



PENINSULA FIELD NATURALISTS CLUB INC.

Mornington Peninsula, Victoria, Australia

NEWSLETTER: MARCH 2013

SEANA AUTUMN CAMPOUT 15-17 March

Peninsula Field Naturalists hosted this years SEANA autumn campout at Merricks Lodge. Around 90 Field Naturalists from all around Victoria attended the campout from the 15th to 17th of March.

Merricks Lodge has dormitory accommodation as well as camping, and its own wetland, on which could be seen a variety of water birds, including Great Egret and Buff-banded Rail.



Photo: Lee Denis

The field trips were concentrated on the east and south of the Peninsula, with trips to Jacks Beach, Flinders, Greens Bush, Coolart and Point Nepean, taking in both the history of the quarantine station and fort, and the natural history. Unfortunately a planned trip to Mud Island had to be cancelled due to bad weather – an alternative boat trip was substituted instead.

Our Friday night speaker was Leon Costermans, whose subject was the geology of the Mornington Peninsula – this is the subject of Leon's latest book which he is currently completing. Leon stepped in at short notice, after the originally planned speaker was unable to attend due to illness. As always Leon was informative and entertaining, and his talk was a good lead in to several of the field trips

that had already been planned.



Photo: Lee Denis

On Saturday evening Jeff Yugovic gave a talk on *Salt marsh and Estuary Vegetation of Victoria*, with particular reference to Mud Island – he having carried out extensive surveys there – in anticipation of the planned boat trip.



Photo: Lee Denis

Jeff did his PhD on the Vegetation of Mud Islands, and has been there many times while researching, and since. - **Lee Denis**

Golden Point-Jacks Beach

This excursion took in the Silurian sandstone exposure at Golden Point, between the Crib Point jetty and Jacks Beach, as well as the mangrove and salt marsh communities along the shore.

The sandstone outcrop at Golden Point is the best exposure

of this formation on the shoreline of Western Port Bay, and is listed as being of State significance. A smaller exposure is visible at Jacks Beach. On the aerial photo these two outcrops, as well as a smaller one between Jacks Beach and Hastings Bight, are visible as bare points protruding from

the mangrove-fringed shoreline.

The formation, which underlies much of the Bay, and forms Sandstone Island off Jacks Beach, can be seen to be strongly folded, with the layers dipping steeply, indicating the extensive erosion of an anticline. Leon Costermans, in his talk on Friday night, spoke of the formation of these beds from turbidites deposited at the foot of a slope in Silurian times (410-440 million years ago) when the area was still part of Gondwana. The different textures and thicknesses of the layers, according to the amount and sorting of the material in each deposition period, could be clearly seen. Leon also spoke of concretions, or 'cannonball' formations – rounded, resistant formations within the layers formed by chemical processes over time. One such concretion was seen at Golden Point.



Photo: Lee Denis

Back towards the jetty the Silurian is overlain by the Tertiary Baxter Formation (also called Red Bluff Sandstone), dating from some 350 million years after the Silurian. The exposed surface of this formation is hardened or indurated due to repeated wetting and drying leading to the formation of an ironstone 'skin', which can be demonstrated by breaking a beach shingle – the underlying rock is soft enough to be scratched with a fingernail.

The area is also notable for its healthy, vigorous intertidal plant communities (mangrove and salt marsh). It is interesting to compare the very restricted number of plant species in the intertidal zone to the number in the bush fringe above the tidal limit. At Jacks Beach the mangroves are in process of reclaiming a gap probably created in the building of the bush jetty that was built there in the 1920s. This process was observed to begin in 1982; the mangroves that are now 30 years old are little more than a metre tall (mature trees nearby are up to 5 metres tall), giving an illustration of how slowly they grow here, near the southern limit of their range.

We were also able to compile a reasonable bird list, with the mud flats populated with swans, Little and Great Egret, cormorants, ibis, ducks, and (after some debate) a Whistling Kite. Bushland birds included rosellas, lorikeets, pardalote and various honeyeaters. A sharp-eyed observer also pointed out a large stingray just offshore, its flukes just breaking the surface as it swam.

