



BUTTERFLY CONSERVATION SA INC.

NEWSLETTER

No. 59: October, 2016

MEMBERS FORUM

Open to members and friends. The forum will have an in-depth look at butterflies and moths and how they can be conserved. One aim is to enable members to more confidently support the BCSA at events such as 'APS sales' and 'Sophies Patch' in October and November this year.

When? - Sunday 30th October 2016, 1.30pm-4.30pm 2016.

Where? Waite Campus Childrens Centre, Waite Road, (Entry 6), Urrbrae.

Bring afternoon tea to share.

Cost. There is no charge to members and friends.

RSVP: to Gerry Butler 0407972149 by 26 October.

Programme will include:

- Welcome by President Mike Moore
- Presentations by speakers
- Q&A panel of members

Workshops on:

- The materials that BCSA displays at shows
- Native plants as caterpillar host plants, including the Centre's garden, which is one of BCSA's registered butterfly sites
- Raising the Wanderer butterfly
- Butterfly identification from caterpillars.

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Lois Margaret Hasenohr

6th January 1927 - 6 September, 2016.

THE PASSING OF TWO SPECIAL PEOPLE



Trevor John Rowe
22nd August 1927 - 23rd June 2016

Trevor joined the committee of BCSA on 13th March, 2000 and initiated our very first website. In order to do this he first had to find out about web-sites and how to create one. Much of his original work will be incorporated in our new website about to be launched.

He also meticulously created an index for the first 10 years of Newsletters.

Lois joined the Butterfly Conservation SA committee on 12th July 1999, her love of butterflies was evident from the very start. Lois had a vital personatlity and her enthusiasm was catching. She soon became interested in visiting schools and providing students with presentations on butterflies, their caterpillars and host plants. She also looked after many of the BCSA stalls and enjoyed talking to the general public on all things butterflies.

Thank you Trevor and Lois for your contributions to the success of Butterfly Conservation SA over many years. Both members leave a lasting legacy and you will both be missed very much.

On behalf of the members and committee of Butterfly Conservation SA, our sympathy to your families.

Rest in peace.

BUTTERFLY CONSERVATION SA. INC. Membership enquiries: treasurer@butterflygardening.net.au
Membership payments (\$20pa - less 50% discount for email membership): to Treasurer: C/- South Australian Museum, North Terrace, ADELAIDE. 5000. Cheques to be made out to: Butterfly Conservation SA Inc.
EFT details: BSB 633-000 Account No:152785838 Bank: Bendigo Bank. Account Name: Butterfly Conservation SA Inc.
Please email Treasurer if paying by direct debit: treasurer@butterflygardening.net.au.

AUSTRALIAN PLANTS SOCIETY INFORMATION SHEETS

Info. Sheet 1 – Growing Aust. Native Plants in Containers – G. Muller
 Info. Sheet 2 - General guide to planting & maintaining Australian Native Plants – M. Lee & L. Gowing
 Info. Sheet 3 - Planning a Waterwise Garden – M. Lee
 Attracting Native Birds to your Garden using native plants – G. Muller
 Australian Indoor Plants
 Bush Tucker
 Creating a Habitat Garden – Gordon Rowland
 Grevilleas for Alkaline Soils - **out of print**
 Native Plant Nurseries in SA
 Native Plants for Japanese-style Gardens
 Planting Guide for Trees & Shrubs (illustrated) – Woods & Forests – **out of print**
 Plants for Septic - **out of print**
 Plants for Waterwise Gardens – M. Lee
 Pruning Australian Plants – Diana Snape
 Public Gardens to visit in SA
 Seed Sowing Instructions - APS
 Some Hardy Plants for Adelaide Plains – M. Lee
 Sturt's Desert Pea, Cultivation from Seed – G. Kirby
 Sturt's Desert Pea, growing tips – Daisy Patch
 Wildlife in the Garden – James Smith (published in SA Journal)

Any of these information sheets may be obtained from the Journal editor
editor@australianplantssa.asn.au or Tel. 08 8296 1849

MOTHS OF VICTORIA PART 7



Part 7 in the series Moths of Victoria is now available. Produced by the Entomological Society of Victoria this booklet includes: Geometridae, Ennominae; some small tribes and Uraniidae.

Author Marilyn Hewish and others have again summarised these families using illustrations and at the back a CD of additional information and images have been provided.

Congratulations to all involved in this project.

BCSA NATURE QUIZ

by D. Keane

1. What do the letters GM stand for in plant cloning?
2. How many petals do daisy flowers have?
3. What is the green colouring in plants called?
4. What are platinas and puggles?
5. What kind of gum tree is South Australia's foundation tree?
6. What plant is used as an antidote for toxins in stinging nettles?
7. What insect causes plant growths called oak apples?
8. What is the opposite of maculate, as in *Eucalyptus maculata*?
9. From which tree is aspirin obtained?
10. What "puzzle tree" related to Bunya pines originates in Chile?

Answers to Quiz
 1. Genetically Modified. 2. None. 3. Chlorophyll. 4. Baby monotremes. 5. SA Blue Gum. 6. Dock. 7. Wasp. 8. Immaculate. 9. Willow. 10. Monkey.

