

YANCHEP NATIONAL PARK





National Parks are established to preserve for all time, scenic beauty, wilderness, native wildlife, indigenous plant life and areas of scientific and historical importance, and to provide for the appreciation and enjoyment of those things by you in such a manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for the future.

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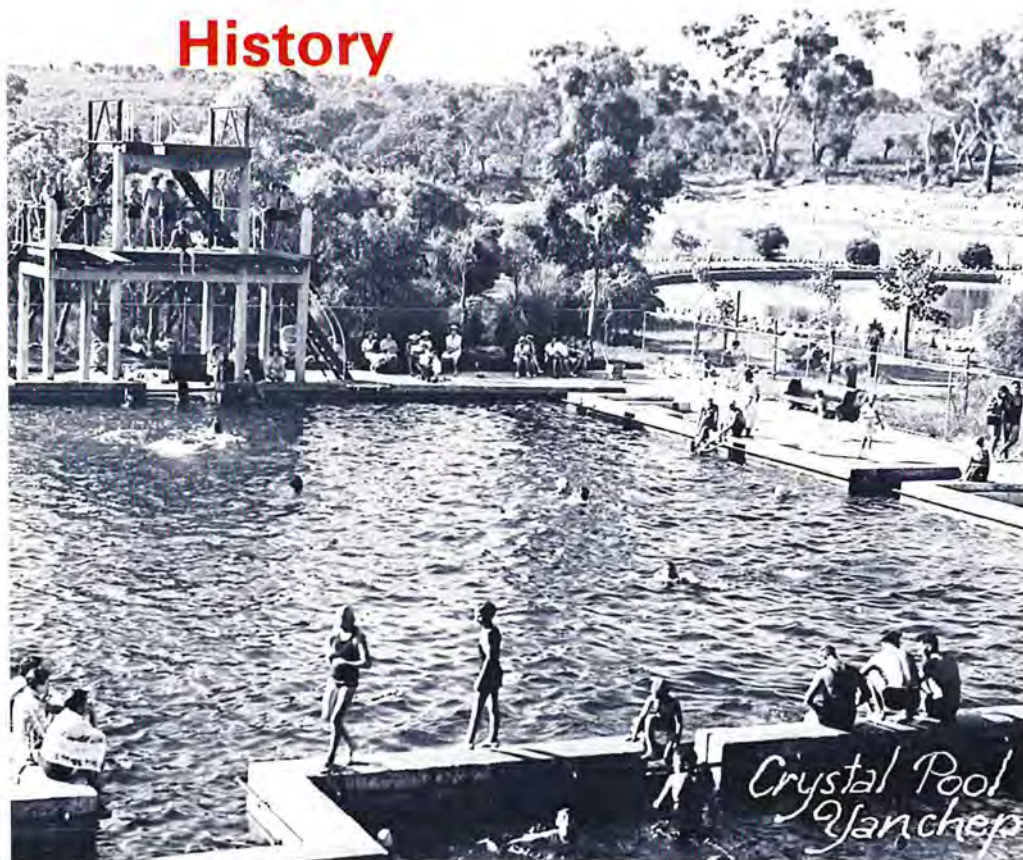
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Cover Photo: *"Jewel City", Crystal Cave*

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History



"Crystal Pool" in the early days.

For centuries prior to European settlement, Aborigines extensively used the wooded wetlands of the Yanchep area to hunt, camp and meet for periodical corroborees. The huge Tuart trees and limestone caverns in the district provided them with excellent shelter and protection.

The name Yanchep is derived from the native name Yanget, applied to bullrush *Typha orientalis* which grows prolifically in many south-west swamps and is abundant in the lakes of the district.

The area was first visited by Europeans in 1834 when John Butler searched for stray cattle 53 km north of Perth and recorded the lakes and an abundance of game. Then four years later, Lt. George Grey explored the area and reported the existence of some "remarkable" caves.

In the period 1899-1902, the first actual settler, Henry White, built and took up residence in a cottage opposite Lake Yonderup adjacent to the south end of Lake Yanchep. Just prior to and during 1903, most of the major caves in the area were explored, named and recorded and Henry White was made Honorary caretaker/guide.

With the realization that the area was quite attractive, the Government saw fit to reserve 5640 acres (2283 ha) of the district which enclosed the lake and flats approximately 8 km long, for the "Protection and Preservation of Caves and Flora and for a Health and Recreation Pleasure Resort". The reserve No. 9868 was vested in the Caves Board in August 1905.

During the succeeding years that the Caves Board functioned, efforts were made to develop Yanchep but owing to distances and sand track conditions, it was without success. The Board was dissolved in 1910 and the newly formed Immigration, Tourist and General Information Department took over.

In 1912, there was yet another change, in that the State Hotels Department was formed and it absorbed the Tourist Section of the Immigration and General Information Department. The State Hotels Department continued to manage Yanchep under serious disadvantages until 1931 when the State Gardens Board with Mr. L.E. Shapcott as Chairman, assumed control.

During 1930, Philanthropist Sir Charles McNess made a grant of £11,600 for the alleviation of distress and this act of benevolence, along with the good management of the State Gardens Board, saw the commencement of major developments in the Reserve. Later on, Sir Charles was to make further grants to the State and Yanchep continued to benefit.

