

ORANGE FIELD NATURALIST AND CONSERVATION SOCIETY Inc



NEWSLETTER JULY 2025

Next Talk

Thursday 10 July, 7.30 pm.
Evidence for a new species of Bluebell
(*Wahlenbergia*) native to the Mt Canobolas
Volcanic Complex.

Speaker – Dr Col Bower, botanist and ecologist.

Face to face at Nguluway Ngurang
Seniors Village Hub, North Room
(Opposite side of carpark to Harris Farm)

Excursion

Sunday 13 July
Ironbark Track, Conimbla NP.

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Gaanha bula (Mt Canobolas) is a volcanic inselberg harbouring isolated occurrences of subalpine vegetation communities. The long isolation of Gaanha bula has facilitated the evolution of new species making it a biodiversity hotspot within the Central West.



'Canobolas Bluebell', Photo Rosemary Stapleton.

Ten endemic species are currently known, and other plants are likely to be new undescribed endemic species. Col will discuss his extensive research into a Bluebell (*Wahlenbergia*) found on the mountain. Come along and hear about his research techniques, including travelling far and wide in NSW, and whether the 'Canobolas Bluebell' is indeed a new endemic species, or simply a variant of another more widespread species.

Next Excursion - Sunday 13 July, 9am.
Ironbark Walking Track, Conimbla
National Park, west of Cowra.

The National Parks website says the Ironbark Walking Track is a 4km looped track that takes about 2 hours; however, it will take us at least 3.5 hours if we stop to look at things along the way. The track winds along a ridge and up onto a broad plateau, which overlooks Cherry Creek. There is a lookout with scenic views east towards Cowra. A 1.3km walk along the fire management trail completes the loop. NPWS describes the habitat along the track as dry eucalypt forests, ironbark, black cypress pine, scribbly gum, red stringybark and heathlands.



Cath in the heathland area, 11 August 2024.
Photo R Stapleton.

If we are lucky, we may see Glossy Black Cockatoos. While the heath may not be

flowering, we may be lucky enough to see some Greenhood or Mosquito orchids.

National Parks rate the track as Grade 4 as they say that while it is relatively flat the track is rough with many obstacles (such as tree roots and rocks). Patrick and Marita, who walked it recently said the track had gentle ups and downs but was a bit uneven.

Meet at the Orange High School bus bay at 9am to carpool. 4WD is **not** necessary. It will be a full day excursion so please bring lunch, water, and any essential medications you may need. Please wear closed walking shoes and suitable clothing as it may be cold.

We will drive to Cowra via Cargo and have a toilet stop at the Rose Gardens Café, just west over the Lachlan River Bridge. We will then travel about 9km west along the Mid-Western Highway towards Grenfell. Turn right onto Barryrennie Road, following the signs to Conimbla National Park. Continue for 17km, then turn left into the track to the Ironbark Picnic Area. **It is planned to leave the park by 4pm.**

Last Talk, 12 June. Feral deer and pigs' movements in pastoral NSW.

Speaker – Dr Sebastien Comte,
Research Scientist, NSW DPIRD.

Report by Rosemary Stapleton, photos from Sebastien Comte.

Sebastien's talk demonstrated the power and advantages of modern technology in increasing our knowledge of these feral animals and assisting in their control. It also demonstrated that a good knowledge of statistics was a valuable asset to help tease out the lessons from vast amounts of data.

As part of the Vertebrate Pest Research Unit of 25 researchers Seb explained that his focus was on feral deer and pigs. Other colleagues are working on species such as foxes, cats and rabbits. The Unit works closely with Local Land Services and NPWS in NSW and other similar agencies in other eastern states.

There are six species of wild deer that are estimated to cover 23% of NSW, mainly in the eastern half. They are listed as a key threatening process because of the multiple impacts and damage they do to habitat and landscapes and primary industries.

