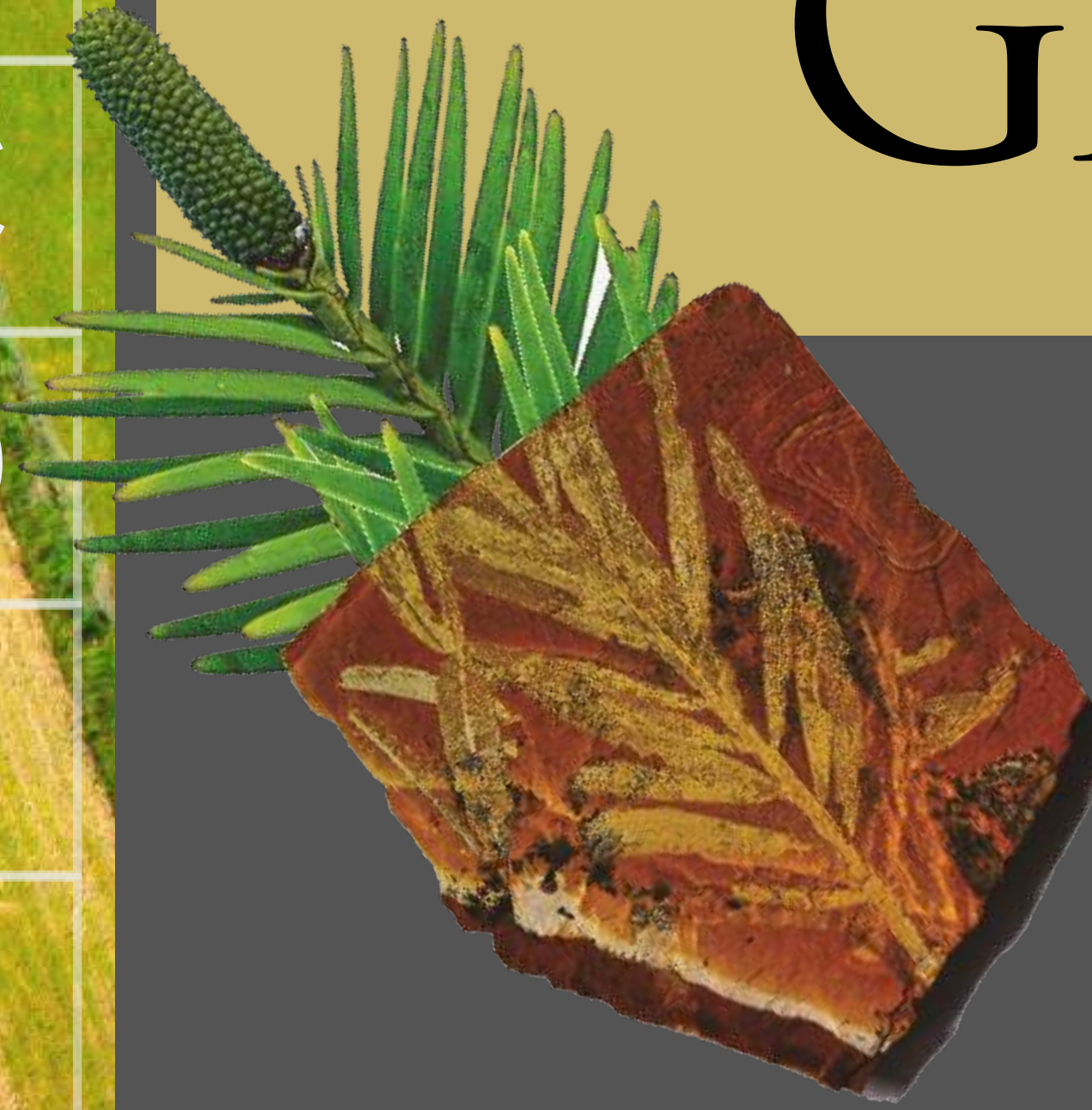


welcome to JURASSIC GARDEN



The Inala Jurassic Garden is an educational facility highlighting the Gondwanan connections of a range of living plant families whose ancient ancestors thrived in the Jurassic period when the Gondwanan Supercontinent started splitting apart (about 185 million years ago) to form the southern land-masses that we now know as Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, South America and New Caledonia.

Designed across five acres of gently undulating land and accessed by a winding, wheelchair-friendly path, the Garden gives visitors an insight into the ancient connections of species that are planted in family groups to demonstrate the similarities between species that are now found in these geographically-distant countries.

Over six hundred species comprising around 50 plant families are represented in the garden and demonstrate current distributions of species by vicariance and dispersal.

There are strong connections between the Nature Museum and Jurassic Garden, with many of the ancient fossils on display also featuring as living versions just outside in the Garden.

- L13 **Entry to Jurassic Garden**
- L10 Greenhouse
- K12 **Museum**
- A1 Access to Inala Cottage (Guests Only)

Entry provides access to both the Jurassic Garden & Nature Museum and also helps us care for injured and orphaned native wildlife.

Help spread the conservation message and share your images

#jurassicgarden



location in garden

L14 **Ginkgoaceae (Ginkgo) (+G15)**

L15 Southern Asparagaceae - Lomandroideae (Cordylines and Tussocks)

K13 **Xanthorrhoeaceae = Asphodelaceae (Grass trees and Flax)**

K14 Streliziaceae (Bird of Paradise)

K16 **Muehlenbeckia complexa dinosaur**

J15 Araucariaceae (Kauris and southern Pines)

H13 **Wollemi Pines**

I12 Southern Cupressaceae (Cypresses)

H12 **Podocarpaceae (Podocarp Pines)**

J10 Casuarinaceae (Sheoaks)

G10 **Alstroemeriaceae (Peruvian Lilies)**

E11 Winteraceae (Peppers and Winters bark)

F12 **Nothofagaceae (Southern Beeches) (+ A4-A11)**

F13 Escalloniaceae (Escallonias)

E13 **Elaeocarpaceae (Heart berries and Lantern bushes) (+D8 and D9)**

E15 Fernery/Gunneraceae (Tree ferns and Gunnera)

E14 **New Zealand Podocarps**

E12 Cunoniaceae (Leatherwoods and Baueras)

D10 **Atherospermataceae (Southern Sassafrasses)**

D9 Elaeocarpaceae (Wine berries)

B5 **Proteaceae (South African Proteas)**

E4 Myrtaceae (Eucalypts and Lilypillies)

E8 **Australian Proteaceae (Banksias & Grevilleas)**

E6 Waratahs

M5 **Tasmanian endemic Eucalypts (Myrtaceae)**

B7 Magnoliaceae (Magnolias)

B8 **Nymphaeaceae (Waterlilies)**

B9 Restionaceae (Rushes)

F18 **Gunneraceae (Giant Rhubarb)**

E15 **Cupressaceae (Cypresses)**

G2 Haemodoraceae (Kangaroo Paw)

L15 **Taxaceae (Yews)**

G10 Monimiaceae

F11 **Iridaceae (Iris)**

L15 Asteliaceae (Pineapple grasses)

F10 **Onagraceae (Fuchsias)**

M5 Sapindaceae (Hop-bushes)

C6 **Southern Ericaceae (Heaths)**

E14 Plantaginaceae (Hebes)

E13 **Araliaceae**