

## WATTLE WALK (YELLOW NUMBERS)

### 16. TREE STUMP

This Red Gum stump, ring barked more than 50 years ago, shows a small part of how complex the root growth can be underneath a large tree.

### 17. RESTORATION AREA

The dam bank supports a small patch of White Box woodland, once typical of this region. Native shrubs and other understorey plants are being reintroduced and replacing exotic weeds. These woodlands are a nationally threatened ecological community.

### 18. BURRUM BRIDGE

Constructed in 1996 by community volunteers. Note the Red Gum regrowth on the dam's edges that established here after a lengthy period of drought in the early 1940s.

### 19. NEST HOLLOWS

Wirraminna has few old hollow bearing trees as they can take over 100 years to develop. Hollows are essential shelter and breeding habitat for many birds, mammals, reptiles and frogs. Over 70 nest boxes are installed around the park.

### 20. BIRD HIDE

Provided as a shelter for bird watching.

### 21. WATTLE GARDENS (est. 1998)

*Specimen wattles:* "small" tree sized wattles, west of garden bed. *Garden beds:* a wide range of shrubby and smaller wattles. *Understorey:* species selected to grow under established gum trees.

### 22. CASUARINAS (est. 2006)

A number of *Casuarina* and *Allocasuarina* species are planted here. They increase the diversity of resources in eucalypt woodlands for native fauna.

### 23. CALLITRIS PINES

Some of the 17 native *Callitris* species were planted, but only the three naturally occurring Murray Valley species have survived the dry conditions.

### 24. AGROFORESTRY NELDER (est. 1997)

This interesting cartwheel planting was designed by Australian Newsprint Mills. The Nelder contains Radiata Pine and seven other potential agroforestry species as a trial in our soils and climate. The Radiatas are suffering from the reduction in average rainfall.

*Retrace your steps back to the wattle garden beds, turn right, then follow the yellow arrows.*

### 25. ORNAMENTAL EUCALYPTS

A range of mallee and other eucalypts are planted here. They were selected on their potential ability to cope with clay soil and less than 600mm annual rainfall.

*Continue along the path to a 'T' intersection. Turn left over the bridge to return to the Visitors Centre or turn right to continue along the Landcare walk following the green arrows and numbers.*

## LANDCARE WALK (GREEN NUMBERS)

### 26. LANDCARE WINDBREAK (est. 1997)

A four row shelterbelt planted with local native species by Burrumbuttock Public School students and parents. A further two rows were direct seeded in 2002.

### 27. NATIVE GRASS DISPLAY (est. 2003)

About 40 of the 80 or more local native species will be planted here to show the diverse range of grasses that grew in the Box-Gum Grassy Woodlands of this area.

### 28. WILDFLOWER SEED PRODUCTION AREA

This intensive area is being devoted to producing local shrub and wildflower seed for revegetation projects. Many of these plants are locally endangered.

### 29. LANDCARE DIRECT SEEDING TRIAL

Sown with a Nufab direct seeder in August 1999. 300g wattle seed/km was used and plants germinated after 25mm of rain in September 1999.

### 30. IRONBARK AREA

A planting of four species of Ironbark eucalypts, which are noted for their rough bark and durable timber.

### 31. SHRUBBY WOODLAND

A little disturbed area with natural Red Gum and White Box regeneration and planted with local native wattles.

### 32. SMOOTH-BARKED WOODLAND

Planted in 1997 with several striking smooth barked eucalypts with high landscape value.

### 33. GREEN CORPS BRIDGE

This bridge was constructed by a Green Corps team in 2001. They also constructed a retaining wall, several other bridges and nest boxes.

### 34. YELLOW BOX VISTA

These beautiful eucalypts have regenerated on the dam spoil since 1902. They are about 100 years old, but have not yet formed any hollows.

