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PLANTS OF THE CARR VILLA CEMETERY, LAUNCESTON

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The Carr Villa Cemetery, Crematorium and War Memorial is located in the suburb of Kings Meadows in Launceston. In addition to an extensively developed portion having graves, headstones and memorial walls, there is an adjoining ca. 40 hectare portion of native bushland bounded on the south, east and north by Quarantine and Opossum Roads, which has been set aside as the Carr Villa Wildlife Sanctuary. A part has been fenced off as a Flora Reserve available to school groups, natural history clubs and others to visit, by application to the Launceston City Council, Parks and Recreation Section. The present survey reports on the vegetation of this undeveloped portion of the cemetery.

The bushland of the survey area can be characterised as dry sclerophyll. The soils are moderately acidic sandy loams or clay loams, developed on clays, gravels and sands. Although not perfectly level, there is little variation in topography over the survey area, which is mostly from 65 to 90m above sea level. Visits were made approximately once per week between September, 1991 and February, 1992.

Despite its rather small size, the survey area is rich in plant species. This survey identified 200 flowering plant species (of which 117 are native), 2 ferns, 9 mosses, 1 liverwort and 21 lichens (see Table 1). The flowering plants encompass 62 families, of which the most abundant are the grasses (Poaceae) with 28 species, the "daisies" (Asteraceae) with 26 species, the wattles and "pea" flowers (Fabaceae) with 21 species, and the orchids (Orchidaceae) with 13 species.

The scientific names of the flowering plants and ferns follow Buchanan *et al.* (1989); those of the mosses, Dalton *et al.* (1991); and that of the single liverwort, Ratkovsky (1987). For the lichens, the authorities as well as the scientific names are listed, as there have been many additions and alterations since the previously published checklist of Kantvilas (1989). For the flowering plants and ferns, a measure of abundance, either local, rare, occasional, frequent or common, is given for each species. Since bryophyte and lichen species require microscopic examination and/or chemical analysis for unambiguous identification, estimation of their abundance was not attempted.

Given the lack of detailed published accounts of the vegetation of comparable areas, it is difficult to assess whether any of the species recorded are unusual for the north of Tasmania for dry sclerophyll environments on soils of this type. For example, a work devoted to the plant species of parks and cemeteries (Kirkpatrick *et al.* 1988) only makes cursory mention of the Carr Villa Cemetery. Nevertheless, the great diversity of species obtained in the present survey is noteworthy. Two of the species recorded, *Brunonia australis* and *Gratiola pubescens* are unknown from any secure reserve in Tasmania (Kirkpatrick *et al.* 1991). A further four species, *Crassula decumbens*, *Danthonia geniculata*, *Dichopogon strictus* and *Myosotis australis* are classified as r2 by these authors (*loc. cit.*), that is, they occur in 20 or less 10km x 10km National Mapping grid squares in Tasmania.

The undeveloped portion of the cemetery, including the Flora Reserve which is not necessarily exempt, may eventually be ploughed up and converted to graves, headstones and memorial walls as the need for more burial space increases. Indeed, part of the undeveloped portion is already undergoing such modification. Thus, many of the species that are currently present will disappear in the future. The results of this survey will serve as a record of the vegetation that is there at the present time.

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Table 1. List of species found in survey area.

(I) = species introduced to Tasmania

Abundance l = local (growing in a few places only, sometimes abundantly)

