

NATURE WALK



Welcome to the Toyota Landcruiser Club Nature Walk which was officially opened in 1991 by John Orton.

The walk was developed by Joy Thomas and photos taken by Connie Christiansen and Sue Bland over a number of years. The compass bearings, distances and co-ordinates were put together by Colin Low and Bill Black.

This walk basically goes down through Garveys Gully, following the 4WD track back, cutting up behind the toilet block, up the hill, over the rise then towards the bridge. It follows the gully for a short while before heading back towards the hut. (See enclosed map).

****** The bricks in the ground, at the start of the Nature Walk point north. Use this pointer as a guide.**

All shrubs and trees, etc. are numbered. Just follow the directions on this leaflet. I have used compass bearings combined with distances and have also included co-ordinates at each individual plant for those of you who like to use the GPS. (Datum WGS84)

The walk takes about one and a half hours. Most of these plants flower in Spring, therefore September and October are the best months to do the walk. Plants flowering in December/January are the Flax Lily No 6 and the Hyacinth Orchid No 24. Spider Orchids near No 8 have a flowering period between August and January.

Please return this leaflet to the box when you have finished. Thank you.

There is a photo album in the hut of all the plants on the Nature Walk, including some dried specimens.

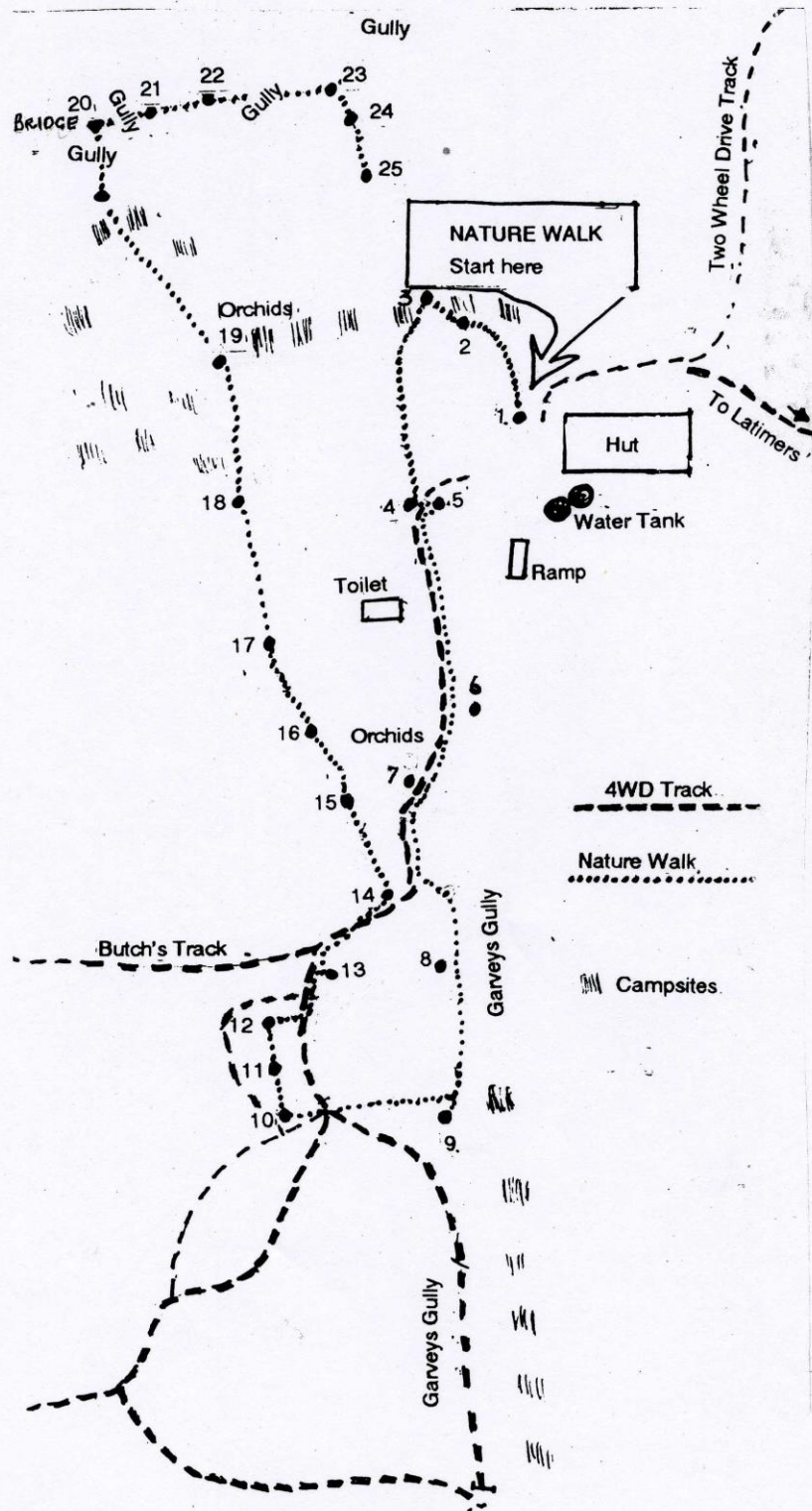
Good luck and have fun.



