

Australian Native Plants Society (Australia) Inc.  
Wallum & Coastal Heathland  
Study Group

Newsletter

ISSN 1038-7889

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30.

MAY, 2011.



Wallum lemon-scented tea-tree  
*Leptospermum liversidgei*

Dear members and other readers,

With four months of the year gone, it is a bit late for a welcome, but I think it has taken most of us that time to move on from that horrendous start 2011 gave us, with the terrible floods of the eastern States, and fires in the West. For some, recovery will take ages, and will be at an enormous cost. Geoff's and my families suffered mainly inconveniences, Geoff caught here at Moore due to flooded creeks - he couldn't get away from Moore, and couldn't get to his own place at Kobble Creek. No power for a week, phone out and a "black hole" for mobiles, but he managed - according to my younger daughter, he's a SURVIVOR. And where was I during all of this? Back in hospital, for a third stent procedure, and not allowed home until power & phone were both assured. With little to do, I watched the Brisbane flood on the TV, and can assure you that prolonged viewing of such events left me depressed and traumatised, so I felt keenly for those who lost everything - I was only watching it all.

I guess I wasn't the only one whose garden reacted adversely to the overabundance of water, but what survived is starting to look almost normal again. When I came to Moore, I thought that Eremophilas would be good garden subjects, but they didn't like all that extra moisture. However, my Melaleucas thought it was wonderful. These plants would have to be the most forgiving of our Aussie natives, as they are the most successful for me, even the lovely little Wallum species, Melaleuca thymifolia. I am somewhat concerned that this genus is among those which could be affected by this Myrtle Rust fungus, which has arrived in Australia, by way of the cut flower trade. How much damage could it do to our extensive coastal Melaleuca quinquenervia forests which are such an important component of our native flora? I won't enlarge on this subject here, as I'm sure all of you have seen articles about it in various publications.

It has been a rather cloudy summer, not good washing weather, but younger daughter has enjoyed its coolness due to the lack of the usual hot sunny days. We've had four months of off-and-on showery weather, and the coastal Wallum areas are wet, with the tracks in the Beerwah Scientific Area 1 presently inaccessible by vehicle, and even walking would be difficult in places. Long weedy grass and very large puddles mean it is not the place for the little new cars some members have, just ask Shirley Flinn about our venture in March. She didn't get bogged, but it was close, while my old 1990 Camry wagon can manage some of the puddles, but this can make them deeper. We are hoping for some dry sunny weather before August and the Sunshine Coast Spring Wildflower Festival, and its walks. The Study Group has been given Wednesday 31st of August for its Festival walk, whether in Beerwah being dependent on the condition of the tracks, with a Beerburum walk as an alternative. We have until the end of May (this month) to reach a decision, as far as I know, so a couple of us might have to do a quick check of the Beerburum tracks before we have our outing there in June. I'll be away in the earlier part of August (7th till 18th or so), all going well, as I'm heading north with Geoff for his brother's 70th birthday party at their cattle property west of Townsville. Geoff has agreed to help me find and visit the Burra

Range out from Charters Towers, to look at the area's wildflowers, especially some of our wonderful northern Grevilleas. While I'm up that way will be a chance too good to miss. I'm confident that other members of the Study Group will be able to manage the Sugust outing to Beerburrum in my absence. The bigger problem is my health which tends to be in a sort-of limbo nowadays, as doctors try to manage a couple of things. I'll be back in plenty of time for our Wildflower walk on the 31st.

*Boronia falcifolia*

Since the last newsletter we've had 4 outings, the final for 2010 to Bribie Island, which got a bit confused due to a Festival in Brennan Park at Bongaree. After morning tea and some time at Buckleys Hole, we visited the new Seaside Museum (which has potential)

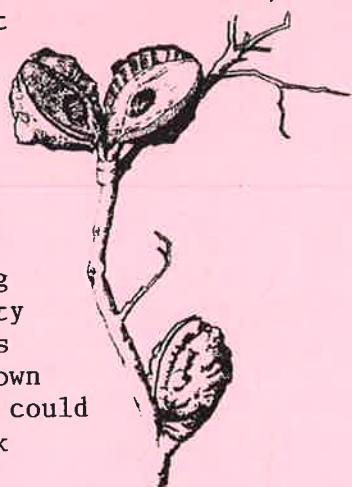
but then more or less "lost" one another for lunch. However, everyone did get home safely, so we might stick to the Community Nursery for future Bribie Island days. I wondered how many members would meet at the Glass House Mountains Information Centre after the awful start of the year, and only three of us spent the morning there, looking at things and talking to the volunteers, one of whom suggested the nearby Glass House Mts. Tavern for lunch. This was quite pleasant, after which we went our separate ways home without even looking at a single Wallum plant or flower.

