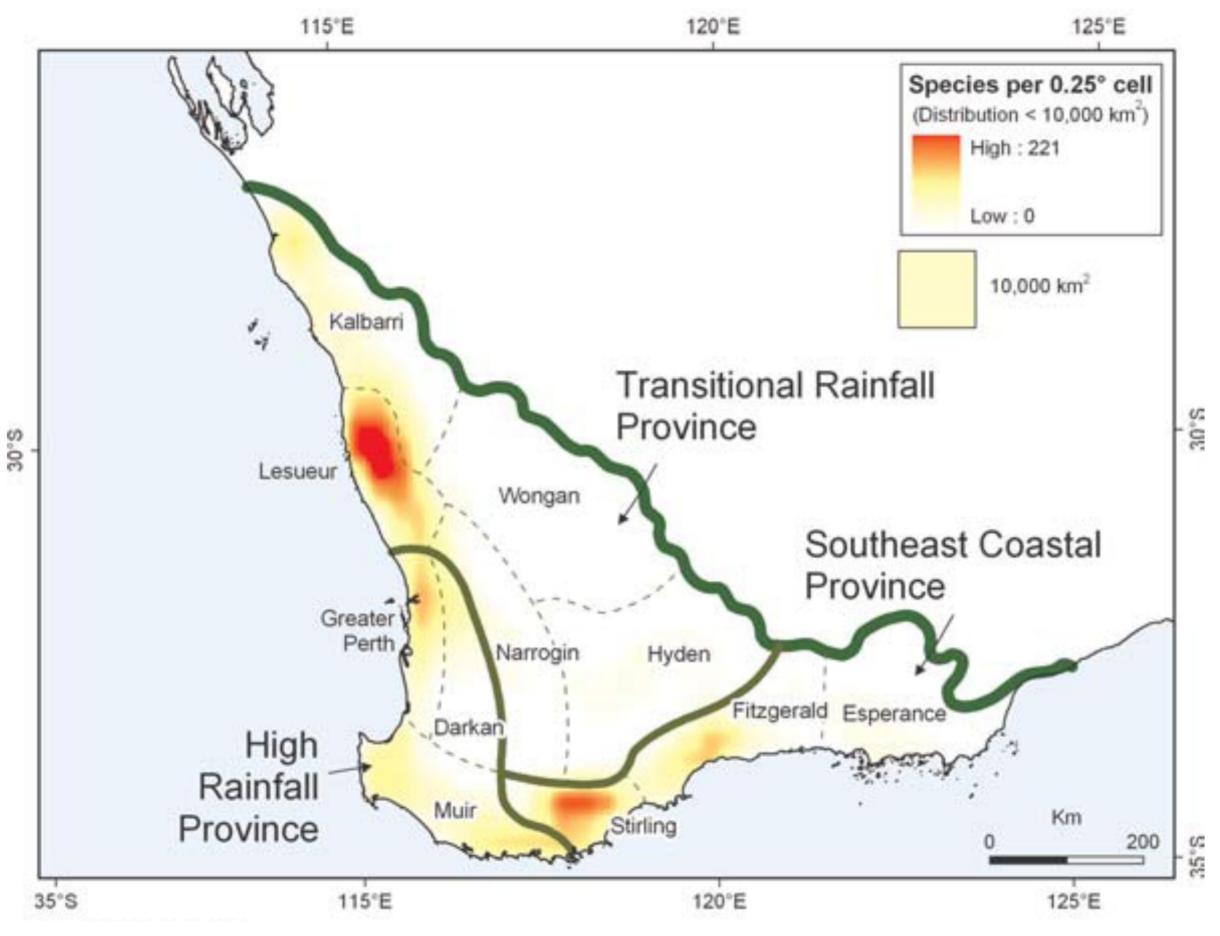


GBSW + MKSEA Daniel Jan Martin

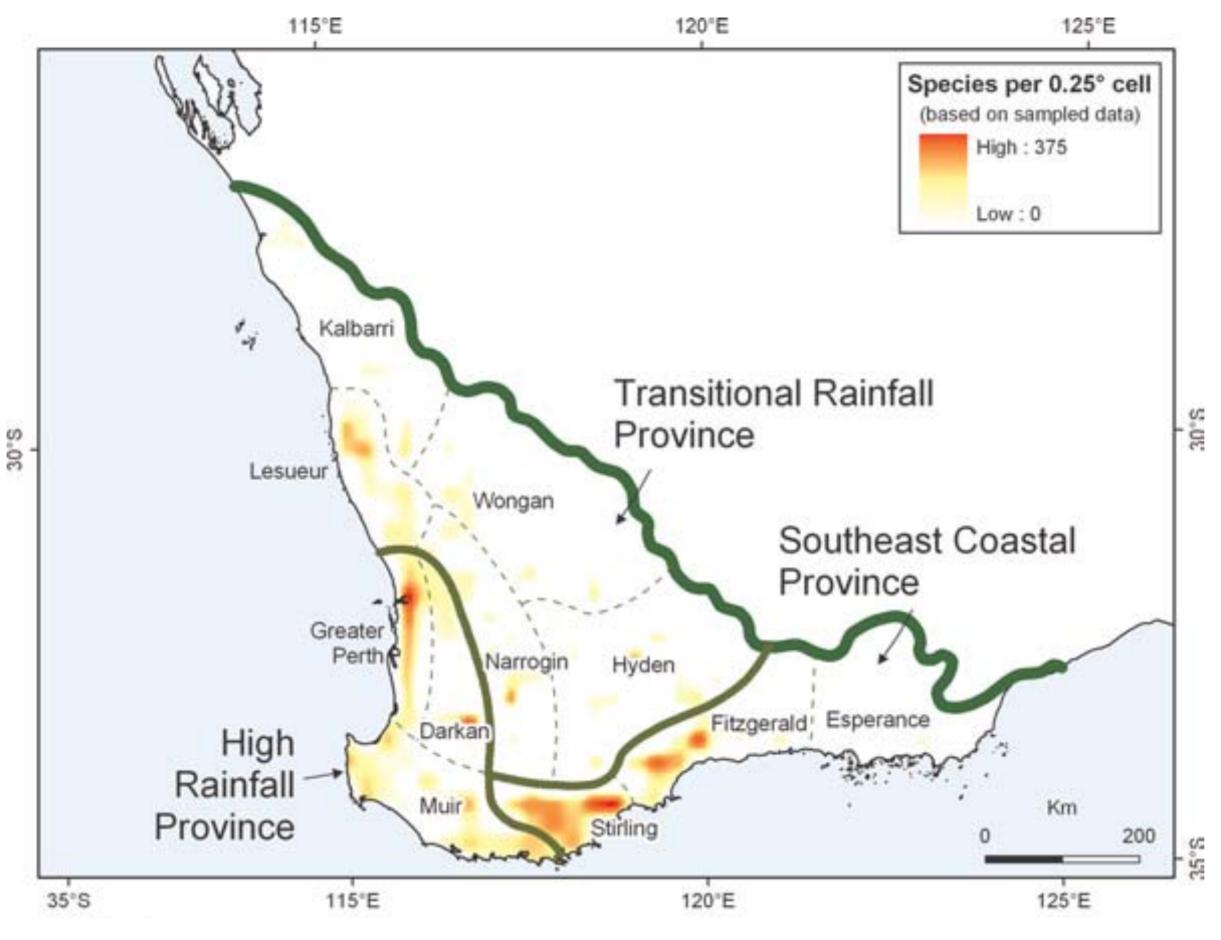


7,380 native floral species in Southwest Australia 49% of these are endemic 2,500 of conservation concern



