

Kama Nature Reserve Self-guided Walks

What is Canberra Nature Park?

Kama Nature Reserve is the latest addition to Canberra Nature Park, a series of over 30 remnant bush areas of mainly hills and ridges that frame our city. Canberra Nature Park contributes to the character of Canberra as the 'bush capital' and provides easily accessible places for recreation.

Location

Kama Nature Reserve is located off William Hovell Drive opposite the suburb of Hawker and about 5.5 km from the Glenloch Interchange. Access is from the eastern side of the road. Walk through an underpass to the park.

What's Special about Kama Nature Reserve?

The vistas, the endangered ecological community, the wide variety of birdlife and access to the Molonglo River make Kama special.

Vegetation

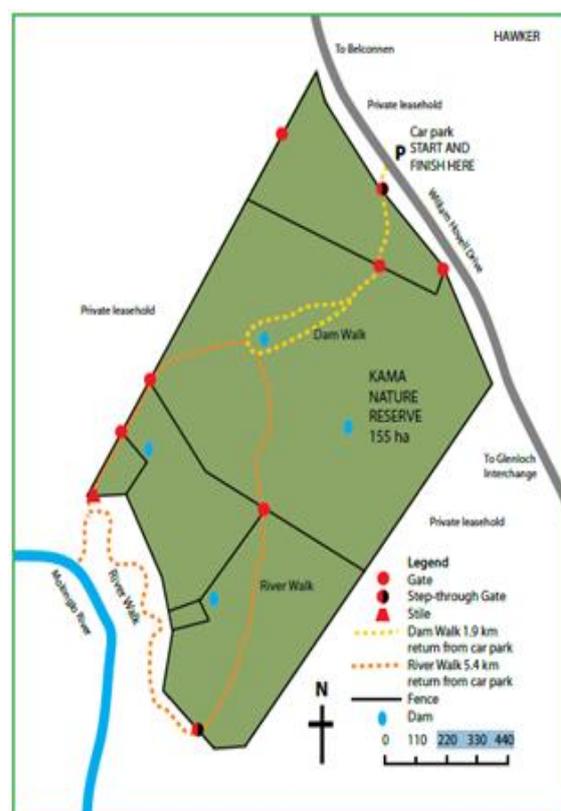
There are patches of Yellow Box *Eucalyptus melliodora* and Blakely's Red Gum *Eucalyptus blakelyi*. This is an endangered ecological community. The woodland here has been highly modified by past grazing. Many wildflowers can be seen in spring including Early Nancys *Wurmbea dioica*, Milkmaids *Burchardia umbellata*, Donkey Orchids *Diurus sulphurea* and Yellow Buttons *Chrysocephalum apiculatum*. Native grasses are abundant and include Kangaroo Grass *Themeda australis* and Redleg Grass *Bothriochloa macra*.

Walking

There are two marked walks in Kama Nature Reserve. The **Dam Walk** is 1.9 km return from the car park. The **River Walk**, 5.4 km return from the car park, continues on from the **Dam Walk** to the Molonglo River. There are plenty of good vistas, including to the Brindabella Range as well as opportunities to hear and see birds and enjoy the wildflowers.



View to Brindabella Ranges



For Further Information
Canberra Connect 13 22 81
www.tams.act.gov.au



European History

Kama Nature Reserve was formerly part of a grazing property. You can see evidence of past timber clearing for stock. As Kama is now a nature reserve, timber clearing has ceased. The remaining fallen timber provides important habitat for reptiles, birds and invertebrates as well as perching sites for birds.

Wildlife

Kama Nature Reserve forms an important fauna habitat link between the Murrumbidgee River Corridor and nature reserves across the north of Canberra including Mt Majura, Black Mountain, Aranda Bushland, Mt Painter and the Pinnacle. Such corridors allow movement of plant and animal species and enable species with a large range, such as birds of prey, to find food.

At Kama, the first thing you notice is bird sounds—Silvereyes, Striated and Spotted Pardalotes, Choughs, Skylarks, Richard’s Pipits, Diamond Firetails, Flame Robins, Varied Sittellas and Crested Shrike-tits. There is also a small population of Brown Treecreepers, a declining woodland bird. Over 90 species have been recorded here by the Canberra Ornithologist Group.

Eucalypt regeneration is apparent in the reserve. Larger single trees are surrounded by small regenerating eucalypts, and there are Australian Blackthorn *Bursaria spinosa* thickets around the base of the Red Gums. Eastern Grey Kangaroos shelter here and small birds find protection among the spiny branches.



Early Nancy



Donkey Orchid



Australian Blackthorn



Purple Wiregrass

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Redleg Grass



Yellow Box - Red Gum Grassy Woodland



Spotted Pardalote



Yellow Buttons

Please Remember

- No dogs allowed
- All habitat is protected. Removing anything from the park, including plants, fallen timber and rocks, is prohibited.
- Respect cultural sites by leaving them as you find them.
- Keep to formed tracks.
- Trail bikes, motor bikes and cars are prohibited.
- Camping, fires and horse riding are not permitted.

