

Little Llangothlin Nature Reserve



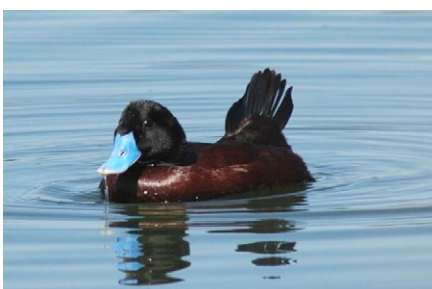
nationalparks.nsw.gov.au

Little Llangothlin Nature Reserve covers 257 hectares and includes Little Llangothlin lagoon of approximately 120 hectares and a portion of the much smaller Billy Bung lagoon. It is an Upland Wetland of the Drainage Divide of the New England Tableland - an Endangered Ecological Community. There are only about 40 of these high altitude lagoons left in the area. The majority are on private property and have either been drained or had their characteristics altered in some way.

In 1996, Little Llangothlin Nature Reserve was listed as a Wetland of International Importance under the Ramsar convention. The lagoon is an important habitat for waterbirds and large numbers can regularly be seen in and around the lagoon.

GETTING THERE

Little Llangothlin Nature Reserve is situated to the east of the New England Highway approximately 42km south of Glen Innes. Take the Tubbamurra Road turnoff and after 3km, take the Bagot Road turnoff. The reserve is a further 3.5km. All weather 2wd access.



THINGS TO SEE AND DO

Lagoon Circuit

An easy 5 kilometre walking track circles Little Llangothlin lagoon. It offers changing views across the open water and grassy swamps of the wetland. Vantage points abound are sure to satisfy the most avid bird enthusiast. The smaller Billy Bung lagoon occupies the south west corner of the reserve and is home to many frog species. The Old Dairy and rock piles give an insight into what the land was used for prior to becoming a nature reserve. Wear adequate leg protection. Take binoculars and a hat. Contains boggy sections.

5km circuit; allow 3 hours; medium grade.

Aboriginal history

Little Llangothlin Nature Reserve was part of the area occupied by the Banbai Aboriginal people whose territory stretched from the Ebor-Dorrigo area to the Llangothlin-Backwater area. It now lies within the boundaries of the Guyra Aboriginal Land Council.

Evidence of Aboriginal inhabitation around the lagoon includes artefacts and scar trees. The area was probably valuable as a food and water resource as well as an area to conduct domestic activity. Species such as waterfowl, eels, tortoises, frogs, snakes, swamp wallabies and grey kangaroos are likely to have formed a large part of the tribal diet, especially during the warmer months of the year.

European history

European settlers inhabited the area from about 1840 onwards. Originally part of a large 50000 acre sheep property, Llangollin, as it was originally known, was subdivided in the 1860's to accommodate a large influx of new settlers. Sadly, most had little knowledge of farming and many small farms were abandoned once the extreme hardship of life here became obvious.

Historical structures within the reserve give insight into the former farming use of the area. A sluice gate and drainage ditch were used to drain the lagoon to provide extra grazing land. An old dairy from the early 1900's, fences, a water tank and feed trough are the only remaining relics of past land use.



CARING FOR THE PARK

- Don't feed wild animals. It can make an animal sick or aggressive.
- Take only photos and leave only footprints. All plants and animals, living and dead, all rock formations and Aboriginal and historic places are protected in nature reserves.
- Domestic animals are not permitted in nature reserves as they can frighten wildlife, annoy other visitors and become lost.
- Bins are not provided so please take your rubbish home for disposal.

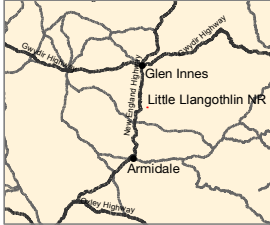
GENERAL INQUIRIES:

PH: 1300 361 967

www.nationalparks.nsw.gov.au

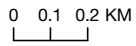
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Legend

- Parking
- Toilet
- Visitor Areas
- Lagoon Circuit
- Unsealed Road
- Sealed Road
- National Park



STAYING SAFE IN PARKS

Many NSW parks are remote and rugged places, weather can change quickly and conditions in the bush or on the water may be unpredictable. When visiting a nature reserve, be aware of the risks and take responsibility for your own safety and the safety of any children in your care. Remember to plan ahead, choose your walks and activities to match your stamina and fitness level, and tell someone where you're going and when you'll be back.

