PENINSULA FIELD NATURALISTS' CLUB INC.
www.peninsulafieldnaturalists.org.au

December 2025 Newsletter

Excursion reports

Wuchatsch Reserve, Nyora – 13 September 2025

Text and photos: Judy Smart

Mountain greenhood

The last time our club visited Wuchatsch Reserve was November 2004, so I thought it was time to revisit. In the meantime, we have discovered Adams Creek, which is close by, and full of interest. We were introduced to Wuchatsch Reserve by our former President, Owen Dawson, who moved to Nyora in the 1990s. We walked in through Eucalypt forest (Euc. Radiata, ovata and obliqua), and a great display of Acacias in flower - 7 species: Acacias verticillata, melanoxylon, mucronata, stricta, dealbata, suavolens and mearnsii. The only peas in flower were Bossiaea cinerea. Two Leucopogons – australis and virgatus - were in flower, along with Epacris impressa. We saw both Elderberries: Sambucus gaudichaudiana and Polyscias sambucifolius. We descended to the tree fern gully, with both soft and rough tree ferns. Along the way we saw five orchid species in good numbers: Nodding greenhood (Pt nutans) and Blunt (Pt curta), Mayfly (Acianthus caudatus), Common bird orchid (Chiloglottis gunni), and a Mountain Greenhood Pterostylis alpina.

After lunch we couldn't resist dropping in to Adams Creek. We saw another six orchids there in great numbers – Mayfly, Mosquito (Acianthus pusillus), Common Bird, and Greenhoods: Nodding, Tall (melagramma) and Maroon hoods (pedunculata). A highlight was a great view of a Fantailed cuckoo calling, plus an echidna, Black-faced Cuckoo-shrikes at both reserves, and whipbirds calling. A very enjoyable day.

Palatial wombat hole at Adams Creek

Echidna

Labertouche, Bunyip State Park – 11 October 2025

Text and photos: Lee Denis

Fan fern
(Sticherus urceolatus)

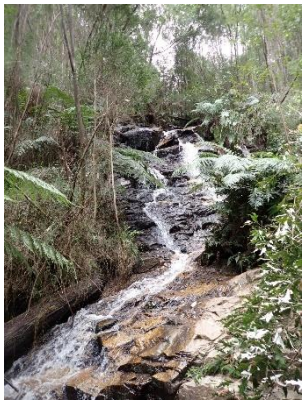
This visit to the Labertouche area was intended as primarily aimed at plants, but as usual some members were also interested in birds, and some in geology. The Club last visited the area in 2017. Most of the day was spent on the walk to Lawsons Falls - rated in the Visitor Guide as a 15 minute walk each way; naturally it took us the best part of three hours. The walk is undulating but not difficult, and passes through Cool Temperate Rainforest and Wet Sclerophyll Forest gullies full of interesting plants, including a wealth of ferns - we were able to identify 12 species, including Soft and Rough Tree-ferns, King Fern, several species of Water-fern (*Blechnum*) and Common Maidenhair. One particularly abundant fern was Fan-fern *Sticherus urceolatus*. This has fronds which are repeatedly dichotomously branched like Coral Fern (which was also noted) and is classified in the same family (Gleicheniaceae).

Forest boronia
(Boronia muelleri)

Some of the plants were familiar, occurring on the Peninsula - such as Daisy Bush *Olearia lirata*, Myrtle Wattle *Acacia myrtifolia*; Scented Paperbark *Melaleuca squarrosa*, Pink Bells *Tetratheca ciliata*— while others were unfamiliar: Notched Phebalium *Leionema (Phebalium) bilobium*, Smooth Pomaderris *Pomaderris elliptica*, Forest Boronia *Boronia muelleri*, Rosy Baeckia *Euryomyrtus (Baeckia) ramosissima* and Mountain Hickory Wattle *Acacia obliquinerva.* Two plants were of particular interest to me because of their unusual nature. The first of these was Gully Grevillea *Grevillea barklyana*, which is endemic not only to Victoria but to this part of Victoria. It is listed as Critically Endangered in the Fauna and Flora Guarantee Act, but it is abundant along the Lawson Falls track. It grows as a small tree up to 10 metres tall, with large irregularly lobed leaves and pinkish 'toothbrush' type flowers. The other was the local subspecies of the familiar Prickly Moses *Acacia verticillata*. We are familiar with subspecies *verticillata* and *ovoidea*, which are generally small shrubs with extremely stiff and sharp pyllodes. The subspecies abundant on the Lawson Falls track is *cephalanta*, which is a slender tree 4 to 6 metres tall (it can grow to 10 metres); the phyllodes, while sharp, are very fine. This subspecies is also endemic to Victoria, but has a wider distribution than the Grevillea, mostly east of Melbourne.

