

The Murrumbidgee Naturalist



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Objectives

To facilitate and promote the knowledge of natural history, and to encourage the preservation and protection of the Australian natural environment, especially that of the Murrumbidgee River Valley



Male Golden Whistler at Paddy River Falls 2019 Anzac weekend Image by Phil Tenison

IN THIS ISSUE

Office Bearers and Subscriptions.....	2
Welcome to May	2
Time in action	2
Gould league of field naturalists (camp report)	3
Laurel Hill Camp ANZAC weekend 2019 Birdlist.....	5
Spotlighting at Noble Bend TSR	6
A bit more about the Ghost Fungus	6
Members' Sightings	8
Nangar NP – Easter 2019	9
Wild Pollinator Count-14th April to 21 April 2019 ...	10
Coming Events Calendar	11

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For the June issue by

Wednesday 5th June

To Rowena Whiting

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***Next outings to
Galore Hill
Mt Brogdan***

Murrumbidgee Field Naturalists Inc. Office Bearers and Annual Subscriptions

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MEETINGS ARE HELD ON THE SECOND THURSDAY EACH MONTH, EXCEPT JANUARY, AT THE Yellow Room, Leeton Library, Sycamore Street at 7.30 PM

FIELD TRIPS NORMALLY TAKE PLACE ON THE FOLLOWING WEEKEND.

INTENDING NEW MEMBERS, GUESTS AND VISITORS WELCOME.

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Welcome to the May Newsletter.

If you can't tell from the change in the layout for this month, Rowena, our usual newsletter editor is having a rare month off from her duties.

It isn't until you have to take on somebody else's duties that you truly understand how much they do. I now appreciate the efforts of Rowena all the more. Once a month she commits a week to bringing us the beautiful and professionally presented newsletter that it is all too easy for us to take for granted.

It looks like I missed out on a great weekend at Laurel Hill over the long weekend but thanks to the writing and photographic skills of our contributors we are all able to get a glimpse of what we have missed out on.

As well as the article and photos from Laurel Hill there are great articles on a weekend at Nangar NP, a little known TSR near Narrandera, the National pollinator count and one on Ghost Fungus.

I hope that I have done them justice in the way that they are presented

Enjoy

Graham Russell

Time in action



From the Laurel Hill weekend. I couldn't help but think of the time I'm looking at. An age to grow to this size, another age to die, lose strength and fall, another age now in breaking down.
Niel Palframan

GOULD LEAGUE OF FIELD NATURALISTS

First impressions boded well for our late April trip to Laurel Hill Forest Lodge near Tumberumba. The shady parklands were ablaze with Autumn colours, and a flock of Crimson Rosellas gathered to welcome us. As well, those two showy redheads, Gang Gang Cockatoos and King Parrots, also made an appearance. On the other hand, a myopic echidna seemed indifferent to our presence.



An afternoon stroll revealed an impressive display of various Amanita toadstools. These were in many colours, from those coconut-sprinkled glossy red billiard ball babies, to the standard white-spotted pillar-box red, through to orange, yellow, and even pure white – all poisonous!

Later I was a singular and awed observer of a unique cameo of intimacy. Above my head a pair of Yellow-tailed Black Cockatoos was tearing away at the dry bark of a dead eucalypt (and inconsiderately raining detritus down on my head!). They were looking for grubs to feed to their two young, which were snuggled together nearby; their repetitive and insistent “feed me” squawks rending the twilight.



After dinner we all tramped over to a stand of towering eucalypts, many of which hosted around their bases rings of the large, rare Bioluminescent ('Phosphorescent') Fungi; colloquially known as 'Ghost Mushrooms'.

These glowed dimly in the gloom, only revealing their true beauty to those prepared to go down on their hands and knees for closer inspection. Their only nocturnal rival was the sparkling star-scape above; its splendour enhanced by the clear, cold alpine air.

On Friday morning we were welcomed to Paddy's River Dam by a Flame Robin dancing from twig to twig, its tangerine breast radiant in the morning sunlight.