OPEN GARDEN AT SOPHIE'S PATCH

394 Springs Road, Mt. Barker

**Saturday 12th, Sunday 13th and Monday
14th November, 2016**

BCSA will have a stand, if you can help look after it
 10.00am - 4.30pm on any of these days
 please contact Secretary Jan Forrest.

Book Review: 'The Complete Field Guide to Butterflies of Australia.' Second Edition, by Michael F. Braby. CSIRO Publishing 2016. Paperback 384pp; ISBN: 9781486301003 (pbk.). AUS \$49.95.

Reviewed by Kelvyn L. Dunn

The Complete Field Guide to Butterflies of Australia, first published in 2004, has proved to be an essential tool for identifying the nation's fauna. It was well targeted to its lay audience given its focus on the adult butterfly (rather than juvenile stages), as this is the life stage more likely to be seen by the casual observer whilst strolling through conservation reserves, parks or gardens. Now in its second edition, Dr Michael Braby's handbook embodies relevant knowledge up to the end of 2014, collated from over 700 papers published since 2000. It provides the reader with an up-to-date and accurate account on the fauna – now comprising about 435 species, of which 408 are known from the continent with a further 27 species being found on more distant islands that are politically administered by Australia. Although the layout and scope remains modelled on the first edition, it includes changes that reflect new developments in systematics.

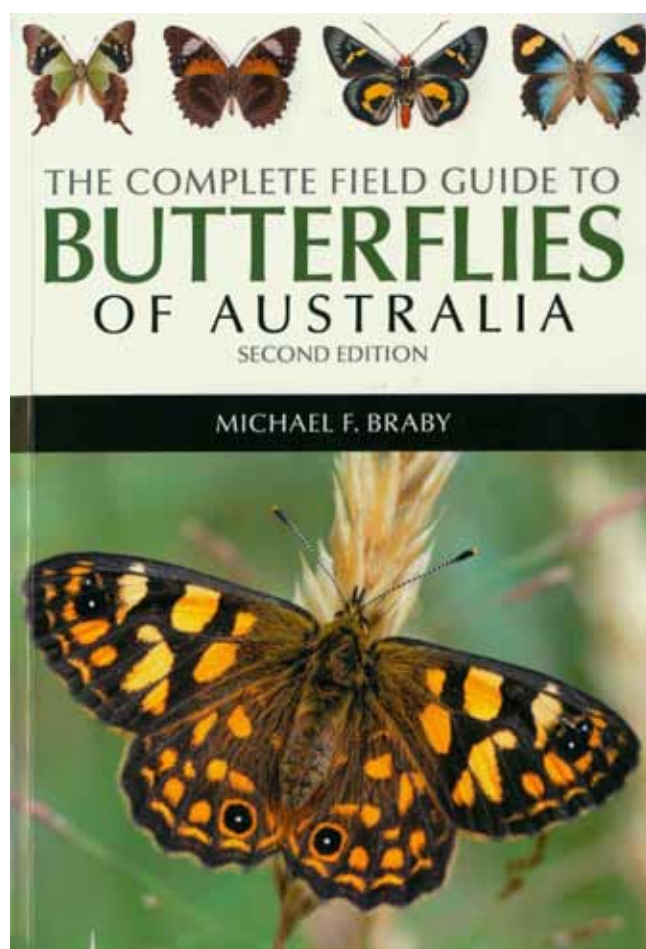
The Introduction overviews the higher classification of butterfly groups (the hierarchical framework, which reflects their evolutionary history) and the broader patterns of species' distribution (with a map of biogeographic regions including the number of species in each). It outlines the structure of the adult butterfly, and features the butterfly life cycle and adult behaviour (both dealt with at family level) embedding with these an ecological perspective. It also discusses the various habitats utilised and how to recognise them – augmented by photos illustrating the vegetation types.

A short chapter on how to use the book outlines the information coverage under the species accounts. The summary of recent additions, correction of names and changes in taxonomy, included here, will pique the interest of the keener student as well.

A newly inserted chapter on the art of collecting and preserving butterflies and its importance to science argues that the amateur contribution to museum collections has been a vital one. The increased difficulty of obtaining flake Naphthalene over the last decade (some collectors 'stocked-up' in advance but others were caught unaware of the impending chemical drought which came unexpectedly after decades of unrestricted availability), is one issue newly raised that remains a curatorial concern, and for which a less effective substitute has been suggested as a compromise.

In essence, these chapters are scholarly prepared, thorough in coverage and reinforced by references to contemporary findings – a timely provision of revised knowledge that has face-lifted the earlier accounts.

The bulk of the book (pages 52-341), which is what users will frequently source in the field, comprises a



family-ordered treatment covering all of the known species. Each of the six family groups is colour-coded creating marginal highlights for quick reference. A seventh colour-coded (grey) section distinguishes the remote islands' fauna. The species' accounts suitably promote the common names, alongside the scientific names and list alternative common names where these may be well known. Each facing page usually deals with three species, with the text on the left including the inset distribution maps and with illustrations on the right, showing both sexes including upper and under wing surfaces of whole adults. For some species seasonal forms are included, and for others, examples of those more recognisable subspecies are depicted, each marked by colour-coded spots. Line drawings of the sex-brands accompany three genera of skippers and these will ease identification of several very similar looking species.

