



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 experience the environment.

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).



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 KATITJINY ABORIGINAL WOMEN'S 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

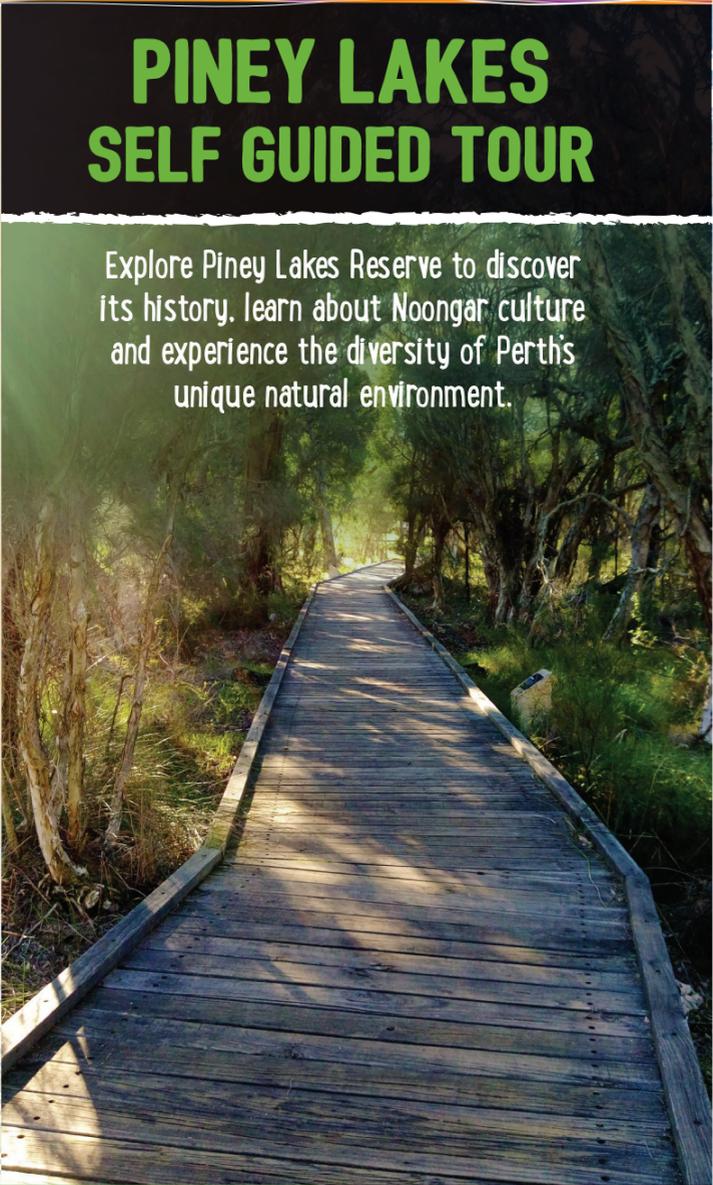
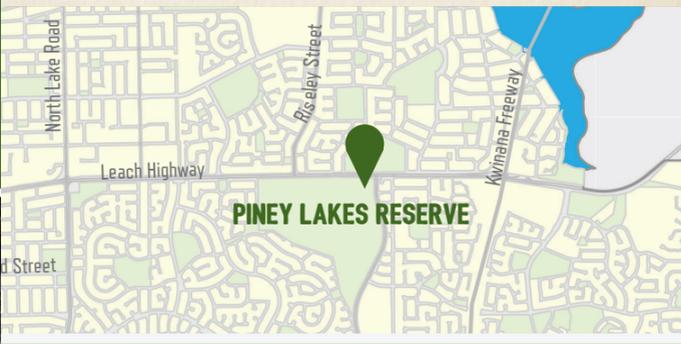
REPORT HAZARDS OR REQUEST MAINTENANCE
Please contact Customer Service on 9364 0666

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 ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION CENTRE
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.

melvillecity.com.au/pineylakes



POINTS OF INTEREST
Start / End (PLEEC)
Length: 1.8km
Duration: 1.5 hours

CLIMATEWATCH TRAIL
Start / End (PLEEC)
Length: 1.4km
Duration: 1 hour

BIDI KATITJINY ABORIGINAL WOMEN'S TRAIL (PLEEC)
Start / End
Length: 600m
Duration: 30 minutes

WETLAND WALK TRAIL
Start / End (PLEEC)
Length: 1.2km
Duration: 1 hour

Common Plants and Animals

PINEY LAKES RESERVE



Quenda

Motorbike Frog

MAMMALS

There are only two types of native mammals confirmed at the Piney Lakes Reserve: the ground-dwelling Quenda and several species of hollow-nesting microbats.

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, 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: *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 Scientific: *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 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

Eleven reptile species are known to live at Piney Lakes, this includes nine lizards (eight of which are skinks), the dugite and the snake-necked turtle.

SOUTHWESTERN SNAKE-NECKED TURTLE

Noongar: CHOONYA or BOOYI

Scientific: *Chelodina 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.

WESTERN BOBTAIL LIZARD

Noongar: YOORNA

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

Seventy-six native bird species 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

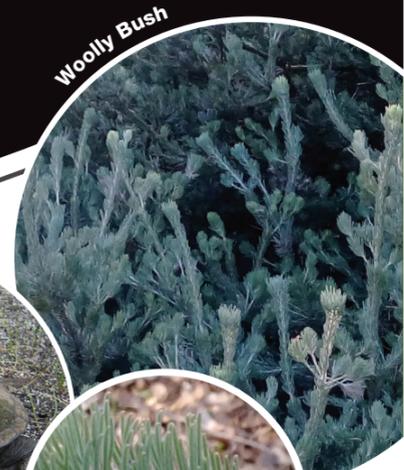
Noongar: DARLMOORLUK

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".



Southwestern Snake-Necked Turtle



Woolly Bush



Woolly Bush (foliage detail)

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 WOOLLY BUSH

Noongar: BOYUR

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: MUNGYT or BIARA

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.



Bobtail Lizard



Firewood Banksia



Firewood Banksia (floral detail)

Australian Ringneck



Red Wattlebird