Official opening of the Nature Walk 1991



1. Grey Box
2. Silver Wattle
3. Mistletoe
4. Bottlebrush Garden
5. Grevillea Garden
6. Flax Lily
7. Black She-oak
8. Dwarf Greenhood
9. Onion Weed
10. Milkmaids
11. Early Nancy
12. Wild Violets
13. Dwarf Greenhood
14. Blue Gum
15. Long Leafed Hovea
16. Common Heath
17. Pink Fingers
18. Twining Fringe Lily
19. Bracken
20. Rock Fern
21. Common Bird Orchid
22. Narrow leafed Peppermint
23. Austral Indigo
24. Happy Wanderer
25. Purple Bearded Orchid
- Chocolate Lily
- Hill Fireweed
- Yam Daisies
20. Proliferous Pink
- Austral Bears Ears
- Leafless Milkwort
21. Pale Sundew
22. Austral Cranesbill
23. Native Cherry
24. Hyacinth Orchid
25. Bidgee Widgee
- Guinea Flower
- Branched Centaury



No 1 GREY BOX *Eucalyptus microcarpa* (Family: Myrtaceae)

Co-ordinates are:

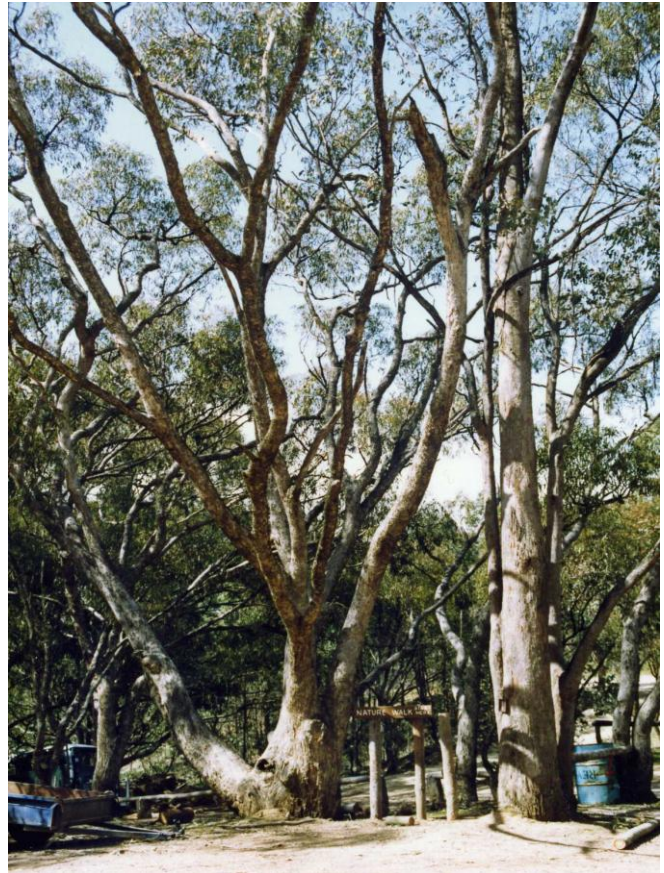
Latitude: 37 deg 02 min 53.26 sec

Longitude: 145 deg 35min 10.97 sec

Grid: Easting 374297

Reference: Northing 5898840 Zone 55

This is the most dominant Eucalypt on our property and can easily be identified by its box-like bark. It has small, white flowers in clusters of 3 to 7 and flowers from February to July. The young leaves are grey/green and round while the mature leaves are green and elongated. The timber is excellent for construction use and for firewood. The flowers are excellent producers of high quality honey.



To find no 2: Head in a north westerly direction (compass bearing 330°) for approximately 31 metres.

No 2 SILVER WATTLE *Acacia dealbata*

(Family: Mimosaceae)

Co-ordinates are:

Latitude: 37 deg 02 min 52.28 sec

Longitude: 145 deg 35 min 10.62 sec

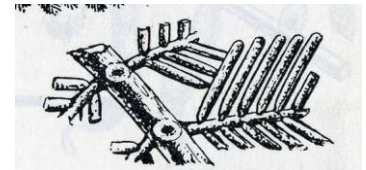
Grid: Easting 374288

Reference: Northing 5898870 Zone 55

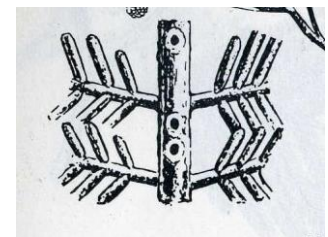
These clumps of small trees are very similar to Black Wattle, the only difference is in the oil glands in the stems between the leaves. The tree has lovely globular flowers during September and October. Aborigines use wattle for various purposes. The seeds are rich in nutrients, with higher energy, protein and fat content than wheat, rice or meat. There are various ways of cooking the seeds and some species can be eaten raw. The bark can be used as a source of tanning, but is of an inferior quality. Silver Wattle yields a high quality gum, rivalling Gum Arabic.



Silver wattle oil glands



Black wattle oil glands



To find no 3: Head in a westerly direction (compass bearing 248°) for approximately 27 metres. No 3 is on a Box Gum. The Mistletoe is growing out of one of the branches.