Our walk around the waterway was a Magical Mystery Mycota Tour, with every bend in the track revealing fungi wonders anew. Among these were dainty butter-yellow Parasols; the very edible Saffron Milk Caps; pale lavender Coral Fungi; and arrays of Golden Stump Fungus, like piles of large plastic buttons. Then there were the bread-like mustard-yellow Cow Boletus, and the Red Milk Cap. One mysterious cluster, which none of us had ever seen before, looked for all the world like a bunch of red table grapes. A new species, perhaps?

All this thrilling tour of discovery was accompanied by the clarion calls a Grey Shrike Thrush and Grey Currawong duet. Next that joy of joys, a real Aussie campfire set up by Andrew for our lunch break.

Next day, on a bright, windless Saturday we assembled at Paddy's River Falls; a seeming birders' paradise with so many lovely sightings, such as: White-eared Honeyeater; White-throated Tree Creeper; Golden Whistler; Eastern Spinebill – even a soaring Little Eagle.



Photo top to bottom Echidna at Laurel Hill by Neil Palframan, Ghost Fungus Laurel Hill Eric Whiting, Eastern Spinebill Laurel Hill Kathy Tenison

The walk down to the rushing Waterfall revealed a geological wonder. Here the wide rock overhang was suspended by serried pillars of massive columnar basalt; those that had fallen onto the cave floor giving the impression that one was standing among the ruins of an ancient temple.



Photo Kathy Tenison

After a sunny lunch at McPherson's Plains, we witnessed the true damage that the exploding Brumbie population is wreaking on the High Plains.

We arrived at Sue City (Why not Sioux City, like the song?) at the headwaters of Talbingo Reservoir.

Here I had one of those Magic Moments of suspended time. Standing among a group of like-minded nature lovers, on a warm, clear afternoon, embraced by a breathtaking

landscape of mountain and sparkling lake, I watched a small flock of Red-browed Finches alight. This tightly feeding group of beautiful little birds perfectly complemented the scenery, the tranquility, and the fellowship. Then they were gone.

Later, at the vista-blessed Southern Cloud Lookout, we were taken by the aqua iridescence

radiating from a family of ground-feeding Red-rumped Parrots. This was due to the lowering sun shining full onto them from directly behind us. Sometimes we take common birds like these for granted, but when one sees them at their best, they are right up there.



Flame Robin, Tumbarumba, Kathy Tenison

On Saturday evening we were treated to a most interesting talk by two scientists, fellow guests at Laurel Hill. They were conducting long-term (from 2001) data collection on carbon transfer and allied areas. This was conducted from a 70 meter tower in a nearby Alpine Ash forest. This vital work was part of a global network. The most disturbing part of the talk – the destruction of the planet aside! – was how obstructionist State Forestry had been in

their insatiable quest for old growth timber; an interference that would seriously compromise the dedicated work of these fine young minds. One, a botanist, also gave us a quick Cook's Tour of Antarctica, where he had spent time studying mosses and their ilk.

On Sunday morning we were farewelled by the second of the Laurel Hill robin duo, a Scarlet Robin on a clothes hoist. The stay had been really wonderful, with warm hospitality and hearty food. We proceeded to Paddy's River Flats (Who is this stereotypic Irishman, so widely immortalized in the area?) to see something utterly unique. This was the arcaded bower of a Satin Bower Bird. Nothing new here? Until one considers that there were dozens of yellow crest plumes from the heads of a lot of sadly balding Sulphur-crested Cockatoos. This multitude of feathers was displayed among the normal scattering of blue objects, like plastic straws and bottle caps. But why yellow? so spectrally opposite from blue. And how did the resourceful bower builder obtain so many?

We may have all seen the bower and its complementary contents, but we barely caught sight of



Scarlet Robin, Tumbarumba, Kathy Tenison



Satin Bowerbird Female/juvenile, Tumbarumba, Kathy Tenison

its owner, who waited for our noisy departure before returning to his artistic toilings. However, he didn't seem to mind a dawdling Susan, who was the sole attendee privileged to a close-up view of this indigo-luminous marvel.

