

Thanks to Lord Howe Island Central School
K-6 students who shared their experience in
December 2014:

Ruby N. Zoe Taylor, Brodie Chase, Miles Jackson,
Bristol Sebastian, Ruby D. Tiara, Audrey, Tiko, Natalie,
Hayley, William, Lewis, Micah, Hamish, Jake, Ryan,
Wilson, Isaac, Isabella, Monique, Lucinda, Elsie.

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Judy Roberts, Matthew Nulty, Sue Bower,
Hank Bower, David Roots,
Ian Hutton, Jess Reid.

STEVENS RESERVE TRAIL & FORESHORE WALK

LORD HOWE ISLAND

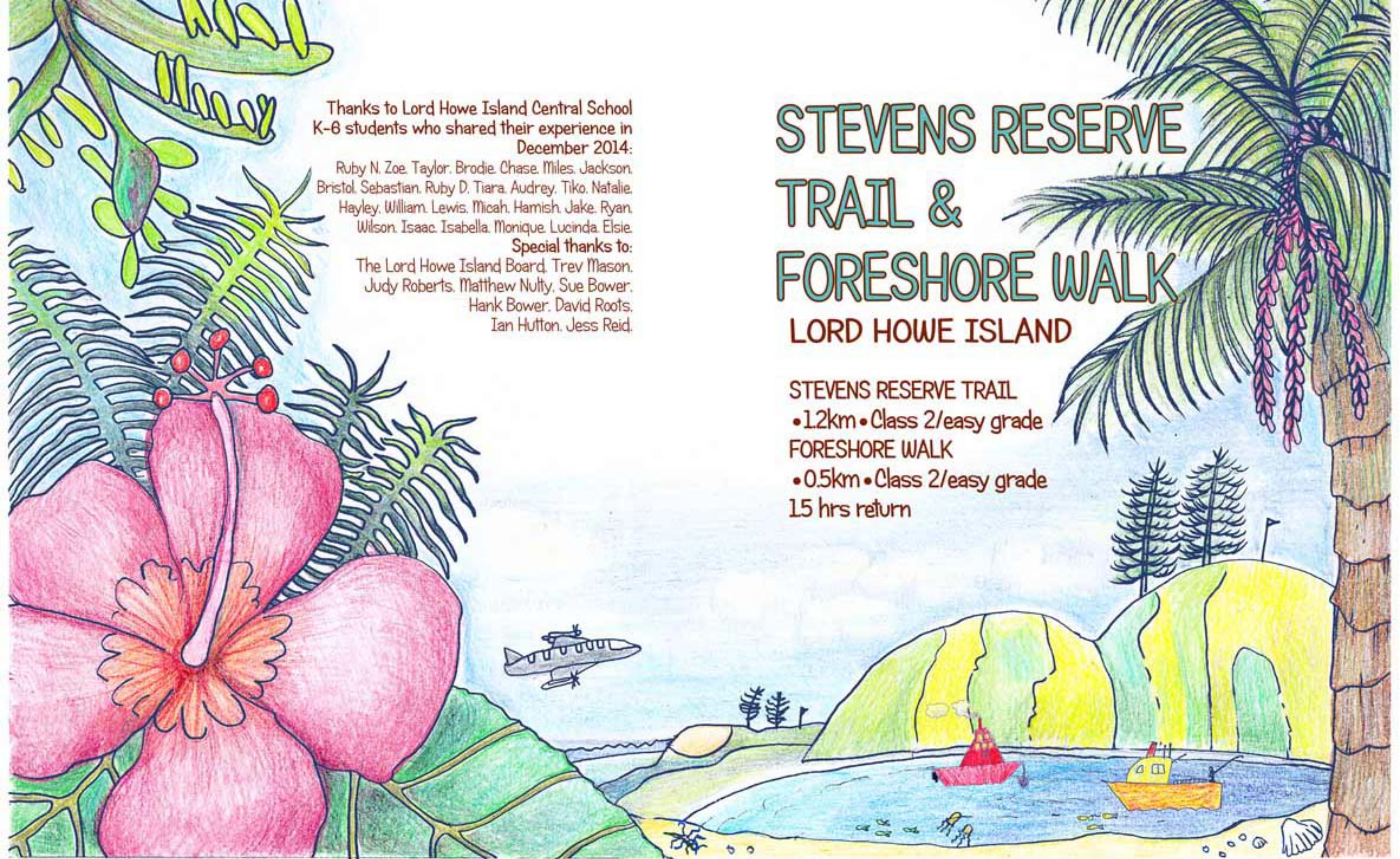
STEVENS RESERVE TRAIL

• 1.2km • Class 2/easy grade

FORESHORE WALK

• 0.5km • Class 2/easy grade

15 hrs return



Special thanks to project partners
for support and funding



Land Howe Island Group
Inscribed on the World
