



## NEWSLETTER: DECEMBER 2016

### Coolart 3<sup>rd</sup> October

Despite some pretty wild weather – winds gusting to 30 knots or so – our bird outing to Coolart was quite successful, with a total of 49 species observed.

The lagoon has by all reports only had water back in it for the last couple of months, and perhaps because of this, and/or because there is a lot of water around all over the country at the moment, bird numbers on the lagoon were fairly low. White Ibis are breeding again, but there were very few ducks observed – Chestnut Teal, Black Ducks and Hardheads, and few of those. A pair of swans still had five cygnets, while Great and Little Black Cormorants and Hoary-headed Grebes were also noted.



*Little Wattlebird. Photo: Lee Denis*

In the bush, both Fan-tailed and Shining Bronze-Cuckoos were about, along with a couple of female Golden Whistlers; honeyeaters were scarce, only Yellow-faced being seen along with an Eastern Spinebill, and the usual

bush birds were mostly present. A small flock of Red-browed Finches was a welcome sight.

Clamorous Reed-warblers were in fine voice, along with the frogs – Common Froglet, Pobblebonk and Spotted Marsh Frog being heard – one unfortunate dead Pobblebonk found on the track. The only raptor sighted was a Black-shouldered Kite, and late in the day Yellow-tailed Black-cockatoos made an appearance in the pine trees. On the beach the Red-capped Plovers were active.

The day also featured some interesting non-birding observations: for the plant people, Drooping Mistletoe (*Amyema pendula*) unusually growing on Swamp Paperbark (*Melaleuca ericifolia*); a scattering of Pink Fairies orchids (*Caladenia latifolia*) on the dunes under the Tea-tree; and some colourful plants in the gardens, including *Goodia lotifolia* flowering profusely at the entrance.

Hover-flies (probably *Melangyna viridiceps*) feeding on Kunzea flowers, and one of the mistletoe-specialist Spotted Jezebel butterflies (*Delias aganippe*) were an interesting diversion, as was a Swamp Wallaby watching us go by.



*Hoverfly. Photo: Lee Denis*



*Spotted Jezebel. Photo: Yvonne Incigneri*

There was even something for the rock hounds, with a display of fossils in the house including a fossil of Ginkgo, which could be compared with the leaves in the living tree in the garden. – **Lee Denis**



*Swans and cygnets. Photo: Lee Denis*

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### Vale Peggy Mitchell..4.10.2016

Peggy Mitchell, a well known birding identity has died at the age of 94 years.

Peggy first became interested in birdwatching in the mid 1960s and together with husband Hartley became members of the Bird Observers Club (now Birds Australia) and around this time they also joined the Peninsula Field Naturalist Club.

Peggy and Hartley travelled extensively throughout Australia in search of birds and she became a member of the exclusive '600 club'...her 600th bird observation was a Red-tailed Tropic Bird sighted from the coast of Western Australia.

Peggy was a serious birdwatcher in a time when there were few women actively involved in listing birds and for a woman to have achieved 600 bird sightings at that time was rare.

Peggy and Hartley were very active within the Peninsula Field Naturalist Club and Peggy was instrumental in the formation of the Monday birding outing which she led for many years and the group is still active to this day. The group always aimed for 40 species for the day and would go to great lengths to achieve this figure.

Peggy organised the supper for the meetings and for many years bought along the cups and urns to supply the members with a cup of tea after the meeting. Peggy and Hartley hosted the committee meetings at their home for a number of years. Hartley was a committee member and Peggy became the publicity officer.

Peggy and Hartley on behalf of the PFNC together with the late Peter Chance were instrumental in saving the Langwarrin Flora and Fauna Reserve from development.

It is a little known fact that but for this small group who fought long and hard to protect the Langwarrin Reserve falling into the hands of developers we would not have this ecologically important Reserve that we all appreciate and enjoy today.

Peggy compiled the Unusual Sightings Report for the Bird Observers Club of Australia for many years and enjoyed talking to birdwatchers from all over Australia who shared their unusual sightings with Peggy for publication in the BOCA magazine.

She was awarded a life membership of both BOCA and the Peninsula Field Naturalist Club for her services to both clubs. She compiled extensive bird records for the Mornington Peninsula which reveal an important snapshot of the decline of bird species on the Peninsula over a period of nearly 60 years.

