

# Threatened Plants Tasmania Newsletter December 2017



*Prasophyllum olidum*, image Doug Clarke

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**Editor: Douglas Clarke**

## From the President

Inger Visby, December 2017

After a busy spring field trip program, which I hope you will enjoy reading all about, TPT is having a well-earned rest. But not for long. We are back from early New Year with lots to entice you with for the rest of the summer and early autumn. Please see the second half of our season calendar at the end of this newsletter or on our website.

This spring TPT ran 15 trips across Tasmania. Three of the originally planned trips were cancelled for various reasons (Pontville, Tunbridge and Amy Street) and one new trip was included (a VERY successful trip to Boyer, New Norfolk, to map *Bossiaea tasmanica* (spiny bossia)). So far this season, 46 volunteers, including six newbies, contributed almost 400 hours towards our surveys and monitoring efforts. While this is a great success – and a HUGE welcome to all new folks – participation has been down from this time last year, where 60 volunteers had been involved at this time of the season. There are of course lots of reasons why this might be, but if you have any productive feedback for TPT, we would love to hear it ([president@tpt.org.au](mailto:president@tpt.org.au)), thanks very much.

Last season some of us received excellent training in GPS usage, and in how to enter our survey data on the Natural Values Atlas. Now we are practicing our new skills with a 'data manager' position that has become a part of many of our trips. This will be an ongoing learning curve, but one we are keen to persevere with, and hope to train up as many people as possible to share out the work. Please don't hesitate putting your hand up for helping with this work, even if you are not feeling completely confident. There are many experienced hands in our midst who are keen to share their knowledge.

This spring had TPT also participating in the latest BioBlitz, this time at Brown River, Kingston. This was not official TPT business, and there were no threatened species in sight, but we ran a few general native plant identification tours, and overall it was a good event to contribute to. Some good conversations were had that might lead to more people becoming involved with TPT.

A nice aspect about our field trips include the interesting work and collaborations that occur *after* our official trips. A good example of this was when the September Mt Direction trip found the endangered *Hyalosperma demissum* (moss sunray) in unexpected high proportions. Richard Schahinger then alerted the Tasmanian Seed Conservation Centre's James Wood to their presence, and James has since collected seeds. Richard also sometimes conducts follow-up surveys, such as when he confirmed the identity of the EPBC-listed *Pomaderris pilifera* subsp. *talpicutica* (moleskin dogwood) after the Boyer trip.

One of the highlights this spring has been that the late winter/early spring rains made it ideal conditions for threatened ephemeral herbs. Many of you will have been on trips in the past where much time has been spent on our hands and knees searching, to no avail, for these little gems. It was fantastic to finally see them, and in some cases, in good numbers. The Tom Gibson Nature Reserve trip was outstanding in this regard.

Hope you will enjoy this newsletter and become inspired to join us on upcoming trips. There are many great stories of threatened species being found where not expected, and in numbers not expected, and as usual there are plenty to keep the orchid enthusiasts among us engaged. It is with great pleasure that I finish up by mentioning again that our very own Phil Collier recently described a new stunning orchid *Prasophyllum abblittiorum*. Huge congratulations to Phil, and many thanks to all the TPT volunteers for their contributions in the field and to the final paper.

Summer regards, Inger Visby

## TPT in the Field

### Mount Direction survey, 30 September 2017

Richard White and Richard Schahinger

The TPT trip to Mt Direction confirmed the presence of two of our rarer annual herbs at previously recorded sites, the vulnerable *Loetopsis graminifolia* (grass cushion) and the endangered *Hyalosperma demissum* (moss sunray), with the range of the latter species extended by some 300 m with the discovery of a new discrete rock pavement site. The *Hyalosperma*, although extremely small even by its standards at the time of our surveys, was found to be present in wheat-field proportions; the Tasmanian Seed Conservation Centre's James Wood was alerted to their presence after the trip and has since collected seed.

A start was made on re-scoring transects for the EPBC-listed shrub *Ozothamnus reflexifolius* (reflexed everlasting). These were set up in early 2013 to gauge the species' response to a planned burn by the Tasmanian Parks & Wildlife Service. In the end just one of the three transects was burnt, with the post-fire response indicating that the species to be an obligate seeder. Conditions at the other two (unburnt) transects were found to be strikingly different on the day of our surveys: at the site dominated by sheoaks many of the *Ozothamnus* plants recorded in 2013 had died, with little evidence of recruitment, whereas at the more open (rocky) site there was an abundance of recent recruits, with plants not evident in 2013 already in flower. One disturbing note ... feral goats were heard in the distance, with a close encounter with a mob of 12 very healthy looking goats during a follow-up trip by Richard Schahinger. The goats don't appear to be interested in the *Ozothamnus*, but damage to other plants and the local build-up of dung is of some concern; PWS has been alerted to the issue.