The synoptic maps show range-fill distributions of each species, including subspecies and local forms distinguished where appropriate, with some outlier populations marked by arrows for clarity. These figures include one or two broad flight charts along the top (in 12-month bar-graph format) to indicate adult presence across either the whole range or for one or more regions within the range. The species'

accounts document wingspans (given that some images are not life-sized), alert readers to similar looking species (which those under discussion might be confused with), and outline variation within the species (defined by subspecies or seasonal forms). Provisions for each species include an outline of characteristic behaviours, a list of suitable habitats, an abundance status, and an inventory of the known larval host plants, including larval attendant ants (where applicable). The latter portion of the guide (from pp. 343 onwards) contains a checklist of the fauna (including the remote islands), a glossary of terms, a bibliography, and separate indexes of common and scientific names.

The book closes with a trailer outlining some societies, journals, news bulletins, and entomological collections that enthusiasts seeking to see or photograph the Australian species may wish to consult.

One might suppose that all species would be illustrated in a 'complete' guide (as titled), but *Elodina tongura* is missing. The author explained to me, that this was because the characteristics of that species are so poorly defined as to make it unidentifiable (other than possibly by dissection), and that it remains unclear as to which specimens in collections are authentic examples.

Reflecting on this, perhaps illustrations of the types (which by default are likely to be the species) may have been a compromise if they are in suitable condition. Evidently, though, *E. tongura* needs an independent appraisal as to the basis of its elevation from *E. walkerii*, one that would seem long overdue. Hence, in the interim, a healthy scepticism on all 'matters-*Elodina*' is optimal so that any differential identification (under a banner of seasonality) does not remain a sidestepped opinion in lower taxonomy.

The synoptic maps are broadly generalised presentations, which at the scale given is all they can be. Close inspection of those from the Pieridae suggests that most are likely to be finely accurate across the other families. I will discuss three as working examples, each of which present with minor concerns. For the first, the presence (whether regular or occasional) of *Eurema smilax* on Groote Eylandt in the western Gulf of Carpentaria as reported historically by Dr Norman Tindale was included in the work back in 2000, but has been inadvertently lost from the current map. A second example concerns an overlooked report of vagrancy of *Belenois java* at Kalgoorlie by workers from Western Australia; it was published in the Victorian Entomologist in 2000. A third issue concerns the presence of *Delias aganippe* in northern Eyre Peninsula, South Australia; the species presence near Kimba, published in the Victorian Entomologist in 1998, has been overlooked.

The updated flight charts usually summarise information at state or national levels and so may

be rather generalised for some or many regions. The adult is a dispersal stage reliant on warmer temperatures for activity, so cooler climes and specific topographies will intimately temper most species' flight appearances. Again, choosing members of the Pieridae for comment, a flight period covering all months of the year given for *Elodina padusa* in Queensland, as one example, may not apply broadly across that whole state and would not apply to the flight timing in some parts of New South Wales, a state for which the work provides no regional knowledge. Similarly, for *Catopsilia scylla* the broad flight period given for Australia would weakly apply to coastal New South Wales, where the butterfly has a summer-autumn appearance. The migratory presence of *Belenois java* in Victoria is essentially from spring (normally) to autumn (very rarely), and odd records in winter would stand as remarkable events. The nationwide flight period provided for this species is not a neat fit for the south.

A finer approach at the state level or even by biogeographical regionalisation for all species (such as has been done for the Barlow System) alleviates some of these issues but thorough analyses are out of place in a field guide. Notwithstanding this, the broadly informative approach utilised will serve the purposes of many users, and novices will soon appreciate that species with prominent distributions in northern Australia are likely to be present mainly during the warmer months in the south.

The work's softcover appears durable and will likely withstand moderate wear and tear which daypack contents and misadventures of field usage will subject it to, and its half A4 size will ease cartage. I recommend this work to all naturalists who have any measure of curiosity about the Australian butterfly fauna; it will educate the novice, hasten identifications outdoors, and guide as to where the early stages may be found.

In closing, I congratulate Michael Braby on producing an outstanding piece; it is well priced and the best field guide I have seen on the Australian fauna.

AUSTRALIAN PLANTS SOCIETY GENERAL MEETINGS

We have received an invitation to attend general meetings of the Australian Plants Society.

Meetings are held at the Unley Community Centre, 18 Arthur Street Unley at 7.30pm

Next meeting is Thursday 27th October, Robert Lawrence talks to us about tools for identifying Native Orchids in the field.

Visit the APS website for further information and any late changes to speakers: www.australianplantssa.asn.au/
Questions to: publicity@australianplantssa.asn.au

ORDERING PLANTS FROM THE KERSBROOK LANDCARE NURSERY AND BAROSSA BUSH GARDENS AT NURIOOTPA FOR YOUR PLANTING PROJECT.

