

BUTTERFLY CONSERVATION SAINC.

NEWSLETTER

No. 67: January 2019.

20th ANNIVERSARY FOR BCSA

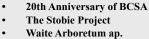
Jan Forrest OAM

The committee did a great job at organising the 20th anniversary event at the Clarence Park Community Centre hall. Although the first meeting was held at the South Australian Museum on 25th July, this event took part on 9th December just two days before the anniversary date of Incorporation because we missed the July date!

The three instigators of the organisation Beth (first chairman), David Keane and Terry Reardon were present along with our first Honorary Life Member Roger Grund and 30 members. A number of life members were presented with certificates and the website *SA Butterflies and Moths* authored by Roger Grund was launched.

Thanks to Ann Winter for providing a magnificent birthday cake. What a lovely surprise and thanks to those members who were able to attend at such a busy time just before Christmas. Below are some highlights.





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Top left: Beth and David Keane cut the cake. Centre: Chairman Mike Moore, Honorary Life member Roger Grund and web designer Fan Feng following the launch of the *SA Butterflies* website. Right: Chairman Mike Moore with Ann Winter and 'the cake'. Below: life member certificate presentations to Beverley Lane, Dianne Lynch, Janet Subagio, Pushpa Osbourne and Andreas Alexandrou by committee member Gerry Butler.

BUTTERFLY CONSERVATION SA. INC. Membership enquiries: membership@butterflyconservationsa.net.au or online: www.butter-flyconservationsa.net.au/product/become-a-member/ Membership payments (\$20pa - less \$10 for email newsletters): 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@butterflyconservationsa.net.au with name, amount and item.

BUTTERFLY CONSERVATION NEWSLETTER Number 67 Jan. 2019.

AUSTRALIAN ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY CONFERENCE IN ALICE SPRINGS – NEW VENTURES FOR CONSERVATION ACTION

The following report is from a trip I made to the Australian Entomological Society Conference, which was held from 23-26th September 2018 in Alice Springs. I was fortunate enough to be accepted as a speaker within the Conservation Symposium and prepared a presentation about the



Silver Xenica translocation NGT and NRSE commenced here in the South East (of SA) earlier this year.

I arrived on the Saturday (22nd Sept) in readiness for a preconference tour with Sand Drifter Tours. Mark (our guide) picked up a bus full of delegates from our respective motels and took us out into the East MacDonnell Ranges. What a treat this tour was, the weather was perfect and Mark gave us a fabulous look around, pointing out any features of indigenous cultural significance (to the Arrernte people) or the more recent history since European settlement in the area began in the 1860's. Later, the entire delegation were taken out to Simpson's Gap in the West MacDonnell Ranges for a drumming welcome by the Drum Atweme group which involved some delegate participation.



Photo courtesy of Phil Weinstein

On the Monday, the conference began with a welcome to country (spoken in Arrernte language) then followed by Veronica Dobson and Fiona Walsh and their joint presentation about the Alice Springs area and the relevance of the invertebrates especially caterpillars (or Hawk moths) to their culture. Interestingly, the caterpillar dreaming features on numerous signs throughout the district raising awareness of the significance of insects to Arrernte culture and well-being. The caterpillars are creator ancestors forming the mountain ranges that surround Mparntwe (or Alice Springs), they are an important food source (while feeding on the vine bush) and form an integral part to dreaming [Jan Forrest also highlighted this invertebrate link in our newsletter in September 2017]. Yeperenye was the most important caterpillar ancestral beings for the Arrernte people of Mparntwe.



Photo taken of caterpillar dreaming sign in Botanical Gardens, Alice Springs

For me personally, this trip to Alice Springs was difficult - as throughout my stay I felt like an 'intruder' but perhaps a good intruder as I live and breathe nature - none the less, two different worlds colliding was my greatest concern. I can only hope that the indigenous way can continue to flourish in the centre.

The Conservation Symposium began after morning tea with Gary Taylor from Adelaide University. Gary spoke about the need for a 'strategic national approach for improving the conservation management of insects and allied invertebrates in Australia', where he detailed how each IBRA (Interim Biogeographical Regionalisation of Australia) should aim to choose its own flagship species.