Heritage List in 1982



Office of
Environment
& Heritage



Heritage Council
of New South Wales

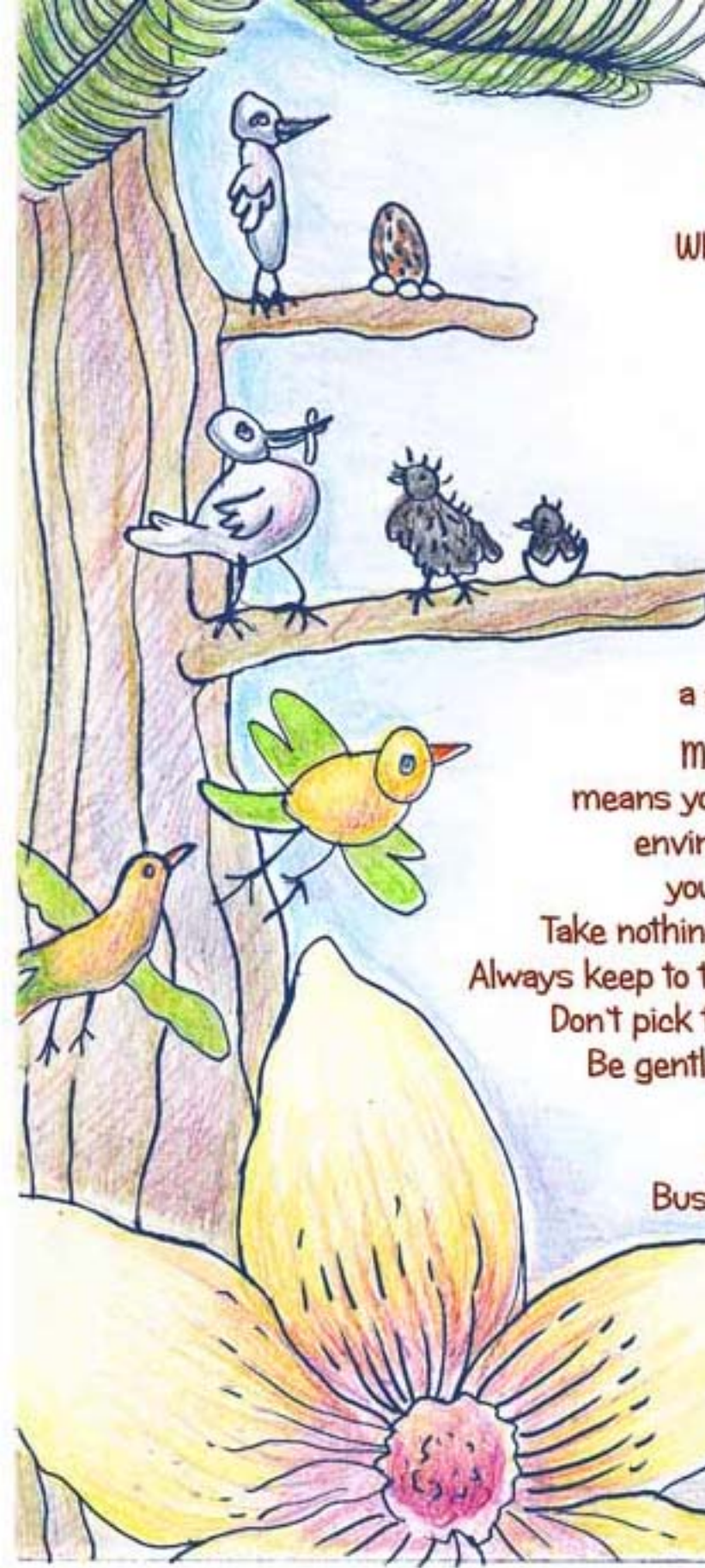


Lord Howe
1888 2014

STRONGER FAMILIES
ALLIANCE



Bush Trackers
explore the bush
with guides for kids by kids



STEVENS RESERVE TRAIL • 1.2km • Class 2/easy grade
FORESHORE WALK • 0.5km • Class 2/easy grade • 1.5 hrs return

WHAT TO BRING IN YOUR BACKPACK

- a bottle of water.
- plenty of snacks.
- appropriate walking shoes.
- a raincoat.
- small plastic bag for rubbish.
- small torch.
- camera.
- pencils for drawing.
- wear a hat, sunscreen and.
- a small first aid kit could be useful.

MINIMAL IMPACT BUSH TRACKING means you try to do no damage at all to the environment so that someone following you could not tell you had been there.