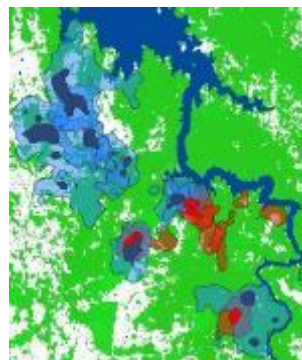


Sambar deer wallowing. Photo S. Comte

In the last decade, the focus of the research on deer has been to improve monitoring techniques and identify the problem they pose. Next was identifying control measures and evaluating the most cost-effective strategy. This could be aerial or ground shooting, trapping or fencing.

Wild Fallow Deer (*Dama dama*) pose the largest problem as they are in high abundance in the most productive agricultural areas. There was a 60% increase in numbers between 2016 and 2020. Since then, they continue to spread and increase in numbers. Investigating their movement ecology gives a picture of population dynamics such as their resting places and daily movements. Over time it also gives a picture of their home range and seasonal movements.

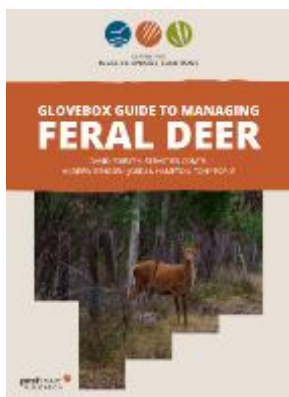
Aerial net gunning, with a professional shooter, was used to capture and collar 68 Fallow Deer at three locations along the ranges. As the collars remained active for several years annual and seasonal behaviours could be analysed. The collars were programmed to upload location data every hour to the Team's computers. One of the sites was at Burrendong Dam (dark blue on the map) showing the annual Fallow Deer home ranges (light blue for males and light red for females) and their core areas (dark colours) where the animal spent most of their time.



Visual representation of annual home ranges of Fallow Deer in NSW. Image S. Comte

The median size of the annual home range for male deer was 1848.1 ha whereas for females it was 646.3 ha; larger than previously known. During the mating season, male deer used larger areas and moved longer distances. Movement was categorised as rest and digest, foraging and socialising, and following the herd. Lekking behaviour may have been recorded. [This is where male animals gather at a location to engage in competitive display and courtship rituals to attract females.] The hourly uploads allowed identification of the locations where these behaviours occurred. By adjusting the data to solar time Seb explained they found that the deer move around at sunrise and sunset and move from cover to graze at night. Further analysis is looking at whether the deer went close to roads, used steep slopes or flat areas and what aspect they preferred.

All this new information has helped to understand the best methods of control of deer. While aerial shooting is not cheap it is the most effective in open woodland and pasture habitat. As monitoring continued after control shoots had occurred the Team found that surviving deer remained in the same area so the control could continue at the same site. Land managers are encouraged to obtain a copy of the [Feral Deer Toolkit](#).



Seb's feral pig research is driven by the need to understand pig behaviour to better prepare Australia if there is an outbreak of an exotic disease such as Foot and Mouth Disease. Feral pigs could carry these diseases and could act as 'super spreaders', especially the big boars that move between groups more than females. The active monitoring of wild pigs will provide a baseline if any exotic outbreaks occur in the future. Blood sampling has also been done on feral pigs to document established disease burden in current populations.

Once again wild pigs were caught, tracking collars attached and behaviour following aerial shooting monitored.



Male feral pig equipped with a GPS collar and ear tags. Photo A. Bengsen.

Five sites were studied and data revealed that the pigs didn't move far away following shooting. Some were much more active, some went quiet and most stayed 'home' and hidden. But of course, there is always the exception where at one site the pigs moved more than 40 kms. Seb and colleagues suggest that this might have been because the site was severely drought affected and the aerial cull was 'the straw that broke the 'pigs' back' and prompted them to move to better conditions.

