

July 2005

## Friends of Warrandyte State Park



# Newsletter

Friends of Warrandyte State Park (FOWSP) Inc. PO Box 220 Warrandyte 3113  
ABN 94170156655/ACN A0024890C

## Silver Gum Grant Success

By Cam Beardsell

The application by FOWSP on the Yering Silver Gum recovery program has been successful in the 2005/6 Parks Victoria Volunteer Grants Program. This species, also known as Buxton Gum (*Eucalyptus crenulata*), is listed as a threatened taxon under the Flora & Fauna Guarantee Act (1988) and is endangered in Victoria. Buxton Gum received the first Action Statement (No.1) written for a species under the FFG Act. The local population is referred to as Yering Silver Gum. This consists of about 14 plants by the junction of Olinda Creek and Yarra River at Spadonis Nature Conservation Reserve and 10 plants on adjoining private land to the north. Trees on the private property are very old while trees on the reserve appear to be of even-age, probably arising from the 1962 bushfire. The only other known population of a few hundred plants occurs by the Maroondah Highway along the Acheron River valley south of Buxton. This population is referred to as Buxton Silver Gum.

Yering Silver Gum is a small tree growing to 8m tall with rough bark on the trunk and smooth upper branches, distinctive buds with pointed caps and profuse, honey-scented flowers opening over winter-spring. The buds, twigs and leaf undersides have a silver sheen. The foliage is small, stem-clasping, heart-shaped and blue with crinkled (crenulate) edges. This is frequently used in dried flower arrangements. Over half the population at Yering appears to be hybrid with Swamp Gum. These are taller in stature and have larger, greenish leaves on longer stalks.



Over the last million years, uplifting along the Yarra Fault north of the river formed the Yarra Ridge (Skyline Road). The Yarra rejuvenated by cutting passages downstream through spurs of the Yarra Ridge, forming Yering Gorge and Warrandyte Gorge. Sinking of land to the south and partial blockage by Yering Gorge created an extensive floodplain known as Yering Flats. In this section, the Yarra is a mature, meandering stream. There are numerous abandoned channels (backswamps) and bends (horseshoe billabongs) across the floodplain indicating the river constantly changed course. The floodplain is periodically inundated by up to 2m of water during flood events (e.g. December 2004 and February 2005). Prior to European settlement, the lower Olinda-Stringybark Creek formed part of an impenetrable swamp. Floodwater is now dissipated as the creeks have been dredged and straightened into agricultural drains, along with a reduction in a third of the river flow due to catchment reservoirs. The floodplain was cleared for prime farmland in the late 1800's.

Spadonis Nature Conservation Reserve (SNCR) is 3ha and was incorporated under the management of Warrandyte State Park in 2001. It lies on the north side of Olinda Creek at its confluence with the Yarra River. Stringybark Creek flows into Olinda Creek about 250 metres from the Yarra. SNCR supports one of few relatively intact stands of floodplain riparian woodland remaining along the Yarra. This community is endangered in the Region and occurs in Warrandyte State Park only as a remnant stand in the Lower Homestead Road section of Mt Lofty. Elsewhere along the floodplain between Wonga Park and Everard Park on the Maroondah Highway, it has been cleared back to a degraded strip fronting the Yarra. Cattle

have caused extensive damage to the banks of the river over the entire section.

To the south of Olinda Creek at the north end of Victoria Road is Spadonis Recreation Reserve, managed by the Shire of Yarra Ranges. This supports a billabong with a fine stand of the vulnerable aquatic herb land community and several ephemeral billabongs with stands of the endangered billabong mudflat sub-community of floodplain wetland. The latter is also present in Homestead Road Swamp at Mt Lofty.

Floodplain riparian woodland at SNCR also supports several other plant species listed rare or threatened in Victoria. These include the Poison Rice-flower (*Pimelea pauciflora*), Greentop Sedge (*Carex chlorantha*) and Floodplain Fireweed (*Senecio campylocarpus*). The rare Glossy Grass Skink is also present and a rare sighting of a Little Button-quail in the Melbourne area was made on the visit of 2<sup>nd</sup> June 2005. The button-quail is a northern Australian species that disperses into southern localities during inland droughts. SNCR is also the home of one of only a few populations in the Melbourne area of an eastern Victorian grass cicada known as *Diemeniana frenchii*.