No 3 BOX MISTLETOE *Ameya miguelli* (Family: Loranthaceae)

Co-ordinates are:

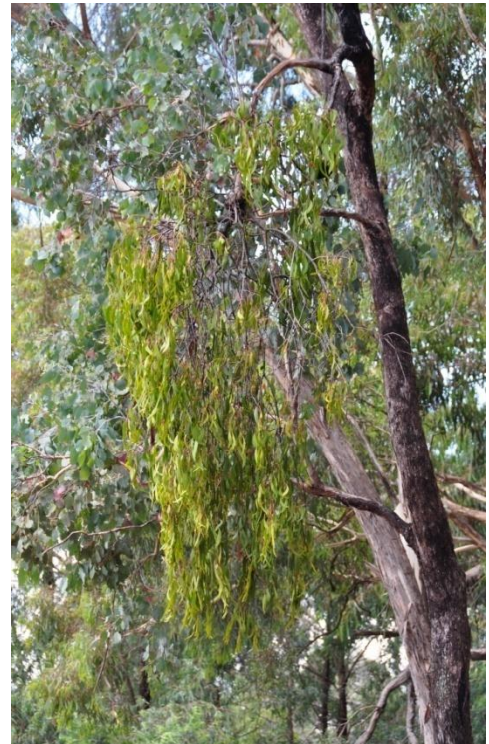
Latitude: 37 deg 02 min 52.43 sec

Longitude: 145 deg 35 min 09.53 sec

Grid: Easting 374261

Reference: Northing 5898865 Zone 55

Mistletoe is a parasite and it is growing on the end of a branch on the right hand side of the Box Gum. Its leaves look similar to a Eucalypt, but are a greeny/yellow. It has long, thin, red flowers in clusters and is spread by birds. Birds eat the sticky fruit and then wipe their beaks on the branches of a tree, depositing the seeds to germinate. The fruit is edible, is a good source of Vitamin C and has small amounts of protein and fat. Aborigines boil part of the plant and drink the liquid to treat inflammation of the genitals. It flowers most of the year.



To find no 4: Head in a southerly direction (compass bearing 165°) for approximately 62 metres. The Bottlebrush Garden is in front of the toilet block.

No 4 BOTTLEBRUSH GARDEN Callistemon sp. (various) (Family: Myrtaceae)

Co-ordinates are:

Latitude: 37 deg 02 min 51.85 sec

Longitude: 145 deg 35 min 09.66 sec

Grid: Easting 374264

Reference: Northing 5898883 Zone 55

This Callistemon Garden was planted in July 1990 as part of the Evergreen Project. The plants were chosen, planted and lovingly cared for by Ron and Val Lewis and Bill and Bernice Manly, with help from the Godfrey family. The species were chosen for their appearance and bird-attracting qualities. Aborigines sucked the flowers of these species for the nectar. There are a variety of species which flower at different times of the year.



To find No 5: Head east towards the hut (compass bearing 22°) for approximately 18 metres.

No 5 GREVILLA GARDEN *Grevillea* sp. (various)

(Family: Proteaceae)

Co-ordinates are:

Latitude: 37 deg 02 min 53.96 sec

Longitude: 145 deg 35 min 10.02 sec

Grid: Easting 374274

Reference: Northing 5898818 Zone 55

There are about 6 different species of *Grevillea* in this garden, which was planted in August 1990 as part of the Evergreen Project. The plants were chosen, planted and lovingly cared for by Ron and Val Lewis, and Bill and Bernice Manly, with assistance from the Godfrey family. The species were chosen for their appearance and their bird-attracting qualities and have various flowering times. It is hoped that their nectar will attract bird and animal life back to the property.



To find No 6: Continue south down the track (compass bearing 142°) towards Garveys Gully. It is approximately 58 metres from the Grevillea Garden and is on the left hand side of the track.

No 6 FLAX LILY Dianella sp.

(Family: Liliaceae)

Co-ordinates are:

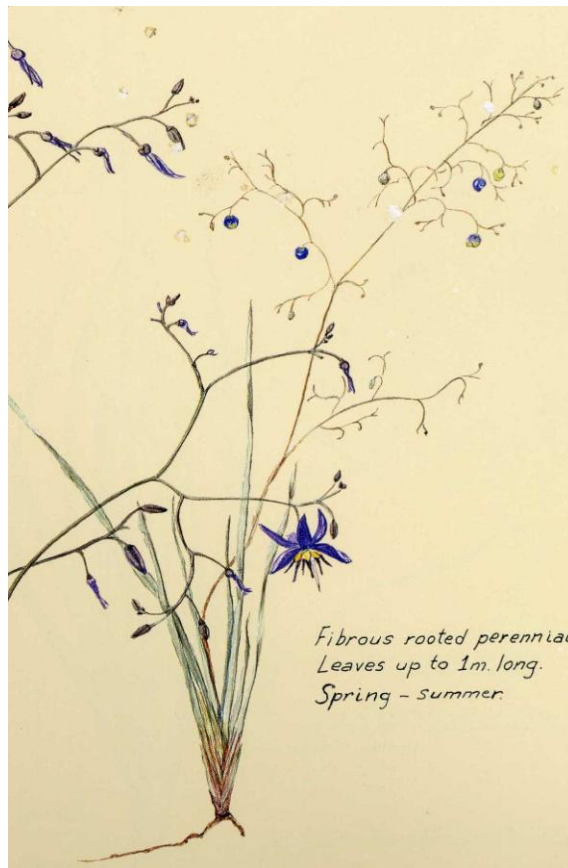
Latitude: 37 deg 02 min 55.66 sec

Longitude: 145 deg 35 min 11.00 sec

Grid: Easting 374299

Reference: Northing 5898766 Zone 55

This strappy leafed plant has blue flowers with large yellow stamens, flowering during December. These flowers turn into bright purple berries in January. Some Flax Lily berries are toxic, however the aborigines used to eat them. Apparently the berries taste sweet and taste nuttier, once the seeds are chewed. The leaves were used to weave baskets etc.



To find No 7: Continue south down the track (compass bearing 200°) for approximately 49 metres. No 7 is on your right.

No 7 There are 5 different types of plants around this area

BLACK SHE-OAK *Casuarina littoralis* (Family: Casuarinaceae)

Co-ordinates are:

Latitude: 37 deg 02 min 56.98 sec

Longitude: 145 deg 35 min 09.93 sec

Grid: Easting 374273

Reference: Northing 5898725 Zone 55



The Black She-oak belongs to the same family as the Desert Oak and is usually found near underground water. The male flowers look like miniature bulrushes and grow at the end of branchlets. The female flowers, which look like red-brown tassels, grow amongst the foliage and develop into seedpods, which release winged seeds when dry. The tough attractively grained wood is useful for tool handles, furniture etc., and is also good for fuel. The nectar produces medium quality honey.

DWARF GREENHOOD ORCHID *Pterostylis nana* (Family: Orchidaceae)

These tiny orchids grow to about 10cm in height and are very hard to see. They are so named because the flower looks like a green hood. Aborigines eat the tubers, either raw or cooked. They flower in Spring.



ONION WEED *Asphodilus fistulosus* (Family: Liliaceae)

These small, 6 petalled lilies can be identified by the thin red stripe on each petal and by the long red-headed stamens. It is an alien plant and invades disturbed ground. It has no onion odour and is not eaten by stock. It flowers in Spring.



MILKMAIDS *Burchardia umbriata* (Family: Liliaceae)

This small white-petalled fragrant lily is similar to the Onion Weed, but it does not have the red stripe on the petals. The petals are also a slightly different shape.

EARLY NANCY *Wurmbea diocea* (Family: Liliaceae)

This is another small, white-petalled lily, but one that can be identified by the dark band (like a circle) at the base of the petals. The large rootstock of this species was eaten by aborigines in Central

Australia. The plant is also known as Harbinger of Spring, as it is the first to flower in the season.



To find No 8: Continue south heading into Garveys Gully (compass bearing 160°) for approximately 81 metres.

No 8 There are 2 different types of plants in this area.

WILD VIOLETS *Viola hederacea*

(Family: *Violaceae*)



Co-ordinates are:

Latitude: 37 deg 02 min 59.58 sec

Longitude: 145 deg 35 min 10.37 sec

Grid: Easting 374285

Reference: Northing 5898645 Zone 55

Look hard and you will find clusters of little green, shiny, kidney shaped leaves. These lovely little violets have faintly purplish flowers with a little variegated or blotched darker purple on the petals. They are herbaceous plants which grow in moist areas. They have no perfume, unlike the dark purple cultivated species.



GREEN COMB SPIDER ORCHID *Caladenia dilatata*

(Family: *Orchidaceae*)



Around this area the Green Comb Spider Orchid has been spotted. This slender to robust single stemmed orchid has a variable height between 15 and 45 cms. It is usually lime green with two green fringes either side of the flower that look like combs, hence its name. The tubers of this species are edible. It flowers from August to January.

To find No 9: Head south down the gully (compass bearing 166°) for approx 45 metres.

No 9 DWARF GREENHOOD *Pterostylis nana* (Family: Orchidaceae)

Co-ordinates are:

Latitude: 37 deg 03 min 01.04 sec

Longitude: 145 deg 35 min 10.42 sec

Grid: Easting 374287

Reference: Northing 5898600 Zone 55

A large cluster of these small green hooded orchids has been sighted under this Wattle tree.

See No7 for further details.



To find No 10: Step back from under the sign on the Wattle tree and look in a westerly direction (compass bearing 252°). On a large gum tree approximately 62 metres away, is the sign for No 10.