Among works undertaken in 1931 were:—

- * The sealed road extended from Wanneroo
- * A contour survey of the Reserve completed
- * A single wire telephone connected
- * Reclamation and ramping of the Lake foreshore
- * Power and water supplies reticulated
- * Internal road and pathways constructed
- * Crystal Cave fitted with electric lights
- * Children's playground set up near caves house
- * Locations 626 and 422 acquired for inclusion in the Reserve

On December 20, 1931, a Grand Opening of the Reserve was held and Yanchep commenced to become the well known recreation park that Western Australian's now know.

During the depression years of the 'thirties', sustenance workers were employed on road construction, the dredging of Lake Yanchep and the

"Tram" cottage, of the 'thirties'.





Gloucester Lodge.

erection of various residential facilities. McNess Hostel (incorporating the original Caves House), the swimming pool and a number of roads were completed in 1932.

The works continued and in 1933, the Lodge (in the following year to be renamed Gloucester Lodge after a visit by the Duke of Gloucester) was built. Further accommodation in the Reserve was provided with the placement of eight tramway units as cottages near Boomerang Gorge. These were also used as accommodation for sustenance workers.

In 1935, Lake Yanchep was renamed as "Loch McNess" in honour of Sir Charles McNess's contribution to the Reserve's development. A further highlight of that year was the inauguration of a bus service to Yanchep from Perth.

The famed Yanchep Inn, a hotel having English style character and sumptuous accommodation, was completed in 1936 for a total cost of £15,828.1.11, and further development continued with the joining by tunnel of the Bebo Moro and Mambibby caves.

Although Koalas became extinct in Western Australia long before the coming of the white man, a colony of eastern state's animals were first introduced to Yanchep in 1938 where in they became a major attraction to all Yanchep visitors. The reserve recorded its 100,000th visitor to the

caves during the same year and excavation in Yonderup Cave unearthed a human skull and assorted animal bones.

World War II (1942) saw the need for armed services occupation in the Reserve and the R.A.A.F. took over the Yanchep Inn and the Gloucester Lodge. The Army also established facilities. For the duration of the War, Yanchep was run by a Superintendent, a mechanic and a groundsman. After the War, and following the withdrawal of servicemen, eight extra staff were taken on, some of these being housed in the tram bungalows.

A new colony of Koalas was re-established at Yanchep in 1948, (the previous group having perished prior to 1940) and immediately became a major attraction at the reserve once again.

In 1949, recognition was given to Sir George Grey's first recording of the Yanchep Caves by the dedication of a plaque in the reserve near Crystal Caves. The Reserve was also provided with a new facility that year; the launch "Eleanor" in which thousands of visitors over the next 13 years enjoyed scenic trips around the beautiful Loch McNess.

On April 13th, 1956, the State Gardens Board became the National Parks Board and this resulted in the strengthening of the conservation policy and a general review of all management procedures. The following year, construction of six staff houses, a machinery shed, change rooms and a plant nursery were necessary in Yanchep to keep abreast of the visitor and maintenance requirements of the ever popular reserve.

Four years passed with the popularity of Yanchep's environment and facilities catering to many of Perth's families and overseas visitors. A nine-hole golf course was constructed and opened in 1961, with the commissioning of a new launch the "Miss Yanchep" in the following year.

The year 1969 was rather an important one for Yanchep in that it was finally given full status and proclaimed a National Park. This year also saw the reconstruction of a new swimming pool inside the original pool's structure.

The late sixties and early seventies, whilst not realizing many new facilities, saw Yanchep National Park become the training centre for many new Rangers who were employed to cope with the Board's acquisition (in that period) of additional new Parks and Reserves throughout the State.

In 1976, administrative changes were again instigated and the National Parks Board became as it is today, the National Parks Authority. In the same year, from Government Grants, came the construction of a modern walk-through enclosure for the Koalas. Rewiring and lighting of the Crystal and Yonderup Caves offset the unfortunate closure of Gloucester Lodge for health and structural reasons. The magnificent Lodge building was not lost however and after extensive renovations and the collection of district artefacts, the Wanneroo Shire took over the building and opened the Gloucester Lodge Museum.

Yanchep National Park is the most patronised of all Western Australia's National Parks. Local, Interstate and overseas visitors nearly always make a point of visiting the Park to see the only Koala colony in the State, experience the magnificent wildflowers in season, and tour the ancient limestone caves.

On the 20th December, 1981, Yanchep National Park celebrated an official 50 years as one of the State's most popular environmental, historical and recreational establishments.

To commemorate the event in the "International Year of Disabled Persons", the "Boomerang Gorge Disabled Persons Nature Trail and Shelter" was opened by the Premier of Western Australia, the Honourable Sir Charles Court.

Launch "Daisy" Loch McNess



Area and Climate

Yanchep National Park is roughly triangular in shape, 8.4 km long by 4.1 km wide at its northern end, and covers an area of 2799 hectares. The Park has an altitudinal range from about 6m above sea level to 88m above sea level.

The climate of Yanchep is not unlike that of the Perth area in that it has an average daily maximum temperature of about 24° C, and an average daily minimum of 13° C.

Rainfall is about 700 mm (28 inches) with about 120 raindays per year. Winds are predominantly from the north-west and west in winter and from the east in summer with afternoon cool south-westerly sea breezes.

