

Zone One: Crummunda Park

This section of the lakeside parkland contains a number of remnant Pink Bloodwood trees which attract nectar and insect eating species. Fruit eating species such as the Figbird are attracted to the fruits of Ficus trees scattered throughout the reserve.

Species commonly seen in this location are:



Pink Bloodwood
(*Corymbia intermedia*)

Swamp Mahogany
(*Lophostemon suaveolens*)

Swamp Oak
(*Casuarina glauca*)

Coastal Banksia
(*Banksia integrifolia*)

Left: Pink Bloodwood fruit

Zone Two: The Promenade

A small, secluded lakeside park with views down the lake from the park seat. Swamp Oak as well as Black She-oak are two of the dominant trees in the bushland remnant along the foreshore.

Black She-oak (*Allocasuarina littoralis*) is a favourite food of the Glossy-black Cockatoo and this endangered bird species can often be seen in the reserves surrounding the lake.

Other flora species found here include:



Broad-leaf Paperbark
(*Melaleuca quinquenervia*)

Flax Lily
(*Dianella sp*)

Hickory Wattle
(*Acacia disparrima*)

Mat Rush
(*Lomandra longifolia*)

Left: Glossy-black Cockatoo

When visiting our reserves please remember

- * All native wildlife and plants in our reserves are protected.
- * Do not feed wildlife.
- * Stay on the formal paths around the lake edge.
- * Dispose of rubbish in the bins provided or take it home with you for disposal.
- * Dogs are welcome in the reserves but should be on leash.
- * Cyclists should allow adequate space for people walking along the paths in the area.
- * Canoes and other non-motorised watercraft should be launched from the designated canoe facilities. Motorised watercraft should be launched from the boatramps provided.
- * Use of other shoreline areas to launch watercraft on a regular basis can cause bank erosion.
- * Take care and supervise children when using our canoe and lakeside paths.

Currimundi Lake ecosystems



If you enjoy using the Currimundi Lake canoe, cycling and walking trails, you may visit a range of different remnant bushland ecosystems and open parkland.

This guide has been produced to identify just a few of the flora and fauna species you may see when visiting these reserves.

Sunshine Coast Council

For further information please contact council's Customer Service Centre on (07) 5475 7272 or the website on www.sunshinecoast.qld.gov.au



Zone Three: Currimundi Creek

Sunjewel Environmental Park follows the eastern creek bank. This reserve has a number of seating areas on the shoreline for those who may wish to sit and take in the scenery or view the water birds feeding in the protected waters of the creek.

Plants in this area have adapted to growing in the damp soil conditions found here and the canopy is often dominated by Broad-leaf Paperbark, while sedges provide a dense groundcover in some areas. Other species found here are:



Swamp Oak
(*Casuarina glauca*)
Broad-leaf Paperbark
(*Melaleuca quinquenervia*)
Swamp Mahogany
(*Lophostemon suaveolens*)
Grass Tree
(*Xanthorrhoea fulva*)

Left: Apple Berry

The western shoreline of the creek has a canopy of mature eucalypts, Broad-leaf Paperbarks and Bloodwoods and a good cover of wallum shrubs and herbs in the understorey.

Creamy-white bell shaped flowers cover the Apple Berry vine during summer and autumn and the vibrant cerise flowers of Purple Tongue can be seen for much of the year. The understorey also contains species such as:



Apple Berry
(*Billardiera scandens*)
Red Ground Berry
(*Acrotriche aggregata*)
Wallum Hakea
(*Hakea actites*)
Purple Tongue
(*Melastoma melabathricum*
subsp. *malabathricum*)

Left: Purple Tongue

Zone Four: Paperbark Point

This ecosystem of similar aged plants of Black She-oak can be created either by fire or flood events. From the tiny purple flowers of Blue Trumpet to the vibrant white covering of Wedding Bush this section of the trail is a blaze of colour in spring.

The secluded seating in this location provides an excellent view of the many species of birdlife which use the lake and fringing vegetation for food and shelter.



Soap Ash
(*Alphitonia excelsa*)
Black She-oak
(*Allocasuarina littoralis*)
Blue Trumpet
(*Brunoniella australis*)
Grass Tree
(*Xanthorrhoea fulva*)
White Root
(*Lobelia purpurascens*)

Left: Wedding Bush

Zone Five: Noel Burns Park

The fringing remnant vegetation in this attractive foreshore reserve provides an ideal shady location for a picnic or barbecue or just as a pleasant spot to stop and enjoy the scenery. Rainforest species are regenerating in the protected environment provided by the eucalypt canopy. One of the interesting tree species in this reserve is the Cheese Tree with its circular cheese-shaped fruit.

Some of the species found here include:

Forest Red Gum
(*Eucalyptus tereticornis*)
Tape Vine
(*Stephania japonica*)
Tuckeroo
(*Cupaniopsis anacardioides*)
Fan or Cabbage Palm
(*Livistona australis*)
Cheese Tree
(*Glochidion* spp.)

Zone Six: Rock Lagoon

In this location the Royal Spoonbill used on the canoe trail markers may be seen feeding in the muddy sediments along the shoreline.

The understorey contains a diverse mix of wallum shrub and groundcover species which are regenerating after the prescribed burn in 2009. Purple papery fruits of Hop Bush cover this shrub in summer while if you look closely, you might find the delicate white flowers of Sandfly Bush.

Hop Bush
(*Dodonaea triquetra*)
Sandfly Bush
(*Zieria minutiflora*)
White May
(*Leptospermum polygalifolium*)
Blady Grass
(*Imperata cylindrica*)
Bracken
(*Pteridium esculentum*)
Wallum Hakea
(*Hakea actites*)

Zone Seven: Westaway Parade & Frank Mclvor Reserve

Adjoining the boat ramp at Westaway Parade is a small reserve which contains remnants of the Wallum Banksia ecosystem once widespread in the area. Wallum Banksia (*Banksia aemula*) is a popular source of food for nectar eating birds when in flower. Tiny Vanilla Lily with its purple flowers provides a splash of colour along the path in spring and summer.

Wallum Banksia
(*Banksia aemula*)
Midyim
(*Austromyrtus dulcis*)
Geebung
(*Persoonia virgata*)
Purple Pea
(*Hovea acutifolia*)



Right:
Wallum Banksia