

We gratefully acknowledge the generosity of Barry and Elsa Williams and their family, who permit those who love the Australian bush to visit this unique bush walk, to enjoy it, and to learn of the great diversity and beauty of our natural environment.

The Kaniva Tourism Committee.

"BILLYHO" BUSHWALK

In the Little Desert .

This is an introduction to the "LITTLE DESERT" as it occurs south of Kaniva. The Walking Track is on a private property named - "BILLYHO". situated 11.5 kms south of Kaniva. The walk is about 27 kms through the bush.

To reach the bushwalk, turn south-west at the roundabout for 3.2 kms
Turn south or to the left on the unsealed road about 8 kms until the desert sand is reached.
Turn through the gate to the right for 185 metres, park and begin the walk.

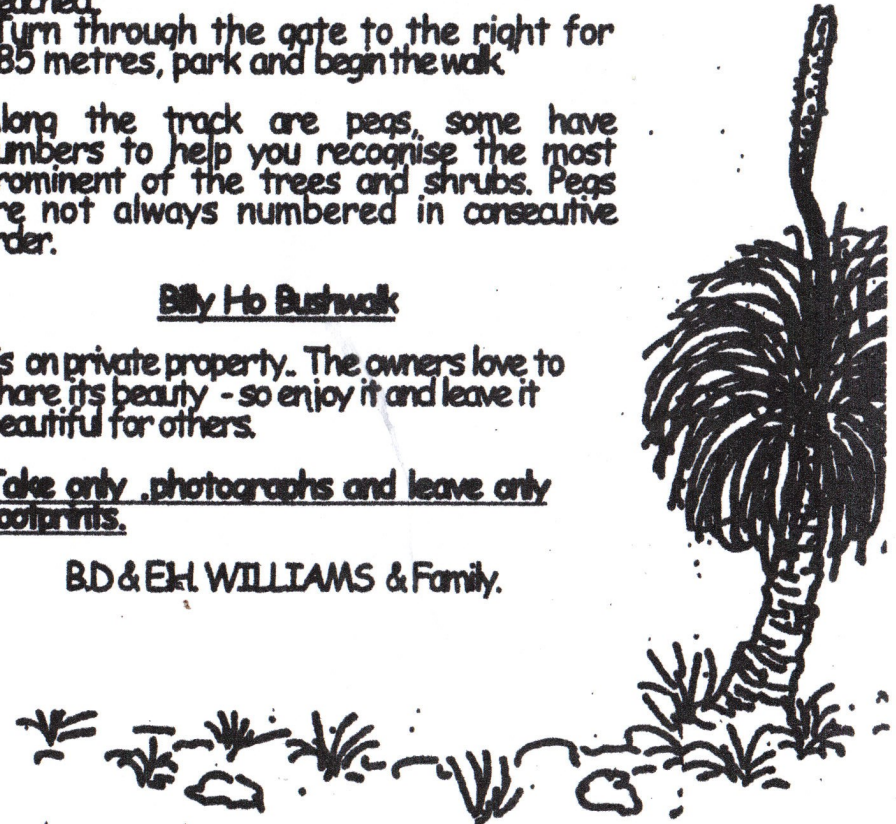
Along the track are pegs, some have numbers to help you recognise the most prominent of the trees and shrubs. Pegs are not always numbered in consecutive order.

Billy Ho Bushwalk

Is on private property. The owners love to share its beauty - so enjoy it and leave it beautiful for others.

Take only photographs and leave only footprints.

BD & EL WILLIAMS & Family.



1. **MALLEE HONEY MYRTLE.**
(*Melaleuca neglecta*) White flowers in Nov-Dec. Grows to 2 1/2 metres.
2. **BRUSH HEATH**
(*Brachyloma ericoides*) A low bushy shrub. Common, Flowers from early Spring.
3. **GREY MULGA**
(*Acacia brachybotrya*) Flowers Sept-Oct. and grows up to 2m.
4. **SILKY TEA TREE.**
(*Leptospermum myrsinoides*) A favourite food of the Silky Desert Mouse, a native rodent. Flowers in Oct. with a mass of white blooms.
*Try to identify some of the bird calls by their songs. Each bird has a different and unique call.
5. **DESERT BANKSIA.**
(*Banksia Ornata*) Saw-like pale leaves with attractive cones of flowers. In Winter. Common.
6. **SILVER BANKSIA**
(*Banksia marginata*) Not as showy as the Desert Banksia. Flowers Spring to Autumn.
7. **BROWN STRINGY BARK.**
(*Eucalyptus Baxteri*) Widespread throughout the Little Desert. Prefers the deep sand and rising country.
*Follow the arrow to the right and up the rise. Note the shallow diggings along the way- these are created by echidnas seeking nuts and insects as food.
8. **SLENDER CYPRESS PINE**
(*Callitris pressii*)

