

Supplementary file to: Tng *et al.* 2024. Restoring an arboretum of Lauraceae at Lake Eacham, Crater Lakes National Park, Queensland. *North Queensland Naturalist* 53: 11-24.

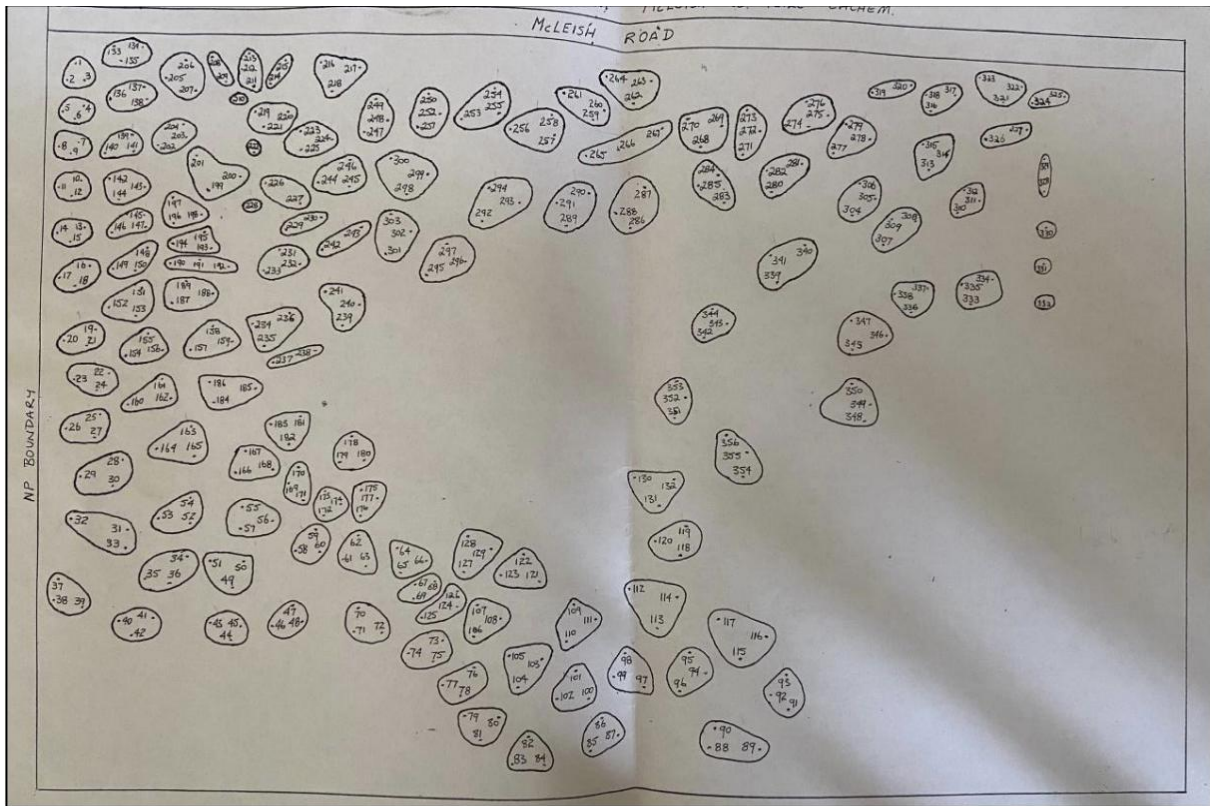




Figure S1. Original laurel planting layout (1984-1988). Source: Department of Environment and Science.

Arboretum History


Many of the trees growing here today were first grown by Bernie Hyland, a former CSIRO botanist who contributed a major revision of the Australian Lauraceae family at a time when not much was known about them. This means that some of the exact trees growing here today were used years ago as the type material for describing Australia's Laurels. Former botanist Geoff Tracey and former Queensland Parks and Wildlife Services (QPWS) ranger Nigel Tucker saw the potential of this scientific resource, planting this plot between 1984 and 1988. Given the origin of these trees, they are rooted in Australia's ecological history, as this plot becomes a living artifact of Australia's endemic flora.



Laurel Arboretum



Scan this QR code using your camera app to find an interactive map of the Ark, which will give you more information on the trees you're seeing and guide your walk!



Key	
Genus types	
■	Beilschmiedia
■	Endiandra
■	Cryptocarya
■	Litsea
■	Galbulimiana
■	Neolitsea
■	Unidentified


Indigenous Awareness

The Crater Lakes National Park, comprising both Lake Eacham and Lake Barrine, is the traditional country of both the Ngadjon-Ji and the Yidinji people. Lake Eacham is known as Bana Wingina to the Ngadjon-Ji traditional owners. The lake is a sacred ground, surrounded by stories encompassing two newly-initiated men breaking a taboo, causing the rainbow serpent to crack the ground and form the lake. The area was first taken from indigenous peoples in 1886 and the land was divided up into farming sub-blocks for settlement. Since then, the sacred and naturally significant land has been used for recreational activities such as swimming, bird watching, and boating uses, against the wishes of the traditional owners.

Engagement

Visitors traveling are highly encouraged to research Indigenous groups to gain awareness of the cultural significance of their destinations. The website, "Wet Tropics Plan, for People and for Country" provides useful information on how to connect with various Indigenous tribes of the wet tropics region, make cultural connections, and the best ways to participate in community action for people and for country. We would like visitors to acknowledge and respect the past, present and future Traditional Indigenous Land Owners of this area.

Scan this QR code to be taken to the "Wet Tropics Plan, for People and for Country" website where you can learn about and contact Traditional Owners of the Wet Tropics



Reforestation

Located just across the street from this plot is the Trees for the Evelyn and Atherton Tablelands (TREAT) nursery, a volunteer based organization that works with the OPWS to facilitate plant production and revegetation projects. TREAT and nurseries like it recognize the importance of rainforest revegetation in a largely agricultural region. Being a native family to the forest that once covered the Tablelands, the trees of the Arboretum fulfill an important role: contributing viable Lauraceae seeds to nurseries. The presence and preservation of this Arboretum is vital to the replanting of Lauraceae trees, which are crucial to native rainforest reforestation efforts and the keystone fauna that rely on this forest.

Figure S2. Proposed template for a welcome sign to the arboretum, containing a map of Arboretum walk with a genus-specific key, a QR code to a digital interactive map, and educational information regarding history, reforestation, Indigenous land acknowledgment and laurel trees.