She will be sadly missed. – **Bette Mitchell.**



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### ***Eastern Fauna Focus – What Lives in our Local Parks?***

**Robin Drury, FNCV Fauna Survey Group**

**12<sup>th</sup> October 2016**

Robin last spoke to us 5 years ago, on the frogs of Melbourne, and led us on an excursion to Langwarrin FFR looking for frogs.

Three years ago Parks Victoria approached the Fauna Survey Group to survey a number of Eastern Melbourne parks and reserves for fauna. The aims were:

- to develop a vertebrate fauna list;
- to involve the community;
- to assess the techniques used;
- and to develop an ongoing process for fauna surveying in these parks.

The areas focussed on were: the Berwick and Cardinia area (eg Baluk Willam, Selby, Cardinia Creek and Reservoir), Dandenong Valley (eg Shepherds Bush, Jells, Koomba and

Wattle Parks), Churchill and Lysterfield Parks, and the Sandbelt (Braeside and Karkarook parks). Altogether 16 parks and reserves were surveyed, over the years 2013-2016. Over 100 volunteers helped, many from Friends of local reserves and Landcare, with tasks such as observing, reviewing camera footage, and analysis of data.

#### ***Techniques Used***

**Remote cameras** – animals were attracted by a bait of peanut butter, oats and golden syrup, placed on a stake, with cleared ground and a log nearby to help view animals. These ran for 3 weeks, 24 hours a day, creating 10 second videos triggered by changes in infra-red light. The cameras were the most useful technique for surveying, with 67 species being seen.

Harp (bat) traps – a trap with catching area is erected on a bat fly path in the evening. Bats were caught and released that evening. A total of 8 bat species were found this way.

Spotlighting – a total of 43 nocturnal species were listed this way, with possums and owls dominating.

Reptile quadrats- pieces of corrugated iron and roofing tiles are placed in likely areas, and lifted to check for inhabitants. Reptile species found were 11.

Frog calls – 8 times a year, mostly in Spring, frog calls were recorded and analysed. There were 10 frog species recorded.

Birds were not a focus of this survey, as that would have involved more of their volunteer time, and birds are widely surveyed by others. Nevertheless the birds detected were recorded.

The results: over 9000 individual records detected 114 species, being 64 birds, 29 mammals (including 8 bats), 11 reptiles and 10 frogs. There were 4 animals of conservation

significance seen – Powerful Owl, Latham's Snipe, Southern Toadlet and Nankeen Night Heron.

The animals most widely distributed were – no surprise – both ringtail and brush tail possums, red foxes, then striped marsh frog, blackbird, garden skink, little forest bat, black wallaby, and then the rest.

The most common and feral animals were closer to the urban areas, and larger and less common animals were in more rural areas. There were few medium sized and ground dwelling animals.

Animals expected or hoped to be seen but not seen included: Southern Brown Bandicoots, platypus, water rats, bush rats and quolls. Reptiles not seen, whether because not there or observers not in the right places were: growling grass frogs, tiger snakes, black rock skink and common blue tongue lizards.

Robin is writing up the results for an article in the Victorian Naturalist magazine, with more comprehensive data than I have included. – **Judy Smart**

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### The Pines 15<sup>th</sup> October

It had been five or more years since we last visited this Flora and Fauna Reserve. Spring seemed like a good time to visit, with a particular interest in orchids. Russell from ANOS joined ten members starting from the Ballarto Rd entrance, first walking the Orchard Track towards the wetlands, then the Dara, McLelland and Boggy Creek tracks back to the car park for lunch. After lunch the remaining six walked across to the other side of the Reserve, under the freeway, to the lookout on the Panorama Track.

Orchids were not numerous. There were several sun orchids identified as *Thelymitra pauciflora*, a single Wax-lip (*Glossodia major*) and, after lunch, a small patch of Nodding Greenhoods (*Pterostylis nutans*), a couple of yellow Sun orchids (possibly *T. antennifera*) and two patches of Red-beak (*Pyrorchis* or *Leperanthus nigricans*) leaves.



