



Threatened Plants Tasmania Newsletter

July 2017



Wilsonia humilis at Cape Portland, February 2017; Image by Inger Visby.

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Editor: Doug Clarke

From the President

Inger Visby, July 2017

So many great trips, again. This year's trips started with Sabine's special little adventure near Frenchman's cap finding outliers of the rare Mt. Mawson pine. We then had a couple of weekend trips. There were three days of fun in the sub-alpine grassland at Surrey Hills in the enjoyable and educational company of Fred Duncan and Louise Gilfedder and the Launceston Field Naturalists, with many good sightings, including the long searched-for *Epilobium pallidiflorum*. There was the first, but hopefully not last, TPT trip to Cape Portland and Mt William National Park exploring saltmarshes in amongst the wind turbines, and spending time bantering about the intricate differences between *Wilsonia rotundifolia* and *W. backhousei*.

Our rehabilitation programs continued, this time caging Miena Cider gums in the central highlands with our friends from the Derwent Catchment NRM and NRM South. The weather was fairly average, but as you will see in the photo below, it didn't dampen our enthusiasm. We located a bunch of white gum seedlings on Bruny Island, which is great news for the forty-spotted pardalotes. And we also surprisingly found hundreds of *Eucalyptus morrisbyi* seedlings in amongst the dead adults on Calverts Hill – now they just need all the help and good luck they can get to survive onslaught of possums, insects and general harsh conditions.

Again, we have been lucky to have excellent training provided to us. This time, we had a marvellous fern identification workshop in Bicheno, run expertly by Mark Wapstra, which included visiting our local Tassie fern guru, Michael Garrett. It was a really a superb weekend of learning and practicing; again also greatly assisted by the Tasmanian Herbarium lending us their precious specimens. Now we look forward to practicing our new skills in next season's fern hunt. We also had another two GPS/NVA workshops, this time in Hobart and in Launceston, with the great tutors Magali Wright and Josie Kelman. This time it included a new emphasis on Handy GPS, a phone app, which a number of us have started to use and find much easier and quicker than our traditional GPS devices. It is really beneficial for TPT to have more people trained up with these skills, so we can share out the required work – and nice to see we are moving with the times!

Our long-term involvement with the Tasmanian Orchid Conservation and Research Program also continues. Do read on to see a photo of the re-emerged *Caladenia saggicola* that has benefited from recent methodological improvements – go team!

I hope you will enjoy all the stories from our recent trips, and become inspired to join us for the next season, which starts already in September. Do check out the upcoming program at the end of this newsletter.

Finally, I would like to say thank you very much to our hard-working field trip coordinators. It is not an easy job, especially for weekend and training trips, and yet it is always done with professionalism and in great spirit – thank you!

Best wishes, Inger Visby

TPT in the Field

Pining for Mt Mawson; 27 December 2016

By Sabine Borgis (with Richard Schahinger)

Late last year, while being dropped off after the Heathy Hills trip, we talked about plans for the holiday season. When I mentioned that John and I would finally tackle Frenchmans Cap, Richard Schahinger saw an opportunity, and sent me on a mission: to do a quick survey of an outlier population of Mt Mawson pine (*Pherosphaera hookeriana*) at Artichoke Valley. This was to confirm a sighting by Greg Jordan in 2007. Part of the impetus for the search (according to Richard) was a population genetic study of the species being undertaken by James Worth, a Ph. D. student based in Japan. James was very keen to obtain samples from sites outside the well-documented populations in the Nive River, Eliza Plateau/Mt Anne and Mt Field areas, with the Frenchmans Cap site high on his list of 'must-haves'.

