



SGAP Cairns

August 2012
Newsletter 123

Society for Growing Australian Plants (Queensland Region) Inc., Cairns Branch
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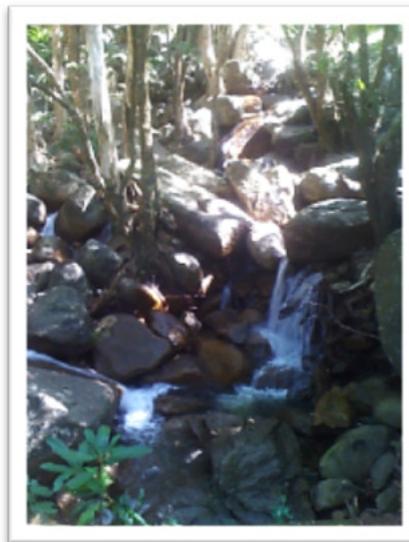
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Trip Report – Behana Gorge Excursion, 21 July 2012

Don Lawie

About fourteen members and friends, including Kai, our latest and youngest, gathered at the roadhead into Behana Gorge. Part of Cairns City's water supply is sourced from the Behana Creek and the track to the intake is a solid concrete sheet beside the elevated pipeline. This is a 3.3 km walkers-only path through a variety of forest types, climbing slowly to a magnificent view of Clamshell Falls where we broke for lunch.

We were well supplied with botanical experts, with Ing, Stuart, and Rob all keen to unlock the names and stories behind the plants we saw. The early part traversed some very confused forest with an intimate admixture of vegetation types. Open forest species such as *Eucalyptus tereticornis*, *Corymbia tessellaris*, *Lophostemon suaveolens* and *Cycas media* appeared to be existing in harmony with decidedly rainforest species. I suspect that these plants are survivors in a battle between open and rain forest types and that they will eventually lose the battle.



Tributary of the Behana Ck.

Fruiting and flowering trees and vines were in abundance; most notable were numerous specimens of *Guioa acutifolia* with attractive bunches of creamy flowers overhanging the pathway. A large Cassowary Plum, *Cerbera inflata*, covered in flower, presented a picture perfect view in a suntrap high in the canopy. *Mischocarpus exangulatus* fruit hanging in bunches brightened the endless

greenness, as did some pale *Glochidion harveyanum* fruit.

Upcoming Activities

SGAP CAIRNS BRANCH
OUTING

Sat 18 August 2012

Northern section of Ivan
Evans Walk, Mooroolbool.

SGAP TABLELANDS BRANCH
OUTING.

Sunday after the 4th
Wednesday

Any queries please contact
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hjaminon@bigpond.com

TOWNVILLE SGAP

Meets on the 2nd
Wednesday of the month,
February to November, in
Annandale Community
Centre at 8pm, and holds
excursions the following
Sunday.

Numerous vine species laced trunks and branches. *Hoya australia* subsp. *tenuipes* all along the track gave promise of beauty to come and Jo-Anne, who walks the track regularly, reported that *Hoya* perfume hangs in the air when they are in flower. Large *Faradaya splendida* vines made a curtain over a small creek crossing and will be in full flower soon – October Glory is a very apt name for them.



The crew gathering at the start of the walk.

Without Mary's orchid-spotting eyes we saw no orchids until I had the luck to distinguish a battered Shepherd's Crook Orchid – *Geodorum densiflorum* – preparing to return underground at the end of its flower/fruit cycle. Orchids aplenty followed – Rob found a rock face covered in tiny *Bulbophyllum* species with larger *Bulbophyllum baileyana* also root-attached to the rock. A few Pencil Orchids - *Dendrobium teretifolium* – in early bud were high in the trees, occasional unimpressive Golden Orchids – *Dendrobium discolor* - will soon burst into golden bloom, and prize orchid of the day was a lone *Spathoglottis paulinae* pointed out by Stuart growing on an open face opposite the waterfall. This Spath is supposed to only grow at altitude but here we were at about the 120 metre level. The plant had flowered and fruited this year so we can hope that there will be a colony next time we visit. Our orchidological lady Pauline strenuously denied that it was named after her but I'm

sure that she amply epitomises the beauty of this orchid.