Each flagship species would be an invertebrate that could engender public attention and advocacy, they could be a threatened or iconic (scientifically or socially important) species, ultimately acting as ambassador's to raise broader awareness and the need for conservation action for invertebrates. Interestingly, all Australian states deal with invertebrate conservation and protection differently in the respective legislations. Unfortunately, South Australia doesn't even acknowledge insects as being an animal, so therefore insects are not part of the National Parks and Wildlife Act, 1972, or its threatened species schedules.

So, there appears to be a major imbalance in SA needing urgent rectification to commence the long road of acceptance and acknowledgment of protection laws for invertebrates in our state. Several other speakers addressed the conference on lepidopteran conservation matters from the significance of roadside vegetation and butterfly populations in southern Queensland; to a predation of Xenica butterflies by European wasps project in Tasmania; to the promotion of the 'Butterflies Australia Project' addressing data deficiency in insects using citizen science; to conserving a biodiversity hotspot in the monsoon tropics of Northern Australia.

I then gave my presentation on the Silver Xenica butterfly translocation project which was outlining why we needed to translocate adults and eggs from western Victoria to South Australia. Current State and Commonwealth legislation does not list this butterfly as 'at risk' under any Act. However, based on available literature for the South East (SE) region of SA and local field data of no individuals since 2007, the Silver Xenica is considered 'critically endangered', and nearing extinction in SA.

Nature Glenelg Trust are aiming to prevent this from occurring by increasing the population through translocation, a priority action from the Swamp Gum Woodland Regional Action Plan. Interestingly, during and after my presentation the main question I received was not about the conservation of the butterfly but about the logistics and permits required to undertake a cross-border translocation. Maybe there might be a few more in the future!!

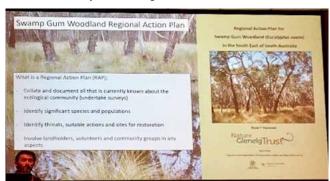


Photo courtesy of Phil Weinstein

Michelle Sargent our previous NGT Graduate Intern and now NRSE Authorised Officer also attended the conference and presented a poster about her Master's study at Mt Burr Swamp on 'Invertebrate Biodiversity as an indicator in wetland restoration'. Michelle has a November sampling trip scheduled to continue this great work.

Bryan Haywood BCSA Committee member

CLELAND WILDLIFE PARK LEPIDOPTARIUM AND 'BRINGING BACK THE BUTTERFLIES' EXHIBITION

With the assistance of several BCSA members the Cleland Wildlife Park has recently re-purposed a former bird aviary into a 'Lepidoptarium'. Linda Shmith has been co-ordinating efforts to obtain caterpillars and pupa of a number of native butterfly species as well the Wanderer and thanks go to her and John Wilson for all their efforts.

The first South Australian Museum butterfly exhibition was created in 2000 with the assistance of BCSA members and was called 'Where have all the butterflies gone'. Displayed initially at Carrick Hill (as the Museum was undergoing renovations) it returned as 'Bringing back the butterflies' in 2007 and included more panels and a stunning display of butterflies from the Museum's research collection.

Just prior to the opening of the Cleland lepidoptarium BCSA member and Honorary Associate at the South Australian Museum, Jan Forrest arranged for the exhibition to come out of storage and exhibited at Cleland. As butterfly specimens were not available from the research collection our Membership Officer Gil Hollamby kindly agreed to loan eight drawers of butterflies from his personal collection for the exhibition. These specimens along with a number of exotic (non research) specimens from the Museum has added significantly to the experience of the exhibition. Unfortunately the previous butterfly scale model was considered too fragile to travel. It would be good to have another one made.









Top left: foreign and SA specimens make a spectacular display.
Top right: BCSA display.
Left and below: panels and Gil Hollamby's specimens in free-

standing cases.