Because of the dryness leading up to the camp, we confined our visit to the Warringine Park boardwalk to a brief look. This boardwalk passes through a Ramsar listed wetland in which some 190 bird species have been recorded – but birds are few at this time of year, so we decided to spend more time at Balbirooroo (below) - **Lee Denis**

Balbirooroo Wetland, Balnarring

After lunch at the Jacks Beach Reserve we moved down to Balnarring, with bad weather approaching, arriving in heavy rain, and started our walk as the rain eased. This was a birdwatching excursion – viewing conditions were far from ideal, and a total of 28 species was recorded, including Freckled Duck, Royal Spoonbill, Shelduck, Red-kneed Dotterel, and White-necked Heron. Bush birds included Spotted Pardalote and Red-browed Finch.

Also sighted was a koala in a gum tree close to the viewing

platform.

An interesting observation is that at the end of last year we were seeing Hardheads at most wetlands on the peninsula – they were recorded at Coolart in January – but none were to be seen on this trip (or, incidentally, at The Briars this month). Instead, Red-kneed Dotterels have appeared at many wetlands on the Peninsula this year. They were sighted at Balbirooroo in January, as well as at Coolart, and at The Briars this month.- **Lee Denis**

Point Nepean excursions

On Saturday we had two excursions to Point Nepean, each spending half a day on the natural history and half a day on the history, the two groups swapping over at lunchtime.

The Natural History group was led by Gidja Walker, local ecologist and co-author of “A field guide to Coastal

Moonah Woodland in Victoria” (DSE), and looked at the Coastal Moonah Woodland area around Gunners Cottage. The characteristic plants of this area are: *Melaleuca lanceolata* (Moonah), *Acacia uncifolia* (Wirilda), and *Leucopogon parviflorus* (Coastal beard heath). Gidja said that pre-white settlement this area was open grassy woodland, with scattered casuarinas, but after these were

harvested for lime kilns and bakers’ ovens, and limestone mined, the vegetation became today’s Moonah woodland. Casuarinas have not regenerated well, and are scarce now. Fire was not a regular event in traditional times, due to the moist climate and lack of eucalypts.

Gidja spoke on the weeds – most conspicuously Polygala, which dominates, and cannot be realistically removed, and Italian Buckthorn, which is probably more of a problem, and grasses such as Vulpia and Lagurus.



Photo: Judy Smart

The History group was led by our President, Pat Gomm, and looked firstly at the Quarantine Station, which has only recently been opened to the public, with new interpretation signs.



Photo: Judy Smart

The Quarantine Station opened in 1852 when the *Ticonderoga* arrived, after 100 passengers died of scarlet

fever and typhus on route to Melbourne. From 1978, when the area was no longer needed for quarantine, it was used as the Officers Cadet School, then the School of Army Health, until 1998.

Pat took the groups to Hospital 3, the only one currently open, with downstairs in the original Nightingale ward design; the Disinfecting and Bathing complex, with Boiler room; the site of the original cemetery; and the Shepherds Hut, the oldest surviving building from the 1850s.

The group then caught the bus to the Point, to see the Fort area, with disappearing gun, tunnels and Engine House. This fort commenced building in the 1870s, when a Russian invasion was feared. Oddly, the first shots in Victoria of both the First and Second World Wars were fired from the Point – one on an escaping German merchant ship, and one on a ship which did not identify itself properly. They were also the only shots fired. The group then walked up the ramp via the Rip viewpoint, with its spectacular views to Point Lonsdale and Queenscliff, and back to the bus.



Photo: Judy Smart

The Sunday group mixed history and natural history, starting at Gunners Carpark and walking up Cheviot Hill, looking at Moonah woodland on the way, then World War Two fortifications, views over Bass Strait and the beach where Harold Holt disappeared/drowned. A pair of osprey were seen, a recent arrival at this area. From there we caught the bus to the Point, to see the Fort area and the Rip, then bus back to Gunners Cottage for lunch. We walked via Coles track to the Cemetery, Observatory Point and the Quarantine Station, where we didn’t have much time to look around before catching the last bus back to our starting point, and from there dispersing homewards. - **Judy Smart**

Flinders Geology

This was a full day excursion led by our Geology expert Heather Ducat with 19 field nats taking part. We started at the Bass & Flinders Monument with its scenic views overlooking the pier and Heather giving us a basic geology of the area. Walking towards Shoreham we saw cannonball boulders on the beach, volcanic bombs in the cliffs and red agglomerate ash on the shore platform. Ash on the shore platform is baked red by lava flow. Beyond

where we walked, a grassy terrace indicated a higher sea level at about 6000 years BP. On our return to Flinders we had lunch on the jetty foreshore then headed to Flinders ocean beach where we viewed in a cliff, limestone sediment deposited in quiet conditions. This formation has fossils of sea urchin spines, corals, sponges, molluscs, fish remains including shark teeth and tiny single celled creatures that built a colonial mesh-like limestone structure which is

evident of a higher sea level. Unfortunately we were hit by a sudden squall and decided to end the excursion.