For the final excursion of this exhilarating four days (Legion thanks to Nella for making it happen!) we repaired to Mannus Lake, our last port of call. This splendid body of deep water and wetland shoreline was created by the repurposing of an old gold mine: surely one of the few examples of a mining operation leaving the site better than it found it.

And birds a-plenty there were, from sizable flocks of Little Black and Great Cormorants; Darters; Shelducks; Whistling Kites; Black Swans; Pelicans

and Coots.

And as so often seems the case with many of our outings, one of the best sightings of the trip was the last.

"Sea Eagle!!" I shouted; and all glasses were raised, as if in salute, to watch this breathtaking bird of prey perform a fly-by – close, low and slow. Unforgettable.

But back to the Golden Whistler at Paddy's River Falls. As an ardent bird-watching boy in the early 1950s, I naturally joined the Gould League of Bird Lovers. This was a national club created for the cultivation, amongst young people, of ornithological understanding and appreciation of our wonderful avian heritage: a kind of forerunner of the Murrumbidgee Field Naturalists.

Amongst my most treasured possessions was the Gould League lapel badge. In shining enamel it featured the club's signature bird, the Golden Whistler.

Sadly I had never seen one of these feathered beauties, and for the next seven decades I had still never seen one, even though I perennially yearned to. That is until our Laurel Hill trip. I truly would have come all that way for that bird alone.

So, when do I get my MFN Australasian Bittern lapel badge?

Alan Whitehead

Laurel Hill Camp ANZAC weekend 2019 Birdlist

Red Wattlebird	Pied Currawong	Eastern Yellow Robin
Magpie	Striated Thornbill	Crimson Rosella
Satin Bowerbird	Grey Butcherbird	Yellow-tailed Black Cockatoo
Gang Gang	White-eared Honeyeater	Noisy Friarbird
White Cockatoo	White-browed Scrubwren	Superb Wren
Australian Raven	Common Starling	Noisy Miner
Kookaburra	Flame Robin Grey	Shrike-Thrush
Dusky Woodswallow	Pee Wee	Grey Currawong (H)
Coot	Grey Teal	King Parrot
White-throated Treecreeper	Buff-rumped Thornbill	Common Blackbird
Wood Duck	Scarlet Robin	Wedge-tailed Eagle
Eastern Spinebill	Restless Flycatcher	Little Eagle
Red-browed Finch	White-naped Honeyeater	Great Cormorant
New Holland Honeyeater	White-plumed Honeyeater	Eastern Rosella
Black Duck	Silvereye	Galah
Little Raven	Grey Fantail	Crested Pigeon
Horsfield's Bronze Cuckoo	Striated Pardalote	Weebill
Brown Thornbill	Golden Whistler	Willie Wagtail

Pied Butcherbird

Tree Martin

At Mannus Lake on the way home on Sunday:

Black Swan

Australian Shelduck

Darter

Little Pied Cormorant

Pied Cormorant

Little Black Cormorant

Pelican

White Ibis

White-faced Heron

Whistling Kite

Masked Lapwing

White-winged Chough

White-bellied Sea-Eagle

List compiled by Nella Smith and Max O'Sullivan

SPOTLIGHTING AT NOBLE BEND TSR

Whilst exploring Narrandera's environs last year with Nella we came across Noble Bend Travelling Stock Reserve. It's south of Narrandera, on the Murrumbidgee, just west of Gillenbah. You pass through it when going into that part of the Murrumbidgee Valley Regional Park.

When we first saw the TSR the most noticeable aspect of it was the abundance of old River Red Gums (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*). Beautiful old, gnarly, twisted trees. It's the most concentrated area of big River Gums we were aware of in the region, and as the hollows were so obvious, we both knew we had to do some spotlighting down there one night.

