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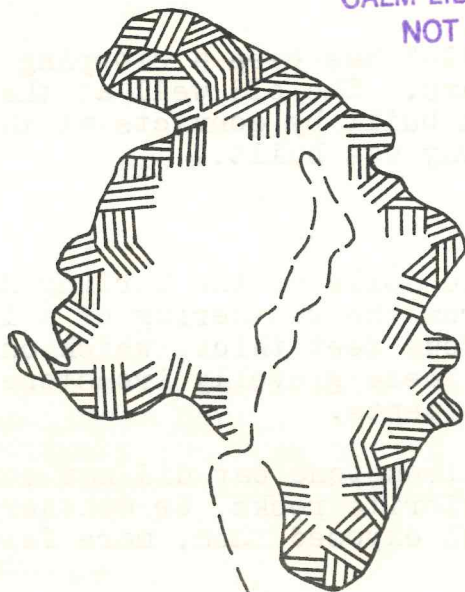
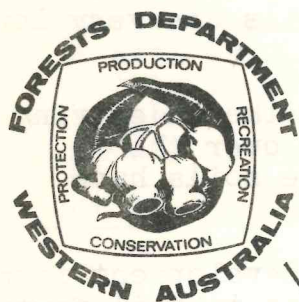
Department of Biodiversity,
Conservation and Attractions

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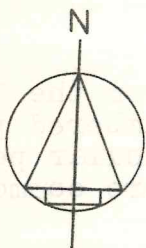
SULLIVAN ROCK WALKING TRAIL



40 MILE PEG

ALBANY

SULLIVAN ROCK



CREEK

HIGHWAY

41 MILE PEG

SCALE 1:15840

KEY

--- WALKING TRAIL

 PICNIC AREA

PAM01730

Historical

The "41 Mile" has been a stopping place for travellers for many years. The old well at the picnic area is said to have been built by convicts at the time the original Albany Highway was built.

Soil Types

Most of the soils of the Darling Range plateau have developed from the weathering of a lateritic (ironstone) cap, up to four feet thick, which once covered most of the Range. These gravelly ironstone soils are very low in plant nutrients.

Where the ironstone cap did not cover the underlying granite or diorite rocks, or weathering over the centuries has exposed them, more fertile soils have developed.

On Sullivan Rock, the origin of soil development from parent rock can be seen. The differences in soil fertility have resulted in the development of several broadly different groups of plants, i.e. some plants are found only on the more fertile soils of granite origin while others are adapted to growing on the poorer ironstone gravels.

Walking Trail

The first section of the trail leads from the "41 Mile" to the top of Sullivan Rock ($\frac{1}{4}$ mile). Numbered pegs indicate when you have arrived at a particular point of interest. At each peg, several of the more common plants have been labelled.

The second section of the trail (a further $\frac{3}{4}$ mile) leads to a high point to the north of Sullivan Rock. This section is a more strenuous walk.

STOP 1

This is on a typical low fertility sandy gravel soil. Sometimes used as indicators of this type of soil are a group of plants including Bossiaea ornata, Lasiopetalum floribundum and Adenanthos barbigera, all of which are growing close to this spot.

STOP 2

This is a soil containing a mixture of lateritic ironstone gravel with some epidiorite floater rocks. The soil is slightly more fertile than at stop 1. and this is reflected by the presence of some additional plants such as Hakea lissocarpa which commonly grows on the loamier soils.

STOP 3

This is at a granitic outcrop and the soil is a rather gritty sandy loam. Several new species are to be seen here.

STOP 4

At the small creek where a reasonable depth of loamy soil has developed, plants such as Calythrix angulata are growing. This would be a reasonably fertile acid soil derived from the weathering of Sullivan Rock itself.

From this point to the top of Sullivan Rock, the track is marked with rock cairns. Take care, the surface is slippery after rain.

STOP 5

On the edge of Sullivan Rock where the soil is very shallow, plants such as Borya nitida and Astroloma drummondii are the only ones capable of growing reasonably well. Further from the edge, where the depth of soil increases, shrubs such as Hakea petiolaris and Acacia pulchella grow quite vigorously.

STOP 6

Colonisation of the rock face begins with lichens; heating, cooling and rain causes the rock face to exfoliate and crack at weak points. These small catchments for debris and moisture allow mosses and other lichens to colonise and these further break down the rock which begins to form soil. As soil depth gradually increases, plants such as the Drosera's and Borya nitida will grow. With further increasing soil depth, plants such as those at Stop 5 begin to appear.

From the highest point on Sullivan Rock, several similar granite outcrops can be seen. One of them is Mt. Cooke (1910 ft above sea level), about three miles to the South East. The granite outcrops belong to the Pre-Cambrian era and are some of the oldest in the world. They are believed to be over $2\frac{1}{2}$ thousand million years old.

Follow the rock cairns to the start of the second section of the walk.

STOP 7

The stump at this point was cut in 1941 using an axe and cross cut saw, and the "coppice" growing on it has developed since that time. The "Sheoak" peg protruding from the stump was used by the faller to stand on while falling the tree. Since then, the peg has been overgrown by the still living stump.

1. Markers near the top of the granite rock indicate the prominent features which can be seen from this point.

2. Other similar trails have been constructed at Mt. Dale Forest Park and also at the Lesley Forest Park (at the 28 mile peg, Brookton Highway).

Stop 1

Xanthorrhoea preisii
Kingia australis
Macrozamia reidleii
Adenanthos barbigera
Lasiopetalum floribundum

Hakea ruscifolia
Grevillea wilsonii
Bossiaea ornata
Hibbertia hypercoides
Leschenaultia biloba
Acacia extensa
Hovea chorizemifolia
Boronia spathulata

Blackboy
Black Gin
Zamia Palm
Hairy gland flower
Free flowering
Lasiopetalum
Candle or Spike Hakea

Blue Leschenaultia

Holly leaved Hovea

Stop 2

Hypocalymna angustifolia
Grevillea Pulchella
Petrophila striata
Leucopogen oxycedrus
Daviesia preisii
Daviesia pectinata
Acacia nervosa
Hakea lissocarpa
Patersonia rudis

Beautiful Grevillea

Thorny Bitter-Pea
Rib Wattle
Honey Bush

Stop 3

Hakea lissocarpa
Hakea undulata
Casuarina humilis
Astroloma pallidum
Acacia pulchella
Andersonia lehmanniana
Gastrolbrum villosus
Grevillea bipinnatifida
Dryandra nivea
Daviesia horrida
Leptospermum ellipticum

Honey Bush
Wavy leafed Hakea
Dwarf Casuarina

Prickly Moses

Crinkle leaved Poison
Fuchsia Grevillea

Prickly Bitter-Pea
Swamp Tea Tree

Stop 4

Xanthorrhoea preissii
Astroloma drummondii
Grevillea bipinnatifida
Baeckea camphorosmae
Hakea petiolaris
Calythrix angulata

Blackboy

Fuchsia Grevillea
Camphor Myrtle
Sea Urchin Hakea

Stop 5

Macrozamia reidlii
Acacia pulchella
Hakea petiolaris
Trymalium ledifolium
Darwinia citriodora
Astroloma drummondii
Dodonea attenuata
Borya nitida
Cryptandra arbutiflora

Zamia Palm
Prickly Moses
Sea Urchin Hakea

Lemon scented Myrtle

Native Hop
Pincushion plant