The long-term effect of land clearing and disturbance has threatened the integrity of SNCR. Vegetation closure has occurred in the absence of fire and reduced frequency of flooding. It is dominated by Tree Violet thickets, senescent Silver Wattle and Swamp Paperbark and a dense field layer of Common Tussock-grass. Without fire, natural regeneration of silver gum is unable to occur. However, the existing trees are unhealthy due to insect attack and would likely be killed in a bushfire. The establishment of a new age-class of silver gums will lower the odds of population collapse due to catastrophic event.

Over the next 2-3 years, FOWSP in partnership with Parks Victoria, will undertake a population recovery program of the Yering Silver Gum and a weed control program of floodplain riparian woodland in SNCR. We have been kindly provided access to the land-locked reserve via a 1600ha cattle property to the north. The landholders obtained a grant in 1997 to fence their old silver gums and reinstate several hundred saplings grown from local provenance. Through other grants, they have also fenced their entire river frontage (5km). Over a hundred silver gums grown by the Knox Environmental Society have also been reinstated to Spadonis Recreation Reserve. Possibly half the planted trees are hybrids with Swamp Gum.

The major conservation objective of the Action Statement (review) prepared for the silver

gum in 2001 is to ensure the long-term viability of indigenous populations by natural regeneration and planting. It also states that the Yering population is threatened through hybridization with Swamp Gums. The project will involve propagation and selection of non-hybrid silver gums at the Friends Nursery to reinstate to SNCR. Four old trees with pure silver gum characters were located on adjoining private property and seeds were collected by FOWSP in a visit in June 2005. Reintroduction sites will need to be prepared and plants will require tree guards to protect them from kangaroos, wallabies and stray cattle.

The project will provide training and education for FOWSP members in the specialised skills of an endangered species recovery program and an endangered community rehabilitation and land protection program. Scientific excursions to the billabongs offer the prospect of discovery of rare species. The cattle property also has significant heritage values including the charming homestead garden and buildings and trestle bridges along the old Healesville railway. Several ancient River Red Gums occur near the homestead. They have not been previously recorded in this section of the Yarra Valley.

The Action Statement (review) also states environmental weeds as a major threat and that a management program needs to be instigated for the SNCR population. The perimeter of the reserve (adjoining paddocks) is dominated by pasture grasses and thistles. Outbreaks of Wandering Tradescantia, Blackberry and Japanese Honeysuckle occur on the riverbank. The grant will enable management programs on environmental weeds in SNCR, initially targeting Blackberry. FOWSP will assist with hand weeding programs and in the preparation of an environmental weed and indigenous plant inventory for the reserve. Population enrichment of several other significant plants including Poison Rice-flower and Cluster Pomaderris will also be undertaken.



## Bush Backyard

Contributions this month from *Sandy Jones, Joan Broadberry, and Steven Katsineris*

### Crackling Cones

By *Sandy Jones*

We don't have pine trees in our own backyard, but they are scattered around the neighbourhood. We have them along the nature strip, in the neighbouring vacant block and near Webb Street. I know they are not natives and should be removed, but pines do have their uses.

Often we see white cockatoos take up residence in the trees when they are making a stop over in the neighbourhood. It's a sight to see, up to a dozen birds sitting proudly on the branches, letting us know they are in town. It's a beautiful look when one white cockie is sitting right on top of the pine with a very dark grey cloud behind it. The bird stands out really well - a sight I saw just recently.



There is another favourite visitor to the pine trees - the yellow-tailed black cockatoo, often spotted at about this time of year high up in the trees. Being black they are hard to see, but there is no mistaking their wonderful squawk and the sound of the crackling of the pine cones they make with their beak.

### The First Rain of Autumn

By *Joan Broadberry*

As we are all very aware, Melbourne has had its driest autumn ever. After months of waiting, the first shower of the "autumn break" came about 8.15 pm on the evening of the 23 May. The rain wasn't heavy but did fall steadily. Our family room in Templestowe has one wall consisting of four panels of glass, including glass sliding doors. The room is lit by a fluorescent light. It therefore often attracts moths and insects to the glass. About 9.45 pm I looked up and realised there were a number of medium sized moths clinging to the windows and flywire. The moths were a fawn colour with cream

markings, resting with their wings held like a steeply pitched roof, over tapering furry abdomens. Their bodies measured 3 1/2 to 4 cm. They were all of either the same or very similar species. The common name for them is Swift moths. I went outside to examine them more closely and took some photos with the digital camera. Initially there were six moths but by 11 pm I counted nine. Upon examining their antennae I concluded that there were eight males and only one female. Males moths' antennae are large and "feathery", the females' being much smaller.