Little Llangothlin provides good habitat for snakes. Please ensure you wear adequate leg protection when undertaking any walks.

For more information about staying safe in parks visit www.environment.nsw.gov.au/parksafety



SPECIES LIST

BIRDS

- Australasian Grebe
- Crested Grebe
- Hoary-headed Grebe
- Little pied Cormorant
- Little black Cormorant
- Pied Cormorant
- Great Cormorant
- Australian Darter
- Australian Pelican
- Australasian Bittern
- Cattle Egret
- Little Egret
- Intermediate Egret
- Great Egret
- White-faced Heron
- Pacific Heron
- Royal Spoonbill
- Yellow-billed Spoonbill
- Australian white Ibis
- Glossy Ibis
- Straw-necked Ibis
- Black Swan
- Plumed whistling Duck
- Wandering whistling Duck
- Maned Duck
- Hardhead
- Pacific black Duck
- Australasian Shoveler
- Australian Teal
- Chestnut Teal
- Pink-eared Duck
- Blue-billed Duck
- Musk Duck
- Grey Butcherbird
- Australian Magpie
- Pied Currawong
- Australian Raven
- Swamp Harrier
- Whistling Kite
- Little Eagle
- White-bellied sea Eagle
- Wedge-tailed Eagle
- Black-shouldered Kite

- Brown Falcon
- Nankeen Kestrel
- Australian Hobby
- Brown Quail
- Dusky Moorhen
- Purple Swamphen
- Eurasian Coot
- Masked Lapwing
- Red-kneed Dotterel
- Black-fronted Dotterel
- Red-necked Stint
- Latham's Snipe
- Marsh Sandpiper
- Common Greenshank
- Black-winged Stilt
- Comb-crested Jacana
- Whiskered tern
- Crested Pigeon
- Yellow-tailed black Cockatoo
- Eastern Rosella
- Crimson Rosella
- Red-rumped Parrot
- Pallid Cuckoo
- Horsefield's bronze Cuckoo
- Laughing Kookaburra
- Sacred Kingfisher
- Southern boobook Owl
- Tawny Frogmouth
- Welcome Swallow
- Fairy Martin
- Black-faced cuckoo Shrike
- Flame Robin
- Jacky Winter
- Rufous Whistler
- Grey-shrike Thrush
- Grey Fantail
- Willy Wagtail
- Magpie Lark
- Australian reed Warbler
- Little Grassbird
- Golden-headed Cisticola
- Superb blue Wren
- White-browed scrub Wren
- Yellow-rumped Thornbill
- Buff-rumped Thornbill

- Brown Thornbill
- Mistletoe Bird
- Red Wattlebird
- Noisy Friarbird
- Noisy Miner
- Yellow-faced Honeyeater
- Silvereye
- Varied Sittella
- Brown Treecreeper
- White-fronted Treecreeper
- Striated Pardalote
- Spotted Pardalote
- Diamond Firetail
- Dusky Wood-swallow
- Tree Martin
- *Common Starling
- *European gold Finch

REPTILES

- Long-necked Tortoise
- White's Skink
- Alpine water Skink
- Three-toed Skink
- Grass Skink
- Copperhead Snake
- Red-bellied black snake
- Eastern brown Snake

FROGS

- Brown Froglet
- Eastern banjo Frog
- Spotted marsh Frog
- Painted burrowing Frog
- Red-backed Toadlet
- Dusky Toadlet
- Smooth Toadlet
- Yellow-spotted bell Frog
- Bleating tree Frog
- Dwarf tree Frog
- Broad-palmed Frog
- Peron's tree Frog
- Verreaux's tree Frog

MAMMALS

- Eastern grey Kangaroo
- Swamp Wallaby
- Echidna
- Common brushtail Possum
- Common ringtail Possum
- *Cat
- *Rabbit
- *Fox
- *Brown Hare
- * introduced species

FLORA

- Tall Spikerush
- Water Milfoil
- Small Spikerush
- Swamp Crassula
- Sedge
- Yorkshire Fog
- Common Spikerush
- Chickweed
- Sweetgrass
- Smartweeds
- Snow Grass
- Blackwood
- Silver Wattle
- Mountain Gum
- Wattle-leaved Peppermint
- Mann Gum
- New England Peppermint
- Black Sally
- Snowgum