

About Kaoota Tramway Track

The track follows the old Kaoota Tramway, a two-foot gauge tramway constructed in 1906 to transport coal from Kaoota to the wharf at Margate.

The first kilometre of the track from Kaoota is a gentle walk through wet forest to the first bridge.

This part of the track is excellent for fungi in autumn, native berry plants and ferns. The track from there to Lawless road takes you through dryer forest.

The filmy ferns

Like other 'filmy ferns,' this *Hymenophyllum* sp. is only one cell layer thick and covers logs and rocks with a lush, soft green.



Fold 2



Fold 3



A FOCUS ON The Kaoota Tramway Track Kingborough

Fold 1

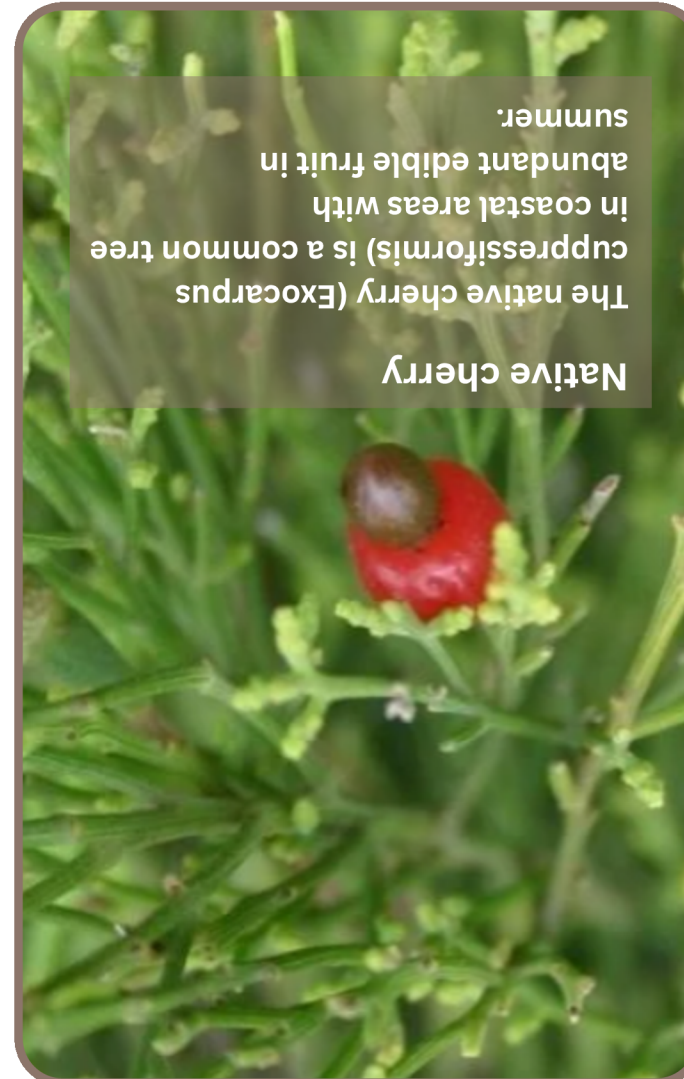
Devils and quolls

Tasmanian devils (*Sarcophilus harrisii*) and the eastern quoll (*Dasyurus viverrinus*) thrive in the dense understorey of the wetter forests, which provide rich habitat for many species.



Native cherry

The native cherry (*Exocarpus cupressiformis*) is a common tree in coastal areas with abundant edible fruit in summer.



Current bush

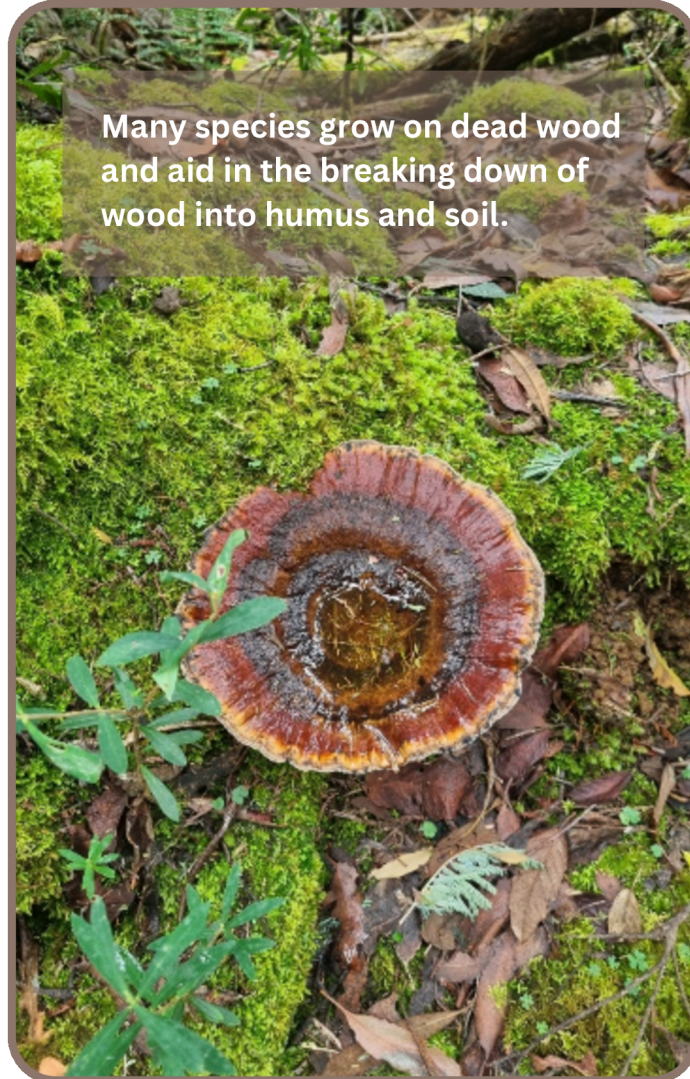
The current bush (*Coprosma quadrifida*) is an important plant for berry-eating birds and other animals.





Fungi

The wet forest is abundant in fungi. Autumn and winter are the best months view most fungi species.



Many species grow on dead wood and aid in the breaking down of wood into humus and soil.



There are many complex interactions between fungi, soil, insects, other animals and plants.



Without fungi there would be no trees.



Bird orchid

The bird orchid (*Chiloglottis triceratops*) is a common orchid of wetter forests.

The leaves are in distinctive pairs, and the flower looks like the open beak of a bird.



Hop native primrose

Hop native primrose (*Goodenia ovata*) flowers can persist into autumn bringing a flash of cheerful yellow. A great hardy garden plant as well.



Tall wet eucalypt forest

This part of the track winds though wet sclerophyll forest dominated by stringybark (*Eucalyptus obliqua*).

The old trees contain habitat hollows and the dense undergrowth is alive with insects, small mammals, and birds.