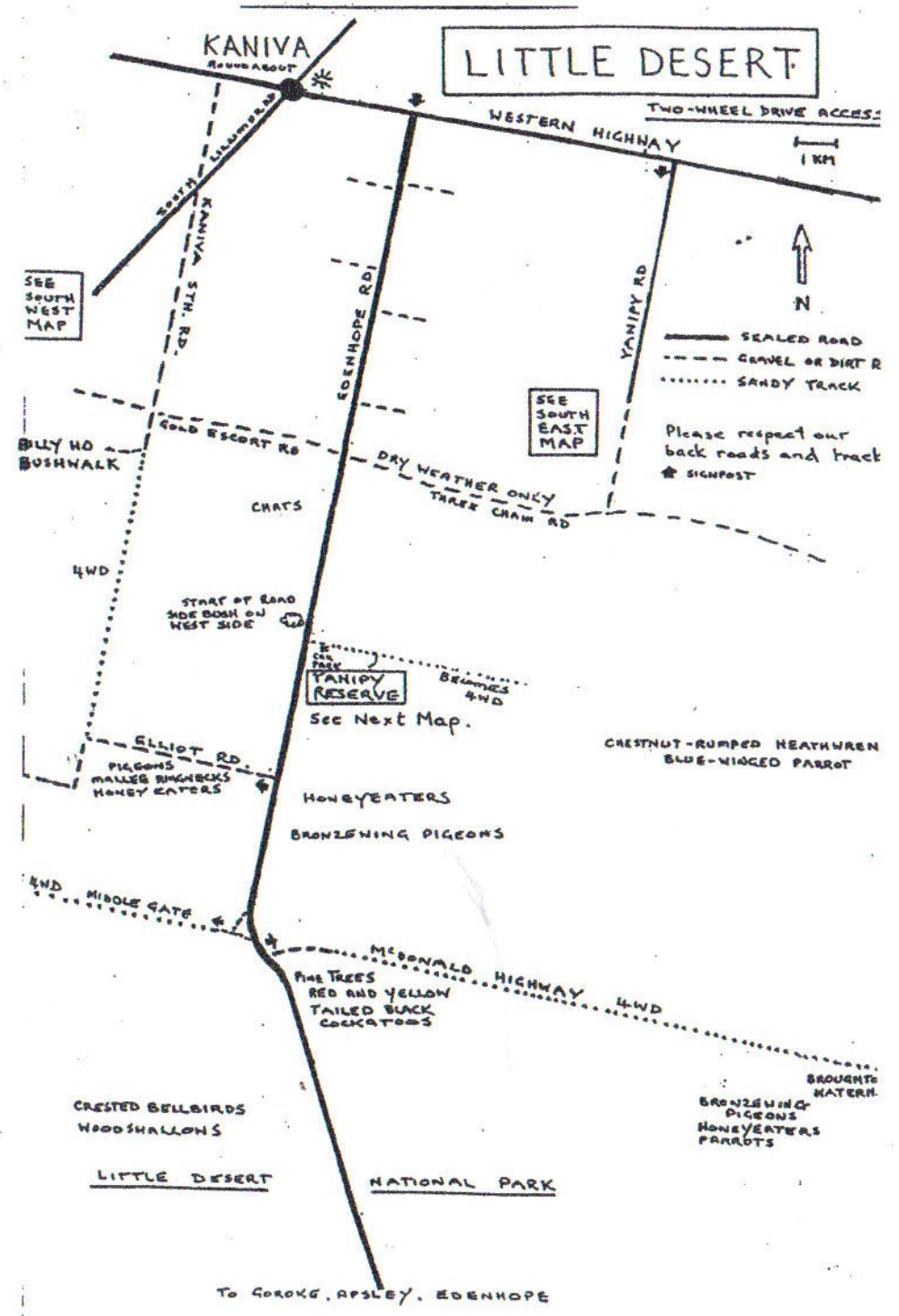
9. **HONEY CONEBUSH**
(*Isopogon ceratophyllus*)
Protection is given to the flowers and fruit by a dense mass of prickly leaves. Like other desert plants the seeds are released after a bush fire.
10. **COMMON CORREA.**
(*Correa reflexa*) Native fuschia. Flowers Autumn through Winter.