Rosy Baeckia *Euryomyrtus (Baeckia) ramosissima*

Gully Grevillea (*Grevillea barklyana)*



Lawsons Falls (*left*), the only waterfall in the Bunyip State Park, is a cascade type waterfall only about 10 metres long, on Lawsons Creek which flows into Rysons Creek which in turn is a tributary of the Bunyip River; the river empties into Western Port Bay through a straight cut channel near the Swamp Lookout at Koo Wee Rup.

As regards geology, the rocks looked like granite to me! Apparently, the technical term is Tynong Granite, of Devonian age (400 million years ago more or less) overlying Lower to Middle Palaeozoic marine sediments. A subterranean stream flow through this granite rock has created the Labertouche Cave, the entrance to which we paid a flying visit late in the day. I later watched a YouTube video of people traversing this cave system - it looked like something I would not enjoy.

As always, we were on the lookout for birds. Many were heard but few were seen; there were abundant scratchings of Lyrebirds which makes identification by call somewhat doubtful. Among those sighted were Crescent Honeyeaters feeding on the Grevillea flowers, Spotted Pardalote, Crimson Rosella, Golden Whistler, Eastern Spinebill, Grey shrike-thrush, Eastern Yellow Robin and Common Bronzewing. We finally spotted a Lyrebird on the road as we headed for home. A charming sighting from the car was a Swamp Wallaby with pouch joey - naturally my camera was in the back of the car!

Crib Point and Stony Point – 15 November 2025

Text: Judy Smart **Photos:** Judy Smart and Sue Brabender

Tall sun orchid (Thelymitra media)

The optimal month to see the orchids at Crib Point and Stony Point is October, but you always see something of interest there in September and November too. It was raining lightly in Frankston, but not at Crib Point when we got there.

We started at Lorimer Street, where the sun orchids (with one exception) had gone to seed, but there were plenty of Onion orchids (Microtis sp), Large Tongue orchids (Cryptostylis subulata) in bud, and one Potato orchid (Gastrodia sesamoides) still in flower. We found one tall sun orchid (Thelymitra media) in flower, so that was a bonus. There were a few other sun orchids in bud, but not yet open.

As well as the orchids, the grasses had fresh plumes; and the small grass trees (Xanthorrhoea minor ssp lutea) were in flower, along with Coronidium scorpioides, Pimeleas humilis and octophylla, masses of Fringe lilies (Thysanotus tuberosus ssp tuberosus), and the last of the blue pincushion (Brunonia australis) flowers. There were lots of Blue-spike milkwort (Comesperma calymega) in flower, many of them with pink plastic ribbons attached, so someone must be studying them. We reflected that next visit we might put Lorimer Street last on the schedule rather than first, to give the sun orchids time to open up for the day.

Grey everlasting (Ozothamnus obcordatus)

Next stop was Governors Road, where some Brown beaks (Lyperanthus suavolens) were still in flower, though Greg said there had been a lot more flowering a few weeks earlier.

Native bee sleeping in Wahlenbergia

We had lunch at Woolleys Beach, where Lee spotted a Caspian Tern flying past. We are returning there in February for our birding excursion, so let's hope the Caspian Tern makes another appearance. We had a look at the entrance road vegetation, where we see Gnat orchids in September. The most interesting plant there was Ozothamnus obcordatus, with bright sulphur yellow flowers. We couldn't recall seeing one elsewhere in our travels in recent years, though according to Flora of Melbourne they are found at Baxter, Clayton and Cranbourne.

Flower spider

Our last stop was the Stony Point railway line, not far from Stony Point station. There are 3 species of leek orchids (Prasophyllum) flowering there in October. They had all gone to seed, and the Cranbourne Botanic Gardens had set up 4 of them with stakes for protection and hoods to collect seed. There were plenty of sun orchids, all gone to seed, and onion orchids in flower, and lots of tongue orchids (Cryptostylis subulata) in bud. Greg spotted 1 tongue orchid out in full flower; another bonus. In flower were lots of milk maids (Burchardia umbellata), Purple flags, (both Patersonia occidentalis var occidentalis, and fragilis) and small grass trees. Plants we don't see often were Lobelia rhombifolia and Drosera pygmaea.

