

Newcastle Range Field Weekend

The fourth Field Weekend held by Northern Gulf Resource Management Group's Wildlife Management Project in conjunction with the North Queensland Natural History Group was held at the Newcastle Range Nature Refuge on Oakleigh Station south of Einasleigh on the 10th & 11th June 2016. Fifteen people attended the event which actually spanned nearly 5 days. Highlights of the weekend included three Koalas (*Phascolarctos cinereus*) - a mother and joey at night and then a male the next morning about 100 metres away - and a small Freshwater Crocodile (*Crocodylus johnstoni*) that had made its way into a farm dam.

The field weekend is the 4th in a series investigating the flora and fauna of properties with Nature Refuges in the Northern Gulf region where on-ground works were established to improve habitat for the Black-throated Finch (*Poephila cincta*). On the Newcastle Range Nature Refuge, funding was provided to establish a fire break to protect the Nature Refuge from damaging wild fires. Six bird monitoring sites have been established and monitored in August 2014 and 2015 with no sightings of finches so it was hoped that looking at a different time of year using different methods might improve results. General observations of the flora, fauna and general condition of the We also performed mammal trapping over two nights at six sites and pit traps were put in at two of the sites. General observations of the flora, fauna and general condition of the refuge were undertaken by members of the North Queensland Natural History Group.



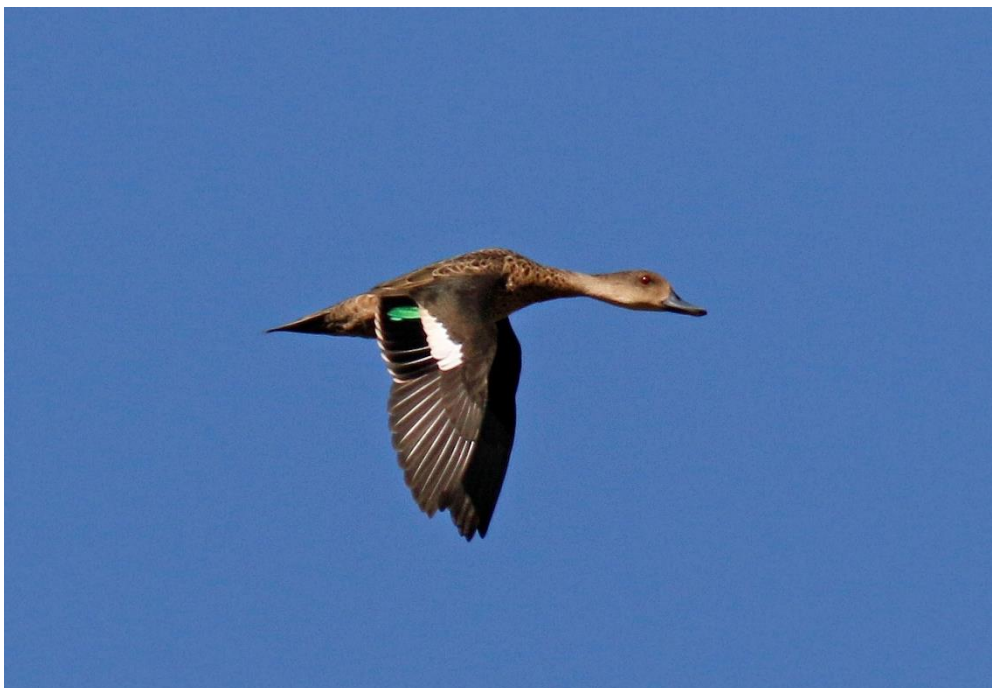
Luke Preece and Michael Anthony on the Newcastle Range. Photo by John Booi.