In fact I had been waiting for these moths. Ever since Pat and Mike Coupar's book *Flying Colours* was published in 1992, I have been able to get to know many of the different moths that fly in, and record them in my nature diary. In the early '90's I used to keep *Flying Colours* at the ready as it was needed for identification almost nightly. However, I knew this species was not illustrated in their book. Swift moths regularly turn up after the first autumn rains. They have been so predictable over the years, that I have come to expect them. With the dry autumn, I had been wondering whether I would see the species this year.



I was intrigued by the very sudden appearance of the moths. Yes it had rained, but it was not soaking rain and could hardly have softened the ground to any depth. I have never observed such large numbers of moths emerge, and appear so quickly. I become aware of them 1 1/2 hours after the rain has started. But the moths would have been on the glass somewhat earlier, and would have also needed time to break free from their pupa cases, pump up their wings and fly to our light. It must have been almost the first touch of rain to the soil that set them moving. The next day I searched my yard for their emergence holes and discarded pupa cases, but didn't find any,

although I have come across them in past years. The moths may have flown in from a neighbour's garden.

Later in the week I looked them up in the reference book, *Moths of Australia*, by I.F.B. Common. They belong to the family Hepialidae, the swift or ghost moths. The genus was more difficult, but I think it was *Oxycanus* – the largest Australian genus of this family with 40 named species. I could not identify the moths to species level. In their larval state, the moths live under the soil in tunnels and probably come to the surface to feed on vegetation. They pupate underground. Adults emerge after falls of rain in late April and May and males especially, come freely to lights at night. Mated females lay their eggs as they crawl or flutter near the ground

A number of questions occurred to me. Why doesn't watering the garden bring the swift moths out? Why do they choose autumn? What exactly is the role of the rain? Does the rain have to be at night?

An entomologist friend told me the emergence of moths from their pupa cases is a complex behaviour triggered by hormones, which in turn depend on such factors as day length, temperature, humidity and rainfall. I hope to learn more.

## The Spectacular King Parrot

By Steven Katsineris

One of the most striking birds to visit our garden is the comparatively large King Parrot, which comes in pairs and flocks to feed in the trees and sometimes on the ground. We have some old plum trees in our yard and the parrots especially like to eat

the plums when they are ripe. They also feed on nectar and buds of native plants as well as flowers, like geraniums and seeds that have fallen on the ground.

We see King Parrots regularly during the warmer months of the year - in winter they migrate to the coast. They are quite relaxed and unconcerned about our presence probably becoming tamer due to regular visits to the yard.

Male and female King Parrots are different colours. The male has a bright scarlet head and body, brilliant dark green wings with a pale-green band, dark-blue rump and blue-black tail. The female colouration is mostly the same, except the head and upper tail is dark green.

King Parrots are found along the east coast of Australia and highland areas from Cooktown to southern Victoria. They inhabit rainforest, eucalypt woodlands and coastal woodlands. Due to the loss of much of their natural habitat they have adapted to farmlands and towns and are found in areas with berry-bearing shrubs, orchards, croplands, potato-fields, parks and suburban gardens.

They usually nest in a hollow eucalypt tree, often close to the ground and have three to five white eggs in a clutch. They breed from July to January. Males help raise the young and teach them to fly.

It is always a joy to observe these lovely, stunning, gregarious, parrots in the garden.

### More Snippets Please

Contributions can either be dropped into the editor at 143 Brackenbury St, Warrandyte or via email at [ian.coupar@vcp.monash.edu.au](mailto:ian.coupar@vcp.monash.edu.au)

### Casual positions now available in bushland crew June – December 2005

- Working within Manningham City Council's Bushland Reserves
- Reserves in Templestowe, Doncaster, Warrandyte and Wonga Park
- Several positions available
- Two – four days per week 7.5 hours days (shorter days negotiable)
- Mostly hand weed, spot spray and rabbit hole closure
- Experience not necessary
- A love of gardening and/or grass identification an advantage
- People of all ages encouraged to apply

Contact: Sharon Mason 0412 031 767 OR Email Resume to [pammer@melbpc.org.au](mailto:pammer@melbpc.org.au)

