

14. Sydney Blue Gum (*Eucalyptus saligna*)

Another example of this magnificent species. It gains its common name from both its original prevalence around the Sydney area and the sometimes bluish appearance of its bark. The tree's timber is used in flooring, joinery, furniture and boat building.

15. Black Wattle with a Red Ash entwined

A good example of an interaction in nature which sees two different species competing for the natural resources of food, light, water and shelter. In order to survive, the Red Ash has adapted its normal growth habit and wound itself around the wattle to reach for the sunlight.

16. Weeping Myrtle (*Syzygium floribundum*)

Its common name is gained from the drooping habit of its branches. A slow growing and hardy tree generally from 12 - 15 metres in height, it thrives on fertile creek banks and is an important asset in helping to prevent erosion. Mature leaves are thick and rigid, dark green and glossy above and paler below. Abundant white flowers appear from October to December, with greenish-white berries following. These contain a single large seed and ripen in late summer/autumn.

17. Flooded Gum (*Eucalyptus grandis*)

This very tall tree grows in high rainfall regions of Australia's east coast. It grows to a height of 60 metres and the trunk can be up to 3 metres in diameter. The base of the trunk is generally covered by a long bark stocking which merges with smooth, whitish or blue-grey bark above. Also known as Rose Gum, its timber is valued for framing, flooring and joinery.

18. Two Veined Hickory (*Acacia binervata*)

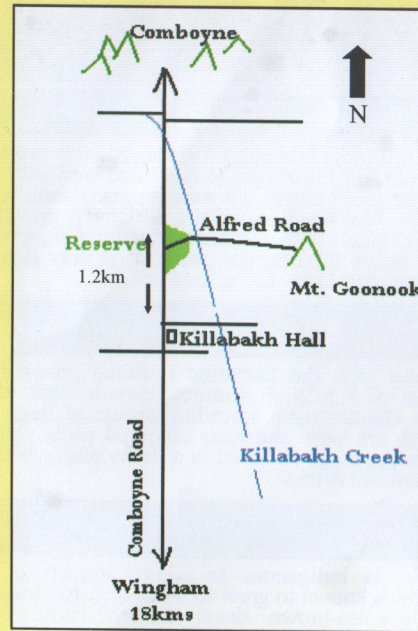
Found in coastal N.S.W. and Qld., this fast growing species will reach up to 10 metres tall. Leaves distinctively contain 2-3 prominent veins. Pale cream flower balls appear in long clusters in spring attracting a variety of bird species.

19. Small-fruited Grey Gum (*Eucalyptus propinqua*)

This Eucalypt grows from 30 - 40 metres tall and is found in coastal eastern Australia from Wyong, N.S.W. to Blackall Range, west of Rockhampton, Qld. It possesses smooth, mottled bark in shades of cream, grey-pink and orange-brown that continually sheds in strips. A koala food tree.



LOCATION MAP



Further information

If you would like to learn more about the tree species of our area, or volunteer, please contact:

Manning Landcare Office
Isabella St., Wingham. N.S.W.
Ph (02) 6557-0244 on Mondays or
Wednesdays



Catchment Management
Authority
Hunter-Central Rivers

Sponsored by
Hunter-Central Rivers Catchment Authority,

This brochure was designed and printed by
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Killabakh

ALFRED ROAD CROWN RESERVE
(Gazetted 29th September 1933)

A SELF GUIDED FOREST WALK



This Reserve is a tiny remnant of the vast Wet Sclerophyll and Rainforest areas which once covered the Killabakh Valley. Some 'old growth' trees from those bygone days still remain for us to see today.

Use the illustrated map inside to enjoy a self-guided walk around a selection of the tree species which call this reserve home.

Duration : 30 minutes



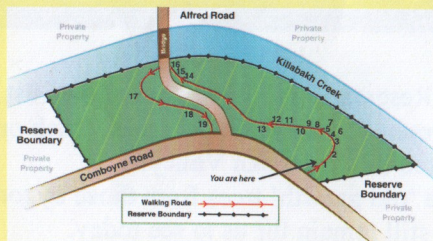
HISTORY

Local history tells us that the reserve was used in the 50's and early 60's as a rest point for cattle being driven to markets in Wingham. With the shift to vehicular transportation, the Reserve was no longer used and became overgrown with weeds such as Privet, Lantana and Wandering Jew.

In 2008, *Killabakh & Lower Cedar Party Landcare group* took up the challenge of restoring the site. With only a few volunteers and much determination, they removed countless bags of dumped bottles, old machinery and loads of weeds to restore it to its natural state.

The establishment of a self-guided walk around the Reserve to showcase the magnificent trees and enjoy its beauty, has been their latest project.

Each tree mentioned in this brochure is numbered at its base, and corresponds to this list.



Please keep to the RED walking route, on the edge of the tree line, indicated on the map, to prevent damage to other vegetation.