Your organisation may already be familiar with us and have ordered plants from the Kersbrook Landcare Nursery (formerly South Para Nursery) in the past.

This is a reminder that it is time to order plants now for the 2017 winter planting season. For those of you who don't yet know us, we provide low cost quality tube stock for revegetation and other planting projects in the Adelaide Hills and Plains areas.

We currently grow well over 230 local species and this number is increasing every year. We grow trees, shrubs, climbers, ground-storey plants, rushes and grasses. A complete list of what we are growing is on our website.

Our trained volunteer staff carefully propagate plants from locally sourced seed and cuttings. Plants are batched ready for collection during autumn.

The earlier you order the better as some species need to be propagated while the weather is still cool. There are no upper or lower limits to the number ordered. Plants are available for collection from the 1st of June but can often be collected in May if this is required.

We also provide to the home gardener and private properties, most species of plants at our winter plant sales thus encouraging local biodiversity. These sales are held on the **first weekend of the winter months June – September**.

Information on species selection for wildlife and habitat gardens eg butterfly gardens, is available at these sales. Knowledgeable staff can assist you on the day.

For those of you with special provenance requirements we will happily grow any number of plants for you of species or provenances outside the region. You must though in such cases provide your own seed.

The nursery is situated in the South Para Reservoir site just outside Williamstown on the Kersbrook Rd. We are not regularly open to the public but our working day is Wednesday if you need to come to the nursery to order or collecting plants.

Plants are priced depending on the quantity ordered but are usually \$1.40 for orders above 500 and \$1.50 for orders between 50-499. Plants ordered after the end of January will cost more.

Plants for fire affected properties will be cheaper.

If you would like to order plants or need to know more contact Yvonne on 0430018007 or Email: yvonnegravier@bigpond.com

The Kersbrook Landcare Group website is kersbrook.landcaregroup.org.au. Please follow the link for nursery information: www.communitywebs.org/klg/main.php?pid=173

CONTACT US

Kersbrook Landcare Nursery Location

The nursery is located within the South Para Reservoir site. Enter by the main gates just outside of the Williamstown speed zones on the Kersbrook Rd (South Para Rd). (Gates on right hand

side when heading away from Williamstown)

The nursery is approximately 2 km along on the right hand side. A house, sheds and obvious numbers and letters are clearly visible along the rear fence lines.

WEDNESDAYS ARE NURSERY DAYS 8.30-4pm (Excluding fire ban days)

At the moment access to the Nursery is restricted due to changes being made by SA Water to the Reservoir's infrastructure. We have to man the main gate and allow access between 8.30 and 9.00 am on Wednesdays.

For more information, contact: Yvonne Gravier (Nursery) 0430018007 yvonnegravier@bigpond.com

EDITORS NOTE: As plants ordered after January cost more we suggest that you get your orders in as soon as possible, or keep this nursery in mind for the following year when you are planning your 2018 plantings.



Kersbrook Landcare Nursery volunteers
Photo: Kersbrook Landcare website.

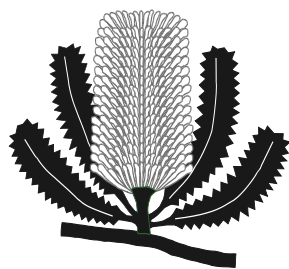
WHERE TO GET LOCAL BAROSSA NATIVE PLANTS

Barossa Bushgardens Regional Native Flora Centre for local Barossa plants and butterfly attracting plants.

Open daily from dawn to dusk. Vehicle & pedestrian entry via Research Rd Nuriootpa; pedestrian entry via sign on Penrice Rd at entry to Coulthard Reserve Nursery open Tuesdays and Thursdays from 9am-3pm

Growing local native plants to order, also ex-stock plant sales: - contact nursery manager Pam Payne on 0448 676 348. Most plants around \$1 each or less with larger orders. Open Day Plant Sales are held on site at the Bushgardens every April and Sept – see local press for details.

Barossa Bushgardens in Nuriootpa is the place to see locally indigenous plants on show. A highlight is seven low water-use urban display designed gardens, including a CFS fire-wise garden, Eremophila Garden and Sensory Garden. Plants are labelled for easy identification, and self-guided tour flyers are available at the entrance.



Australian Plants Society (South Australian Region) Inc.
Information Sheet No 2:
General guide to planting and maintaining
Australian native plants

Looking after your new plants

Put your plants in the ground as soon as possible – plants are not intended to stay in small pots for long. If you can't plant immediately:

As soon as you get the plants home, water them well;

Water each day unless good rains fall – if in doubt turn upside down and carefully tap out, check whether the potting mix is wet or dry and return to the pot;

Place plants in a position with good light, but ensure the sides of the pots are not exposed to hot sun. A foam box makes a good container. Raise the box off the ground to minimize insect and fungal problems.

When to plant

Autumn is a good time for planting. During this time there is still warmth in the soil and the plant will have eight or nine months to become established before the next summer. You can successfully plant out at other times, but if you plant in spring or summer you will need to ensure that sufficient water is provided during hot spells. Do NOT plant in extremely hot, wet or windy weather.