THE STOBIE PROJECT

Jan Forrest OAM

Mary Trott has been a friend of mine for over 40 years. As an artist Mary not only exhibited art herself but for 18 years organised other artists to exhibit at the Girl Guide Art show we organised to raise funds for the Douglas Scrub campsite. Imagine my surprise when in this year's Christmas card this photo was enclosed along with a note with the 'history' behind the photo as follows:

More than a year ago a nature loving friend in the next street painted a little garden scene on the stobie pole in front of her house and asked me to paint some realistic Adelaide native butterflies on it. Some months later some "authority" sent a worker out to paint up to 2 metres over all the stobie poles painted by unauthorised people. That left her pole with about 10 centimetres of greenery above the 2 metres blank bit to taunt her. When she went to (Marion) Council to protest and ask why there were still newly painted poles all over Seacliff, reputably painted by Seacliff school children, the Council informed her that they were painted on boards attached to the poles, not on the poles. After lengthy delays she was supplied with two boards and we then took ages to choose a design emphasising butterflies from the book of native butterflies for Adelaide. The trouble was I was to paint them greatly magnified, but I have to use acrylic paint when I have not used that for at least 20 years.



This month I completed my part of the project. It has literally taken months and we thought it was worth celebrating with a photograph. There has been much talk among the greenies hereabouts of wanting poles like that in front of their places, and technicians are talking about using the latest photography to make more butterfly poles! Wouldn't it be fun to say "Watch these spaces?".

So, what about it members? We could make Adelaide the butterfly capital of Australia! I am sure each council has different rules and regulations regarding painting on stobie poles but what a great impact we would have if every member organised to paint at least one pole outside their home.

The City of Charles Sturt website provides guidelines which may be downloaded: **Stobie Pole Art Guidelines for Community Groups and Individuals** these guidelines include the need to contact SA Power Networks at stobiepoleart@groups.sa-powernetworks.com.au as well as the need to consult with neighbours. If you have found out the process in your council area let us know and we will pass on the information to members.

FRIENDS OF THE CHEQUERED COPPER

The Friends of the Chequered Copper (*Lucia limbaria*) Butterfly have been quite busy visiting Victoria Park/ Pakapakanthi Park 16 and other places investigating the presence of the Chequered Copper (*Lucia limbaria*) butterflies, the butterfly host plant *Oxalis perennans* and the obligate ant *Iridomyrmex rufoniger*.

Frequent visits to Pakapakanthi and the use of a monitoring program (Collector for ArcGIS) on our iPad Mini tablet or our smartphones, has enabled multiple sightings of our target species. Whilst we are yet to see butterfly larvae browsing the host plants, we have many records of the location and condition of the host plant, some great photos of CCB eggs (fresh and hatched), images of male and female butterflies and the obligate ant *Iridomyrmex rufoniger* (main photographer Greg Coote). A pre-dawn/early morning visit to Pakapakanthi is planned over the next month.

Any persons who would like to volunteer for these activities are most welcome and the only requirement is that you are a financial member of BCSA.

Contact Gerry Butler via email publications@ buterflyconservationsa.net.au for information on the Friends group.

Photos: Adults and eggs of *Lucia limbaria* at Pakapakanthi Park Photos: Greg Coote. Far right Friends of the Chequered Copper (*Lucia limbaria*) Butterfly volunteers at Pakapakanthi, including (L-R) James Van Loenen, Gemma Bataille, Sarah Harman, Janet Subagio and Gerry Butler.









Dainty Swallowtail

also known as 'Dingy Swallowtail or Small Citrus Butterfly'

Class: Insecta

Order: Lepidoptera Family: Papilionidae

Genus: Papilio
Species: anactus

The Dainty (or Dingy) Swallowtail also known as the Small Citrus Butterfly evolved on native citrus plants in the eastern states. It belongs to a group of swallowtails that mimic poisonous or unpalatable butterflies. The Dainty Swallowtail mimics the wing colours of the male Greasy Swallowtail (Cressida cressida), which gets its poisonous properties from its food plant Dutchman's Pipe (Aristolochia spp.). It advertises its poisonous nature by the presence of red warning colour spots on the hindwings and body. For the mimic butterfly its protection only works if it occurs in much lower numbers than the model. and this is the case for the Dainty Swallowtail. Like most of the swallowtails, they usually feed from flowers while on the wing, similar to hummingbirds.

Description

Wingspan: male 67mm; female 72mm. Upperside: Both sexes have distinctive black and white markings, and outer hindwing rows of small blue spots followed by larger red (warning) spots. One of the hindwing veins extends beyond the wing edge and forms a short tail. The sexes are very similar, with the female best differentiated by its larger abdominal size, and that it often has a white spot in the small black patch present within the large white hindwing patch. The Dainty Swallowtail is similar to the female Orchard Swallowtail (*Papilio aegeus*), which can also occur in South Australia, but differs by its much smaller size and by the presence of the small black patch within the large white hindwing patch.