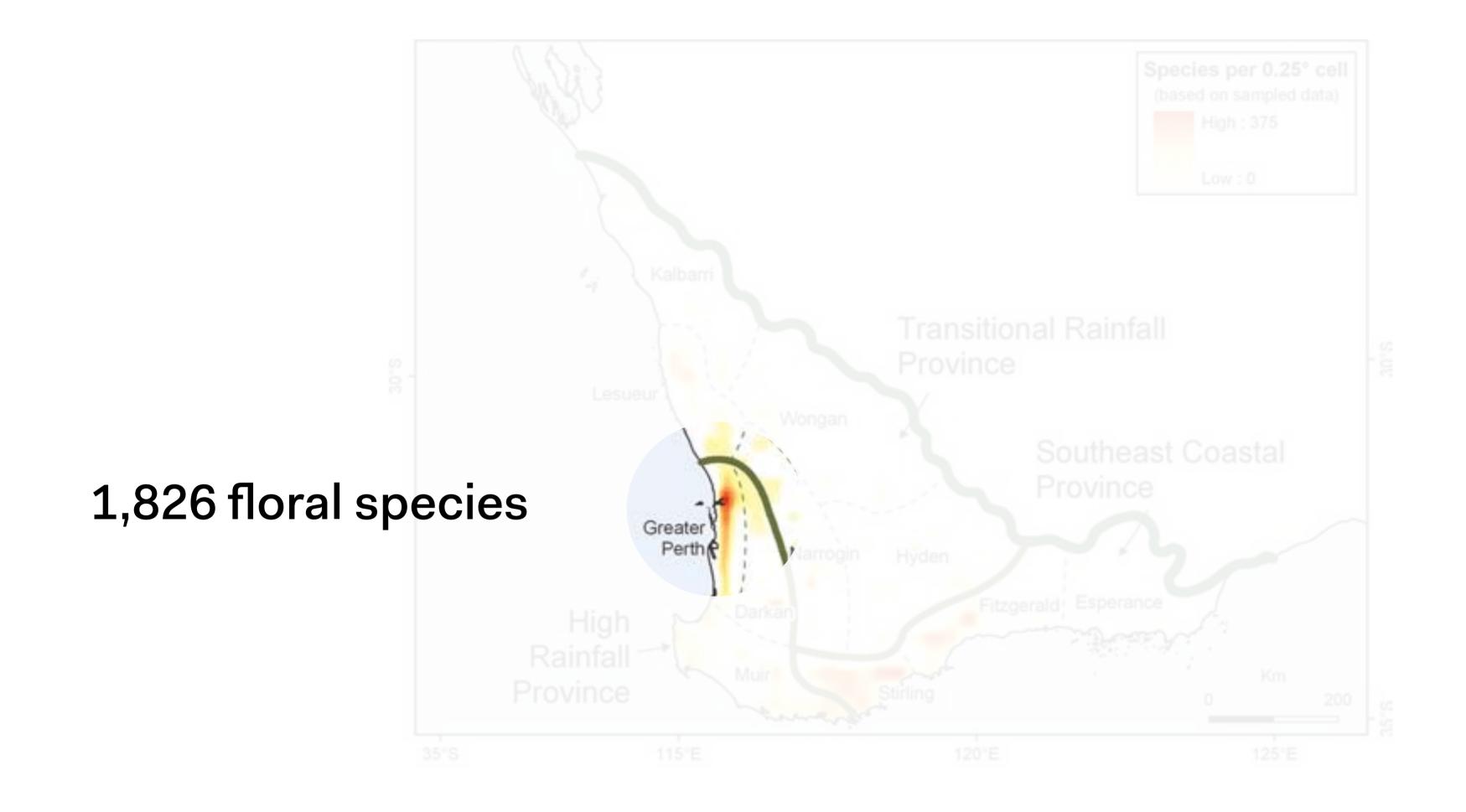
Floral species endemism

Paul Gioia and Stephen Hopper, 2017



Floral species richness

Paul Gioia and Stephen Hopper, 2017

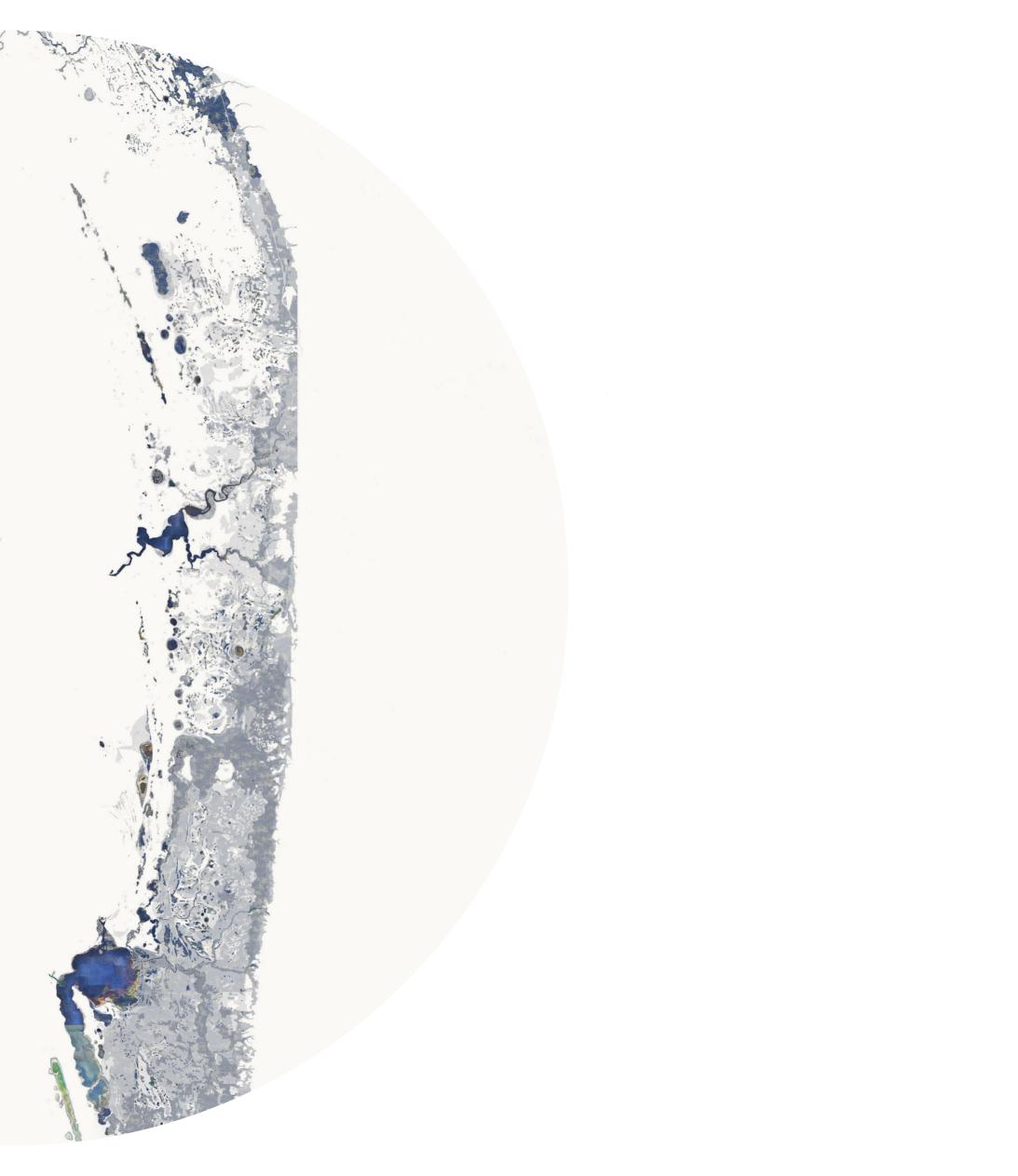


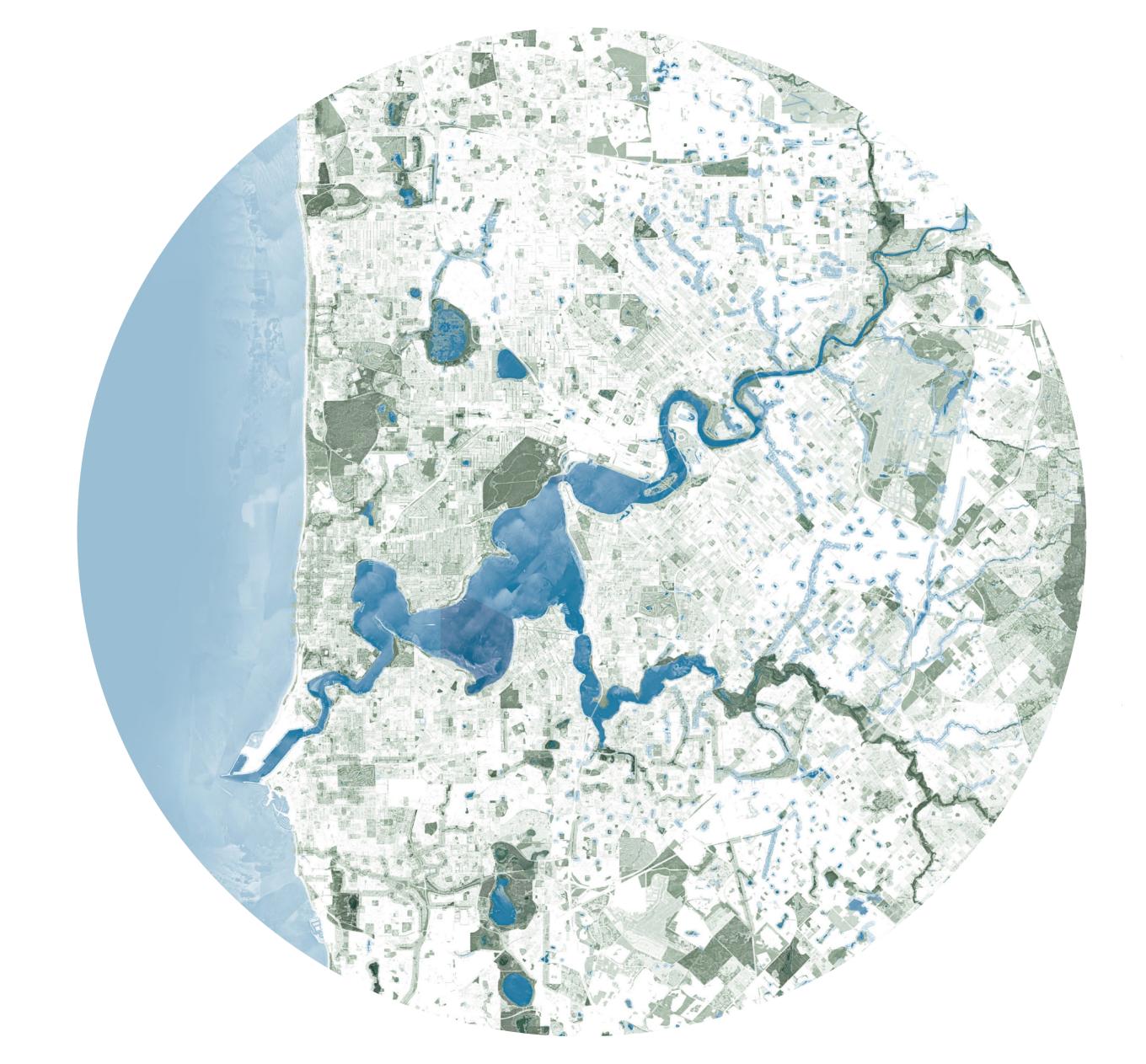
1,826 floral species



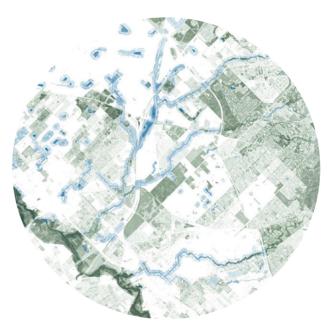
A Strand

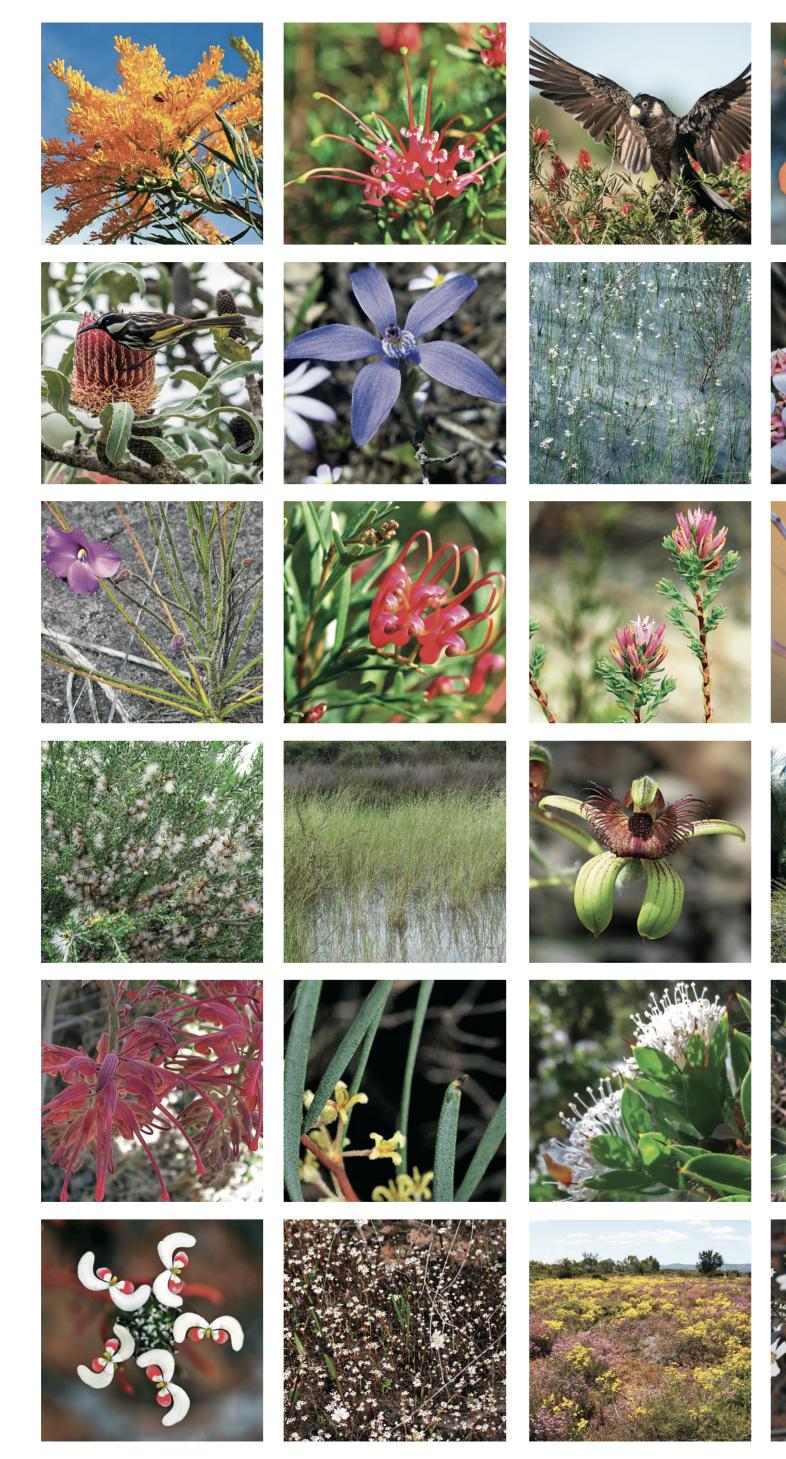
1,826 floral species





847 floral species





Thank you to a range of photographers credited in Hans Lambers (ed) A Jewel in the Crown of a Global Biodiversity Hotspot 2019























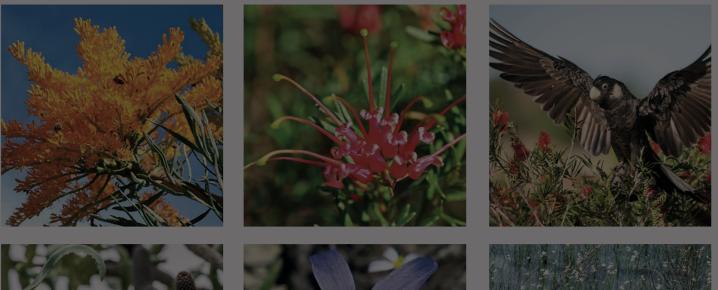


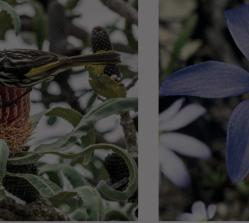












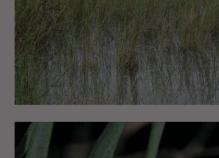






The proposed Yule Brook Regional Park contains half of the floral species present in Greater Perth, in only 1% of the area.

