March was better with 11 present, one person - Anya Laszynski - joining the Study Group. I met her when I was guest speaker at the March meeting of S.G.A.P. at Mt. Coot-tha. I'd hoped that on this outing we could access the Beerwah Scientific Area 1 via the Mawsons Road entry, so we could see both the rare Swamp Stringybark, Eucalyptus conglomerata, and the Beerwah form of Eucalyptus curtisii, Plunkett Mallee. But due to the very wet track, we had to use our usual entry off Roys Road, though all chose to leave their cars outside, except me (with all my books, etc.) and the Heyworths, due to Carol's sore ankle. We are also having trouble with getting the gates open, this needing some male muscle. Along the track to the intersection, few flowers were in evidence except for some Ricinocarpus pinifolius (Wedding Bush) and Zieria laxiflora, both out of season, then nearer the swamp, Persoonia virgata (Twiggy Geebung), and a couple of red Melaleuca pachyphylla, formerly Callistemon pachyphyllus. Some bright yellow little flowers belonged to Hibbertia acicularis, while in the swamp Banksia robur had brushes varying from new dark blue-green to old brown and grey. Epacris pulchella with both white and pink flowers was plentiful in this open area, while Pultenaea myrtoides with its heads of yellow and red pea flowers could be seen with the Epacris and along the track into the adjacent open bushland. On the opposite side of the track were plants of Grevillea humilis subsp. lucens, around a metre or so high with heads of lovely soft mauve claw-like flowers. With a little bit of sunlight obliging, I was able to show the golden underleaf shimmer of the subspecies name. Catching up with members ahead of us, I found them almost on their knees examining a few tiny plants near a water-logged side track. I recognised Eriocaulon scariosum with its white knobby flowers, then what were really attracting all the attention - tiny little Utricularias which we then endeavoured to identify, with the aid of "Mangroves to Mountains" and my copy of "Noosa's Native Plants". We found their names, and I will tell more later in the newsletter, as this led to quite a chain of events, featuring Utricularias. I did manage to get everyone along a bit further, to the intersection, where someone found my favourite little Tetratheca thymifolia with its lovely cerise flowers peeping through the vegetation. However, the main feature of this part of the Area was the several Eucalyptus conglomerata here. Beerwah also boasts large numbers of Eucalyptus racemosa, Scribbly Gum, and either Corymbia intermedia, Pink Bloodwood, or Corymbia gummifera, Red Bloodwood, or both species, and some Ironbark (I'm not very good on these). Along the main track, all plants were fresh and healthy, with lots of the low-growing Persoonia tenuifolia (no flowers) and the ground cover Hibbertia stricta which should be available for gardeners, as it is remarkably long-lived with dainty yellow flowers. Boronia rosmarinifolia grows along here with Philoteca myoporoides subsp. queenslandicus and the resident mauve Grevillea. With lunchtime approaching, we returned to the cars at a gentle ramble, enjoying the atmosphere of Beerwah, as we always do.

The March, April and May outings were planned as studies of the Eucalypts and related genera of the local Wallum areas, making use of a booklet produced by the Moreton Bay

Regional Council. With several members of the Study Group showing an interest in Eucalypts, and the availability of the booklet, Pat Barry suggested that we spend some time looking up instead of down. These autumn months are ideal with flowers sparse, "resting" perhaps and not the usual distraction. Well, March at Beerwah showed that even then there are enough flowers in the Wallum to attract attention.

