

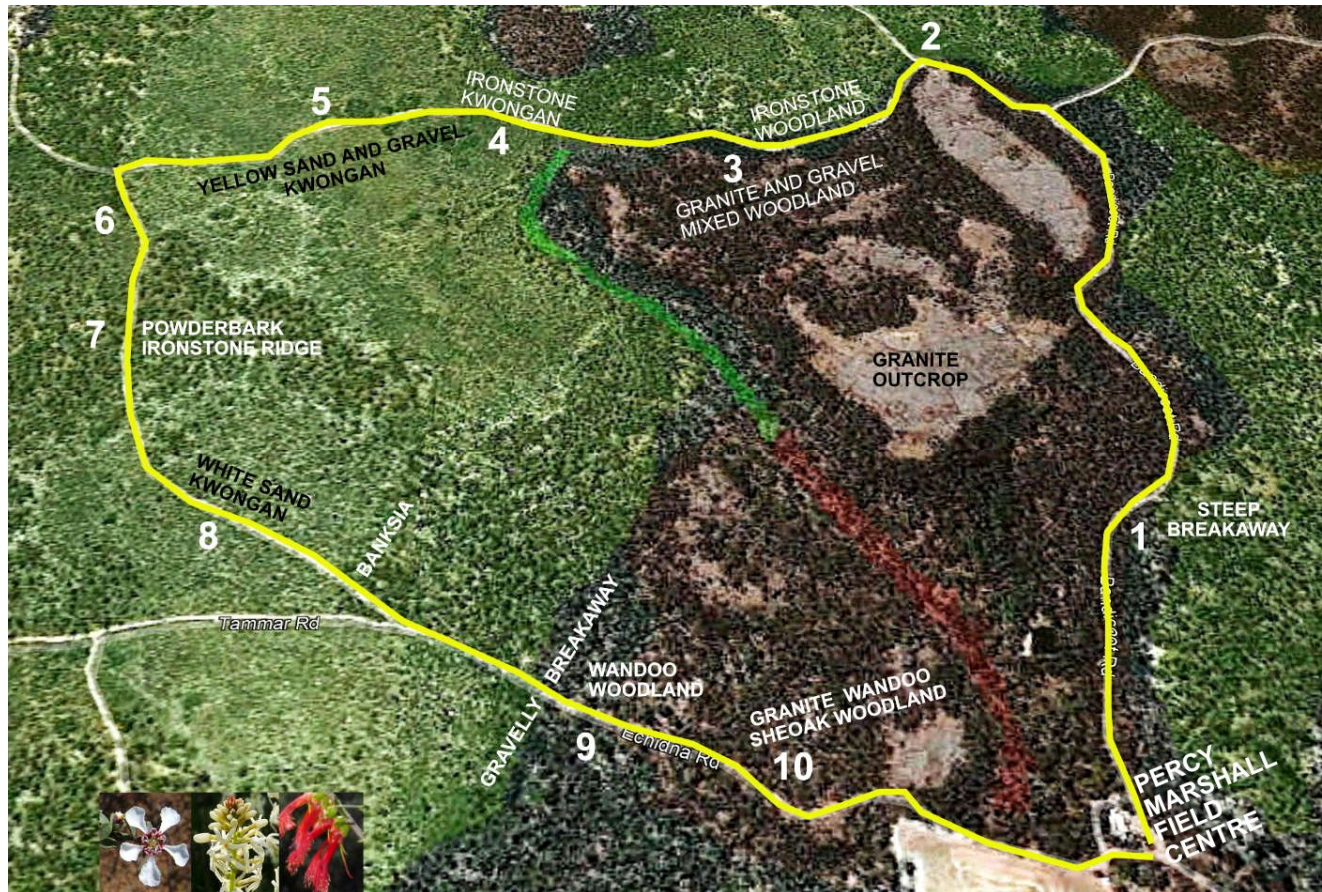
TUTANNING BANDICOOT-POSSUM-ECHIDNA ROADS WALK

Tutanning is a hilly reserve with ancient lateritic sand and gravel uplands, which have been eroded in places down to the underlying bedrock. Steep cliffs called breakaways, or gravelly slopes usually separate laterite and granite soil. Lateritic areas support a great many native plants, particularly on kwongan (shrubland with few trees) patches. Vegetation is often a good indication of underlying soil, except for Rock Sheoak trees (*Allocasuarina huegeliana*), which have invaded many well-drained vegetation communities since regular burning ceased and many small marsupials became extinct.