*Hyalosperma demissum*; image Richard White



Goats at Mt Direction; image Richard White

### St Patricks Plain, 7-8 October 2017

Magali Wright

#### Miena Cider gum sapling caging update

This year a TPT trip to the Central Highlands followed some great work by pakana Services staff in repurposing caging material from sites where caged Miena cider gum samplings had died. A survey by

TPT volunteers in April 2017 showed that only at our priority site, with healthy adult trees, had caging efforts been successful. So the decision was made to reuse caging materials to protect more samplings at the priority site. pakana staff moved caging materials and worked on a range of new caging designs, coming up with two new cage types for sturdy, which were quick to erect and had cages that suited this challenging rocky site. On the 7 October TPT, Derwent Catchment Project and NRM South folks spent a day putting up new cages and modifying existing cages. We have now got some really efficient systems for finishing the work at this site and will do another call out for volunteers for a weekend in April.



pakana Services staff showing us the two new cages designs; Image Magali Wright.

## Cambridge, 12 October 2017

Kate Shaw and Richard Schahinger

*Caladenia saggicola* survey update.

*Caladenia saggicola* was found in good numbers across most of its known range, including in areas burnt in 2015, with close to 400 flowering plants all up. TPT first visited the property in 2009, numbers in the period since ranging from just 57 in the very dry year of 2015 to a high of 490 in the wet year that was 2016. The situation in 2017 was very similar climatically to that in 2010, with a very dry autumn & winter, and based on past experience the expectation was that there would be very few plants. As already mentioned, numbers turned out to be on the high side ... which calls for a rethink in terms of the trigger for flowering plants. [It Should be noted that many of the plants were quite small & had withered, so seed set is likely to be low.]

Plant numbers in at least the southern part of the fenced area — that is, the area with the demographic transect — were well down due to the build-up of woody debris & an increase in shrub cover (silver wattle mostly), while sedges are now completely dominant in some areas. Other

areas inside the fenced area were still quite open & supported the orchid in good numbers. The upshot ... at least part of the fenced area is likely to be targeted for a burn in autumn next year.

## Tom Gibson Nature Reserve, 14 October 2017

Kerri Spicer and Richard Schahinger

The late winter/early spring rains made ideal conditions for the threatened ephemeral herbs this year and some beautiful, sunny spring weather made for a great day exploring. Six of us ventured to the far northern section of Tom Gibson Nature Reserve on the 14 October 2017. We visited a number of rock plate habitats to reconfirm the presence of a range of threatened ephemeral herbs and in particular, gain a better understanding of the population size and distribution of *Calandrinia granulifera*. A plethora of these small annuals were found:

*Aphelia gracilis* (slender fanwort) [r/-]  
*Aphelia pumilio* (dwarf fanwort) [r/-]  
*Brachyscome purpusilla* (tiny daisy) [r/-]  
*Calandrinia granulifera* (pygmy purslane) [r/-]  
*Hyalosperma demissum* (moss sunray) [e/-]  
*Isoetes drummondii* subsp. *drummondii* (plain quillwort) [r/-]  
*Myriophyllum integrifolium* (tiny watermilfoil) [v/-]  
*Siloxerus multiflorus* (small wrinklewort) [r/-]  
*Triptilodiscus pygmaeus* (dwarf sunray) [v/-]

Whilst no new locations or species were recorded it was heartening to confirm these species were still present and gain some more up-to-date information for this reserve. The group also revisited a known *Brunonia australis* (blue pincushion) site in the far north of the reserve, reconfirming the presence of this species. The day finished with a visit to the known *Pultenaea humilis* (dwarf bushpea) site in the southern section of the Tom Gibson Nature Reserve, one of the larger recorded populations for this species. We ran out of time to assess the population size and extent but undertook an initial reccie to guide further assessment work.



TPT members at work at Tom Gibson Nature Reserve; image Kerri Spicer.



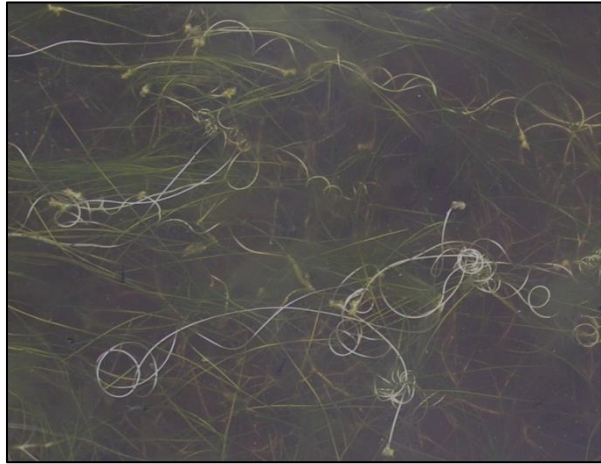
*Calandineria granulifera* image Kerri Spicer.