r = only 1-3 plants observed, rare

o = widespread, but only occasional

f = widespread and frequent

c = widespread and common

	Abundance		Abundance
FLOWERING PLANTS			
Acanthaceae		<i>Gnaphalium purpureum</i> (Purple Cudweed) (I)	r
<i>Acanthus mollis</i> (Bear's Breech) (I)	r	<i>Helichrysum apiculatum</i> (Everlasting)	o
Alliaceae		<i>Helichrysum scorpioides</i> (Button Everlasting)	c
<i>Allium triquetrum</i> (Three-cornered Garlic) (I)	f	<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i> (Cat's Ear) (I)	o
Apiaceae		<i>Lagenifera huegelii</i> (Coarse Bottle-Daisy)	r
<i>Hydrocotyle callicarpa</i> (Pennywort)	o	<i>Leontodon taraxacoides</i> (Hawkbit) (I)	o
Apocynaceae		<i>Lepiorhynchus squamatus</i> (Scaly Buttons)	f
<i>Vinca major</i> (Blue Periwinkle) (I)	l	<i>Olearia myrsinoides</i> (Silky Daisy Bush)	l
Asteraceae		<i>Pseudognaphalium luteo-album</i> (Cudweed)	f
<i>Arctotheca calendula</i> (Cape Weed) (I)	c	<i>Senecio hispidulus</i> (Scabrid Fireweed)	o
<i>Bellis perennis</i> (Daisy) (I)	f	<i>Senecio quadridentatus</i> (Cotton Fireweed)	r
<i>Brachyscome decipiens</i> (Field Daisy)	o	<i>Sonchus asper</i> (Prickly Sow Thistle) (I)	o
<i>Brachyscome spathulata</i> ssp. <i>glabra</i> (Daisy)	f	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i> (Sow Thistle) (I)	o
<i>Carduus tenuiflorus</i> (Winged Slender Thistle) (I)	f	<i>Tanacetum parthenium</i> (Feverfew) (I)	r
<i>Cassinia aculeata</i> (Dolly Bush)	r	<i>Velleerophyton dealbatum</i> (Silver Cudweed) (I)	o
<i>Conyza albidula</i> (Tall Fleabane) (I)	r	Boraginaceae	
<i>Cotula australis</i> (Common Cotula)	r	<i>Cynoglossum suaveolens</i> (Hound's-Tongue)	r
<i>Cotula coronopifolia</i> (Water Buttons)	r	<i>Myosotis australis</i> (Forget-me-not)	o
<i>Craspedia glauca</i> var. <i>glauca</i> (Billy Buttons)	c	Brassicaceae	
<i>Filago gallica</i> (French Filago) (I)	r	<i>Barbarea intermedia</i> (Wintercress) (I)	r
		<i>Coronopus didymus</i> (Lesser Swine-cress) (I)	r

