

2002

2017

④ BLACK COCKATOO HABITAT RESTORATION SITE

Due to extensive land clearing around Perth, there has been a decrease in plants that provide food and habitat for our native animals. Revegetation is an important part of restoring critical habitat for local species. This site has undergone extensive restoration in an effort to increase the availability of food and roosting sites for endangered Black Cockatoo species.

⑤ JUETT PARK ARTIFICIAL WETLAND AND ROTUNDA

The natural wetlands at Piney Lakes are decreasing, in both range and volume. This is a result of factors such as the presence of water-intensive pine trees, bore water use by surrounding suburbs, and ongoing climate change. Changes to natural wetland systems mean that artificial wetlands have become an increasingly important refuge for many animals. The Juett Park Rotunda is a lovely place to sit and observe some of these animals.

⑥ WETLAND WALK TRAIL

This unsealed trail takes you through our wetland conservation area and features educational signage. While you walk, look out for Quenda and reptiles, and listen for birds and frogs! It's a good idea to wear long pants and enclosed shoes when you visit this area.

⑦ PAPERBARK BOARDWALK

The boardwalk was originally built to allow safe and dry passage through the wetlands. Sadly, this area is now dry for most of the year. Paperbark trees have thin powdery bark which was used by local indigenous people for many things including a base for artwork, for wrapping food, and as a cover for a Mia Mia (a traditional, temporary shelter).

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**Hello and Welcome!
KAYA AND WANJU**

① PINE PLANTATION

During European settlement, land around Piney Lakes was used to stable horses and to farm pigs and cattle. After the 1920s, native bushland was cleared for a pine plantation. Pine trees have high water requirements, and by the 1950s they had contributed to significant drying of the wetlands. From the 1960s-1980s ongoing pine plantation ceased and the pines have since been gradually removed.

② BIDI KATIT JINY ABORIGINAL WOMENS TRAIL

Piney Lakes is a site of significance for the women of the Whadjuk Noongar tribe. Women's business, food gathering, ceremonies, and the education and initiation of children were conducted year round at Piney Lakes. The trail has interpretive signs about the Noongar Six Seasons, and includes picnic tables and artworks.

③ BIRD AND BAT BOXES

Many native animals such as owls, bats, parrots and possums, nest in hollow spaces in trees. It takes more than 100 years for suitable hollows to form. Urban development and land clearing resulted in the removal of many old trees from around Piney Lakes. Due to the lack of nesting hollows, we have installed a variety of bird and bat boxes throughout the reserve.



FURTHER INFORMATION

melvillecity.com.au/pineylakes

VOLUNTEER OPPORTUNITIES

melvillecity.com.au/our-community/volunteering

REPORT HAZARDS OR REQUEST MAINTENANCE

Please contact Customer Service on 9364 0666

REPORT SICK OR INJURED WILDLIFE

Wildcare Helpline 9474 9055

Native ARC Rehabilitation Centre 9417 7105

Piney Lakes is a wonderful urban nature reserve. You can help to protect and conserve this area by refraining from feeding or harming animals, or damaging plants and property.

