

Bird list

Grey Shrike Thrush	Pied currawong
Laughing kookaburra	Grey fantail
Saon Bower bird	Eastern Whip bird
Fairy warbler	Willie wagtail
Mistletoe bird	Rosella
Rufous fantail	Lewins Honeyeater
Northern Shrike Tit	Eastern silveryeye
Scaly Breasted lorikeet	Currawong
Forest bat	Eastern Spinebill
Barn owl	Crimson Rosella
Brush turkey	Emerald Dove
Eastern Yellow Robin	Lyre Bird
Large White pigeon	Rainbow lorikeet
Top Knot pigeon	Wonga pigeon
Bronze winged pigeon	Peaceful Dove
Leaden flycatcher	Brown Quail
Spotted pardalote	Green catbird
Scarlet Honeyeater	Azure Kingfisher
Australian King parrot	Maggie lark
White-winged Chough	Shrike Crested Tit
Pheasant coucal	Black Cockatoo
Long-eared bats	Yellow tailed
Pale-yellow Robin	Black-faced cuckoo Shrike
Black faced monarch	New Holland Honeyeater
Lemon-breasted flycatcher	
White checked Honey eater	

Fauna List

Brown striped frog	Short braked
Echidna	Gecko
Marsupial mouse	Pademelon
Koala	Diamond Python
Stephen banded Snake	Red-bellied Black
Snake	Dingo
Blue belly Black Snake	Sugar Glider
Rainforest Tree Snake	Tiger cat
Brown Snake	Goanna
Water dragon	Leaf Tailed skink
Land mullet	Bandicoot
Southern angle headed dragon	Dingo
Wedge Tailed eagle	

Flora list

Flooded Gum	Blue gum
Grey gum	Spotted gum
Bloodwood	Turpentine
Tallow Wood	Brush box
White beech	Iron wood
Coach wood	White mahogany
Red Mahogany	Onion Cedar
Casaurina	Lilli Pilli
Wattle	Bangalow palm
Cabbage tree palm	Walking stick palm
Cedar	Black bean
Orchids	Elkhorns
Satighorns	Birds nest fern
Creek Sandpaper fig	Callicoma
Tree fern	Maiden hair fern
Mistletoe	Native Grape
Smilax	Wombat berry
Psychotria	Apple berry
Ginger	Lamandra
Settlers Flax	Dianella
Red Fruit saw sedge	Native mint
Bolwarra	Hairy pittosporum
Native yam	
Weeds Lantana	Crofton weed
	Mist flower

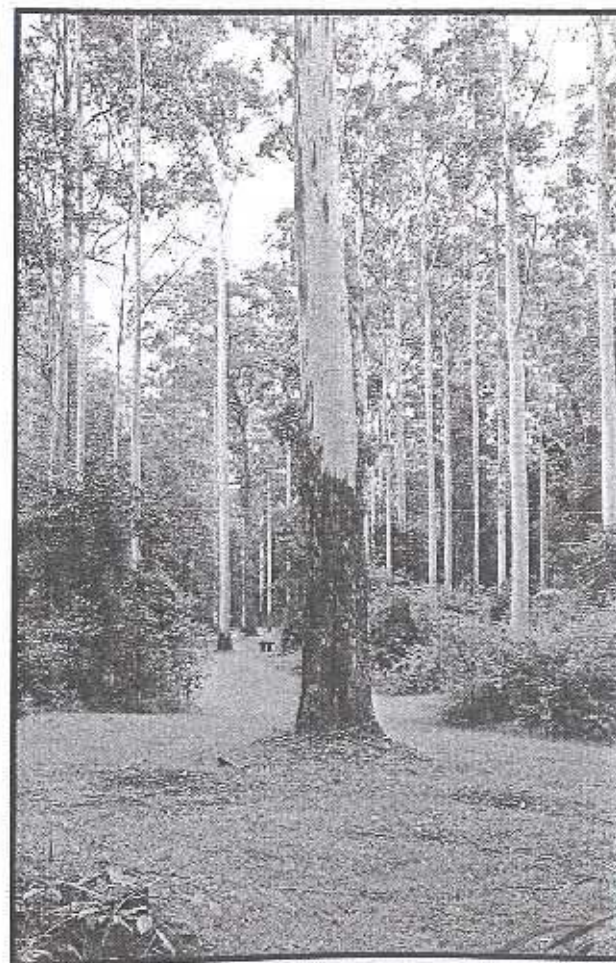
Insects

Native bees	European bees
Wasps	Hornets
Cicadas	Wood funnel web spider
Water spider	Wolf Spider
Millipede	Centipede
Mosquito	Sand flies
Blow flies	March flies
Bush flies	Leeches
Yabby	Rainforest worm
Rainforest Snail	Water dragon
Water nymph	

Feral animals

Feral cat	Fox	Wild dog
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O'Sullivan's Gap Flora Reserve



O'Sullivan's gap Flora Reserve is one of the attractions along Wootton Way. (formerly Pacific Hwy) It is part of the Meyers range with an elevation between 45m to 250m.