## Marion Bay Saltmarsh 21 October 2017

Inger Visby & Richard Schahinger

The target species for this lovely little afternoon trip was the rarely seen aquatic herb *Ruppia tuberosa* (tuberous sea-tassel), currently listed as rare on the TSP Act. This species was recorded, to great excitement, on a TPT trip to the Lauderdale saltmarshes in 2016, having not been sighted since 1977, with subsequent sightings at Boomer Marsh and Marion Bay in 2016, and the mouth of the Carlton River in 2017.

We targeted the northern parts of the Marion Bay saltmarshes, finding *Ruppia tuberosa* to be an occasional presence over more than 700 metres, and in the process extended the species' range in the area by more than a kilometre. The lack of flowering/fruited material made identifying the species somewhat challenging, but the presence of sickle-shaped turions at the ends of the rhizome tips was enough to confidently identify what we were seeing as *R. tuberosa* (turions being overwintering buds found in some aquatic plants). Turions seem to be the norm during such a dry year, aside from a couple of saltmarsh holes at Lauderdale and Carlton where flowering was observed (see below pic). It is suspected that *R. tuberosa* may also be present in other shallow holes and channels in the NE at Marion, which were already dry on the day of the TPT trip, so the hunt will need to continue earlier in the season next year before the saltmarsh dries off. Thus the search for *R. tuberosa* continues across Tasmania, where it is suspected that it may be more prominent than previously thought. On the day, we also found another Tasmanian-listed rare species, *Stuckenia pectinata* (fennel pondweed) in a small dam on the eastern side of the saltmarshes; the species had been recorded from the dam some years back, so it was good to see it still doing well



Left: Megan Porter and Richard Schahinger with the first lucky *Ruppia tuberosa* finds for the day, Marion Bay. Right: *R. tuberosa* with fruiting material, Doran Road Saltmarsh, Lauderdale 2017. Images Inger Visby

## Henry Somerset, 22 October 2017

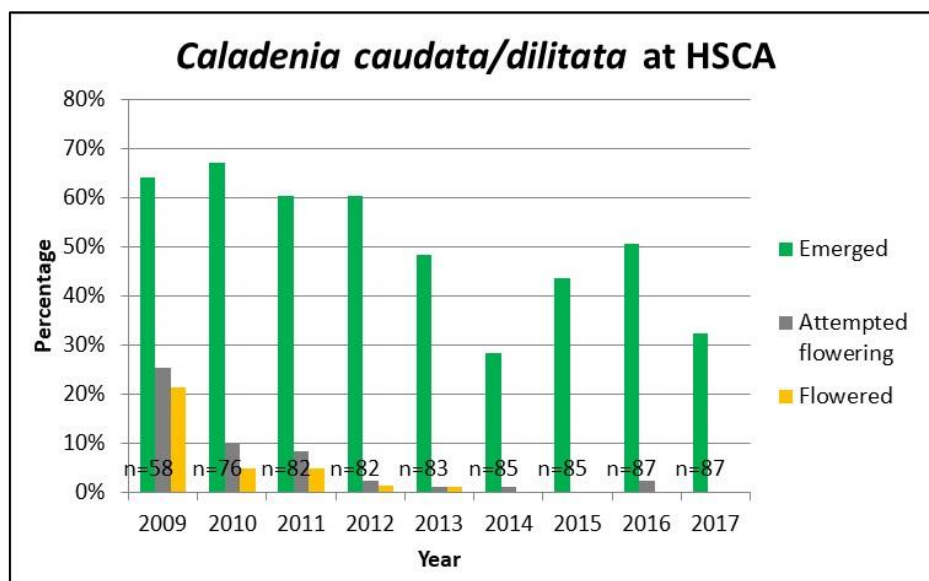
Phil Collier

### *Caladenia caudata* survey

Most of the *Caladenia caudata* transect was burnt last autumn, with just the middle section (where there are a few plants) missing out.

The monitoring result was quite disappointing, with few leaves found and no sign of flowering. It's not the worst outcome, as can be seen from the attached chart, but close to the worst. Generally, the second year after disturbance is the best for orchid flowering, so next season will be interesting. Not much is known about the overall dynamics of orchid populations, so we don't have a benchmark to compare with.