As there is little knowledge of the interaction of wild pigs and livestock, especially around intensive cattle feed lots, a tracking project was commenced at one feedlot. Here the data was uploaded every five minutes to gain a better understanding of the social networks of pigs. Just imagine the amount of data downloaded over 3 months! The location images showed significant presence of the pigs at the cattle feeding areas and as someone commented it looked like 'a McDonalds drive thru'.



Feral pig and cattle interaction at the feedlot site. Photo A. Bengsen.

A wide range of questions were asked during Seb's talk reflecting interest from the audience. These ranged from whether deer learn avoidance of control measures (possibly), the most likely species found around Cowra (Fallow Deer), the battery life of collars

(collars with an upload every hour can last 2-3 yrs) and what happens to shot animals (left in wild). Seb reminded us that control programs are more effective when carried out with neighbouring land managers and that for pigs 70% of the populations must be removed each year just to prevent an increase in numbers.

On reflection, in March we saw how Lachlan used new technology to investigate movement patterns of microbats and in this talk Seb showed how it could be used for feral animal control. The work of both these scientists is increasing our knowledge of animal behaviour and potentially helping protect biodiversity and the environment.

To read more about this wild deer research go to [Site fidelity trumps disturbance: aerial shooting does not cause surviving fallow deer \(*Dama dama*\) to disperse](#)

Last Excursion, 15 June.

Burrendong Botanic Garden and Arboretum. Report by Jane Paul.

Three Orange Field Naturalist members set out on a very cold and frosty morning for Burrendong Arboretum on Sunday 15th June. Rachel McSmith and Susan Atkinson of the Arboretum committee greeted us with enthusiasm and we were soon joined by Jada from Dubbo Field Naturalists. Rachel outlined the funding and plans for the Arboretum's future direction, which will involve some huge changes as well as ensuring its continuing life.



The propagating nursery at Burrendong which now includes plants they are growing for Mid Macquarie Land Care.

L to R: Rachel MacSmith, Kerrie McGann, Jane Paul, Jada Parsons (DFN) and Susan Atkinson. Photo Rosemary Stapleton.

Jada is very familiar with the Arboretum and she lead us first to Fern Gully. Here we marvelled at the engineering feat that transformed a dry gully into a rainforest and after the recent rain the gully was running and all was very moist underfoot. A huge *Macrozamia miquelii* still had the remains of an old cone with large seeds which were leached and roasted for eating by the aborigines. A clump of many *Cyathea cunninghamii* Slender Tree Fern had grown very tall and were penetrating the canopy of the cable structure and shading the carpet of ferns possibly *Pteris tremula* below. Some other ferns here are *Davallia paxidata* Haresfoot Fern and *Lastrisopsis marginans* Glossy Shield Fern as well as *Dicksonia antarctica* Soft Treefern and *Aediantum aetheopicum* Common Maidenhair plus many many others. Some fungi were showing their colourful orange faces or long shanks or grey puffballs. At the base of the gully is a large clump of *Doryanthes excelsa* which in spring bear spectacular huge red flowers heads on 4m stalks. The Fern Gully is quite spectacular, besides ferns some rainforest trees include *Davidsonia pruriens* Davidson Plum, *Ceratopetalum apetalum* Coachwood, *Atherosperma moschatum* Sassafras and *Dendrochne excelsa* Giant Stinging Tree.

Next we headed to Harris Lookout for lunch and more interesting plant finds. One of the most intriguing is a banksia, *Banksia blechnifolia* which is featured in Gardening Australia's July edition. Another eye-catching plant is a hakea with flowers all along its stems. Many birds included White-plumed Honeyeater and Striated Thornbills high in the canopy. Excitement of the day was Jada spotting a White-bellied Cuckoo-shrike, finally identified from a photo by Rosemary. What a wonderful sighting to be privy to. Below the Lookout I sighted a small flock of birds that were probably honeyeaters. The Lookout is also known for Hooded Robins which are seen there frequently but no luck today.

