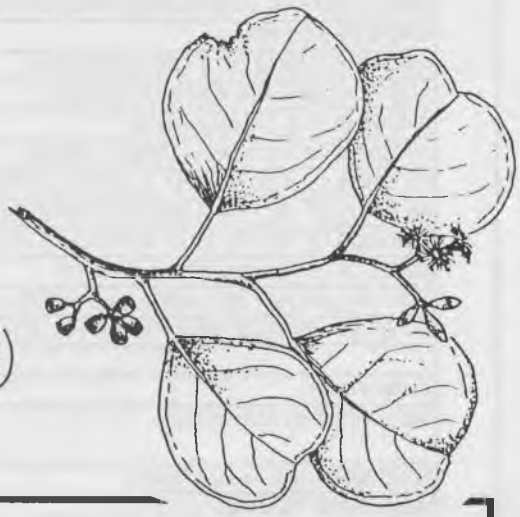
WHAT'S EMERGING NOW?

By Joan MacMahon

In the moist, still-warm soils of Warrandyte (and most of South-east Australia) there is clandestine activity. Orchid leaves, fungal fruiting bodies, sundew leaves (and what else one wonders?) are pushing their way through the soil. In our front garden we are thrilled to have a tiny colony of **Scented Sundews** (one of about a hundred species of sundews scattered throughout the world). It's scientific name is *Drosera whitakeri.* The genus name comes from the Greek word *droseros* which means dew, while *whitakeri* possibly honours the first European to note it "officially". Aboriginal people presumably enjoyed the delightful scent of its white flowers and possibly ate its tuberous root for tens of thousands of millennia. What name did they gave it?

Sundews are intriguing plants; they've turned the tables on a large part of the animal kingdom. The fate of most plants is to be eaten (either wholly or partly) by animals. Sundews, on the other hand, have evolved a "carnivorous" lifestyle - trapping and absorbing insects. They do this by means of the strangest and most beautiful leaves (best seen viewed with a magnifier on a sunny day). I can't describe them as well as Rica Erickson in her book **Plants of Prey**. Even though it was published nearly 30 years ago in 1968 it is still the best reference I can find. She says "The upper surfaces of their unusual leaves are covered with fine hairy tentacles tipped with sticky red glands." The glands excrete digestive juices which **sparkle like dew** in the sunshine.

Scented Sundew is a tiny, delicate, almost prostrate herb no more than 3 or 4 cm across and later, if they produce their lovely white flowers (they don't always seem to) about 3 cm high. When an insect touches even one of the "dew tipped" tentacles somehow a message is transmitted to the others and they bend towards the centre of the leaf, trapping the unfortunate insect. For the rest of the story it's over to Rica----"Over a period of days the soluble matter of its prey is reduced to a fluid that is absorbed by the plant. The tentacles then assume their first position, fanned out and gluey tipped, ready to trap the unwary. The dry husks of the earlier victims drop lightly from the leaf and the table is set for another meal." Was Dracula ever so exciting?



Eucalyptus polyanthemos (Red Box)

FUN ON THE HILL

It was a perfect Autumn day. The sun shone out of a deep blue sky on those 'Friends' who chose to spend their Sunday morning on Fourth Hill. It was amazing how much was achieved in just a couple of hours.

First a look at the highly successful revegetation fence at the top of the Hill. Then the less successful hunt for the possibly extinct Autumn Greenhood Orchid (*Pterostylis revoluta*). After that the group broke up into smaller groups - one to build a mini fence around the rare Tall Lobelia (*Lobelia gibbosa*), the others dispersing over the hillside to hand pull and drill and fill woody weeds.

At the end of the morning all converged again on the Hill for a BBQ . It was great to see so many of our younger members becoming actively involved. Many thanks to Ranger David Van Bockel for organising the morning including the delicious BBQ.

FOWSP BOOKLIST

Many Fowspians will be **amazed** by the number and variety of books in our library. Each month in the newsletter we will publish one page of the library catalogue.

TITLE	AUTHOR
REPTILES AND AMPHIBIANS	
REPTILES & AMPHIBIANS	H G Cogger
ENCYCLOPEDIA OF AUSTRALIAN ANIMALS- REPTILES	Harold Ehmann
ENCYCLOPEDIA OF AUSTRALIAN ANIMALS- FROGS	Michael J Tyler
The SNAKES OF VICTORIA	John Coventry & Peter Robertson
The SNAKES OF VICTORIA	John Coventry & Peter Robertson
FROGWATCH- Field Guide to VICTORIAN FROGS	Jean Marc-Hero;Murray Littlejohn & Gerry Marantelli
BIRDS	
ENCYCLOPEDIA OF AUSTRALIAN ANIMALS- BIRDS	Terence R Lindsey
Complete Book of AUSTRALIAN BIRDS	Readers Digest
BIRDS OF THE NIGHT	David Hollands
Field Guide To BIRDS OF AUSTRALIA	Simpson & Day
Field Guide to BIRDS OF AUSTRALIA (Updated Version)	Simpson & Day
Slater Guide to AUSTRALIAN BIRDS	Slater, Slater, Slater
SLATER Field Guide to AUSTRALIAN BIRDS	Slater,Slater,Slater
PHOTOGRAPHIC Field Guide to BIRDS OF AUSTRALIA	Jim Flegg & N Longmore
BIRDS OF AUSTRALIA	Graham Pizzey
RECOLLECTIONS OF A BIRDWATCHER	Brigadier Hugh R.Officer
AUSTRALIAN BUSH BIRDS IN COLOUR	Irene & Michael Morcombe
BIRDS OF THE DANDENONGS	Wheeler, Ward, Gould League, Stirling
(1) BIRDS OF VICTORIA (URBAN AREAS)	Gould League
(2) BIRDS OF SOUTH EAST AUSTRALIA (THE RANGES)	Gould League
(4) BIRDS OF VICTORIA (INLAND WATERS)	Gould League
(7) BIRDS OF SOUTH EAST AUSTRALIA (FARMLANDS)	Gould League
BIRDS OF VICTORIA (DRY COUNTRY)	Gould League
AUSTRALIAN NATIVE GARDENS & BIRDS	Barbar Salter
BIRDS OF HEIDELBERG & YARRA VALLEY	Warringal Consv. Society
BUSH FOOD	
WILD FOOD IN AUSTRALIA	B & J W Cribb
WILD MEDICINE IN AUSTRALIA	A B & J W Cribb
WILD FOOD PLANTS	Carol Newton-Smith