April's outing found us visiting bushland at Sandstone Point, turning off the Bribie Island Road just before going over the bridge. This area was once simply Toorbul Point, with most of the land owned by the late Jim Clark, of oyster-farming repute way back in the early 1900s. Between Caboolture and Toorbul Point there was once only the tiny settlement of Ninghi, now we have Godwin Beach, Pebble Beach and Sandstone Point, with Beachmere back towards Deception Bay. As a result of all of this development, this area of coastal woodland and wetlands has diminished until Clark's property at the Point is the last remnant, and the last refuge for local flora & fauna. Primarily open Eucalypt forest, it contains some Melaleuca quinquenervia as parts of it get waterlogged. Some local residents use it for trail bike riding, but it is not seriously damaged, in fact, one narrow bike track provided access for us as John Ward led us towards a small grove of Eucalyptus bancroftii, Bancroft's Red Gum/Tumbledown Gum. This species occurs from Deception Bay and Burpengary, through the Caboolture area north of the town, and east to Sandstone Point, and is then found on the Sunshine Coast at Coolum Beach (some amazing specimens in bushland at the back of Emu Mountain Estate north of Coolum), and at Peregian Beach at Emu Swamp, where there was a wind-shaped grove of them on the old gravel road through the Swamp pre-Motorway. Leaves were enormous compared to those of the tree which we have in our family, at Kathy's (my daughter) place at Buckley Road, Burpengary. It is a beautiful, graceful tree, just far enough away from the front of their house not to be dangerous, and its outer branches weep almost to the ground. However, it did suffer during the dry, and after a branch fell recently, Kathy is somewhat cautious about standing under it. Well, back to Sandstone Point and our April outing to check out the local Eucalypts with the help of the Council's little booklet. A recent fire had blackened tree trunks and made it difficult to identify some species, but Eucalyptus racemosa was present, some very large old trees with remarkable scribbles on the smooth bark, and several had big lumps, burls and holes, and marvellous twisted branches on them and other species. There were Ironbark and Bloodwood, and one tree with an upright trunk which became a wondrous spectacle of curving branches - we thought it might have been a Lophostemon suaveolens, Swamp Box, because of its broad leaves. We did note quite a few flowers, a list is included in the newsletter, and gradually the little track became wetter until there was water lying there. And so we came to the grove of lovely smooth-barked Eucalyptus bancroftii with their spreading, weeping "arms", so serene and beautiful there in this precious bushland remnant which surely deserves to be conserved. This particular Eucalypt takes its species name from the Bancroft family of doctors and botanists who lived in the Deception Bay area many, many years ago. They were amazing people and of special interest to me, as Geoff has a cousin who married a Tom Bancroft of Eidsvold, a descendant of the Deception Bay family. Several years ago, I visited a Museum exhibition "Brilliant Careers" highlighting women who had done exceptional things. Among them, in the book which was available, was one Jo Mackerras (Bancroft) who studied ticks and flies (to put it briefly), and there is this photo of this little woman with the rifle she used to kill snakes to study parasites on them. Jo was the daughter and grand-daughter of the Deception Bay Bancrofts, whose name now graces this beautiful Eucalypt. Sandstone Point (Toorbul Point) has a lot of history about it, and the Clark family were a large part of it. I don't know if old Mrs. Clark is still alive, but Geoff and I found her to be one of the most honest people around. When Geoff had his Council slashing contract, he always did Mrs. Clark's firebreaks between her property and the new "suburbia" when she received a Council notice. She was our most prompt payer and a lovely lady. Their old house burned down a couple of years ago, taking away another bit of my childhood - I could sit on the front steps at Bongaree back in the early 1950s and look across to the Clark's house and boatshed, across the Passage.



Hakea gibbosa — seed cases



*Blandfordia grandiflora*

The type of bushland found at Sandstone Point once extended from Redcliffe Peninsula, through Deception Bay, Narangba and Burpengary, northwards along Pumicestone Passage towards Caloundra, and is often waterlogged as it is quite low-lying. But it was cleared for the various townships, and north of Caboolture and Toorbul, for pine plantations. It is lovely and with the open forest of coastal Eucalypts with some understorey shrubs above a cover of grasses and small flowering plants, it is very peaceful to ramble in.



*Hibbertia stricta*

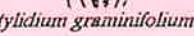
We will probably find similar plant species to Sandstone Point at Freshwater National Park, Deception Bay, later this month on May 22nd. Although we intended to "study" Eucalyptus and related genera on the March and April outings, there were distractions, as can be seen by the plant list. At Freshwater National Park, we could see some specimens of Angophora leiocarpa (formerly A. costata), Smooth-bark Apple or Rusty Gum, but it won't be the time of year to see its gorgeous orange bark which is revealed when the bark is shed in the summer months. Freshwater N.P. is at the northern end of Deception Bay on Priests Road, off Deception Bay Road, not far from the main Bruce Highway. We'll meet at 9-9.30a.m. on the left side of Priests Road near a gated track into the Park, for morning tea before we tackle the track which will probably be waterlogged. Don't worry, we'll find somewhere to "ramble", but don't wear your best slacks and sneakers. Bring morning tea and lunch which we'll probably have at the foreshore picnic area at Deception Bay - with pleasant views over to Redcliffe, where I spent a large chunk of my life. There are no "comfort facilities" at the National Park, and I suspect that we may need insect repellent. Also bring a jacket in case the day is cloudy or windy, this part of the region can be rather cool in May. This is usually a lovely month weather-wise, and for me, the best month of the year (3 family birthdays including mine). We've visited Freshwater before in May - look for flowers of: Grevillea leiophylla, a bit "shy" among the grasses; Daviesia umbellulata, sharp-tipped leaves and one of the LYPFs (little yellow pea flowers); Goodenia rotundifolia, creeps along the ground and yellow flowers; Hibbertia vestita, five bright yellow petals; Patersonia sericea with three papery mauve/purple flowers and blue-green grass-like leaves (could be a "Patersonia Day" if we are lucky), and maybe the odd ground orchid.

Among the larger shrubs here, we should find Jacksonia scoparia, Leptospermum polygalifolium (sometimes still called L. flavescens 20-odd years on), and Melaleucas nodosa and pachyphylla (formerly Callistemon pachyphyllus). All we have to do now is to hope for a fine day, and my good health.