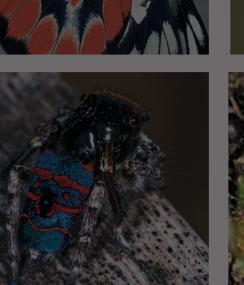














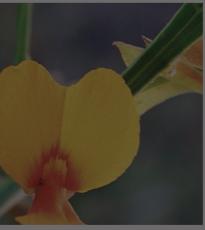








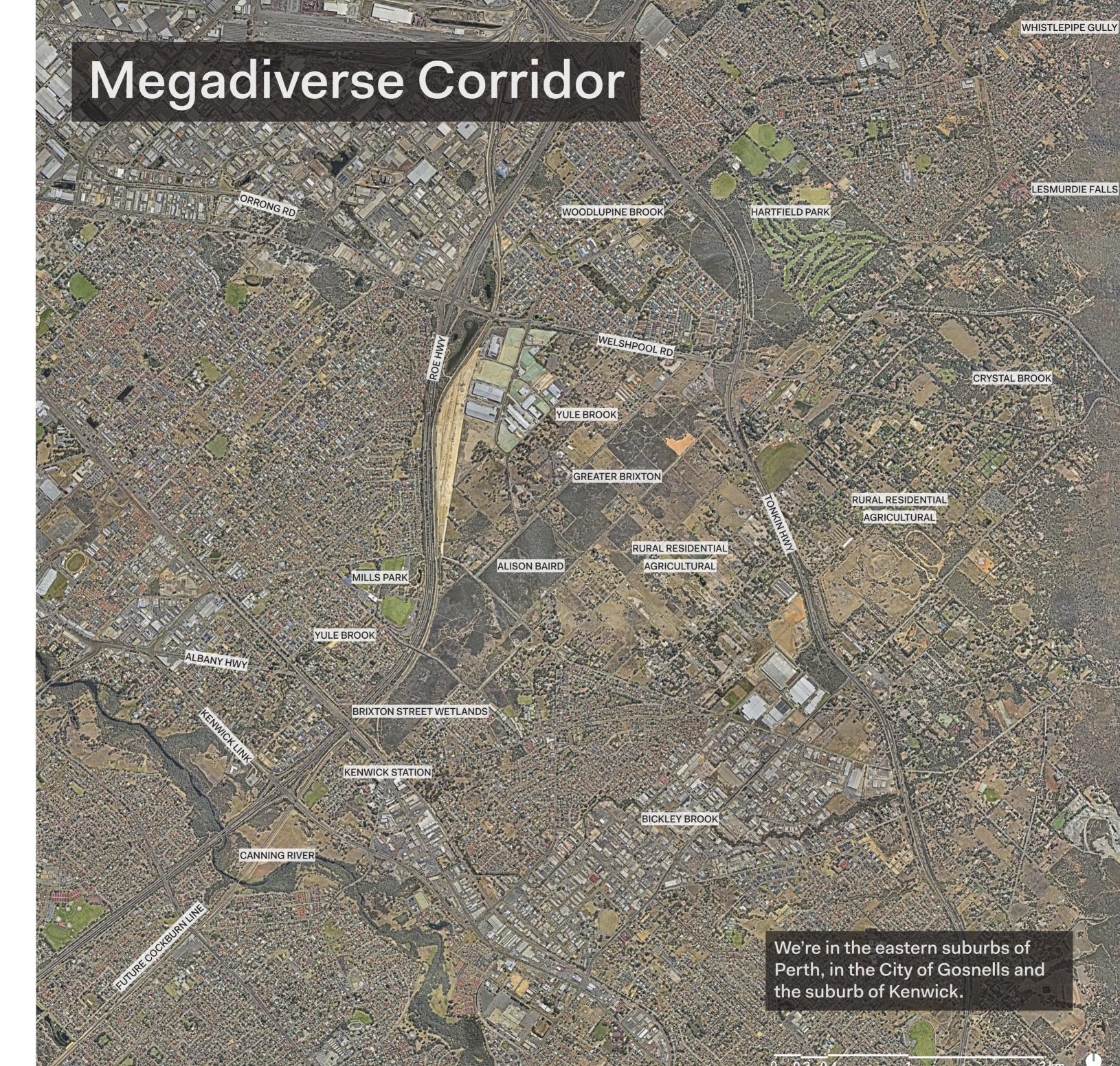












0 0.2 0.4

Jerban to Dyarlgarro

YULE BROOK -MANDOORN

> **GREATER BRIXTON -BEELOO BOODJAR**

CANNING RIVER DYARLGARRO LESMURDIE FALLS -JERBAN

This is Noongar Boodjar.

Here, Jerban – Lesmurdie Falls flows through the Mandoorn - Yule Brook to the Djarlgaroo - Canning River.

Here, the clay plain of the Mandoorn forms a megadiverse landscape, the most biodiverse place in Perth, the south west hotspot, and one of the most biodiverse places in Australia.

Here, a 15-kilometre wetland corridor is home to close to 900 native plant species and 11 federally-listed threatened ecological communities.