The walk up took 2 ½ hours followed by a leisurely lunch break chatting and admiring the double throated waterfall into which young people appeared to be fearlessly (or foolishly??) hurling themselves. The return took only an hour and a few of us ventured further down the creek for smoko at a beautiful peaceful creek lined with large naked trunked Kanuka Box (*Tristaniopsis exiliflora*) trees. Here Rob excelled himself by finding several specimens of the primitive orchid *Apostasia wallachi* growing happily in spite of being inundated by frequent minor floods. He followed through with a small mature Meston's Mangosteen (*Garcinia mestonii*) a relic of a previous flood. To find this plant one normally has to climb to the top of Bellenden Ker Range but here we had one at near sea level. What a way to finish the day!

Lost Treasures

An occasional series discussing extinct plants of the Wet Tropics, by Rob Jago.

Convolvulaceae

Argyreia soutteri (F.M.Bailey) Domin

Synonyms: *Lettsomia soutteri*

Type: Cultivated at Bowen Park, Brisbane, May 1890 ex Johnstone River

Introduction: F.M. Bailey described this species in *A Synopsis of the Queensland Flora* Suppl. 3; 130 (1890) from a flowering specimen forwarded to him by Mr. William Soutter in whose honour the plant is named.

Pronunciation: ar-jir-EE-a

Etymology: The generic name is derived from the Greek *argyros* (silver) in reference to the silver under surface of the leaves. The species epitaph is in honour of Mr. William Soutter, *the energetic Secretary and Manager of the Queensland Acclimatisation Society.*

Common Name: None

Conservation Status: Extinct in the wild under the *Nature Conservation Act 1992* and Extinct under the *Environment Protection & Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*.

Habitat: Unknown

Phenology: Only record of flowering is May 1890.

Description: A climbing plant with white silvery round to almost round stems. **Leaves** from oblong-lanceolate to ovate-cordate; 60-150 mm. long, apex acuminate, upper surface of the lamina, glabrous and green; under surface silvery white; primary veins, 7-9 pairs, prominent on both sides; petioles 25-30 mm long and channelled on the upper surface. Peduncles about as long as the petioles, bearing a head of few, white coloured flowers; bracts ovate, densely clothed with long silky hairs. Sepals about 6mm long, ovate, glabrous on the inner surface, silky on the outer. Corolla about 25 mm. long, the diameter of the expanded flower rather above 25 mm; lobed more than half-way down, lobes silky-hairy except the infolded margins. Stamens much shorter than the lobes of the corolla, hairy at the base; disk prominent. This description taken from F.M. Bailey 1901.

Distribution: The only known specimen of this species was received by William Soutter in 1886 *attached to the stem of fern-tree from the Johnstone (River)*, collector unknown.

Notes: F.M. Bailey described *Argyria soutteri* from *the first flower it has put forth* supplied to him by Mr William Soutter. The source of the plant material cultivated at the Queensland Acclimatisation Society's Garden at Bowen Park, Brisbane was forwarded from the Johnstone (River) in 1886 *attached to the stem of a fern tree*. It is highly likely the reference *attached to the stem of a fern-tree* refers, not to habitat but to a cultivated specimen, as it was, at that time, common practice to attach epiphytic ferns and orchids to sections of fern tree stems. Sections of fern-tree stems were also used as container for the growing of plants & cuttings. William Soutter whose name is honoured in the species epithet held at various times the position of Secretary, Manager, Curator and Overseer of the Queensland Acclimatisation Society's Garden at Bowen Park."

References:

Bailey, F. M (1890) *A Synopsis of the Queensland Flora*, Suppl. 3: 130.

Bailey, F.M. (1900) *The Queensland Flora* 4: 1054.

Bailey, F.M. (1913) *Comprehensive Catalogue of Queensland Plants*, 347.

Domin, K. (1928) *Beitrag zur Flora und Pflanzengeographie Australiense*, *Bibliotheca Botanica* 22; Heft 89: 1087Y; 533; September.

Mosquito Orchids

A report from the Tablelands SGAP July Excursion by Don Lawie

There are about twenty species of the orchid genus *Acianthus* in Australia (Jones 1988) and the species *borealis* is one of my favourite plants. It's certainly not spectacular, but it is the first species that was revealed to me by Len Lawler on a trip in the Herberton ranges many years ago. It was, as usual, a cool misty day and Len was pointing to a decaying log beside the track. "There they are" he said, "Mosquito Orchids". Well, I couldn't see anything remotely like an orchid, just some target-shaped little leaves with a stem sticking out of them. I did have a lot to learn, and Len with his infinite patience was a great teacher.



