



FURTHER INFORMATION

melvillecity.com.au/waste-and-environment

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

WA Wildlife Hospital 9417 7105

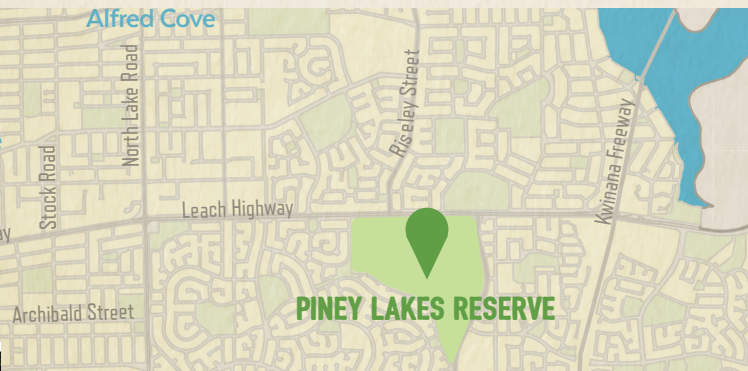
Piney Lakes is a wonderful urban nature reserve. you can help to protect and conserve this area by refraining from feeding or harming animals, or damaging plants and property.

CITY OF MELVILLE ECOHUB

555 Leach Highway, Winthrop WA 6150

PINEY LAKES RESERVE & SENSORY PLAYGROUND

Access via Murdoch Drive, 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.



Leach Highway



Hello and Welcome! KAYA AND WANJU

This self-guided tour includes seven stop points.

We suggest wearing long pants, enclosed shoes and long sleeves as mosquitoes can be more common near the wetland, some paths are unsealed, and some of the plants are spiky.

1 PINE PLANTATION

During European settlement, this land was used for horse stables and farming pigs and cattle. In the 1920s, native bushland was cleared for a pine plantation which, over time, contributed to drying the wetland. From the 1960s to 1980s, the plantation ceased, and pines were gradually removed. Some pines are being retained temporarily as a food source for birds like cockatoos. Can you spot the large black nesting tubes for endangered black cockatoos?

2 BIDI KATITJINY ABORIGINAL WOMEN'S TRAIL

Bidi - Pathway, Katitjiny - Knowledge

This reserve is culturally significant to Whadjuk Noongar women who conducted women's business, ceremonies, food gathering, and the education of children here. Noongar people followed six seasons, guided by weather patterns and nature's signs. They took only what was needed, ensuring resources remained for future generations. The trail features interpretive signs and artworks.

3 NESTING BOXES

Many native animals such as owls, bats, parrots and possums, nest in tree hollows which take more than 100 years to form. Urban development has resulted in the removal of many old trees from this area. To support local wildlife, we have installed a variety of nesting boxes, and you can add them to your garden too.



SELF-GUIDED TOUR

Start / End
Length: 1.8km
Duration: 1.5 hours
Follow the numbered stopping points.

CLIMATEWATCH TRAIL

Start / End
Length: 1.4km
Duration: 1 hour
Explore climate change impacts through local species observation.

BIDI KATITJINY ABORIGINAL WOMEN'S TRAIL

Start / End
Length: 600m
Duration: 30 minutes
Learn how Noongar people's lives were shaped by the six seasons.

WETLAND WALK TRAIL

Start / End
Length: 1.2km
Duration: 1 hour
Walk around a natural wetland and through a paperbark forest.





Common Plants and Animals

PINEY LAKES RESERVE

MAMMALS

There are three types of native mammals at the reserve: ground-dwelling Quenda, several species of hollow-nesting microbats (bambi) and common brush-tailed possums (koomal).

QUENDA

Noongar: QUENDA/KWENDA

Scientific: *Isodon fusciventer*

Other names: Southwestern Brown Bandicoot. **Description:** Small, ground-dwelling marsupial. Short, coarse brown to yellow-brown 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 and mulch, 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. During breeding season you can identify different species by listening to the males' mating calls. The Noongar word for frog is kooyar/gooya.

SLENDER TREE FROG Scientific: *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 Scientific: *Ranoidea 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 Scientific: *Heleioporus 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 Scientific: *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 FROGLET Scientific: *Crinia glauerti*
Call: Rattling dices in a cup. Mid-winter to early summer.

SQUELCHING FROGLET Scientific: *Crinia insignifera* **Call:** Drawing a wet finger over a balloon. Late autumn to late spring.

QUACKING FROG Scientific: *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

Fifteen species of reptile have been recorded in Piney Lakes Reserve. This includes lizards, dugites, and the snake-necked turtle.

SOUTHWESTERN SNAKE-NECKED TURTLE

Noongar: CHOONYA or BOOYI

Scientific: *Chelodina oblonga*

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. Please drive slowly around wetlands and keep your dog on leash to protect nesting females and hatchlings.

WESTERN BOBTAIL LIZARD

Noongar: YOORN

Scientific: *Tiliqua rugosa rugosa*

Other names: Western Shingleback Lizard, Sleepy Lizard, Pinecone Lizard. **Description:** Large skink with thick scales, variety of colours from dark brown to cream. Triangular head, with blue tongue. Stocky body and short blunt tail. **Adult size:** 30-40cm in length. **Habitat:** Shrublands, desert grasslands, sandy dunes. **Diet:** Omnivorous – snails, insects, vegetation, flowers. **Breeding:** Females give birth to 1-4 live offspring rather than laying eggs (viviparous). Often stay in the same breeding pairs for multiple years. Young will stay with the parents for a few months before moving on.

BIRDS

Many native birds have been recorded in the reserve. Please consider our birdlife and keep your cats indoors, plant natives, put out fresh water, and use wildlife-friendly pest control.

RED WATTLEBIRD

Noongar: DOONGOROK

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: DOOMOLOK or DOWARN

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".



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 callophylla*) 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 WOOLLY BUSH

Noongar: UNKNOWN

Scientific: *Adenanthos 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 reddish colour, produced all year but particularly September to February. **Other:** The dense shrub is important habitat for Quenda.

FIREWOOD BANKSIA

Noongar: UNKNOWN

Scientific: *Banksia menziesii*

Description: Tree or shrub, 1.3-7m. Leaves dull green and serrated 14-25cm long, 1.8-4cm wide. **Soil:** Deep sand. **Flowering:** Flowers pink/red/yellow, from February to October. **Other:** Important food source for many birds, including the threatened black cockatoos, honeyeaters and parrots, as well as many insects.



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