Appetites sated, Jada showed the way to the Western Beds and the Mallee Walk, home of the mallees. It is hard to do justice in describing the flowers and fruits of the mallees, *E. pachyphilla* is the endangered Red-budded Mallee with lovely rich red buds, *E. pterocarpa* from Norseman has green buds tinged bronze and wavy ribbing, and of course *E. macrocarpa* Mottlehah which is so weird with huge blue leaves, brilliant red flowers and

enormous woody fruit. Is it truly a plant?? A tall tree with rust coloured bark and drooping branches near the mallees is *E. leichhardtii* from central Queensland, it has acclimatised here.

On the way back to the visitors' centre, Jada took us along the northern road past the eremophilas and prostantheras. The latter collection contains many of the species that would now be extinct except for the devotion and determination of George Althofer and his brother Peter. They travelled extensively over the land seeking specimens that were doomed for clearing or were already rare. George admired enormously the prostantheras for their fragrant leaves and lovely mostly mauve flowers; their adventures are described in his book *Cradle of Incense*. The end came to a wonderful day, cloudy and cool but perfect for walking.

As I was leaving for home I was farewelled by a family of emus, such a delight to see them pecking away and meandering around the fallen timber.

OFNCS Committee News

Welcome to new members Chia-Chi Liu, Kaite Matilda and Rodney Knight. Please make them welcome when they come to a talk or excursion.

At the June meeting the Committee discussed the need to grade walks and tighten up the information provided to members so that we are undertaking duty of care. Our insurance is through the Nature Conservation Council and for the first time they have outlined what is recommended. A majority of the Committee voted in favour of this action.

OFNCS was invited, by Cred Consulting, to share our views on environmental aspects of open space, parks and recreational facilities in the Orange Council area. This was to inform the development of a ten-year plan for OCC. Helmut Berndt and Rosemary Stapleton were joined by Nick King, from ECCO, in the hour-long interview. We stressed that open space and parks were important for connectivity, that any land zoned as recreational should not have its zoning changed and be sold off, and that areas of bushland should be protected. Another important aspect the plan should consider is that new developments must make provisions for open space and parks, especially as these

are including higher density housing with large houses on smaller blocks.

Nature Photography Section, Orange Show *Text and photos by Helmut Berndt.*

Orange Field Nats sponsors the first prize of the Nature Section in the Orange Show Photography Competition. This year it was the largest of the nine categories in the Exhibition in the Dalton Pavilion. It featured 29 prints from nine entrants. The winner of the OFNCS prize was Sebastien Comte's "Nose Dive", showing an Australian Fur Seal entering the water on the Tasman Peninsula.



Sebastien with his winning photograph.

Several hundred visitors came through the Exhibition and information flyers from OFNCS were made available.



Some of the nature photos at Orange Show.

Bryophytes at Ophir Reserve

Report by Alison Downing.

The Orange Field Naturalists' outing to the Ophir Crown Land Reserve in April this year provided a good opportunity to collect mosses.

Ophir Crown Land Reserve is about 30 km north-east of Orange, and is famous for its historic mines and shafts, a legacy of Australia's first commercial gold mining area. The mines are scattered throughout remnant *Eucalyptus blakelyi*/*Eucalyptus melliodora* woodland on steep-sided ridges comprised of metasediments. In a smaller, northern section, there is a mix of *Eucalyptus albens* woodland

and open grassy areas on more gently sloping hillslopes with underlying basalts. The reserve may be small, but the mix of woodlands, differing chemistry of rock substrates, and historical human activity has provided a diversity of habitats for mosses and liverworts.

The rocky, mine-studded ridges present a harsh environment for mosses, and even more so for leafy liverworts. Apart from a few hardy species growing out in the open, human activity appears to be responsible for the presence of many species that were found growing in and on the sheltered and shaded vertical hewn walls leading to mine entrances. One tiny leafy liverwort, *Frullania pentapleura*, was recorded by Rosemary Stapleton just *inside* the entrance to a mine.