*Thelymitra pauciflora*

Following all the attention being given to Eucalyptus, Angophora, Corymbia and Lophostemon species, the months of June, July and August will find us in Glass House Mountains country, looking at forest Wallum wildflowers, and preparing for the walk we'll be guiding as part of the Sunshine Coast Spring Wildflower Festival in late August. With the Beerwah Scientific Area 1 tracks being very waterlogged with several large puddles and some very long weedy grass in places, the prospect of wildflower walks looks a bit doubtful, unless there is fine sunny weather during the next four months to dry things out. Then National Parks at Maleny would have to do quite a lot of filling and substantial slashing, grading or both. I spoke to one of the Maleny rangers this week, but had to agree it all depended on the weather over the coming months. With all the if's and maybe's, I wonder if we should do a walk at Beerburrum, as we did last year, on that Sunday when I was feeling very poorly. However, not so poorly that I couldn't see the lovely forest wildflowers along the track - Acacias, Banksias, Comespermas, Epacris, Goodenias, Hibbertias. Daviesias and Pultenaeas, Leptospermums, Patersonias and so on - forest Wallum with different species from those we have nearer the coast. Several uncommon and rare plants grow here, such as Dodonaea rupicola, Seringia hillii, Leptospermum luehmannii, in this, the Glass House Mountains region.



*Stylium graminifolium*



*Dampiera sylvestris*

The first outing to Beerburrum will be on Sunday 19th June, and we'll meet 9-9.30a.m. at Parrot Park next to the school for a cuppa and comfort stop. See Map on page 6 for directions/locations for the June, July & August outings. After a brief discussion, the plan is to carpool and drive to the cemetery, thus saving time and energy, and avoiding a rather boring walk. We'll walk from the cemetery along either of the two tracks in that area. Lunch afterwards will be at the picnic area on Mt. Beerburrum, to which we can drive. Over lunch we will discuss future activities and decide where the Study Group will conduct its Wildflower Festival walk.

*Patersonia sericea*

On Sunday July 24th, the Mt. Tibrogargan carpark/picnic area will be our meeting place at 9-9.30a.m. for morning tea, etc., before taking a bushwalk and wildflower discovery in that area. This picnic area is off Barrs Road, on the left at the base of Mt. Tibrogargan. Barrs Road turns left off the Steve Irwin Way just north of the Matthew Flinders picnic area, then there is a sharp left along the road to the picnic area. Bring the usual excursion needs, there are several places where we can have lunch, and hopefully, some discussion.

Beerburrum is again our destination on Sunday 14th August, meeting at the same time and place as for June 19th, only this time we'll "do" the other track from the cemetery after car-pooling and driving there. There is the possibility that I can get local botanical artist, Jane Thompson, to join us on either this or the June outing, depending on her busy schedule. She knows the area and its wildflowers very well, and we've enjoyed her company and guidance before.

Wednesday 31st August is OUR DAY for a wildflower walk associated with this year's Sunshine Coast Spring Wildflower Festival. Information is available from the Sunshine Coast Regional Council by phoning 54758501 or website (both on the 2010 programme, if you still have one) [customerservice@sunshinecoast.qld.gov.au](mailto:customerservice@sunshinecoast.qld.gov.au) Or you can contact me on 54247073.

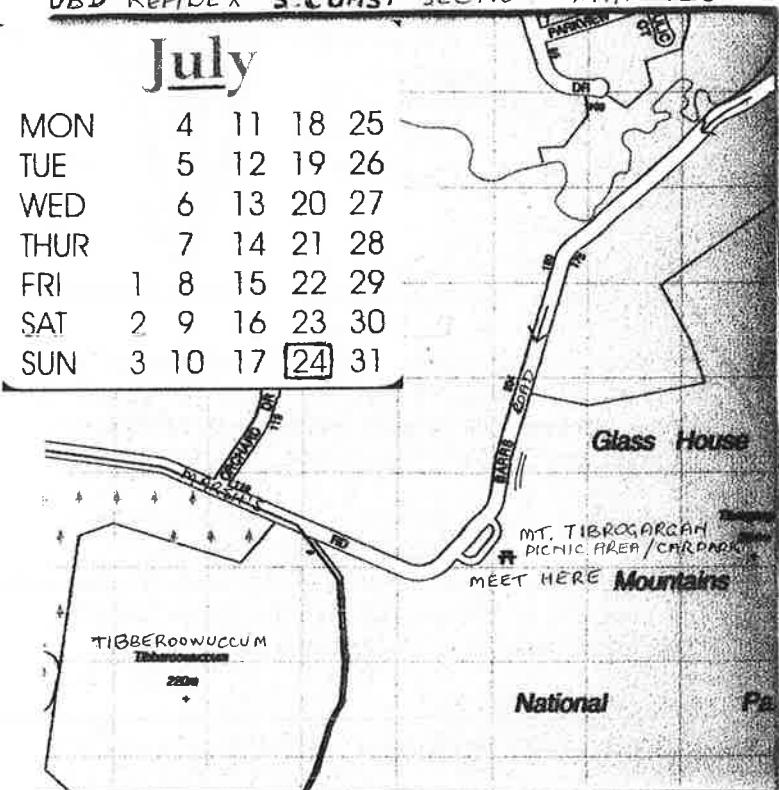
I haven't made any plans for September, October and November, but have a couple of ideas. Any suggestions are very welcome, especially from younger brains than mine. There is one date you can note if you are interested in the care and conservation of coastal flora and fauna. This year's "Sunshine Coast Conservation Forum" will take place on Saturday 17th September at the Lake Kawana Community Centre, Sportsmans Parade, Kawana Waters - see Map 90 F8 Sunshine Coast section 2011 UBD. It is best reached by taking Kawana Way off the Sunshine Motorway (Map 79) and following it as it veers south to Kawana Waters. This is the 3rd Forum, I've attended the earlier two, and had a wonderful day. It is a full day with an early start, but listening to the various speakers is worth the effort. Organisers in 2009 and 2010 were Michael Gilles, one of the Council's Community Nature Conservation Officers, and Josh Birse, Conservation Partnerships Officer, and they (and their helpers) did an excellent job. Last year, my only problem was deciding which speaker to choose when there are two in each time slot. Michael warns me that this year it will be harder, as they have several speakers to each time slot, of which there were 7 last year. Keep this day in mind, and let me know if you are interested, so I can send you a brochure.