* Take a closer look at the ground you are walking on. Notice the various coloured mosses and lichens that almost completely cover the soil. This is important in a dry climate.

13. **NARROW LEAVED PHEBALIUM.**
(*Phebalium stenophyllum*) This is a glory with masses of golden flowers in September.
14. **GUINEA FLOWER**
(*Hibbertia* spp.) The bright yellow flowers of several Guinea Flower species help to brighten the track during Spring.

*Watch out for animal tracks and marks on the ground.

15. **FLAME HEATH.**
(*Astroloma conostephoideis*)
Bright red flowers appear to drip from the low plant. Favourite emu food.
16. **COMMON HEATH.**
(*Epacris impressa*). The State floral emblem of Victoria. Common and usually white but the Grampians has pink variations.
17. **MYRTLE WATTLE.**
(*Acacia Myrtifolia*) Flowers Aug- Oct. One of a number of Watties to be found at Billy Ho.

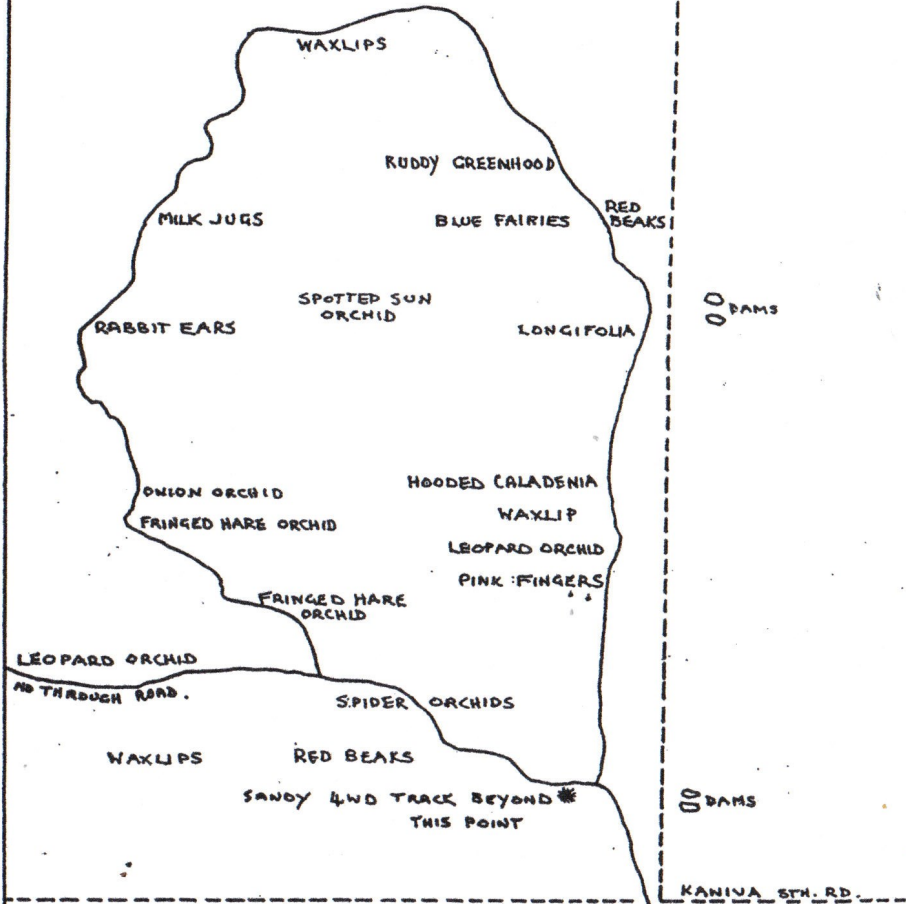


BILLY HO BUSH WALK



SCALE 100 M

SEE BIRD LIST ON SOUTH-WEST MAP



18. **SNOW MYRTLE.**
(Calytrix alpastris) Attractive flower similar to Fringe Myrtle with white and pink-tinted, Bunched flowers.
19. **AUSTRAL GRASS TREE.**
(Xanthorrhoea australis) Unusual plant with rapid response after fire. Grows from central core.
20. **OYSTER BAY PINE.**
(Callitris rhomboidea) Not a true pine. Grows to 6m. with distinctive fruit.
This dune top is the highest point of the walk and highest point on Billy Ho.
21. **DESERT HAKEA**
(Hakea muellerana) A shapely rounded shrub with prickly leaves. A favourite nest spot for babbler.
22. **MUNTRIES**
(Kunzia pomifera) White flowering, spreading ground cover.
23. **BEAKED HAKEA.**
(Hakea rostrate) The leaves terminate in a sharp point. Hakeas have a woody seed pod that splits after a fire to release the seed.
24. **BROOM HONEY MYRTLE.**
(melaleuca uncinata) The broom has almost taken over this area of better and wetter soil which is known locally as a "broom flat."
25. **YELLOW GUM.**
(Eucalyptus leucoxyton) A smooth barked tree. Note some with hollows that provide shelter and nest sites for wild life.
26. **DAPHNE HEATH.**
(Brachyloma daphnoidis) Erect shrub. Flowers Aug-Oct.
27. **SLENDER LEAFED MALLEE.**
(eucalyptus foecunda) Grows 2-8m. and flowers in Jan-Mar. The trunk of the Mallee grows entirely underground.
