

Currambene Creek

contains several different plant communities, including:

Mangrove

Grey Mangroves (*Avicenna marina*) occur in the intertidal zone of the creek, where they provide protection for many water birds which feed on the tidal flats. Their dense root system helps settle the silt and filter the water, and provide a living environment for small marine animals, a crucial food supply for young fish.



Eucalyptus Forest

Several gum trees occur in the area, including the beautiful Grey Gum (*E. punctata*) with bark shedding to reveal large patches of pink, orange and cream; and the Spotted Gum (*E. maculata*) with mottled smooth grey-purple bark.



The Black She-Oak (*Allocasuarina littoralis*) is common in the forest. It has pine needle-like foliage, and cylindrical seed cones which are an important source of food for Glossy Black Cockatoos (now listed as vulnerable).



The Burrawang (*Macrozamia communis*) is very common in the understorey. The female plant has spectacular red pineapple-like cones.

Melaleuca Swamp

The White Feather Honeymyrtle (*Melaleuca decora*) is the dominant canopy tree. It has pale papery bark and nectar-rich flowers which feed micro bats, arboreal marsupials and many birds. The understorey contains dense stands of shrubs (eg tea-trees and bottlebrushes) or rushes, sedges and grass trees.



Myola Foreshore

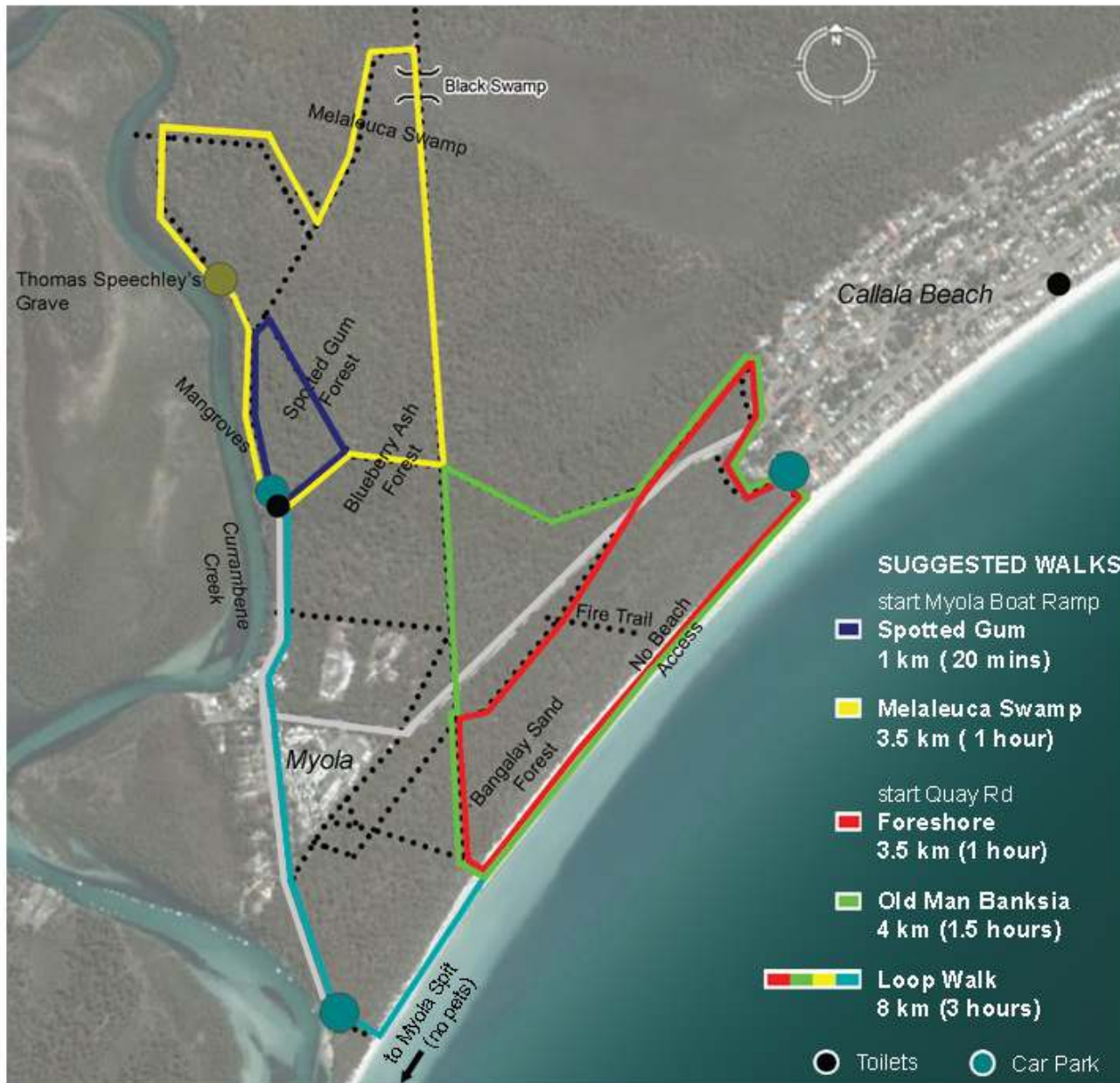


The dominant plant community is Bangalay-Banksia Sand Forest, made up of plants which tolerate the harsh coast conditions. It is best characterised by Old Man or Honeysuckle Banksia (*B. serrata*). The flower spikes are an important food source for many birds and small mammals, including the endangered Eastern Pygmy Possum. During the first land survey of the coastline in 1812, Surveyor George William Evans gave the name "Honeysuckle Beach" to what is now known as "Callala Beach", because of the profusion of *Banksia serrata* along the beach front.

Bushwalks around Callala Beach



a project of
Callala Bushcare Group



- Tips:
- walking along the beach is easier at low tide
 - after heavy rain, the Swamp Path, and paths along the creek may be blocked by large puddles
 - take sunblock, hats, insect repellent, and water for longer walks.

In recent decades, the bushland surrounding Callala Beach has been the scene of much illegal and environmentally damaging activity - timber-felling; removal of Burrawangs; and the dumping of household waste, garden refuse and abandoned cars. Since 2006, the Callala Bushcare Group has been working to remove large infestations of lantana, bitou bush & other weeds, and to restore the natural health and beauty of the area.



Narrowleaved Bottlebrush



Friarbird Nest



Eastern Yellow Robin



Blueberry Ash

Please help protect the bush and the valuable habitat it provides:

- * walk or cycle only on designated paths
- * keep it free of litter & all garden waste
- * leave all timber, including fallen logs, as habitat for native animals
- * control domestic pets (pets are prohibited from Myola Spit and creek banks to protect nesting shorebirds)