Site preparation

Prepare the site by eliminating weeds, for at least half a metre around the spot where each plant is to go. Weeds may be hand-pulled, sliced off with a spade or sprayed with a non-residual spray such as "Round-up". Spraying is most effective when plants are actively growing, and before seeds form, and should be done at least a week before you plant.

For the first three years, keep the area around each plant free of weeds to a distance of half a metre.

Planting

Dig square holes deeper than the containers the plants are in, and about twice as wide. Use a crowbar or mattock to break up any hardpan or rock at the bottom of the hole.

Soak each plant in water, in its container, for several minutes. Add 15ml "Seasol" to a bucket of water. If planting in very dry weather, saturate the hole with approximately four litres of water. Allow it to soak away before putting the plant in. (If there is still water in the hole after 10 minutes, the drainage isn't ideal and you will have to either take action to improve the drainage or use only plants that are tolerant of such conditions.)

Tap the plant out of its container while supporting the root-ball with the stem between two fingers. If the plant is in a bag, carefully cut the plastic at an angle so as to avoid damage to the roots.

Gently tease out the roots, and spread them towards the corners of the hole. Fill in the soil carefully, first breaking up any lumps, and press down gently. The soil should come to the same level on the stem as when the plant was in its container. If planting in dry weather, leave a depression around the plant to catch water.

After planting, water in with about two litres of water to settle the plant and eliminate air pockets around the roots. No matter how gentle you were, plant roots will have been disturbed and won't be able to take up water as they should. Allow for this by keeping the plant well watered for a week or so – keep the soil moist but not soggy.

Mulch to a depth of up to 150mm to control weeds, modify soil temperature and conserve moisture. However, mulch should not come in direct contact with the trunk of the plant. Mulch pieces should be large enough to allow rain to penetrate. Leafy mulch which has yet to break down will require the addition of extra nitrogen as there will be less available for the plant.

In very sunny weather, a few leafy twigs placed around the plant will reduce the intensity of the sun until it has had time to become acclimatised.

Fertiliser

A handful of blood and bone may be incorporated in the soil at the bottom of the planting hole, just below the root zone, or a spoonful of slow-release fertiliser can be added after planting. (Choose one that is formulated specially for Australian native plants).

A sprinkling of blood and bone or appropriate slow release fertiliser once a year will assist plants.

Support – (Only in extreme conditions)

If you've planted in an exposed position, winds can move the plant around and loosen the roots. Insert stakes near the plant at the time of planting (you may damage the roots if you do it later) and carefully tie the plant to them in a figure of eight. (Old stockings make strong but soft ties.) The stakes should be removed once the plant is established. Two stakes are best, one on each side of the plant. This allows the plant some movement, which encourages development of a strong root system, and avoids the possibility of the plant becoming dependent on staking.

Protection

In areas subject to frost, some protection may need to be given during the first winter, even to species which are frost-hardy when older. A simple method is to put a few stakes around the plant and place a plastic bag over the plant at night. However, the bag must be removed during the day.

Commercial tree guards are also available or, for small plants, one litre cardboard milk cartons, with both top and bottom opened, are effective.

Watering

A drip system is useful as it delivers a steady flow of moisture to the root zone and encourages deep rooting in the cooler soil. With the addition of a timer, both water and your time can be saved.

NEVER wet just the soil surface as it will encourage roots to grow near the surface where they will be "cooked" in hot weather. With sandy soils wetting and water retention agents can be helpful.

Soil moisture needs to be carefully monitored for the first few weeks. It may be necessary to water two or three times a week until the roots enter the surrounding soil.

Watering intervals can be gradually lengthened. If plants suited to local conditions have been selected, an occasional deep soaking should be sufficient, even in an extremely dry summer.

Pruning

Judicious light pruning with clean secateurs during or after flowering will keep plants shapely and healthy.

Most importantly ...

Sit back, watch, and enjoy your plants as they grow...

Butterfly Conservation South Australia Inc.

presents

a PUBLIC TALKS PROGRAM

On the first Tuesday of the month March to
November at 6.15pm for a prompt 6.30pm start.

At the Clarence Park Community Centre
72-74 East Avenue, Black Forest.

Bus route W91/W90: stop 10.

Noarlunga Train service: Clarence Park Station.

Glenelg Tram: Forestville stop 4, 9min walk south.

Entry by donation (minimum of \$2).

Bookings not required

Please bring supper to share, tea/coffee will be supplied.

Meetings should conclude by 8.30pm.

At the start of each meeting a ten minute
presentation on a 'Butterfly of the Month'
will be given by a BCSCA committee member.

Photo Roger Grund: Striped Xenica *Oreixenica kershawi*

www.butterflygardening.net.au

PUBLIC TALKS PROGRAM 2016.