Elsewhere at Henry Somerset, only two *Caladenia caudata* plants were seen in flower, one with two flowers on the same stem, which is quite unusual. However, both were grazed presumably by native animals. The observers are convinced the plants were not picked despite being beside the track.





## West Head, Narawntapu National Park, 24 October 2017

Phil Collier.

At West Head, we were tasked with re-surveying the only known Tasmanian location for the ephemeral herb *Millotia muelleri* and counting the population of *Calandrinia glandulifera* first discovered during the previous TPT excursion to West Head. We completed these tasks before lunch and after lunch we explored south from the car park and beach along a rocky dolerite cliff top. This turned up many more *Millotia muelleri* plants than were previously known. Our data manager, Robin Garnett, kindly massaged her notes and GPS waypoints into new 58 records which are now incorporated into the NVA. Highlights of these new records include:

- aggregate count of 415 *Millotia muelleri*, up from 51 at the last visit in 2013, including the important range extension south of the beach.
- aggregate count of 280 *Calandrinia glandulifera*, with my NVA note of approximately 1000 plants.
- discovery of a large population of *Siloxerus multiflorus* plants, compared with the odd one or two at the last count, it explains where those plants came from.
- in contrast to the *Siloxerus*, just one plant of *Gnaphalium indutum*, which is a significant range extension within Tasmania for this species that is informally classified as "uncommon". There remains the question about where the core population resides at West Head, left for the next excursion to find!

We also turned up new populations of the threatened ephemeral *Stylidium despectans* and a few plants of *Phyllangium distylis* in soaks on West Head. A highly satisfying day.



*Calandrina glandulifera*, Image Phil Collier



*Siloxerus multiflorus* (left) & *Millotia mulleri* (right), Image Phil Collier

## **Campbell Town Golf Course, 26 October 2017**

Viv Muller and Richard Schahinger

### ***Prasophyllum incorrectum* monitoring.**

Re-scoring of the *Prasophyllum incorrectum* quadrats at Campbell Town golf course was undertaken after a five year break. The process for this comprised four hardy souls counting the number of flowering plants in ten 8m by 4m quadrats in the native grassland roughs in the course's eastern and central areas, as well as recording the cover of all flora species in nested 1 by 1 m quadrats (very hard on the eye on a bright day). The quadrats had been set up by Matt Larcombe in 2008 and last scored by TPT in 2012.

The late autumn and winter of 2017 were very dry, so expectations in terms of orchid numbers were not high. However, numbers within the ten quadrats were found to be comparable with those found in the previous years with moderate rainfall (560 plants cf. 1200 in the high rainfall year of 2009). However there were local variations where the impact of management practices seemed to be coming to the fore (that is, the timing and frequency of slashing and/or burning). The golf course is covered by a conservation covenant with an associated management plan and the plan is currently being revised by DPIPWE's covenant arm, the aim being to ensure that practices are compatible with the ongoing health of the native grasslands and their component threatened flora. The data gathered by TPT continues to inform that process.



Volunteers assessing cover in one of the nested 1mx1m quadrats. Pink flags indicate flowering *Prasophyllum incorrectum* within the 8mx4m quadrat. Image Richard Schahinger

