

## Wednesday Walk – Rendezvous Creek Loop Track – 13 February 2013

The Rendezvous Creek Loop Track begins from the picnic area on the Boboyan Road, Namadgi National Park. It meanders through woodland dominated by granite boulders initially then follows Rendezvous Creek through open grassland with stunning views of the valley and surrounding mountains. There was a good array of interesting plants though not too many flowers. Flowering were *Dipodium roseum*, *Brachyscome aculeata*, *B. spathulata*, *Calotis scabiosifolia* var. *integrifolia*, *Helichrysum rutidolepis*, *Hypoxis hygrometrica*, *Glycine tabacina*, *Lythrum salicaria* and there was the odd flower on *Mirbelia oxylobioides* and *Ozothamnus thyrsoides*. There had been many flowers on *Oxylobium ellipticum*, *Baekkea utilis* and *Epacris breviflora*. Other plants of interest were *Acrothamnus hookeri* (with berries), *Dianella longifolia* (with fruit), *Astrotricha ledifolia* (a few flowers) and a number of sedges - *Carex incomitata*, *C. gaudichaudiana*, *C. iynx*, *Schoenoplectus vallidus* and *Scirpus polystachyus*.



**Granite boulders abounded**  
Image by Martin Butterfield



**Rendezvous Creek** Image by Martin Butterfield



**Greenery around springs**  
Image by Martin Butterfield



***Dipodium roseum*** Image by Roger Farrow



***Scirpus polystachyus*** Image by Roger Farrow



***Schoenoplectus vallidus*** Image by Roger Farrow



***Bursaria spinosa*** Image by Roger Farrow



***Helichrysum rutidolepis*** Image by Roger Farrow



***Lythrum salicaria*** Image by Roger Farrow



***Brachyscome aculeata*** image by Roger Farrow



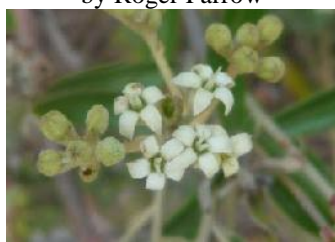
***Persicaria lapathifolia*** Image by Roger Farrow



***Eucalyptus stellulata* buds**  
Image by Martin Butterfield



**Between boulders** Image by Martin Butterfield



***Astrotricha ledifolia*** Image by Martin Butterfield



***Hypoxis hygrometrica*** image by Martin Butterfield



***Leptospermum* sp.** Image by Martin Butterfield

## Plant List for Rendezvous Creek Loop Track – 13 February 2013

? indicates that those present were unsure of the plant name

Acacia rubida	Hakea microcarpa
Acacia siculiformis	Helichrysum rutidolepis
Acaena novae-zelandiae	Hibbertia obtusifolia
Acrothamnus hookeri	Hypoxis hygrometrica
Acrotriche serrulata	Juncus sp.
Ajuga australis	Leptorhynchus squamatus
Arthropodium milleflorum	Leptospermum lanigerum
Asperula conferta	Leptospermum myrtifolium
Asplenium flabellifolium	Leucopogon fletcheri ssp. brevisepalus
Astrotricha ledifolia	Linum marginale
Baeckea utilis	Lomandra longifolia
Banksia marginata	Lomandra multiflora
Bossiaea buxifolia	Lomatia myricoides
Brachyscome aculeata	Luzula densiflora
Brachyscome spathulata	Lythrum salicaria
Bursaria spinosa	Microlaena stipoides
Calotis scabiosifolia ssp. integrifolia	Mirbelia oxylobioides
Carex appressa	Neopaxia australasica
Carex breviculmis	Olearia erubescens
Carex gaudichaudiana	Olearia lirata
Carex incommitata	Oreomyrrhis eriopoda
Carex inversa	Oxylobium ellipticum
Carex iynx	Ozothamnus stirlingii
Cassinia aculeata	Ozothamnus thyrsoideus
Cassinia longifolia	Persicaria lapathifolia
Clematis aristata	Persicaria decipiens
Convolvulus erubescens	Persoonia rigida
Coprosma hirtella	Phragmites australis
Cymbonotus lawsonianus	Pimelea curviflora
Cynoglossum australe	Pimelea glauca
Daviesia mimosoides	Poa labillardieri
Daviesia ulicifolia	Poa meionectes
Desmodium varians	Polyscias sambucifolia
Dianella longifolia	Polystichum proliferum
Dichelachne sp.	Pultenaea procumbens
Dichondra repens	Ranunculus sp.
Dipodium roseum	Rubus parvifolius
Discaria pubescens	Rumex brownii
Elymus scaber	Rytidosperma pallidum
Epacris breviflora	Schoenoplectus validus
Epilobium billardioreanum	Schoenus apogon
Eucalyptus pauciflora	Scirpus polystachyus
Eucalyptus rubida	Scleranthus biflorus
Eucalyptus stellulata	Senecio ? prenanthoides
Geranium retrorsum	Senecio quadridentatus
Geranium sp.	Solenogyne gunnii
Glossostigma sp.	Sorghum leiocladum
Glycine tabacina	Stackhousia monogyna
Gompholobium huegelii	Stellaria pungens
Grevillea lanigera	Stylidium graminifolium