Geology and Soils

To the geologist, the Swan Coastal Plain on which Yanchep is situated, is the surface expression of a small part of the Perth Basin, a long and narrow trough of sediments extending for nearly 1000 km from the southern end of the Carnarvon Basin to the south coast east of Cape Leeuwin.

The Perth Basin is a deep sedimentary trough bounded on the east by a great rift in the earth's surface, the Darling Fault. In the Basin, the oldest marine sediments are of Permian Age (280-225 million years before the present time) and are known to outcrop at the surface in the Irwin River District south of Geraldton.

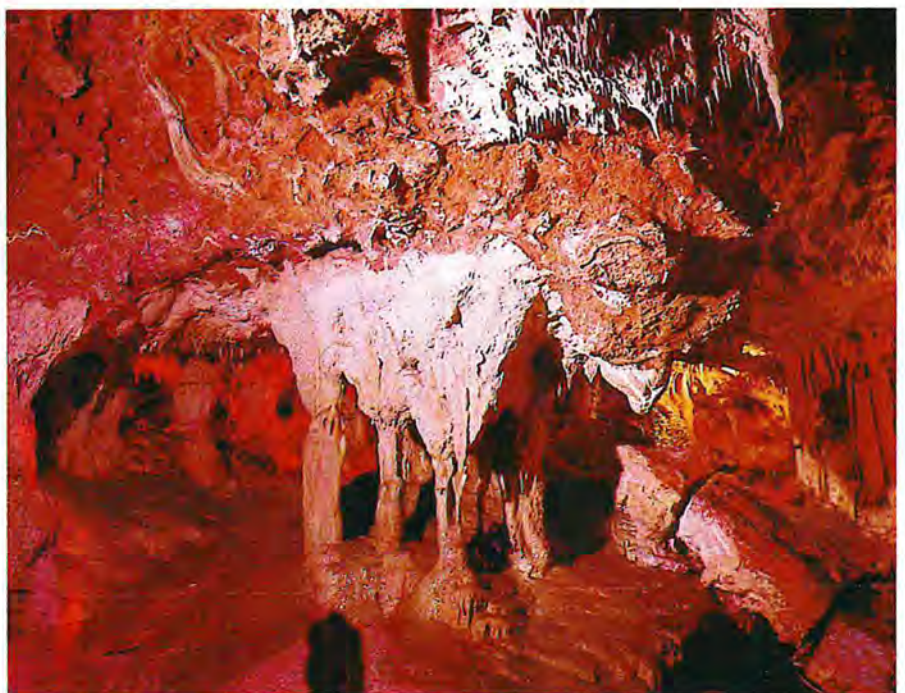
The uppermost (and youngest) of the sedimentary deposits in the Yanchep area, from east to west, the Bassendean, Spearwood and Quindalup Dune System. All are believed to be less than about 1 million years old. The present day structure of the land surface, and the vegetation, reflects these three systems. The eastern most Bassendean System, consists of white, sandy quartz soils leached of calcium carbonate (sometimes known as lime) and iron, and containing very few other nutrients.

To the west of these sands lies the Spearwood Dune System. This deposit consists of yellow sandy soils still rich in iron, but from which the lime has been leached, and redeposited at depth, cementing the sand into limestone. The bedding of the original sand dunes is still visible in the limestone and is known as Cross-bedding. The slow movement of water through the rock over thousands of years has caused the solution of calcium carbonate from the limestone and has resulted in extensive cave formations.

The western-most deposit, the Quindalup System is rich both in iron and lime and represents very recent

(less than 6000 years) windblown sands which are not yet fully leached. These latter dune systems occur near the coast and are only partly vegetated.

Yanchep National Park is located on the Spearwood Dune System and contains extensive outcrops of limestone and areas of yellow and white sandy soils. It has been suggested that Loch McNess is a water filled, collapsed, underground cavern or series of caverns. It may however, just be a pool formed in depressions between adjacent, now consolidated and vegetated sand dunes.