A fluffy Grey Currawong baby was being fed by a parent, White-eared Honeyeaters were all around, and a Fan-tailed Cuckoo calling. The bird tally was 24 for the day. The 8 of us had a great day, with a total of 5 orchids in flower, and masses of wildflowers.

Some Woolley Beach inhabitants – 15 November 2025

Text and photos: Velimir Dragic

During the lunch break of our Crib Point excursion, I did a short “photo-expedition” along Woolley Beach. These are the highlights of my about 50 registered species.

Magellania, as other brachiopods, is similar to the bivalves but they are not related. An animal has a lower and upper valve (cranium) as opposed to a bivalve which has a left and right valve. The bottom of the valve has a pedicle hole that attaches it to the substrate. Valves are white, pale cream or pinkish. The common name lampshells is due to their similarity to traditional gas-lamp.

While not common today, they have a very long history of life on Earth (at least 550 million years). They first appear as fossils in rocks of the earliest Cambrian age, and their descendants still survive – albeit relatively rarely. Their numbers were much reduced by the Late Devonian and Permian mass extinction events but they are an excellent example of living fossils.

Lamp Shell
(Magellania flavescens)

Lace-coral
(Triphylozon moniliferum)

Triphylozon moniliferum Lace-coral (Phylum: Bryozoans)

Like many lace-corals, this one is also colonial with individual zooids that filter-feed organic particles from the water using tiny tentacles. They are usually pale-pink or white with vertically-arranged wavy sheets forming a calcareous skeletal structure up to 15 cm in diameter. The folded, perforated structure has only one attachment point on the sea floor. Bryozoans are similar to corals but are not related. They are two completely different phylum of the life which only shares same environment. This is one of several similar species in the shallow brackish waters of Western Port Bay. It’s native to Australia and skeletons could be found in the rocky beaches.

Densipora corrugata, Another lace-coral

Colonies of this type of bryozoa wrap around the stem of the seaweed ***Amphibolis antarctica*** and form a calcareous mass in the form of round shoots next to each other. They vary in length up to 25mm and up to 1 cm in diameter. They live in shallow water and are often found washed up on a rocky shore.

Lace-coral
(Densipora corrugata)

Purple mottled/smooth shore crab
(Cyclograpsus granulosus)

***Cyclograpsus granulosus* purple mottled** or **smooth shore crab** (F) Varunidae

About 4cm, with a carapace mottled with red-brown or purple on yellow and convex lateral margins, ***Cyclograpsus granulosus*** is most commonly found on stony beaches, often under boulders.

***Granata imbricata* False Ear Shell** (F) Chilodontaidae

Smaller (between 20-40 mm), and sometimes mixed with ***Haliotis,*** this vetigastropoda is not abalone. Its white, solid shell, very much depressed, is covered with numerous, close, equal spiral riblets, separated by deep interstices. Seen closely, it is finely scaly. The shell has a low, short spire. The four whorls widen with extreme rapidity. The sub-horizontal aperture is transverse-oval and the inner layer of shell is a silvery and iridescent nacre.

False Ear Shell (F)
(***Granata imbricata***)

1.

2.

3.

4.

Some gastropods:

1. ***Belastraea aurea* Golden Small Star** (F) Turbinidae

2. ***Austrocochlea constricta* Southern Ribbed Top Snail** (F) Trochidae

3. ***Austrocochlea porcata* Zebra Top Snail** (F) Trochidae

4. ***Isara glabra* Mitre snail** (F) Mitridae

Birding reports

Eatons Cutting, Red Hill – 1 September 2025

Text and photos: Bett Mitchell

Eleven members enjoyed a walk around Eatons Cutting in Red Hill for the September Monday outing.

This is a 5.5 kilometre circuit walk and at several vantage points there are splendid views across to Port Philip Bay. The birds were few in number and White eared Honeyeater and Crescent Honeyeaters were the dominant species. Grey shrike Thrush and Crimson Rosellas and a Yellow Robin were seen but generally it was eerily quiet. The club has been visiting this area for many years and from my recollections the bird numbers on the day have always been low. A distinct lack of small bird species were seen, which is perplexing as it is an area of good quality remnant bush land and relatively weed free.