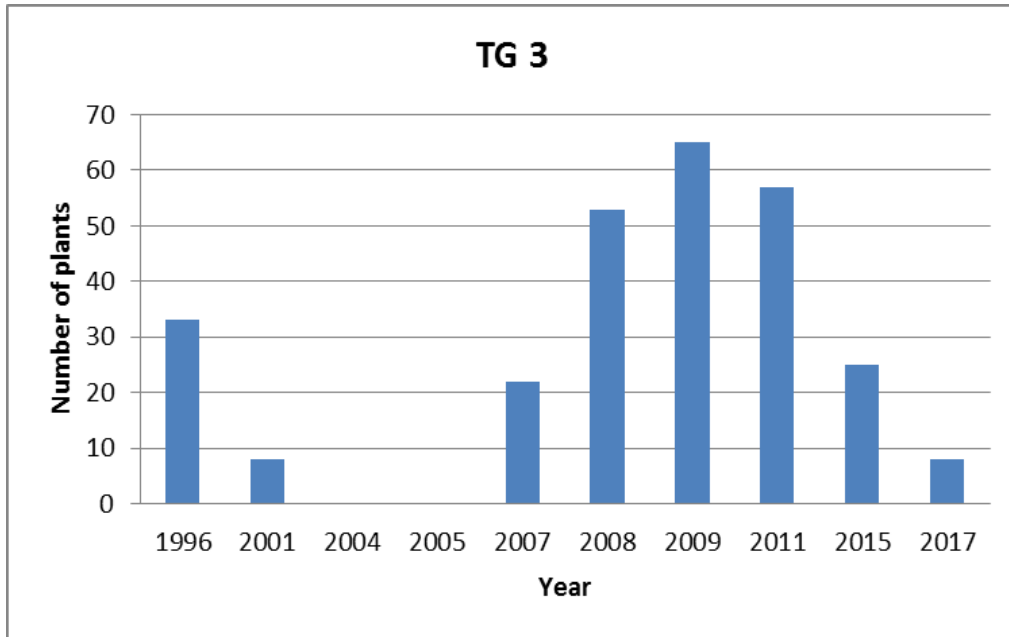
## Dans Hill CA, 30 October 2017

Philip Milner and Richard Schahinger

Phil & Ian from TPT's northwestern chapter accompanied the author and PWS ranger Brendon Meulders to assess the status of the Critically Endangered *Tetraloche gunnii* (shy susan), a delicate shrub known only from serpentinite substrates to the west of Beaconsfield. We initially got our eye in at one of the larger known sites along Tattersalls Road (TG3, with 8 flowering plants recorded, down from a high of 65 in 2009), then made a search of potential habitat to the north, albeit without success (masses of the EPBC-listed *Epacris virgata* (Beaconsfield) in full flower was encountered, as well as the occasional *Spyridium obcordatum* ... not to mention the more than occasional leech!).

Next stop was the known wild site on the flanks of Barnes Hill where we inspected the recent labours of a Green Army team in repairing two 50 by 50 m exclosures erected in 2011 to protect *Tetraloche gunnii* from browsing by native animals (see pic). The fences were found to be in good nick, and the differences in vegetation cover inside and outside the fences was striking; about 20 flowering plants were recorded, down from 100+ in 2009 (prior to a very hot wildfire in early 2010).

Richard Schahinger checked the other *Tetraloche gunnii* wild sites the following day, with the total number of plants just a tad under 50. So still very precariously placed. Wood-hooking and ORV activity continue to be issues in the broader area, though the key threats to the known *Tetraloche* sites continue to be competition from other species in the absence of fire (as illustrated by plant numbers at site TG3 over the past 20 years) and browsing.



*Tetratheca gunnii* at wild site TG3, 1996–2017

(the area was subject to a planned ecological burn in April 2002 to encourage recruitment)



*Tetratheca gunnii* enclosure at Barnes Hill, 30 October 2017

### **Cambridge, 11 November 2017**

Doug Clarke and Richard Schahinger

The status of the EPBC-listed *Prasophyllum milfordense* at a private property near Cambridge was checked by an enthusiastic band of TPT volunteers on 11 November 2017. TPT has been monitoring the site since 2009 (essentially the only one known in Tasmania), including mapping the species' extent and rescoring a 100m-long demographic transect, so have become accustomed to the highs and lows associated with seasonal variations in rainfall.

2016 was an exceptional year thanks to the solid winter rains, with 350 flowering plants (previous highs being about 200 plants). 2017 was an altogether different matter due to the extremely dry late autumn and winter, with only 20 plants recorded, and none of the previously tagged plants along the transect in evidence. In addition, the majority of plants were small and weak compared with those in a 'good' year, and the likelihood of seed being set was considered to be low (does this sound familiar? See the report on TPT's monitoring of *Prasophyllum olidum* at Campbell Town golf course). Fingers crossed (again) for a better result in 2018.

### **Devils Elbow Rd, Rocky Cape, 11 November 2017**

Keren Smithies and Richard Schahinger

The Devil's Elbow Rd trip was to look for *Caladenia campbellii* and *Goodenia geniculata*. The group of volunteers covered a lot of the site but were not confident that what we were finding was actually *Caladenia campbellii*, or *Caladenia alata*. However, there were plenty of plants in flower and the general consensus was that there needs to be some work done on looking at these two species. Our search for possible new sites for *Goodenia geniculata* around the Sister's Hills area did not reveal any, but we did see enough *Thelymitra*, *Calochilus* and *Prasophyllum* to keep us happy.



