



**Melicope Elleryana**  
Corkwood Tree  
Host plant of Ulysses Butterfly.



**Black Wattle**  
Acacia  
Hardwood tree used by Aborigines for spears and clubs.



**Termites Nest**  
Termites eating the centre of living trees begin the process of creating a didgeridoo.



**Tree Ferns**  
Ancient plants with fossil records dated over 150 million years.



**Pandanus**  
Monticola  
Fruit and seeds were eaten by Aboriginal people, and the leaves used for weaving.



**Basket Fern**  
Non-parasitic (epiphytic) fern, using the basket to gather and store nutrients and rainwater.



**Staghorn Fern**  
A commonly seen slow-growing non-parasitic (epiphytic) fern.



**Elkhorn Fern**  
A non-parasitic cousin to the Staghorn Fern, made up of many separate plants.



**King Orchid**  
Flowers briefly in August - October every 2-3 years.



**Birds Nest Fern**  
Another epiphytic fern. Despite the name, this is rarely a place that birds build their nests.



**NQ Fan Palm**  
Very slow growing. The largest example here is over 200 years old.



**Umbrella Tree**  
Native to North Queensland but now found as an ornamental plant all over the world.



**Melaleuca Tree**  
Paperbark Tree  
With bark made up of multiple, paper thin layers it's waterproof properties made it useful to indigenous people around Australia.



**Blue Tongue**  
Has sweet berries that turn the mouth and tongue black or blue for several days.



**Wait-A-While Palm**  
The long cane stem was used to construct shelters, make axe handles, fish traps, snares, and waist straps for climbing trees.



**Stinging Tree**  
Containing neurotoxins, the leaves deliver a painful sting that can be felt for up to 6 months.

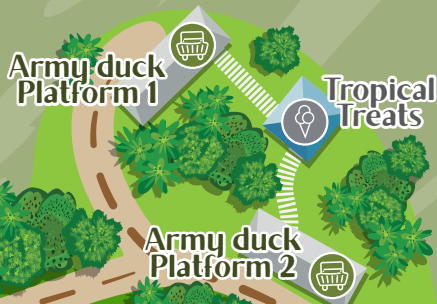


**Coffee**  
Coffea Arabica  
Not native, a remnant of past coffee plantations in the area over 100 years ago.



**Banana Tree**  
Red Dacca  
Red skinned banana that contains more beta-carotene and vitamin C than yellow bananas.

rainforestation



**For your safety, please remain seated keep arms and head inside vehicle.**

**NO SMOKING PLEASE**

**Rainforestation**  
NATURE PARK

**Smile For The Camera**  
Your Photos Are Available From The Tropical Treats Kiosk



# Wildlife of The Rainforest

The Wet Tropics World Heritage Area of Tropical North Queensland, with its massive diversity of life, is regarded as the 'jewel in the crown' of Australia's protected natural areas. It contains more species of moths and beetles alone than all the life forms on the Great Barrier Reef. It is home to more than 200 species of birds, two thirds of Australia's butterflies and about a third of Australia's 315 mammal species - including 13 that are only found here. Whilst much of the wildlife is more active at night, daytime sightings are still common.

Below are some animals to keep a look out for!



## Cairns Birdwing Butterfly

Australia's largest butterfly, reaching up to 15 cm across.



## Pademelon

Common wallaby in tropical rainforest. Small with reddish fur.



## Ulysses Butterfly

Brilliant blue, up to 13 cm wingspan.



## Catbird

A part of the bower bird family. Named for its cat-like calls.



## Forest Kingfisher

A multi-toned blue and white bird with a long beak. Builds nests in termite mounds.



## Kookaburra

Largest Kingfisher famed for its 'laughing' call.



## Boyd's Forest Dragon

An arboreal lizard confined to the tropical rainforests of Northern Australia.



## Lace Monitor

Growing up to 2 m with yellow and grey markings.



## Eastern Water Dragon

Semi-aquatic, up to 90 cm long with spikes from back of head to tip of tail.



## Sulphur Crested Cockatoo

Highly intelligent, prefers wooded habitats in Australia.



## Brush Turkey

Builds a large communal nest. Young chicks have to fend for themselves.



## Scrub Python

Largest snake in Australia, growing over 6 metres in length.



## Musky Rat Kangaroo

Smallest of the macropod (kangaroo) species, found only in the rainforests of Northeast Australia.



## Victoria's Riflebird

Spectacular Bird of Paradise. The (black) male 'dances' and calls to attract a partner.



## Southern Cassowary

Member of the ratite family of flightless birds it is the 3rd heaviest bird in the world.



## Spotted Eel

Australia's largest freshwater eel. Up to 1.6 m long.



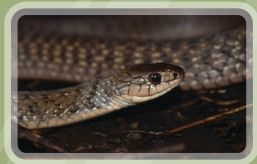
## Common Tree Snake

Known for its superb climbing abilities and color variations, occasionally boasting an iridescent blue hue.



## Little Pied Cormorant

Often seen holding its wings out to dry after diving for fish.



## Keelback Snake

Australia's only non-venomous semi-aquatic snake.



## Nankeen Heron

Primarily nocturnal, inhabits a broad spectrum of habitats. purple, and yellow - help it hide well.



## Australasian Darter

When swimming, only the snake-like neck is visible.



## Emerald Dove

Ground dwelling. Males are distinguished by a white patch on the edge of their wings.



## Wompoo Pigeon

A large fruit dove. Its colors - dark green, light green, grey, purple, and yellow - help it hide well.



## Metallic Starling

Extremely social, forms colonies of hanging, ball-shaped nests.

# The Wet Tropics World Heritage Site

The Wet Tropics of Queensland World Heritage Site covers around 9,000 square Km. Meeting all four of the criteria for Natural Heritage selection, it was formally listed in 1988. Recognised as the oldest continuously surviving tropical rainforests on earth, they have the highest concentration of primitive flowering plant families in the world with many plant species found nowhere else. It is also the only place in Australia where Aboriginal people have permanently inhabited a tropical rainforest environment, having lived here continuously for at least 5000 years.

# Army Duck Facts

Really Spelt DUKW

D = Year of production (1942)

U = "Utility" vehicle

K = All wheel drive

W = Double rear axles

- World War II vintage
- Six wheel drive for all off road and amphibious operations
- Four wheel drive on highway
- Ten forward gears and two reverse

- GMC straight 6 cylinder gasoline engines as diesel was very scarce in WW2
- Maximum speeds 85 kmh on land and 11 kmh on water
- Produced in US factories largely by a female workforce
- Anticipated operational lifespan of just three year

Driver could inflate or deflate tyres while moving, using engine driven compressor.