*Thelymitra pauciflora*



*Comesperma calymega*

Photos: Lee Denis

There were however a great number of native plants in flower – a list of over 50 flowering species was compiled. These included two species of Dillwynia (*D. cinerascens* and *D. glabberima*), *Aotus ericoides*, *Bossiaea cinerea* (most plants finished flowering and bearing pods), *Platylobium obtusangulum*, and Running Postman *Kennedia prostrata*. Wedding Bush (*Ricinocarpus pinifolius*) was reaching the end of its flowering season. Droseras were very common, both *D. peltata* subspecies; three species of Hibbertia (*H. acicularis*, *H. fasciculata* and *H. riparia*) and two of *Goodenia*.



*Burchardia umbellata*



*Pimelea humilis*

Photos: Linda Kemp

Two species of Comesperma were found: Love-creeper *C. volubile*, and Blue-spike Milkwort *C. calymega*.

Birds observed came to 34, including Collared Sparrowhawk, Yellow-tailed Black-cockatoo, Fantailed and Shining Bronze Cuckoos, Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike, Golden and Rufous Whistlers and Spotted Pardalote.

Incidental observations included a bee swarm, Painted Lady and Common Brown butterflies, and a Ghost Fungus (*Omphalotus nudiformis*).



Spotted Pardalote. Photo: Linda Kemp

The area nearest the Ballarto Road entrance is unfortunately heavily infested with weed species, especially weedy grasses like Yorkshire Fog and plants such as Capeweed. I was surprised to find Patersons Curse, which I have never seen before down this way – although I have since been informed that it is found elsewhere on the Peninsula, for example along the Mornington railway line.

The section to the east has some good eucalypt woodland, while the best section was seen after lunch on the dunes west of the freeway.

The Reserve seems to be well used by cyclists and walkers. There were numerous dog walkers - dogs on leash are permitted in the Reserve. Most but not all the dog owners we met with obeyed this restriction. – **Lee Denis**.

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### Langwarrin Flora & Fauna Reserve Seniors Festival 7<sup>th</sup> October Birding outing 7<sup>th</sup> November

Frankston City Council invited us to run an event for their Seniors Festival in October. Our philosophy has been to invite people to one of our favourite places which they may not have ventured into before. Last year we visited Seaford Wetlands, this year it was a tour of a corner of Langwarrin Flora and Fauna Reserve.

- *Caleana major* – flying duck
- *Thelymitra antennifera* – Rabbits ears
- *Microtis unifolia* – onion orchid
- *Pterotylis melagramma* – tall greenhood
- *Pterostylis nutans* – nodding greenhood



Photo: Lee Denis

Birds were few, with the highlight being a grey currawong. We offered to show our visitors the McClelland Break, but they declined. We went anyway, and the highlights of the day for me were some miniature plants in the boggy areas – Pink Bladderwort – *Utricularia tenella* and Pigmy Club Moss – *Phylloglossum drummondii*.



*Utricularia tenella*



*Phylloglossum drummondii*

Photos: Lee Denis

We had 11 participants with 6 of our members, and we walked the tracks to see the new military history signage and sights, finishing with the fountain. Previously, to understand the military uses of the site you had to read Winty Calder's 'Australian Aldershot', which is not readily available. The Friends of LFFR with Parks Victoria have worked to uncover the target pits, cricket pitch and fountain, and to make this history available to the public, together with beautifully designed and illustrated signage. See below for a short history of the site.

The pea flowers and wedding bush were at their peak, and we saw some good orchids:

- *Glossodia major* – waxlip
- *Caledonia tentaculata* – green comb spider

The Victorian Government reserved the area for military purposes in 1886, at the same time as Point Nepean and Queenscliff were set up, and it was used for military training with participants camping in tents, with a peak of activity for the Boer War (1899-1902). After this the changing nature of warfare made the site unsuitable for training, but during WW1 it was a prisoner of war camp for enemy aliens resident in Australia, then a VD hospital for returning soldiers. After WW1 the buildings were dismantled and sold off, and apart from some training in WW2, used for CMF and school cadets. A campaign by local environmentalists including members of Peninsula Field Naturalists Club led to the area being declared a Flora and Fauna Reserve in 1985 – **Judy Smart**