4th October: Eucalypts presented by Dean Nicolle. Of the 900 odd species of eucalypts in Australia, over half are smaller mallee or shrubby species, suitable for growing in gardens. Their remarkable diversity in size, form, bark, foliage and flowers is showcased. Dean Nicolle will discuss some of the favourite species grown in gardens as well as some exciting lesser-known species that should be planted more.

1st November: QUIZ NIGHT. We are planning a fun night and encourage members to organise a table of six or join with others on the night.

Come along to round off the year with general knowledge and natural history questions by our quiz master David Keane who will lead us on a journey of discovery and fun.

Please RSVP at the October 4th Public Talks meeting, or at the 30th October Forum, or contact secretary@butterflygardening.net.au if you are planning to come as this will assist us with setting up the room.

Bring supper to share with your table.

Next year's public talk program is in preparation, if you have suggestions for speakers please contact Secretary Jan Forrest. So far the program looks terrific.

INTERNATIONAL BIRD SANCTUARY

Many members may receive newsletters from the International bird sanctuary, for those that do not here is a link to information on the Adelaide and Mt. Lofty Ranges NRM site. Click on the subscribe to monthly e-news at the bottom of the article.

<http://www.naturalresources.sa.gov.au/adelaidemtloftyranges/plants-and-animals/adelaide-bird-sanctuary>



Curlew sandpiper Photo: Paul Wainwright (International bird sanctuary website).

MEMBERSHIP RENEWALS NOW DUE

Membership is \$20/year (discounted to \$10/year if you receive newsletters by email). This is important to help fund our work in conservation of Lepidoptera and the broader ecosystem, and in development of books, posters and other educational materials.

If paying by cheque, please write cheque to
Butterfly Conservation SA Inc & forward to:
Treasurer,
Butterfly Conservation SA Inc.,
12 George Street,
HAWTHORN SA 5062

If paying by EFT, please email Treasurer:
treasurer@butterflyconservation.net.au
BSB 633-000
Account No: 152785838
Account Name: Butterfly Conservation SA Inc.



Photo above: Committee member Gerry Butler at the Wildlife Expo.



Butterfly stamps September 2016

PLANT A POT FOR POLLINATORS

Butterflies and moths belong to a group of more than 1,500 species that pollinate our wildflowers and crops.

These pollinators are vital for food production but they are facing population declines due to climate change, habitat loss and agricultural intensification.

If our butterflies, moths, bees, hoverflies and beetles continue to disappear, it could spell disaster for our flora, our fauna and our future. But there is something simple you can do to help.

Adding a pot of nectar plants to your doorstep, balcony or back garden can provide pollinators with an important source of food. Nectar provides the energy our pollinators need to remain airborne and 'at work'.

WHAT TO PLANT FOR POLLINATORS

Planting a pot for pollinators is an easy and low cost gardening project that will bring both colour and life to your doorstep this summer.

You don't need green fingers or even a garden. Life member of BCSA David Keane has selected 10 plants that will happily grow in containers.

They should be easy to find in garden centres this month and inexpensive as young plants. In return for a little TLC from you, their flowers will provide nectar for pollinating insects.

Colourful plants can be either annuals or perennials and can include many small tubular flowers:

Perennials such as *Buddleia* (new 'buzz' hybrids) or even *B. alternifolia*; *Lantana* hybrids (reds, yellows, orange, white and purples); *Heliotropes* (*Heliotropium arborescens*) and others; Lavenders are hardy and grow well in pots; *Scabiosa* or scabious; Daisies are a favourite of butterflies, both native (*Brachyscome*, *Olearia* etc and *Myoporum*, *Westringia*) and exotic (Margarite daisies); *Centranthus* or valerians need little care and full sun as well as *Ageratum* 'blue mink'.

Annuals can include: Verbenas (many hybrids and varieties to choose from); *Limonium* or statice; *Scabiosa* or scabious; Daisies such as marigolds; *Ageratum* hybrids.



Photos: *Buddleia* and *Lantana* (Jan Forrest); *Olearia frostii* (Bill Dowling); *Myoporum* (DHirst); *Westringia rigida* (TBirkenshire); *Xerochrysum bracteatum* and *Chrysocephalum apiculatum* (RSandicock)

WHAT'S FOR SALE?

BOOKS "Attracting butterflies to your garden, what to grow and conserve in the Adelaide Region"

NEW EDITION Published by BCSA 2016 - Our price \$25 (new members may purchase one book for \$20). Postage \$10.

DVD "Butterfly Garden" produced by Tracy Baron and Carolyn Herbert - BCSA members price \$15, postage and packaging \$10 One book plus one DVD postage \$15.

POSTERS "Spiders and their allies of the Adelaide Region" Published by BCSA 2014. \$10 a set of two, plus postage.

The posters "**Common Moths of the Adelaide Region**" are now out of print.

Single posters: Bats of SE South Australia and The Bilby - Endangered Species are available for \$5 each, plus postage.

Poster postage is \$12 for up to 6 posters.

SITE SIGNS: Application form to register a butterfly site available on the butterfly gardening website. Cost including postage \$50.

PLANT TAGS: See list and form available on website. \$2.00 per tag, includes plastic stake.