On the return leg, leaving Lake Tahune on the sunny morning of 27 December 2016, I indeed found a group of Mt Mawson pines growing right next to the track. By the time I had examined the foliage to check I wasn't looking at another species, someone who shall remain nameless in possession of the GPS had kept walking, my shouting to no avail. I caught up with him about half a kilometre up the hill, resting on a log admiring the scenery, and more importantly, the GPS! The contention was that where I had found the pines wasn't really in Artichoke Valley, but further west. Indeed, the site was about half a kilometre east of Lake Tahune but this area has no name. I took eight waypoints to mark the approximate boundary of the population, which seemed to be confined to the southern side of the track. The population consists of a couple of larger clumps of adult plants; there is a group of five young plants (< 50 cm tall) as well as a mature clump about 2 m x 2 m right next to the track with damaged tips (any ideas? About 10 cm of all the tips had died off, and it did not look like damage from walkers brushing against the plant). As we continued walking up to the saddle of Pine Knob and into Artichoke Valley proper, I kept a look out for more pines but could not see any others.

I took a small sample to enable identification of the pines, which Richard confirmed from a close-up image of the foliage. Richard subsequently discussed the site with Greg Jordan, and it is now believed that this is the same population that Greg saw in 2007; the *Natural Values Atlas* has been updated accordingly. Thanks, Richard.

It was very satisfying to be able to put last year's TPT field trip to Mt Field East, where I was introduced to the Mt Mawson pine, to good use and confirm this outlying population of the species near Frenchmans Cap. The site is considered highly significant by James

Worth, as it appears to be the only place in the far western mountains where the



Part of the Mt Mawson pine population (foreground) between Lake Tahune and Artichoke Valley; Image by Sabine Borgis.

species survived the deglaciation, having been abundant in the West Coast Range during the glacial period according to pollen records. [Follow-up sampling of the site for James is underway.] Incidentally, another bonus of our Christmas hike was seeing flowering hewardia (*Isophysis tasmanica*) in great abundance.



Isophysis tasmanica near Sharlands . Image bySabine Borgis

Report on Surrey Hills Excursion; 25 - 27 January 2017

Phil Collier

Following a talk at their meeting about our *Prasophyllum crebriflorum* monitoring, the Surrey Hills field trip in 2017 was opened to Launceston Field Naturalists. The LFNC and TPT group that gathered for 3 days were joined by Fred Duncan and Louise Gilfedder at Guildford Lodge, who were conducting comprehensive plant surveys of numerous 10 sq. m. quadrats. Life at the Lodge was extremely lively, with many botanical and other discussions.

25 January was a fine survey day, spent visiting recent burns to extend the known range of *P. crebriflorum* at Surrey Hills. We first re-confirmed a population of plants at Peak Plain. Next, we visited a small plain near the Hellyer River, which turned up the long searched-for *Epilobium pallidiflorum* at Surrey Hills, although not at the previously known site. At Hatfield Siding we found many fewer plants than following the previous burn, while Moory Mount grassland, beside the Highway, revealed many *P. mimulum* plants, but very few *P. crebriflorum* plants, despite a tip-off about plants that were previously seen in bud.

26 January soon turned breezy and drizzly as we headed to the Vale to monitor our *Prasophyllum* sp. 'Vale of Belvoir' transect. With great fortitude, we monitored until lunch time, but we then decided to return to Guildford Lodge to warm ourselves by the fire. When Fred and Louise returned close to dark, having worked all day in the drizzle, we felt suitably chastened.

27 January was fine again, and we headed to Westwing Plain for monitoring and survey of *P. crebriflorum*. The survey was especially successful with good numbers of plants being found in new places. The 2016-17 monitoring concluded a two-year caged-uncaged experiment, which proved unequivocally that mammals, probably wallabies, are taking a heavy toll on *P. crebriflorum* plants, with flowering plants largely restricted to our experimental cages. It remains unclear what management actions are necessary in response. Burning larger, rather than smaller, areas appears to reduce the grazing pressure, and is relatively straightforward. Permanently caging plants is a poorer option in an environment subject to frequent burns.

Once again, we spent a rewarding few days in some really special sub-alpine grasslands.



Caption: LNFC and TPT members stoically monitoring *Prasophyllum* sp. 'Vale of Belvoir' in the drizzle. Image by Robin Garnett.