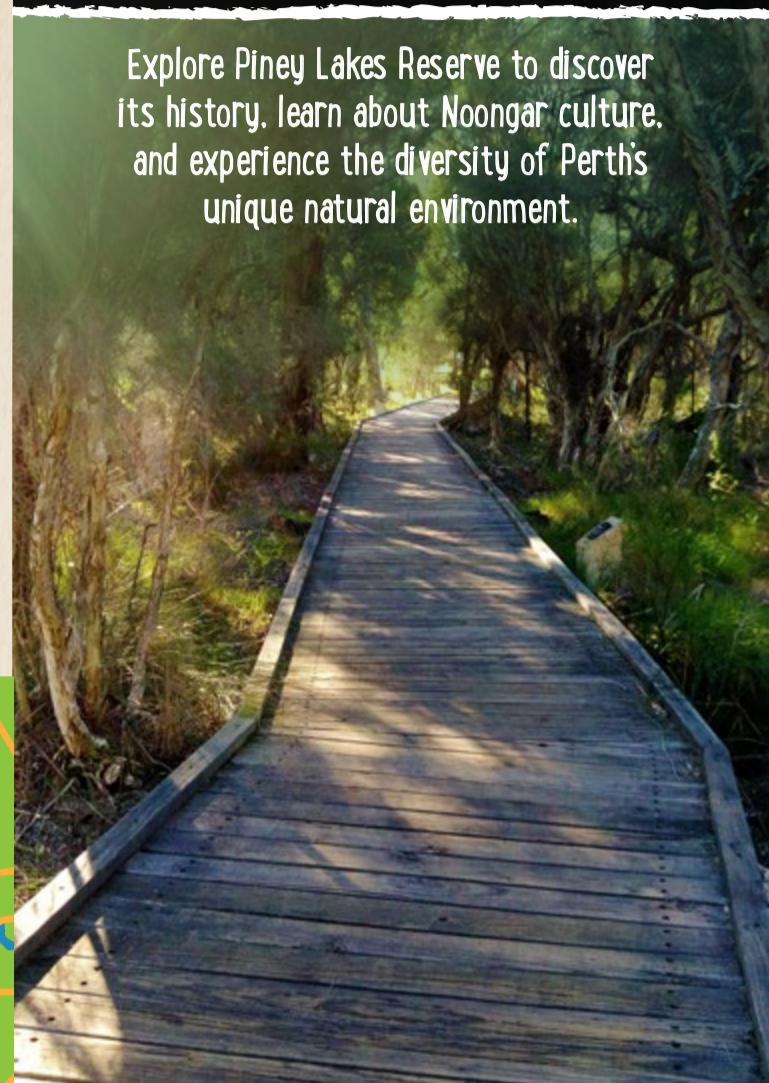
PINEY LAKES RESERVE

555 Leach Hwy, Winthrop WA 6150



PINEY LAKES SELF GUIDED TOUR

Explore Piney Lakes Reserve to discover its history, learn about Noongar culture, and experience the diversity of Perth's unique natural environment.



melvillecity.com.au/pineylakes



ALL POINTS OF INTEREST

Start / end

Length: 2km Duration: 1.5 Hours

SELF-GUIDED TOUR

Start / end

Length: 2km Duration: 1 Hour

CLIMATE WATCH TRAIL

Start / end

Length: 1.4m Duration: 1 Hour

Common Plants and Animals PINEY LAKES RESERVE



MAMMALS

The Quenda is the only native, ground-dwelling mammal species confirmed in the reserve. Several microbat species have also been observed.

QUENDA

Noongar: QUENDA/KWENDA

Scientific: *Isoodon obesulus fusciventer*

Other names: Southern Brown Bandicoot. Description: Small, ground-dwelling marsupial. Short, coarse brown or grey fur, cream fur on belly, short tail, short rounded ears. Sometimes mistaken for rats, however are generally bigger with shorter tails and cannot climb. **Adult Size:** 28-36cm, can weigh up to 2kg. **Habitat:** Low dense vegetation, shrublands, swamps and wetlands. **Diet:** Omnivorous – invertebrates, underground fungi, plant roots, seeds. Quenda dig to search for food, making small conical holes. **Breeding:** Breed throughout the year, peak in spring. Backward opening pouch holds 2-4 young, 2-3 litters per year. Young weaned by 10 weeks old.

AMPHIBIANS

Seven frog species have been confirmed at Piney Lakes. The size and colour of our local frogs make them very difficult to spot. However, during breeding season you can identify different species by listening to the males' mating calls. The Noongar word for frog is kooyer/ gooya.

SLENDER TREE FROG (*Litoria adelaidensis*)

Description: Generally uniform in colour – fawn, or green. Bold dark stripe along both sides of body. Webbed toes and discs on toes. **Adult size:** 4.5cm **Call:** Short, single, grating 'grrk' sound. May call all year.

MOTORBIKE FROG (*Litoria moorei*)

Description: Green with gold mottling, to almost dark brown with green mottling in colder conditions. Belly pale green/light brown. Toes have discs, and are partially webbed. Adult size: 7.5cm **Call:** Like a motorbike changing gears. From early spring into summer.

MOANING FROG (*Helioporus eyrei*)

Description: Dark brown or grey, mottled in lighter coloured spots. Flanks behind front limbs often yellow. Large round silver/grey eyes, with vertical pupil. **Adult size:** 6.5cm **Call:** Long, drawn out moan. For one month after the first heavy rains in autumn.

WESTERN BANJO FROG (*Limnodynastes dorsalis*)

Description: Back is grey or dark green with brown blotches. Thin pale yellow line along centre of back. Bright orange/red patches on groin. **Adult size:** 7.5cm **Call:** Like plucking a guitar string "bonk." Calling begins July/August.