Mosquito orchids

Acianthus borealis also perhaps known as *Acianthus fornicatus* occurs in several areas of the Atherton Tablelands, usually on trackside locations where there is some rainfall runoff. The plant consists of a single heart shaped leaf held above the ground on a stem about 30mm high. The inflorescence arises from the centre of the leaf, is held erect, and can with a bit of imagination be seen to resemble a mosquito. They usually occur in small colonies which appear to follow the course of ground ooze which dries out in summer. The plants then die down and spend the dry season below ground. When the rains come, their small tuber generates the energy to produce new stem, leaf and inflorescence, and the cycle continues.

They were found near Hall's Falls on Sunday 1 July in good numbers and I was chuffed to meet an old friend which reminded me of a very Dear Friend.

Plant Cuttings

Public Lecture by Ian Stewart, Monday 13th August

James Cook University – Faculty of Science and Engineering in conjunction with the Australian Institute of Geoscientists, the Australasian Institute of Mining & Metallurgy and the Australian Geosciences Council present:

“How to Grow a Planet – how plants changed Earth history” by Professor Ian Stewart

This lecture is brought to you by Professor Ian Stewart and is based on his recently aired BBC series of the same name. In this lecture Professor Stewart explains the crucial interaction of our planet's physiology and its unique wildlife. Biological evolution is largely driven by adaptation to conditions such as climate, soil and irrigation, but biotopes were also shaped by wildlife changing the earth's surface and climate significantly, even disregarding human activity. He reveals how

the greatest changes to the Earth have been driven, above all, by plants. Journeying from the spectacular caves of Vietnam to the remote deserts of Africa this is one talk not to be missed.



Prof Ian Stewart

Where: Crowther Lecture Theatre, James Cook University, Cairns.

When: Monday 13th August. Arrive 5:30pm for wine and cheese, lecture 6.00pm-7:00pm

Please register online at <https://alumni.jcu.edu.au/FSECns2012> or RSVP Teresa Carrette by Friday 10th August on 4042 1211 or Teresa.Carrette@jcu.edu.au

New names

One of the most common rainforest canopy trees in the Cairns coastal zone has had a name change. The familiar Sovereignwood, or Damson, *Terminalia sericocarpa* is now to be called *Terminalia microcarpa*.

Why the change? *T. microcarpa* is a long-recognised New Guinea species. Studies have shown that *T. microcarpa* and *T. sericocarpa* cannot be distinguished, and should be recognized as the same species. Since *T. microcarpa* is the older name, it has priority. This is not recent news – the change was made as long ago as 2005. So, the elegant trees that dominate my front yard are no longer ‘silky fruited’ *T. sericocarpa*, they’re the dull sounding ‘small fruited’ *T. microcarpa*.

Myrtle Rust



Myrtle Rust on *Eugenia reinwardtiana* (Beach Cherry)

Betsy Jackes has passed on the following information (from Day Dawn nursery in Townsville) concerning chemical control of Myrtle Rust. The table lists three fungicides that are now registered for use against the disease. Mixing instructions and application rates should be supplied with the chemicals.

Fungicide	Activity	Minimum interval between consecutive treatments
TRIFORINE	Systemic, slightly curative and protectant	7 days
MANCOZEB	Protectant	7 days
COPPER OXYCHLORIDE	Protectant	7-14 days

Apparently Triforine is slightly curative as well as a protectant. It can be applied when disease is noticeably affecting plants or prior to this when warm wet and humid conditions prevail.

Both Mancozeb and Copper oxychloride are protectants and should be applied before disease is noticeably affecting plants when warm, wet and humid conditions prevail.

A day in Oslo Botanic Gardens

Tony and Trudi Roberts

Last month, I presented a few photos taken by Tony and Trudi Roberts during their brief sojourn in London. From London, they proceeded to Scandinavia, where they visited the Botanic Gardens in Oslo. In Norway, with its months-long winters, Australian plants are kept in the safety of hothouses.

The travellers are now returned, having flown into a typhoon in Hong Kong. Welcome back!



Agathis (Kauri)



Eucalyptus globulus (Blue Gum)



Wollemia nobilis (Wollemi Pine)



Banksia

Behana Gorge Species List

Compiled by Rob Jago and Boyd Lenne

The attached plant list contains plants observed along the road from the water treatment plant carpark to the locked gate adjacent to Clamshell Falls. Most of the plants in the list can be readily observed from this road but some such as *Garcinia mestonii*, *Pullea stutzeri*, *Syzygium sharoniae*, *Brackenridgea australiana*, *Darlingia darlingiana*, *Placospermum coriaceum*, *Gynochthodes sessilis* and the orchid *Apostasia wallichii* were only seen on the track from the carpark down to the creek. The substrate throughout appeared to be derived from Bellenden Ker Granite.

