

ANEMBO RESERVE

FIRE

Evidence of past fires can be seen on the blackened tree trunks. Fire plays an important role in the health and renewal of vegetation. There are many plant species that have evolved to withstand fire and, in some cases, depend on it for reproduction. Heat, smoke, flame or additional nutrients from ash have all been found to stimulate germination or new growth in many Australian plants.

Dogs: Dogs must be on a lead at all times



Anembo Reserve

Some species of *Xanthorrhoea*, or Grass Tree, are very slow growing, at only 1cm per year.

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Hello ANEMBO RESERVE



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Anembo is an Aboriginal word meaning 'quiet place,' and peace and tranquility is what you will experience. Surrounded by Ku-ring-gai Chase National Park on three sides, this ridgetop reserve includes 22 hectares of native vegetation providing habitat for several threatened species. Enjoy the trail on foot or horseback, and be mindful of giving way to horses.

FLORA

You will notice variations in tree species as you move from the eastern side of the ridgetop to the track along the western edge of the reserve. Bloodwood-Scribbly Gum Woodland dominates the reserve. This community is widespread in Warringah, found on plateaus, ridges and exposed slopes. A rarer community, Narrow-leaved Scribbly Gum Woodland is present in the western corner of the reserve. This community is dominated by the narrow leaf scribbly gum (*Eucalyptus racemosa*), distinguished from the more common scribbly gum by smaller, narrower leaves. Small pockets of Sandstone Heath and Peppermint Angophora Forest also occur within the reserve. Threatened plants also found here include the Heart-leaved Stringybark, Glandular Pink-bell and the rare Yellow-top Ash. Bush regeneration has been taking place in the reserve for a number of years and it is relatively weed free, however there is still the constant threat of weed invasion from ongoing human impacts.

SCRIBBLY MYSTERY

The Scribbly Gum moth larvae bore tunnels through the bark of eucalyptus trees, having hatched from eggs laid between the layers of old and new bark. As they feed they leave the trademark zigzag scribble. Once mature they crawl down into the leaf litter at the base of the tree where they form a cocoon and re-emerge as a moth. The cycle then starts all over again.

FAUNA

Vegetation provides important habitat for native fauna. For example, the Heart-leaved Stringybark provides habitat for the Eastern Pygmy Possum, Heath Monitor, Southern Brown Bandicoot and Red-crowned Toadlet, all of which are threatened species.

Other threatened fauna you may find include the Giant Burrowing Frog and the Eastern Bent-wing Bat. More common species of possums, snakes, wallabies, native rats and birds are also here.

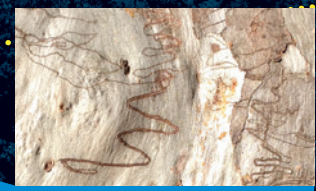
Fauna surveys are undertaken periodically. The data collected enables Council to monitor changes in population and species diversity over time and manage the reserve accordingly.

ABORIGINAL HERITAGE

This area has a rich Aboriginal heritage, with rock engravings common on the plateaus and shell middens around the foreshore. Plant and animal resources would have been in abundance. The gum from the base of a *Xanthorrhoea*, or Grass Tree, was used as a glue and the tall flower shafts were fashioned into spears, with a stone speartip bound on the end. The sap from Angophora trees was used for numbing wounds.



Shared Trail



Scribbly Gum

GRADE
Medium

DISTANCE
2km ridgetop loop

TIME
30 - 45 mins

PATH
Formed track, some obstacles, no steps

★ START HERE - - - RIDGETOP LOOP

— — — OTHER TRAILS ···· RESERVE BOUNDARY

Aerial Imagery @ VEKTA 2012