We ventured out there in mid-April after DST ended. Navigating the area was very different in the dark, but we found the reserve and a good area to park on the river, then ventured forth. The first Tawny Frogmouth seemed to be waiting for us. We spied it as soon as we got out of our vehicle. It was possibly feasting on the big moths flying around (and into us!) I put a photo of one on iNaturalist and the helpful community there quickly identified it as a River Redgum Ghost Moth (*Abantiades marcidus* from the *Hepialidae* family). Here's the link to the observation if anyone wants to see how iNaturalist works <https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/22931107>



Photo River Redgum Ghost Moth
Glenn Currie

Over the next 1 1/2 hours we wandered around an area of approx 3ha. And possums seemed to be everywhere. We take particular note of any Ring-tailed Possums we see in the area and sighted two of them that were side-by-side on the same branch. 8 Brush-tailed Possums were also sighted. Then there were 3 possums we couldn't identify (huge trees result in the possum being very distant). 13 possums in 3ha. works out to be 4.33 possums per ha.

We were pleased with our idea of surveying this TSR It turned out to be our most productive night of spotlighting. We came across another Tawny on the drive out and were a bit surprised we didn't see any koalas during the evening.

Glenn Currie

A bit more about the Ghost Fungus

Ghost Fungus *Omphalotus nidiformis* is commonly found at the base of eucalypts in temperate forests of southern Australia from Eyre Peninsula in South Australia, through Victoria and up the east coast of New South Wales into Queensland as far as the Brisbane area. It is also recorded from Tasmania and the extreme south-west of Western Australia. It is far less common on the inland side of the Great Divide in New South Wales.

It is fairly easy to recognise with its funnel shaped caps, blue-black when young but soon losing colour to become white to cream with tints of yellow, blue or black in the centre. Caps can be up to 30cm. in diameter although more commonly around the 20cm. mark. The gills are pure white and rise from part way up the thick white stalks up the outside of the funnel like the stonework ribs of the fan vaulting in Gothic cathedrals. Spores are white – I made the mistake of placing a piece on white paper overnight to get a spore print. I got a print OK but it was hard to see the ridges of fallen spores. The trick is to put the caps half on white paper and half on coloured. The only other fungus that Ghost Fungus can be confused with is the Brown Oyster *Pleurotus australis*, but the latter has brown caps – and it does not glow in the dark.

The luminescence results from an enzyme induced oxidation of a luciferin. The reaction is similar in all bioluminescence, whether from bacteria, algae, fungi, or

animals. Bioluminescence is rare in fungi. A 2006 article listed only 64 species worldwide have bioluminescence, and these were in three distinct lineage groups. The *Omphalotus* lineage has about six bioluminescent

Omphalotus species worldwide with *O. nidiformis* the only Australasian representative. The related genus *Pleurotus* has also been reported to have bioluminescent members but there is some doubt.

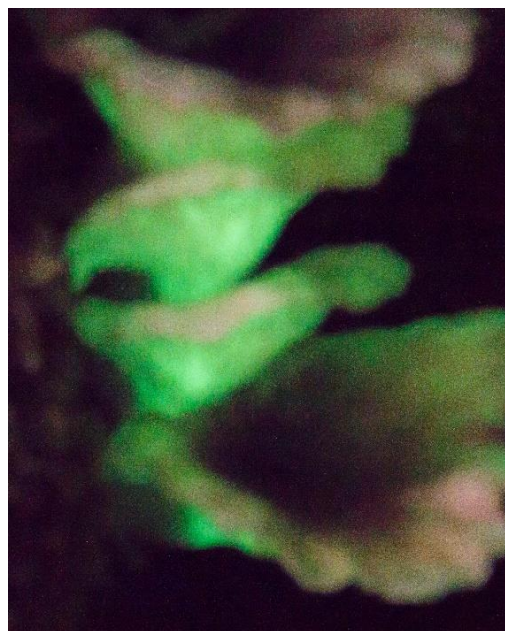


Ghost Fungus Apollo Bay, Eric Whiting

emitting light if ever we could see it.

A final word about the etymology of *Omphalotus nidiformis*. As far as I can work out 'omphalo' = central (Greek) and 'otus' = ear (also Greek). The specific name is from Latin – 'nidus' = nest and 'formis' = form or like. Both parts would refer to the shape of the cap.