The unusual hollows across the track indicate an area where gravel was removed. Even many years later, the loss of top soil is retarding plant growth.
28. **GOLDEN WATTLE.**
(Acacia pycnantha) Floral emblem of Australia. Flowers in late Winter.
29. **SLENDER CYPRESS PINE.**
(Callitris pressii) Grows 10-15 m. Susceptible to loss by fire.
30. **SLATY SHE-OAK.**
(Casaurina muelleriana) Plants with seed cones are females. Plant gives brown appearance at flowering time. In fact the brown is the flower.
31. **BROOM BAECKIA.**
(Baeckia behrii) This broom like shrub is covered with white flowers in late Spring.
32. **LEAFLESS CURRANT BUSH.**
(Leptomeria aphylla) Minute flowers in July, well worth a look with a magnifying glass.
33. **GOLD DUST WATTLE.**
(acacia acinacia) Low spreading wattle, common. Flowers in late September.
34. **SCARLET BOTTLEBRUSH.**
(Callistemon macropunctatus) Likes wet conditions. Has red flowers in Dec.
35. **BROWN STRINGYBARK.**
(eucalyptus baxteri) Wide soread throughout the Little Desert.
36. **CHERRY BALLART.**
(Exocarpus cupressiformis) 8 metres to the left of the track. Same genus as the Broom Ballart.

ORCHIDS

Various orchids as listed below have been found at the Billy-Ho Bushwalk.

Usual flowering time is stated.

Pink Fingers

(*Caladenia carnea*)

Sept-Oct.

Blue Fairies

(*Caladenia deformis*)

Aug-Oct.

Daddy Long Legs

(*Caladenia filamentosa*)

Sept-Oct.

Leopard Orchid

(*Diuris maculata*)

Aug-Oct.

Waxlip Orchid

(*Glossodia major*)

Sept-Oct.

Red Beaks

(*Lyperanthus nigricans*)

Sept-Oct.

Common Onion Orchid

(*Microtis unifolia*)

Hooded Caladenia

(*Caladenia cucullate*)

Sept-Nov.

Fringed Hare-orchid

(*Leporella fimbriata*)

Apr-July.

Ruddy Hood

(*Pterostylis rufa*)

Sept-Oct.

Tall Greenhood

(*Pterostylis longifol*)

Spotted Sun Orchid

(*Thelymitra ixioides*)

Normally blue, but white plants also found.

Oct-Nov.

Common Spider orchid

(*Caladenia patersoni*)

Sept-Oct.

Rabbit Ears

(*Thelymitra antennife*)

Sept-Oct.

Upright Spider orchid

(*Caladenia stricta*)

Late Sept.

Donkey orchid

(*Wallflower Dinris corymbosa*)

Oct.

Salmon Sun orchid

(*Thelymitra rubra*)

Oct.

Purple Beard orchid

(*Calochilus robertson*)

Sept-Jan.

Heart Lip Spider orchid

(*Caladenia Cardichi*)

Aug-Nov.