Larval foodplants:

Native and introduced 'Citrus-type' Rutaceae including *Citrus* species (grape-fruit, lemon, lime, mandarin, orange, etc), *Citrus glauca* (desert lime), *Fortunella* species (kumquat), *Poncirus trifoliata* (trifoliate orange, wild orange). Larvae eat the softer green parts of the foodplant.



















Pupa photo RHFisher, all other photos: LFHunt

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C/- SA Museum North Terrace, ADELAIDE 5000 S. AUSTRALIA

BUTTERFLY CONSERVATION SA Inc. FACT SHEET Papilio anactus page 2

Habitat and Ecology:

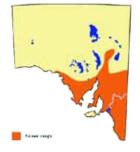
The Dainty Swallowtail occurs in open forest and woodland in the eastern states. In South Australia it is generally an urban or orchard butterfly. One of its native foodplants, *Citrus glauca*, occurs in the northern pastoral areas but it is too rare to support viable populations of the butterfly. Immature larvae have black and yellowish markings that resemble bird droppings. The mature larva is strikingly marked with large orange-yellow spots. When disturbed, the larva can evert a fleshy forked organ (osmeterium) from



behind the head, and this emits a pungent liquid that deters predators. The green or brown pupa resembles a broken stem on the foodplant.

Distribution

The Dainty Swallowtail is an eastern states subtropical butterfly that has spread to South Australia along the Murray Valley with the development of citrus orchards. It was first recorded in this state in the late 1920s and can now be found in orchards and



most large urban areas where citrus trees are cultivated, although it has yet to reach Kangaroo Island.

Flight period:

It flies during the warmer months, usually from October to early May. There are continuous broods over the warmer months, which can be completed in as little as 5-6 weeks. It normally overwinters as pupae.



Threats:

It is considered a minor pest in *Citrus* orchards and is not normally singled out for spraying but it will succumb when other *Citrus* pests are sprayed.

Conservation Strategy:

The Dingy Swallowtail numbers appear to be stable in South Australia, although it is never a common butterfly. Males often collect on hill tops.





Desert lime *Citrus glauca*Photos: top RHFisher, close up of plant RGrund



Citrus sp. Photo: RGrund

${\bf ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS} \ \textit{Papilio anactus} \ {\bf fact \ sheet:}$

Majority of text, map and flight bar from: 'South Australian Buttrfflies and Moths' website authored by Roger Grund.

Other references and contributors include: Michael Moore; Fisher RH 1978 Butterflies of South Australia; Braby MF 2004 The complete field guide to Butterflies of Australia; Dashorst RM & Jessop JP 'Plants of the Adelaide Plains & Hills.

Production: Jan Forrest OAM, October 2011.

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WEBSITE: www.butterflyconservationsa.net.au EMAIL: info@butterflyconservation.net.au

Australian Admiral

Class: Insecta

Order: Lepidoptera Family: Nymphalidae

Genus: Vanessa Species: itea

The Australian or Yellow Admiral is mostly confined to Australia, but has managed to disperse itself on upwelling westerly winds to the islands east of Australia, including New Zealand where this butterfly was first documented by European naturalists. It has the interesting habit of resting head downwards with wings open (usually) on vertical walls of buildings, fences, tree trunks, rock faces, etc. It will also slowly open and close its wings while remaining in this position, which usually indicates it is aware of your presence.



Wingspan: males and females: 50mm.

Upperside: Both sexes look very much alike with black, yellow and orange-brown colours. There is a large yellow area [or patch] in the forewing, and a series of blue-centred black dots on the bottom of the hind wing.

Underside: The forewing is similar to the upperside but the background colour is grey, and there is a blue ring near the leading edge. The hind wing ground colour is brownish-black mottled with grey.

Distribution

This species is found on mainland Australia, Tasmania and a number of other nearby islands. In South Australia it is more commonly seen in southern temperate regions, including Kangaroo Island.