Located in the southern part of the Newcastle Range in the Einasleigh Uplands Bioregion, the bulk of Oakleigh Station is used for raising cattle. Part of the property covered by the rugged granitic, sandstone-capped range has been dedicated as the Newcastle Range Nature Refuge

The first group arrived on the Thursday evening to set up camp and get an early start digging the pit traps in the morning. Upon arrival at a campsite adjacent to the nature refuge, the first animal sighted was a Fire-tailed Skink (*Morethia taeniopleura*) active in ground litter & grass in riparian woodland at approximately 5pm. The riparian and adjacent woodland around the camp interestingly harboured seven eucalypt species - River Red Gum (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*), a bloodwood (*Corymbia* sp., possibly *C. ligans*), Molloy Red Box (*E. leptophleba*), Broad-leaved Carbeen (*C. confertiflora*), Georgetown Box (*E. microneura*), Narrow-leaved Ironbark (*E. crebra*) and Red Bloodwood (probably *C. erythrophloia*; otherwise *C. pocillum*).

A nocturnal walk along the station track towards the NR that night revealed a number of species active, including the mammals Rufous Bettong (*Aepyprymnus rufescens*), Common Wallaroo (*Macropus robustus*) and a Squirrel Glider (*Petaurus norfolcensis*). Three species of gecko were also observed, the Box-patterned Gecko (*Lucasium steindachneri*), Dubious Dtella (*Gehyra dubia*) and the Zigzag Gecko (*Amalosia rhombifer*). Calls of three nocturnal bird species were heard, the Tawny Frogmouth (*Podargus strigoides*), Southern Boobook (*Ninox novaeseelandiae*) and the Australian Owlet Nightjar (*Aegotheles cristatus*).

No specialist bird observers attended the weekend so unfortunately it was not possible to specifically target this group, however incidental observations were made over the 5 days that naturalists were present. Early morning observations of calls and sightings of birds were made at the campsite on two mornings, one of the springs present was staked out for an hour on two mornings, and all waterbodies were checked for bird activity each time we passed one. Conditions were not ideal for bird activity being often overcast and windy, however four new records were added to the list for the property: Australian Hobby (*Falco longipennis*), Brown Honeyeater (*Lichmera indistincta*), Yellow-throated Miner (*Manorina flavigula*) and a Hoary-headed Grebe (*Polioccephalus poliocephalus*).



Grey Teal (*Anas gracilis*) in flight. Photo by John Booi.

List of all bird species recorded at Oakleigh Station, including the Newcastle Range Nature Refuge

Common Name	Scientific Name
Brown Goshawk	<i>Accipiter fasciatus</i>
Australian Owlet-nightjar*	<i>Aegotheles cristatus</i>
Grey Teal*	<i>Anas gracilis</i>
Pacific Black Duck*	<i>Anas superciliosa</i>
Red-winged Parrot*	<i>Aprosmictus erythropterus</i>
Wedge-tailed Eagle*	<i>Aquila audax</i>
Australian Bustard	<i>Ardeotis australis</i>
Pacific Baza	<i>Aviceda subcristata</i>
Hardhead	<i>Aythya australis</i>
Bush Stone-curlew	<i>Burhinus grallarius</i>
Sulphur-crested Cockatoo*	<i>Cacatua galerita</i>
Red-tailed Black-Cockatoo*	<i>Calyptorhynchus banksii</i>
Pheasant Coucal	<i>Centropus phasianinus</i>
Australian Wood Duck*	<i>Chenonetta jubata</i>
Great Bowerbird	<i>Chlamydera nuchalis</i>
Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike	<i>Coracina novaehollandiae</i>
Australian Raven*	<i>Corvus coronoides</i>
Torresian Crow*	<i>Corvus orru</i>
Brown Quail	<i>Coturnix ypsilophora</i>
Pied Butcherbird*	<i>Cracticus nigrogularis</i>
Australian Magpie*	<i>Cracticus tibicen</i>
Grey Butcherbird*	<i>Cracticus torquata</i>
Blue-winged Kookaburra	<i>Dacelo leachii</i>
Laughing Kookaburra*	<i>Dacelo novaeguineae</i>
Plumed Whistling-Duck	<i>Dendrocygna eytoni</i>
Emu*	<i>Dromaius novaehollandiae</i>
White-faced Heron	<i>Egretta novaehollandiae</i>
Black-fronted Dotterel*	<i>Eseyornis melanops</i>
Blue-faced Honeyeater	<i>Entomyzon cyanotis</i>
Galah*	<i>Eolophus roseicapillus</i>
Australian Kestrel	<i>Falco cenchroides</i>
Australian Hobby*	<i>Falco longipennis</i>
Black Falcon	<i>Falco subniger</i>
Peaceful Dove*	<i>Geopelia striata</i>
Diamond Dove	<i>Geopelia cuneata</i>
Squatter Pigeon*	<i>Geophaps scripta</i>
White-throated Gerygone	<i>Gerygone olivacea</i>
Pied Mudlark*	<i>Grallina cyanoleuca</i>
Whistling Kite*	<i>Haliastur sphenurus</i>
Black-winged Stilt*	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>
White-winged Triller	<i>Lalage tricolor</i>
Brown Honeyeater*	<i>Lichmera indistincta</i>
Pink-eared Duck	<i>Malacorhynchus membranaceus</i>