No 10 BLUE GUM *Eucalyptus globules ssp. bicostata* (Family: Myrtaceae)

Co-ordinates are:

Latitude: 37deg 03min 01.24sec

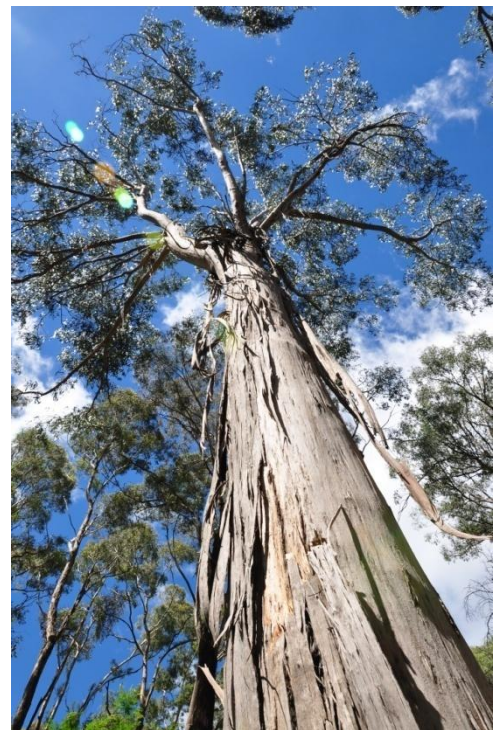
Longitude: 145deg 35min 07.91sec

Grid: Easting 374225

Reference: Northing 5898593 Zone 55



This very tall tree, with smooth bark that peels off in ribbons, has very long, bright green leaves. If you look on the ground at the foot of this tree, you may find some gum nuts which will help you identify this particular species. The nuts are medium in size, 2 or 3 to a cluster and are double ribbed. The flowers are creamy coloured and flower in September through to January. The leaves have been used in a variety of ways to treat asthma and colds. Boiling water can be poured onto the leaves and the vapour inhaled. The leaves have also been used as an insecticide, by crushing them into a powder or infused to make a spray.



To find No 11: Head almost north, (compass bearing 360°) through the scrub, up the hill for approximately 23 metres. These tiny bluish/purple pea shaped flowers are spread on the ground amongst the other plants.

No 11 LONG LEAVED HOVEA *Hovea longifolia*

(Family: Fabaceae)

Co-ordinates are:

Latitude: 37 deg 03 min 00.53 sec

Longitude: 145 deg 35 min 08.12 sec

Grid: Easting 374230

Reference: Northing 5898615 Zone 55



These little creeping plants are all part of the large pea family. The petals are shaped like the wings of a butterfly. The young pods of some species of Hovea were eaten by aborigines.

To find No 12: Continue through the scrub and up the hill (compass bearing 320°) for approximately 17 metres. There are a number of small pink and white shrubs in this area.

No 12 COMMON HEATH *Epacris impressa*

(Family: Epacridaceae)



Co-ordinates are:

Latitude: 37 deg 03 min 00.04 sec

Longitude: 145 deg 35 min 07.81 sec

Grid: Easting 374222

Reference: Northing 5898630 Zone 55

This small stiffly-branched shrub has prickly pointed leaves crowded along the branchlets. The flowers are tubular, with flared tips, being white, pink, red or a combination. Some species of heath bear small, edible fruit, which was a popular snack for aborigines and early settlers. It flowers from May to November.

To find No 13: Head east back towards the track (compass bearing 33°), then follow the track back towards the toilet block for approximately 31 metres. No 13 is approximately 6 metres off the track on the right hand side. Look for 2 different plants in this area.

No 13 There are 2 different types of plants in this area.



PINK FINGER ORCHID

Caladenia carnea

(Family: Orchidaceae)

Co-ordinates are:

Latitude: 37 deg 02 sec 59.33 sec

Longitude: 145 deg 35 sec 08.71 sec

Grid: Easting 374244

Reference: Northing 5898652 Zone 55

This small orchid stands about 12cm high and has 4 pink petals, shaped like fingers on a flat outstretched hand, hence the common name. Aborigines ate the tubers from this orchid. It flowers during Spring.

TWINING FRINGE LILY *Thysanotus patersonii*
(Family: Liliaceae)

You need to look hard for this tiny creeper which has pink-purple flowers with a tiny fringe around the petals. The lily twines its way around rocks and twigs and is aptly named. It flowers during Spring. The watery, bitter-sweet tubers were eaten by aborigines.



To find No 14: Go back to the track and continue to head back towards the toilet block (compass bearing 15°) for approximately 46 metres.

No 14 BRACKEN *Pteridium esculentum*

(Family: Dennstaedtiaceae)

Co-ordinates are:

Latitude: 37 deg 02 min 58.01 sec

Longitude: 145 deg 35 min 09.58 sec

Grid: Easting 374265

Reference: Northing 5898693 Zone 55

I don't need to describe what bracken looks like! However there are some uses for it. The starchy rhizomes (root-like stem) are edible from late Summer to Autumn, but must be processed first or they will cause sickness.

Aborigines pounded the rhizome to extract starch which was cooked as cakes. They also used the young stems to rub on insect bites. Bracken is an astringent and the underground stem has been used to treat diarrhoea and intestinal inflammation. It can also be boiled in lard to make an ointment to treat wounds and foul ulcers. English herbal medicine says the leaves were eaten as a purgative, while the bruised rhizomes were boiled in mead or honeyed water and drunk, killing both the long and broad worms in the body.

In New Zealand ashes of burnt Bracken fronds were applied as a remedy for severe burns, the roots were eaten before sea travel or chewed to treat dysentery. Bracken has also been used to tan feathers. It is a tasteless, unappealing, slimy, gritty starch. Broken down it contains: water, protein, fat, thiamine and 4 poisonous components.

It can cause poisoning in cattle and horses. Some control is achieved by slashing or rolling each time new fronds appear. Burning only encourages new growth.