<u>Larval Foodplants</u>

The larvae feed on plants in the nettle family, including both native (*Urtica incisa* native stinging nettle) and the introduced annual (*Urtica urens*). In inland areas it feeds on *Parietaria debilis* (soft nettle) which presumably is its main food, but in many areas this plant is being displaced by weeds.











Photos: LFHunt.



Photo: RHFisher

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Habitat and Ecology

The Australian Admiral is a strong flyer and can be encountered in the most unlikely places within its range and seemingly kilometres from the host plants on which its larvae survive. In the southern half of Australia and occurs in a variety of temperate

eucalypt open-forests. Especially wherever the larval food plants, *Urtica* sp. grow in damp gullies or slopes, or along banks of creeks and rivers. It is also common in suburban and horticultural areas where it has adapted to the introduced *U. urens* (stinging nettle), and *Soleirolia soleirolii* (baby's tears).

Flight Period

It is possible to find the butterfly in flight throughout the year, but it is most common in the warmer months. In southern areas adults can hibernate during winter. It is also capable of continuous broods if its foodplant remains green, a brood being produced in about 7 weeks during summer.



Threats

This butterfly has no major threats in South Australia

Conservation

Considered common although many are rarely seen at one time. It is usually found near its food plants, unless migrating.



Parietaria debilis native caterpillar foodplant, soft nettle. Photo: DKeane



Caterpillars bring several leaves together to make a shelter. Photo: LHunt



Urtica incisa caterpillar foodplant, native stinging nettle. Photo: RGrund



Urtica urens caterpillar foodplant, introduced stinging nettle. Photo: DKeane

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS Vanessa itea fact sheet:

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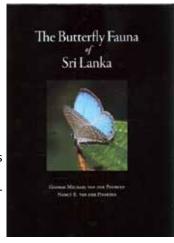
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THE BUTTERFLY FAUNA OF SRI LANKA

An essential, comprehensive guide.

The lives of all 247 species are described and discussed, and the adults of both sexes are illustrated with colour photographs taken in the field. Illustrated identification

keys are given for groups of similar-looking species. Over 3300 images of live butterflies, immature stages, larval food plants, habitats and nectar plants provide a lively record. This book will interest the general reader who will be fascinated by these beautiful insects as well as Sri Lankans and butterfly enthusiasts, students, professional entomologists, biologists and conservationists around the world



Hardcover; 418 pages + vi; 8-1/2" x 11".ISBN: 978-1-77136-189-7. Published March 2016.

FIELD GUIDE TO THE BUTTERFLIES OF SRI LANKA

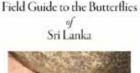
A compact, easy-to-carry field guide.

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locations for observing them. Distribution maps show current and historical records. Identification of similar species is made easier with added identification keys, images and helpful hints.

Softcover paperback; 250 pages + vi; 4-3/4" x 7-1/2". ISBN: 978-1-77136-605-2. Published September 2018.

Both books are now available in the UK, USA and Sri Lanka or on-line lepondonbooks@gmail.com.





George Michael van der Poorten Nancy E, van der Poorten

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN BUTTERFLIES AND MOTHS WEBSITE AUTHORED BY ROGER GRUND IS NOW BACK ON-LINE

https://sabutterflies.org.au/home/index.html

BCSA Carnegie Mellon University intern Fan Feng who redesigned the website is now at Pittsburgh in the USA completing the last semester of her masters degree in IT.

She will return in May for graduation and hopes her parents will visit from China so she can show them Adelaide and meet the BCSA members who worked with her on this project. Our thanks go to Fan for all her work, and in particular for agreeing to be available to assist us to look after the website in the future. Fortunately with websites, she can 'tweek' from anywhere in the world!



WHAT'S FOR SALE? - IN OUR ON-LINE SHOP

BOOKS "Attracting butterflies to your garden, what to grow and conserve in the Adelaide Region" **NEW EDITION** Published by BCSA 2016 - Our price \$25 (financial members may purchase a book for \$20). Postage \$7.

"The Making of a Monarch" by Linda Shmith has now been reprinted. Cost \$20 plus postage \$7.00.

DVD "Butterfly Garden" produced by Tracy Baron and Carolyn Herbert - \$20 each (BCSA financial members price \$15) Postage and packaging \$7 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.