Themeda triandra  
 Veronica calycina  
 Veronica derwentiana  
 Viola betonicifolia  
 Vittadinia cuneata  
 Vittadinia muelleri  
 Wahlenbergia sp.  
 Wahlenbergia stricta

**Bird List**

Wedge-tailed Eagle  
 Nankeen Kestrel  
 Gang-gang Cockatoo  
 Crimson Rosella  
 Fan-tailed Cuckoo  
 Laughing Kookaburra  
 Rainbow Bee-eater  
 Superb Lyrebird  
 White-throated Treecreeper  
 Superb Fairy-wren  
 White-browed Scrubwren  
 Brown Thornbill

Spotted Pardalote  
 Striated Pardalote  
 Yellow-faced Honeyeater  
 White-eared Honeyeater  
 Brown-headed Honeyeater  
 White-naped Honeyeater  
 Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike  
 Rufous Whistler  
 Grey Shrike-thrush  
 Dusky Woodswallow  
 Grey Butcherbird  
 Australian Magpie  
 Pied Currawong  
 Grey Fantail  
 Little Raven  
 Leaden Flycatcher  
 Flame Robin  
 Eastern Yellow Robin  
 Silvereye  
 European Goldfinch

**Insects – information and images provided by Roger Farrow**



A hatchet wasp (Family Evaniidae). Length 8 mm. Easily distinguished by its triangular shaped abdomen which it waves around like a hatchet. It's a parasite, laying its eggs in the egg cases of cockroaches in which its larvae develop.



A solitary, long-tongued bee, *Lipotriches australica*, (Family Halictidae). This is a female feeding on the nectar and possibly collecting pollen of *Persicaria*. It constructs burrows in sandy banks and provisions its larvae with pollen balls.



One of the largest species of damselfly in Australia: *Synlestes weyersii*. The wings are folded vertically above the abdomen. Dragonflies and damselflies cannot fold their wings flat.



This bristly caterpillar is *Chenuala heliaspis* in the sub-family Anthelinae, which contains a lot of hairy caterpillars.





Fiddler beetle, *Eupoecila australasiae*, so called because the curved markings resemble those on the case of a violin. Its in the scarab family and its larvae feed on organic matter in the soil. The adult visits flowers to feed on nectar and is an expert flier and can extend its hind wings without moving the wing cases or elytra (modified forewings)



Eucalypt leaf beetle (*Paropsisterna* sp) on a non-host plant (a sedge) and normally found on eucalypts. Both adults and larvae feed on leaves.



A pintail beetle, *Hoshihananomia leucosticta*, (Family Mordellidae) searching for nectar in flowers of Blackthorn, *Bursaria spinosa*.



A cluster of dolly ants, *Polyrhachis* sp., moving home.



Spines on the front leg of a male alpine stick insect, *Didymuria violescens*. When disturbed these insects flash their brightly coloured hindwings and strike with their legs but are otherwise pretty defenseless.