POLO-SHIRTS with Butterfly Conservation logo. NEW PRICE LIST AVAILABLE Prices between \$35 and \$40 depending on size and style. A wide range of colours are available.



If you would like to order any of our merchandise, obtain an order form for a site sign, plant tags, polo-shirt or schools poster set, please email: info@butterflygardening.net.au or write to the Secretary C/- SAMuseum, North Terrace, ADELAIDE. 5000.

TWO GREY PLOVER BIRDS TRACKED LEAVING ADELAIDE AND FLYING 13,000 KM IN THREE MONTHS

The grey plover, photographed at Thompson Beach in January 2016, with the aerial of the satellite transmitter visible, has flown 13,000km in three months.

Picture: Peter Owen

Environment Reporter Jade Gailberger

The Advertiser

June 12, 2016 8:19pm

<http://www.adelaidenow.com.au/technology/science/two-grey-plover-birds-tracked-leaving-adelaide-and-flying-13000-km-in-three-months/news-story/80711a631c193ad2a2d4baf7cd9f5b2d>

TWO migratory birds that spent the summer in Adelaide have been tracked to a remote Russian island in the Arctic Circle, having flown 13,000km in three months. The grey plovers' journeys from Adelaide's International Bird Sanctuary are the subject of a migration study and each carries a solar-powered satellite tracking device. Both birds left Thompson Beach, west of Dublin, in March, but have chosen different paths to Wrangel Island, which is off Russia's northeast coast. So remote is the island that it is thought to have been home to the world's last population of woolly mammoths up until about 4000 years ago.

The Advertiser last reported on the progress of one of the birds, codenamed CYA, in April, after it had flown northwest, over Australia's central deserts and then east of Kununurra in Western Australia, before heading out over the Timor, Banda and Molucca Seas near Indonesia. After flying over the islands in the Philippines, CYA clocked up 7340km on a flight to Taiwan, where the bird spent just under two weeks, before arriving at tidal flats of the Jiangsu coast of the Yellow Sea, near Dongtai city.

But the other bird, CYB, landed on the Chinese mainland at the start of April and had short stays in Hangzhou Bay and Laizhou Bay, before spending six weeks at Bohai Bay — a staging area for shorebirds to complete their migration to breeding grounds in the Arctic. By the end of May, both birds had left Asia and flown over Russia before arriving at Wrangel Island on June 6. In 2001, research conducted by Dr Clive Minton and Lorenzo Serra hypothesised that Wrangel Island, a protected sanctuary, was important for birds from southern Australia, and it is believed the grey plovers will breed there.

The Adelaide International Bird Sanctuary stretches 60km from the Barker Inlet to Parham and the research is partially funded by the Adelaide and Mt Lofty Ranges Natural Resources Management Board. Environment Minister



Ian Hunter said the arrival of the birds in Arctic breeding grounds after being tracked through the East Asian-Australasian flyway highlighted the international importance of the Adelaide sanctuary. "The bird sanctuary is one of the world's key feeding and roosting sites during Adelaide's warmer months for all kinds of internationally significant birds such as grey plovers," he said.

The sanctuary is expected to become a national park in 2018.

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THE CATERPILLAR CONUNDRUM



Attention BCSA members who would be interested in rearing in caterpillars for science!

What's a parasitoid?

Parasitoids are animals that live on or in other animals, and feed off them to survive. They are parasites, like the head lice you might have been infected with in primary school. A parasite normally doesn't kill their host (the animal they're living on) but a parasitoid does. The parasitoids we are studying are insects like flies and wasps that lay their eggs in caterpillars.

What's a citizen scientist?

A **citizen scientist** is anyone who wants to be part of real science and help professional researchers discover new things. There are heaps of different citizen science projects to try – head to <http://biocollect.ala.org.au/#isCitizenScience> to find one you like (but you should definitely try The Caterpillar Conundrum project!)

What is the Caterpillar Conundrum project?

The Caterpillar Conundrum is part of a PhD project being conducted by Erinn Fagan-Jeffries at the University of Adelaide. She is studying parasitoid wasps that infect caterpillars, and needs to learn what kind of caterpillars each wasp attacks. This will be useful to learn more about our biodiversity (the animals and plants in our environment) and to help us protect these animals into the future.

That's where you come in! We are asking volunteers to rear caterpillars that they find in their backyard or local park and upload the data to a Bower Bird Project. A small number of these caterpillars will have parasitoids inside them, which will form cocoons on the body of the caterpillar and emerge as wasps or flies. If this happens, we'll ask the volunteer to send in their parasitoids and dead caterpillar so we can identify them!

Find out how to participate here:
www.TheCaterpillarConundrum.org.

Want to run The Caterpillar Conundrum in a classroom? Check out the 'Teachers' page on the website.

We can also send hard copy or emailed instructions to participants if they do not wish to navigate the website.

Committee Member, Erin Fagan-Jeffries

BCSA IS NOW ON SOCIAL MEDIA



Butterfly-Conservation-South-Australia



ButterflyConsSA



Butterfly_Conservation_SA

We now have a Facebook page. Like the page here:

- fb.me/ButterflyConservationSA,

A twitter account. Follow us here:

- <https://twitter.com/ButterflyConSA>, and

An Instagram account. Follow us here

- https://www.instagram.com/Butterfly_Conservation_SA.