The flora more than made up for the lack of birds. Common heath (Epacris Impressa) was scattered throughout the bush displaying their gorgeous colours of pink, red and white. Emerging Bird orchids (Chiloglottis valida) were seen in their dozens along the track and the tall green hood (Pterostylis longifolia) were in good numbers. A walk outside of the park followed and lunch was enjoyed back at the cars. An area well worth a visit at this time of year.

Common heath (Epacris Impressa)

Gordon Rolfe Reserve, Tyabb – 6 October 2025

Text: Heather Ducat **Photos:** Heather Ducat & Sue Brabender

Lady finger orchid with caterpillar

Nine club members gathered at Gordon Rolfe Reserve in Tyabb on a cool cloudy morning, with brief light rain just as we started walking. Our last visit here was in May 2022 when the wetland was dry. With below average rainfall this year it is still dry; not sure if it held water in the time between our visits. The varied habitat includes Eucalypt, Coastal Tea-tree, Swamp Paperbark, an intertidal zone and a fringe of Mangroves. The highlight of the vegetation was the white Wedding bush in full bloom. It acquired its common name in times past, because the branches of this shrub are tightly covered with small white flowers, perfect for a bouquet. A number of orchids were also spotted. Our total for the day was 39 species, including a few water-birds at our brief stopover at the nearby Yaringa Boat Harbour.

Wedding bush

White fingers orchid

Bronze caladenia orchid

Bird orchid

Birding at Coolart Historic Reserve – 3 November 2025

Text and photos: Bett Mitchell

Baby Welcome swallows

Our scheduled outing on November 3 had to be cancelled due to inclement weather so we rescheduled a week later and fortunately the weather was much improved.

We headed off to the Minsmere hide and we immediately had great views of a Sacred Kingfisher sitting on the fence line. Welcome swallows were nesting in the hide with three delightful babies peering over the nest.

Wallaby

The wetland species were scarce and Chestnut Teal and a White faced Heron were the only species visible from the hide. The wetlands throughout the reserve were largely dry with a few pools of water remaining and the frogs were very vocal and we could hear Striped Marsh frogs, Pobblebonks and Common Froglets. A Wallaby peered out at us from beyond the reed bed.

Crimson rosella

Birds were numerous and we saw 36 species for the day although the Shining bronze Cuckoo and Fan-tailed Cuckoo, which were calling incessantly, failed to show themselves. We walked across Merricks Creek to the beach and were rewarded by great views of Red capped Plover.

On returning to the car park for lunch at the picnic tables we came across Costa Georgiardis and the Gardening Australia film crew who were featuring Coolart and its community vegetable garden. Some of us couldn't resist a photo shoot with Costa! A lovely ending to a good day.

Red capped plover

Birding at Lysterfield Lake - 1st December 2025

Text and photos: Lee Denis

Great crested grebe

Five of the usual suspects, undeterred by the unpromising weather forecast, travelled to Lysterfield for this excursion. In the event the weather was mostly kind, with only a few brief showers that caused no problems. We were rewarded with a great birding day; 46 species being observed along the Lake circuit. Most of the birds on the water were Coots, but there were also Musk and Pacific Black Ducks, Little Pied and Great Cormorant, and several Great Crested Grebes. A Swamp Harrier soared over the Lake.

Tawny frogmouths with chicks

Among the bush birds, a pair of Tawny Frogmouths with two half-grown chicks were a definite highlight. as was Sacred Kingfisher. Other observations were more common, including Yellow-tailed Black-cockatoos, Fan-tailed Cuckoo, a mixed flock of Little and Long-billed Corellas, Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike, and Olive-backed Oriole (heard). A Yellow-faced Honeyeater seemed to be feeding on the flower spike of a Small Grass-tree: the only other honeyeaters were White-eared Honeyeater, Eastern Spinebill and Red Wattlebird. Rufous Whistlers were abundant, with one Golden Whistler noted. The usual bush birds, like Brown Thornbill, Striated Pardalote, Superb Fairy-wren, Eastern Yellow Robin, and Grey Shrike-thrush made up the numbers.

Sacred kingfisher

Kangaroos were also numerous, and were quite accustomed to people, barely moving out of the way as we passed by. The same could be said for the Coots feeding on the ground in the picnic area, allowing a good view of their marvellous feet! Noisy Miners, Magpies and even a Black Duck gathered hopefully around us at lunchtime, but without reward, and we departed just before another shower arrived.

