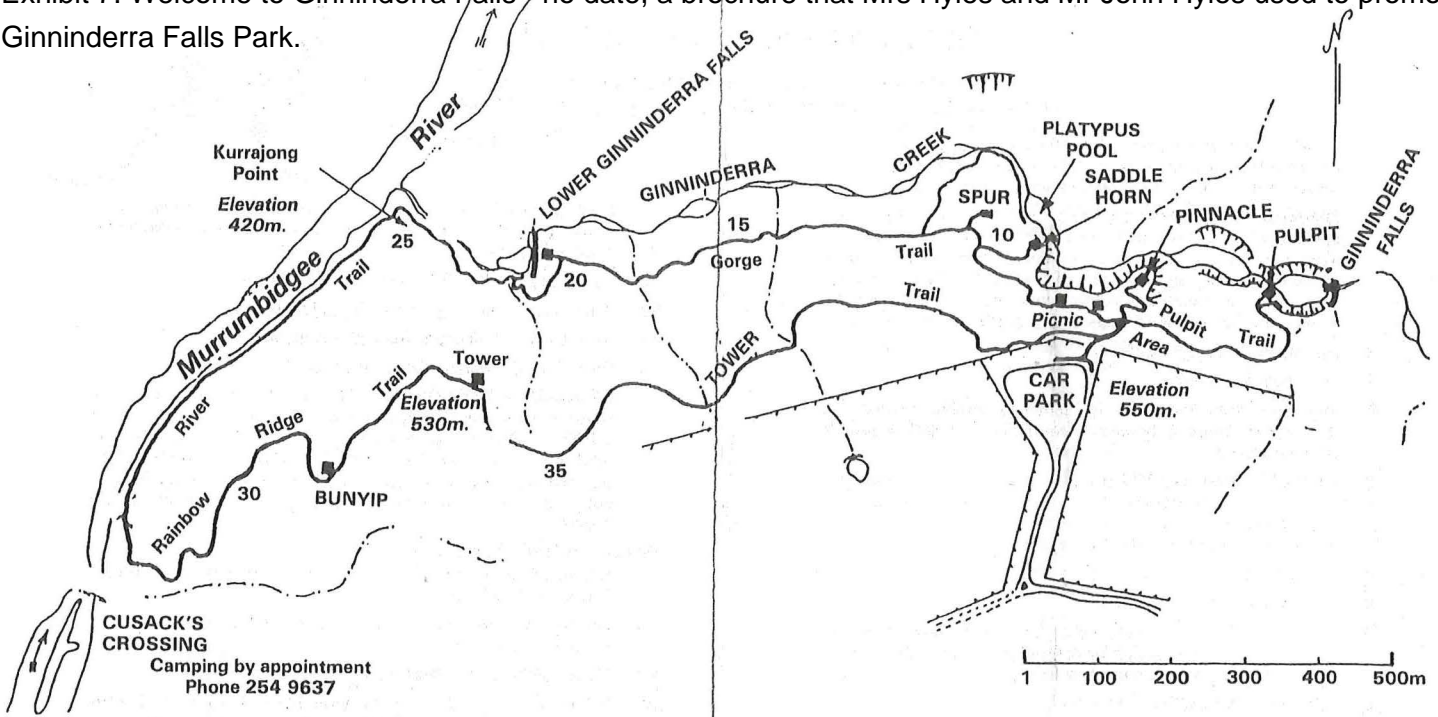
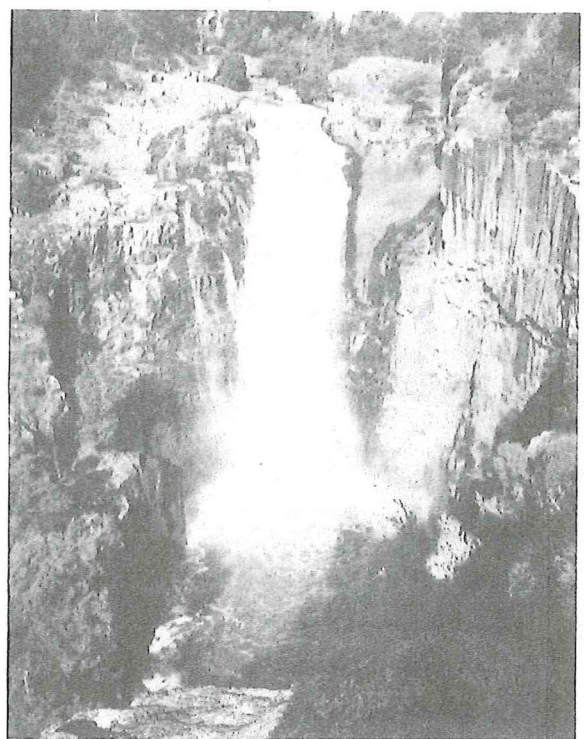


Exhibit 7: Welcome to Ginninderra Falls, no date, a brochure that Mrs Hyles and Mr John Hyles used to promote their property when it was open to the public as Ginninderra Falls Park.