In the northern section, the appearance of basalt boulders exposed along a streamline was somewhat of a paradox. From a distance, it could be assumed that the very dark grey to black colour came from the boulders, but close up, there was an almost 100% cover of very dark mosses. We tend to think of mosses as small, fragile plants in cool, moist environments, but how tough must these species be, that they are able not only to survive but to thrive on rock that must be exposed to extremes of temperature and light levels.



Alison and Dick Medd looking for mosses on the columnar basalt next to Cemetery Rd, Ophir. Photo Rosemary Stapleton.

On the day, twenty-three species (21 mosses and two liverworts) were collected from the Reserve. Two mosses were collected from the creek bank, 13 mosses and two liverworts from *Eucalyptus* woodland on metasediments in close proximity to mines, and 12 on basalts in *Eucalyptus* woodlands and on exposed boulders. Atlas of Living Australia currently has no records of mosses or liverworts for the reserve, although flowering plants are well represented, so when uploaded, the collections made on the day will make a significant contribution to the botanical knowledge of the

reserve. The region had been particularly dry prior to the field outing. Doubtless after rain, there would be considerably more species visible and there would be the potential for annual and ephemeral species to grow.

I would like to thank Denis Marsh and the Ophir Crown Lands Reserve Board for permission to collect, Richard Medd and Rosemary Stapleton for assisting with collections and the Orange Field Naturalists for their continuing support and encouragement.

Editor's note: Cath and Rosemary visited Ophir on 29 June to try to refind the liverwort that had been seen in Bluff Tunnel. The recent rain has certainly freshened up the bryophytes. A few other liverwort species were photographed that were not visible on the April excursion.

Future Plans for Burrendong Arboretum

The Arboretum has recently received grant funds, the largest being around \$1m from the Central West Renewable Energy Zone Community Grants. These grants will allow:

- Restoration of the Fern Gully shade structures.
- Watering infrastructure.
- An accessible toilet.
- Bed rejuvenation with a horticulturalist employed full time for two years.
- 5 hrs/week for a staff member to work on threatened species.
- Development of a master plan and a living collections plan for the gardens.
- An upgrade to their database.

Talk and Excursion

Thursday 14 August – Wildlife First Response for NSW Firefighters. Mick Armstrong, Team Leader Fire - West Branch NSW NPWS.

Sunday 17 August – either Bosches Creek to view post fire recovery of *Acacia meiantha* or Mingham Springs near Toogong.

Gaanha bula Mt Canobolas Update

Another plant species on Gaanha bula Mt Canobolas, *Prasophyllum* sp. Canobolense (syn. *Paraprasophyllum canobolense*), has just been provisionally listed as Critically Endangered on an emergency basis. It is only found on the mountain. The nomination as a

threatened species was done by Heidi Zimmer, Col Bower and Dick Medd. Col's monitoring of the orchid for five years following the fire found less than 100 plants. As a number of the plants grow near the road verge a major threat is from widening of the roads, which are controlled by Cabonne Council. Col also found in the last three years there has been a significant increase in pig activity with around 21% of the total number of tagged plants likely to have been taken out by pigs.

The next step for the NSW Scientific Committee will be for this listing to be on public exhibition. Public submissions will be invited at that time.



A close-up of a flower spike of Paraprassophyllum canobolense, the Canobolas Leek Orchid. Photo R Stapleton.

As part of the NPWS Volunteer Program and the project to remove pine wildings in the Conservation Area, Jack Fry organised for registered volunteers to undertake a TAFE Chainsaw Operators Course.



Sandra Chrystall and Andy Hart at the course. Photo from Andy Hart.

On the first day of removing the wildings in May 2024 we quickly realised more volunteers using chainsaws would be quicker and easier. As it was a 3-day course in Dubbo Sandra and Andy were the only people able to attend. Jack, through the Volunteer Program, had organised for all the equipment and PPE that was provided.