Jacky Winter

Crested Shrike-tit

Golden Whistler

Rufous Whistler

Grey Shrike-thrush

Restless Flycatcher

Grey Fantail

Willie Wagtail

White-browed Babbler

Rufous Songlark

Superb Wren

Variiegated Wren

Chestnut rumped Heathwren

Shy Heathwren

Inland Thornbill

Buff-rumped Thornbill

Yellow-rumped Thornbill

Yellow Thornbill

Brown Thornbill

Varied Sitella

White-throated Treecreeper

Brown Treecreeper

Red Wattlebird

Brush Wattlebird

Spiny-cheeked Honeyeater

Blue-faced Honeyeater

Noisy Miner

Singing Honeyeater

Yellow-face Honeyeater

White-eared Honeyeater

Yellow-plumed Honeyeater

White-plumed Honeyeater

Tawny-crowned Honeyeater

New Holland Honeyeater

White-fronted Honeyeater

White-fronted Chat

Yellow-rumped Pardalote

Silvereye

European Goldfinch

Red-browed Firetail

Diamond Firetail

Common Starling

House Sparrow

White-winged Chough

Australian Magpie

Dusky Woodswallow

White-browed Woodswallow

Masked Woodswallow

Grey Currawong

Little Raven

Rainbow Bee-eater

Pallid Cuckoo

Purple-gaped Honeyeater

The end of the walk.

This is a small sample of the plants and wildlife of the Little Desert. We hope you have enjoyed it.

Billy-Ho Bush Walk, Little Desert, Kaniva Victoria

Billy-Ho Bird List

Compiled by Mrs Val Mills, Kaniva.

Emu	Red Knead Dotterel
Pelican	Black-fronted Dotterel
Australian Grebe	Black-winged Stilt
Little Pied Cormorant	Peaceful Dove
White-faced Heron	Common Bronze-wing
White-necked Heron	Crested Pigeon
Straw-necked Ibis	Red-tailed Black Cockatoo
Sacred Ibis	Yellow-tailed Black Cockatoo
Cape Barren Goose (sageant)	Galah
Black Swan	Long-billed Corella
Australian Shelduck	Sulphur-crested Cockatoo
Wood Duck	Musk Lorikeet
Pacific Black Duck	Cockatiel
Grey Teal	Crimson Rosella
Australian Shoveler	Eastern Rosella
Brown Goshawk	Red-rumped Parrot
Little Eagle	Blue-winged Parrot
Wedge-tailed Eagle	Fantail Cuckoo
Black-shouldered Kite	Horsfield's Bronze-Cuckoo
Brown Falcon	Southern Boobook
Australian Hobby	Barn Owl
Nankeen Kestrel	Australian Owlet-Nightjar
Swamp Harrier	Laughing Kookaburra
Stubble Quail	Sacred Kingfisher
Black-tailed Native Hen	Welcome Swallow
Masked Plover	Tree Martin
White-winged Triller	Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike
Southern Scrub-robin	Black-chinned Honeyeater
Scarlet Robin	Brown-headed Honeyeater
Hooded Robin	White-naped Honeyeater

ORCHIDS OF THE KANIVA DISTRICT

Bearded Orchid- Purple	Calochilus robertsonni.	Oct-Nov.
Donkey Orchid. Wallflower.	Diuris corymbosa.	Sept-Nov.
Fringed Hare Orchid.	Leporella frimbriata.	July-Sept.
Gnat Orchid-Small.	Cyrtostylis reniformis.	July-Oct.
<u>Greenhood:</u>	<u>Pterostylis:</u>	
Banded.	sanguinea	July-Aug.
Bearded.	plumosa.	Sept-Nov.
Dwarf (Milk Jug)	nana.	July-Sept.
Flat Rustyhood.	planulata.	Oct-Nov.
Long-tongued Shell Orchid.	dollychochila.	July-Aug.
Maroonhood.	pendunculate.	Aug-Oct.
Ruddyhood. Small Rustyhood.	pusilla.	Sept-Oct.
Rustyhood. Rufous Greenhood.	rufa.	Oct-Nov.
Trim.	conchinna.	July-Oct.
Tall.	Longifolia.	June-Oct.
Horned Orchid.	Orthocerus strictum.	Jan-March.
Hyacinth Orchid.	Dipodium punctatum.	Dec-Jan.
<u>Leek Orchid:</u>	<u>Prasophyllum:</u>	
Scented.	odoratum.	Oct-Nov.
Tall.	elatum.	Oct-Nov.
Leopard Orchid.	Diuris pardina.	Aug-Sept.
Midge Orchid-Sharp .	Genoplesium despectans	Feb-April.
Onion Orchid-Common.	Microtis unifolia.	Nov-Dec.
Parson's Bands.	Eriochilus cucullatus.	March-May.
Red Beak.	Lyperanthus nigricans.	Sept-Oct.
<u>Spider Orchid:</u>	<u>Caladenia:</u>	
Blue Fairies.	deformis.	Aug-Sept.
Daddy Long Legs	filamentosa.	Sept-Oct.
Heart Lip.	cardolochila.	Sept-Oct.
Hooded Caladenia.	cucullate.	Sept-Oct.
Pink Fingers.	carnea.	Sept-Oct.
Rigid.	tensa.	Sept-Oct.
Tawny.	fulva.	Sept-Oct.
Upright.	stricta.	Sept-Oct.
<u>Sun Orchid:</u>	<u>Thelymitra:</u>	
Common Pink.	rubra.	Sept-Oct.
Crimson. Salmon.	macmillanil.	Sept-Oct.
Globe Hood.	chasmogama.	Sept-Oct.
Metallic.	epipactoides .	Oct-Nov.
Rabbit Ears.	antennifera.	Sept-Nov.
Scented.	megicalyptra.	Sept-Oct.
Spotted.	bdoides.	Oct-Nov.
Wax Lip.	Glossodia major.	Sept-Nov.