For more information scan the QR codes using a QR code reader on your smartphone. 2.2km



QR Sheoaks



Green = upland lateritic sands and gravel. Pink/red = granite/dolerite soils. Uncoloured = woodland soils on slopes

The Level 2 3.5km trail is a moderately easy circuit along Bandicoot, Possum and Echidna roads. It features a wide range of white and yellow sand and gravel kwongan wildflowers.



QR

Breakaways

1. Walk up Bandicoot Road from Percy Marshall Field Study Centre. Note steep breakaways topped by an ancient lateritic mesa on the right, and a broad valley of dense sheoak wandoo woodland that surround granite outcrops on the left.



QR Plants
make gravels

Did you know that lateritic sands and gravels are created by plants and microbes?

2. Granite rocks support many mosses, lichens, and resurrection plants. **Walk carefully** to avoid crushing delicate plants and don't disturb loose rocks, which are homes for rock dragons. Surrounding rock sheoak woodland is a good place to see orchids and everlastings. Caution wet areas are slippery.

3. The trail separates stony gravel woodland on the right and sheoak granite woodland on the left. There are many flowering plants here including orchids and prickly Proteaceae plants. Look for spring flowering orchids. Pea flower shrubs here include poison pea plants. Because the poisons killed livestock, farmers fenced remnant vegetation, which protected the bush from grazing.



QR Poison peas



4 Trees merge into low shrub vegetation called kwongan. Slightly taller shrubs on yellow gravelly soil change to low very prickly scrub on stony ironstone soil on the ridge.

QR kwongan

5 Downslope from the ridge, yellow gravel changes to yellow sand over gravel, then yellow and pale-yellow sand. The kwongan scrub gradually includes more tall shrubs with different Proteaceae species and others such as spiny *Daviesia* clumps. This area is also gradually being invaded by rock sheoaks.

QR Proteaceae



6 Pale yellow sand becomes gravellier upslope with more prickly shrubs and wandoo/powderbark trees

7 Stony ironstone ridge with open powderbark tree woodland and few understorey plants

8 The slope over the ridge goes down a slope, changes from sandy gravel to deep white sand, with sand-loving plants such as woolly bush (*Adenanthos sericea*), banksias and other less prickly shrubs. Rock sheoaks are slowly advancing into this area. **Do not drive here** as the track is deep loose sand and you could get bogged.

9. The steep gravelly slope is a low breakaway, which marks where the upland lateritic plain has eroded to underlying granite further down the trail. Prickly shrubs and poison plants, orchids, and everlastings here.

10 Mixed soil slope with open wandoo woodland to the east and sheoak sandy gravel to the west
Look for spring flowering orchids and everlastings as you return to Percy Marshall Field Study Centre

Can you find these wildflowers? (Some of the many there)



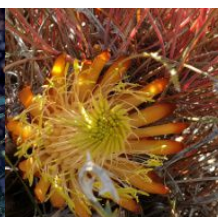
Synaphea sp.



Isopogon dubius or
crithmifolius



Banksia stuposa



Banksia rufa



Banksia armata



Petrophila
divaricata



Drosera zonata



Astroloma/
styphelia



Verticordia



Conospermum
amoenum



Beaufortia incana



Calothamnus
quadrifidus



Styphelia or
Leucopogon



Daviesia sp



Boronia capitata



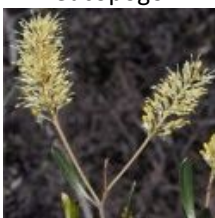
Hibbertia sp.



Hypocalymma
angustifolium



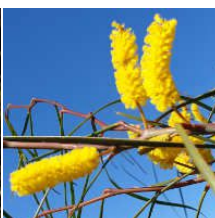
Leptospermum
erubescens



Grevillea
integrifolia



Grevillea tenuiflora



Acacia multispicata



Gastrolobium
parviflorum



Banksia attenuata



Cyanostegia
lanceolata