1

RIDGELAND TEC

BASSENDEAN SANDS MUNDJIT

LIMESTONE SHRUBLANDS TEC

BANKSIA TEC

BANKSIA TEC

MUCHEA LIMESTONE

PALUSPLAIN CLAY PLAIN MOORN

MUCHEA LIMESTONE DJIDONG

LIMESTONE SHRUBLANDS TEC

Deep

RIVERINE BILYA

CLAYFLAT TEC

CLAYPAN TEC

FLOW

CLAYPAN TEC

MARRI/KINGIA/JARRAH TECS

RIVERINE BILYA

BASSENDEAN SANDS MUNDJIT

RIDGELAND TEC



ESCARPMENT GRANITIC KARTAMOARNDA

BANKSIA TEC

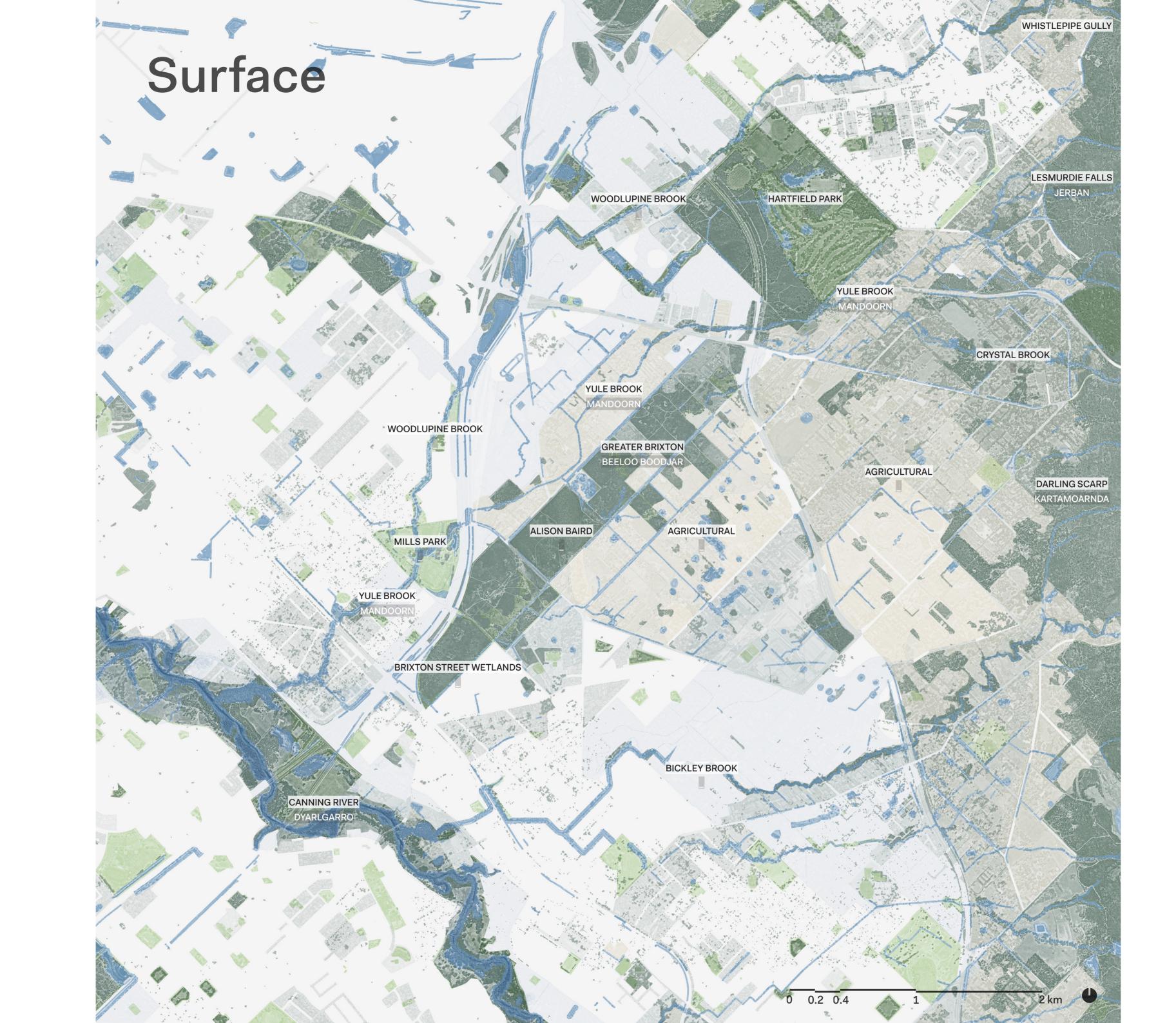
GROUNDWATER FLOW

BANKSIA TEC

0 0.2 0.4

1

2 km





PROPOSED INDUSTRIAL

The MKSEA industrial zone encircles and strangles the megadiverse corridor to a 400metre width. Business as usual in the south west biodiversity hotspot.

This development only needs to be reduced by a fraction to bring about the Yule Brook Regional Park.

1

0 0.2 0.4

New Yule Brook Regional Park

'FALLS TO FLOODPLAIN'

YULE BROOK

GREATER BRIXTON STREET WETLANDS

MILLS PARK

CANNING RIVER

WHISTLEPIPE GULLY

LESMURDIE FALLS

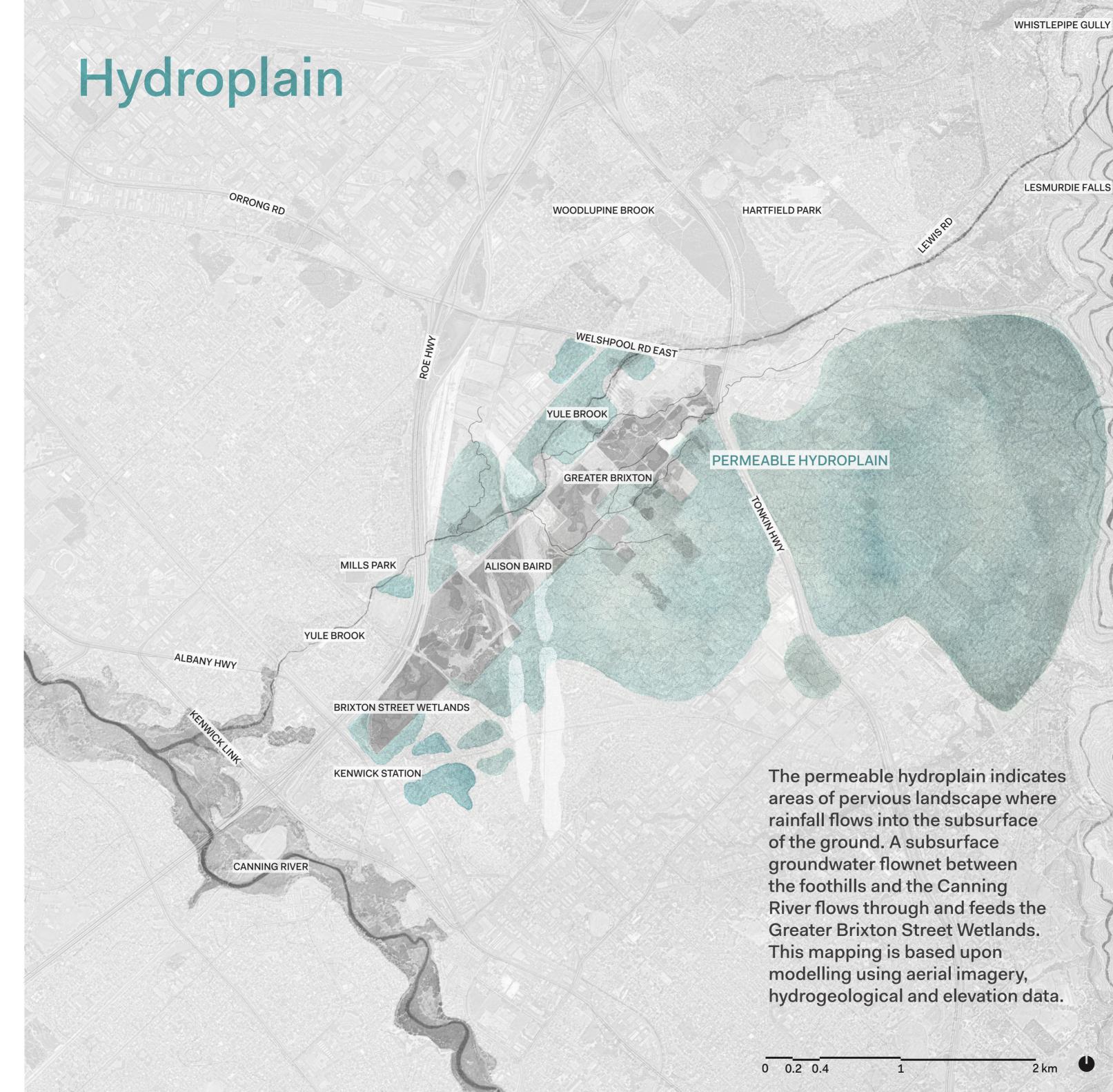
HARTFIELD PARK

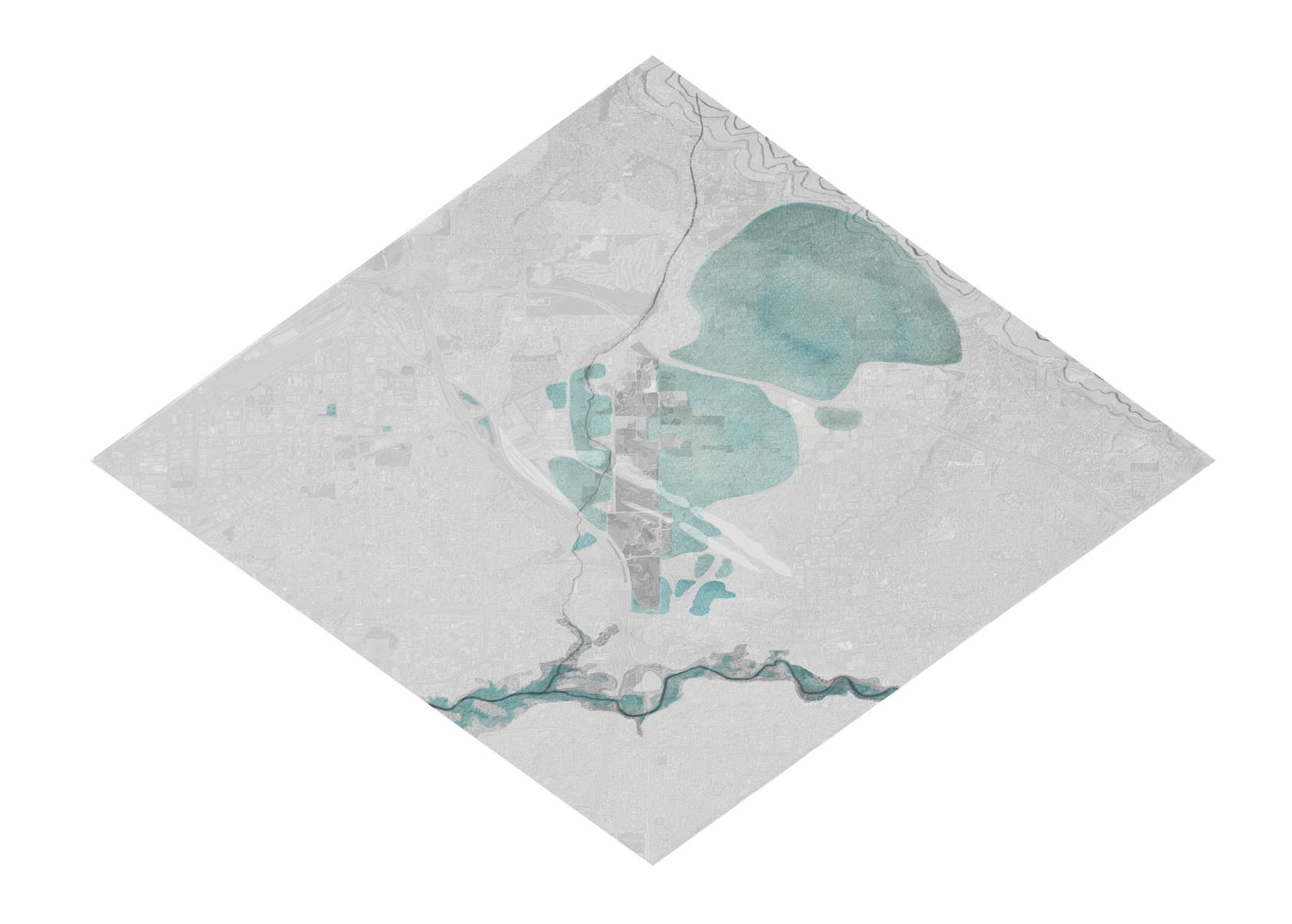
The community, along with scientists and The Beeliar Group of professors have long been advocating for a new Yule Brook Regional Park, to protect this biodiversity for future generations.

An active buffer of ecosystems, parks, and a restored landscapes, to ensure this wetland corridor will continue to breathe.