Eric Whiting



Ghost Fungus by its own light, Eric Whiting

Both genera are saprophytic fungi or like ours cause a soft rot of tree heart wood.

The second lineage has five *Armillaria* species on the list. Members of this genus form extensive mycelial fans (one species in North America has a claim of an individual covering 900 hectares). Interestingly it is only the mycelium that is bioluminescent (Forest Fire) not the fruiting body. *Armillaria* are either saprophytic or more importantly serious root pathogens.

The third and largest lineage is the *Mycena* family. Most of the bioluminescent members of this lineage occur in tropical forests with some credited with being the strongest light emitters, strong enough to read a newspaper at night.

There has been two theories put forward as to why fungi produce light. One is to attract insects to aid in spore dispersion and this probably applies to the *Mycena* lineage. In this lineage the light can be switched off during the day.

The second theory states that the light is the result of a detoxification process, excess energy being released as light instead of the usual heat. A study in 2016 on Kangaroo Island SA showed that Ghost Fungus light does not attract insects at all and moreover the fungus fruits at the time of the year when most insects are inactive. Also the light is not switched off during the day – just too dim to be noticeable. The mycelium is also capable of

MEMBERS' SIGHTINGS

These sightings are from members' observations. Please check with the relevant person before quoting any record.

Glossy Black Cockatoo [2]	Mountain Dam Colinroobie Rd	26/03/19	Dionee Russell
Major Mitchell's Cockatoo	Mountain Dam Colinroobie Rd	Daily	Dionee Russell
Dionee sees a minimum of 3 but often up to 12 birds or more each morning.			
White-bellied Sea-Eagle	Whitton/Darlington Point Rd	06/04/19	Graham Russell
Bird was feeding on a road kill near the Cotton Gin.			
Little Corella [8]	Palla St Griffith – raiding pecan nuts	6/4/19	Virginia Tarr
Mallee Ringneck Parrot [many]	Cutler Ave Griffith	06/04/19	Virginia Tarr
Red-rumped Parrot [4]	Cutler Ave Griffith	06/04/19	Virginia Tarr
Echnida - resident	Narrandera Flora and Fauna Reserve	08/04/19	Warrick Bradney
Pied Currawong	Narrandera Flora and Fauna Reserve	08/04/19	Warrick Bradney
Pied Currawong	Narrandera Wetlands – first return	08/04/19	Alan Whitehead
Silvereeye [7]	Narrandera Wetlands	08/04/19	Susan Whitehead
Southern Boobook	Palla St Griffith	09/04/19	Margaret Strong
Wedge-tailed Eagle	Tuckerbil - seen from The Basin Dam	10/04/19	Warrick Bradney
Brolga [30]	Fivebough Wetlands	10/04/19	Keith Hutton
Southern Boobook [1]	Fivebough Wetlands	10/04/19	Max O'Sullivan
The owl was found being harassed by a flock of Yellow-throated Miners and a Grey Butcherbird.			
Grey Butcherbird [1m]	Fivebough Wetlands – not common here	10/04/19	Max O'Sullivan
Pied Currawong [9]	Whitton Museum	11/04/19	Margaret Strong
Pied Currawong	Yanco – autumn arrival	11/04/19	Max O'Sullivan
Banded Lapwing [40+]	Mundarra Rd Euroly – private property	12/04/19	John Geltch
Peregrine Falcon [pr]	Tombullen Water Storage Sturt H'way	12/04/19	Max O'Sullivan
Little Eagle [1]	Tombullen Water Storage Sturt H'way	12/04/19	Max O'Sullivan
Wood Sandpiper [4]	Fivebough Wetlands – still present	13/04/19	Max O'Sullivan
Swift Parrot [2]	Ted Scobie Ovals Griffith	13/04/19	David Parker
Grey Fantail [1]	Piccoli Reserve Griffith	15/04/19	Virginia Tarr
Collared Sparrowhawk [2]	Jubilee Oval Griffith	15/04/19	Virginia Tarr
Yellow-rumped Thornbill [6]	Cutler Ave Griffith	15/04/19	Virginia Tarr
Freshwater Mussels [dozens]	Man Creek	18/04/19	Peter Draper
Peter said they were moving around the bottom of the creek which is not flowing at the moment. He hasn't seen them around for ages.			
Pied Currawong [28]	Peter's garden Koonadan Rd Leeton	21/04/19	Peter Draper
Superb Parrot [H]	Pendula St Leeton	25/04/19	Max O'Sullivan