Report on Cape Portland/ Mt William NP Excursion; 3 -5 February 2017

Roy Skabo

Because of the isolation of the work sites, the 13 participants met at Icena Farm, our accommodation for the weekend, on the Friday night so that an early start could be made on Saturday morning.

After an "induction" by the environment officer for the wind farm we moved to the survey site, a strip of salt-marshes and low-lying land on the northern and north-western coast of Cape Portland. Our target species were mainly ephemeral inhabitants of this harsh environment. We split into three groups so as to thoroughly survey part of this area.

By lunchtime, when two of the groups met, quite a number of target species had been mapped and several of these species had been found in large numbers. Among our sightings were the two listed *Wilsonia* species, *W. rotundifolia* and *W. humilis*, the latter occurring in unmistakable bluish-grey patches between areas of sedges and grasses. Considerable numbers of *Calocephalus lacteus* were found in some of the slightly drier areas and large numbers of the aquatic *Myriophyllum muelleri* were found in still-inundated areas. Cape Portland is the only place on mainland Tasmania where this *Myriophyllum* sp. is found.

Towards the end of the day we searched an area where there was a record for *Cuscuta tasmanica* (golden dodder). Unfortunately we could not find any of this species.

Another target species which we did not find was *Cassinia rugata*, which had been collected at Cape Portland by Leonard Rodway in about 1900. Presumably this species has not survived in this area.

Sunday morning saw us arriving at Mt William NP, where we formed two groups, one to count the population of *Zieria veronicea*, known from here and only one other site in Tasmania. The other group surveyed wetlands near the coast for a variety of target species.

Both groups met with success. The first group counted more plants of the Veronica than had been found by an earlier survey, and these plants included many seedlings. Having finished the count this group went on along the track and looked at a couple of wetlands in one of which *Trithuria submersa* was found.

The second group was also very successful, finding several listed species, including more *Trithuria submersa*, *Gratiola pubescens* and most interestingly *Stuckenia pectinata* for which fertile specimens have not often been collected in Tasmania.

Overall, an interesting and successful weekend with lots of hard but satisfying work done by our members. Special thanks to our expert leaders and to Debbie Searle who provided excellent dinners on both Friday and Saturday nights.



Members of the Cape Portland/ Mt William party assembling; Image by Roy Skabo.

George Town excursion, 18 February 2017

Roy Skabo

Roy Skabo, Peter Longman and Daphne Longman undertook a survey for for *Chorizandra enodis* in George Town/Bell Buoy Beach Area.

We surveyed 11 sites, which had been surveyed between 2001 and 2008. Grid references for the sites and the earlier survey results were provided by Richard Schahinger.

We began the survey at site no. 10, because I had visited the area a few weeks ago and knew that there was a reasonable population there, and Peter and Daphne would have a chance to familiarise themselves with the species. Site 10 yielded a significant amount of *Chorizandra enodis* on both sides of the road.

The *C. enodis* was found both in the open and under a strip of *Melaleuca ericifolia*, which covered much of the fence-line. It was clear that much of the *Chorizandra enodis* had been slashed as part of a roadside vegetation “management” program but seems to be bouncing back strongly.

Of the remaining 10 sites:

Three had no *Chorizandra enodis* left, clearly as a result of excavation and/or slashing and preparation for a subdivision;

Four had a number of small clumps or ribbon strips; and

Two had extensive populations of *C. enodis*, with one where a nature strip had been slashed fairly recently, but for some reason (possibly it had been too wet) several small areas, each about 1 m wide, had not been. These undisturbed areas contained a fairly thick covering of *C. enodis* and several small plants of *Melaleuca ericifolia*. One of these sites provides evidence that this species is pretty resilient. Presumably the site has been slashed many times before and yet there is a good covering of the *Enodis* wherever the slasher had missed a patch.



Chorizandraenodis. Image by Roy Scabo.

A further comment is that we were surprised that no protection seems to be provided for this species where development or slashing takes place. One population seems to have been removed during the digging of a drain as part of the development of a subdivision. In another site, driveways to new houses are constructed by dumping gravel to provide a causeway over the ditch, which is the natural habitat for the *C. enodis*.