Yellow-faced honeyeater

Pacific black ducks

Fan-tailed cuckoo

Presentations

Judy Smart, Pilbara & Kimberley, WA – 10 September meeting

Text: Roger Standen, edited from Judy's notes. **Photos:** Judy Smart

Low shrub around Eucla

Judy gave an interesting and well-illustrated talk that can't be given justice in this summary so a few snippets will have to suffice. She and Max thought if they went west early, they'd avoid the notorious crowds at Broome & the Kimberley in winter. But while they didn't have problems finding campsites, the price was the heat - it was 35° most days, from when they left Melbourne until the Kimberley! It was 40° crossing the Nullarbor.

The stunted vegetation was expected on the Nullarbor, but it was also all the way up the coast to Broome. Exceptions were the mulga (with its Mulga Parrots) around Eucla and the Great Western Woodlands with gimlet (*E. salubris)* around Kalgoorlie and out through the Pilbara.

Kalbarri was lovely. At 500km north of Perth, there are two parts to the national park – coastal & inland. Judy was surprised at the number of plants in flower, like *Calothamnus*, grevilleas, banksias and woody pear. Like the locals, they must be tough.

Stunning Acorn Banksia (*B. prionotes*)

The Gascoyne River at Carnarvon runs under the sand most of the time. This is an important horticultural area where the mangoes and bananas were the "best ever".

One-sided bottlebrush (*Calothamnus sp)*

Ningaloo Reef at Coral Bay is not in great shape due to various things like a bleaching event this year with water temperature up 4°. As a last ditch to survive, this can trigger coral spawning as well, so reef health becomes a complex issue to unravel as a visitor.

Judy was concerned by the potential hassling of the endangered Whale Sharks by the tourist boats and divers. These monsters migrate to WA filter feeding on plankton and krill that in turn have fed on the coral spawn.

Osprey were seen in various places, like Yardie Creek gorge, and Yardie Homestead camping ground had their own desalination plant to supply the pool/showers etc.

Yardie Creek at Cape Range

Mount Nameless, towering over Tom Price, always had a name. It is Jarndunmunha, meaning a place of rock wallabies. Mount Tom Price itself is only half of its original height due to being mined for decades.

Karijini National Park (formerly Hamersley Range NP) provided plenty of great walks, swimming in some of the gorges and terrific vistas.

An unusual, naturalised plant was the Caustic bush (*Sarcostemma viminale)*, a twining leafless rope-like succulent sprawling shrub with a caustic sap. It is native to West Africa but has spread to south Asia and Western Pacific.

Millstream-Chichester NP shows off fan palms with some of the 18 species of *Livistonia* in northern Australia. However, it also has ANTS!!! These were tiny but, in such numbers, they over-ran the van and forced an early departure!

Scenic Pilbara

Murujuga NP, near Karratha, is very near the North West Shelf Project, a new World Heritage site with an abundance of petroglyphs. These are at least 30,000 years old, with thousands of rock engravings of fish, birds and extinct animals such as the Thylacine.

At Broome they were warned about theft from camp sites - some of it was by Greater Western Bower Birds. The combination of the red pindan cliffs, azure water and white sand make for lovely views, even from the campsite.

Derby has the highest tides in Australia at 11m. The local boab trees most likely floated there from Africa but have spread over the rest of the Kimberley with human help. Because the flower is like the caper, they were first assigned to Capparis. Estimating the age of a Boab is difficult because they have fibrous growth, not ringed, but some could be 1000s of years old. As a succulent plant, they store water for the dry season and are pollinated by bats, moths and birds. Another deciduous tree, also originating in Africa, the Helicopter tree, shares the same habitat.

One of the many Ptilotus seen

The domes of the Bungle Bungles are only one part of Purnululu NP, and were only discovered by Europeans in the 1980s. While ancient rivers laid the sedimentary beds 350m.y.a., they were heavily eroded over the last 20 million years. Less permeable orange bands are iron stained rock. Dark bands have cyanobacteria (algae) growing on moisture retaining, dark clay-rich sandstone layers.

A brief venture onto the Gibb River Road from the eastern end got them to El Questro, where Amelia Gorge and its waterfall, were a highlight.

From there the long road took them to Katherine, down to Alice Springs (where rain, 11° and water in the Todd River were a shock) and after a long 16,500km and four months, back home.