<i>Lobularia maritima</i> (Sweet Alyssum) (I)	o	Ericaceae	
<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i> (Wild Radish) (I)	l	<i>Erica lusitanica</i> (Spanish Heath) (I)	o
<i>Sinapsis arvensis</i> (Charlock) (I)	o	Euphorbiaceae	
Brunoniaceae		<i>Poranthera microphylla</i> (Small-leaf Poranthera)	f
<i>Brunonia australis</i> (Blue Pincushion)	f	Fabaceae	
Campanulaceae		<i>Acacia baileyana</i> (Cootamundra) (I)	r
<i>Wahlenbergia gymnoclada</i> (Bluebell)	f	<i>Acacia dealbata</i> (Silver Wattle)	c
<i>Wahlenbergia litticola</i> (Bluebell)	o	<i>Acacia genistifolia</i> (Spreading Wattle)	c
Caryophyllaceae		<i>Acacia sp.</i> (I)	r
<i>Cerastium glomeratum</i> (Sticky Mouse-eared Chickweed) (I)	c	<i>Bossiaea prostrata</i> (Creeping Bossiaea)	r
<i>Silene gallica</i> (French Catchfly) (I)	r	<i>Cytisus scoparius</i> (Broom) (I)	o
<i>Spergularia rubra</i> (Sand Spurrey) (I)	o	<i>Daviesia latifolia</i> (Bitter Leaf)	o
<i>Stellaria media</i> (Chickweed) (I)	o	<i>Genista monspessulana</i> (Canary Broom) (I)	o
Casuarinaceae		<i>Gompholobium huegelii</i> (Bladder Pea)	r
<i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i> (Bull Oak)	c	<i>Hovea linearis</i> (Common Hovea)	r
Centrolepidaceae		<i>Kennedia prostrata</i> (Running Postman)	f
<i>Centrolepis aristata</i> (Pointed Centrolepis)	r	<i>Lotus corniculatus</i> (Bird's-foot Trefoil) (I)	l
<i>Centrolepis strigosa</i> (Hairy Centrolepis)	r	<i>Lotus pedunculatus</i> (Greater Trefoil) (I)	o
Chenopodiaceae		<i>Medicago arabica</i> (Spotted Medick) (I)	o
<i>Chenopodium album</i> (Fat Hen) (I)	l	<i>Medicago lupulina</i> (Black Medick) (I)	l
Clusiaceae		<i>Medicago polymorpha</i> (Burr Medick) (I)	o
<i>Hypericum gramineum</i> (Small St. John's Wort)	o	<i>Platylobium obtusangulum</i> (Common Flat-pea)	o
<i>Hypericum japonicum</i> (Matted St. John's Wort)	o	<i>Trifolium repens</i> (White Clover, Dutch Clover) (I)	o
Convolvulaceae		<i>Trifolium subterraneum</i> (Subterranean Clover) (I)	o
<i>Convolvulus erubescens</i> (Australian Bindweed)	r	<i>Ulex europaeus</i> (Gorse, Furze) (I)	c
<i>Dichondra repens</i> (Kidney-weed)	r	<i>Vicia hirsuta</i> (Hairy Vetch) (I)	r
Crassulaceae		Fumariaceae	
<i>Crassula decumbens</i> (Spreading Crassula)	c	<i>Fumaria muralis</i> (Wall Fumitory) (I)	l
Cyperaceae		Gentianaceae	
<i>Cyperus eragrostis</i> (Umbrella Sedge) (I)	l	<i>Centaureum erythraea</i> (Common Centaury) (I)	o
<i>Cyperus tenellus</i> (Tiny Flat-sedge)	o	Geraniaceae	
<i>Isolepis fluitans</i> (Floating Club-rush)	l	<i>Erodium moschatum</i> (Musk Storksbill) (I)	f
<i>Lepidosperma lineare</i> (Narrow Sword-sedge) (I)	o	<i>Geranium potentilloides</i> (Geranium)	f
<i>Schoenus apogon</i> (Common Bog-rush)	c	Goodeniaceae	
Dilleniaceae		<i>Goodenia lanata</i> (Native Primrose)	f
<i>Hibbertia riparia</i> (Guinea Flower)	c	Haloragaceae	
Dipsacaceae		<i>Gonocarpus tetragynus</i> (Common Raspwort)	c
<i>Dipsacus sylvestris</i> (Teasel) (I)	l	Hypoxidaceae	
Droseraceae		<i>Hypoxis glabella</i> (Yellow Star)	r
<i>Drosera peltata</i> ssp. <i>auriculata</i> (Sundew)	f	Iridaceae	
<i>Drosera peltata</i> ssp. <i>peltata</i> (Sundew)	o	<i>Diplarrhena moraea</i> (White Iris)	o
Epacridaceae		Juncaceae	
<i>Acrotiche serrulata</i> (Ant's Delight)	f	<i>Juncus articulatus</i> (Jointed Rush) (I)	o
<i>Astroloma humifusum</i> (Native Cranberry)	o	<i>Juncus bufonius</i> (Toad Rush)	o
<i>Epacris impressa</i> (Common Heath)	f	<i>Juncus capitatus</i> (Capitate Rush) (I)	l
<i>Lissanthe strigosa</i> (Peach Berry)	o		