To find No 15: Head in a northerly direction (compass bearing 340°) up through the gully for approximately 27 metres. Look on the ground. You will see many clumps of light green, finely fronded ferns.

No 15 ROCK FERN *Cheilanthes tenuifolia*

(Family: Adiantaceae)



Co-ordinates are:

Latitude: 37 deg 02 min 57.14 sec

Longitude: 145 deg 35 min 09.44 sec

Grid: Easting 374261

Reference: Northing 5898720 Zone 55

This tiny, delicate fern has a maroon coloured stem and looks similar to a Mulga Fern. The Rock Fern has been known to cause 'staggers' in sheep and possibly in cattle, if grazed longer than 10 days.

To find No 16: Continue in a northerly direction up through the gully (compass bearing 360°) for approximately 17 metres. On the ground you will see lots of small leaves in pairs clinging to the ground. Look harder and you will see a purplish-brown flower. This is the Bird Orchid.

No 16 COMMON BIRD ORCHID *Chioglottis gunni*

(Family: Orchidaceae)

Co-ordinates are:

Latitude: 37 deg 02 min 56.9 sec

Longitude: 145 deg 35 min 09.61 sec

Grid: Eastings 374265

Reference: Northing 5898737 Zone 55

This Orchid only stands about 5cm high. The purple-brown flower looks like a bird's head, hence its name. This is the only area on the property where I have found the Bird Orchid grows. It flowers during October and November.



To find No 17: Continue to head up the gully (compass bearing 318°) for approximately 50 metres. Then look towards the toilet block. There you will see a stand of narrow-trunked, fine leafed, small eucalypts commonly known as Peppermints.

No 17 NARROW LEAFED PEPPERMINT *Eucalyptus radiata* (Family: Myrtaceae)

Co-ordinates are:

Latitude: 37 deg 02 min 55.18 sec

Longitude: 145 deg 35 min 08.63 sec

Grid: Easting 374240

Reference: Northing 5898780 Zone 55

This species of Eucalypt is so named because the leaves taste like peppermint and have a very strong smell when crushed. The leaves are small, thin, dull-grey and have lots of oil dots. The gum nuts are small and in clusters of 8 to 12.

The wood is pale brown and is mainly used for pulp, some light construction and fuel. (It burns quickly). Oil from this eucalypt contains cineol, which is toxic to humans if taken in sufficient quantities. It flowers from October to January.



To find No 18: Continue up the hill (compass bearing 325°) for approximately 30 metres. No 18 is on a large Grey Box. There are 2 plants in this area.

No 18 There are 2 different types of plants in this area.



AUSTRAL INDIGO *Indigo australis* (Family: Fabaceae)

Co-ordinates are:

Latitude: 37 deg 02 min 54.27 sec

Longitude: 145 deg 35 min 08.16 sec

Grid: Easting 374228

Reference: Northing 5898808 Zone 55

This shrub is quite small. It is at the foot of the numbered tree on the west side. It has dark-green oblong leaves growing opposite each other and has clusters of pinky-lilac, pea-shaped flowers growing up the stem. It flowers in Spring.

Some species of Indigo have been used in India as Herbal Medicine. The plant was boiled and the decoction given in Epilepsy and nervous disorders. It was also made into an ointment to cure sores, haemorrhoids and old ulcers. The plant has been suspected of poisoning animals.

HAPPY WANDERER *Hardenbergia violacea*

(Family: Fabaceae)

This colourful creeper is growing approximately a metre north of the numbered tree. It has a bright green leaf and purple, pea-shaped flowers, which grow in clusters. The creeper is also known as False Sarsaparilla. The roots were once used by bushmen to make a tonic drink as a substitute for Sarsaparilla. It has a slightly sweet, reasonable pleasant taste. It flowers during Spring.



No 19 is on a big tree stump. There are a number of plants to look for within a radius of 20 metres. To find No 19: Continue in a northerly direction (compass bearing 339°) for approximately 60 metres.

No 19 There are 4 different types of plants in this area.

PURPLE BEARDED ORCHID *Calochilus robertsonii* (Family: Orchidaceae)



Co-ordinates are:

Latitude: 37 deg 02 min 52.35 sec

Longitude: 145 deg 35 min 07.79 sec

Grid: Easting 374218

Reference: Northing 5898867 Zone 55

This orchid can grow up to 40cm high with up to 9 flowers, which are green with violet-red markings, growing on one stem. Each flower has a labellum (like a petal) in the front with purplish-brown hairs growing on it, hence the name Bearded orchid. Male wasps mistake this orchid for the female of their species and are responsible for transferring pollen. The fleshy tubers of most orchids were roasted and eaten by aborigines. It flowers October/November.

CHOCOLATE LILY *Dichopogon strictus* (Family: Liliaceae)

This lily grows up to 80 cm high and its purple flower has 3 broad, delicately crinkled petals. The plant has a delicious perfume, similar to chocolate or caramel. The roots have been reported to be eaten by aborigines. It flowers October/November.



HILL FIREWEED *Senecio hispidulus* (Family: Asteraceae)

This weed is all over our property and was introduced from Europe. It grows up to 50cm high and has a cluster of small, bright yellow daisies branching out from the top of the stem. Some Senecio species are suspected of causing liver damage (Walkabout Syndrome) to stock. It flowers Autumn, Spring and Summer.

