

# Nature Trail

## 1 General Park Information

### 1 Old Swamp Gums *Eucalyptus ovata*.

These trees are significant for local wildlife as they contain hollows and crevices mostly caused by termites and wood boring grubs.

Birds and animals are reliant on hollows for habitat. These include possums, parrots, cockatoos, bats, owls and ducks. Introduced species such as starlings and mynas compete for nesting hollows.

### 2 Old Aqueduct

To drive the water wheel at Cashin's Flour Mill, water was diverted from the Olinda Creek along an aqueduct. At this point is the remains of a section of the aqueduct and a brick sluice.

### 3 Black Sheoke *Allocasuarina littoralis*

These small conifer like trees are "dioecious". Male and female flowers are found on separate trees. Male trees have dark brown flower spikes at the ends of branchlets, while female trees have globular reddish to crimson flowers along the trunk and branches, followed by seed cones.

### 4 Island Sanctuaries

Both islands have been designed to help direct currents in the lake and improve circulation. They are excellent habitats, free from predators such as cats, foxes and domestic dogs.

To enable habitat to establish, visitors are not permitted on the islands.

## 2 Cashin's Mill

Reflect on life in the early days of Lilydale's settlement and Cashin's Flour Mill.

### 5 Revegetation Areas

Extensive areas of the park have been planted using (indigenous) plants that naturally occurred in the area. These are necessary to maintain an ecological balance and provide habitat and a natural food source.

## 3 Limestone Quarry

Read about the limestone quarry, aqueduct, tramway and the David Mitchell Estate.

## 4 Wetlands and Vegetation

### 6 Wetlands

The wetlands were constructed to assist in cleaning water before it entered the lake. Water passes through a series of channels, is slowed and silt allowed to settle. Silt, with other nutrients, allows an environment to develop to support plants, insects, amphibians and birds.

Common bird species in the wetland include the Purple Swamp Hen, Grey Teal, Dusky Moorhen, Eurasian Coot, Little Pied and Black Cormorant.



### 7 Superb Fairy Wren

These tiny birds live in low shrubs adjacent to the old creek bed and wetlands, where abundant insects provide adequate food.

### 8 Dead Trees

These trees are valuable habitat for larger perching birds to locate food.

### 9 Wild Cherry *Exocarpos cupressiformis*

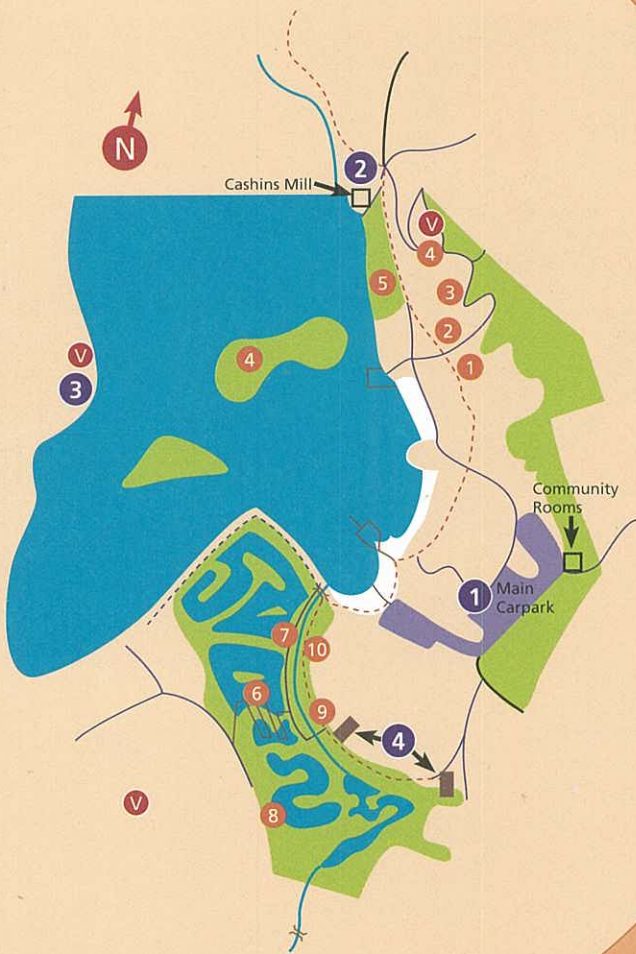
This tree has a semi-parasitic relationship with other plants. Usually found at the base of eucalypts, it has its own root system, but benefits from its companion, with no detrimental effects.

### 10 Grey Mistletoe *Amyma quandang*

These parasitic plants are not a problem in forests. Where few host trees remain, heavy infestations may occur which could result in the tree's death.



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## Contact

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KEY

- |   |                                  |       |                    |
|---|----------------------------------|-------|--------------------|
| 1 | Information board                | ■     | Carpark            |
| V | Viewing point                    | □     | Beaches            |
| 3 | Marker posts                     | —     | Park trails        |
| ■ | Plantation/<br>Conservation zone | —     | Olinda Creek Trail |
| ■ | Water                            | - - - | Lake Circuit Trail |
|   |                                  | —     | Raised walkways    |