Everyone found this walk most informative & enjoyable and a large number of birds were sighted, including an albatross far offshore. - **Linda Edwards**

Coolart

Birding excursions to Coolart Wetlands were held on both days. Saturday's excursion, all day, was led by Pat Bingham, the weather was good until the late afternoon. There were roughly 38 birds seen - it was a quiet day for birds for Coolart, not a lot of great sightings. We still had a good day however - Pat had a lot of information to share about Coolart.



Photo: Yvonne Incigneri

We visited the Minsmere hide, which everyone seemed to enjoy, quite a few good sightings, we went to the Observatory, Antechinus hide, then back for lunch in the garden, it was very nice talking with everyone, after lunch we walked through the woodlands, over Merricks Creek to the beach.

The storm hit us hard, and we made our way back to the information centre where we did a bird count and Pat answered questions.

Some of the good sightings for the day were Tawny Frogmouths, Red-kneed Dotterel, Black-fronted Dotterel, Freckled Duck, Eastern Yellow Robin, Eastern Spinebill, Spotted Pardalote.

Sunday's excursion was a half day. We started with the hides, Minsmere, Antechinus, and the Observatory. The bird sightings were a little quiet, but everyone seemed impressed with what they had seen. Notable birds included Blue-billed Duck, Australasian Darter, and Swamp Harrier.



Photo: Yvonne Incigneri



Photos: Yvonne Incigneri



We walked through the woodland and across Merricks Creek to the beach, where it was very windy, and then back to the gardens. Some people then left to join the Greens Bush excursion for the afternoon, while the rest stayed for lunch and a look at the homestead. We stopped off at Balbirooro Wetland in Balnarring on the way back to camp - **Yvonne Incigneri**

Fish N Ships Boat Trip

Unfortunately the Mud Islands excursion was cancelled due to inclement weather. However, a 2 hour trip along the coast from Blairgowrie to Portsea was put in place at very short notice, led by the boat operator David Wailes.

We met at the Point Nepean Highway car park for the Blairgowrie Pier, where David gave us a very informative one hour talk on the sea creatures living in and around the

Pier which is a dive site. (He is a Diver himself). Creatures were –
 - big bellied seahorse, (the Sea dragon is Victoria's marine emblem). The female deposits her eggs inside the male pouch where they are fertilized and he looks after them.
 - sea urchins, their sucker feet come out between their spines enabling them to move about.
 - puffer fish, have toxins in their body making them

- poisonous.
- various coloured sponges and their inhabitants.
- crabs, they shed their skin from their backs and are vulnerable until the new shell hardens. The decorator crab covers itself with bits of seaweed and sponge as a camouflage.
- biscuit starfish and 12 tentacle starfish. They expel their stomachs onto their prey.
- slugs, short tailed sea slug has its lungs outside of its body.
- scallops, doughboy scallop allows sponges to grow on its shell to prevent starfish from getting a grip to pry open the shell.

We then journeyed along the shore line. David talked about the Channel Fort. Melbourne in the 1850s was a busy port because of the gold rush but the Authorities feared a Russian invasion so they built a Fort in the middle of the Bay. Today it is a breeding ground for Storm Petrels and penguins and has ruins similar to Point Nepean Fort. The shipping lane has about 3500 container ships visiting Melbourne now. We saw gannets in the air and resting duck like on the water. They are very clean looking handsome birds. A Pied Cormorant also flew past.

We saw the Sorrento to Queenscliff Ferry and lots of restored cuta boats out for a sail. The top of the mast is painted white and they have a large triangular main sail and a smaller sail at the front. The wind was quite strong but it didn't rain. We could see the expensive cliff top houses and private jetties of which Lindsay Fox owns one. Further along towards Portsea we could see the sandstone layers of the cliffs and there were caves there. David explained that they were used for lime burning and there were a lot of

kilns along the coast. (There is one lime kiln that has been restored at the back of the caravan park at White Cliffs).

