

LABELLED PLANTS OF THE NATURE PARK

1. Eucalyptus camaldulensis RIVER RED GUM
2. Eucalyptus baxteri BROWN STRINGY-BARK
3. Eucalyptus fasciculosa PINK GUM
4. Eucalyptus spathulata SWAMP MALLET
5. Eucalyptus robusta SWAMP MAHOGANY
6. Eucalyptus cladocalyx nana BUSHY SUGAR GUM
7. Acacia paradoxa KANGAROO THORN WATTLE
8. Acacia melanoxylon BLACKWOOD
9. Acacia mearnsii BLACK WATTLE
10. Acacia saligna GOLDEN WREATH WATTLE
11. Banksia marginata NATIVE HONEYSUCKLE
12. Banksia baueri POSSUM BANKSIA
13. Acacia pycnantha GOLDEN WATTLE
14. Melaleuca armillaris BRACELET HONEY-MYRTLE
15. Leptospermum laevigatum COAST TEA-TREE
16. Leptospermum scoparium MANUKA
17. Casuarina stricta DROOPING SHE-OAK
18. Casuarina glauca SWAMP OAK
19. Exocarpos cupressiformis NATIVE CHERRY
20. Boronia heterophylla RED BORONIA
21. Correa reflexa COMMON CORREA
22. Correa backhousiana CORREA
23. Kennedia prostrata RUNNING POSTMAN
24. Dryandra formosa SHOWY DRYANDRA
25. Dodonea viscosa NATIVE HOP-BUSH
26. Pimelea ferruginea PINK RICE-FLOWER
27. Callistemon 'KINGS PARK SPECIAL'
28. Callistemon paludosus BOTTLE-BRUSH
29. Dryandra quercifolia OAK-LEAF DRYANDRA
30. Acacia longifolia sophorae COAST WATTLE



Correa reflexa (Lubili)
Common correa

Naracoorte Herald Print

COMMON BIRDS OF THE NATURE PARK

KOOKABURRA Pacelo gigas
MISTLETOE BIRD Dicaeum hirundinaceum
NEW HOLLAND HONEYEATER Phylidonyris novaehollandiae
WHITE PLUMED HONEYEATER Lichenostomus penicillatus
RED WATTLEBIRD Anthochaera carunculata
BLACK FACED CUCKOO-SHRIKE Coracina novaehollandiae
GREY FANTAIL Rhipidura fuliginosa
WILLIE WAGTAIL Rhipidura leucophrys
SUPERB BLUE WREN Malurus cyaneus
RED BROWED FIRETAIL Emblema oculata
RED CAPPED ROBIN Petroica goodenovii
SILVEREYE Zosterops lateralis
GOLDFINCH Carduelis carduelis
VARIED SITTELLA Daphoenositta chrysoptera
EASTERN SPINEBILL Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris
DUSKY WOOD SWALLOW Artamus cyanopterus
WHITE-THROATED TREECREEPER Climacteris leucophaea
WHITE FRONTED CHAT Ephthianura albigrons
CRIMSON ROSELLA Platycerus elegans
RED-RUMPED PARROT Psephotus haemattonosus
RAINBOW LORIKEET Trichoglossus haematodus
BROWN GOSHAWK Accipiter fasciatus fasciatus
GREY CURRAWONG Strepera versicolor
BRONZEWING PIGEON Phaps chalcoptera
BUFF-RUMPED THORNBILL Acanthiza reguloides
AUSTRALIAN RAVEN Corvus coronoides
AUSTRALIAN MAGPIE Gymnorhina tibicen



Superb Blue wren

Naracoorte Nature Park

150



1836 SOUTH AUSTRALIA 1986

Naracoorte Nature Park —
a Jubilee 150 Project

SELF-GUIDED NATURE WALK

The NARACOORTE NATURE PARK was established in 1983 for the passive recreation of the community. The Park covers an area of 28 hectares (60 acres) of scrubland and creek flood plain.

The inland sand dune was formed when the sea entered this area about 70 million years ago. Sand blown up from the beach was trapped by colonising plants further up the beach. This trapped sand altered the wind pattern, causing it to rise sharply and drop the sand it carried on the lee (downwind) of the young dune. Over many years the sand built up to form a large dune like those along our coast today. These dunes are steep on the seaward side and a more gentle slope on the leeward side.

The sea retreated from the land in this area about 60 million years ago, leaving the dune system stranded. For this reason the plant and animal communities on this dune are quite different from those of the coastal dunes.

The town of Naracoorte was built on and around this dune where the creek crossed through it. The town was originally two separate towns, Naracoorte and Kincaig, separated by the creek. The town was founded in 1845 taking its name from the Aboriginal word meaning "running water". Naracoorte became a municipality in 1924. The Naracoorte creek brings water from western Victoria through the Nature Park and the town gently winding its way to the sea 100 kilometres to the west.