Yellow-throated Miner*	<i>Manorina flavigula</i>
Noisy Miner*	<i>Manorina melanocephala</i>
White-throated Honeyeater	<i>Melithreptus albogularis</i>
Rainbow Bee-eater	<i>Merops ornatus</i>
Black Kite	<i>Milvus migrans</i>
Leaden Flycatcher	<i>Myiagra rubecula</i>
Southern Boobook*	<i>Ninox novaeseelandiae</i>
Crested Pigeon*	<i>Ocyphaps lophotes</i>
Olive-backed Oriole	<i>Oriolus sagittatus</i>
Rufous Whistler	<i>Pachycephala rufiventris</i>
Striated Pardalote*	<i>Pardalotus striatus</i>
Pelican	<i>Pelecanus conspicillatus</i>
Common Bronzewing*	<i>Phaps chalcoptera</i>
Little Friarbird	<i>Philemon citreogularis</i>
Noisy Friarbird*	<i>Philemon corniculatus</i>
Pale-headed Rosella*	<i>Platycercus adscitus</i>
Tawny Frogmouth*	<i>Podargus strigoides</i>
Hoary-headed Grebe*	<i>Poliiocephalus poliocephalus</i>
Grey Fantail	<i>Rhipidura fuliginosa</i>
Willy Wagtail	<i>Rhipidura leucophrys</i>
Weebill*	<i>Smicrornis brevirostris</i>
Pied Currawong*	<i>Strepera graculina</i>
Apostlebird*	<i>Struthidea cinerea</i>
Australasian Grebe*	<i>Tachybaptus novaehollandiae</i>
Australian White Ibis	<i>Threskiornis moluccus</i>
Rainbow Lorikeet*	<i>Trichoglossus haematodus</i>
Masked Lapwing*	<i>Vanellus miles</i>

*Denotes species present over this field weekend.

A shady, rocky creek at the base of the range was investigated for birds and butterflies attracted by the presence of three flowering tree species - River Paperbark (*Melaleuca fluviatilis*), Black Tea-tree (*M. bracteata*) and Yellow-barked Paperbark (*M. nervosa*). Fourteen species of butterfly were identified at this site, of a total of 20 species observed over the field weekend. Fourteen new records were added to the property list.

Also at this site four lizards were identified – Jewelled Rainbow-skink (*Carlia jarnoldae*), Robust Rainbow-skink (*C. schmeltzii*), Straight-browed Comb-eared Skink (*Ctenotus spaldingi*) and a Tommy Roundhead (*Diporiphora australis*).

List of all butterfly species recorded at Oakleigh Station, including the Newcastle Range Nature Refuge

Glasswing*	<i>Acraea andromacha</i>
Lemon Migrant*	<i>Catopsilia pomona</i>
White Migrant	<i>Catopsilia pyranthe</i>
Caper Gull*	<i>Cepora perimale</i>