In mid-February, I took a quick trip (2 nights away) to the Sunshine Coast, to look into a couple of things in connection with a talk I was invited to present to the March meeting of S.G.A.P. Qld. Region at Mt. Coot-tha. Instead of the usual pretty flower presentation, I chose the topic "Waves of Change on the Sunshine Coast", and attempted to show that it isn't all negative out there in the Wallum (though we all know we've lost the best), and that wonderful plant community isn't totally forgotten. I got permission to look at the Kathleen McArthur Wallum Habitat at the Golden Beach State School, Caloundra - a bit disappointing, as it seemed to be just an area of trees & shrubs, and weeds, no wildflower area. I called at the Coolum Community Native Nursery to get some photos and speak to Jake Hazzard, who is in charge, and I looked over a residential development bounded by the Kawana Way (Mooloolah National Park is opposite), the Sunshine Motorway and the Mooloolah River. Late last year, I learned about this development "Brightwater", when told of a paper prepared on the

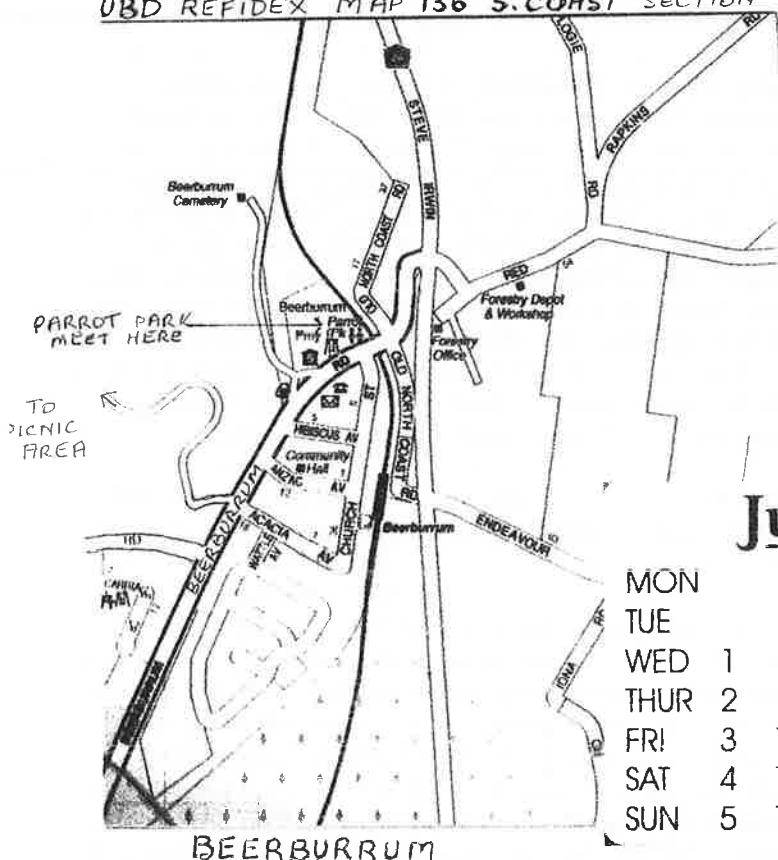
UBD REFIDEX S.COAST SECTION MAP 125

July

MON	4	11	18	25
TUE	5	12	19	26
WED	6	13	20	27
THUR	7	14	21	28
FRI	1	8	15	22
SAT	2	9	16	23
SUN	3	10	17	24



UBD REFIDEX MAP 136 S.COAST SECTION



June

MON	6	13	20
TUE	7	14	21
WED	1	8	15
THUR	2	9	16
FRI	3	10	17
SAT	4	11	18
SUN	5	12	19

August

MON	1	8	15	22	29
TUE	2	9	16	23	30
WED	3	10	17	24	[31]
THUR	4	11	18	25	
FRI	5	12	19	26	
SAT	6	13	20	27	
SUN	7	[14]	21	28	

"SPIDERS, BLADDERWORTS and FAIRY APRONS"