WELCOME TO

Ginninderra Falls



WILDLIFE

Occasionally, echidnas, wallabies, kangaroos, rabbits, foxes, lizards, snakes and spiders may be encountered along the trails. STOP, observe them and let them go on their way. Platypus and water rats can often be seen in the pools along Ginninderra Creek.

Remember, all reptiles are protected in NSW. Persons seen killing snakes should be reported to the ranger.

CANOEING

On arrival at the Rainbow Ridge end of the Murrumbidgee River Trail, you may wish to hire a canoe to paddle the still waters of this mighty river. The canoeing area is 1½ km long, 50 m wide and 3 to 4 m deep.

Canoes are not to be taken on or near the rapids at either end of the pool.

"GINNINDERRA" or Ginin-ginin-derry as it was originally spelt, is an aboriginal word, said to mean "sparkling, throwing out little rays of light".

IT IS HOPED THAT THE PEOPLE WHO WERE HERE BEFORE YOU OBSERVED THE FOLLOWING REQUESTS, SO MAKING YOUR VISIT AN ENJOYABLE ONE:

Please:

- Dogs allowed — on lead at all times.
- Observe the 40 km/hr limit on roads.
- Do not leave designated roads.
- Give way to cattle.
- Do not leave designated trails or picnic areas.
- Do not cut, remove or injure any tree, shrub or foliage or any living thing.
- Do not allow children to climb on fences.
- If you see any wildlife on the trails, STOP, and let it go on its way.
- Do not smoke on the trails. Smoking is permitted in the picnic area and along the banks of the Murrumbidgee. Extinguish cigarettes and matches.
- Do not litter, put it in a bin or take it home with you. This includes can rings, tissues and cigarette butts.

NATURE TRAIL GUIDE

The Nature Trail Guide is designed to lead you toward a greater appreciation and enjoyment of the Falls, the gorge, the Murrumbidgee River and the natural bushland in the area.

We hope that you enjoy your walk along the nature trail and that you will take home with you a deeper knowledge of our natural heritage.

WALKING TRAIL GUIDE

PULPIT TRAIL

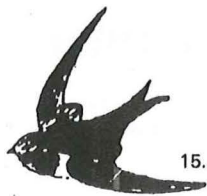
Half-hour return walk, stroll pace, including Pinnacle Trail.

1. Kurrajong Tree (*Brachychiton populneum*).
2. Black Cypress Pine (*Callitris endlicheri*).
3. Pinnacle Columns. The red porphyry granite columns which can be seen below the Pinnacle were formed by the cooling and crystalization of once molten materials. Erosion by the creek has exposed the columns, wearing away the softer rocks that once enveloped them.



ECHINDA

4. Apple Box (*Eucalyptus bridgesiana*)
5. Chinese Shrub (*Cassinia quinquefaria*)
6. Peep Hole — The Scribbly gum's branches have grown into each other, leaving the usual hole feature.
7. Red Stringybark (*Eucalyptus macrorhyncha*).
8. Scribbly Gum (*Eucalyptus rossii*) — has lost its natural beauty through thoughtless people carving their initials in the bark.
9. "Mossy" Rocks. The light green cover on the rock surface is actually lichen working on the first stage of breaking the rock down into soil.
10. Yellow Box (*Eucalyptus melliodora*). Note coppice growth (new shoots) where a fallen branch has been trimmed.
11. Yellow Buttons or Clustered Everlasting Daisy (*Helichrysum semipapposum*).
12. Characteristic of the scribbly gum are the wrinkles under the base of branches and the 'scribbles' left by insect larvae moved under the bark before it has shed.
13. Correa or Fuchsia (*Correa reflexa*).
14. Red Lead Wattle (*Acacia rubida*).



WELCOME SWALLOW

15. **THE PULPIT and GINNINDERRA FALLS.** The grey-brown rock is called dacite, exposed by a fault which created this magnificent gorge. The overall height of the waterfall is 42m (137ft), with a sheer drop of 25m (82ft). In flood time the falls present a thrilling spectacle as the torrents reach the full width of the upper shelf.