## FOWSP Committee 2005

Nursery Manager 0408317327

Park Office 9844 2659

Dick Thomson	9850 9867	Treasurer	<u>Assistant Treasurer</u> Ray Clarke	9841 8507
Pat Coupar	9844 1650	Newsletter Editor		
Peter Curry	9844 0958	Secretary	<u>Wildlife Rescue</u>	
Geoff Speedy	9437 0894		Julie Pryor	9722 1117
Lee Speedy	9437 0894	Membership Secretary		
Mike Coupar	9844 1650		<u>Market</u>	
Karen Reynolds	9712 0797	Minutes Secretary	Marie Krause	9712 0498
Artur Muchow	0415383328			
Michelle Hanslow	0402251577		<u>Publications Officer</u>	
Kyen Knight	0418149961		Kirsten Brunt	0438411278

## Manningham City Council Environment Seminars 2005

- 3<sup>rd</sup> August Melanie Birtchnell – “Tree Decline in Jumping Creek Reserve”  
7<sup>th</sup> September Glen Jameson – “Recoverability of Landscapes”  
5<sup>th</sup> October Heath Butler – “Growling Grass Frog”  
2<sup>nd</sup> November Scott Watson – “Indigenous Garden Design”  
7<sup>th</sup> December Paul Barnard – “Wildfire Behaviour and Community Safety”



Please Note: The seminars are now on WEDNESDAY nights

The seminars are free and no bookings are required.

Supper provided.

Time: 7:30pm

Venue: The Function Room Grand Hotel

120 Yarra Street, Warrandyte. (Melways Ref. 23 E11)

To join us for dinner at the pub before the seminars, book a seat in the Bistro on 9844 1199.

For further information contact:

Cynthia Danby 9840 9129

## Dates for your Diary

<u>COMMITTEE MEETINGS</u>	<u>WARRANDYTE MARKET</u>	<u>THURSDAY WALKS</u>	<u>TAG ACTIVITIES</u>
2 <sup>nd</sup> August	6 <sup>th</sup> August	28 <sup>th</sup> July	August 4 <sup>th</sup>
27 <sup>th</sup> September	3 <sup>rd</sup> September	26 <sup>th</sup> August	September 1 <sup>st</sup>
8 <sup>th</sup> November	1 <sup>st</sup> October	27 <sup>th</sup> October	6 <sup>th</sup> October

## Thursday Activity Group (TAG)

Activities will take place on the first Thursday of the month from 10.00am to 12.00pm. Either meet at the depot or on site. If you are interested in learning some vegetation management skills and helping improve some special sites in the Park just tag along with the Thursday Activity Group (TAG). No previous experience required.

August 4<sup>th</sup> Fourth Hill, School Fence. Beveridge St (Mel ref 35 E1)

September 1<sup>st</sup> Fourth Hill. Tunnel St (Mel ref 35 F2)

# FOWSP THURSDAY PROGRAM

We meet for propagation and other nursery activities every Thursday morning at 10.00am at the Warrandyte State Park depot, Pound Bend Road, Warrandyte (Melway 23 C10), unless otherwise stated below. When there is no scheduled afternoon activity we often go on a spontaneously organised walk. Propagation takes place from 10.00am to 12 midday followed by lunch. No prior experience necessary - there is always someone available to show you the ropes.

The nursery is open for plant sales (by donation) every Thursday 10.00am to 12md and the first Sunday of each month 2.00pm to 400pm.



## Important Notice

Please note the nursery is only open for plant sales during the above times. Some members and non-members have been turning up for plants (and advice) outside these hours without prior arrangement. If you find it impossible to come during official opening times please contact the nursery manager first.

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### Thursday Walks 2005

Meet at 1pm at the Nursery, Pound Bend Rangers Depot, Pound Bend Road Warrandyte (Melways Ref. 23 C10) to car pool to walk starting point. Bring a water bottle and snack to eat on the walk if you wish. Wear walking shoes and clothing appropriate to the weather. Walks will last approximately 2 hours

July 28<sup>th</sup> Mt Lofty to Wittons

### Sunday Walks 2005

Meet at 10.15 am. Bring a water bottle and snack to eat on the walk if you wish. Wear walking shoes and clothing appropriate to the weather. Walks will last approximately 2 hours. Join us after the walk for a BYO lunch (BBQ available) at 'the Folly' at Warrandyte State Park Rangers Depot, Pound Bend. Hot and cold drinks provided.

For more information contact Cynthia Briscoe 9840 9129

**August 7<sup>th</sup> Timber Reserve. "The results of ecological burning"**. Leader ranger David Van Bockel. Meet at the rangers depot. Pound Bend Rd, Warrandyte> Melways 23 C10

**September 4<sup>th</sup> Fourth Hill "Wattles and Wildflowers"**. Leader Cathy Willis. Meet at Tunnel St, Warrandyte Melways 35 F2

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## **Deadline for August Newsletter is July 31<sup>st</sup>**

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## Wildlife Rescue

By Julie Pryor

**S**orry more bad news on the koala scene. Zoe the koala from the Otway Ranges died. She had settled in well at Jirrahlinga and had settled well with two other koalas. The keepers went out one morning and found her sitting on the ground, she died later that day. The vet said she died of old age. They think she was about 12 years old.