I sometimes use common names, when they are applicable, and the above three, or two of them anyway, are used a lot. But I'll start with the "spiders", as I am not really keen on them. Most of you would know that we sometimes call the smaller Grevilleas "Spider-flowers" because there is a slight resemblance. During the past couple of years, the Grevillea leiophylla/humilis/reptans group has been part of our studies, as their "territory" seems to be between Redcliffe and Maryborough, roughly. I've written about them, in one of my "Heathland Rambles" for the SGAP Qld. Region Bulletin, so I won't dwell on them, but tell a little tale about Grevillea humilis and two of its subsp. When we were examining G. humilis subsp lucens at Beerwah in March, Don Perrin queried the whereabouts of G. humilis if our local one is a subspecies. Quite a logical question, so I followed it up with a call to Jan Glazebrook whose knowledge of Grevilleas far exceeds mine. Her information was that Grevillea humilis occurs on headlands near Port Macquarie in mid-North Coast New South Wales, and has white spider flowers on a prostrate plant with shorter, broader foliage. Curiosity took me to Barry Kemp's "Wildflowers of the North Coast of N.S.W.", where there was a picture and description. This species was previously included under G. linearifolia which is found in the Stanthorpe/Girraween region. Barry also states that his picture belongs to G. humilis subsp. maritima, restricted to a small headland area south of Yamba. Flowers can be pale pink as well as white. Barry is a Study Group member from Boambee, just south of Coff's Harbour, and his little book is quite useful into our part of the world, and is easy to carry around.



There is quite a difference between the pretty name "Fairy Aprons" and the not-so-nice "bladderworts", but they are applied to those tiny plants of wet places in coastal heaths and wetlands, often sitting in the water. You usually find them keeping company with Droseras, and both have developed special techniques for obtaining nutrients from the poor Wallum soils. If you are not consciously looking for them, you could easily miss Utricularias whose odd-shaped petals can be white, pale to deep blue, or mauve to purple. We come across them when we visit the Beerwah Scientific Area 1, and the March outing was no exception. From Eucalypts to Utricularias was a real change in perspective, as we tried to find a name for these tiny purple flowers with pointed petals. Out came "Mangroves to Mountains", but they weren't either of the two species pictured in the book, so I produced my "Noosa'a Native Plants", and there it was - Utricularia laterifolia. Then we found another lot of different, very pale blue to white Bladderworts across the track. These proved to be U. uliginosa, and we'd all learned a bit more about the Wallum. Knowing that "M. to M." is being reviewed, I phoned Glenn Leiper, one of the authors, to tell him about our Utricularia finds, and on checking the info. in the Noosa book, he discovered that the names in the index and on the picture were different - lateriflora in the index, laterifolia with the picture. Glenn did a further check, which showed that the correct species name is lateriflora, so I followed up with a call to Stephanie Haslam, author of "Noosa's Native Plants", as she is also doing a revision. This is the sort of interaction which helps people learn about our plants, and all because some Study Group members found some tiny flowers at ground level in a rather wet Scientific Area, when they should have been looking at Eucalypts. But that isn't the end of the story.

Glenn's curiosity was aroused, and he came to Beerwah a week or so later, to spend a couple of hours at the Scientific Area with me, mainly to look at the Utricularias. Well, U. lateriflora had finished flowering, and it was only with much searching that I found one or two flowers. But there were all these other tiny flowers on their 5cm. stems, in the water, and he didn't think they were U. uliginosa, but took specimens to get identified, and made use of the chance to get some good photos. As it is almost a miracle to get Glenn to our part of the country, I was pleased that I could show him the Grevillea humilis subsp. lucens and other Beerwah "treasures". It was on that day that the Area's tracks were in very poor condition, due to the continuing unsettled weather. A few days later, Glenn confirmed that the little pale blue Utricularias were indeed U. uliginosa. That's not the end of the story, though. In the water with these plants, there were lots of tiny "leaves", only where the U. uliginosa were

"Importance of Genetic Considerations for Planning Translocations of the Rare Coastal Heath Species Boronia rivularis (Rutaceae) in Queensland", which I haven't had the time to study closely, and which is a bit "over my head in places. It actually illustrates the limits of my education, not that I am ashamed of that, I just wish I were about 30 years younger, and could do some of the things that weren't available to my generation. IT IS SUCH AN INTERESTING WORLD OUT THERE - who could be bored? Anyway, I spoke to some of the people associated with the translocation of certain plant species, and I suppose other Wallum plants, to an area in the grounds of the University of Sunshine Coast. I haven't space here to go deeply into the subject, but it appears that the genetic diversity of these special plants is being studied. I looked at, and photographed parts of the "Brightwater" development, then tried to get some views of the translocation site at the University - difficult from the road. It appears that when the developers started to work on the site, plants of Boronia rivularis, Acacia attenuata and baueri, and Allocasuarina emuina were discovered, in quite large numbers.