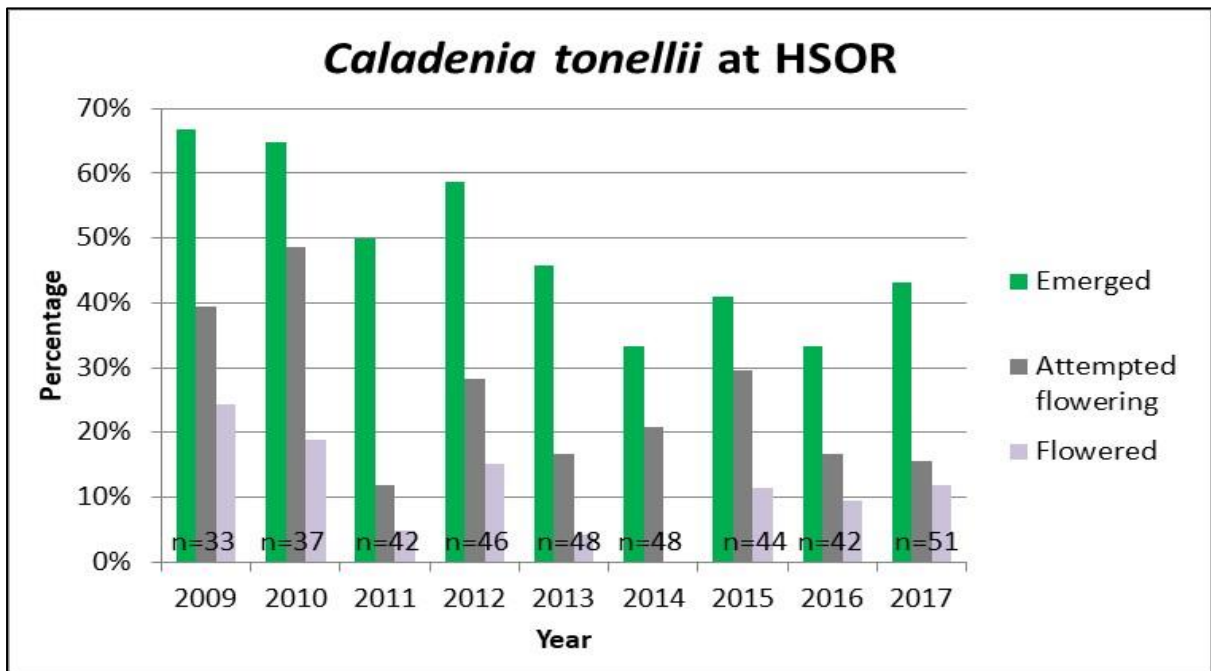
*Caladenia campbellii*; image Keren Smithies.

### **Henry Somerset, 12 November 2017**

Robin Garnett

The results of the trip to Henry Somerset to survey for *Caladenia tonellii* (see the chart below) look quite steady compared to recent years, which is encouraging. The last burn was 2013 (eastern side of the track) and 2014 (western side). Plants that attempted to flower in 2013-14 were largely aborted or grazed, perhaps due to overcrowding in the dense vegetation or enhanced grazing in the new open burnt areas. In 2015 we counted 33 flowering plants along the transect, and given a 3 to 1 ratio of attempted to actual flowering plants, there may have been up to 100 fertile plants. This ratio

has declined since then, meaning less flower stems grazed (a good thing), but it does suggest less fertile plants overall. Our rough estimate of 20 flowering plants along the transect in 2017, would scale up to 25-30 fertile plants



*Caladenia tonellii*; image Robin Garnett.

## Boyer, 25 November 2017

Viv Muller & Richard Schahinger

The TPT trip to a Norske Skog property at Boyer went ahead under very steamy conditions and the threat of thunderstorms. The group of nine, which included Norske Skog's Michael Schofield, split



*Bossiaea Tasmanica* at Boyer Photo: Richard Schahinger

into three subgroups to cover as much ground as possible, the primary aim being to map the distribution of the rare low shrub *Bossiaea tasmanica* (spiny bossia). We found it in absolute spades in the property's west in the morning, the species occurring on a series of hillsides where it was the dominant shrub under either *Eucalyptus tenuiramis* or *Eucalyptus amygdalina*, and also appearing to be favoured by disturbance along a powerline easement. A very compact *Boronia pilosa* was an unexpected co-occurrence with the

*Bossiaea*. Less success in the afternoon when the focus turned to the property's

east, where the niche occupied by the *Bossiaea* at lower elevations was found to be occupied by (mostly) *Pultenaea juniperina* (prickly beauty). However, some good patches of the rare *Teucrium corymbosum* (forest germander) were recorded, as well as the occasional *Pomaderris aspera* (hazel dogwood). The promised thunderstorms struck early afternoon ... two of the three groups were close to shelter, but James & Grant bore the brunt of it and eventually returned in a very bedraggled state!

**Addendum:** A small patch of what was thought to be the EPBC-listed *Pomaderris pilifera* subsp. *talpicutica* (moleskin dogwood) was recorded during the morning's surveys at Boyer. Surveys by the



*Pomaderris pilifera* subsp. *talpicutica* at Boyer Image Richard Schahinger.