St Patricks Plain & Barren Tier, 8-9 April 2017

Magali Wright

Caging and site assessments of Miena Cider gum in the Central highlands

On 8 and 9 of April, six Threatened Plants Tasmania volunteers joined Derwent Catchment project and NRM South to modify and repair cages around Miena cider gum plants at a priority site in the Central Highlands. We also undertook an assessment of the success of previous caging modification work across three sites in the area. It was great result over a rainy weekend with repairs completed for 12 cages that will help the cider gums keep growing by preventing access by browsing mammals including possums. The result of the assessment clearly showed that caging efforts over the last 9 years had been more effective at our priority site, where the adult trees are still relatively healthy, in comparison to the other sites assessed. At the priority site 50 % of the plants in cages modified in 2012 had reached heights of greater than 2.5 m, putting their growing tips out of reach of pesky possums. Derwent Catchment project are undertaking an assessment across the range of the Miena cider gum to identify other similar sites that are priority for management actions.



Happy but soggy volunteers completing assessment of previously caged Miema cider gums. Image by Magali Wright.

Arthur - Pieman Field Trip, 25 March, 2017

Keren Smithies



Jannine Cranney and Jill Colgrave searching for *Corunastylis brachystachya* at Bluff Hill Road site; Image by Keren Smithies

The trip to the Arthur-Pieman Conservation Area on March 25th was to check on the endangered native orchid, *Corunastylis brachystachya* (short-spike midge orchid). The only recorded sightings are in the north-west around Rocky Cape and the Arthur-Pieman Conservation Area. Our task was to revisit previous sightings in the APCA to check on numbers and distribution, as well as checking for potential new populations. The last official records were from 2010. Eleven volunteers searched five known locations with varying success, locating about 30 plants in total. The most fruitful location was near the lighthouse on Bluff Hill Rd, where we recorded 25 plants. This was an increase on the previous records from this site, which is encouraging. It is interesting to note that this site was not affected by the fires in 2016. Other sites along the Temma Rd and around Couta Rocks yielded the odd plant

here and there, but at Sarah Anne Rocks, which had suffered the most severe heat from the 2016 fires, we found none. Everyone felt this was a very worthwhile day in the field which will help in the preservation of this endemic species. As a side note, the Sister's Beach population was very healthy this year, and some more plants were found at a new location near Sister's Hills. Thanks to everyone who volunteered, braved the early drizzle and cheerfully engaged in trudging through rocky terrain to help monitor this special plant.

North Bruny Island, 2 April 2017

Magali Wright

Monitoring white gum regeneration trials on Bruny Island

On the 2 April Threatened Plants Tasmania joined NRM South, Understorey Network and Kingborough Council to undertake annual monitoring of the White gum regeneration trials on Bruny Island. These trials were set up in 2012 to investigate practical methodologies for stimulating white gum recruitment around isolated paddock trees and in woodland remnants in agricultural landscapes. We had some great results with the largest number of white gum seedlings found to date. We located 113 eucalyptus seedlings of which 70 were white gums. This was up by 47 seedlings for all eucalyptus species and 18 for white gums in comparison to last year's results, with the majority of new seedlings found at site 2. Site 2 has consistently less total eucalyptus and white gum seedlings since the trial was first set up in 2012. Stay tuned for more detailed analysis of the results and management recommendations.



Volunteers looking for white gum seedlings in one of the regeneration trial sites on North Bruny Island; Image Magali Wright

Calverts Hill, 10 June 2017

Magali Wright

Survey for *Eucalyptus morrsibyi* juveniles at Calverts Hill Nature Reserve

Four TPT volunteers joined NRM South and the Understorey Network to survey for *Eucalyptus morrsibyi* juveniles at Calverts Hill Nature Reserve in an area that had previously been shown to have a lower density of plants with a broader scale monitoring methodology. To our surprise we found 250 juveniles and a relatively healthy adult tree in an area to be fenced to protect the species from browsing pressure. These results will help inform the location and design of this fenced area. TPT have also partnered on a Threatened Species Recovery fund application to create safe havens for this species in face of the numerous threats to its survival.