A koala was found dead on a driveway in Bradleys Lane, North Warrandyte. It was a female with no joey in the pouch. A post mortem has been done, but no results yet.



A koala was in trouble in West End Road this month. It was hanging from a second floor balcony! Eventually it made it to ground and went up a nearby tree. It stayed on the property several days then moved on.

At present I am looking after a koala from the Bunyip State Forest. He had been at Healesville Sanctuary for a month, where he has been treated for a urinary problem. He is over that now and is needing to be fattened up a little before he is released. When he came to me he weighed 8.4 kg. He has been named Bunyip, he is easy to work with and eats most gum leaves put into his enclosure.

Did you know that koalas sleep about 20 hours a day?

**Koala Sightings This Month**  
West End Rd, Warrandyte

## Keep the Champagne on Ice

By Mike Coupar

**Y**ou may have read about the 'Park land link' in the Manningham Weekly (22/6) and how the 'Rare plants and animals get a better chance' in the Manningham Leader (29/6). I was approached by the Weekly to comment on the extension to the Warrandyte State Park through to Kinglake NP. I was surprised by the announcement as we had not heard anything official from Parks Victoria. Naturally I said that our group was delighted. Since then I have read the government's media release which confirmed that the member for Yan Yean, Danielle Green, and member for Evelyn, Heather McTaggart, have announced additions to Warrandyte State Park, Kinglake National Park and the formation of a new reserve to be called the Warrandyte-Kinglake Nature Conservation Reserve.

Ms McTaggart said surplus Melbourne Water land adjacent the Yarra River at Witton's Reserve in Wonga Park will become part of Warrandyte State Park.

Consequently I rang our Chief Ranger David Sewell who told me he was excited with the announcement. However, he has not been notified of the additions, so he doesn't want to say too much until it gets funded. When this does happen he said "I look forward to passing some information on to FOWSP as soon as I get it". He also said that when Parks Victoria know for sure they will have a good look at the land to develop a management plan.

David Sewell did not know where the map printed in the Manningham Leader originated from. He did say though that it did not show the proposed additions accurately.

We look forward to hearing the news that funds have been received by Parks Victoria for this important link that has been talked about for so long. Only then will we take the champagne off ice and pop the cork.



## Phascogale Fate

By Kirsten Brunt

Recently ex committee members Alastair and Carol Traill discovered a dead Brush-tail Phascogale (Tuan) on their back verandah at Wonga Park. They believe that the Phascogale fate was a result of cats within the area.

The Wonga Park area and surroundings make up the southern tip of the range that the Phascogale occupy within Australia. In the wild, the phascogale numbers are declining which is likely to be due to loss of their habitat and predators such as owls, and cats. The males occupy large home ranges of about 40 hectares but the females' home range is much smaller. Males die after mating which is about at 11 months. The females are left to raise the young until the male offspring leaves or the female offspring drive the mother away from home.

If you are interested in finding out more about Phascogales or seeing them in the wild, Alastair currently has two occupying nesting boxes on his property. He also houses 15 Sugar Gliders and would be more than happy to show them to anyone who is interested. You can call Alastair on 97221518 to arrange a time to visit his property.



The Field Naturalists office also displays the Phascogale that Alastair kindly donated to them. The office is open Monday and Wednesday 9am-5pm, and you can contact Mimi Pohl on 98779860 to organize a time to go and visit the little critter.

## Book review

### A Field Guide to Australian Fungi

By Bruce Fuhrer

The first thing I did when I arrived home with my copy of this book was to sit down in a well-lit spot and just look at the photos – all 548 of them! At this stage I didn't need to know names, habitat or spore print colour, I just indulged in the incredible diversity of shapes and colours of our Australian fungi – beautifully photographed by our own Fowspan, Bruce Fuhrer.

Bruce Fuhrer's books are many and varied and always a delight. I have most of them, including a fascinating book on seaweeds, published in 1981, Wildflowers of Victoria and a field guide to Mosses and Allied Plants published in 2003 that finally, through excellent close up photographs, enabled me to identify many of the mosses and liverworts that have frustrated me over the years. I knew this latest book would not disappoint.