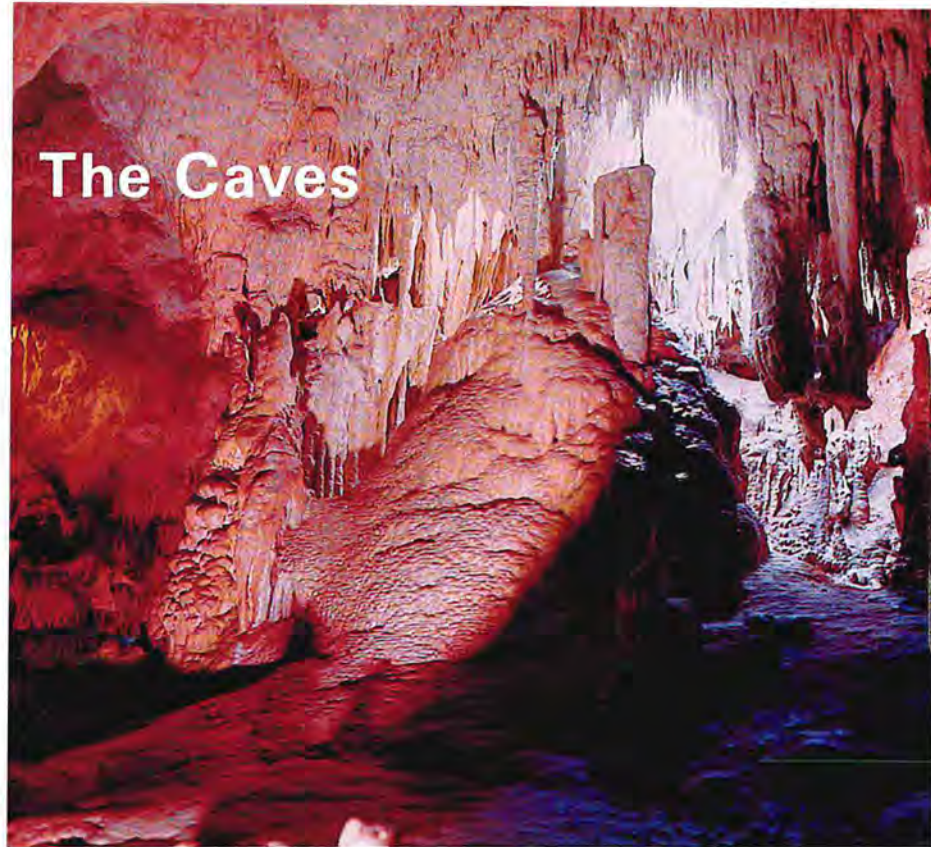


'The Beast of Burden' crystal cave.

Limestone cavern at the surface of Boomerang Gorge — Photo J. Hunter.



The Caves



Various cave formations.



Trunkated columns above a cave stream.

The structure and bedding of the limestones are visible in many parts of the park, particularly in Boomerang Gorge. The caves are one of the most interesting features of the limestone and vary from small holes to quite large cave systems containing caverns, streams and pools. Over a hundred caves are recorded from the Park and several have at one time been open to tourists. However, because of natural changes resulting from erosion of the limestone, and other causes, some have been declared unsafe and closed to visitors. Others are safe, but require extensive maintenance and limited funds has forced their closure. At present, only Crystal and Yonderup Caves are open to the public.

Crystal Cave shows fine examples of active stalactites (hang "tight" to ceiling) and stalagmites ("might" grow up from the floor). Examples of helictites (grow randomly), flowstone, shawls and other cave formations are also present. Beautiful reflections are seen in the main grotto when it is wet. An underground stream occupies most of the floor in this section but the level of water varies with climatic conditions.

Crystal Cave is a "stream cave" and has a predominantly horizontal, tubular shape resulting from removal of calcium carbonate by flowing groundwater. The Park also contains some "solution tube" caves, resulting from erosion and solution downwards through cracks in the rock or along tree roots. This type of cave development results in almost vertical pipes, some examples of which are seen in the Crystal Cave entrance chamber.

Cave Fauna

Pale coloured gilgies live in the underground waters of the caves. The normal brown coloured animals live in the Lake and surface swamps, but lose colour gradually as they are isolated in the caves and lose the meat component of their diet. In the caves they eat almost entirely plant roots which grow down to the available water.

With isolation the gilgies become

gradually bluish-purple, then pink and finally white. The pink and white forms have lost their ability to return to brown forms even with a change in diet and have also undergone other alterations, such as modification to the eyes and loss of hairs and bristles from their bodies. That is, they have begun to show irreversible changes to their anatomy and physiology; living examples of the process of evolution.

There are also several species of spiders, pseudoscorpion, cockroach and springtail known to live in the caves, and which show adaptations to a cave existence. Bats also roost in some of the caves which are rarely visited.

Cave Fossil Deposits

Many caves within Yanchep National Park have fossil deposits which contain the remains of grey kangaroo, brush kangaroo and tammar. There are also bones of dalgite (*Macrotis lagotis*, Boodie *Bettongia lesueri*), Quokka (*Setonix brachyurus*) and Native Cat (*Dasyurus goeffroi*).

Bones of the Tasmanian Devil (*Sarcophilus harrisii*), Thylacine or Tasmanian Tiger (*Thylacinus cyanocephalus*), Koala (*Phascogale cinereus*) and Ghost Bat (*Macroderma gigas*) have also been found. There are also some remains of the now extinct Pliocene mammals which roamed the South West thousands of years ago, for example the 2.5 m high kangaroo *Sthenurus*.

Cave Gilgie — Photo B. Muir.



Vegetation

The vegetation of Yanchep National Park is typical of that of large areas of coastal plain to the north of Perth, and contains examples of several of the vegetation types to be found along the west coast. It is an area in which the tuart (*Eucalyptus gomphocephala*), jarrah (*Eucalyptus marginata*) and marri (*Eucalyptus calophylla*) are the principal tree species. Here they are associated with a characteristic set of smaller trees and shrubs, and together they occupy a large part of the western section of the park.

There is in addition a considerable extent of heath vegetation, mainly in the northern and eastern sections. Here the large eucalypts are missing, being replaced by the smaller gnarled prickly blackbutt (*Eucalyptus tottiana*) and by species of banksia. The lakes and swamps which stretch in a chain almost the whole length of the park, support a characteristic suite of plant species mostly paperbarks, while the coastal areas carry a heath vegetation which is different from that of the eastern portion of the park.

Tuart association

The tuart areas of the Yanchep National Park are characteristic of the northernmost section of its distribution. Here the typical forest of the Busselton-Bunbury area has



Tuart trees in Boomerang Gorge — Photo J. Hunter.