Coming around towards the Portsea Pier there was a Wedding on the beach. Unfortunately the beach at Portsea has been eroded away and has been extensively sand bagged with huge sand bags. David felt that this was the result of the dredging as the channel had gone from 13 metres deep to nearly 16 metres deep for the large container ships to come in to keep Melbourne a viable Port. The shipping channel follows the remnants of the Yarra River eroding a channel out to sea during a period of low sea level - it had sand cliffs. According to David, now more water rushes through the Rip which is 3 km across and creates more turbulence that shifts the sand.

We journeyed on past the Quarantine station and were quite close to shore. The beach here is dangerous because of the tides and deep water. Then we saw 3 little birds running along at the edge of the waves and the binoculars and the books came out. Consensus was Sanderlings. We also saw some Red-kneed Dotterels. David talked about the history of the Quarantine station and also pointed out some yellow 5 knots speed limits on the water that signify a dolphin sanctuary. Disappointingly we did not see any seals or dolphins. He talked about the Portsea Hole which is a dive site and a marine reserve. There were some yachts at the Portsea Pier and Dave thought they were preparing for the Osaka yacht race.

We had a great 2 ½ hour excursion and David was very informative. - **Doris Weigert**

Rockpooling at Mushroom Reef, Flinders

On a windy Sunday morning, taking advantage of a low tide, a group of 25 Field Nats converged on Mushroom Reef Marine Sanctuary situated on Flinders Ocean Beach . The group was kindly led by FNCV Marine Research Group members Margaret Rowe, Barbara Hall and Joan Broadberry.

Named after its mushroom shape, this reef is composed of sandstone rock platforms extending from shore with sheltered rock pools and formed from ancient basalt which has weathered beautifully, allowing creatures to hide within crevices and cracks or under loose rocks.

The intertidal soft sediment is an important feeding and roosting habitat for many birds. Many that were sighted are listed below. We found many crabs, multicoloured cushion seastars & numerous species of snails, worms and delicate anemones with our searching. The bottoms of the rock pools are covered in dense meadows of bright green seagrass & brown seaweed.

After coming back to shore Joan Broadberry showed us a wonderful display of seashells, seastars and crab shells she has collected on her beachcombing travels over the years.

An enlightening and interesting time was had by all.



Photo: Lee Denis

An interesting sight here was a Black-shouldered Kite hovering right over the car park Also seen were Singing Honeyeater, Hooded Plover, White-faced Heron, Sooty Oystercatcher, and an Albatross. - **Linda Edwards**

Greens Bush

The last Sunday afternoon excursion was a pleasant stroll around the Baldry Circuit Walk in Greens Bush. We started with 19 participants, some of whom chose to confine themselves to the short loop, while the majority completed the 3.6 km long loop. The weather was threatening as we set off after lunch at the Baldrys Crossing picnic area, but the rain held off. Birds were, however, generally keeping a low profile. Despite their keeping a low profile we were able to observe two Southern Boobooks roosting in a blackwood – presumably parent and chick or sub-adult.

Sometimes we are surprised to find that other people are impressed by things that we tend to take what we have for granted, out of familiarity. So it was in this case, with our visitors expressing their enjoyment in discovering this extensive area of bushland on a Peninsula they had associated with developed tourism close to Melbourne – thereby impressing upon us how lucky we are to have these areas and how important it is to continue to protect them.-

Lee Denis



Photo: Lee Denis

WEEKEND BIRD LIST – a snapshot of bird sightings on the Peninsula during the SEANA Camp, 15-17 March 2013

Blue-billed Duck	Coolart
Freckled Duck	Balnarring, Coolart
Black Swan	Jacks Beach, Balnarring, Flinders
Australian Shelduck	Balnarring, Flinders
Australian Wood Duck	Merricks, Balnarring, Coolart
Pacific Black Duck	Merricks, Flinders, Coolart
Australasian Shoveller	Balnarring, Coolart
Grey Teal	Balnarring
Chestnut Teal	Balnarring, Coolart
Australasian Grebe	Balnarring, Coolart
Hoary-headed Grebe	Merricks, Coolart
Australasian Gannet	Pt Nepean
Darter	Coolart
Little Pied Cormorant	Flinders, Coolart
Pied Cormorant	Coolart, Pt Nepean
Little Black Cormorant	Merricks, Coolart
Great Cormorant	Flinders
Australian Pelican	Jacks Beach
White-faced Heron	Jacks Beach, Balnarring, Flinders, Coolart
Little Egret	Jacks Beach
White-necked Heron	Balnarring
Great Egret	Merricks, Jacks Beach
Australian White Ibis	Jacks Beach, Balnarring, Flinders, Coolart

