Balls Head Reserve

The area was proclaimed as a public reserve by Premier [Jack Lang](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jack_Lang_(Australian_politician)) in 1926. By then much of the forest that Lawson had described was gone. A Beautification Committee was established by 1931 led by conservationist [Walter Froggatt](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Walter_Froggatt). Native trees were reintroduced to the headland throughout the decade. Many of these were sourced from the [Royal Botanic Gardens, Sydney](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Royal_Botanic_Gardens,_Sydney). A stone tablet acknowledging Froggatt's work was unveiled in 1938. It can still be seen near the car park at the southern end of the reserve.

The reserve is now maintained by [North Sydney Council](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/North_Sydney_Council) and contains a well-preserved natural bushland area, one of the closest to the city of [Sydney](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sydney).[[4]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Balls_Head_Reserve#cite_note-4) Plants include the [Sydney red gum](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Angophora_costata), [Port Jackson cypress](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Callitris_rhomboidea), [blueberry ash](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Blueberry_ash) and [Port Jackson fig](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Port_Jackson_fig). Many birds are found here, as are reptiles, [flying foxes](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Grey-headed_flying_fox), [microbats](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Microbat) and marsupial mammals.