Menzies Banksia — Photo B. Muir.



lost its dense forest character, and the tuart itself ceases to be the principal species. Jarrah and marri are just as common and in certain areas form pure stands to the exclusion of tuart. In addition the shrub layer is much more dense than it is in the true forest areas to the south, and consists of a larger number of species.

In a few isolated localities, particularly to the west of the chain of swamps, tuart occurs in an almost pure stand with very little undergrowth. However for the greater part it is associated with a large number of shrubs. Bull banksia (*Banksia grandis*) is common particularly near the swamps, while Menzies banksia (*Banksia menziesii*) and narrow-leaved banksia (*Banksia attenuata*) occur widely.

Jarrah-Marri association

The jarrah occurs principally in the western half of the park, and is scattered amongst the tuart areas. It is usually associated with marri, and the two trees together form the characteristic dominant tree layer of this association.

The smaller trees which are most numerous in the jarrah country are species of banksia, bull banksia, Menzies banksia and the narrow-leaved banksia. A few sheoaks (*Casuarina spp.*) are to be seen in isolated areas, while black wattle (*Acacia saligna*) and stinkwood are locally abundant.

Banksia Association

The banksia-scrub is in most respects intermediate in character between



Morrison, a flowering shrub of the Swan coastal plain — Photo A.G. Wells.



One-sided bottlebrush.



the scrub heath and the jarrah-marri areas. It occurs in both the stony limestone soils and in the sands, and is interspersed among the jarrah and tuart areas, extending eastwards to merge into the treeless scrub formation.

The Menzies and narrow-leaved banksias are the most abundant in these areas but there are also occasional specimens of christmas tree (*Nuytsia floribunda*), prickly bark a gnarled straggling eucalypt with a short trunk and dense drooping crown, sheoak and corkwood (*Gyrostemon ramulosus*), a thick-barked tree with narrow bright green foliage, and pale coloured branches and branchlets.

The smaller shrubs are those of the true scrub association, and like it, the banksia areas provide a wealth of flowers during the spring months.

Beneath these plants is a ground cover of several other shrubs and herbs, particularly the yellow-flowered native buttercup, native pelargonium (*Pelargonium capitatum*) and blackboy. Native wistaria with its masses of blue flowers is a frequent climber over other shrubs. At the edge of the water and sometimes extending across the swamp are the cultivation rush (*Juncus pallidus*) and its many related species with round pithy stems and leaves, together with the flat rigid-leaved *Lepidosperma gladiatum*, the sword rush, and yanget or bullrush (*Typha orientalis*.)

The individual shrub species which make up the vegetation of Yanchep National Park are poorly known. The descriptions of the vegetation presented above give the most common trees and other spectacular species but many of the smaller and seasonal plants are as yet unlisted. An interim list of known flora is presented in Appendix I, and it includes 152 species representing 47 families. The most species are found in the families Cyperaceae (sedges and rushes) with 19 species, Fabaceae (pea flowered plants) 14, Myrtaceae (myrtles and eucalypts) 10 and Proteaceae (Banksias, Dryandras and related genera) with 18.

Purple Flags — Photo A.G. Wells.

Fauna

Mammals

Grey kangaroos (*Macropus fuliginosus*) are quite common at Yanchep and may be seen feeding on the ovals in the early morning or late evening. Some have become so common, visitors to the lake edge must protect their picnic lunches from furred freeloaders. Away from the picnic areas they mostly inhabit the heathy country.

Brush Wallaby (*Macropus irma*) is common in the Park but being a shy animal it rarely enters the tourist facilities area. They usually move singly or in pairs, unlike the Grey Kangaroo, which may form herds of up to 50 individuals.

Possums (*Trichosurus vulpecula*) are also present, but seldom seen because of their nocturnal habits.

Other species recently recorded from the Park are South-western Pygmy Possum (*Cercartetus concinnus*), Honey Possum (*Tarsipes spencerae*), Quenda or Short-nosed Bandicoot (*Isodon obesulus*), Chudich or Native Cat (*Dasyurus geoffroii*), Southern Bush-Rat (*Rattus fuscipes*), Black Rat (*Rattus, rattus*), House Mouse (*Mus musculus*), Gould's Wattled Bat (*Chalinolobus gouldii*), Chocolate Bat (*Chalinolobus morio*), Red Fox (*Vulpes vulpes*), Ferret (*Mustela putorius*), Domestic Cat (*Felis catus*), European Rabbit (*Oryctolagus cuniculus*) and Echidna (*Tachyglossus aculeatus*).

Of these species, six are introduced (Black Rat, House Mouse, Fox, Ferret, Cat and Rabbit). Appendix II gives an annotated list and other information on the mammals, both past and present, found in Yanchep National Park.

Birds

The first published account of the birds of Yanchep was from the pen of A.J. Milligan, honorary consulting ornithologist to the Western Australian Museum. He visited the area in 1903 and drew attention to the abundance of ducks, wild turkeys and emus. Water fowl of various types are still quite plentiful, but unfortunately the turkeys and the emus are now scarce.



Honey Possum — Photo A.G. Wells.

Southwestern Pigmy Possum — Photo A.G. Wells.





Australian Darter — Photo A.G. Wells.



Blue-winged Shoveller — Photo A.G. Wells.