Tailed Emperor*	<i>Charaxes sempronius</i>
Clearwing Swallowtail*	<i>Cressida cressida</i>
Lesser Wanderer*	<i>Danaus chrysippus</i>
Scarlet Jezebel*	<i>Delias argenthona</i>
Narrow-winged Pearl-white	<i>Elodina padusa</i>
Spotted Pea-blue*	<i>Euchrysops cnejus</i>
Common Crow*	<i>Euploea corinna</i>
Scalloped Grass-yellow*	<i>Eurema alitha</i>
Large Grass-yellow*	<i>Eurema hecabe</i>
Pink Grass-yellow*	<i>Eurema herla</i>
Small Grass-yellow*	<i>Eurema smilax</i>
Black-spotted Grass-blue*	<i>Famegana alsulus</i>
Varied Eggfly*	<i>Hypolimnna bolina</i>
Blue Argus*	<i>Junonia orytha</i>
Two-spotted Line-blue*	<i>Nacaduba biocellata</i>
Lyell's Swift*	<i>Pelopidas lyelli</i>
Spotted Grass-blue*	<i>Zizeeria karsandra</i>
Common Grass-blue*	<i>Zizina otis</i>

*Denotes species present over this field weekend.



Common Crow (*Euploea corinna*) and Blue Argus (*Junonia orytha*). Photos by John Booij.

While digging holes and trenches for pit traps at a woodland site on the Newcastle Range (Site 4) dominated by Narrow-leaved Ironbark (*Eucalyptus crebra*) and Corkwood Wattle (*Varichella bidwilli*), one further lizard species was observed at ground level, the Eastern Fat-tailed Gecko (*Diplodactylus platyurus*).

This pit trap was checked in the evening with no result, although a number of animals were observed driving back down the Range after dark including Eastern Grey Kangaroos (*Macropus giganteus*) and a Sugar Glider (*Petaurus breviceps*). A Bumpy Rocket Frog (*Litoria inermis*) was observed at a small spring.

Later in the evening a farm dam not far from the campsite was investigated with a further species of frog, the Little Red Tree Frog (*Litoria rubella*) recorded, along with a sub-adult Freshwater Crocodile (*C. johnstoni*).



Freshwater Crocodile (*C. johnstoni*). Photo by Jack Gamble.

The next morning a second pit trap was constructed at another site consisting of open forest located on an alluvial plain (Site 5). The dominant trees here are Poplar Gum (*Eucalyptus platyphylla*) and a bloodwood (*C. ligans*).

Site 4 was checked, offering three of the species observed the day before plus another species of striped or comb-eared skink, the Little Zebra or Southern Cape York Finesnout Ctenotus (*Ctenotus zebrilla*).

The activity for this afternoon was to hike from Site 4 at 690 metres elevation to a sandstone-capped plateau at a higher section of the range at over 770 metres elevation to look at the flora and fauna of the different habitat.

The walk involved walking down a shallow valley, crossing a couple of very small creeks and following three ridges back up to the plateau. At one of the creek crossings a tiny snake, a Lesser Black Whip Snake (*Demansia vestigiata*) was discovered on the track attempting to ingest a relatively larger frog, a male Little Red Tree Frog (*L. rubella*). It appeared to have been stepped on, unable to move out of harm's way due to the large meal it was trying to swallow. On the way up we observed a grove of flowering Bootlace Oak (*Hakea lorea*) growing by a rocky creek. From here it was only a short climb up to the first sandstone ridge. The hill consisted of at least four levels. We first reached a lower ridge mostly consisting of medium-sized sandstone boulders and scree with numerous Einasleigh Box (*Eucalyptus provecta*). The next level was a flatter, wider, more openly

vegetated level with the most notable trees being Newcastle Range Bloodwood (*Corymbia serendipita*) and Queensland Woollybutt (*Eucalyptus chartaboma*). The only tree observed in flower was a reddish-pink flowering Grevillea (*Grevillea decora*). The uphill edge of this level consisted of sandstone rock faces, caves and gullies leading up to the next level, which had similar mix of trees plus a variety of *Acacia* sp. and other shrubs. While climbing up to this level an Allied Rock Wallaby (*Petrogale assimilis*) shot past us down to the level below. A good view from this ridge was afforded across towards the Gregory Range in the west, and back towards the granite ridge we had started from in the east. One more level was investigated, once again mostly flat but with a slight uphill gradient; here Einasleigh Box (*E. provecta*) reappeared, mixed with Brown Bloodwoods (*Corymbia trachyphloia*) and Rustyjackets (*Corymbia peltata*) with a thick shrub layer. Fauna observations included more Jewelled Rainbow-skinks (*C. jarnoldae*) and a scat of an Echidna (*Tachyglossus aculeatus*).