Single posters: "Bats of SE South Australia" and "The Bilby - Endangered Species" posters are available for \$5 each, plus postage. Poster postage is \$12 for up to 6 posters. Posters are free to schools, but incur postage.

SITE SIGNS: Application form to register a butterfly site is 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 and postage.

If you would like to order any of our merchandise, obtain an order form for a site sign, plant tags or schools poster set, please email: info@butterflyconservationsa.net.au or write to the Secretary C/South Australian Museum, North Terrace, ADELAIDE. 5000 or check out the **ON-LINE STORE at www.butterflyconservationsa.net.au**.





Butterfly Conservation South Australia Inc.

presents

a PUBLIC TALKS PROGRAM for 2019

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

At the Plympton Community Centre

34 Long Street, Plympton.

(200 metres E of Marion Rd, and 300 metres N of Anzac Highway).

Public transport options include: Bus from the city via Anzac Highway.

Routes: 245, 248, 262, 263, 265, M44, N262. Closest stop is Stop 9, then approximately 350 metre walk along Long Street.

Bus from the city via Marion Road.

Routes 100, 101, H20. Closest stop is Stop 10 (east side is approximately 100 metres south of Long street). Stop 10 (west side is on the other side of Moringie Ave.

approx. 100 metres north of Long Street). Then approx. 250 metre walk along Long Street. **Entry** by donation (minimum of \$2).

Bookings not required

Please bring supper to share and your own cup, 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 BCSA committee member.

DON'T FORGET TO BYO CUP.

Photo LFHunt. Wood White butterfly Delias aganippe

BUTTERFLY CONSERVATION SA INC.

C/- South Australian Museum, North Terrace, ADELAIDE For further information contact: Jan Forrest 8297 8230 Annual membership: **\$10** per year. If a hardcopy of the newsletter is requested, add a surcharge of \$10 for postage. Life Membership \$200.

Website: www.butterflyconservationsa.net.au

Resources for sale:

Book 'Attracting butterflies to your garden, what to grow and conserve in the Adelaide region' (2nd edition). Books, spider posters and plant tags are available at the online

shop: www.butterflyconservationsa.net.au/shop.





PUBLIC TALKS PROGRAM 2019

5th March: Land Snails - Would you recognise a native South Australian land snail if you saw one? While much work is done to combat the invasive species of snail, little is known about our native fauna; how and where they live, how endangered are they and do they pose issues for our agriculture? Come along and discover more about their stories and the people who study them. Presented by **Peter Hunt** a long term member of the Malacological Society of SA.

2nd April: The Kingdom of Fungi - variety and importance.

Without fungi, life as we know it would not exist. Fungi play essential roles in the environment: as mycorrhizal partners with plants, as recyclers of organic material in all ecosystems and in the formation and maintenance of soil structure and functioning. Mycologist and Botanic Gardens Honorary Associate **Pam Catcheside** will look at the fungal kingdom, the variety of fungi, their ecology and their roles in the environment

7th May: The rise of Animal life: the Cambrian 'explosion' - The Cambrian fossils of Kangaroo Island are among the most important in the Southern Hemisphere, and they represent the earliest complex animals in the planet. The green paddocks of KI provide a window to the oceans of half a billion years ago, in which the ancestors of today's lobsters, clams and whiting lived. However, these ancient marine organisms look very different from their modem descendants... and have awed even the most experienced figures, like Sir David Attenborough. Come to hear about them!! Presented by Associate Professor Diego Garcia-Bellido

4th June: *Arid Lands Botanic Garden* - Chairman John Zwar OAM will cover the history of the Arid Lands Botanic Garden since he first proposed the establishment of the Garden in 1981, development of the Garden, the role of the "Friends" support group and the status of the Garden today.

2nd July: 2nd July How to build a National Park - The Glenthorne property has had a long and diverse history. **Alan Burns** will outline the history leading up to the March 2018 State election when the 22 year fight to save the property was won and the steps taken since to make Minister David Speirs' promise to build the Glenthorne National Park from bare paddocks, a reality.

6th August: Restoring the reefs we never knew we lost -

Humanity has had a long love affair with oysters, a relationship that fuelled the global destruction of oyster reefs. We now realise that oysters are ecological superheroes, and interest in restoring lost oyster reefs for enhanced ecosystem resilience is growing, especially in South Australia. Presented by **Dr.Dominic McAfee**.

