

KINGS PARK

Boundary Definition: protected area boundary (Areas of bushland within the boundaries of the Site are not accurately mapped.)

SECTION 1: LOCATION INFORMATION

Bush Forever Site no. 317

Area (ha): bushland 320.8

Map no. 46, 47

Map sheet series ref. no. 2034-II SW

Other Names: not known

Local Authorities (Suburb): City of Perth (West Perth)

System 6 (1983): M49 part System area bushland and part scattered native plants (canopy), all vegetation described

SECTION 2: REGIONAL INFORMATION

LANDFORMS AND SOILS

Pinjarra Plain

Guildford Formation (Qha: S14) (not naturally vegetated)

Spearwood Dunes

Sands derived from Tamala Limestone (Qts: S7)

Tamala Limestone (Qtl: LS1)

VEGETATION AND FLORA

Vegetation Complexes

Spearwood Dunes

Karrakatta Complex — Central and South

Marine (Lagoonal and Estuarine) Deposits

Vasse Complex (not vegetated)

Floristic Community Types: *not sampled, type inferred

Supergroup 4: Uplands centred on Spearwood and Quindalup Dunes

*27 Species-poor mallees and shrublands on limestone (scarp)

28 Spearwood *Banksia attenuata* or *B. attenuata*—*Eucalyptus* woodlands

WETLANDS

Wetland Types: artificial lake

Swan Coastal Plain Lakes EPP: none identified

THREATENED ECOLOGICAL COMMUNITIES

Not assessed

SECTION 3: SPECIFIC SITE DETAIL

Landscape Features: river — limestone cliff, vegetated uplands

Vegetation and Flora: limited survey (Anon. 1993, Beard 1967, Kings Park and Botanic Garden 1995, part Site — Gibson *et al.* 1994 (King 01–02), Main and Serventy 1957, Mattiske EM & Associates 1987); detailed survey (part Site — Baird 1977, Bennett 1988, 1995)

Structural Units: mapping (Anon. 1993, Bennett 1988, Mattiske EM and Associates 1987)

Uplands — Sands derived from Tamala Limestone: *Eucalyptus marginata* Open Forest to Woodland with *Banksia menziesii* and *Xanthorrhoea preissii*; *Eucalyptus gomphocephala*, *E. marginata*, *E. calophylla* Woodland with *Banksia grandis* and *Hibbertia hypericoides*; *Eucalyptus marginata*, *Banksia ilicifolia* Open Forest to Woodland with *Xanthorrhoea preissii*, *Mesomelaena pseudostygia*; *Eucalyptus gomphocephala* Open Woodland; all of these structural units have eucalypts with *Allocasuarina fraseriana*, *Banksia attenuata* and at least one other *Banksia* species

Uplands — Tamala Limestone: *Melaleuca huegelii* Mixed Closed Heath with *Grevillea preissii* and *Templetonia retusa*

Scattered Native Plants: *Eucalyptus gomphocephala*, *E. calophylla*, *E. marginata* Open Forest to Woodland; 10 — 20% of Park

Vegetation Condition: >15% Excellent, <85% Very Good to Good, with small areas of severe localised disturbance

Total Flora: 293 native taxa, 172 weed taxa (estimated >95% expected flora) (Bennett 1995)

Significant Flora: *Acacia benthamii* (2), *Lasiopetalum membranaceum* (2), *Jacksonia sericea* (3), *Dodonaea hackettiana* (4); *Callitris preissii*, *Conospermum triplinervium*, *Gnephosis angianthoides* (= *Calocephalus angianthoides*, not recently recorded, probably associated with sandy flats beside the river, see Site 368), *Acacia alata* var. *tetrantha*, *Trachymene coerulea*, *Astroloma macrocalyx*, *Ricinocarpus glaucus*, *Lechenaultia linarioides*, *Grevillea preissii*, *Trymalium ledifolium* var. *ledifolium*, *Glischrocaryon aureum*; rare or uncommon on coastal plain in PMR — *Pterostylis picta* (only occurrence in PMR), *Caladenia attingens* subsp. *attingens*, *Amyema miquelii* (uncommon on the Plain), *Cartonema philydroides* and the fern *Anogramma leptophylla*; typical Tamala Limestone taxa — *Melaleuca huegelii*, *Grevillea preissii*, *Trymalium ledifolium* var. *ledifolium*, *Caladenia longicauda* subsp. *calcigena* ms, *Petrophile serruriae* subsp. nov. (GJK 11421)

Fauna: structured surveys for birds (61 species) (Western Australian Museum 1996 D and others (e.g. Recher and Serventy 1991)), native mammals (1 species) (How *et al.* 1993), and reptiles (25 species) and amphibians (4 species) (How and Dell 1994). Significant birds: Carnaby's Cockatoo, Weebill, Broad-tailed, Western and Yellow-rumped Thornbills and Australian Sittella. Good assemblage of nectar feeders. Significant bird species: category 1 (1), category 3 (8) and category 4 (8). Significant reptile species: a skink (*Cyclodomorphus celatus*). Important research and teaching site for assessment of faunal changes

Linkage: no adjacent bushland; part of Greenways 19, 24 (Tingay, Alan & Associates 1998a); part of a regionally significant potential bushland/wetland linkage (Part A, Map 7)

SECTION 4: INTERNATIONAL AND NATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE

Subject to protection under the Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*

SECTION 5: SELECTION CRITERIA AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Criteria: Representation of ecological communities, Rarity, Scientific or evolutionary importance, General criteria for the protection of wetland, streamline and estuarine fringing and coastal vegetation. Criteria not relevant to determination of regional significance, but which may be applied when evaluating areas having similar values

Recommendation: Site with Some Existing Protection; the existing care, control and management intent of the reserve is endorsed. The purpose of the reserve should be amended to include conservation and appropriate mechanisms applied in consultation with the management body (see Table 3, Volume 1).