*Return to the Visitors Centre via the Burrum Bridge.*

# WIRRAMINNA BURRUMBUTTOCK


## SELF GUIDED WALKS

**1 GARDEN WALK (RED)**  
Easy grade and accessible by wheelchair  
Distance 270m

**2 WATTLE WALK (YELLOW)**  
Easy grade, but not accessible by wheelchair  
Distance 750m

**3 LANDCARE WALK (GREEN)**  
Easy grade, but not accessible by wheelchair  
Distance about 1.3km

**All walks are linked and  
begin at the Visitors Centre.**

 Please return this brochure for  
others to use and to save paper!



Local Land  
Services  
Murray



National  
Landcare  
Programme



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Updated April 2016.

## GARDEN WALK (RED NUMBERS)

The Visitors Centre was funded by the Australian Newsprint Mills (now Norske Skog) and built in 1996 by community volunteers. The tables and tree section were cut from an introduced pine tree planted in Burrumbuttock in the 1930s.

### 1. ALL SEASONS GARDENS (est. 1997)

A variety of native plants provide a seasonal floral display. The large granite rock, donated by Mr. Claude Hamdorf, commemorates the opening of Wirraminna in 1998.

### 2. PATANGA GARDENS (est. 1996)

Named after the native plant nursery that supplied many of the plants at Wirraminna. They were first planted in 1996, with the help of the Australian Plant Society (Albury). *Eremophilas* are featured here.

### 3. LOCAL WILDFLOWERS (est. 1996)

Featuring native shrubs and wildflowers grown from local seed, many are locally endangered. Despite receiving no additional care, some of these plants are regenerating.

### 4. DISCOVERY AND LEARNING CENTRE

This solar passive, rammed earth building was built in 2006 with funding assistance from the Australian Government Regional Partnership Program, corporate sponsorship and the local community. It increases the capacity of Wirraminna to provide educational resources and displays.

### 5. INDJIMARRA GARDEN (est. 2005)

Indjimarra means "respect" in the Wiradjuri language. This garden features plants useful to Aboriginals and early settlers in the district for food, tools, shelter and medicine.

### 6. GARDEN TREES AND SHRUBS (est. 1996)

A selection of small native trees and large shrubs suitable for residential gardens in the Burrumbuttock area.

### 7. ART AND CRAFT PLANTS (est. 1998)

Here are some of Australia's more unusual plants, many of which provide interesting fruits, flowers, leaves and bark for craft activities. It includes *Banksia*, *Hakea*, *Eucalyptus*, *Casuarinas* and the rare Wollemi Pine.

### 8. YABBY POND

An artificial wetland, excavated in 1996 and stocked with yabbies. Planted with aquatic plants in 1998; other wetland species have introduced themselves.

### 9. FROG POND

Originally a silt trap for the big dam, this pond has been reshaped to provide better habitat for aquatic plants and animals and students armed with dip nets!

### 10. WATTLE GARDEN BED (est. 1998)

A selection of small to medium sized wattles including many local species. It attracts a large variety of native birds.

### 11. BIG DAM

Constructed in 1902 by Chinese labour to a depth of 6 metres. In 1996, some shallower areas and an island were created. The floating island is a refuge for water birds and turtles. Native fish were introduced into the dam in 1998, but disappeared when the dam dried out during the Millennium Drought (the early 2000s).

### 12. AMPHITHEATRE AND POBBLEBONK PONDS

This area was envisaged and designed by Burrumbuttock Public School students in 1999. The construction and waterfall engineering were carried out by a dedicated crew of local volunteers.

Retrace your steps back to the path around the Big Dam.

### 13. BBQ and PICNIC AREA

A lovely spot to sit, eat and reflect.

### 14. REGENERATION AREA

A small patch of woodland, where Bridal Creeper was removed by Albury TAFE in 2003, to encourage the native understorey to regenerate. Bridal Creeper is a native of South Africa and in Australia is a declared Weed of National Significance (WONS).

### 15. NAIL CAN HILL WILDFLOWERS (est. 2003)

This garden is being developed with a selection of flowering climbers, wildflowers and native grasses found along Nail Can Hill Range near Albury.

From here you can return to the Visitors Centre or continue on the wattle walk by following the yellow numbers and arrows.