3rd September: 6.30pm BCSA AGM 7.00pm Public Talk

Protecting Southern Hairy-nosed Wombats in the Mallee - Southern hairy nosed wombats are the state fauna emblem. Protection efforts began in the 1960s after a severe drought. Moorunde Wildlife Reserve was established in 1968 and is now home to about 2000 wombats. In a climate of hostility towards them from surrounding landowners, Moorunde remains a haven for the species. Presented by Dr. Peter Clements, President, Wombats SA.

1st October: *Parasites: the silent majority.* The World's biota probably includes more parasitic than non-parasitic species. For example: analyses of biodiversity have indicated that although more species of insect have been described and more are awaiting description than for any other group, each of those species will host at least 1 species of nematode as well as other ecto and endo parasites. As shown in a case study of wombat nematodes, parasites have important roles to play within ecosystems and have evolutionary value. Prresented by **Em. Professor Lesley Warner**

5th November: Evolution of the southern Australian vegetation – the World's biggest climate change experiment - Professor Bob Hill will explain how 45 million years ago, southern Australia was attached to Antarctica and was covered in diverse and dense tropical rainforest. Through time, the climate has dried, and the rainforests have been replaced by a mosaic of dry-adapted vegetation.

In the case of an advertised speaker not being available, a speaker of similar interest will replace that advertised.



KONICA MINOLTA

PUBLIC TALKS PROGRAM 2019

5th March: LAND SNAILS

Would you recognise a native South Australian land snail if you saw one? Presented by Peter Hunt.

Thanks to the recently published field guide "Australian Land Snails Part 2" we now have the answers. While much work is done to combat the invasive species, little has been known about our native fauna; how



and where they live, discover the main groups and where they occur. Do they pose issues for our agriculture and how endangered are they? Come along and discover more about their stories and the people who study them.

Peter Hunt is a long term member of the historic Malacological Society of South Australia. His particular interest is marine ecology, in particular the recent temperate shell reef restoration projects.

Now retired from his forty year career in scientific Imaging with Olympus Optical, Peter has been working alongside Dr Tony Robinson as a volunteer at the SA Museum, reviewing the collections of terrestrial snails and slugs. Their findings and their many images have helped produce Dr. John Stanisic's second volume on this topic.

7th May THE RISE OF ANIMAL LIFE: THE CAMBRIAN 'EXPLOSION' AND THE GOBE IN AUSTRALIA AND GONDWANA". Presented by Associate Professor Diego Garcia-Bellido

The Cambrian fossils of Kangaroo Island are among the most important in the Southern Hemisphere, and they represent the earliest complex animals in the planet.



The green paddocks of KI provide a window to the oceans of half a billion years ago, in which the ancestors of today's lobsters, clams and whiting lived. However, these ancient marine organisms look very different from their modem descendants...

The large Cambrian radiation was echoed in the Great Ordovician Biodiversification Event (or GOBE), and the fossils of this age found in the other end of Gonwana, what is now Spain, Portugal and Morocco, where not only strange, but also grew to gigantic size.

These amazing fossils have appeared in National Geographic Society and BBC documentaries, and have awed even the most experienced figures, like Sir David Attenborough. Come to hear about them!!

Diego Garcia-Bellido is an Associate Professor at the University of Adelaide, School of Biological Sciences and an Honorary Research Associate at the South Australian Museum.

2nd April: THE KINGDOM OF FUNGI - variety and importance. Presented by Pam Catcheside.

Without fungi, life as we know it would not exist. Fungi play essential roles in the environment: as mycorrhizal partners with plants, as recyclers of organic material in all ecosystems and in the formation and maintenance of soil structure and functioning. Mycologist and Botanic Gardens Honorary Research Associate Pam



Catcheside, will look at the fungal kingdom, the variety of fungi, their ecology and their roles in the environment.

Pam Catcheside was born in London, England, studied Botany at Imperial College, London University and taught Biology in senior schools in England before coming to Australia. In Adelaide she taught Biology and Science at Woodlands School for 25 years.