Fan palms, dwarfing Max

Petroglyph at Murujuga NP

Meet the neighbours – Part 1 – 12 November meeting

Text: Judy Smart **Photos:** Roger Standen

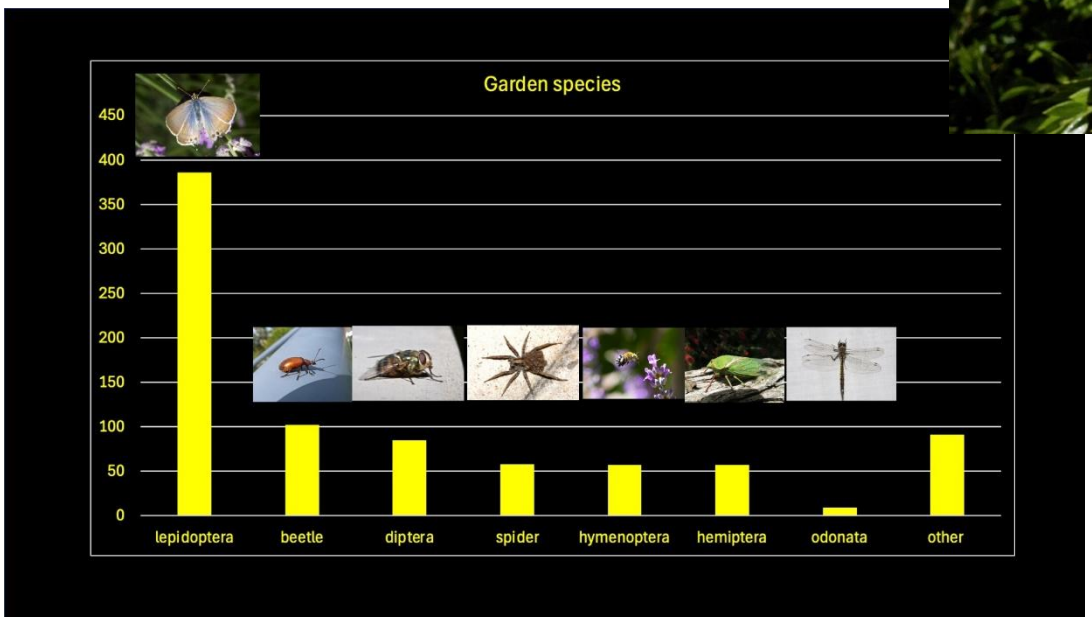
Roger has been studying and recording the insects found in his home garden, which is a fairly conventional suburban garden. So far, he has found over 800 species, as per the graph (***bottom of page***). Some of the interesting insects he has found are described below.

The Saunders case moth, Metura elongatus (***right***), whose larval case is a silken bag with twigs attached. The female is wingless, and never leaves the case, and is a fluffy egg-producing ball. The adult painted apple moth (***left***) is very similar to the female case moth. The male however is a large striking orange and black moth, who does leave its case and flies around searching for a mate.

The Yellow-spotted Epicoma, Epicoma contristis (***right***), which Roger discovered when its caterpillars decimated his Callistemon hedge. He kept a female moth, which laid a batch of eggs from which 349 larvae hatched. If the Epicoma caterpillars all survived, there would be no Callistemons, but the next thing that happened was that Brachonid wasps, along with a Tachnid fly, parasitized the larvae, and then Ichneumonid wasps parasitized the Brachonids. The relationships between insects, and the web of life is Roger's particular interest.

The challenges he set us were to pick out the Bogong moth (***left***) from its look-alike cut moth relations (the differences were in the shades and shapes of markings), and to distinguish Caper White butterflies (***below right***) from Cabbage White butterflies. Cabbage White butterflies are in every garden, and Caper Whites are blown down from their homes further north by strong winds in Spring, but not in great numbers or every year usually. The answer was that Caper Whites have black edges on their wings.

We look forward to the next episode of Meet the Neighbours, when we meet the spiders, hymenoptera and others.



Observations

Woods Bushland Reserve nightlife – October 2025

Text and photos: Roger Standen

A tiny moth of the Diamondback Moth (*Plutella xylostella*) complex feeding on a Snowy Daisy Bush flower

Another regular monitoring night at Woods Bushland Reserve in early October produced over 120 species to include in the long-term observations.

So far there are over 1220 species identified from over 5000 of my records with many yet to be identified below family and genus level.