CARE: As the Killabakh Creek can be deep and fast flowing at times, please supervise children when near this area. In times of high wind, do not enter the reserve because of the risk of falling branches.



1. Tallowwood (*Eucalyptus microcorys*)

Found in N.S.W. and Qld coastal areas, this tree grows to 36 metres. It has a soft fibrous ginger coloured bark with a dense crown of light green leaves. Flowering occurs from winter to early summer. The branches have a horizontal growth habit. The valuable, tough timber contains natural wax, giving it a greasy feel, hence the common name. It is very popular for house flooring. A primary koala food tree.

2. Native Tamarind (*Diploglottis australis*)

A bush tucker tree, the Tamarind is found growing on the eastern coast of N.S.W. It features smooth, dark grey-blue bark with a characteristic spreading crown of large pinnate leaves, which are hairy and rusty coloured when young. The shiny, brown seeds are enclosed in a fleshy pulp which can be made into jam and drinks.

3. Turpentine (*Syncarpia glomulifera*)

This species is indigenous to coastal forests of eastern Australia and is known to grow to 60 metres. Its straight trunk is clothed in a red-brown deeply fissured bark. The dense, straight hardwood timber is highly prized as it has a high silica content which makes it exceptionally resistant to marine borers. The historic Wingham wharf was constructed from Turpentine timber.

4. Red Ash (*Alphitonia excelsa*)

Found in coastal rainforests north from central N.S.W. to northern W.A. This tree grows to over 20 metres. Although its flowers are small, the tree blooms abundantly from late autumn onwards, with blue-black fruits following shortly afterwards. Valued for its timber, which, while pale when first cut, ages to a deep red-brown.

5. Brown Myrtle (*Choricarpia leptopetala*)

A small tree to 15 metres but often seen as a bushy shrub or thicket. The bark is rough dark brown-greyish with its timber being extremely hard. The upper leaf is smooth, whilst underneath is grey-green and covered in fine hairs. When crushed the leaf has a strong eucalyptus, camphor, peppery, cinnamon smell. It is found growing on the margins of rainforests on poorer soils and often near watercourses. Flowers appear between July and September.

6. White Euodia (*Melicope micrococca*)

A slender, attractive tree which grows up to 27 metres in height and thrives in areas of regrowth and on margins of warmer rainforests north of Shoalhaven River. Leaves are relatively large and glossy, and flowers are produced from summer to early autumn.

7. Murrogun (*Cryptocarya microneura*)

A medium sized tree of up to 20 metres, which is found in the east coast subtropical and wet sclerophyll rainforests. Panicles of white flowers develop in spring. These grow into 12mm long black fruits which ripen in summer and are a favourite of native pigeons. The tree is also a butterfly host plant.

8. Native Rosella (*Hibiscus heterophyllus*)

A tall, fast growing evergreen shrub or small tree which can reach 6 metres in height. It produces an abundance of large, showy flowers, attracting many native birds and insects, such as lorikeets, honeyeaters and butterflies. Flowers are usually white or pale pink, but can also be yellow with a dark centre and appear in summer through to autumn. It is frost tolerant.

9. Black Wattle (*Acacia* sp.)

The Black Wattle is the common name for a number of species of *Acacia*. There are over 1000 species of *Acacia* found in Australia. The Golden Wattle, or *Acacia pycnantha*, is Australia's national floral emblem and is celebrated on Wattle Day which is held on the 1st of September annually. Many species are characterised by their speed of growth, with new growth often appearing as a contrasting red, pink or copper. The seeds are an important food source for birds.

10. Sydney Blue Gum (*Eucalyptus saligna*)

This tree is a good example of 'old growth' and has been estimated to be in excess of 100 years old. It is generally a handsome tall, straight tree, growing to heights of 35 to 50 metres. It occurs along coastal and escarpment zones northward of the central south coast of N.S.W. It has a smooth bluish-white bark and produces a cluster of white flowers during summer. It is valued for its excellent timber and known for its high nectar and pollen yield for bees. A koala food tree.

11. Lilly Pilly (*Syzygium smithii*)

This attractive tree is known for its dense canopy of neat, glossy foliage. Its colourful new growth and fluffy flowers are followed by ornamental fruits which are an important food source for birds. The fruit ripens in autumn to winter. It thrives in subtropical rainforest areas.

12. Native Quince or Guioa (*Guioa semiglauca*)

The Native Quince is variable in form, having either singular or multi trunks and can be expected to reach 6 metres in height. The bark is greyish with leathery leaves. Seeds are bird attracting.

13. Cheese Tree (*Glochidion ferdinandi*)

The tree gains its common name for its cheese-shaped fruit which birds feed on. At home in rainforests and wetter areas of Sclerophyll forests, this species can grow to 30 metres tall, although heights of 8 metres are more typical. This particular species is fast growing and long-lived to about 60 years or more. It is characterised by flaky, brownish-grey bark and can be found growing from central Qld. to southern N.S.W.