BILLY HO - TRACKS AND TRACES

FLORA AND BIRDS WILL BE OBVIOUS TO THE VISITOR BUT OTHER INHABITANTS ARE NOT EASILY SEEN. HOWEVER TRACKS AND TRACES ARE VISIBLE.

RAISED RIDGES ACROSS THE SAND, SUGGESTING

THAT SOMETHING SMALL HAS MOVED JUST UNDER THE SURFACE, ARE PROBABLY LEFT BY SLUGS OR SNAILS CROSSING THE TRACK.

EMU



DROPPINGS : USUALLY CONE SHAPED WHEN FEEDING ON DRY VEGETATION. FLATTER AT OTHER TIMES. SEEDS ARE OBVIOUS.



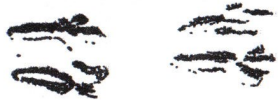
PERCHING BIRDS

MAGPIES
CROWS



WALKING TRACK.
ALTERNATE PRINTS.

ROBINS
WRENS



HOPPING TRACK.

COCKATOOS
GALAHS
PARROTS



TWO TOES FORWARD.
TWO TOES BACK.

BARK STRIPPED FROM AROUND HOLE IN A TREE: PROBABLY CAUSED BY GALAHS, PARTICULARLY WHEN NESTING.

ECHIDNA

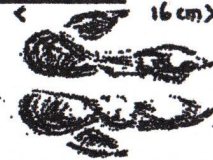
ANTS' NESTS DISTURBED IN A SERIES OF DIGGINGS. CONICAL HOLES. SNOUT MARKS EVIDENT AT THE BOTTOM.

WALKING TRACK.



CURVED DRAG MARKS OF LONG HIND CLAWS USUALLY APPARENT.

KANGAROO

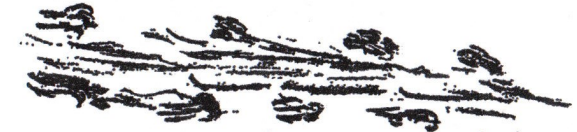


HOPPING TRACK.



DROPPINGS : BLACK/DARK BROWN WHEN FRESH, DRYING TO LIGHT OR GREENY BROWN

LIZARD

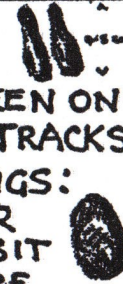


FOOTPRINTS EITHER SIDE OF BODY/TAIL FURROW.

INTRODUCED ANIMALS

SHEEP

PRINTS :
OFTEN SEEN ON VEHICLE TRACKS.
DROPPINGS :
SIMILAR TO RABBIT BUT MORE ELONGATED AND DARKER IN COLOR.



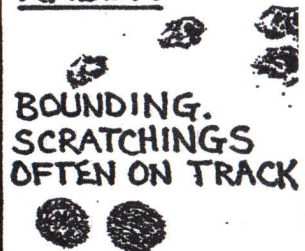
FOX

WALKING
TROTTING
DROPPINGS : LIKE DOG. OFTEN WHITE OR GREY. WHISPY HAIR ON ONE END.



RABBIT

BOUNDING.
SCRATCHINGS OFTEN ON TRACK
DROPPINGS : NEAR BURROWS OR SCRATCHINGS.



TRACKS LIKE THESE PROBABLY INDICATE A VISIT BY G.T.L.



GEOFF LORD