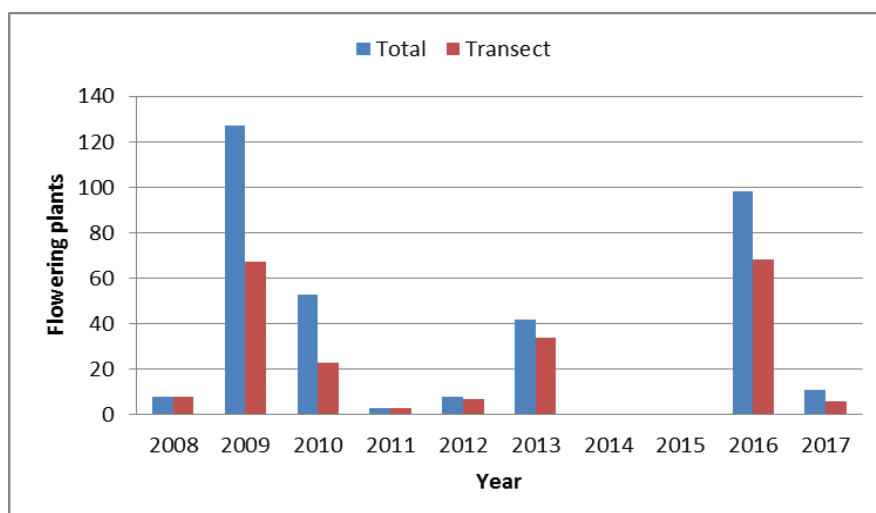
author (RS) on the following Thursday confirmed its identity and revealed it to be common just back from a creek-line in the property's far west, extending over at least 500 m & dominating the vegetation in the creek's upper reaches. The only other population of significance in Tasmania is at East Risdon State Reserve (surveyed in some detail by TPT volunteers in September 2015), but the population at Boyer is far & away the largest yet recorded. So a hugely successful trip on two counts.

## Campbell Town Golf Course, 6 December 2017

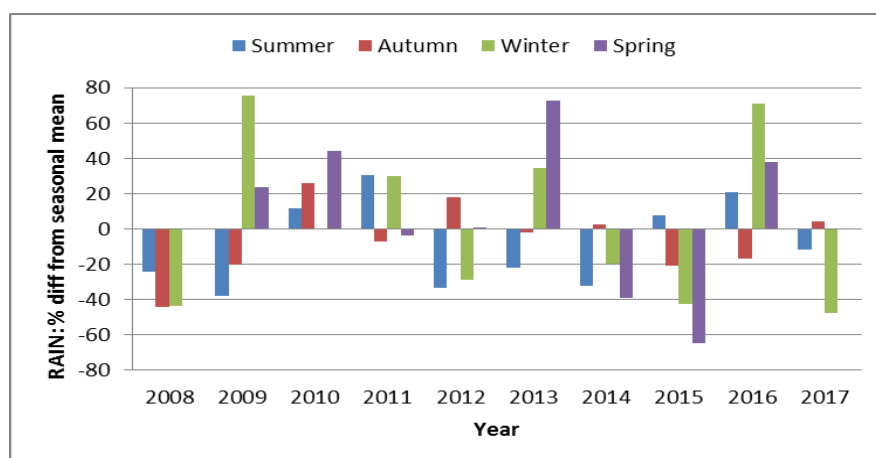
Doug Clarke and Richard Schahinger

A group of TPT members revisited Campbell Town golf course on 28 November 2017 to determine the status of the EPBC-listed *Prasophyllum olidum* (fragrant leek-orchid). The golf course supports the species' only known population in Tasmania, with up to 150 plants in a 'good' year in the native grassland roughs. Since 2009 TPT has assisted in the mapping of the entire population and rescoring of a 30m-long demographic transect established in 2008 by Matt Larcombe.

The winter of 2017 was inordinately dry, the consequence being a very poor orchid season and very crispy conditions underfoot (with the kangaroo grass a fraction of its 'normal' size). Only 11 *Prasophyllum olidum* plants were recorded (& yes, they were very fragrant), the majority being small and weak and unlikely to set seed. Three of the plants observed along the transect in 2017 had flowered in either 2008 or 2009, giving an indication of the plants' longevity (& bearing in mind that no plants were recorded in 2014 or 2015). The species has bounced back in previous years, so it will be interesting to see how the 2018 season shapes up.