Straw-necked Ibis	Balnarring
Royal Spoonbill	Balnarring
Osprey	Pt Nepean
Black-shouldered Kite	Flinders
Whistling Kite	Jacks Beach
Swamp Harrier	Coolart
Wedge-tailed Eagle	Greens Bush
Purple Swamphen	Merricks, Balnarring, Coolart
Dusky Moorhen	Merricks, Balnarring, Coolart
Eurasian Coot	Merricks, Balnarring, Coolart
Sanderling	Pt Nepean
Sooty Oystercatcher	Flinders
Black-fronted Dotterel	Coolart
Hooded Plover	Flinders
Red-kneed Dotterel	Balnarring, Coolart, Pt Nepean
Masked Lapwing	Merricks, Balnarring, Flinders, Coolart
Pacific Gull	Jacks Beach, Flinders
Silver Gull	Jacks Beach, Flinders
Caspian Tern	Jacks Beach
Crested Tern	Jacks Beach
Spotted Turtle-Dove	Jacks Beach, Coolart
Common Bronzewing	Greens Bush
Galah	Merricks
Sulphur-crested Cockatoo	Flinders

Rainbow Lorikeet	Greens Bush, Coolart
Crimson Rosella	Greens Bush
Eastern Rosella	Merricks, Coolart
Southern Boobook	Greens Bush
Tawny Frogmouth	Coolart
Laughing Kookaburra	Greens Bush
White-throated Treecreeper	Greens Bush
Superb Fairy-wren	Jacks Beach, Balnarring, Flinders, Greens Bush, Coolart
Spotted Pardalote	Jacks Beach (h), Coolart
White-browed Scrubwren	Greens Bush, Coolart
Brown Thornbill	Greens Bush, Flinders, Coolart
Red Wattlebird	Jacks Beach, Flinders, Coolart
Little Wattlebird	Coolart
Noisy Miner	Jacks Beach
Yellow-faced Honeyeater	Greens Bush, Coolart
Singing Honeyeater	Flinders
White-eared Honeyeater	Jacks Beach, Greens Bush, Coolart

Eastern Spinebill	Coolart
Eastern Yellow Robin	Jacks Beach, Greens Bush, Flinders, Coolart
Grey Shrike-thrush	Greens Bush, Coolart
Magpie-Lark	Merricks, Flinders, Coolart
Grey Fantail	Jacks Beach, Balnarring, Greens Bush, Flinders, Coolart
Willie Wagtail	Flinders
Black-faced Cuckoo-Shrike	Greens Bush
Grey Butcherbird	Merricks, Greens Bush, Flinders, Coolart
Australian Magpie	Merricks, Flinders, Coolart
Little Raven	Greens Bush, Flinders, Coolart
Red-browed Finch	Balnarring
Welcome Swallow	Jacks Beach, Flinders, Coolart
Silvereye	Flinders
Common Blackbird	Jacks Beach
Common Starling	Merricks

March Speaker: Roger Standen: *Wildlife watching on a well-managed WA cattle station*

Roger and his wife have moved from Bendigo to Mt Eliza, and Roger took us to the Werribee Treatment Plant last December.

Roger visited old friends, Ken and Dawn, in central Western Australia from May to June 2012, at their request to do a bird count, after good rains.

Ken and Dawn bought a pastoral lease over 375000 hectares 22 years ago, called Cunyu Station, and work it themselves without help. They manage the land to preserve the perennial vegetation, so the cattle will have feed in dry years, and this has maintained biodiversity there. Their land management system involves only 4 paddocks, one border fence being the rabbit proof fence, and they control the cattle without dogs by use of water access points. The landscape includes a huge meteorite crater, a mountain range, ephemeral lakes, and a permanent lake 4 ½ k across. The competition for feed is from camels, which they need to bring in shooters to control, and kangaroos, who they believe are controlled by dingoes.