Certainly it is the most comprehensive field guide to Australian fungi yet with descriptions of over 500 species detailing structure, size, spore print, habit, habitat, abundance and distribution. There is a short section at the front of the book introducing the reader to the world of fungi. The bulk of the book deals with the different groups of fungi – the largest section by far being those with simple gills that are referred to as mushrooms and



toadstools. Other groups include boletes, coral fungi, puff balls, stinkhorns, shelf fungi, jelly fungi, cup fungi and slime moulds.

My all time favourite is illustrated on page 221. Known as Bird's-nest Fungi, it is one of the most unusual species I have ever seen. Occurring in groups, the cup-shaped fruiting body of this fungus resembles a tiny bird's nest inside which are disc-like structures called peridioles, these contain the spores and are splashed out when water droplets fall on the 'nest'.

This book is the result of decades of field study – some of it in our own Warrandyte State Park, particularly at Jumping Creek Reserve.

While there are a few annoying editing errors that must be a disappointment to the author, the most serious being the incorrect caption of the front cover photograph as *Mycaena nivalis* which should be *Mycaena nargan*, these do not detract from the quality of the text and photographs.

'A field guide to Australian Fungi' will appeal to a wide range of readers from professional mycologists to amateur naturalists and anyone interested in putting a name to those fascinating fruiting bodies that decorate our forests and gardens.

Pat Coupar



# “I SPY”

By B.G



## Few Fungi Found

Over a score of brave souls ventured out with Bruce Fuhrer on a fungi walk in late May. Some people came from distant Sunbury. Because of the drought few fungi were found. Ironically it rained a few days later!

## June Journal

Marie Krause reports that helpers at the June market stall were: Kath Andrews, Helen Riddell, Wolfgang Krause, 'myself', Sue Shepherd, Antjen Bauer and Ray Kruger ('an early morning bird').

Also revealed was that Geoff Speedy still regularly delivers or arranges delivery of the FOWSP trailer.

## WSP Works

Volunteers are landscaping the area between the hardening off area and the car park at the depot. The Warrandyte quarry rock component is pleasing to the eye, well planted and very professional.

Even the local wombat has left a large oblong 'drop' to record its pleasure.

## Sandwich Staffer

Ranger David Moore will be at WSP for six months each year.

## Female Fellow

Anne Gaskett has been awarded the Fellow of the Year by the American Orchid Society for her work on the *Cryptostylis* genus over the last year. She has also received an extra grant over a three year period. Congratulations.

## Ringwood Romp

One of our regular Thursday helpers is appearing in a musical at Ringwood entitled 'A Romp in the Park'.

## Greenhood Group

There at least 14 different species of Greenhood orchids in Warrandyte State Park. Locally, these are the most diverse species, according to ranger Cam Beardsell.

## Sustainability Suspicion

A perusal of my 1981 Xmas gift 'The Concise Oxford Dictionary' did not offer up a definition of sustainability. Is it a propaganda word? Contributions welcomed.

## Thursday Activity



**Date & Time:** August 4<sup>th</sup> at 10.00 am  
**Place:** Fourth Hill School Fence. Beveridge St  
(Mel ref 35 E1)

Meet at the depot or on site

If you are interested in learning some vegetation management skills and helping improve some special sites in the Park just tag along with the Thursday Activity Group (TAG). No previous experience required.

## National Tree Day Sunday Activity

FOWSP, in conjunction with Osborne Peninsula Landcare, are holding a joint planting morning in the Warrandyte State Park along the Northern River Frontage Reserve.

A free BBQ lunch will be provided after the planting.

**Date & Time:** Sunday July 31<sup>st</sup> from 10.00am to 12 noon.

**Place:** Sigma Revegetation Site. Park at Koornong Crescent, North Warrandyte (Mel ref. 23 J8) and follow the signs

If you would like more information contact Margaret Burke 9844 1060 or Pat Coupar 0438984229



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### Omphalina

(*Omphalina chromacea*)

These small bright yellow toadstools are most distinctive with their deeply funnelled cap. They live in association with algal cells as in lichens that occur in the stem, near its base.

Colonies of Omphalina are common on bare or algae-covered ground at the edges of tracks or on exposed banks. Look out for them at the Sandy Bay car park in Jumping Creek Reserve.

## FOWSP Membership Form

Name .....

Address .....

.....

Tel. no. ....

Membership     \$20  
Concession     \$10

Send to: FOWSP PO Box 220, Warrandyte 3113

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