So I put my photos together, along with other Wallum shots, and with the help of my "computerised" daughter, prepared a CD for my S.G.A.P. presentation, which I was able to do (no health "hiccups") myself, taking Geoff along under protest, for company. And what are some of the positives within "Waves of Change on the Sunshine Coast"? There are now several Community and other native nurseries between Tin Can Bay and the Gold Coast, with volunteers collecting seed and cuttings of their local plants, and propagating them in order to produce plants for residents to purchase for their gardens. I would like to know more about successes and/or failures.

Courses at the University of Sunshine Coast, and possibly Caboolture & other TAFE Colleges are including coastal heathland.

The Sunshine Coast's annual Wildflower Festival and Conservation Forum involve Council and community groups, so hopefully some of the locals are becoming aware of their threatened flora and fauna, and are trying to care for their localities.

Developers are now required to do something about any rare and endangered flora and fauna, and have to provide protected habitats within their developments. Some of us are a bit doubtful about the effectiveness of this, but we can only hope.

Councils now have Community Conservation Officers who work with community groups and individuals, I suppose the way I "work" with Michael and Sue with the annual Wildflower Festival, and other things which crop up from time to time.

Our Study Group's "work" is very humble and amateur, really, but every little bit of knowledge acquired and passed on helps. We need younger people to learn from us and to carry on with our work, so just keep on with what you are doing, in the Wallum.

Sometimes I guess it seems that our Study Group is just a select little group which gets together and goes "heathland rambling". Perhaps so, but we do our best to pass on our knowledge. Collectively, this group which meets most months and goes bush, is lacking in computer and other modern technology skills, including e-mail contacts. Interstate members are sadly lacking, although there are areas of coastal heathland in the other States. Or have all of those areas vanished under development? Maybe our simple style of Study Group doesn't appeal, or meet their "standards", but we are what we are - the "WALLUM & COASTAL HEATHLAND STUDY GROUP". Is the word "WALLUM"

off-putting? Or are people just too busy to be bothered to resort to putting something down on paper - "hard copy" - and posting it to me? Whatever, it would be encouraging to hear from interstate about their coastal heathlands, please. These plant communities are among the most beautiful in Australia, but they mostly defy cultivation. Is that another reason for their lack of popularity? Of course, most of our expert propagators, and especially commercial nurseries where the dollar is of top importance, prefer to develop cultivars and such plants which are much easier and cash-rewarding than those difficult and fussy heathland species. Most of us in the Wallum Study Group here in south-east Queensland have come to the conclusion, after learning about our Wallum plants for 30 or so years, that they simply like where they are growing naturally, and just want to be left there. Pity we couldn't have done that all along, and we would have had some lovely places to show people, not only in the Spring, but all year.

### Fringed Lily



*Thysanotus tuberosus*

Plant list for property at Sandstone Point, visited Sunday 17th April  
2011.