We were back at the Reserve in November for a birding excursion, which turned out to be more of a “listening for birds while looking at plants” activity. The weather was fine and mild, mostly overcast, but with a moderate wind. The birds were making plenty of noise but were difficult to see. Rufous Whistlers, both male and female, were the exception – making plenty of noise, but highly visible also. Others such as Golden Whistler, Grey Shrike-thrush, Fantailed Cuckoo, Shining Bronze-cuckoo, Grey Butcherbird and Spotted Pardalote were loud but never spotted. Yellow-tailed Black-Cockatoo, Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike, Dusky Woodswallow and Grey Currawong were some of the species making up our day's total of 29.

Being Spring, Sun Orchids were plentiful – but being a dull day, all were closed. The Purple Diuris (*Diurus punctata*) were out in force, as were Common Onion Orchids (*Microtis unifolia*); Some Duck Orchids (*Caleana major*) and Bird Orchids (*Chiloglottis valida*) were also still in flower. Some of us were interested to find a species of Veronica – *V plebeia*.



*Caleana major*

*Caper White Butterfly*

Photos: Lee Denis

Certain members of the group were greatly taken with the Blotched Bluetongue lizard spread out on the sand on the Long Crescent South track, while Caper White butterflies were abundant, as they had been over the previous month all over the Peninsula. Also sighted were Painted Ladies and Yellow Admiral butterflies. – **Lee Denis**

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### **Campaigning to Save Highett Grassy Woodland Michael Norris, Bayside Friends of Native Wildlife 9<sup>th</sup> November**

Michael began with a brief account of his early life – becoming a birdwatcher in the UK, where he worked in Social Ecology with the Tavistock Institute of Human Relations – a not for profit organisation established in 1947 to advise Government and organisations on responses to change – before coming to Australia about 25 years ago. He was an editor of *Local Birds of Bayside* three years after arriving, and became coordinator of Bay Road Birdos. He has served on Bayside City Council and was awarded the Bayside Environmental Award for an individual winner in 2016.

About 15 years ago Michael became aware of a 9.3 hectare parcel of land at Highett, which has been occupied by CSIRO – at different times Building Division, Water Saving, and Dairy Research – for about 70 years, which CSIRO was planning to vacate. A vegetation survey by Damien Cook found significant remnants of Yellow Box (*Eucalyptus melliodora*) and River Red Gum (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*), up to 300 years old, as well as plants such as Sweet Hounds Tongue (*Cynoglossum suaveolens*), Lightwood (*Acacia implexa*) and Cherry Ballart (*Exocarpus cupressiformis*) – all making up a 3 hectare remnant of locally rare Plains Grassy Woodland, with approximately 70% canopy cover. A paper by T.S.Hart in the Victorian Naturalist of May 1939 describes many occurrences of Yellow Box around the area – most of which are now gone, leaving the community on the CSIRO land as a significant remnant.

On news of the impending departure of CSIRO, Bayside Council developed plans for housing and a new road through the site. Before the Council meeting Michael formed the “Friends of the Yellow Box Grassy Woodland” which began a long campaign to save the significant vegetation from clearance. A protracted struggle ensued involving a succession of Concept Plans, Regeneration Plans and Structure Plans, FOI requests, working groups and Friends groups, eventually involving the then Federal Minister for Science Peter McGauran – and finally a Federal government press release stating that 4 ha would be retained for community use, including protection of the woodland.

Details of how this reservation will be made, and the uses to which the land will be put – with sports and dog walking among prospective uses – and the removal of buildings are still to be determined, so for now the area remains locked up from public access. Weeding and revegetation are currently on hold due to denial of access. Prospects are fair, however, that some of the existing woodland will be preserved.