This started as a relatively short-term project to build a baseline of what invertebrates use the reserve that could be used for future comparison. However, it has developed into a long-term project (now in its sixth year) as I am yet to go out there with my light sheet and not find new species. This has involved setting up a light sheet over 35 times. It will be interesting to know when I reach that point of no longer adding to the species count.

Watching a nine-year old boy stay interested in the insects for a couple of hours with his mum was great as it adds another layer of value to these outings. He enjoyed placing scarab beetles on her shoulder without her knowing, hoping to give her a fright. A sense of wariness about beetles receded as he handled more of them, even gathering up a click beetle and saying it hadn't 'clicked' but it did soon after, with accompanying giggles.

There were heaps of scarab beetles present early in the night, so they were packed into temporary accommodation until the end of the night when they were released to avoid them disturbing everything else that came to the sheet.

Female (l) and male (r) Black Geometrid moths showing how their camouflage works

Observations away from the light sheet are often very interesting like several moths and beetles feeding on the flowers of the Snowy Daisy-Bush (*Olearia lirata*), something I rarely see in the daytime. Another was watching a young Koala practising climbing around on a tree beside the sapling that its mother was feeding on. Spiders are also regularly seen sitting on their webs or prowling around seeking food or mates.

Aptly named red and Black spider

Youngster koala practising moving around on its own

Museum datasets and community access

Text: Roger Standen

A precursor to iNaturalist was developed by Museums Victoria and was known as BowerBird (before that it was called Bioinformatics), which was about giving communities access to the huge datasets within the museum.

I recently reread the last newsletter associated with BowerBird before it closed and was migrated to iNaturalist (2019), The BowerBird Bugle. What I came across I had forgotten about, but it intrigued me. Apparently, a group of people associated with a nature reserve somewhere on the Mornington Peninsula decided they wanted to replant the park with plants that had been about in the 1950s.

So, what did they do? They went to the Bioinformatics Butterfly dataset to ask: "What species of butterflies occurred on the Mornington Peninsula in the 1950s". From the species returned, they went to the food plant data that was available for each species and began to compile a planting list for their nature reserve based on the plant species eaten by butterfly caterpillars recorded in the 1950s from their area.

What a great use of museum data. I wonder which reserve this was? Does anyone know?

Source: The BowerBird Bugle Ed.60 17 May 2019 Ken Walker, Museums Victoria

[Editor's note: For those interested in reading more about the history and usage of iNaturalist in Australia, you can download the 2021 article published in Wildlife Research titled 'An overview of the history, current contributions and future outlook of iNaturalist in Australia'

2026 autumn South Eastern Australian Naturalists Association (SEANA) weekend
Date: Friday, 27 March - Sunday, 29 March
Location: Geelong.
Activities: Excursions, speakers and group dinners on Friday and Saturday evening.
More details to follow.

What is a field naturalist?

Field naturalists are people interested in nature and natural history. Field naturalists go into the fields, rather than work from an office. The *fields* may be bushland or forest, farmland, roadsides, aquatic areas or urban areas.

Field naturalists may be professionals or non-professional. They may be experts or non-experts. Many belong to a field naturalists club because it gives them the opportunity to experience and learn about nature at first hand.

Conservation of species and ecosystems is a core interest of natural history groups and field naturalists. Many field naturalists and field naturalist clubs make regular or occasional surveys to help document local natural history. These surveys include birds, mammals and other vertebrates, invertebrates, fungi and ecology. Many clubs publish the material, in their newsletters, on their web site, in books and pamphlets.

Source: https://seana.org.au/becoming-a-field-naturalist/

Contact Us

Peninsula Field Naturalists Club Inc CAV: A0010510T

Meetings
- Held on the second Wednesday of each month.
- 16 High Street, Frankston (Frankston Uniting Church, Blue Room).
- 7.30pm start.
- Visitors always welcome.

Activities
- Monthly field trips are on the Saturday following the monthly meeting.
- Birding excursions are on the first Monday of the month.
- The current Program of Activities can be found on our website Schedule page.

Further information
- Website: https://www.peninsulafieldnaturalists.org.au
- Email: penfieldnats@gmail.com
- Facebook: Peninsula Field Nats

Committee members
- Secretary: Judy Smart
- President: Heather Ducat
- Treasurer: Linda Edwards

Newsletter Editor
- Sharon Clifford

Membership

Annual subscriptions due July
- Adult $35
- Concession $30
- Family $40

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