



Melicope Elleryana
Corkwood Tree
Host plant of Ulysses Butterfly.



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



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.



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



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



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



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



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



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.



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



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



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



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



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



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



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

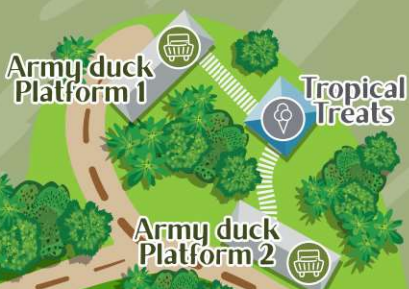


Umbrella Tree
Native to North Queensland but now found as an ornamental plant all over the world.



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

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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.