



# COOLEST K'GARI - FRASER ISLAND FACTS

1. K'gari is the **largest sand island** in the world. Sands on the western side of the island date up to 700,000 years old. The oldest sand is pure white, as all nutrients have been absorbed by the surrounding plants. The sand is thought to be purer than that of the Saharan desert.
2. K'gari has the only known **rainforest in the world which grows in sand**. Mycorrhizal fungi provides the nutrients for plant growth. Large Satinay trees grow in K'gari subtropical rainforest. Some of these trees are more than 3 metres in diameter, making them over 1000 years old.
3. K'gari has the **largest perched lake** (Lake Boomanjin) and half the world's total perched lakes. Perched lakes consist entirely of rain water and are formed when compressed plant matter forms a barrier in the sand, where water pools.
4. K'gari is thought to have the **purest water in the world**. Rainwater is stored deep under the sands of K'gari. It can take up to 100 years for rainwater to filter through the sand into this aquifer. This means that water running out of the island through springs and creeks are over 100 years old. This water is absent of any microplastics.



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5. Seventy- Five Mile Beach is a registered national highway and landing strip. This beach spans over 120km long, which is the equivalent of driving from Tweed Heads to North Brisbane.

6. There are **only three rocks on the island**, Waddy Point, Middle Rocks (Champagne Pools) and Indian Head. These rocks came from a volcanic eruption more than 65 million years ago. Sand travelled from New South Wales tablelands and formed around these three rocks to create K'gari. Coffee rock found on the beaches of K'gari, namely Poyungan and Yidney Rocks are entirely made of compressed sand and organic matter (plants).

7. In the past, K'gari was used for sand mining, logging and even as a secret training base for commando troops in World War II. You can find remnants of this history at Mckenzie's Jetty, Central Station and Postans Logging Camp.

8. Sand blows form when strong south-easterly winds force sand to be blown onto vegetation. The sand eventually covers large areas of plant life/forests. The decaying plants add nutrients back into the sand.

9. The largest sand blow on Fraser Island is the Knifeblade Sand Blow. It is more than 3 kilometres long and reaches up to 115 metres above sea level. It is estimated that Knifeblade grows by 1 metre per year.