







Karoonda Nature Park Map

Look for:-

-  Quandong spp (Native Peach)
-  Eucalyptus dumosa
-  'Clothes prop trees'
-  Callitris

 Melaleuca uncinata


 Acacia hakeoides


 Allocasuarina muelleriana

 Hibbertia sericea

 Brachyloma ericoides

 Baekea crassifolia

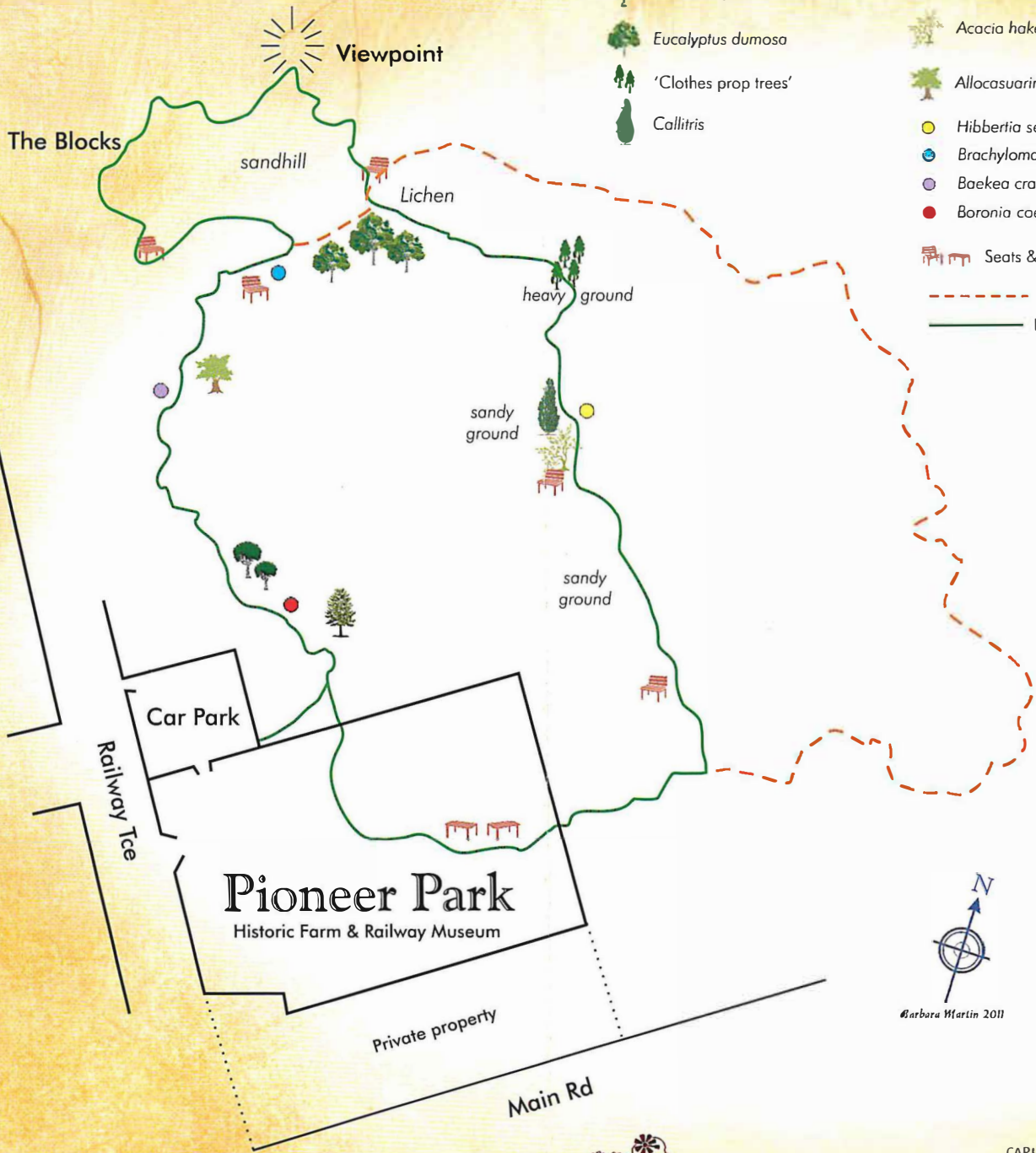
 Boronia coerulescens

 Seats & picnic tables

 Bush Walk

 Nature Trail

Karoonda Nature Park



Barbara Martin 2011



CARING FOR OUR COUNTRY



Karoonda Nature Park

A Unique Remnant of Mallee Woodland



The Karoonda Nature Park is one of the few remaining examples of local mallee vegetation with public access. It covers about 40 acres of undeveloped Park Lands from the original 1913 town survey. This allows a unique area adjacent to the township.

The protection of remaining mallee scrub is vital to the survival of endangered endemic species by providing habitat for food, shelter and breeding. So why not stretch your legs and experience the incredible variety of mallee bushland?