Ferns

Adiantaceae

Adiantum hispidulum var. *hispidulum* (Rough Maidenhair Fern)

Aspleniaceae

Asplenium nidus (Birds Nest Fern)

Cyatheaceae

Cyathea cooperi (Scaly Tree Fern)

Davalliaceae

Davallia denticulata

Gleicheniaceae

Dicranopteris linearis var. *linearis*

Nephrolepidaceae

Nephrolepis biserrata

Nephrolepis oblitterata

Polypodiaceae

Dictymia brownii

Drynaria rigidula (Basket Fern)

Drynaria sparsisora

Microsorium punctatum

Platycterium bifurcatum (Elkhorn Fern)

Platycterium hillii (Northern Elkhorn Fern)

Pyrrosia longifolia

Pyrrosia rupestris

Schizaeaceae

Lygodium reticulatum

Schizaea dichotoma (Branched Comb Fern)

Gymnosperms

Araucariaceae

Agathis robusta (Queensland Kauri Pine)

Cycadaceae

Cycas media subsp. *Banksia* (Cycad Palm)

Flowering plants - dicotyledons

Anacardiaceae

Blepharocarya involucrigera (Rose Butternut)

Euroschinus falcatus var. *falcatus* (Blush Cudgerie or Pink Poplar)

**Mangifera indica* (Mango)

Rhus taitensis (Sumac)

Annonaceae

Melodorum leichhardtii (Acid Drop Vine)

Melodorum uhrii

Polyalthia nitidissima (Canary Beech)

Xylopiamaccreae (Orange Jacket)

Apocynaceae

Alstonia muelleriana (Hard Milkwood)

Alstonia scholaris (Milky Pine)

Alyxia oblongata (Chain Fruit)

Alyxia spicata (Chain Fruit)

Cerbera inflata (Grey Milkwood)

Hoya australis subsp. *tenuipes* (Rainforest Wax Flower)

Ichnocarpus frutescens

Melodinus acutiflorus (Yappa Yappa)

Parsonsia latifolia (Milky Silkpod)

Parsonsia velutina (Velvet Silkpod)

Tabernaemontana pandacaqui (Banana Bush)

Aquifoliaceae

Ilex arnhemensis subsp. *Ferdinandi* (Northern Holly)

Araliaceae

Polyscias australiana (Ivory Basswood)

Polyscias elegans (Celerywood)

Schefflera actinophylla (Umbrella Tree)

Argophyllaceae

Argophyllum lejourdanii

Asteraceae

**Ageratum conyzoides* (Blue Top or Billygoat Weed)

**Bidens pilosa* var. *pilosa* (Cobbler's Peg)

Coronidium rupicola

Cyanthillium cinereum (Purple Fleabane)

**Praxelis clematidea* (Praxelis)

**Pseudelephantopus spicatus*

**C3 Sphagneticola trilobata* (Singapore Daisy)

**Synedrella nodiflora* (Cinderella weed)

Balanophoraceae

Balanophora fungosa

Bignoniaceae

Deplanchea tetraphylla (Golden Bouquet Tree)

Burseraceae

Canarium australianum var. *australianum* (Scrub Turpentine or Mangobark)

Byttneriaceae

Commersonia macrostipulata (Kuranda Kurrajong)

Casuarinaceae

Allocasuarina torulosa (Rose She Oak or Forest She Oak)

Celastraceae

Denhamia celastroides

Hedraianthera porphyropetala

Salacia disepala

Clusiaceae

Calophyllum sil (Blush Touriga)

Garcinia mestonii (Meston's Mangosteen)

Garcinia warrenii (Native Mangosteen)

Connaraceae

Connarus conchocarpus (Shell Vine)

Convolvulaceae

Erycibe coccinea

**Ipomoea hederifolia* (Cardinal's Flower)

Cunoniaceae

Pseudoweinmannia apetala (Marara)

Pullea stutzeri (Hard Alder)

Dilleniaceae

Hibbertia scandens

Tetracera nordtiana var. *nordtiana* (Fire Vine)

Ebenaceae

Diospyros cupulosa (Scrub Ebony)

Elaeocarpaceae

Elaeocarpus grandis (Silver Quandong)

Euphorbiaceae

Claoxylon hillii (Hill's Brittlewood)

Homalanthus novoguineensis (Native Bleeding Heart)

Macaranga involucrata var. *mallotoides* (Brown Macaranga)