*Prasophyllum olidum*: flowering plants, 2008–2017



Rainfall 2008–2017: % difference from long-term seasonal means

(Autumn = March/April/May, winter = June/July/Aug, spring = Sept/Oct/Nov, summer = Dec/Jan/Feb)





View of the transept for *Prasophyllum olidum*; image Richard Schahinger

## Woodstock Lagoon, 9 December 2017

Roy Skabo

A group of eight volunteers turned up at Woodstock Lagoon to survey for the paper daisy *Xerochrysum palustre* which had been reported from similar habitats nearby.

The lagoon was full after recent rain so it was just as well some of us had brought gumboots, enabling us to wade out into the fairly dense population of water ribbons (*Cyanogeton procerum*) interspersed with colourful flowering plants of *Ornduffia reniformis*.

Unfortunately, despite a search of most of the lagoon margin, not one *Xerochrysum palustre* was found. However, thanks to the sharp eyes of the group and the expertise of Grant Daniels and Phil Collier, several interesting plants were found, including the listed species *Wilsonia rotundifolia* and *Bolboschoenus caldwellii*.

Interesting aquatic plants collected included *Ruppia polycarpa* and *Lepilaena cylindrocarpa*. These species would be overlooked by most people but Grant and Phil noticed them and though these species are not listed, they are similar to listed species in the same genera. Some of us will now be better qualified to lookout for listed aquatic plants. I think this educational aspect of excursions is an important one. Our members really benefit from the presence of our botanical experts on excursions. One of the photos below shows a tiny (3mm long) flower of *Ruppia polycarpa*, the dark, striped sacs are the anthers and the carpels can be seen pushing out between the anthers on the left.

Despite the failure to locate our major target species, we did add a number of records to the Natural Values Atlas and I think we all enjoyed our day in this pleasant location.

Thanks to all who participated.



*Ruppia* flower; image Roy Skabo



TPT members at Woodstock Lagoon; image Louise Skabo

## TPT Field Trips 2017/18

Threatened Plants Tasmania has an active field trip program mostly in spring and summer to survey, monitor and manage the habitat of threatened and endangered plant species. Dates and destinations of these trips may be altered due to weather or changing circumstances. Any updates and details of each trip are sent to the TPT email list and will be available about 2 weeks in advance on [www.wildcaretas.org.au](http://www.wildcaretas.org.au) and [www.tpt.org.au](http://www.tpt.org.au). All trips are led by botanists and data gathered contributes to improved knowledge and management of the species. The following outlines the remaining trips in this program for 2017/18.

Date	Action	Site	Species
24 Jan	Rescore transects	Surrey Hills	<i>Prasophyllum crebriflorum</i>
27 Jan	Survey	Mt Field (Mawson Plateau)	<i>Euphrasia gibbsiae</i> subsp. <i>pulvinestris</i> , <i>Viola hederace</i> subsp. <i>curtisiae</i>
3 Feb	Weed control, re-scoring	Heathy Hills	<i>Mirbelia oxylobioides</i>
17 Feb	Survey	Cataract Gorge	<i>Blechnum rupestre</i> (= <i>Doodia caudata</i> ), <i>Lycopus australis</i>
24 Feb	Remap/ rescore plots from 2008-2010	Triabunna	<i>Limonium baudinii</i>
3 Mar	Re-survey	Barcoo Road, Edith Creek, Trowutta	<i>Hypolepis distans</i>
4 Mar	Remap	The Nut	<i>Leucochrysum albicans</i>
17 Mar	Monitoring response to PWS recovery works	Calverts Hill	<i>Eucalyptus morrisbyi</i>
24 Mar	Survey	Cascades & Waterworks	<i>Corunastylis nudiscapa</i>
14 Apr	White gum trials	Bruny Island	<i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i> (40 spotted pardalote habitat)

## TPT orchid monitoring 2017/18

Threatened Plants Tasmania invites your participation in an on-going native orchid monitoring program in 2017-18. This important work can't be done without the help of volunteers, visit [www.tpt.org.au](http://www.tpt.org.au) or email [president@tpt.org.au](mailto:president@tpt.org.au) to discover how to participate. All you need is an interest in learning more about native orchids; no experience or qualifications are necessary.

Most of our monitoring projects now extend beyond 5 years of annual data collection, and the projects become even more valuable with each additional year of data.

Monitoring trips require a panel of interested people who can be called upon at short notice once flowering and fruiting dates are known. If you would like join the "on-call panel" for orchid monitoring, please contact [president@tpt.org.au](mailto:president@tpt.org.au), specifying whether you are available for north Tasmania and/or south Tasmania. Further trips remaining in this program in 2017/18 have been incorporated in the TPT Field Trip program.

## 2017/18 TPT Committee

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Phil Collier	Vice President North	<a href="mailto:phil@rubicon.org.au">phil@rubicon.org.au</a>
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TPT is a Wildcare group.

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