Keith Hutton's observations for April surveys at Fivebough Wetlands :

Black Swan 97 on 20/4, 128 on 29/4	Wood Sandpiper 7 on 20/4, 1 on 29/4
Black-winged Stilt 96 on 20/4, 73 on 29/4	Brolga 34 on 20/4, 35 on 28/4 and 38 on 29/4
Sharp-tailed Sandpiper > 50 on 22/4	Australian Shelduck 82 on 27/4
Australasian Bittern 1 on 27/4	Black-fronted Dotterel 12 on 27/4
Straw-necked Ibis 870 on 28/4	Silver Gull >350 on 28/4, 490 on 29/4
Swamp Harrier 3 on 28/4	Pink-eared Duck 410 on 29/4
Freckled Duck 7 on 29/4	Australasian Shoveler 32 on 29/4
Red-capped Plover 18 on 29/4	White Ibis 38 on 29/4
Red-kneed Dotterel 4 on 20/4	Australian Reed Warbler 2 on 29/4 singing feebly

Spotted Crane 1 on 29/4

Purple Swamphen 85 on 29/4

Dusky Moorhen 15 on 29/4

Keith also reports very few birds at The Basin Dam and none at Tuckerbil.

Nangar NP – Easter 2019

I joined the Sydney group at Nangar National Park on Good Friday for a couple of nights camping along with a reasonably large group of campers all centred around the vicinity of the one and only toilet! I had been there before at the same Easter weekend a couple of years ago but the crowd this time was not as large so we managed to share the sole facility with few line-ups particularly in the early morning.

The Sydney club had set-up camp in the same area so it turned out to be a very cosy arrangement for the group. Prior to lunch a few of us did a short walk and saw several good birds despite it being extremely dry. Best birds were Yellow-tufted Honeyeater and a very obliging female Crested Shrike-tit at close range.



Turquoise Parrot Nangar NP 06/2015
Graham Russell



Turquoise Parrots Nangar NP
06/2015 Graham Russell

After lunch, we pooled cars and did the summit drive – the road hasn't improved and it was rough going in parts. Not many birds at the top but half-way down we stopped and walked a fire trail and got good views of Eastern Spinebill, Spotted Pardalote and Golden Whistler. One of the group heard Glossy Black Cockatoos but we couldn't locate them.

On Saturday, we spent the morning at the park entrance where a good number of birds were seen. That is certainly the best site for birds and well worth spending time there. We were fortunate to stumble on

a group of 7 Turquoise Parrots feeding on the ground in the open area along with Red-browed Finch, Hooded Robin and Red-capped Robin.

After lunch, we drove into Forbes and visited Gum Swamp with lots of Freckled and Pink-eared Ducks and a beautiful pair of White-bellied Sea-Eagles circling overhead.

I returned home on Sunday after a morning's birding back at the main gate where we saw the same suite of birds again. With the rain here on Sunday night, I felt sure the campers would have been washed out that night but apparently they got no rain there at all.

Some of the birds seen on the camp:

Yellow-tufted Honeyeater, Crested Shrike-tit, Eastern Spinebill, Spotted Pardalote, Golden Whistler, Restless Flycatcher, Turquoise Parrot, Varied Sitella, Hooded Robin, Eastern Yellow Robin, Buff-rumped Thornbill, Striated Thornbill, Red-browed Finch, Jacky Winter, Red-capped Robin, Grey-crowned Babbler, White-browed Babbler, Eastern Rosella, Glossy Black Cockatoo (H)

No Diamond Firetails were seen on the weekend.