<i>Juncus secundus</i> (Finger Rush)	1	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i> (Ribwort) (I)	c
Lamiaceae		Plumbaginaceae	
<i>Prunella vulgaris</i> (Self-heal)	o	<i>Limonium sinuatum</i> (Notch-leaf Sea Lavender) (I)	r
Lauraceae		Poaceae	
<i>Cassytha melantha</i> (Native Dodder)	c	<i>Agrostis capillaris</i> (Brown-top Bent) (I)	f
<i>Cassytha pubescens</i> (Downy Native Dodder)	o	<i>Aira caryophylla</i> (Silvery Hair Grass) (I)	f
Liliaceae		<i>Aira elegantissima</i> (Elegant Hair Grass) (I)	f
<i>Arthropodium milleflorum</i> (Pale Vanilla-lily)	r	<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i> (Sweet Vernal Grass) (I)	o
<i>Burchardia umbellata</i> (Milkmaids)	o	<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i> var. <i>bulbosum</i> (Onion Twitch) (I)	o
<i>Chamaecilla corymbosa</i> var. <i>corymbosa</i> (Blue Stars)	r	<i>Briza maxima</i> (Quaking Grass) (I)	c
<i>Dianella revoluta</i> var. <i>revoluta</i> (Flax-lily)	f	<i>Briza minor</i> (Lesser Quaking Grass) (I)	c
<i>Dichopogon strictus</i> (Chocolate Lily)	f	<i>Bromus catharticus</i> (Prairie Grass) (I)	f
<i>Thysanotus patersonii</i> (Twining Fringe-Lily)	r	<i>Cynurus echinatus</i> (Rough Dog's-Tail) (I)	o
<i>Wurmbea dioica</i> (Early Nancy)	f	<i>Dactylis glomerata</i> (Cocksfoot) (I)	f
Linaceae		<i>Danthonia caespitosa</i> (Wallaby Grass)	f
<i>Linum marginale</i> (Wild Flax)	o	<i>Danthonia geniculata</i> (Wallaby Grass)	l
Myrtaceae		<i>Danthonia pilosa</i> (Wallaby Grass)	f
<i>Eucalyptus amygdalina</i> (Black Peppermint)	c	<i>Danthonia setacea</i> (Wallaby Grass)	o
<i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i> (White Gum, Manna Gum)	o	<i>Deyeuxia quadriseta</i> (Bent Grass)	f
Orchidaceae		<i>Dichelachne nana</i> (Plumegrass)	f
<i>Caladenia catenata</i> (Pink Fingers)	r	<i>Ehrharta distichophylla</i> (Ricegrass)	o
<i>Calochilus robertsonii</i> (Red Beard-orchid)	r	<i>Ehrharta stipoides</i> (Weeping Grass)	f
<i>Dipodium punctatum</i> (Hyacinth Orchid)	r	<i>Holcus lanatus</i> (Yorkshire Fog) (I)	f
<i>Diuris maculata</i> (Leopard Orchid)	o	<i>Hordeum murinum</i> ssp. <i>leporinum</i> (Barley Grass) (I)	f
<i>Diuris pedunculata</i> (Golden Moths)	r	<i>Lolium perenne</i> (Perennial Ryegrass) (I)	o
<i>Diuris sulphurea</i> (Tiger Orchid)	r	<i>Paspalum dilatatum</i> (Paspalum) (I)	f
<i>Eriochilus cucullatus</i> (Parson's Bands)	r	<i>Phalaris aquatica</i> (Phalaris) (I)	f
<i>Glossodia major</i> (Parson-in-the-Pulpit)	f	<i>Poa annua</i> (Annual Poa)	f
<i>Microtis</i> sp. (Onion Orchid)	r	<i>Poa labillardieri</i> (Tussock Grass)	f
<i>Pterostylis nutans</i> (Nodding Greenhood)	l	<i>Stipa semibarbata</i> (Speargrass)	f
<i>Pterostylis pedunculata</i> (Maroonhood)	l	<i>Stipa mollis</i> (Speargrass)	f
<i>Thelymitra ixioides</i> (Dotted Sun-orchid)	r	<i>Themeda triandra</i> (Kangaroo Grass)	f
<i>Thelymitra pauciflora</i> (Slender Sun-orchid)	r	Polygalaceae	
Oxalidaceae		<i>Comesperma volubile</i> (Blue Love Creeper)	f
<i>Oxalis corniculata</i> (Yellow Wood Sorrel)	c	Polygonaceae	
<i>Oxalis incarnata</i> (Pale Wood Sorrel) (I)	l	<i>Polygonum aviculare</i> (Wireweed, Knotgrass) (I)	o
Papaveraceae		<i>Rumex acetosella</i> (Dock; Sheep's Sorrel) (I)	c
<i>Eschscholzia californica</i> (Californian Poppy) (I)	r	<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i> (Broad-leaved Dock) (I)	l
<i>Papaver somniferum</i> (Opium Poppy) (I)	r	Primulaceae	
Pittosporaceae		<i>Anagallis arvensis</i> ssp. <i>arvensis</i> (Pimpernel) (I)	f
<i>Billardiera procumbens</i> (Mary's Flower)	o	Proteaceae	
<i>Billardiera scandens</i> (Apple Berry)	o	<i>Banksia marginata</i> (Honeysuckle)	o
<i>Bursaria spinosa</i> (Australian Prickly Box)	c	Ranunculaceae	
Plantaginaceae		<i>Clematis aristata</i> (Australian Clematis)	f
<i>Plantago coronopus</i> (Buck's-horn Plantain) (I)	c	<i>Ranunculus lappaceus</i> (Common Buttercup)	r
		<i>Ranunculus muricatus</i> (Sharp Buttercup) (I)	r