Major groups of birds recorded from the Park include Grebes, Pelicans, Cormorants, Egrets, Herons, Ducks, Hawks, Waders, Gulls, Parrots, Cuckoos, Owls, Kingfishers, Swallows, Warblers, Wrens, Robins, Flower-peckers, Honeyeaters, Butcher birds and Crows. An annotated list of species known to occur in the Park is in Appendix III. Some particularly common groups are discussed below.

DUCKS — Several species of ducks visit the Loch including the black duck (*Anas superciliosa*), the grey teal (*A. gibberifrons*), the blue-winged shoveller (*A. rhynchotis*), the white-eyed duck (*Aythya australis*) and the blue-billed duck (*Oxyura australis*). This bird is an adept diver and is distinguished by its chestnut plumage and bright blue bill. The musk duck (*Biziura lobata*) is another common species.

PARROTS — The commonest parrots in the areas include the twenty-eight (*Barnardius zonarius*) and the red-capped parrot or king parrot (*Purpureicephalus spurius*). Flocks of the purple-crowned lorikeets (*Glossopsitta porphyrocephala*) screech in the tree tops when the eucalypts are in flower but are not permanent residents in the park.

The noisiest birds at Yanchep are the white-tailed black cockatoos (*Calyptorhynchus baudini*) which are sometimes present in large flocks. Describing these birds in 1903, the late A.W. Milligan wrote, "One flock of the latter I estimated at 2,000 birds. Their querulous voices became, after a time, most irritating".

This species of cockatoo is found only in south-western Australia but is widely distributed throughout the forest area.

THORNBILLS OR TITS — The brown thornbill (*Acanthiza pusilla*) is one of the commonest of the small birds to be found in the bush. The yellow-tailed thornbill *A. chrysorrhoa* is distinguished by the canary yellow rump and light spots on the forehead. The spotted scrub-wren (*Sericornis maculatas*) inhabits the denser thickets.

Banded Landrail — Photo A.G. Wells.

FLOWER PECKERS AND DIAMOND BIRDS — One of the smallest and most brilliantly coloured Australian birds is the mistletoe bird or flower pecker (*Dicaeum hirundinaceum*). It feeds upon mistletoe berries and is instrumental in spreading the parasite (mistletoe) from tree to tree. Two species of diamond birds may be seen, the spotted diamond bird (*Pardalotus punctatus*) and the red-tipped diamond bird (*P. substriatus*).

HONEYEATERS — The largest and noisiest honeyeaters seen in the park are the wattle birds. The red wattle bird (*Anthochaera carunculata*), so called because of the red fleshy wattle on the side of the head, is about the size of a small dove and has a hoarse coughing note. In company with the little wattle bird (*A. chrysoptera*) it is a frequent visitor to flowering plants, particularly banksias.

MAGPIES, SQUEAKERS AND BUTCHER BIRDS — The squeaker (*Strepera vesicolor*) is seen infrequently at Yanchep but its loud clanging call can sometimes be heard. The grey butcher bird (*Cracticus torquatus*) is one of the finest songsters in the Australian bush, and unlike many local birds it calls strongly in the spring and autumn. The magpie (*Gymnorhina dorsalis*) is one of our commonest and best known birds, but few people realise that the Western Australian bird differs from the species found in eastern Australia.

CROWS AND RAVENS — The so-called crow, which is a common scavenger at all the picnic spots at Yanchep, is really a raven (*Corvus coronoides*). The raven can be distinguished from the true crow (*C. cecillae*), which occurs further north, by the fact that the throat feathers or hackles are longer in the raven and that the bases of the body feathers are dusky in the raven and white in the crow.

Sacred Kingfisher — Photo A.G. Wells.



Rainbow Bee Eater — Photo A.G. Wells.



Golden Whistler — Photo A.G. Wells.





Western Green Tree Frog — Photo A.G. Wells.

Reptiles and Relatives

The Northern Coastal Plain is known to contain 70 species of reptile, frog and tortoise distributed among eleven families. Six front-fanged snakes, a python, 9 skinks, 4 legless lizards, 4 geckos, 1 tortoise, 2 tree frogs and 3 ground frogs have confirmed records from within the Park boundary.

In addition to the above, 3 front fanged snakes, 2 goannas, 2 skinks, 1 dragon, 1 legless lizard, 1 gecko and 1 ground frog have been recorded close to, but not within the National Park, although it is likely that with further study these species will also be found at Yanchep. An annotated list of the reptile species is given in Appendix IV on page 20.



Tiger Snake — Photo A.G. Wells.

Display of Native Animals

The National Parks Authority does not consider itself to have the function of a zoo and so wherever possible, animals roam free amongst the visitors. However, some fauna in enclosures have by circumstance, become part of the Yanchep National Park attraction and are maintained for your enjoyment.

Koalas

Koalas are an outstanding attraction at Yanchep and are displayed in large enclosures in very natural surroundings. Breeding stock is from Queensland and Victoria although Koalas once lived in the Yanchep area, their bones being found in fossil deposits in some of the caves. Thousands of eucalypt trees of several species have been planted in the Park to provide the Koalas with suitable food.

Kangaroos

Whilst Kangaroos are common in the Park, one or two are kept on display in the Koala enclosures.

Emus

Wild Emus still roam and breed within the Park, but most visitors must be content to view a captive Emu when one is available, within the Koala enclosures.

Western Grey Kangaroo — Photo Index.



Koala



Emu and chicks in park enclosure — Photo Index.