After the course Andy said: *'I would highly recommend to anyone using a chainsaw to both gain confidence in their safe operation and understand the importance of proper care and maintenance. An instructor/student ratio of 2 to 7 allowed ample time to practice various cutting techniques under expert supervision. Two additional trained volunteers is sure to make a major impact for native forest restoration efforts at Mount Canobolas State Conservation Area.'*

The next day to remove wildings will be when the weather warms up.

And that is not now as winter has certainly arrived on the mountain with a good fall of snow on 6 June and many days of frost and freeze and thaw since then. Nigel ventured out in the snow and walked the track up Mt Towac where he said the snow was about 8cm thick.



Mt Towac Track in the snow on 6 June. Photo Nigel Hobden.

Nature Conservation Council Regional Conference, 14/15 June 2025

Report and photo by Nick King.

The Nature Conservation Council Regional Conference was held this year in Blayney. The theme for the conference was “Lifeblood, Connection of Rivers, Country and Community.”

The conference commenced with a Welcome to Country by Auntie Nyree Reynolds who is a Wiradjuri Elder and artist. Her welcome to country and subsequent address was a reminder to us of the Wiradjuri connection to country, their cultural connection to its water sources and how often they have been threatened in the past and how they continue to be so now and into the future.

Those attending represented most environmental groups from within the Central West. In a session entitled “Lightning talks: Snapshots of regional action” brief addresses were delivered by a number of local environment groups covering local issues relevant to the theme of water being the lifeblood of their communities. Most groups reported threats to their water through existing and proposed mining activities, and the campaigns they were forced to engage in to protect their land and water.

Following the lightning talks the keynote session was entitled “Lifeblood: Rivers and Community”. The speakers explored, from their individual perspectives, cultural, ecological and community responses to mining and river health.



Cilla Kinross, one of the keynote speakers, talking about "Biodiversity of the Central West." Photo Nick King.

After lunch we were treated to a short film preview of the movie “Voices from the Valley” which is about the heartbreaking battle the village of Wollar has waged for decades

against the mining giant Wilpinjong. It will be available for showing by groups such as the Field Nats.

It was followed by a series of workshops which included “Nature and Renewables in the Central West”, “Slowing the Flow; Land Water and Community Resilience in Eugowra”, and “Crafting Resistance; knitting, yarnning and creative action.” There were also workshops on building local climate action and letter writing to politicians asking for them to support the 2024 Connectivity Report.

The Sunday was a half day field trip to key sites of concern, and also positivity, around Blayney.

Many thanks must go to the staff on the Nature Conservation Council and Sally Neave, coordinator of the Blayney Eco Hub, for their organisation of the event which was attended by over 80 people from all over the Central West and beyond. I would also like to pay tribute to those member groups who have devoted thousands of hours and years of their lives to campaign to protect the land and water which is their lifeblood.

Dates for your Diary

Cowra Woodland Bird Surveys – the 2025 dates are the weekends of 26–27 July and 18–19 October. All survey weekends start with a briefing and get together on the Friday night.

New surveyors with some birding experience are always welcome and will be teamed with experienced surveyors to learn the ropes. Please email Jayden Gunn at cowrabirds@birdlife.org.au or 0409 679 360.

July 28 - [World Nature Conservation Day](#)

July 28 - [BirdLife Australia Photography Awards](#) close

The **Aussie Bird Count** is on again from **20-26 October 2025**. Check out [the 2024 Results – Aussie Bird Count](#).

iNaturalist Observations from May and 1 June 2025.