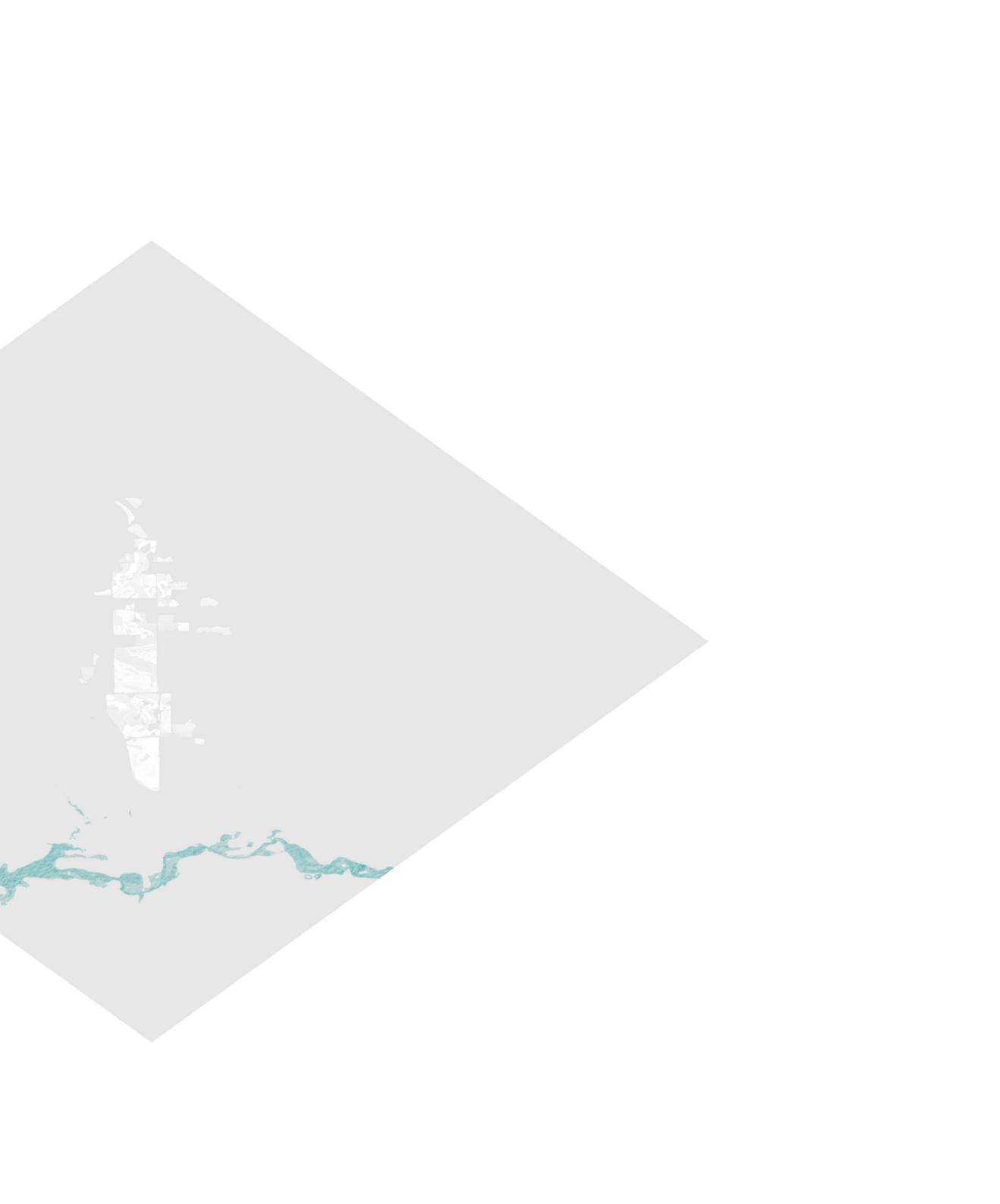
1

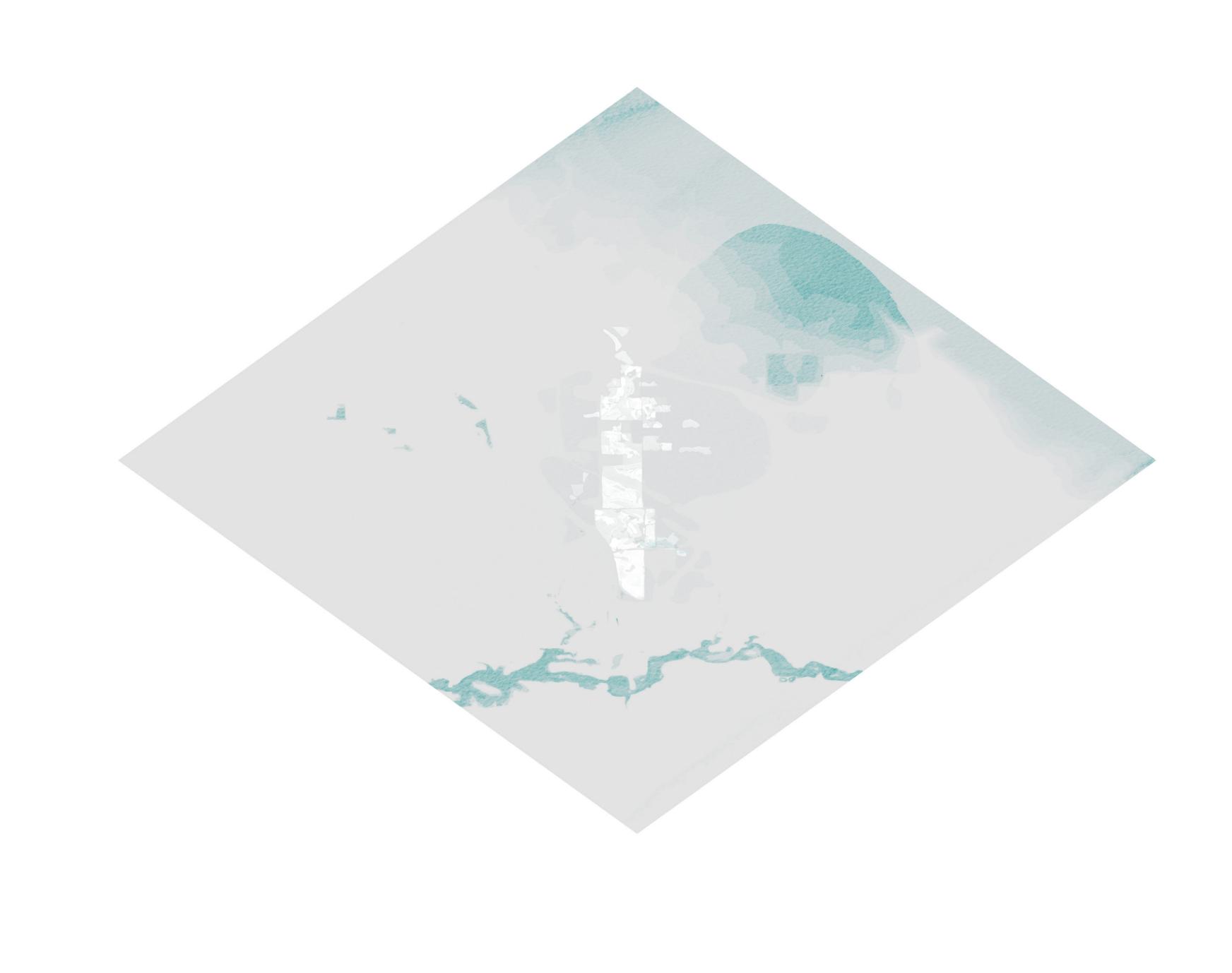
0 0.2 0.4





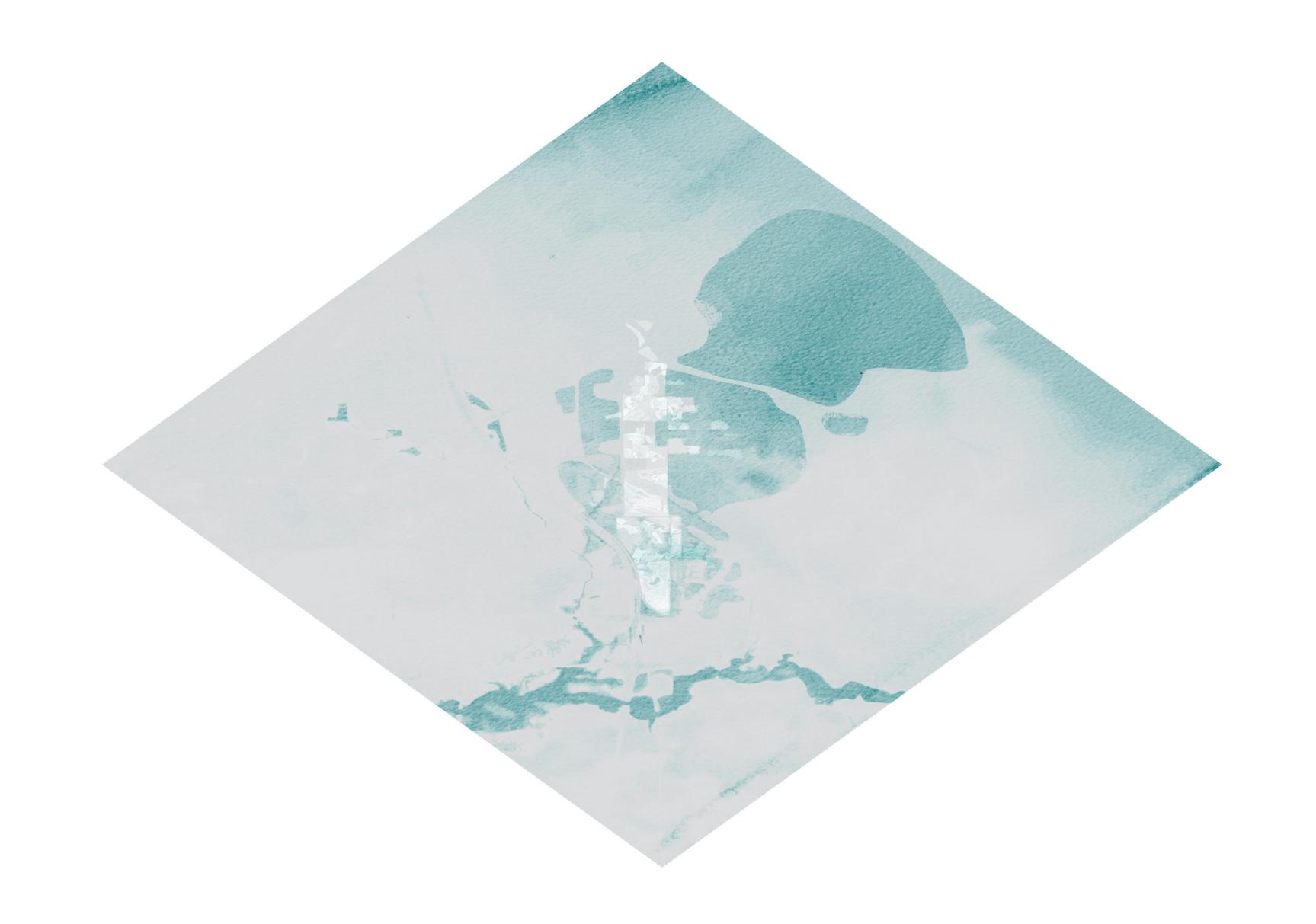
Simulated groundwater level increase in 0.2 metre increments, from a typical summer minimum to a winter maximum, over the permeable hydroplain area.