Pam has been collecting and documenting the larger fungi of South Australia for over twenty years. She is an Honorary Research Associate at the State Herbarium of South Australia and Convener of the Adelaide Fungal Studies Group. She is presently co-editor of a field guide to Australian fungi.

Pam is co-recipient (with David Catcheside) of Nature Conservation Award from Field Naturalists Society of South Australia (2007). In 2010 she was awarded Unsung Hero of South Australian Science and in 2015 was inducted into the South Australian Womens' Honour Roll for Service to Mycology.

Pam has published a number of scientific papers including descriptions of new species of fungi. She has also been interviewed for radio and television.

WAITE ARBORETUM TREE AP.

It may be a bit late now however it may still be worth visiting tree #222 in the Waite Aboretum to see some caper white butterflies on their southern migration. Best visited in November/ December. Download the Waite Arboretum tree ap to find tree #222, the native caper tree Capparis mitchellii. host plant for this butterfly. All you do is walk towards the red pin on the map!



iTunes App Store: https://itunes.apple.com/au/app/waite-arboretum/id939518896?mt=8

Google Play: https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=au.edu.adelaide.waitearboretum

EXCURSION

on Saturday 23rd February, 1.00pm at Port Gawler

Escorted by Dr Richard Glatz visiting breeding sites of the Bitterbush Blue butterfly *Theclinesthes albocincta*.

PROGRAM

11.30am optional lunch at own cost, at the V Hotel, Old Wakefield Road, Virginia (it is important to advise if you are coming to lunch).
1.00pm meet Dr Richard Glatz at the junction of Port Gawler Road and Recreational Drive Port Gawler to visit breeding sites in the Port Gawler area. At approximately 1.45pm drive to Biodiversity Park, Outer Harbour.
Meet at approximately 2.30pm on Pelican Point Road, near the junction of Victoria Road and visit breeding sites in Biodiversity Park.

The excursion is expected to conclude by **3.30pm**. See separate information and reply slip.

Please respond by 18th February to Secretary BCSA.

Recommend walking shoes, wear a hat, apply sun screen and bring a water bottle.

Further information if required, from convener: Jan Forrest 82978230

HELPERS needed for the MT. PLEASANT SHOW and APS

We have once again agreed to mount information stands at the

- Mt. Pleasant showgrounds on 16th March 10.00am 4.00pm
- Australian Plant Society at Wayville on Saturday 13th April 10am to 5pm and Sunday 14th April 10am to 4pm.

If you can help out please contact:

Mt. Pleasant: Gill Hollamby, membership@butterflyconservationsa.net.au 0429 677 055

Australian Plants Society: Brett Oakes, secretary@butterflyconservationsa.net. au or 0415 997 526

BUTTERFLY CONSERVATION SA Inc.

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Consultants: Roger Grund and Dr. 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 Chairman Mike Moore.

PUBLIC TALKS PROGRAM 2019: first Tuesday March - November, Plympton Community Centre, 34 Long Street, Plympton. 6.15pm for a 6.30pm start to 8.30pm. **Next talk: 5th March. 6.30pm Land Snails** presented by Peter Hunt from the Malacological Society.

WEB SITES

BCSA official website - Butterfly Conservation SA - www.butterflyconservationsa.net.au The former domain name **Butterfly Gardening -** www.butterflygardening.net.au is also still available and links directly to the new BCSA site.

South Australian Butterflies and Moths - https://sabutterflies.org.au/home/index.html (authored by Roger Grund).

NRM Education - http://www.naturalresources.sa.gov.au/adelaidemtloftyranges/home 'Get involved' - 'Education' - for students, **school monitoring activities** / for educators. See also other regional NRM Education sites

WELCOME TO NEW MEMBERS

Ronda Pearce Julie Watts Rebecca Hooper **Lindy Averay Rachel Rees Mary Crichton Nicole King** Celia Colin **Dianne Scally Kate Eatts Margaret Hincks** Jim McBryde Margot Fowler Paulie Calaby Karen Atkinson **Robert Stapely Linda Smith Carole Pinnock** Daphne Bowden **Tony Vincent** Fiona De Caux. **Hon David Speirs**



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

Articles for the next newsletter to: 'The Editor' BCSA Newsletter C/editor@butterflyconservationsa.net.au

Please send images separately as a .jpg, not embedded in a word document.