Text and photos from [Partrick Driver](#) & [Marita Sydes](#)

During May, we took advantage of the cooler, clearer days to get out into the bush and record

what we saw on iNaturalist.org. Over the month, we recorded **136 different species**—a mix of **78 plants**, **27 birds**, and **14 fungi**, plus a few other critters. **45 other iNaturalist users** offered IDs, refinements, and confirmations to our input. It's a nice reminder of the collaborative nature of this platform and the global community it supports. Among the highlights was spotting a group of Glossy Black Cockatoos at both Conimbla National Park and Goobang National Park. Their distinct calls and slow, deliberate flight made them unmistakable.



Glossy Black Cockatoo (Calyptorhynchus lathami), 17 May, Conimbla NP.

Another standout was a patch of Silver-leaved Ironbark (*Eucalyptus melanophloia*) near Lightning Ridge where Marita visited through work to explore the spread of cacti. Closer to home, we came across a striking Rusty-gilled mushroom growing in leaf litter near Orange.



Silver-leaved Ironbark (Eucalyptus melanophloia), 14 May, from opal fields near Lightning Ridge.



Spectacular Rustgill (Gymnopilus junonius), 29 May, Bloomfield Park, Orange, NSW.

After all this walking in May, we headed up to near Mt Canobolas on 1 June to see the Southern Aurora, where we were joined by friends. Not only did we see the aurora, but we could hear Boobooks calling and moving just below. We also got a beautiful view of the dark emu. Patrick and many others watched a video on this on this same weekend as part of the 'Orange Together Reconciliation Week 2025 Film Event'*. As we were just leaving, we met Rosemary and Catherine Stapleton on the road who were also about to watch the aurora!



Southern Aurora (c. 9 pm, 1 June, Northern boundary Rd., near Mt Towac), with Cadia mine glowing on the bottom left.



The head of the Dark Emu dark cloud in the Coalsack Nebula (c. 10 pm, 1 June, also near Mt Towac), which is found to the left of the Southern Cross. *see: [Star Dreaming](#)

Sightings around Orange

If you see anything interesting, please email orangefieldnats@gmail.com or post to Facebook.

Birds

Recently Lindsay, who runs sheep near March, has been intrigued to see a Cattle Egret among his sheep. It has even been sitting on the back of one of the rams. The Egret stayed in the paddock when the sheep were moved but seemed happy when they were put back in few weeks. Cattle Egret are much more common on the coast and often seen with stock.

The White-bellied Cuckooshrike with short black eye mask and fine white rear eye-ring, seen at Harris Lookout Burrendong.



Photo Rosemary Stapleton.

Also spotted at Burrendong in the group of *Eucalyptus macrocarpa* was a string of Mistletoe seeds. They seeds must have been deposited (from its butt end) by a Mistletoebird. They would not have survived germination as it was a dead twig.



Photo Rosemary Stapleton.

On 29 June two Jacky Winters were hawking for insects from a fence on Cemetery Road at Ophir.

Murray Fletcher was emailed a video, by Dave Ryan, of a group of Yellow-tailed Black Cockatoos feeding in the housing area west of where the Northern Distributor joins the Forbes Rd. Vicki also saw a flock of about 50

on her walk on 19 June. They flew across Clinton St around the intersection with March St. Murray was pleased that they seem to be coming into town further than in the past.



Plants



The *Banksia blechnifolia* (above) in the gardens at Harris Lookout, Burrendong Arboretum was unusual. Kerrie also photographed this beautiful bud of *E. macrocarpa* on the Mallee Walk.

Photos Kerrie McGann.



Creature of the Month

Pittosporum angustifolium, with common names of Weeping Pittosporum, Bitter Bush, Desert Willow or Native Apricot.

It is brought to us by Alison Downing and colleagues from Macquarie University where it was their Plant of the Week a few weeks ago. The article is a separate attachment.



*Snow on the Mount Towac Track; the fire trail leading to the start of the ascent to the top of Mount Towac, 6 June.
Photo Nigel Hobden.*

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Orange Field Naturalist & Conservation Society acknowledges the traditional custodians of the land, including the people of the Wiradjuri Nation, and we pay our respects to Elders past, present and future.

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