List of all woody plant species recorded at Oakleigh Station, including the Newcastle Range Nature Refuge

Common name	Scientific name
Conkerberry	<i>Carissa spinarum</i>
Milk Bush	<i>Wrightia saligna</i>
	<i>Dolichandrone heterophylla</i>
Canarium	<i>Canarium australianum</i>
Cooktown Ironwood	<i>Erythrophleum chlorostachys</i>
	<i>Labichea nitida</i>
Wild Orange	<i>Capparis canescens</i>
River She-Oak	<i>Casuarina cunninghamiana</i>
Yellowberry Bush	<i>Denhamia cunninghami</i>
Orange Boxwood	<i>Denhamia disperma</i>
Kapok Tree	<i>Cochlospermum</i> sp.
Yellowwood	<i>Terminalia aridicola</i>
Durin	<i>Terminalia platyphylla</i>
Tropical Cypress-pine	<i>Callitris intratropica</i>
Black Ebony	<i>Diospyros humilis</i>
Kerosene Wood	<i>Erythroxylum ellipticum</i>
Coral Tree	<i>Erythrina vespertilio</i>
Cocky Apple	<i>Planchonia careya</i>
Mistletoes	(<i>Loranthaceae</i>)
	<i>Acacia nesophila</i>
Club-leaf Wattle	<i>Acacia hemignosta</i>
Candelabra Wattle	<i>Acacia holoserica</i>
	<i>Acacia julifera</i>
Lancewood	<i>Acacia shirleyi</i>
Umbellata Wattle	<i>Acacia umbellata</i>
Gundabluey	<i>Acacia victoriae</i>
Corkwood Wattle	<i>Vachellia bidwilli</i>
Sandpaper Fig	<i>Ficus opposita</i>
	<i>Calytrix leptophylla</i>
Broad-leaved Carbeen	<i>Corymbia confertiflora</i>
Dallachy's Ghost Gum	<i>Corymbia dallachiana</i>
Red Bloodwood	<i>Corymbia erythrophloia</i>
Gilbert River Ghost Gum	<i>Corymbia gilbertensis</i>

Einaleigh Long-fruited Bloodwood	<i>Corymbia ligans</i>
Rustyjacket	<i>Corymbia peltata</i>
Newcastle Range Bloodwood	<i>Corymbia serendipita</i>
Moreton Bay Ash	<i>Corymbia tessellaris</i>
Brown bloodwood	<i>Corymbia trachyphloia</i>
River Red Gum	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>
Queensland Woollybutt	<i>Eucalyptus chartaboma</i>
Narrow-leaved Ironbark	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>
Molloy Red Box	<i>Eucalyptus leptophleba</i>
Georgetown box	<i>Eucalyptus microneura</i>
Poplar Gum	<i>Eucalyptus platyphylla</i>
Einaleigh box	<i>Eucalyptus provecta</i>
Shirley's Silver-leaved Ironbark	<i>Eucalyptus shirleyi</i>
Northern Swamp Mahogany	<i>Lophostemon grandiflora</i>
River Paperbark	<i>Melaleuca fluviatilis</i>
Weeping Paperbark	<i>Melaleuca leucadendra</i>
Black Tea-tree	<i>Melaleuca bracteata</i>
Lemon-scented Paperbark	<i>Melaleuca citrolens</i>
Yellow Paperbark	<i>Melaleuca nervosa</i>
Screw Pandan	<i>Pandanus sp.</i>
	<i>?Bridelia tormentosa</i>
Currant Bush	<i>Antidesma parviflorum</i>
Fartbush	<i>Breynia oblongifolia</i>
Tracey's Puzzle	<i>Margaritaria dubium-traceyi</i>
Quinine Berry	<i>Petalostigma banksii</i>
Quinine Tree	<i>Petalostigma pubescens</i>
Mock Orange	<i>Bursaria incana</i>
	<i>Grevillea decora</i>
Bushman's Pegs	<i>Grevillea glauca</i>
Caustic bush	<i>Grevillea mimosoides</i>
Silver Grevillea	<i>Grevillea parallela</i>
Fern-leaved Grevillea	<i>Grevillea pteridifolia</i>
Yellow Hakea	<i>Hakea arborescens</i>
Bootlace Oak	<i>Hakea lorea</i>
Milky Plum	<i>Persoonia falcate</i>
?Grey Boxwood	<i>?Drypetes deplanchei</i>
Red Ash	<i>Alphitonia excelsa</i>
Breadfruit	<i>Gardenia vilhelmi</i>
Native Gardenia	<i>Larsenaikia ochreatea</i>
	<i>Pavetta granitica</i>
	<i>Psychotria daphnoides</i>
Northern Sandalwood	<i>Santalum lanceolatum</i>
Whitewood	<i>Atalaya hemiglauca</i>
Mongo	<i>Sersalisea sericia</i>
Dog's Balls	<i>Grewia retusifolia</i>
Chillagoe Kurrajong	<i>Brachychiton chillagoensis</i>
Northern Kurrajong	<i>Brachychiton diversifolius</i>