Michael emphasised that a great many people were instrumental in achieving the progress to this point. For us his talk brought home the importance of people who are able to understand and work within the political system to achieve environmental protection outcomes. – **Lee Denis**

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### Werribee Gorge 12<sup>th</sup> November

Werribee Gorge is a favourite location for our geology buffs. Over the last 2 million years, the 200 metre deep Gorge has been cut by the Werribee River through some 500 million years of geological formations, from the ancient sea floor through periods of uplifting and folding, intrusion of magma around 350 million years ago (mya), erosion and deposition by an ice sheet to about 250 mya, followed by volcanic lava flows around 70 mya. Faulting has lowered the Werribee Plain, rejuvenating the Werribee River about 2 mya. The Gorge is now in a State Park which supports a threatened vegetation community, Rocky Chenopod Woodland. Main trees are Red Box (*Eucalyptus polyanthemus*), Grey Box (*E. microcarpa*) and Yellow Gum (*E. leucoxylon*). Understory includes the rare Fragrant Saltbush (*Rhagodia parabolica*) and Kidney Saltbush (*Atriplex stipitata*).

(*Schinus molle*); also European Olives (*Olea europaea*), Pattersons Curse (*Echium plantagineum*) and Madeira Winter Cherry (*Solanum pseudocapsicum*).



*Linaria pelisseriana*



*Stellaria pungens*

Photos: Lee Denis



River Walk. Photo: Lee Denis

During the walk we spotted about 25 bird species, all of which could be sighted on the Peninsula. Highlights included Peregrine Falcons, which nest in the cliff face, Wedge-tailed Eagle over the adjacent farmland, and Mistletoebird.



Anticline on gorge wall. Photo: Lee Denis

We began the River Walk from the Meikles Point Picnic Area, and immediately noticed the aroma of the Fragrant Saltbush – with some comparing the “fragrance” to that of rotting fish! The river bank is lined with the River Bottlebrush *Callistemon seiberiana* (not in flower yet); other unfamiliar plants included Prickly Starwort (*Stellaria pungens*); Shiny Cassinia (*Cassinia longifolia*); Tree Violet (*Melicytus dentatus* – past flowering, but with fruits); Pelisser’s Toadflax (*Linaria pelisseriana*); Black-anther Flax-lily (*Dianella admixta*); and two species of pigface: Angled Pigface (*Carpobrotus aequilaterus*) and Inland Pigface (*C. modestus*). We did not sort out the many species of *Senecio*.

Not surprisingly, being a water course, the gorge also carries quite a few exotic species, notably Peppercorn Trees

However this excursion was mainly about rocks. The walk follows the aquaduct or “irrigation race” constructed early last century along the southern face of the gorge, giving a close up view of the cliff face where we could see evidence of the glacial deposition and erosion, including icesheet tillite and foreign erratics and the extensive folding, with synclines and anticlines clearly visible on the cliff face.

We didn't complete the circuit walk, turning back at the point where you need to cling to a rope to get around the cliff. Instead we took a second walk from the Quarry carpark to the Eastern Viewpoint with views of the W. James Whyte Island Reserve. – Lee Denis

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**Devilbend  
5<sup>th</sup> December**

Our scheduled birding excursion was to Woods Reserve, but when we arrived we found that the Reserve was closed for the week for fox baiting. We had to leave the Oriole we could hear in the distance and head instead to Devilbend. The weather started cool and overcast, but became sunny and quite warm later. The reservoir was strikingly devoid of birds – a scattering of swans, a family of Pacific Black Ducks, a Little Pied Cormorant and a couple of Musk Ducks sums up the total birdlife sighted on the water. Several Great Cormorants and a couple of Little Black Cormorants, plus some Lapwings, were all that we could see on the banks. I have never been to Devilbend and not seen a single Coot before! Apparently they are up north.

There were more birds in the bush, but we were surprised to find the tally reach 30 – after lunch we got the total to 38 on the other side of the water. Nothing but swans occupied Bittern Reservoir, but in the bush opposite we were pleased to see a small flock of Varied Sitellas, and Red-browed Finches. A Caspian Tern cruised the Devilbend shoreline.



*Yellow-striped Hunter. Photo: Yvonne Incigneri*

Birds being in short supply our attention turned to other interests. Butterflies – six species observed including Caper White, Painted Lady, Yellow Admiral, Cabbage White, Meadow Argus and Common Brown. A seventh species sparked some debate but had to remain unidentified – Moonlight Jewel was suggested by those who had the best view. We saw several on the profuse flowers of the Burgan (*Kunzea ericoides*), together with a multitude of flies and other insects – one identified as a native drone fly (*Eristalinus punctulatus*). Dragonflies and Damselflies were plentiful and included Common Bluetails (*Ischnura heterostica*) and Yellow-striped Hunters (*Austrogomphus*

*guerini*) (thanks to Rog Standen for identification of these insects).