<u>ACACIA</u>	concurrens	Mimosaceae
	leiocalyx	
<u>ALLOCASUARINA</u>	littoralis	Casuarinaceae
<u>ALPHITONIA</u>	excelsa	Rhamnaceae
<u>BANKSIA</u>	oblongifolia	Proteaceae
<u>BORONIA</u>	rosmarinifolia	Rutaceae
<u>CHORIZEMA</u>	parviflorum	Fabaceae
<u>CORYMBIA</u>	intermedia	Myrtaceae
<u>DAVIESIA</u>	umbellulata	Fabaceae
<u>DIANELLA</u>	sp. ?	Hemerocallidaceae
<u>DROSERA</u>	spathulata	Droseraceae
<u>ENTOLASIA</u>	peltata	
<u>EUCALYPTUS</u>	stricta	Poaceae
	bancroftii	Myrtaceae
	racemosa	
	siderophloia	
	tereticornis	
	tessellaris	
<u>EUSTREPHUS</u>	latifolius	Laxmanniaceae
<u>GAHNIA</u>	aspera	Cyperaceae
<u>GLYCINE</u>	tabacina ?	Fabaccac
<u>GOMPHOLOBIUM</u>	pinnatum	"
<u>GONOCARPUS</u>	micranthus subsp. ramosissimum	Haloragaceae
<u>GOODENIA</u>	rotundifolia	Goodeniaceae
<u>GREVILLEA</u>	leiophylla	Proteaceae
<u>HAEMODORUM</u>	austroqueenslandicum	Haemodoraceae
<u>HARDENBERGIA</u>	violacea	Fabaceae
<u>HIBBERTIA</u>	vestita	Dilleniaceae
<u>HOVEA</u>	heterophylla	Fabaceae
<u>HYBANTHUS</u>	stellarioides	Violaceae
<u>HYPOXIS</u>	pratensis var. ?	Hypoxidaceae
<u>HYPERICUM</u>	gramineum	Clusiaceae
<u>JACKSONIA</u>	scoparia	Fabaceae
<u>LEPTOSPERMUM</u>	polygalifolium	Myrtaceae
<u>LINDSAEA</u>	ensifolia	Lindsaeaceae
<u>LOBELIA</u>	membranacea	Campanulaceae
<u>LOMANDRA</u>	purpurascens	
	elongata ?	Laxmanniaceae
	filiformis ?	
	laxa ?	
	longifolia	
<u>LOMATIA</u>	silaifolia	Proteaceae
<u>LOPHOSTEMON</u>	suaveolens	Myrtaceae
<u>MELASTOMA</u>	malabathricum subsp. malabathricum	Melastomataceae
<u>MITRASACME</u>	paludosa	Loganiaceae
<u>MURDANNIA</u>	graminea	Commelinaceae
<u>PATERSONIA</u>	sericea	Iridaceae
<u>PERSOONIA</u>	stradbrokeensis	Proteaceae
<u>PHILYDRUM</u>	lanuginosum	Philydraceae
<u>PIMELEA</u>	linifolia	Thymelaeaceae
<u>PTILOTHRIX</u>	deusta	Cyperaceae
<u>PULTENAEA</u>	myrtoidea	Fabaceae
<u>SCHIZAEA</u>	bifida	Schizaeaceae
<u>SCHOENUS</u>	melanostachys	Cyperaceae

## Sandstone Point plant list ctd.

<u>THEMEDA</u>	triandra	Poaceae
<u>TRACHYMENE</u>	incisa	Araliaceae
<u>VELLEIA</u>	spathulata	Goodeniaceae
<u>WAHLENBERGIA</u>	gracilis	Campanulaceae
<u>XANTHORRHOEA</u>	latifolia	Xanthorrhoeaceae
<u>XYRIS</u>	complanata	Xyridaceae

This is not a complete list of the plants of the Sandstone Point bushland, I'm sure there are more species to be added. "Mangroves to Mountains" was used as reference.

Ctd. from page 8:

to be seen - were they something to do with that species? Two Utricularia species were present, only a few flowers to be seen, in the Sandstone Point bushland where the track reached the grove of Eucalyptus bancroftii, and had water lying. I see that I didn't include them on my list, but Utricularia uliginosa was in several places, and with it, those mystery "leaves" in the water. Only two flowers of U. lateriflora were seen, and their flowering is probably almost finished. It is interesting to note these two species were present in autumn, while I'm sure I've seen U. dichotoma, the "Fairy Apron" flowers only in spring. That is something I will have to check out. And that is all for now on our "spiders, bladderworts and fairy aprons".

Now, to some bits & pieces before the end of the newsletter, not far away.

WELCOME to new members: Jennifer Singfield, of Sandgate, a very dedicated environmentalist and also very busy, whom I've known for several years now; Lesley Bourke, who has moved recently from the Sandgate suburbia to the "wilds" of Googa, near Blackbutt, not far from me, and who has been a friend for years; Anya Laszynski, from Fairfield in Brisbane, who comes across the river to join our outings, and has a fair knowledge of many of our wildflowers. I'm a somewhat crazy Study Group leader, but hope you will all enjoy being part of the Group as we head into the future.

The Hakea at the foot of page 3 is named as Hakea gibbosa, which we now know as Hakea actites, one of our three species of coastal south-east Qld. - Hakeas actites, florulenta and plurinervia. This newsletter's feature flower is Leptospermum liversidgei but I didn't include any notes on the genus, as I dealt with it in Newsletter 27. However, just of interest, foliage on Leptospermum polygalifolium at Beerwah in March and Sandstone Point in April had us mystified as it was so much smaller than usual. I think it was just one of those variations we find so often with our Wallum plants, as seed pods on the plants at Sandstone Point were definitely L. polygalifolium, or "Polly" as John Ward calls it.

My apologies for such a big newsletter, but there is a lot to cover out there in our coastal heathlands, so many wonderful plants to learn about, and places to see them. Moore isn't exactly "Wallum country", but I'm pleased and proud to report that I now have two Austromyrtus dulcis happily growing in pots (I love this plant and its fruits aren't bad to nibble on), and two Hakea actites actually growing in the ground.

I'm also delighted to report that I can again happily study all the butterflies - I found my well-used "Common & Waterhouse" butterfly book when tidying at Geoff's.

See you soon, *Barbara H.*

Vanilla Lily



Trigger Flower



Sun Orchid



Wallum Tea-Tree



Fringed Lily



Christmas Bells