See the 4th plant, Yam Daisy, on the next page.

YAM DAISIES *Microseris lanceolata*

(Family: Asteraceae)

These yellow daisies look similar to a Dandelion, in that both grow out of a rosette of leaves at the base of the stem. However, the leaves are quite different. The Yam Daisies leaf is thin and pointed, whereas the Dandelion has broad leaves, deeply lobed.

The Yam Daisy, or Murrnong (aboriginal name), has a fleshy root which can be scraped and either eaten raw or roasted. It is reputed to have a sweet coconut flavor, however, to my taste, it has a very bland, starchy bitter taste. They flower during Spring.



The next part of this walk has steep descents and ascents. If you decide to finish the walk at this point, please remember to return the booklet to the box. To find No 20, head downhill in a north westerly direction (compass bearing 303°) for approximately 85 metres towards the bridge. No 20 is on the right hand side of the bridge.

No 20 There are 3 different types of plants in this area.

PROLIFEROUS PINK *Petrorhagia nanternilii*

(Family: Carophyllaceae)

Co-ordinates are:

Latitude: 37 deg 02 min 50.37 sec

Longitude: 145 deg 35 min 05.19 sec

Grid: Easting 374153

Reference: Northing 5898927 Zone 55

This single stemmed plant grows up to 40cm high and has small pink-petalled flowers growing in clusters of 2 to 8 at the top of the stem. The flowers look as though they are growing out of a small straw-coloured bag about 1cm in length. Stock will eat this plant, but it is not palatable to humans. It flowers during Spring.



See the 2nd and 3rd plants on the next page.

AUSTRAL BEARS EARS *Cymbonotus lawsonianus* (Family: Asteraceae)



Bears Ears sometimes form colonies in areas where there is run-off water. There are a number of these colonies scattered over the property. This small, ground-hugging, yellow daisy has lime-green leaves up to 10cm long, which are toothed along the edges and woolley-white underneath. In colonial times the leaves were mixed with lard and ointment used to heal wounds. It flowers mainly during Spring.

LEAFLESS MILKWORT *Comesperma defoliatum*
(Family: Polygalaceae)

This small single-stemmed plant looks leafless, but the leaves are triangular scales near the base. The flowers are purple, about 5mm long, with 2 large petal like wings and 5 petals, all growing up the stem. They have no particular grazing value. It flowers in Spring and Summer.



To find No 21: Cross the gully heading in an easterly direction, (compass bearing 25°) then up the other side. It is approximately 20 metres from No 20 to No 21.

No 21 PALE SUNDEW *Drosera peltata*

(Family: Orchidaceae)



Co-ordinates are:

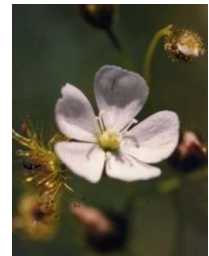
Latitude: 37 deg 02 min 49.86 sec

Longitude: 145 deg 35 min 05.89 sec

Grid: Easting 374170

Reference: Northing 5898943 Zone 55

The sundews are insect catching plants, trapping them on their small, sticky leaves. This small plant has a single stem with many, pale green spoon shaped leaves. The edges are fringed with long sticky hairs which glisten like dew. This attracts the insects which are “trapped” on the leaves. The plant then absorbs the insect. The flowers are white with 5 petals, cup-shaped, about 5mm in diameter, growing from the top of the stem. They flower in Spring.



To find No 22: Continue easterly (compass bearing 59°) for approximately 21 metres.

No 22 AUSTRAL CRANESBILL *Geranium solanderi*

(Family: Geraniaceae)



Co-ordinates are:

Latitude: 37 deg 02 min 49.64 sec

Longitude: 145 deg 35 min 06.70 sec

Grid: Easting 374190

Reference: Northing 5898950 Zone 55

This small perennial herb has tiny pink flowers, usually in pairs. The leaves are just over a centimetre wide and are dissected into 5 or 6 lobes, which in turn are divided again into 3. The stalks and leaves are soft and hairy and the seed pods are shaped like a long, tapered beak, hence its common name. This plant is grazed by stock and is prevalent on our property. It flowers in Spring and early Summer. Aborigines roasted and ate the fleshy taproot, which contains large quantities of starch, but is not palatable to Europeans. There are also **PINK FINGER ORCHIDS** here. (See No 13 for details)

To find No 23: Look over the gully in a south easterly direction (compass bearing 92°). There are 2 medium sized trees with bright green leaves and blackish trunks. These are Native Cherry trees. Go down the gully and up the other side for approximately 41 metres.

No 23 NATIVE CHERRY *Exocarpos cupressiformis*

(Family: Santalaceae)

Co-ordinates are:

Latitude: 37 deg 02 min 49.98 sec

Longitude: 145 deg 35 min 08.32 sec

Grid: Easting 374230

Reference: Northing 5898940 Zone 55

These densely branched, pendulous tress are parasites, growing on the roots of host trees, in this case, the host long since dead. The leaves are minute scales and have small, cylindrical, spike-shaped flowers about 5mm long. The edible fruit is small with a large nut about the same size of the fruit which is bright red when ripe.