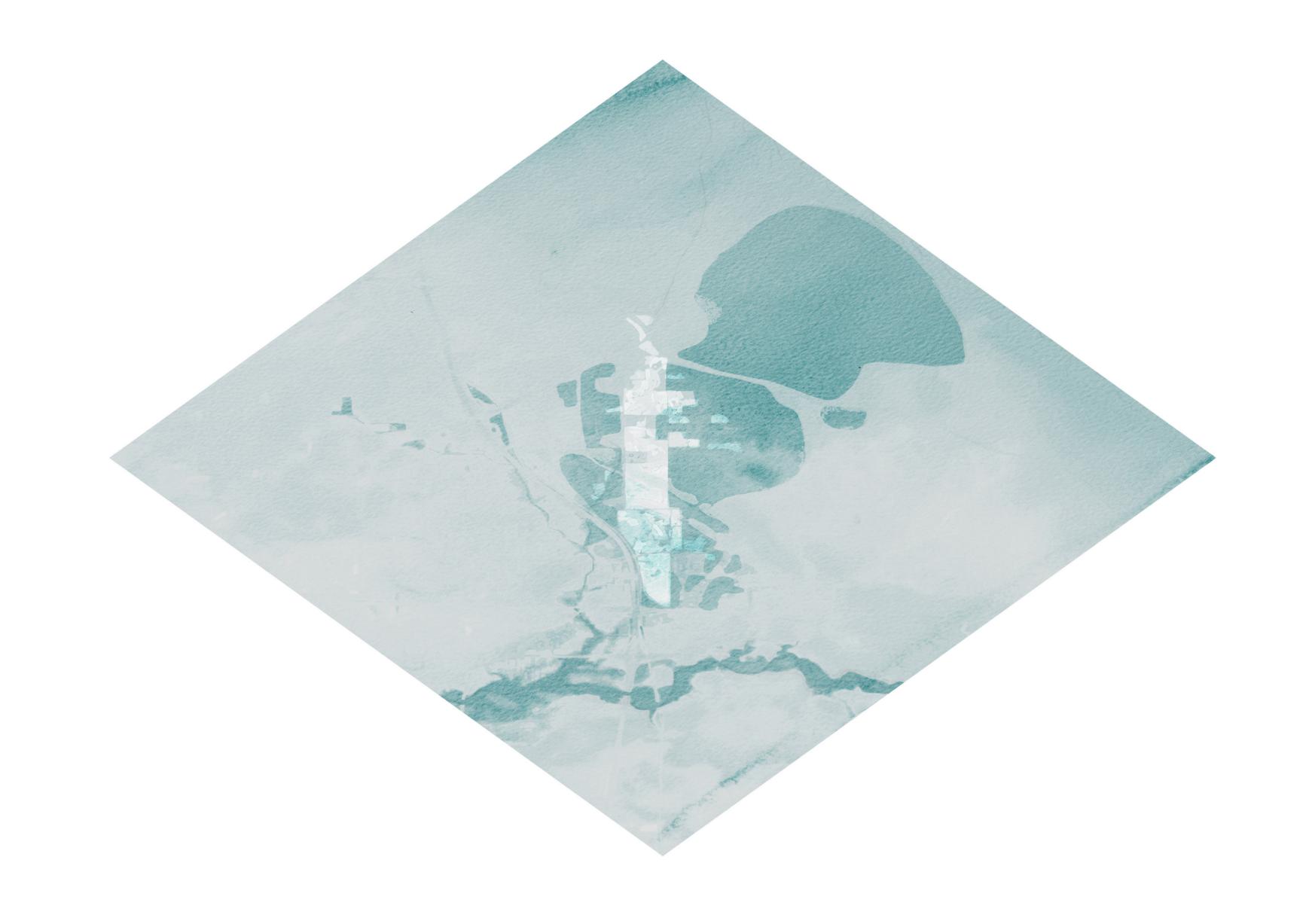


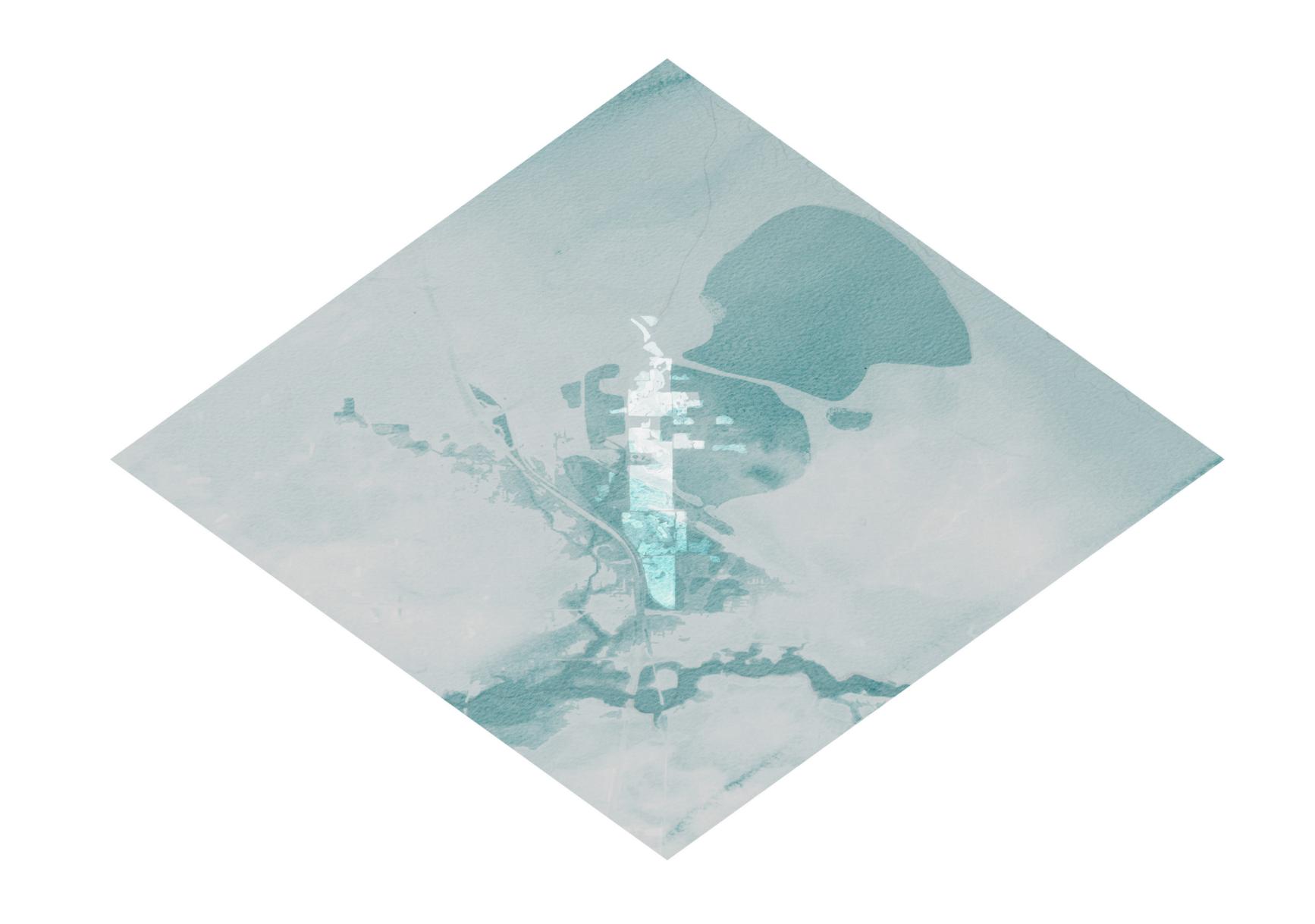


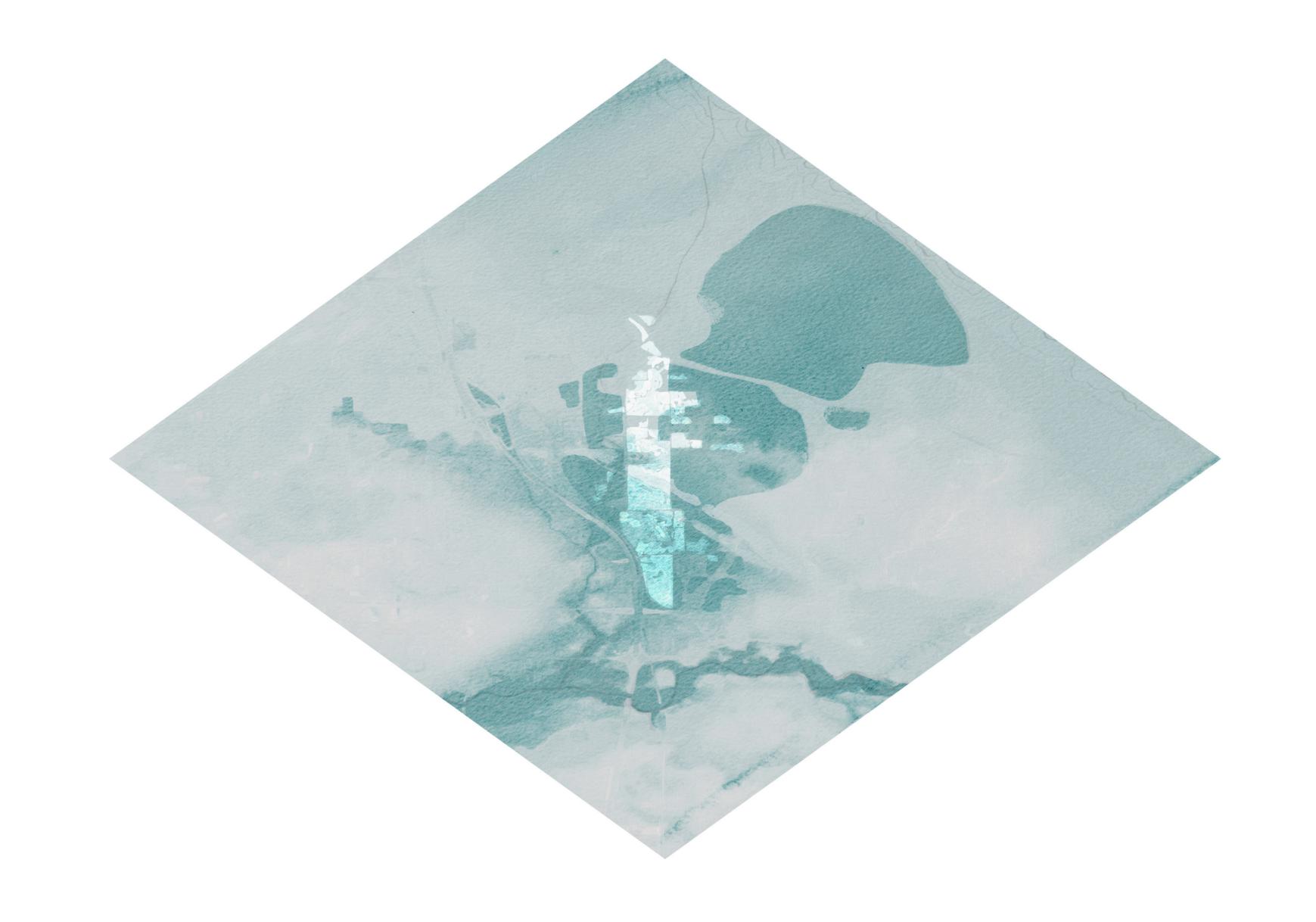


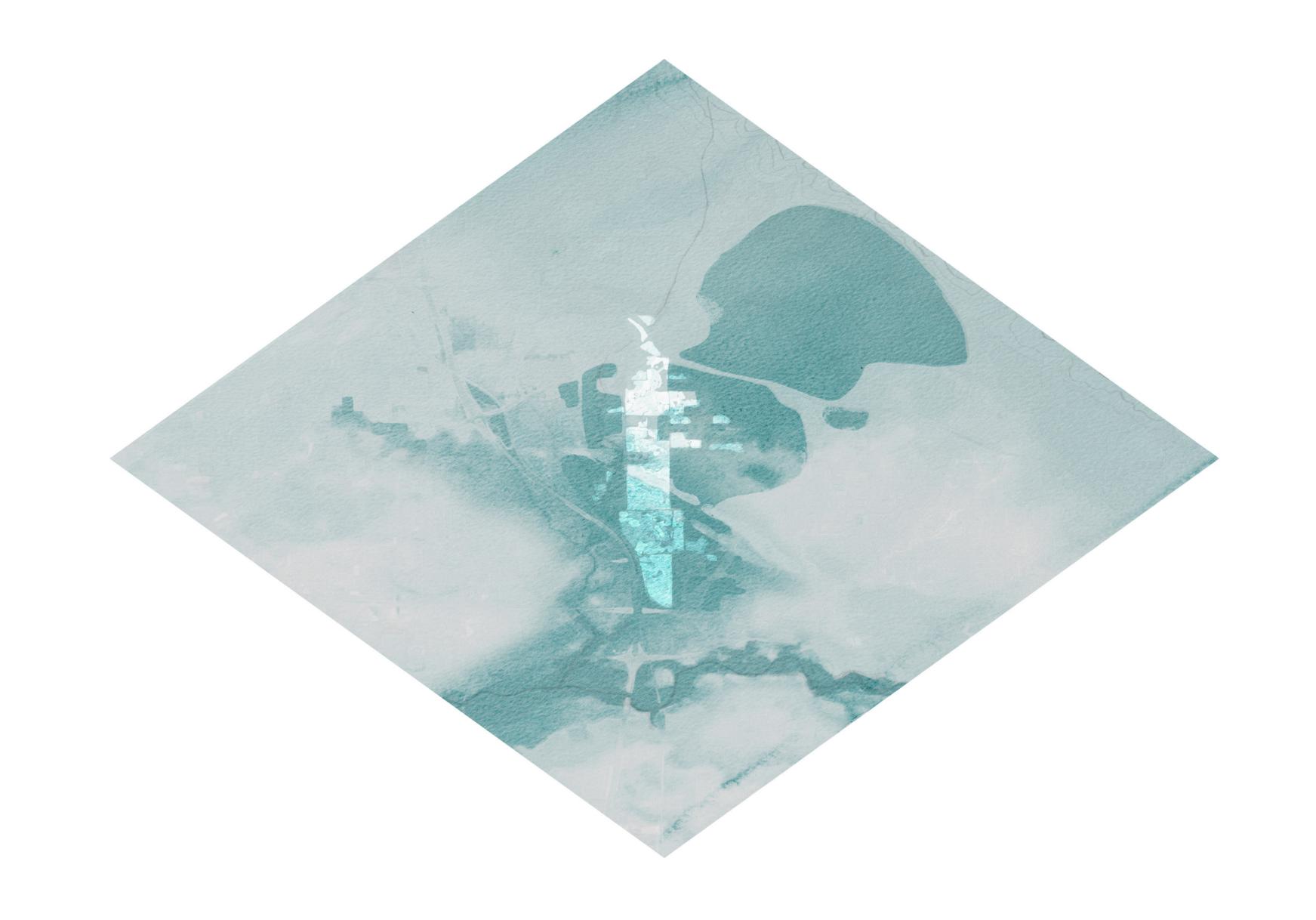




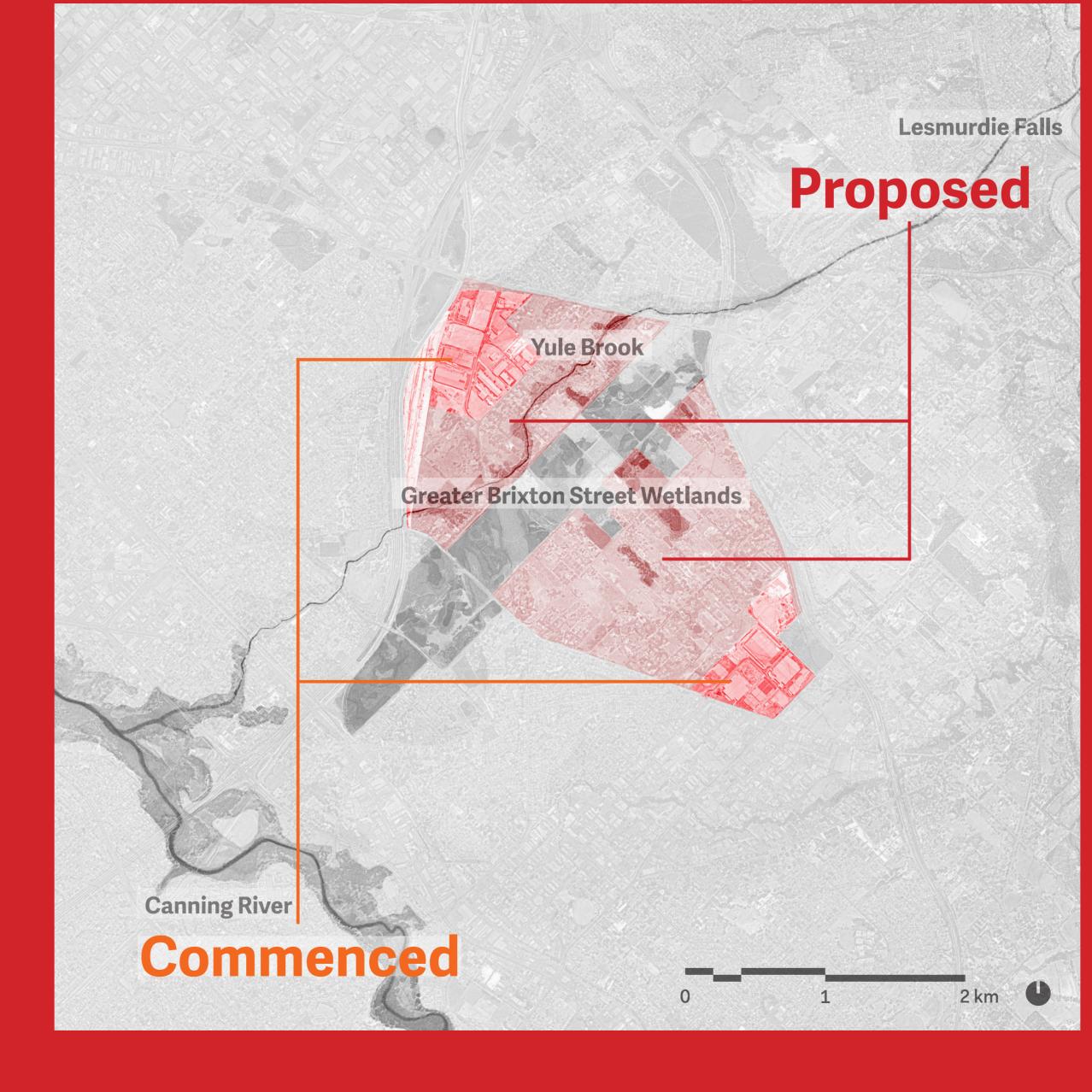








Industrial development



A New Yule Brook Regional Park

Yule Brook

Greater Brixton Street Wetlands

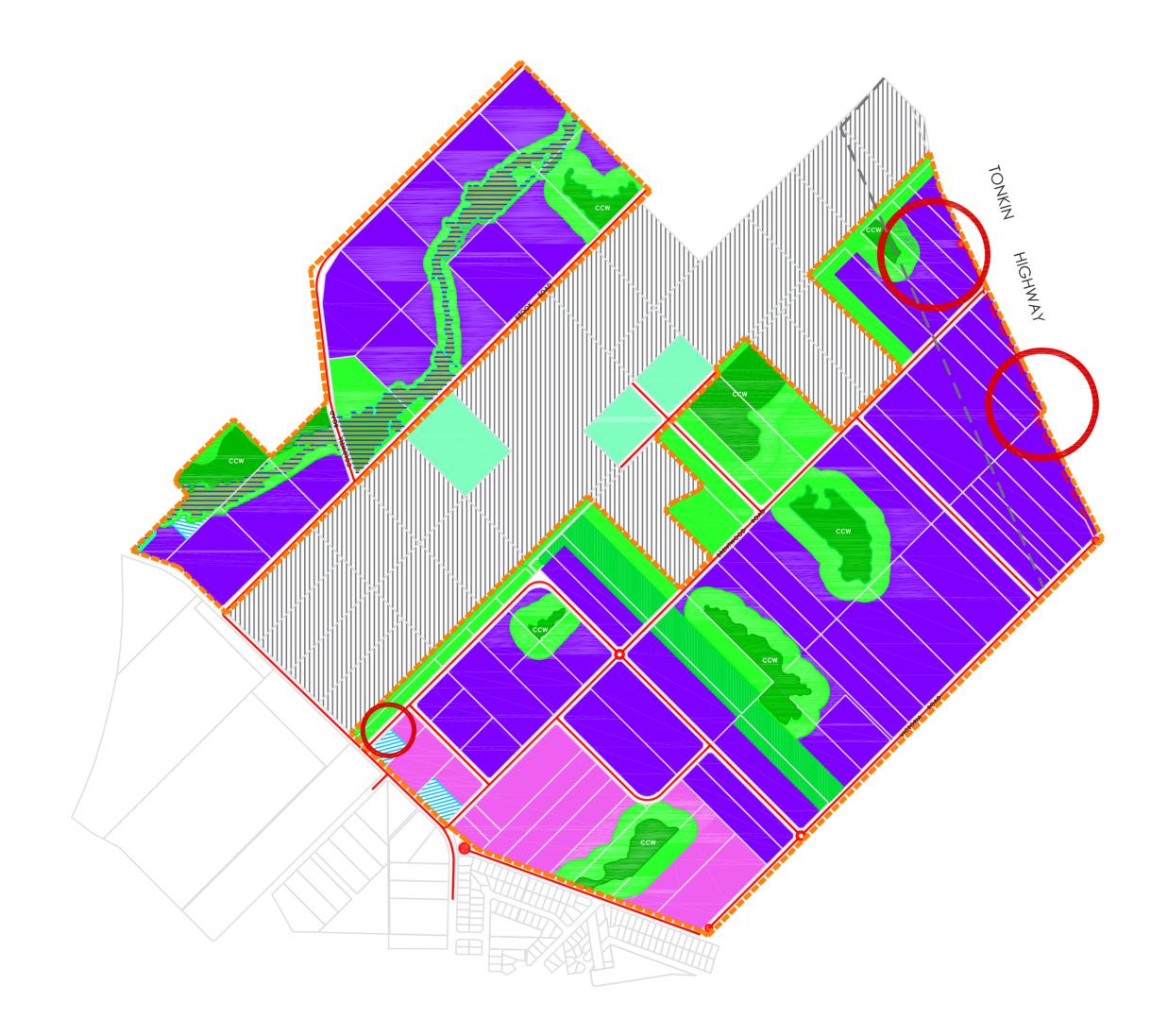
Kenwick Station