Facebook is a great outlet to promote the new book, encourage attendance at the public talks and share news and stories.

Twitter is a medium through which we can connect with many other butterfly societies, conservation societies, scientists, and environmental communities across the world.

Instagram is a photo sharing site, through which we can share some of the beautiful images of South Australian Lepidoptera with the public.

For these social media platforms to be successful, we actually need material to share on them! If you have photos, news, or stories that you would be happy for BCSA to share with our community and the public, please send them through to the social media coordinator erinn.faganjeffries@gmail.com.

For photos, please let us know any information that could be used in a caption (such as the species of butterfly, the location, etc.) and how you would like the photo credited and copyrighted (who took the photo, and would you like to release it under a Creative Commons license, or retain full copyright?)

I'm happy to explain different license options to people when the send images through).

Happy facebook posting, tweeting and instagraming!

Erinn Fagan-Jeffries

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If you can help please contact Gerry Butler
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C/- The South Australian Museum, North Terrace,
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publications@butterflygardening.net.au.

If you would like to purchase a book for Christmas presents just contact us!

BANKING DETAILS

BCSA has changed its bank to enable electronic signatories.

Below are the new details for any future payments for books, posters, membership etc.

Cheque or Money Order : Please make cheques payable to: Butterfly Conservation SA Inc.

Mail your details with payment to: Treasurer, Butterfly Conservation SA Inc., C/- 12 George St, Hawthorn SA 5062.

Direct Debit : Bank: Bendigo Bank, BSB: 633-000, Account No: 152785838, Account Name: Butterfly Conservation SA Inc. If using EFT please put your name in the description and email the Treasurer, John Wilson, to advise payment at treasurer@butterflygardening.net.au.

TENNYSON DUNES

On 9th September the Hon. Ian Hunter MLC minister for Sustainability, Environment and Conservation announced the indicative alignment for the Coast Park Trail through Tennyson Dunes.

The Minister also approved the release of the **Tennyson Dunes Coast Park Concept report - Stakeholders Engagement**. The engagement has now closed however the report and the outcomes can be found on this website.

<http://yoursay.sa.gov.au/decisions/yoursay-engagements-tennyson-dunes-coast-park-concept-report/about>



KONICA MINOLTA

Thanks to Chris Lane and Konica Minolta for their generosity in printing the BCSA newsletter.

Konica Minolta is a Landcare Australia National Partner

BUTTERFLY CONSERVATION SA Inc.

C/- South Australian Museum, North Terrace, ADELAIDE, 5000

Email: info@butterflygardening.net.au

Chairman: Mike Moore, chairman@butterflygardening.net.au

Secretary and Newsletter editor: Jan Forrest OAM, ph H (08) 8297 8230.

email: secretary@butterflygardening.net.au

Treasurer and membership officer: John Wilson treasurer@butterflygardening.net.au

Committee: Andrew Lines, Gerry Butler (Publications Project Manager - publications@butterflygardening.net.au), David Keane, Gil Hollamby, Lorraine Woodcock, Bernadette Johnson, Linda Shmith, Andrew Walters and Bryan Haywood (endangered species advocate). Consultants: Roger Grund and Peter McQuillan.

Public Officer: Beth Keane

DIARY DATES

COMMITTEE MEETINGS - Meetings are normally held bi-monthly (usually the second Monday of the month) at 6.00pm at a committee member's home. All members are welcome to attend. If you would like to attend please contact Secretary, Jan Forrest.

PUBLIC TALKS PROGRAM 2016: first Tuesday March - November, Clarence Park Community Centre 6.15pm for a 6.30pm start to 8.30pm.

Next talk: QUIZ NIGHT. Come along to round off the year with general knowledge and natural history questions by our quiz master David Keane who will lead us on a journey of discovery and fun. See page 8 for further details.

WEB SITES

BCSA official website - Butterfly Gardening - www.butterflygardening.net.au

South Australian Butterflies (R Grund private site) - <http://www.sabutterflies.org.au> (has been off-line however Roger assures us that it will be back on-line very soon)

NRM Education - <http://www.naturalresources.sa.gov.au/adelaidentloftyranges/home>

'Get involved' - 'Education' - for students, **school monitoring activities** / for educators.

See also other regional NRM Education sites

WELCOME TO NEW MEMBERS:

Margie Ripper
David Pace
Tristan Morrow
Brian Measday
Val Sanchez
Margaret Chandler
Glenn Gale
John Field
Miguel de Barros Lopes
Michele Bain
Diana Brown
Erinn Fagan-Jeffries
Caterina Gioffre
Joy Noble
Andrew Walters
Michael Cochran
Sally Nobbs OAM
Gail Walding
Lee Welch
Christine Mostaki
Les Dennis
John Goodridge
Belair Primary School
Meg Schwarz
Wilderness School
Rabeca and Mark Thomas