The birds Roger saw and photographed were prolific and beautiful: flocks of budgerigars, masked woodswallow, diamond doves, singing and spiny cheeked honeyeaters, pallid cuckoos, brown falcon, bustards, red capped robins, crimson chat, pied butcher birds, ground cuckoo shrikes, Western bower birds, red backed kookaburras, inland dotterels, emus, little button quail, cockatiels, red throat and pink eared ducks and grey teal. On the lake were flocks of 50 to 100,000 birds, many of them banded stilts, plus black winged stilts, red neck stints, black fronted dotterels and many other water birds. The banded stilts only breed on

inland lakes when conditions are right, then not again for 5 or more years. They feed on microscopic austrocods.



Banded Stilt movements March-October 2012 – Source: www.environment.sa.gov.au/cllmm

Roger noted that some of the banded stilts he saw there were banded and carried geolocators, and he was able to contact the person who had banded them at Lake Eyre earlier in the season where they had bred, and follow their path from Lake Eyre via Cunyu to Shark Bay.

Reptiles seen at Cunyu included geckos, marbled dragon, mulga snakes, and striped skinks. From Cunyu Roger went on to neighbouring Lorna Glen Station, where animal trappers found bettongs, bandicoots and mulgara. - **Judy Smart**

January Birding: Coolart

The prediction was for a scorching day, so numbers were down for our planned trip to Shoreham beach. As it turned out the weather was nowhere near as bad as predicted, but our destination was changed to Coolart wetlands.

We ended having a very successful day, with some unusual bird sightings: both Australian Spotted and Baillons Crake; Red-kneed Dotterel; Clamorous Reed-warbler, together with the usual water and bush birds – which included a pair of Tawny Frogmouths in the car park

An unusual sighting was an Agile Antechinus, which ran across the ledge in the bird hide, where we were hoping to see Spotless Crake – we saw them there in November 2011, but not this time.- **Lee Denis**



Photo: Lee Denis

Bird List For Coolart 7 January 2013				
Australian Wood Duck	White-faced Heron	Eurasian Coot	White-browed Scrubwren	Australian Magpie
Pacific Black Duck	Great Egret	Red-kneed Dotterel	Brown Thornbill	Australian Raven
Australasian Shoveler	Australian White Ibis	Spotted Turtle-Dove	Red Wattlebird	Red-browed Finch
Chestnut Teal	Straw-necked Ibis	Common Bronzewing	Little Wattlebird	Welcome Swallow
Hardhead	Nankeen Kestrel	Sulphur-crested Cockatoo	Eastern Yellow Robin	Clamorous Reed-Warbler
Hoary-headed Grebe	Baillon's Crake	Eastern Rosella	Grey Shrike-thrush	Silveryeye
Pied Cormorant	Australian Spotted Crake	Tawny Frogmouth	Magpie-Lark	Common Blackbird
Little Black Cormorant	Purple Swamphen	Laughing Kookaburra	Grey Fantail	
Great Cormorant	Dusky Moorhen	Superb Fairy-wren	Grey Butcherbird	

SPIFFA's 2013 Peninsula Habitat Management Course

The Southern Indigenous Flora and Fauna Association (SPIFFA) are taking expressions of interest for a habitat management course in Spring 2013. This course is run by bush regenerators and educators, Randall Robinson and Darcy Duggan. Over many years, they have organised the Greening Australia Habitat Management Course and since 2010, it has been replicated, locally, as the Peninsula Habitat Management Course. The success of this course relates to its locality and, also, the experience of the principals and the local team – including coastal ecologist, Gidja Walker. The format will be fifteen consecutive weeknight sessions and five all-day field trips (weekends only). The field trips are usually located between Seaford and Langwarrin and Point Nepean. To learn more about this course or register your interest, please visit: <http://www.spiffa.org/habitat-management-course> This course is a mind altering experience!

From the Editor

Thank you to all those who contributed to this edition of the Club Newsletter – Doris Weigert, Linda Edwards, Yvonne Incigneri and of course Judy Smart. Contributions of reports and photographs of Club activities are always welcome, – some excursions don't get a mention because neither Judy nor myself was able to attend, and also it is good to hear some different voices. Don't be shy!

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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