<i>Ranunculus parviflorus</i> (Small-flowered Buttercup) (l)	c	MOSSES (no abundance data)
Rosaceae		Bartramiaceae
<i>Acaena echinata</i> (Sheep's Burr)	c	<i>Breutelia affinis</i>
<i>Acaena novae-zelandiae</i> (Buzzy, Biddy-widdy)	f	Bryaceae
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i> (Hawthorn) (l)	o	<i>Bryum billardieri</i>
<i>Rosa canina</i> (Dog Rose) (l)	r	Dicranaceae
<i>Rosa</i> sp. (Garden Rose) (l)	r	<i>Campylopus introflexus</i>
<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> (Blackberry) (l)	o	Ditricaceae
Rubiaceae		<i>Ceratodon purpureus</i>
<i>Galium aparine</i> (Cleavers, Goosegrass) (l)	f	Funariaceae
<i>Opercularia varia</i> (Variable Stinkweed)	r	<i>Funaria hygrometrica</i>
Rutaceae		Orthotrichaceae
<i>Boronia nana</i> (Dwarf Boronia)	l	<i>Zygodon intermedius</i>
<i>Eriostemon verrucosus</i> (Fairy Wax-flower)	l	Polytrichaceae
Salicaceae		<i>Polytrichum juniperinum</i>
<i>Populus</i> sp. (Poplar) (l)	r	Pottiaceae
<i>Salix</i> sp. (Willow) (l)	r	<i>Barbula calycina</i>
Santalaceae		<i>Tortula princeps</i>
<i>Exocarpos cupressiformis</i> (Native Cherry)	f	LIVERWORTS (no abundance data)
Scrophulariaceae		Geocalycaceae
<i>Gratiola pubescens</i> (Hairy Brooklime)	r	<i>Chiloscyphus semiteres</i>
<i>Parentucellia viscosa</i> (Sticky Bartsia) (l)	o	LICHENS (no abundance data)
Solanaceae		<i>Calicium victorianum</i> (F. Wilson) Tibell sp.
<i>Solanum laciniatum</i> (Kangaroo Apple)	r	<i>victorianum</i>
<i>Solanum nigrum</i> (Black Nightshade) (l)	l	<i>Candelariella xanthostigmoides</i> (Müll. Arg.) R.W. Rogers
Stackhousiaceae		<i>Cladia aggregata</i> (Sw.) Nyl.
<i>Stackhousia monogyna</i> (Native Mignonette, Candles)	o	<i>Cladonia corniculata</i> Ahti & Kashiwadani
Stylidiaceae		<i>Cladonia pleurota</i> (Flörke) Schaerer
<i>Stylidium graminifolium</i> (Trigger Plant)	f	<i>Cladonia praetermissa</i> Archer var. <i>praetermissa</i>
Thymelaeaceae		<i>Cladonia ramulosa</i> (With.) Laundon
<i>Pimelea humilis</i> (Common Rice-flower)	f	<i>Flavoparmelia rutidota</i> (J.D. Hook. & Taylor) Hale
Tremandraceae		<i>Heterodea muelleri</i> (Hampe) Nyl.
<i>Tetradlea pilosa</i> (Hairy Lilac Bells)	o	<i>Hypocenomyce australis</i> Tindal
Violaceae		<i>Lecidea</i> sp. A
<i>Hymenanthera dentata</i> (Tree Violet)	r	<i>Lepraria</i> sp.
<i>Viola hederacea</i> (Ivy-leaf Violet)	c	<i>Pannoparmelia wilsonii</i> (Räsänen) D. Galloway
Xanthorrhoeaceae		<i>Parmelia conlabrosa</i> (Hale) Elix & Johnston
<i>Lomandra longifolia</i> (Sagg)	o	<i>Parmelia pseudorelicina</i> (Jatta) Kantvilas & Elix
<i>Lomandra nana</i> (Dwarf Sagg)	r	<i>Parmotrema chinense</i> (Osbeck) Hale & Ahti
FERNS		<i>Punctelia subrudecta</i> (Nyl.) Krog
Aspleniaceae		<i>Thysanothecium scutellatum</i> (Fr.) D. Galloway
<i>Asplenium flabellifolium</i> (Necklace Fern)	l	<i>Usnea inermis</i> Motyka
Dennstaedtiaceae		<i>Usnea</i> cf. <i>oncodes</i> Motyka
<i>Pteridium esculentum</i> (Austral Bracken)	c	<i>Xanthoparmelia tasmanica</i> (J.D. Hook. & Taylor) Hale