Crested Shrike-tit Nangar NP 01/2018 Graham Russell

Max O'Sullivan

Wild Pollinator Count-14th April to 21 April 2019

Australia has lots of wild pollinator insects that are often overlooked. European honey bees get a lot of attention because they are an adaptable, generalist forager, which means they are happy to visit almost any flower, in most climate zones. They are also a social species, so their hives are easy to domesticate and manage.

We have 4 big orders of Insects.

Hymenoptera: Bees, Wasps and Ants (5000 species)

We need to love wasps and they parasitize on destructive insects and can be used for biological control. They also have a symbiotic relationship between ants and butterfly larvae.

Australia is the last country not to have a colony collapse disorder caused by a Varanoa mite. We might in the future be relying on our native bees and wasps for pollination of our crops and many of our crops rely entirely on bee pollination.

We have 4 main orders:

Coleoptera: Beetles (25000 species)

Lepidoptera: moths and butterflies (11000 species)

Diptera: flies (9000 species)

All have a Holometabolistic life cycle: Egg-lava-pupa-adult. The advantage is that there is no competition for food between life stages.

Hymenoptera is a pollinator of wild and cultivated plants.

Some are parasites of destructive insects

However, many native insects also contribute to pollination in crops and gardens all around the country. We still need to do a lot of research to identify all our pollinator insect species, understand their ecology and how they are affected by human activities. We also know that there are many predatory wasps which predate on pest insects and could be used for biological control.

So far, we know that Australia has around 2,000 native bee species, all of which are important pollinators. We also know there are a couple of thousand butterfly, wasp, fly, moth, beetle, thrips and ant species, some of which are documented pollinators. Unfortunately, we don't have a lot of information on the ecology of many of these insects, what flowers they pollinate, or where they are found.

The Wild Pollinator Count gives you an opportunity to contribute to wild pollinator insect conservation in Australia.

Murrumbidgee Field Naturalists recently gathered at the Food garden to identify and count pollinators. Nick May who is one of our members gave a short informative talk about orders of insects and assisted us with identification. It is really easy: you find a flowering plant and look at it for 10 minutes and see what alights on the flower. There is a recording sheet available online which can be submitted online. We were surprised about what was around. The count is best done on a warm, sunny, still day.

We then adjourned to Rocky Waterholes where there was a flowering grey box overhanging the path with pollinators doing a great job.

Main pollinators found were:

- European bees
- Blue-banded bee (native)
- Ants
- Soldier beetle
- Other bees (native)
- Wasps (2 or 3 species of different sizes)
- White Butterfly
- Hoverfly or native beetle



Bee on Mint flower Nella Smith

Nella Smith

**** COMING EVENTS ****

Please note all outings are subject to weather conditions please email or phone if you intend to come.

SAVE THE DATE for the

Celebration of our 25th anniversary on the weekend of 18/19/20 October 2019 -

We are planning for an Anniversary Dinner, Outings and a Photographic Exhibition over this weekend.

- 9 May Thursday** **Monthly Meeting** in the Yellow Room at the **Leeton Library**, Sycamore St., Leeton commencing at 7.30pm.
Topic:
Contact: Nella Smith 6959 1210.
Email: murrumbidgeefieldnaturalists@gmail.com.
- 25 May Saturday** **Outing to** Galore Hill
Meet at Narrandera Visitor Centre at 8:30
Contact: - Nella Smith, **Phone:** - 6959 1210
- 5 June Wednesday** **Copy for the June newsletter is due. Please send to Rowena Whiting**
Email: ericwhiting4@bigpond.com **Phone** 6953 2612
- 15 June Saturday** Roadside Vegetation Survey
Meet at Leeton Post Office.
Contact: - Eric Whiting, **Phone:** - 6953 2612
- 29 June Saturday** **Outing to** Mt Brogden
Meet at crossroads Burley Griffin / Whitton stock route.
Contact: – Graham Russell, **Phone:**- 0418 350 673 / 0428 536 290
- September** Narrandera Koala count, postponed from May
Date and details to come
- Friday 4 – Monday 7 October 2019**
South East Australian Naturalists' Association Inc
Spring Camp 2019
Hosted by Castlemaine Field Naturalists Club Inc