Macaranga polyadenia (Swamp Macaranga)

Macaranga subdentata (Needlebark)

Macaranga tanarius (Blush Macaranga)

Mallotus repandus

Fabaceae

Austrosteenisia blackii var. *blackii* (Blood Vine)

**Crotalaria pallida* var. *obovata* (Streaked Rattle Pod)

Millettia pinnata (Pongamia)

Mucuna gigantea (Burny Bean)

Ormosia ormondii (Yellow Bean)

Lamiaceae

Clerodendrum longiflorum var. *glabrum* (Witches Tongues)

Clerodendrum traceyanum (Flowers of Magic)

Faradaya splendida (October Glory)

Plectranthus apreptus (Plectranthus)

V *Plectranthus gratus*

Lauraceae

Cryptocarya clarksoniana (Clarkson's Laurel)

Cryptocarya hypospodia (Northern Laurel)

Cryptocarya murrayi (Murray's Laurel)

Cryptocarya pleurosperma (Poison Laurel)

Cryptocarya vulgaris (Northern Laurel)

Endiandra acuminata (Brown Walnut)

Endiandra hypotephra (Rose Walnut)

Neolitsea brassii

Neolitsea dealbata (Grey Bollywood)

Maesaceae

Maesa dependens var. *dependens*

Malvaceae

Hibiscus meraukensis (Merauke Hibiscus)

**Sida acuta* (Spinyhead Sida)

**Sida rhombifolia* (Common Sida)

Melastomataceae

Melastoma malabathricum var. *malabathricum* (Melastoma or Blue Tongue)

Menispermaceae

Hypserpa laurina

Pachygone ovata

Pycnarrhena novoguineensis

Mimosaceae

Acacia celsa (Black Wattle)

Acacia flavescens (Red Wattle)

V *Acacia hylonoma*

Acacia mangium (Sally Wattle)

Moraceae

Ficus drupacea

Ficus fraseri

Ficus microcarpa (Small-fruited Fig)

Ficus obliqua (Small Leaf Fig)

Ficus opposita (Sandpaper Fig)

Ficus virens var. *virens* (White Fig)

Ficus virgata var. *virgata* (Figwood)

Trophis scandens (Crow Ash Vine)

Myristicaceae

Myristica globosa subsp. *muelleri* (Nutmeg)

Myrsinaceae

Embelia caulialata

Myrsine subsessilis subsp. *cryptostemon*

Myrtaceae

Acmenosperma claviflorum (Trumpet Satinash)

Corymbia intermedia (Pink Bloodwood)

Corymbia tessellaris (Moreton Bay Ash; Carbeen)

Corymbia torelliana (Cadaghi)

Eucalyptus pellita (Daintree Stringybark; Red Mahogany)

Eucalyptus tereticornis (Forest Red Gum; Blue Gum)

Gossia myrsinocarpa (Malanda Ironwood)

Lophostemon confertus (Brush Box)

Lophostemon suaveolens (Swamp Mahogany)

Melaleuca leucadendra (Tea Tree)

Melaleuca viminalis (Red Bottlebrush)

Rhodamnia sessiliflora (Iron Malletwood)

Rhodamnia spongiosa (Northern Malletwood)

Syncarpia glomulifera subsp. *glomulifera* (Turpentine)

Syzygium cormiflorum (Bumpy Satinash)

Syzygium sharoniae

Tristaniopsis exiliflora (Kanuka Box)

Xanthostemon chrysanthus (Golden Penda)

Ochnaceae

Brackenridgea australiana (Brown Ochna)

Oleaceae

Chionanthus ramiflora (Native Olive)

Jasminum didymum subsp. *didymum* (Native Jasmin)

Oxalidaceae

Oxalis corniculata (Creeping Oxalis)

Passifloraceae

Adenia heterophylla subsp. *heterophylla* (Lacewing Vine)

**Passiflora suberosa* (Corky Passion Flower)

Phyllanthaceae

Breynia cernua (Fart Tree)

Glochidion harveyanum var. *harveyanum* (Harvey's Buttonwood)

Glochidion sessiliflorum var. *pedicellatum* (Pin Flower Tree)

Piperaceae

Peperomia blanda var. *floribunda*

Piper caninum (Native Pepper)

Piper hederaceum (Native Pepper)

Piper macropiper (Native Pepper)

Pittosporaceae

Bursaria tenuifolia (Slender Bursaria)

Pittosporum ferrugineum subsp. *linifolium* (Rusty Pittosporum)