The Flora Reserve was set aside by the former owner, State Forests, and has a history of selective light logging. The Reserve has now been incorporated into Myall Lakes National Park.

The walk is through wet and dry rainforest and takes about 30 minutes. Park at the northern end of the reserve and walk to the left, step over an iron bar gate and walk to a green water tank on your left. Turn right here and follow an unmarked track along the eastern side of a creek line. Follow the creek to a bridge crossing below some rock falls that are picturesque after rain.

It then turns south along the western side of the creek, as it climbs you will see some very large and tall trees as well as evidence of logging. Some trees are labelled along the way.

The track then crosses back across the creek at its southern end and you will then find yourself back to the rest area. The bridge here has been removed as it was in a dangerous condition, so you will have to scramble up the bank.

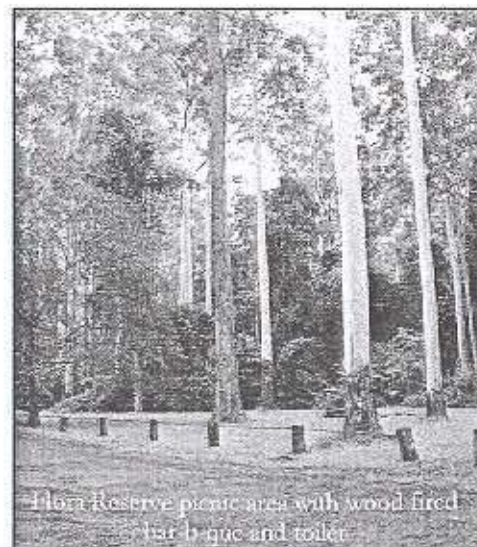
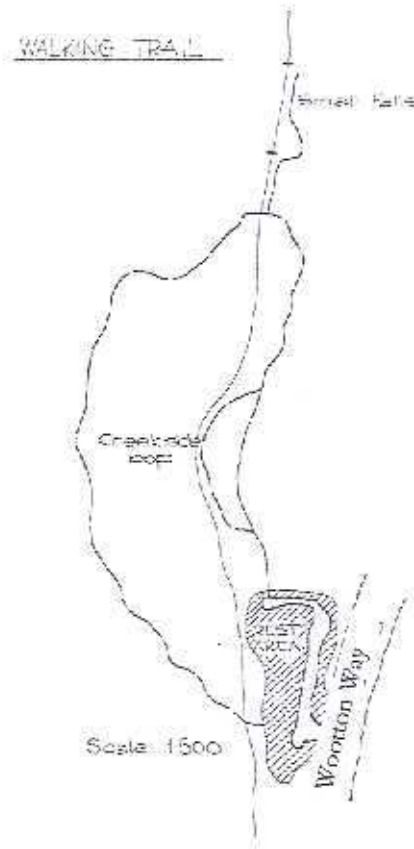
The Trees

Flooded Gum – These tall, majestic trees with smooth white bark often exceed 60m in height. They occur on moist alluvial flats and hillsides bordering rainforest. The timber is a soft pink and excellent for furniture and flooring.

Terpentine – A close relative of the eucalypt and typically found on better soils. Its timber is pest resistant and very durable and often used in salt water for timber piles.

Tallowwood - This species is recognized by its soft yellowish flakey bark and is highly prized for its durability, it is most often used for decks and flooring.

Sydney Blue Gum – This tree can look similar to the Flooded Gum but the white trunk is more mottled with grey. It has beautiful red timber.



Flora Reserve picnic area with wood fired bar-buque and toilet

Grey Gum – Typically found on poorer dry soils with a clay subsoil. The patchy smooth and rough grey bark and large flowers identify this tree. It also has red durable timber.

Corkwood – A small tree with distinctive corky bark. The leaves contain an alkaloid which is used in medicine.

Bangalow Palm - an elegant palm of subtropical and temperate rainforests.

Coachwood – The mosses and lichens on the trunk give this tree its characteristic mottled appearance. It occurs on moist sites near creeks and gullies. The timber is highly valued for furniture.

Red Bloodwood – Rough barked tree that gets its name from the red kino (sap) that is often seen "bleeding" down its scaly bark.

Forest Oak - A large She Oak or Casuarina with distinctive needle like foliage, its durable timber is used for furniture today but was previously the source of roofing shingles.

Brushbox – A tall tree with large dark green leaves and rough reddish bark on the lower trunk and pink/grey smooth bark on the upper branches. The red/brown timber makes excellent flooring.

Water Gum – This small tree is commonly found along fresh water streams and is identified by its light scaly bark. A very hard wood used for turning.

White Mahogany – This common tree occurs on a wide range of sites. The bark of the younger tree is semi stringy and becomes flaky as the tree ages. Traditionally used as a fencing timber.

Epiphytic ferns and orchids cling to the trees and mosses, ground orchids and fungi hide among the deep leaf litter.