THE BIRDS OF THE CARR VILLA CEMETERY, LAUNCESTON

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The Carr Villa Cemetery and associated Crematorium and War Memorial is located in the Launceston suburb of Kings Meadows. Its total area of approximately 60 hectares is divided up into a developed western portion of ca. 20 hectares, consisting of graves, headstones and memorial walls, and an undeveloped eastern portion of ca. 40 hectares, bounded by Quarantine and Opossum Roads. The vegetation in the undeveloped area is a mixture of grassy and shrubby *Eucalyptus amygdalina* forest. This area is designated as the Carr Villa Wildlife Sanctuary and includes a fenced-off Floral Reserve under the supervision of the Launceston City Council. The vegetation in the undeveloped section Part of the wildlife sanctuary is earmarked for future development, and only the tendency for many residents and their families to choose cremation as an alternative to burial will decelerate the eventual conversion of all of the native bushland into a developed graveyard.

Fifteen visits were made between October 10, 1991 and February 4, 1992. Observations were always made during the early morning, between the hours of 7.0-11.0am. Separate lists of the bird species present were made in the "developed" area, that is, where graves are present and little if any of the original native vegetation remains, and in the "undeveloped" area. Table 1 lists the 48 species that were observed during the survey and also gives the percentage of total visits in which each species was observed. The order of the common names in Table 1, and the names themselves, follows that of Simpson and Day (1989), which also gives the scientific names of the species.