TPT volunteers locate a relatively healthy *Eucalyptus morrisbyi* tree.
Image by Magali Wright.

Fern workshop, Ross, 13 & 14 May 2017

Phil Collier

Eleven TPT members gathered at Beachfront conference room, Bicheno, for a weekend in May to brush up our native fern knowledge and renew our association with Mark Wapstra, who has led several popular workshops for TPT in the past. To facilitate our learning, Mark had prepared excellent presentations, documents, plus living and pressed fern material. Mark also organised a visit to the Bicheno nursery of Tasmanian fern guru Michael Garrett, and Sunday field trips to three threatened fern hot spots.

There are about 100 native fern and fern allied taxa in Tasmania, with 20 being threatened and one presumed extinct. A recently discovered taxon for Tasmania is also likely to be listed. This proved to be a manageable number of taxa for a weekend. Most of the fern characters used for identification are reasonably easy to see, certainly with a microscope to hand. Everyone improved their knowledge of the common fern genera, and identified several taxa of ferns with increasing confidence using Michael Garrett's key.

Technically, when we see a fern in the bush, we are viewing a *sporophyte*, which as the name implies can produce spores. Michael Garrett provided a rare opportunity for workshop participants to see the fern lifecycle. Michael first showed us spores falling in the air like a fine mist, then some trays where he had "sown" spores some weeks earlier. The trays had a thick growth of tiny *gametophytes*, which as the name implies produce gametes. If gametophytes are successfully fertilised they produce young sporophytes, which Michael transplants into trays of juvenile plants for the interstate

market. Michael had never knowingly seen a gametophyte in the bush, but of course they must be out there reasonably frequently.

Although the east coast doesn't seem like the ideal place for a fern field trip, it has a good diversity of taxa. On Sunday, our field trip took us first to a deep fern gully, where all four Tasmanian taxa of "tree" ferns grow, two of which are threatened. Our second destination was a small covenanted reserve near the coast owned by Greg Unwin, who proved to be an excellent host for a bush lunch. Greg's property supports one threatened fern species and another that is newly discovered and known from nowhere else in Tasmania, these growing amongst scrub near to a creek. Our last stop, near Fingal, was according to Mark a "classic rock outcrop". This supports two threatened species of fern, and completed a demonstration of the diversity of habitats that are occupied.

The weekend was very intensive, but nobody wilted, with Mark's knowledge and enthusiasm spurring us along. We are very lucky to have someone so willing to share his expert knowledge with us. The challenge, as always after a learning experience, is to refresh and use our new knowledge from time-to-time. In next season's field trip program, there are three threatened fern trips, and nowhere in the Tasmanian bush is far from a fern if you go looking.



Participants at the Fern Workshop learning from Mark Wapstra; Image by Inger Visby.



Fern Workshop participants in the field with fern expert Michael Garrett; Image by Inger Visby.

GPS Training

Roy Skabo

REPORT ON GPS/NVA WORKSHOP 27TH AND 28TH May 2017

This weekend course was held in the NRM North offices at 63 -65 Cameron St Launceston. The premises were ideal for the purposes of the course, with availability of wi-fi, power points and good kitchen facilities.

Eight TPT members attended the course and were joined by Megan Dykman of NRM North for the Sunday sessions.

Tutors were Magali Wright and Josie Kelman, who presented a very well-planned series of activities to enhance attendees' skills in data collection and management. They also supplied hard copies of very helpful step-by-step instructions.

The first session on Saturday was spent in City Park, a short walk from the training venue, where we were given practice in using GPS's and mobile smart phones to collect dummy data points. Many of us found that the Handy GPS app on our smartphones was quicker and easier to use than a GPS device.