Mammal traps were placed at six sites, including four of the sites previously surveyed for birds. Two of the historical sites could not be used – one (Site 3) because access to the site was unavailable and the other site (5) had a large group of cattle present. Another site was chosen to replace Site 3 and a location approximately 100 metres away from, and with similar vegetation, was used in lieu of Site 5.

As has sadly become customary in the Einasleigh Uplands region, no mammals were trapped in either Elliot or cage traps over the two nights. However the following morning a Short-tailed Mouse (*Leggadina sp.*) was caught in a pit trap at site 4, as well as a Northern Dwarf Skink (*Menetia maini*).

Both pit trap arrays were checked later in the day with no results.

On the way back from checking Site 4 a snake slough was spied in a dead ironbark tree. This was examined and scale counting showed that it was the skin of a Pale-headed Snake (*Hoplocephalus bitorquatus*). Plans were made to go back at night to spotlight for a live specimen.

Another snake, Common Tree Snake (*Dendrelaphis punctulatus*), was observed in a medium sized tree not far from the creek.

List of all reptile species recorded at Oakleigh Station, including the Newcastle Range Nature Refuge

Common Name	Scientific name
Freshwater Crocodile*	<i>Crocodylus johnstoni</i>
Zigzag Gecko*	<i>Amalosia rhombifer</i>
Eastern Fat-tailed Gecko*	<i>Diplodactylus platyurus</i>
Dubious Dtella*	<i>Gehyra dubia</i>
Bynoe's Gecko	<i>Heteronotia binoei</i>
Box-patterned Gecko*	<i>Lucasium steindachneri</i>
Northern Spotted Velvet Gecko	<i>Oedura coggeri</i>
Tommy Round Head*	<i>Diporiphora australis</i>
Jewelled Rainbow-skink*	<i>Carlia jarnoldae</i>
Shaded-litter Rainbow-skink	<i>Carlia munda</i>
Robust Rainbow-skink*	<i>Carlia schmeltzii</i>
Ragged Snake-eyed Skink	<i>Cryptoblepharus pannosus</i>
Snake-eyed skink sp.	<i>Cryptoblepharus sp.</i>
Straight-browed Ctenotus*	<i>Ctenotus spaldingi</i>
Little Zebra Ctenotus*	<i>Ctenotus zebrilla</i>
Northern Dwarf Skink*	<i>Menetia maini</i>
Fire-tailed Skink*	<i>Morethia taeniopleura</i>
Lesser Black Whip Snake*	<i>Demansia vestigiata</i>
Common Tree Snake*	<i>Dendrelaphis punctulatus</i>
Pale-headed Snake*	<i>Hoplocephalus bitorquatus</i>

*Denotes species present over this field weekend.

