

Caring For Country

Granite Outcrops

The granite outcrops are a dominant feature of the Mount Hallowell Reserve. They create special niches for vegetation, both on the rock and in the surrounding fringes. They are sensitive areas and can be culturally significant.

Please tread carefully and refrain from moving rocks which in the past may have been placed purposefully by Noongar people for cultural purposes.

Invasive Weeds

Many invasive weeds species in the reserve are "garden escapees" from adjacent subdivisions. Weeds have also colonised disturbed areas. South Coast Bushcare Services Inc. (formally Denmark Weed Action Group Inc.) continue to control invasive weed species within the reserve, supporting natural regeneration of the bush. We can be contacted for advice on how to identify and control weeds.



Contact

Rear 33 Strickland Street, Demark WA 6333

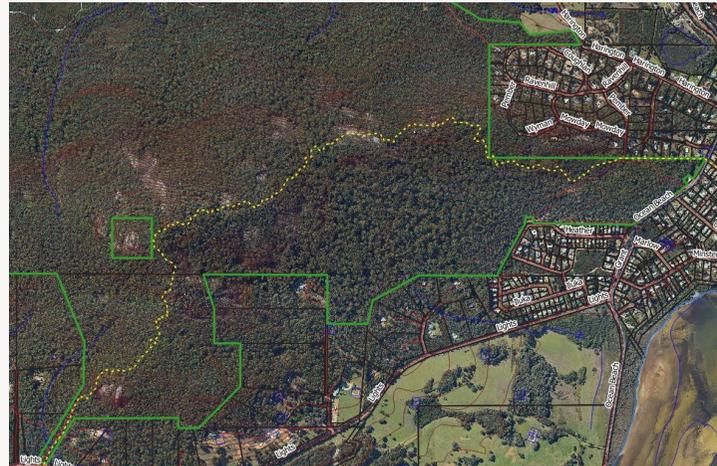
Email: scbs@westnet.com.au

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Sheila Hill Memorial Walk Trail and Bibbulmun Track

Mount Hallowell and Monkey Rock

Bibbulmun Track

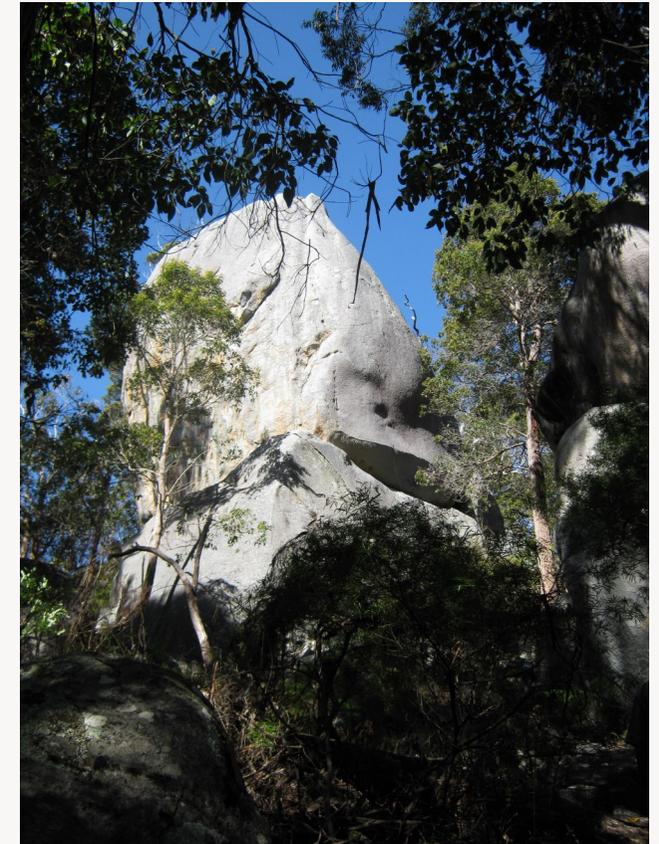


Mount Hallowell Reserve is located approximately 5km south-west of Denmark. It can be accessed by pedestrians via the Bibbulmun Track/Sheila Hill Memorial Trail. The Bibbulmun Track runs between Ocean Beach Road and Lights Road via the summit of Mount Hallowell and Monkey Rock.

The trails passes up through marri/ jarrah and karri forest and over expansive granite outcrops. There are spectacular views of the coast and inlet at the summit.

A shorter return walk to Monkey Rock can be accessed from Lights Road.

Kooryunderup Mount Hallowell Reserve



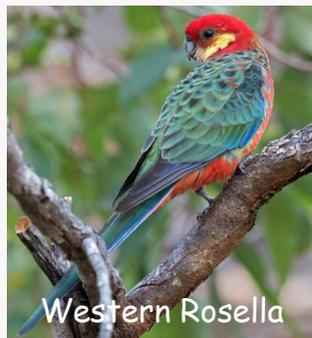
"The Jewel in the Crown"
Kooryunderup means 'place of many bush Kangaroo'

Supported by the Shire of Denmark Community
Environmental Education Program



Birdlife in the Forest

White-browed babblers can be seen in the reserve foraging mostly on the ground in noisy flocks. They build communal roosting nests of twigs and sticks, usually in dead or partly living trees.



Bird photos by John Anderson

A Place for Conservation

Mount Hallowell Reserve consists of mostly virgin (unlogged) old growth forest. It is a conservation priority area for the maintenance of the flora, fungi and fauna and is recognized as a significant scientific reference site. It is one of the few remnant long-unburnt areas in the South West, the last recorded fire was in 1937.

Dieback in the Reserve

Dieback (*Phytophthora cinnamomi*) is a deadly plant disease that effects over 40% of native WA plant species. Many of these susceptible plants are only found in the South-west, these include jarrah, banksias, grasstrees (*Xanthorrhoea*) and zamia palms.



Dieback is present in the northern area of the reserve. It can spread through the movement of soil. Look for signage and clean footwear before moving into Dieback-free areas. Stick to designated trails.



References: Mount Hallowell Management Plan 2008

Plants of Denmark Walk Trails: Traditional Noongar Uses

A Study into the Risk of *Phytophthora Dieback* in Ten Peri-urban Reserves within the Shire of Denmark

Common Plants



Common name: Tassel Flower

Scientific name: *Leucopogon verticillatus*

Uses: the berries are edible



Common name: Karri Oak

Scientific name: *Allocasuarina decussata*

Noongar name: Kulli, Gulli

Uses: Soft needles were used for bedding



Fungi

In late autumn fungi emerge around Mount Hallowell. In WA about 500 species of fungi have been recorded most found in the South-west. There are more yet to be discovered. Fungi are vital for the health of vegetation and food for small mammals.

For more information refer to the *Guide to Macrofungi in Mount Hallowell and Wilson Inlet Foreshore Reserves*.



Boletus fungi (see photo) have a sponge-like surface under the cap rather than gills. The flesh turns blue/black when disturbed.