CRINIA

Refers to several species of small frogs. **Description:** Often only able to distinguish by call – many variations in colour and pattern, mottled greys and browns. Unwebbed toes. **Adult size:** 2-4cm

RATTLING OR CLICKING FROGLLET (*Crinia glauerti*)

Call: Rattling dices in a cup. Mid-winter to early summer. Squelching Froglet (*Crinia insignifera*) **Call:** Drawing a wet finger over a balloon. Late autumn to late spring.

QUACKING FROG (*Crinia georgiana*)

Call: Like a duck. Jul-Oct. (Note. can be distinguished from other Crinia by red thighs and red/golden eyelids)

For more information on frogs, or to hear their calls please visit museum.wa.gov.au/frogwatch/

REPTILES

SOUTHWESTERN SNAKE-NECKED TURTLE

Noongar: CHOONYA or BOOYI

Scientific: *Chelodina (Macrodiemys) colliei*

Other names: Western Long-Necked Turtle, Oblong Turtle. **Description:** Shell longer than it is wide. Generally dark brown/black, with paler undershell. Long snake-like neck. **Adult Size:** Shell length 30-40cm. **Habitat:** Slow moving freshwater – rivers, lakes, swamps. **Diet:** Carnivorous - Fish, tadpoles, frogs, invertebrates, baby waterbirds. **Breeding:** Eggs are laid in spring/summer (Sept-Jan). Females leave the water to find sandy soil, dig a hole with their back feet and lay 2-16 eggs. They hatch in 6-8 months. Hatchlings are a similar size to a 20c coin.



PLANTS

There are two soil types at Piney Lakes Reserve – the Karrakatta Sands on the western side and the Bassendean Sands to the east. Jarrah (*Eucalyptus marginata*) and Marri (*Corymbia calophylla*) woodlands grow in the Karrakatta Sands. The Bassendean Sands are found in wet depressions and support species such as the Freshwater Paperbark (*Melaleuca raphiophylla*), Swamp Banksia (*Banksia littoralis*) and the Flooded Gum (*Eucalyptus rudis*).

COMMON WOOLLYBUSH

Noongar: BOYUR

Scientific: *Adenantheros cygnorum*

Description: Tall shrub, up to 4m high. Soft grey-green foliage. Closely spaced, small hairy leaves. **Soil:** Sand, clay, gravel, laterite. **Flowering:** Flowers are small and dull, produced all year but particularly September to February. **Other:** The dense shrub is important habitat for Quenda.



BIRDS

Seventy-six native species of bird have been recorded on the reserve. Some commonly seen birds include wrens, willie wagtails, honeyeaters, mudlarks, magpies, ravens, parrots, cockatoos, ibis, herons, ducks, coots and grebes.

RED WATTLEBIRD

Noongar: DONKARAK

Scientific: *Anthochaera carunculata woodwardi*

Description: Second largest species of Australian honeyeater. Mainly grey-brown plumage, red eyes, pinkish/red wattles on each side of neck, white streaks on chest, yellow patch on lower belly. **Adult Size:** 33-37cm, 100-120g. **Habitat:** Open forest/woodland. **Diet:** Nectarivorous – nectar from flowers. **Breeding:** Nesting Jul-Dec. One or two broods per year. Nest is cup-shaped made from sticks and leaves. Female lays 2-3 eggs which are pale brown/lavender spotted, oval, 2x3cm. Hatch after 16-21days, fledge at 15-20days old. **Call:** Noisy, territorial and aggressive. Sounds like "chock a wock".



AUSTRALIAN RINGNECK PARROT

Noongar: DARLMOORLUK

Scientific: *Barnardius zonarius*

Other names: Twenty-Eight Parrot. **Description:** Mostly green, dull black head, yellow band around neck. Adult Size: 30-45cm, 100-200g. **Habitat:** Open forest/woodland, farmland. **Diet:** Omnivorous – grain, seeds, fruits, flowers, nectar, insects. Feed mainly on the ground. **Breeding:** Nesting Jul-Dec. Nest in tree hollows. Female lays 4-5 oval eggs 2x3cm. Hatch after 20-22 days, fledge at 35-42 days old. **Call:** Sounds like "twenty-eight, twenty-eight"

