



### Historical

Until 1904 the Kin Kin valley was mostly covered with a unique subtropical rainforest known as the Kin Kin scrub. The word 'scrub' can be misleading, as this usually is understood to describe low growing vegetation of mainly shrubs.

In this location the valley 'scrub' was the home of huge towering trees of enormous variety produced by the combination of phyllite shales known as the kin kin beds and 1400mm annual rainfall.

The area has moved through a succession of developments from timber getting, dairying, small crops and subdivision to reach the situation seen today with the majority of the landscape cleared or altered.

The use of the site as a source of education commenced with the establishment of the Kin Kin Junction School in the early 1900's. This school provided an education for local children for 72 years until 1981.



### How to get there

Kin Kin Arboretum is approximately 11km north of Pomona and is located by travelling north on Factory Road Pomona, on to Pound Road and then on to the Pomona to Kin Kin Road. The reserve is on the right just past the Western Branch Road intersection and adjoining the historical church. Parking is available on the unformed road easement adjoining the reserve.

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## Kin Kin Arboretum Reserve species list



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### What is an Arboretum?

An arboretum is a living collection of woody plants intended for education or scientific study.

### Kin Kin Arboretum

In Kin Kin arboretum the Hoop pine trees featured on the front cover of this brochure were planted over 50 years ago, during Arbor Day celebrations, by school students attending Kin Kin Junction school.

The re-introduction of the site as a place of education and living history was driven by the inspiration of a few local members of the Noosa and District Landcare Group and the generosity of the previous Noosa Shire Council.

This reserve was dedicated in honour of William Douglas Francis (1889 – 1959). His family were pioneer residents of the area and William gained an early interest in botany from his father Alf who was a keen amateur botanist.

After service in World War one William went on to become a noted botanist and was employed with Queensland Herbarium for over 31 years.

His experience, as well as his skilled photography of the leaves, fruit, bark and structure of rainforest trees led him to publish the authoritative book Australian Rainforest Trees in 1929. This book on rainforest species is today still considered to be one of the most educational books on the subject for the whole community.

The threatened species section of the arboretum is dedicated to Herb Schnitzerling who instigated the planting of this section.



## Kin Kin Arboretum Reserve species list

1	<i>Acacia bakeri</i>	Marble wood
2	<i>Acacia fimbriata</i>	Brisbane wattle
3	<i>Acacia oshanesii</i>	Irish wattle
4	<i>Ailanthus triphysa</i>	White bean
5	<i>Alphitonia excelsa</i>	Red ash
6	<i>Alphitonia petriei</i>	Red ash
7	<i>Alyxia magnifolia</i>	Large-leaved chain fruit
8	<i>Alyxia ruscifolia</i>	Chain fruit
9	<i>Arytera lautereriana</i>	Corduroy tamarind
10	<i>Aurantiarca rhombifolia</i>	Diamond-leaf pittosporum
11	<i>Babingtonia sp</i>	Baeckea
12	<i>Backhousia citriodora</i>	Lemon myrtle
13	<i>Barklya syringifolia</i>	Crown of gold
14	<i>Brachychiton acerifolius</i>	Flame tree
15	<i>Brachychiton discolor</i>	Lace bark tree
16	<i>Breynia oblongifolia</i>	Breynia
17	<i>Melaleuca salignus var salignus</i>	White bottlebrush
18	<i>Castanospermum australe</i>	Black bean
19	<i>Castanospora alphanthii</i>	Brown tamarind
20	<i>Commersonia bartramia</i>	Brown kurrajong
21	<i>Cryptocarya obovata</i>	Pepperberry
22	<i>Cryptocarya triplinervis</i>	Three-veined cryptocarya
23	<i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i>	Tuckeroo

24	<i>Diospyros australis</i>	Black plum
25	<i>Diospyros geminata</i>	Scaly ebony
26	<i>Diploglottis australis</i>	Native tamarind
27	<i>Diploglottis campbellii</i>	Small-leaved tamarind
28	<i>Elaeocarpus eumundi</i>	Eumundi quandong
29	<i>Elaeocarpus grandis</i>	Blue quandong
30	<i>Elaeocarpus obovatus</i>	Hard quandong
31	<i>Endiandra compressa</i>	White bark
32	<i>Endiandra discolor</i>	Rose walnut
33	<i>Erythrina vespertilio</i>	Bats-wing coral tree
34	<i>Ficus fraseri</i>	Sandpaper fig
35	<i>Ficus virens</i>	White fig
36	<i>Flindersia australis</i>	Crow's ash
37	<i>Flindersia schottiana</i>	Bumpy ash
38	<i>Glochidion ferdinandi</i>	Cheese tree
39	<i>Gmelina leichardtii</i>	White beech
40	<i>Grevillea baileyana</i>	
41	<i>Grevillea robusta</i>	Silky oak
42	<i>Hernandia bivalvus</i>	Grease nut
43	<i>Hibiscus heterophyllus</i>	Native rosella
44	<i>Homalanthus stillingiifolius</i>	Small-leaved bleeding heart
45	<i>Hymenosporum flavum</i>	Native frangipani
46	<i>Jagera pseudorhus</i>	Foambark
47	<i>Litsea leefeana</i>	Brown bolly gum
48	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	Brush box
49	<i>Macaranga tanarius</i>	Macaranga
50	<i>Mallotus mollissimus</i>	Soft kamala

51	<i>Mallotus philippensis</i>	Red kamala
52	<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	Broad-leaved paperbark
53	<i>Melia azedarach var australasica</i>	White cedar
54	<i>Melicope elleryana</i>	Pink euodia
56	<i>Notelea longifolia</i>	Long-leaved mock olive
56	<i>Olea paniculata</i>	Native olive
57	<i>Petalostigma trioculare</i>	Quinine tree
58	<i>Pilidiostigma rhytispermum</i>	Small-leaved plum myrtle
59	<i>Podocarpus elatus</i>	Plum pine
60	<i>Polyscias elegans</i>	Celerywood
61	<i>Pouteria australis</i>	Black apple
62	<i>Rhodamnia dumicola</i>	Rib-fruited malletwood
63	<i>Rhodamnia rubescens</i>	Scrub turpentine
64	<i>Rhodospaera rhodanthema</i>	Deep yellow wood
65	<i>Sterculia quadrifida</i>	Peanut tree
66	<i>Syzygium australe</i>	Brush cherry
67	<i>Syzygium francisii</i>	Giant water gum
68	<i>Syzygium oleosum</i>	Blue lilly pilly
69	<i>Stenocarpus sinuatus</i>	Wheel of fire
70	<i>Tabernaemontana pandacaqui</i>	Banana bush
71	<i>Trema tomentosa</i>	Poison peach
72	<i>Tristaniopsis laurina</i>	Water gum
73	<i>Xanthostemon oppositifolius</i>	Southern penda



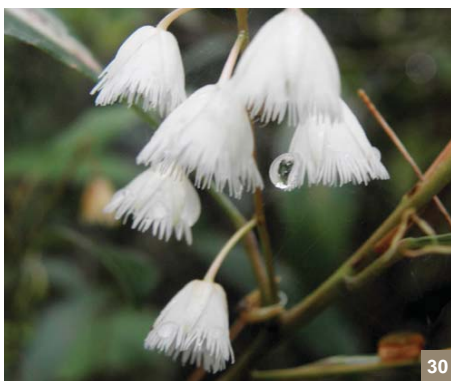
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