Take nothing but photos. leave nothing behind:
Always keep to the track & tread softly & quietly.

Don't pick the flowers or plants in the bush.

Be gentle and careful if you touch things.

(don't touch spiders!)

Carry your rubbish out with you.

Bush Trackers walk in small groups.

(4-15 people)

BUSH TRACKER SAFETY

Safe Bush Trackers are prepared and

- know your track and take your map.
- ask permission from an adult and let them know where you are walking and when you return.
- don't go near cliff edges and stay behind safety fences.

HOW TO CARE FOR YOURSELF & FOR LORD HOWE IS.

- watch out for swooping Currawongs that have nesting chicks in late spring & summer.
- always wear a fastened bike helmet when riding.
- be careful of Sea Heart (egg?)spines at low tide along the lagoon.
- always use the boot scrub bays provided when entering a walk to help stop the spread of weeds. Phytophthora and Myrtle Rust fungus.
- visit the Island's visitor centre at the Museum.
- don't chase or touch wildlife. Keep a respectful distance.
- there are very few nasties to watch out for (phew!) but there are White Tail spiders & Red Back spiders on the Island.



Lord Howe Island Central School school kids aged 5-12 shared, with Rangers, a local walk. The Rangers encouraged the kids to express their experience through words, poems, drawings and photos. PerformingDesign used these to create the map and guide to encourage other kids and families to safely enjoy this extraordinary landscape.

The Bush Trackers project grew from the support of the Stronger Families Alliance (www.strongerfamilies.co) in the Blue Mountains to help create a child friendly community and is coordinated by NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service with the help from teachers, parents and kids!

For more information and tips go to: www.bushtrackers.com.au; www.lhib.nsw.gov.au; www.lordhoweisland.info or www.environment.nsw.gov.au/nationalparks

We respectfully acknowledge the early settlers and residents of Lord Howe Island.

STEVENS RESERVE TRAIL 1.2 Km loop - easy grade - 1 hour • **FORESHORE WALK** 0.5 Km one way - easy grade - 15 mins

Tucked away in the heart of town, enter Stevens Reserve and you step into a magical cool rainforest of Kentia Palms and huge Banyan Trees. Hibiscus like flowers of the Sallywood tree scatter the forest floor. This Reserve was once part of a farm owned by Campbell Stevens and a timber plantation planted in the 1930's used for building homes still exists in part of the Reserve. Weeds Of Doom once took over this Reserve but extensive Bush Regeneration works have restored the natural balance. Listen and look out for the flightless Lord Howe Woodhen, Emerald Ground Dove, Golden Whistler and Buff Banded Rail. You may hear the songs of the introduced European Blackbird and European Song Thrush. This was also the Site for the hugely successful captive breeding program of the endangered Lord Howe Woodhen in the 1980's. The Foreshore Walk can be linked with Stevens Reserve Trail or enjoyed on its own. Amble along the hind dunes or beach comb along the Lagoon foreshore. White Terns nest in the Norfolk Island Pines behind the dunes.



I love to look at the coral reef at the shore near the ship rock - walking on the beach



There are only 2 native reptiles on the Island: the Lord Howe Island Skink and Gecko. Introduced animals, especially rats, and the Garden Skink (and cats before they were eradicated) threaten their survival.

What would you do if you saw a snake on the island?

Answer: Tell the Lord Howe Island Board administration ASAP as there are no native snakes on the island.



Being with my friends on a beautiful bush walk



enjoyed drawing the mountain

Write words that describe what you see, hear or feel (adjectives)

eating the spinach

The island nursery has a long history. Did you know that in Europe in the 1880's the Lord Howe Island Kentia Palm was the number one selling indoor pot plant?

photo by Ian Hillen

peeling, rugged, windy

Did you know that the Banyan Tree aerial roots are so strong that you can swing on them?

making the Banyan swing

Lord Howe Island is home to unique forests, birds, insects and reptiles that all arrived by floating on sea or air currents a long time ago. The Island has only one mammal. Can you guess what it is?

Answer: The red-eared large forest rat

Waterfall - rainforest

The giant, flightless and nocturnal prehistoric looking Lord Howe Island Stick Insect, also known as the Phasmid, now only survives in the wild on Balls Pyramid.

Once rats are eradicated from the Island, a captive breeding program will release the Phasmid back onto Lord Howe Island.



Listening for bush noises

Weeds of Doom threaten habitat for native plants and wildlife: weeds such as Ground Asparagus, Cherry Guava, Climbing Asparagus.

In 2004, a 30 year program began the war on weeds. Victory is in sight!



Having fun in the fairy forest - playing on the swing



Listen, how many bird calls can you hear?