The evening turned out to be cool with a light drizzle so conditions were less than ideal for snakes. On the drive up, spotting only the occasional Common Wallaroo on the track and shining the torches into the trees, our attention was drawn to an eye reflection about 20 metres up in an Ironbark (*E. crebra*). Alighting from the vehicle and walking towards the eyes it soon became apparent that they

belonged to a Koala (*P. cinereus*), and we soon realised that there was a second pair of eyes belonging to the joey. The location was recorded and we continued on up the hill to check the Pale-headed Snake (*H. bitorquatus*) location. By the time we arrived up there, the precipitation had increased, to the extent that two species of frogs were heard calling. These were the Laughing or Northern Red-eyed Tree Frog (*Litoria rothii*) and the Einasleigh Uplands Toadlet (*Uperoleia littlejohni*), both from near the edge of the dam and only the one frog of each species appeared to be calling. Another frog the Common Tree Frog (*Litoria caerulea*) was sighted on a small log on the ground, along with a Tawny Frogmouth (*Podargus strigoides*) on a tree branch and a group of Squatter Pigeons (*Geophaps scripta*) on the ground.

List of all amphibian species recorded at Oakleigh Station, including the Newcastle Range Nature Refuge

Common name	Scientific name
Common Tree Frog*	<i>Litoria caerulea</i>
Bumpy Rocket Frog*	<i>Litoria inermis</i>
Laughing Tree Frog*	<i>Litoria rothii</i>
Little Red Tree Frog*	<i>Litoria rubella</i>
Einasleigh Uplands Toadlet*	<i>Uperoleia littlejohni</i>

*Denotes species present over this field weekend.

The following morning we set out to check and pack up all the traps, but first went to the Koala location to see if they were still there. No sign of the two from last night but a third specimen, this time a male, was located in a River Red Gum (*E. camaldulensis*) approximately 100 metres away.

List of all native mammal species recorded at Oakleigh Station, including the Newcastle Range Nature Refuge

Common name	Scientific name
Dingo	<i>Canis lupus dingo</i>
Short-tailed mouse*	<i>Leggadina</i> sp.
Rufous Bettong*	<i>Aepyprymnus rufescens</i>
Eastern Grey Kangaroo*	<i>Macropus giganteus</i>
Common Wallaroo*	<i>Macropus robustus</i>
Allied Rock Wallaby*	<i>Petrogale assimilis</i>
Sugar Glider*	<i>Petaurus breviceps</i>
Squirrel Glider*	<i>Petaurus norfolcensis</i>
Koala*	<i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i>
Echidna*	<i>Tachyglossus aculeatus</i>
Common Brushtail Possum	<i>Trichosurus vulpecula</i>

*Denotes species present over this field weekend.



Short-tailed Mouse (*Leggadina sp.*). Photo by Michael Anthony.

Small numbers of feral animals – Rabbits (*Oryctolagus cuniculus*) and Cane Toads (*Rhinella marina*) – were present. Six weed species were noted, none of which were in high concentration, and usually restricted to roadsides and around areas of high cattle use.

List of all feral animals and weed species recorded at Oakleigh Station, including the Newcastle Range Nature Refuge

Feral animals	
Common name	Scientific name
Cat	<i>Felis catus</i>
Rabbit*	<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>
Pig	<i>Sus scrofa</i>
Cane Toad*	<i>Rhinella marina</i>
Weeds	
Common name	Scientific name
Rubbervine*	<i>Cryptostegia grandiflora</i>
Flannel Weed*	<i>Sida cordifolia</i>
	<i>Sida sp. acuta?</i> (died off)
Hyptis*	<i>Hyptis suaveolens</i>
Coffee Senna*	<i>Senna occidentalis</i>
Grader Grass*	<i>Themeda quadrivalvis</i>

*Denotes species present over this field weekend.

Thanks to those who attended the field trip - Noel Preece, Luke Preece, Dan Preece, Milla Preece, Yen Mai, Penny van Osterzee, John Booij, Molly Roberts, Jack Gamble, Rose Roberts, Leanne Kruss,

Lyndal Scobell, Jane Simpson and Don Franklin, and to our hosts Juliane & Darcy Cowan of Oakleigh Station. Special thanks to Noel Preece under whose permit the trapping was done, and Noel and Don Franklin who assisted with identification of flora and fauna. Photographs by Michael Anthony, John Booij and Jack Gamble. Species lists from previous surveys compiled by Michael Anthony, Tony Jurgenson and Don Franklin.