Back in the office we began to learn how to download the data from devices to our lap-tops. At this stage the lack of compatibility between iphones and PCs and between Android phones and Apple computers, as well as a few problems with GPS devices of different vintages, became a very time-consuming issue, and our tutors were kept very busy explaining how to overcome this problem. Eventually everyone had downloaded their data and produced a spreadsheet with it (meanwhile learning quite a few spreadsheeting skills).

The next step was to merge our spreadsheets with one used by the NVA so that, as future TPT data managers, we could enter data onto the NVA data base.

Another short session on using GPS/ smart phones to collect data and navigating to a waypoint began the second day. The remainder of that day was devoted to an introduction to LIST Maps and the wealth of information available therein and to extracting data from the NVA in the form of reports and maps suitable for use on TPT excursions.

Magali and Josie are to be congratulated on the very thorough tutorial sessions and on the useful and detailed handouts, which should be of assistance when attendees get a chance to do some follow-up practise. Their patience in ironing out some of the difficulties thrown up by the incompatibility problems mentioned above and the idiosyncrasies in the software was a credit to them.

A similar course was run for 5 TPT volunteers in Hobart on the 3 and 4 June.



Participants in the northern GPS workshop meet and train in Launceston under the watchful eye of Magali Wight; Images by Roy Skeabo.

The Tasmanian Orchid Conservation and Research Program

Hosted by the Royal Tasmanian Botanical Gardens (Tasmania Seed Conservation Centre)

Magali Wright

The project is supervised by Dr Nigel Swarts and Dr Magali Wright, and has been in operation since 2013. The program

... aims to improve the conservation status of Tasmanian threatened orchids, through research into their distribution, threats, biological and ecological interactions and the implementation of the Threatened Tasmanian Orchid Flora Recovery Plan.

2016 Annual report, Tasmanian Orchid Conservation and Research Program

As regular readers will know, volunteers from TPT and from Friends of the RTBG have been intimately involved in the orchid propagation part of this work, both in the laboratory and in the nursery. TPT volunteers continue to play an important role. We have had an interesting and productive year improving our propagation systems to get more threatened orchid seedlings surviving in ex-situ collections. Once developed, these ex-situ collections will provide an insurance against extinction for species with small population size and limited distribution, and material such as flowers and seed for conservation research. Ex-situ collections complement work done to reduce

threats to wild populations (e.g. weed control at Tunbridge Lagoon and Campbell Town Golf course) and extension surveys to increase our knowledge of species distribution.

In the laboratory, germinations were set up from September 2016 to February 2017 on oatmeal agar plates and resulting seedlings were then transferred into larger growth containers with vermiculite over oatmeal agar. Once large enough, seedlings from the following species were transferred into potting media (deflasked): *Prasophyllum incorrectum*, *Caladenia dienema*, *C. anthracina*, *Pterostylis ziegeleri* and *P. cucullata*. This is the first year that we have had seedlings of *Caladenia anthracina* and *C. dienema* large enough to deflask prior to October, and therefore likely to survive their first summer dormancy.

There are now 97 plants from four nationally threatened species in the living collection at the Royal Tasmanian Botanical Gardens Nursery that have survived at least one summer dormancy. We have deflasked a further 384 seedlings from six species in 2017. Survival rates after the first summer dormancy are between 30-50 %, though further losses were observed after the second summer for those plants deflasked in 2015, especially for *Pterostylis ziegeleri* (Table 1). Results from the 2015 deflasking were influenced by a potting media trial with overall survival rates by mix use and re-emergence after the first summer dormancy ranging between 15-50 % across the four mixes tested. It is likely that type of mix also influences re-emergence after the second summer dormancy, an analysis that will be undertaken and reported in the next newsletter.

This year we investigated methods to increase survival in long term cultivation by trialling the use of companion pots and alternative pest control methods. One of the three *Prasophyllum olidum* plants has been re-potted due to its advanced size (Figure 1), and a number of the sixty *Caladenia saggicola* plant are likely to flower again this year (Figure 2).