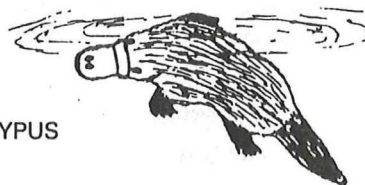
GORGE TRAIL — LOWER FALLS

MURRUMBIDGEE RIVER AND CANOE HIRE CENTRE
Two-hour circuit walk, stroll pace, including Saddle Horn and Tower Lookout

GREY KANGAROO



1. Note the survival characteristics of the eucalypts-coppice growth where a tree has been cut (before development of the nature trails), and the vertical epicormic shoots.
2. **GINNINDERRA GORGE** (Viewpoint 1). You are 78m (225ft) above the water. The north side of the Gorge is a sanctuary and access is not permitted. In the shade of rocks, black cypress pines and red stringybark, are the colourful ferns and mosses. During winter, frost remains throughout the day. The River Oak (*Casuarina cunning-hamiana*) thrives at the Gorge floor.
3. Hop Bush (*Dodonaea viscosa*).
4. *Grevillea Juniperina*.
5. The fallen tree has not only helped to combat erosion, the decomposed material behind it forms soil which enables growth of other plants.
6. **GINNINDERRA GORGE** (Viewpoint 2). Birds of prey such as peregrine falcons, wedge tailed eagles, brown goshawks, black shouldered kits and nankeen kestrels may often be seen swooping in and above the Gorge.
7. Chinese Shrub (*Cassinia quinquefaria*).
8. Red Leaf Wattle (*Acacia rubida*).
9. The "mossy" growth on the rocks and trees in lichen-algae and fungi growing in symbiotic association, breakdown the surface of its home as part of nature's cycle.
10. **THE SADDLE HORN** (200m) and,
11. **THE SPUR** offer magnificent views through the Gorge to Ginninderra Falls.
12. Scribbly Gum (*Eucalyptus rossii*). The bark is marked with 'scribbles' made by the larvae of an insect.
13. Cranberry Heath (*Astoloma humifusum*).



PLATYPUS

14. **PLATYPUS POOL** (300m).
15. Pause at the rest area, listen for and see some of the 60 bird species of Ginninderra Gorge: hooded robin, rufous whistler, mudlark, grey fantail, mistletoe bird, yellow faced honeyeater, kookaburra, noisy friarbird, blue wren, pied currawong, white throated tree creeper.
16. Correa of Fuchsia (*Correa reflexa*).
17. *Brachyloma daphnoides*.
18. Bush Pea (*Hibbertia calycina*).
19. Lesser Guinea Flower (*Hibbertia calycina*).
20. Common Fringe Myrtle (*Calytrix tetragona*).

DO NOT LEAVE TRAIL
Danger Area: Slippery rocks above cliffs.

21. **LOWER GINNINDERRA FALLS.** The water cascades 25 m into a pool below where swimming is permitted except when the creek is in flood.
22. Native Leek or Golden Lilly (*Bulbine bulbosa*) . . .
23. Australian Blackthorn (*Bursaria lasiphyllo*).
24. Kurrajong Tree (*Brachychiton populneum*).
25. River Oak (*Casuarina cunninghamiana*).
26. **MURRUMBIDGEE RIVER** — Principal tributary of the Murray River, rises in the Snowy Mountains and has a total length of 1,690 km. Water birds to be seen include black cormorant, little pied cormorant, white faced heron, wood duck, black duck, grey teal, white eyed duck, musk duck and black swan. The Californian poppy and other introduced weeds are common along the shores.

PROCEED UPSTREAM TO:

27. **CANOE HIRE CENTRE** — Canoes may be hired for cruising the 1-5 km stillwater pool.
28. On the opposite bank can be seen debris left by raging floodwaters in 1971.
29. **CUSACK'S CROSSING** (disused as a crossing).
30. **RAINBOW RIDGE** — From September to April, the brilliantly coloured rainbow bird may be seen in this area, together with other birds of the scrubland such as the crimson rosella, blue wren, sacred kingfisher, white backed swallow, flame robin and restless flycatcher.
31. Crowea Exalta.
32. Black Cypress (*Gallitris endlicheri*).
33. **BUNYIP LOOKOUT** — Views over Cusack's Crossing to the Brindabella Mountains and Tidbinbilla peaks..
34. Red Stringybark (*Eucalyptus macrorhyncha*).
35. This area was cleared for the construction of the electricity transmission line. Note the regrowth, particularly the survival of damaged eucalypts.
36. **TOWER LOOKOUT** — Views over the Lower Falls and Murrumbidgee River.
37. Kangaroos and Wallabies may often be seen in this grassland margin, as well as the eastern rosella, yellow tailed thornbill, magpie, dusky wood swallow and brown flycatcher.
38. Brittle Gum (*Eucalyptus mannifera*).



RAINBOW BIRD

39. Yellow Box (*Eucalyptus melliodora*).
40. Apple Box (*Eucalyptus bridgesiana*).