*Yellow Admiral*



*Drone Fly*

*Photos: Lee Denis*

We were also struck by the number of orchids, both around the Reservoir and in the bush – mostly Common Onion Orchids (*Microtis unifolia*) but also many Sun-orchids (*Thelymitra* spp) which have finished flowering.

In the Reservoir itself we were intrigued by the spirals coming up from the bottom of the shallow water – these belong to the Eelgrass *Vallisneria australis* (also called *V americana* and *V. spiralis*) and carry the female flowers to the surface from the stolons growing on the bottom. The male flowers are released to float freely on the surface; the female flowers rise to the surface on the end of long stems which after fertilisation coil up to draw the fruits back down.



*Fruiting stems of Eelgrass. Photo: Yvonne Incigneri*

In light of the profusion of orchids we definitely must plan a spring visit next year. – **Lee Denis**

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Mushroom Reef, Flinders 10<sup>th</sup> December



Our final excursion for the year was to Mushroom Reef at Flinders Ocean Beach. Access to the reef requires a low tide, but there is plenty to see while waiting for the water to fall – the sediment bands in the cliffs; bird life: Singing Honeyeater; Ravens & Ibis (leaving their tracks) on the beach; Hooded Plovers (one banded, one not); Ruddy Turnstones, Red-necked Stint and Sooty Oystercatchers on the rocks, and raptors including a Nankeen Kestrel; seaweeds: the holdfast of the Bull Kelp, globular and feathery green and red forms; the most common was Neptune's Necklace (*Hormisira banksii*). There were a multitude of crabs – this *Paragrapsus* was very common. Chitons could be found under almost every rock – these are probably *Ishnochiton australis*. Several different sea stars. The large black Elephant Snails (*Scutus antipodes*) were common – this one was about 10 cm long. They eat algae, not chitons. Many gastropods included these *Cominella lineolata* – presumably with their egg masses. Shore eels were also plentiful – they are only about 50-60 mm long – they look like eels but are really fish. (Photos: Lee Denis, except Red-necked Stint and the red sea star: Yvonne Incigneri)

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### Spider Stories Rog Standen

Yesterday, I went to look along the railway line for orchids or anything else and came across a hoverfly (I think they are the Common Hoverfly *Melangyna viridiceps*) that had just been captured by a Lynx Spider (family Oxyopidae and most likely from the genus *Oxyopes*).

The spider was hiding behind the petals of a boneseed flower when I first saw it. The attack was already over and it had hold of the fly that was still struggling to get away. The spider had to climb over the edge to the front of the flower to get a good hold of the hoverfly and grab it, presumably so it could not grasp it between the head and thorax as they do to immobilise or kill the prey.



*Lynx spider preying on a hoverfly. Photos: Rog Standen*

The Lynx spiders are characterised by their eight eyes – four rows of two that are set in such a way that they have almost a 360 degree view - and slender, spiny legs. They operate in the day and catch their prey by jumping on them rather than trapping in a web. It was interesting that when it

first came over to the front of the flower, when the fly still appeared to be moving, that the spider had attached itself to the back of the flower with a strong piece of web – probably to make sure it didn't get dragged away by the fly.

I watched the spider and its prey for over 45 minutes as the spider gradually moved further back into the bush. Most of the time it had hold of the hoverfly by clasping it between the head and thorax. I assumed it was sucking the contents of the fly out as the fly had certainly stopped moving fairly soon after I first saw it. Tough life being a pollinator!

Just below this action there was another spider starting to build a web among a series of grass heads about 30-40cm above the ground. It appears to be from the orb weaving family, possibly genus *Araneus*, but I have no idea which one. It was rigging the web between five different points, presumably to create a trap web for the eveing/night mealtime (being about 4.30pm). – **Rog Standen**



*Araneus sp.(?) Building its web. Photos: Rog Standen*

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#### Peninsula Field Naturalists Club Inc

Meetings are held on the second Wednesday of each month with a field trip the following Saturday. Further information and current Programme of Activities can be found at our website.

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