The foliage is suspected of causing “loco-weed” in horses, although tests have been inconclusive. The twigs are recommended as an astringent and as a bitter tonic.



There are also some **PURPLE BEARDED ORCHIDS** (see No 19) northeast of these trees, on the edge of the gully.

To find No 24: Head southeast (compass bearing 128°). No 24 is approximately 16 metres away.

No 24 HYACINTH ORCHID *Dipodium punctatum*

(Family: Orchidaceae)

Co-ordinates are:

Latitude: 37 deg 02 min 50.38 sec

Longitude: 145 deg 35 min 08.71 sec

Grid: Easting 374240

Reference: Northing 5898928 Zone 55

There are many of these orchids growing around this area, especially in the gully. This orchid has numerous pretty pink flowers which grow along its spike and the petals are covered in small spots. It is a saprophyte, living off fungi formed from rotting leaves. The orchid's thick, fleshy and tuberous roots surround and penetrate the fungi, thus providing food. Aborigines ate the roots. It flowers December and January.



To find No 25: Head up the hill in a southerly direction (compass bearing 153°), back towards the hut. At approximately 40 metres you should see No 25.

No 25 There are 3 different types of plants in this area.

BIDGEE WIDGEE *Acaema ansirinfolia*

(Family: Rosaceae)



Co-ordinates are:

Latitude: 37 deg 02 min 51.36 sec

Longitude: 145 deg 35 min 09.10 sec

Grid: Easting 374250

Reference: Northing 5898898 Zone 55

This small green plant has barbed spines that stick to your clothing and are hard to remove. They grow prolifically in the gully you have just crossed. (Lucky you!) The leaves are toothed and bright green. The flower head is about 2 cm in diameter, a ball of light brown spikes.



Pioneers used the *Acaema* species as a tea substitute. In N.Z the tea was taken as a tonic and as a remedy for rheumatism, urinary troubles and venereal disease. The boiled leaves were applied externally for wounds and bruises. In Europe the extract from the *Acaema* species had been used to stop uterine haemorrhage and was also found to be a strong stimulus for uterine contractions. Vitamin K has been prepared from this species.



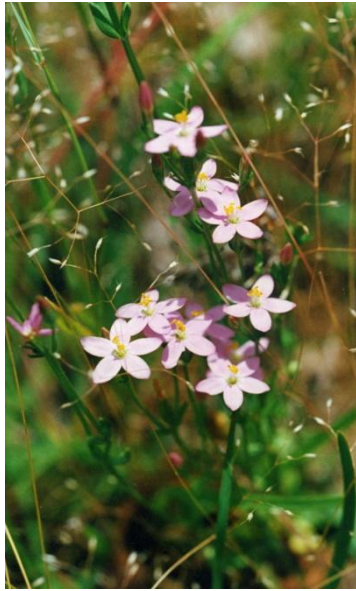
GUINEA FLOWER *Hibbertia obustifolia*

(Family: Dilleniaceae)

There are a lot of these small shrubs in this area. They have large, bright yellow flowers, each with 5 petals. The leaves are small, leathery and dull green. It has no food value for stock or humans. They flower October and November.

See the 3rd plant, Branched Centaury on the next page.

BRANCHED CENTAURY *Centaurium tenuiflorum* (Family: Gentianaceae)



This small plant has numerous stems branching into flower clusters at the top. The small pink flowers are tubular in the lower part and the whole plant is approximately 35cm tall. It is scattered all over the property and flowers during Spring.

Centaury takes its name from the mystical centaur which used this plant to rid itself of a poisoned arrow wound. The main use for the plant is as a tonic to aid digestion. Centaury tea is infused from the dried herb and taken for dropsy, rheumatism and snake bite. A decoction can be applied for piles or inflammation of the genitals. It tastes extremely bitter, as herbalist Culpeper wrote: 'Tis wholesome, but not very toothsome'.

Congratulations. You have now completed the Nature Walk. Just head up the hill from No 25 and you will find the general camping area and the hut.

PLEASE RETURN THIS BOOKLET TO THE BOX SO THAT OTHER PEOPLE MAY USE IT.

Thankyou



1. Grey Box
2. Silver Wattle
3. Mistletoe
4. Bottlebrush Garden
5. Grevillea Garden
6. Flax Lily
7. Black She-oak
 - Dwarf Greenhood
 - Onion Weed
 - Milkmaids
 - Early Nancy
8. Wild Violets
9. Dwarf Greenhood
10. Blue Gum
11. Long Leafed Hovea
12. Common Heath
13. Pink Fingers
 - Twining Fringe Lily
14. Bracken
15. Rock Fern
16. Common Bird Orchid
17. Narrow leafed Peppermint
18. Austral Indigo
 - Happy Wanderer
19. Purple Bearded Orchid
 - Chocolate Lily
 - Hill Fireweed
 - Yam Daisies
20. Proliferous Pink
 - Austral Bears Ears
 - Leafless Milkwort
21. Pale Sundew
22. Austral Cranesbill
23. Native Cherry
24. Hyacinth Orchid
25. Bidgee Widgee
 - Guinea Flower
 - Branched Centaury