

EASTER CAMP 1973, ADVENTURE BAY

C.H. Mosey and M.L. Westbrook

AS plans were made very late this time, most members had already made their holiday arrangements. However, on the Friday there were eight starters (in two cars) and the venue was Dorloff's Caravan Park, Adventure Bay, Bruny Island.

Mr. Dorloff recalled the Field Naturalists' Camp twenty years ago - when there was a re-enactment of Bligh's Landing, complete with sailors, native girls (with seaweed skirts) and the breadfruit tree (loaves of bread hung on a tree). This was one of the social highlights of that camp. Just near the camp is the site where Bligh planted the first apple tree on Bruny Island.

This time the weather was really wild, with heavy rain, wind and hail. The site chosen for us had plenty of grassed area for tents, the use of a small van, and a most useful Recreation Room which was a large three-walled building with a huge fireplace at one end, and a tarpaulin let-down wall at the other end - and electric light. This room really made the camp possible. Three campers decided to sleep in here instead of their hike tents, three were in the van, and four hardy souls coped with hike tents - two did their cooking on a neat little fire just outside their tent, while the rest thankfully used the big fire in the Recreation Room. No trouble about drinking water - the tank was overflowing - and there was plenty of dry wood in the shed just next door.

Friday - Fitful weather, showers, wind and hail, but in between we had a walk along the beach to where Captain Bligh planted his apple tree.

Saturday - A little better. A few well-coated members spent the morning walking to Penguin Island and returned to a very late lunch. The rest, as the rain eased off, had a walk to Adventure Bay Township and the beach. That evening two more campers arrived - Mr. and Mrs. Sheppard from Queenstown - now we had our full ten. That night it teemed with rain and hailed and blew. Those under a roof thanked their lucky stars.

Sunday - Three cars to Cloudy Bay - glorious day, full tide and nine lines of pounding breakers beating up that beautiful firm beach guarded by two rocky headlands. On the beach were three kinds of dotterels - Red-capped, Double-banded and Hooded, also White-faced Heron, etc. On the way back we saw the mountains - La Perouse and Adamson's Peak. We returned to the Neck and ate our lunch there. Here the waves were much quieter than at Cloudy Bay which, of course is open to the South Pole. After lunch we continued on to Dennes Point and more birds added to our list.

Monday - Broke camp. The Sheppards were the first to get away and went down to S. Bruny Lighthouse first, over the mountain road and rain-forest - beech, Celery-Top Pine, Richeas, Horizontal, Turquoise Berry. We saw, at the lighthouse, our first Tawny-crowned Honeyeater also a lot of Dusky Robins, Scarlet Robins, Crescent, New Holland, and Yellow-throated honeyeaters, Noisy Miners and Grey Shrike-Thrush.

We had lunch here on a glorious day watching the tide race up the beach and frothing over the needles at the base of the cliffs. From the lighthouse we went

50 miles to Dennes Point and had afternoon tea at the shop there and walked on the beach. Then after tea, the round trip through Killora to the ferry at 5.20 p. m. and home by 7.00 p. m.

The bird list is a joint effort for the whole of our Bruny trips — 51 species in all. Little Penguin, Albatross sp, Short-tailed Shearwater, Australian Gannet, Black Cormorant, Little Pied Cormorant, White-faced Heron, Black Swan, Collared Sparrowhawk, White-breasted Sea Eagle, Brown Falcon, Brown Quail, Tasmanian Native Hen, Pied Oystercatcher, Sooty Oystercatcher, Spurwing Plover, Red-capped Dotterel, Double-banded Dotterel, Hooded Dotterel, Pacific Gull, Dominican Gull, Silver Gull, Crested Tern, Green Rosella, Blue-winged Parrot, Blackbird, Superb Blue Wren, Tasmanian Thornbill, Scarlet Robin, Flame Robin, Dusky Robin, Grey Fantail, Olive Whistler, Grey Shrike-Thrush, Grey-breasted Silvereve, Yellow-throated Honeyeater, Black-headed Honeyeater, Crescent Honeyeater, New Holland Honeyeater, Tawny-crowned Honeyeater, Noisy Miner, Yellow Wattlebird, Beautiful Firetail, House Sparrow, Goldfinch, Greenfinch, Starling, Black Currawong, Clinking Currawong, White-backed Magpie, Forest Raven.

During the camp various specimens were collected (shells, plants, seaweed, fungi, lichen). Specimens were displayed and discussed. There were about a dozen types of fungi - from tiny ones about $\frac{1}{4}$ " across to 8" -high Shaggy-caps. The collection of flora was compared with a collection made in 1971, when the camp was at Dennes Point.

It was definitely not the weather for pushing through thick, wet bush or scrubby heath land. Most walks kept to the road or coast. In spite of the adverse conditions, all enjoyed the camp.

THE EFFECT OF EUROPEAN SETTLEMENT ON LICHEN DIVERSITY

G. C. Bratt

IN 1802, Robert Brown visited and made botanical collections in the Derwent Estuary, and they were described and published by Crombie in 1880.

As these collections were made prior to European settlement of Tasmania it is of interest to compare Brown's collections with those made in recent years. The comparison is not easy because Brown's collections are in the British Museum, the many changes of botanical nomenclature and the poor accessibility and quality of many published descriptions. It is surprising that 35 of the 46 species (i. e. 80%) noted by Brown from Mt. Wellington, Risdon and near the Derwent River are still (at least from 1961-1967) to be found on Mt. Wellington, Mt. Direction or Grass Tree Hill.

One may conclude that the 170 years of agriculture, commerce and industry have not greatly affected the lichen diversity in the surroundings of Hobart. It should be noted, that the lichen population of Mt. Wellington was seriously reduced by the disastrous fires of 1967. However, as small unburnt areas remain the effect of the fires will probably be nullified in the not too distant future.

Of the eleven apparently missing species the position is not exactly clear, but the following summarises the present information. Two have not been located in Tasmania by anybody but Brown and several writers consider that the collections were mislabelled. Two others have recently been recorded in Tasmania, but outside Brown's collection areas.

Macquarie