Pittosporum venulosum

Polygalaceae

**Polygala paniculata*

Xanthophyllum octandrum (MacIntyre's Boxwood)

Proteaceae

Cardwellia sublimis (Northern Silky Oak)

Carnarvonia arallifolia var. *arallifolia* (Cakedonian Oak)

Darlingia darlingiana (Brown Silky Oak)

Grevillea baileyana (Findlay's Silky Oak)

Lasjia whelanii (Whelan's Silky Oak)

Placospermum coriaceum (Rose Silky Oak)

Putranjivaceae

Drypetes deplanchei (Grey Boxwood)

Rhamnaceae

Alphitonia excelsa (Red Ash)

Alphitonia petriei (Pink Ash)

Ventilago ecorollata

Rhizophoraceae

Carallia brachiata (Corky Bark)

Rosaceae

Rubus probus (Wild Raspberry)

Rubiaceae

Atractocarpus fitzalanii subsp. *fitzalanii* (Brown Gardenia)

Gynochthodes sessilis

Psychotria dallachiana

**Spermacoce exilis*

**Spermacoce remota*

Tarenna dallachiana subsp. *dallachiana* (Tree Ixora)

Rutaceae

Acronychia acronychioides

Acronychia imperforata (Logan Apple)

Sapindaceae

Alectryon tomentosus (Red jacket)

Castanospora alphanthii (Brown Tamarind)

Cupaniopsis foveolata (White Tamarind)

Guioa acutifolia (Glossy Tamarind)

Jagera pseudorhus var. *pseudorhus* (Foambark)

Mischocarpus exangulatus (Rex Tokoonja)
 Mischocarpus lachnocarpus (Woolly Tamarind)

Sapotaceae

Pouteria xerocarpa (Blush Coondoo)

Sparrmanniaceae

*Triumfetta rhomboidea (Chinese Burr)

Urticaceae

Pipturus argenteus (Native Mulberry)

Verbenaceae

*C3 Lantana camara (Lantana)

*Stachytarpheta cayennensis (Snakeweed)

*Stachytarpheta jamaicensis (Blue Snakeweed)

Vitaceae

Cissus penninervis (Native Grape)

Tetrastigma nitens (Shining Grape)

Flowering Plants monocotyledons

Arecaceae

Calamus motii (Wait-a-While Lawyer Cane)

Cyperaceae

Cyperus polystachyos subsp. polystachos)

Scleria polycarpa)

Scleria sphacelata

Flagellariaceae

Flagellaria indica (Supplejack)

Hemerocallidaceae

Dianella caerulea var. vannata (Blue Flax Lily)

Laxmanniaceae

Eustrephus latifolius (Wombat Berry)

Lomandra hystrix (Creek Matrush)

Orchidaceae

Apostasia wallichii (Yellow Grass Orchid)

Bulbophyllum baileyi (Fruit Fly Orchid)

Dendrobium discolor (Golden Orchid)

Dendrobium tattonianum (Southern Tea Tree Orchid)

Geodorum densiflorum (Pink Shepherd's Crook)

NTSpathoglottis paulinae

Pandanaceae

Freycinetia scandens

Pandanus monticola (Scrub Breadfruit)

Poaceae

Cyrtococcum oxyphyllum)

Eriachne pallescens var. pallescens

*Melinis minutiflora (Molasses Grass)

Oplismenus compositus

Oplismenus mollis

Pogonatherum crinitum

Themeda triandra (Kangaroo Grass)

Smilacaceae

Smilax calophylla

Zingiberaceae

Alpinia caerulea (Native Ginger)



Hoya australis

August Excursion

Saturday 18th August 2012

The lower half of the Ivan Evans walk, from Ellen Close to the lookout, was explored by Cairns SGAP in February 2011 (see Rob Jago's species list from the excursion at www.sgapcairns.org.au/SpeciesLists/Species%20list%20for%20Ivan%20Evans%20Walk.pdf).

This month's excursion takes us on the upper half of the walk. We will meet at 10 am at the northern entrance to the walk, located near the top end of Toogood Road (see map, next page).

The Wet Tropics Management Authority describe the walk as "*a short, but very pleasant climb to a lookout in Bayview Heights, a southern suburb of Cairns. Leaving from Toogood Road, the track winds through a scenic patch of rainforest along side a fast flowing creek before ascending the hill to the lookout over the Cairns suburbs to the coast and the mountains of Yarrabah. The climb down to Ellen Close is short and steep.*"

Bring lunch, water, good walking shoes and good humour. See you there!!