APPENDIX I PLANTS

Habitat types are:
aquatic
lake margins
tuart woodland
jarrah woodland
banksia woodland
shrublands
heath

A
L
T
J
B
S
H

DILLENIACEAE

Hibbertia
hypericoides native buttercup T,J,B,S,H
H. racemosa T,S,H

DROSERACEAE

Drosera erythrorhiza sundew B,S,H

PTERIDOPHYTA (ferns)

Azolla filiculoides water fern
Cheilanthes tenuifolia rock fern
Pteridium esculentum bracken

A
L,T
L,T

CYCADACEAE (cycads)

Macrozamia riedlei zamia palm

T,J,B,S,H

Flowering Plants

AIZOACEAE

Carpobrotus
aequilaterus pigface H

APIACEAE

Apium australe sea celery T
Centella asiatica ?
Trachymene caerulea blue lace flower T,S

ASTERACEAE

Cotula coronopifolia water buttons L
Embergeria
megalocarpa ?
Olearia axillaris coastal daisy bush T,B,S,H
Senecio aff. lautus L,T,S,H

CASUARINACEAE

Casuarina fraserina frasers sheoak J
C. humilis B,S,H

CHENOPODIACEAE

Rhagodia preissii T,J,B,H

CYPERACEAE

Carex appressa L
C. fascicularis L
Cladium
arthrophyllum L
Cyperus tenuiflorus L
Gahnia trifida L
Lepidosperma
drummondii L,T
L. gladiatum sword rush L,T
L. longitudinale L,T
Machaerina articulata jointed rush L
M. juncea L
M. laxa L
Mesomelaena
uncinata B,H
Schoenus andrewsii L
S. indutus L
S. rodwayanus L
S. unispiculatis L
Scirpus cernuus L
S. nodosus knotted club rush L
S. validus L,T



Pink Rainbow Sundew — Photo A.G. Wells.

EPACRIDACEAE

Conostephium
pendulum B,S,H
C. preissii B,S,H
Leucopogon
parviflorus S,H
L. preissii B,S,H

EUPHORBIACEAE

Phyllanthus
calycinus false boronia B,T,S,H

FABACEAE			
<i>Bossiaea eriocarpa</i>		B,S,H	
<i>Gompholobium capitatum</i>		B,S,H	
<i>Hardenbergia comptoniana</i>	native wisteria	L,T,J,S	
<i>Hovea pungens</i>	prickly hovea	B,S,H	
<i>H. trisperma</i>	common hovea	T,S,H	
<i>Isotropis cuneatus</i>	granny's bonnet	B,H	
<i>Jacksonia furcellata</i>	stinkwood	B,H	
<i>J. horrida</i>		B,H	
<i>J. sternbergiana</i>	weeping stinkwood	T	
<i>Kennedia prostrata</i>	red runner	T,S,H	
<i>Oxylobium capitatum</i>		H	
<i>Psoralia pinnata</i>		?	
<i>Templetonia retusa</i>	cockies tongues	T,S,H	
<i>Viminaria denudata</i>	golden spray	B,T,S,H	
GERNIACEAE			
<i>Geranium molle</i>	wild geranium	H	
<i>Pelargonium capitatum</i>	coastal pelargonium	T	
GOODNIACEAE			
<i>Dampiera trigona</i>		?	
<i>Lechenaultia lineraroides</i>		B,H	
<i>Scaevola crassifolia</i>		T,S,H	
<i>S. nitida</i>		H	
HAEMODORACEAE			
<i>Anigozanthos humilis</i>	cats paw	B,H	
<i>A. manglesii</i>	red & green kangaroo paw	H	
<i>Conostylis aculeata</i>	cottonheads	B,H	
<i>C. candicans</i>		J	
HALORAGACEAE			
<i>Haloragis brownii</i>		?	
IRADACEAE			
<i>Patersonia occidentale</i>	purple flags	H	
JUNCACEAE			
<i>Juncus bufonius</i>		L	
<i>J. capitatus</i>		L	
<i>J. pallidus</i>		L	
<i>J. planifolius</i>		L	
LAMIACEAE			
<i>Hemiandra pungens</i>	snakebush	T	
LAURACEAE			
<i>Cassytha racemosa</i>	dodder	H	
LEMNACEAE			
<i>Lemna minor</i>	duckweed	A	
<i>Spirodela oligorrhiza</i>		A	
LILACEAE			
<i>Burchardia umbellata</i>	milkmaids	B,H	
<i>Dianella revoluta</i>	flax lily	L,T,J,B,S,H	
<i>Sowerbaea laxiflora</i>	vanilla lily	B,S,H	
<i>Thysanotus patersonii</i>	twining fringe lily	B,T,H	
<i>Wurmbaea dioica</i>	early nancy	H	
LOBELIACEAE			
<i>Isotoma hypocraeteriformis</i>	woodbridge poison	H	
LOGANIACEAE			
<i>Logania vaginalis</i>		S	
LORANTHACEAE			
<i>Nuytsia floribunda</i>	christmas tree	B,S	
MULVAECEAE			
<i>Alyogyne huegelii</i>		T	
MIMOSACEAE			
<i>Acacia cyanophylla</i>	blue wattle	T,S	
<i>A. pulchella</i>	prickly moses	T,J,B,S,H	
<i>A. rostellifera</i>		S	
<i>A. truncata</i>		S	
MYOPORECEAE			
<i>Myoporum insulare</i>	booiialla	T	
<i>M. tetrandrum</i>		?	
MYRTACEAE			
<i>Calothamnus quadrifis</i>	onesided bottlebrush	B,H	
<i>C. sanguineus</i>		B,H	
<i>Calytrix flavescens</i>	yellow calytrix	B	
<i>Eucalyptus gomphocephala</i>	tuart	T	
<i>E. rudis</i>	flooded gum	L	
<i>E. todiana</i>	prickle bark	B	
<i>Melaleuca acerosa</i>		S,H	
<i>M. huegelii</i>	chenille honeymyrtle	S	
<i>M. raphiophylla</i>	paperbark	L	
<i>Verticordia nitens</i>	morrison	H	
ONAGRACEAE			
<i>Epilobium billardierianum</i>		?	
ORCHIDACEAE			
<i>Caladenia flava</i>	cowslip orchid	B,H	
<i>Diuris pauciflora</i>		H	
<i>Pterostylis vittata</i>	banded greenhood	B,H	
<i>Thelymitra pauciflora</i>	slender sun orchid	H	
PHYTOLACCACEAE			
<i>Gyrostemon ramulosus</i>	corkwood	B	
POACEAE			
<i>Amphipogon debilis</i>		B,H	
<i>Arundo donax</i>		B,H	
var. <i>versicolor</i>		?	
<i>Cortaderia argentea</i>		L	
<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	couch grass	?	
<i>Holcus lanatus</i>		L	
<i>Paspalum dilatatum</i>		L	
<i>Polypogon monspeliensis</i>		L	
<i>Sporobolus actinocladius</i>		L	
POLYGALACEAE			
<i>Comesperma virgatum</i>		S,H	