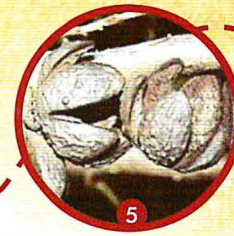
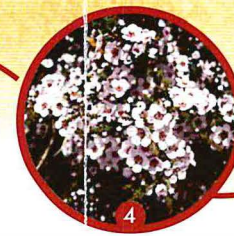
There are two walking trails. The Nature Trail, with signs identifying native flora and the history of the park and the Bush Walk which branches off the Nature Trail and rejoins it near Pioneer Park. Either can be done in a leisurely 25 minute stroll.

You may like to take the deviation to the 'Viewpoint' (see map) which has a 360 degree bird's eye view of the bush much as it was when pioneers came in 1910 surrounded by valuable farmland. Perhaps we may reflect on the enormous hardship and courage of our pioneers to make that transformation.

Following is a list of plant species found in the park with their flowering seasons species. You will be surprised by the variety of mallees and under storey flora which includes native orchids.



Please do not pick the orchids, as what you have come to see will be destroyed.



Typical Flora to be found and Flowering Seasons

S-summer A-autumn W-winter Sp-spring F-frequent

<i>Acacia wilhelmenia</i>	Dwarf Nealie	W, Sp
<i>Acacia bachybotrya</i>	Grey Mulga	W, Sp
<i>Acacia calamifolia</i>	Wallowa Wattle	W, Sp
<i>Acacia hakeoides</i>	Hakea Wattle	W, Sp
<i>Acacia pycnantha</i>	Golden Wattle	W, Sp
<i>Acacia rigens</i>	Nearlie	W, Sp
<i>Acacia spinescens</i>	Spiny Wattle	W, Sp
<i>Allocasuarina muelleriana</i>	Slaty Sheoak	W, Sp
<i>Baekea crassifolia</i> 4	Desert Baekea	W, Sp
<i>Boronia coerulescens</i>	Blue Boronia	Sp
<i>Brachyloma ericoides ssp ericoides</i>	Brush Heath	W, Sp
<i>Babingtonia syn Baeckea behrii</i>	Silver Broombush	W, Sp
<i>Boronia coerulescens</i>	Blue Boronia	A, W, Sp
<i>Bursaria spinosa ssp spinosa</i>	Christmas Bush	S
<i>Caladenia dilatata</i> 2	Green-comb Spider-orchid	S
<i>Callistrix gracilis syn. C. pressii</i>	Southern Cypress Pine	Sp, S
<i>Callistrix verrucosa</i> 5	Mallee Cypress-pine	Sp, S
<i>Calytrix tetragona</i>	Fringe Myrtle	Sp
<i>Dodonaea baueri</i>	Crinkled Hop-bush	S
<i>Enchylaena tomentosa</i>	Ruby Saltbush	F
<i>Eremophila crassifolia</i>	Trim Emu Bush	Sp, S
<i>Eremophila glabra</i> 1	Tar Bush	F
<i>Eucalyptus anceps*</i>		
<i>Eucalyptus calycogona</i>	Square Fruited Mallee	Sp, S
<i>Eucalyptus dumosa</i>	White Mallee	W, Sp, S
<i>Eucalyptus gracilis</i>	Yorrel	A, W, Sp
<i>Eucalyptus leptophylla</i>	Narrow Leaved Red Mallee	A, W, Sp
<i>Eucalyptus phenax ssp phenax</i>	White Mallee	S, A
<i>Eucalyptus porosa</i>	Mallee Box	Sp
<i>Eutaxia myrcophylla</i>	Mallee Pea Bush	Sp
<i>Glischrocayon behrii</i>	Golden Pennants	Sp, S
<i>Grevillia ilicifolia</i>	Holly Grevillia	W, Sp, S
<i>Hibertia sericea</i> 3	Silky Guinea Flower	Sp
<i>Hybanthus floribundus</i>	Shrub Violet	A, W, Sp
<i>Leptospermum coriaceum</i>	Green Tea Tree	W, Sp
<i>Melaleuca acuminata</i>	Mallee Honey Myrtle	Sp
<i>Meleleuca lanceolata</i>	Dryland Tea Tree	Sp, S
<i>Meleleuca uncinata</i>	Broombush	S
<i>Quandong acuminatum</i> 6	Native Peach	S

* see *E. phenax ssp phenax*

There are around seven species of the predominating mallees or eucalypts.

Mallee is the growth habit of some eucalyptus species such as *Eucalyptus dumosa* (see map) that grow with multiple stems from an underground lignotuber to a height of around 8 metres. The lignotuber is the survival mechanism for the tree to reshoot after bushfires.

Wildlife observed within the park includes Shingleback Lizards, Magpies, Crested Pigeons, Grey Currawongs and occasional cockatoos such as Galahs and Little Corella.

Echidnas can also be found and you will see their diggings for ants. You must be very quiet to see echidnas as they are very shy.