Table 1. Re-emergence rates for seedlings deflasked in 2015, across 4 different potting mixes (see 2015-16 report for re-emergence across the different potting mixes).

Species	Re-emergence in 2016	Re-emergence in 2017	Number deflasked
<i>Caladenia dienema</i> *	0%	0%	6
<i>Caladenia saggicola</i>	35%	29%	206
<i>Prasophyllum olidum</i>	100%	100%	1
<i>Pterostylis ziegeleri</i>	36%	18%	104

*all plants deflasked after October

Table 2. Re-emergence rates for seedlings deflasked in 2016 in the RBGM pine bark based potting mix.

Species	Re-emergence in 2017	Number deflasked
<i>Caladenia anthracina</i> *	0%	9
<i>Caladenia caudata</i> *	0%	2
<i>Caladenia dienema</i> *	0%	13
<i>Prasophyllum incorrectum</i>	40%	58
<i>Prasophyllum olidum</i>	50%	4

*all plants deflasked after October



Figure 1. Repotted *Prasophyllum olidum*. Image by Magali Wright



Figure 2. One of the first flowering plants in the program, a *Caladenia saggicola* flowering in September 2016. Image by Lorraine Perrins.

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 two weeks in advance on www.wildcaretas.org.au and www.tpt.org.au. All trips are led by botanists, and data gathered contributes to improved knowledge and management of the species.

Date	Action	Site	Species
30 Sep	Survey	Mount Direction (Hobart)	Ephemerals, <i>Ozothamnus reflexifloius</i>
7-8 Oct	Caging repairs and modifications	St Patricks Plain	<i>Eucalyptus gunnii</i> subsp. <i>divaricata</i>
14 Oct	Survey	Tom Gibson (northern extension)	<i>Calandrinia granulifera</i> and <i>Pultenaea humilis</i>
17 Oct	Monitor	Henry Somerset	<i>Caladenia caudata</i>
21 Oct	Survey	Dunalley	<i>Ruppia tuberosa</i>
24 Oct	surveys	West Head	<i>Millettia muelleri</i> & <i>Calandrinia granulifera</i>

1 Nov	Map & rescore	Campbell Town golf course	<i>Prasophyllum incorrectum</i>
4 Nov	Survey	Little Forester River & Bellingham	<i>Pultenaea mollis</i> , <i>Pimelea curviflora</i> , <i>Xanthorrhoea bracteata</i> etc
10 Nov	Monitor	Henry Somerset	<i>Caladenia tonellii</i>
11 Nov	Survey	Devils Elbow Rd, Newhaven Rd & Dip Range	<i>Caladenia campbellii</i> (& maybe <i>Goodenia geniculata</i>)
11 Nov	Rescore plots from 2011 (& weed assessment)	Township Lagoon	<i>various</i>
18 Nov	Post-fire response & weeding	Pontville	<i>various</i>
6 Dec	Map & rescore at CTGC (Wednesday) & weeding	Campbell Town golf course	<i>Prasophyllum olidum</i>
9 Dec	Survey	Woodstock Lagoon	<i>Xerochrysum palustre</i> & ephemerals
9 Dec	Survey & weeding	Amy Street (Glenorchy)	<i>Velleia paradoxa</i>
6-7 Jan	Survey	Central Plateau (Lake Augusta area)	<i>Stackhousia pulvinarus</i> , <i>Ranunculus jugosus</i> , <i>Ranunculus collicola</i> , <i>Prasophyllum crebriflorum</i>
26 Jan	Rescore transects	Surrey Hills	<i>Prasophyllum crebriflorum</i>
27 Jan	Survey (weather dependent)	Mt Field (Mawson Plateau)	<i>Euphrasia gibbsiae</i> subsp. <i>pulvinestris</i> , <i>Viola hederacea</i> subsp. <i>curtisiae</i>
10 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 Mar	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 or email 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.

Orchid Monitoring for the 2017/2018 season is incorporated into the general field trip program.

2016/17 TPT Committee

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TPT is a Wildcare group.

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