Canning River



"This is a vision which lets development and an expanded Yule Brook Regional Park exist side-by-side in a beneficial coexistence."

The Beeliar Group

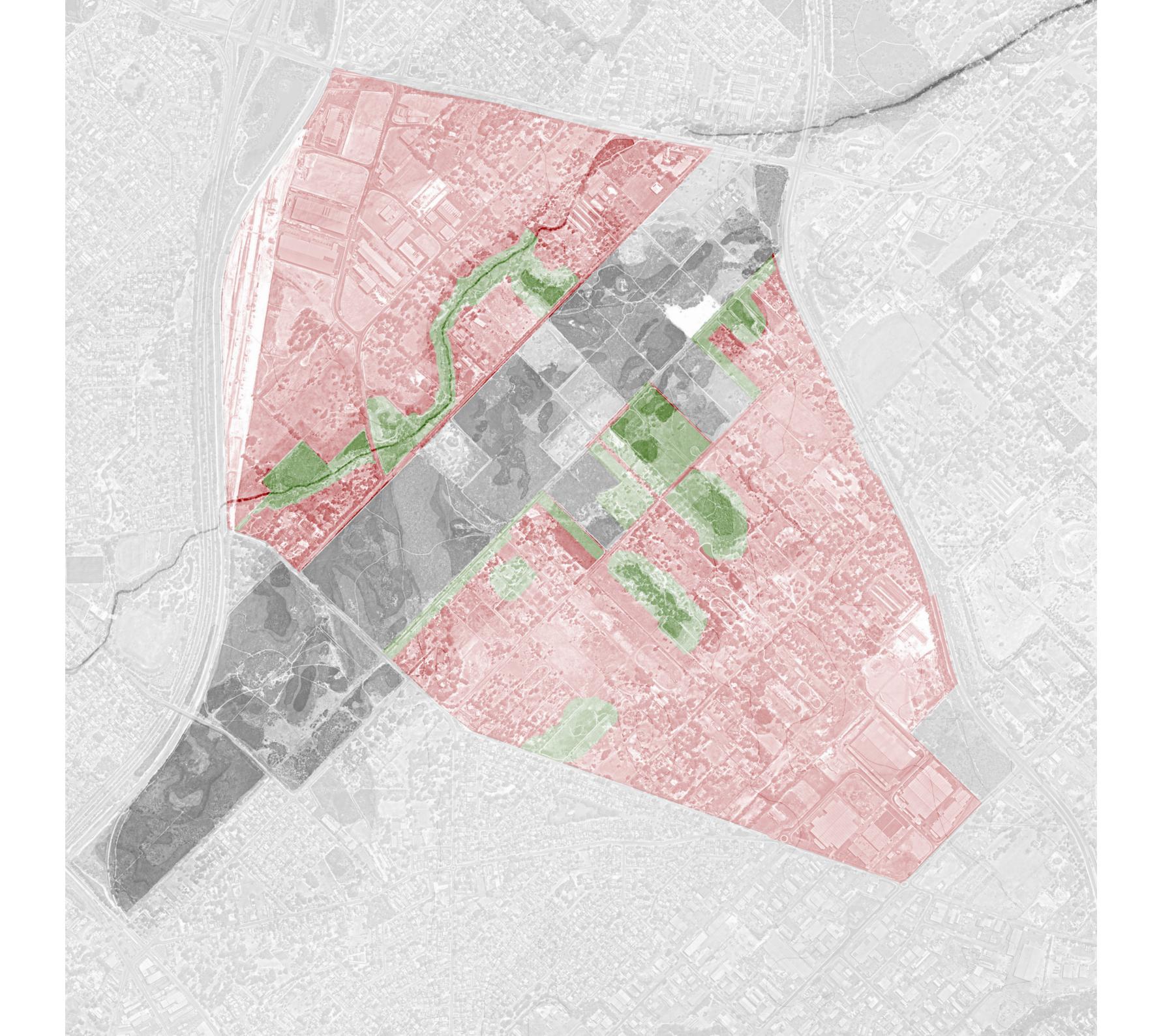


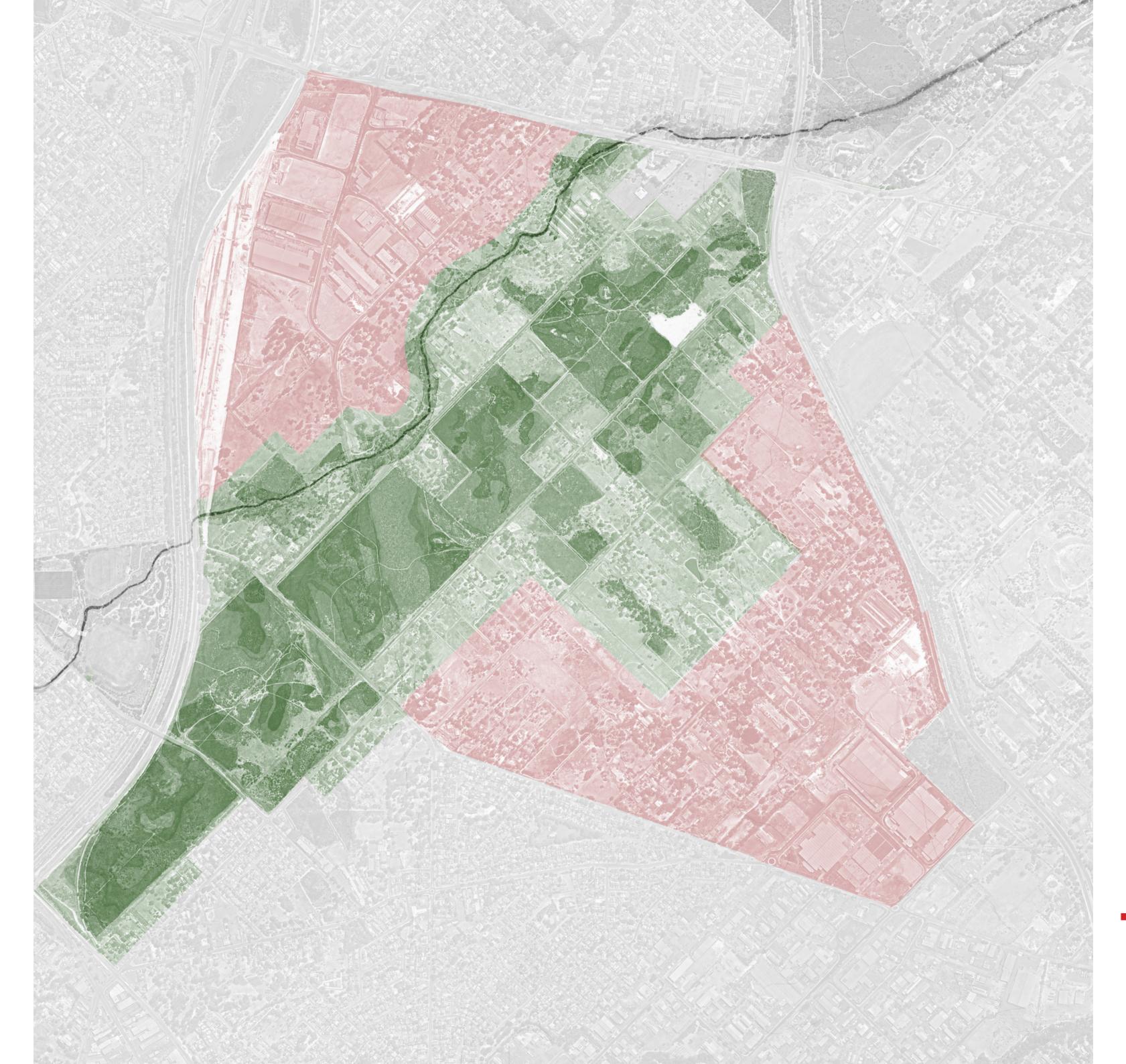
LEGEND

Structure Plan Extent

LOCAL PLANNING SCHEME Reserves

	Conservation Public Open Space
	Bush Forever
Zones	
	General Industry
	Light Industry
	Rural
Other	
ссพ	Conservation Category Wetland
	Yule Brook
	Multi Use Corridor
	Nominal Drainage Basin
	Road Reserve
	Setback Area for Dampier-Bunbury Gas Pipeline
0	Aboriginal Heritage Site





x 2

-27%



Broad and connected buffers must be specified to ensure this future Regional Park is protected. Buffers will limit the industrial area by just 27%.