Twenty-one of the species (44%) were observed during all 15 visits. All of the 22 species observed exclusively in the undeveloped area were natives, and three of the four species observed exclusively in the developed area were introduced. An additional four species were observed almost equally in both areas, and 18 others were observed predominantly in one of the areas, usually the undeveloped area, but not exclusively in that one area. The predominance of native species in the "undisturbed" area and introduced species in the developed area indicates the influence that alteration of natural habitat has on bird species distribution. This undoubtedly points to a paucity of food sources for native species in the developed area, although there are some exceptions. For example, the New Holland Honeyeater and Brush Wattlebird were more prevalent in the developed than in the undeveloped area, and the Pallid Cuckoo seemed equally "at home" in both.

The species list contains most species likely to be observed in a dry sclerophyll environment lacking the diversity of marshlands, native grasslands and perennial

streams. Such a habitat, forming an "island" in a sea of suburbia, may occasionally attract an unusual bird species. For example, the author believes she heard a Leaden Flycatcher on November 4, 1991 in the undeveloped area, but conditions were not suitable for positive visual identification. The calls made by the bird in question fitted that species rather than the more common related species, the Satin Flycatcher, which was recorded on eight of the visits. The regular occurrence of the Spotted Quail-thrush is encouraging, suggesting that ground-dwelling species such as these can still survive despite their vulnerability to predation by suburban cats.

The cemetery managers should consider planting native species in the disturbed area to provide additional foraging habitat for birds, and also to retain some native plant species in the present undisturbed section due to be cleared for further development in the near future.

Table 1. List of Birds at Carr Villa Cemetery Observed in 15 visits during the period October, 1991 – February, 1992

(I) = species introduced to Tasmania

(E) = species, subspecies or race endemic to Tasmania

Area B = almost equally observed in both areas

observed D = observed exclusively in developed area

U = observed exclusively in undeveloped area

U+D = observed mostly in undeveloped area, but not exclusively

D+U = observed mostly in developed area, but not exclusively

Species	% of visits observed	Area observed	Species	% of visits observed	Area observed
Mallard (I)	40	D	Grey Fantail	100	U
Masked Lapwing (Plover)	100	B	Spotted Quail-thrush	73	U
Feral Pigeon (I)	60	D+U	Superb Fairy-wren	93	U
Spotted Turtle-Dove (I)	73	D	Brown Thornbill	100	U+D
Common Bronzewing	27	U+D	Yellow-rumped Thornbill	33	U+D
Brush Bronzewing	7	U	Yellow Wattlebird (E)	100	U+D
Swift Parrot	13	U	Brush (Little) Wattlebird (E)	80	D+U
Green Rosella (E)	33	U+D	Yellow-throated Honeyeater (E)	67	U
Pallid Cuckoo	100	B	Black-headed Honeyeater (E)	47	U
Fan-tailed Cuckoo	47	U	Crescent Honeyeater	53	U
Horsfield's Bronze-Cuckoo	7	U	New Holland Honeyeater	100	D+U
Shining Bronze-Cuckoo	100	U	Eastern Spinebill	100	U
Tawny Frogmouth	40	U	Spotted Pardalote	100	U+D
Laughing Kookaburra (I)	67	U+D	Striated Pardalote	100	U+D
Welcome Swallow	13	D	Silvereye (E)	100	U+D
Tree Martin	53	U	European Goldfinch (I)	100	B
Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike	100	U	European Greenfinch (I)	73	D
Blackbird (I)	100	B	House Sparrow (I)	100	U+D
Flame Robin	13	U	Common Starling (I)	93	D+U
Scarlet Robin	100	U+D	Dusky Woodswallow	100	U+D
Dusky Robin (E)	47	U+D	Grey Butcherbird	33	U
Golden Whistler	100	U	Australian Magpie	33	U
Grey Shrike-thrush	100	U	Grey Currawong	100	U
Satin Flycatcher	53	U	Forest Raven	100	U+D