Cowslip Orchid — Photo A.G. Wells.



POLYGONACEAE

Polygonum serrulatum ?

PROTEACEAE

<i>Banksia attenuata</i>	narrow leaf banksia	T,B,H
<i>B. grandis</i>	bull banksia	T,J
<i>B. littoralis</i>	swamp banksia	T,L
<i>B. menziesii</i>	menzies banksia	T,B,H
<i>Conospermum stoechadis</i>	common smokebush	H
<i>C. triplinervum</i>	tree smokebush	S,H
<i>Dryandra nivea</i>	couch honey pot	B,H
<i>D. sessilis</i>	parrot bush	T,B,S
<i>Grevillea thelemanniana</i>	spider net grevillea	T,J,B,S,H
<i>Hakea costata</i>		T,S,H
<i>H. lissocarpa</i>		B,S,H
<i>H. prostrata</i>		B,S,H
<i>H. ruscifolia</i>		S,H
<i>A. trifurcata</i>		T,S,
<i>Petrophile serruriae</i>		B,S,H
<i>P. aff. shuttleworthiana</i>		B,H
<i>P. linearis</i>		H
<i>Stirlingia latifolia</i>	blue boy	H

RANUNCULACEAE

<i>Clematis microphylla</i>	clematis	T,H
<i>Ranunculus lappaceus</i>		L

RESTIONACEAE

<i>Lepyrodia muirii</i>		L
<i>Loxocarya flexuosa</i>		S,H

RHAMNACEAE

<i>Spyridium globulosum</i>		T
<i>Trymalium ledifolium</i>		L,T,S
<i>T. spathulatum</i>		L,T,S

RUTACEAE

<i>Phebalium anceps</i>		?
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SCHEUCHZERIAEAE

<i>Triglochin procera</i>	water ribbon	A
<i>T. striata</i>		A

SOLANACEAE

<i>Solanum sodomeum</i>		B
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STYLIDIACEAE

<i>Stylidium brunonianum</i>	trigger plant	B,H
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TYHPHACEAE

<i>Typha domingensis</i>	bulrush	A,L
<i>T. orientalis</i>	bulrush	A,L

VIOLACEAE

<i>Hybanthus calycinus</i>		B,H
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XANTHORRHOAECEAE

<i>Acanthocarpus preissii</i>		B,H
<i>Xanthorrhoea preissii</i>	blackboy	T,J,B,S



Melaleuca Lateritia — Photo B. Muir.



Swan River Myrtle — Photo A.G. Wells.

APPENDIX II

MAMMALS

ECHIDNA

Tachyglossus aculeatus

Recognised by body covered in spines, and long naked tube-like snout. Not common on the Swan Coastal Plain. Not positively identified from Park but scratchings and diggings believed to be echidna have been sighted.

WESTERN GREY KANGAROO

Macropus fuliginosus

Light grey-brown, travels with fore-quarters low, head high and tail curved upwards. Males with strong smell. Very common. Abundant within Park and move freely amongst visitors on Lake front and on ovals during the late afternoon.

BRUSH WALLABY

Macropus irma

Distinct white face-stripe and black and white ears, hands and feet black, tail crested with black hair. Common. Mostly sighted as single animals or sometimes in twos. Shy and not frequently seen. Recorded within Park.

BRUSH-TAILED POSSUM

Trichosurus vulpecula

Colour black to grey, about the size of a cat. Not common but probably widespread. There are indications that they have a preference for undisturbed areas near to habitation. Occasionally reported entering buildings within the Park.

SOUTH-WESTERN PYGMY POSSUM

Cercartetus concinnus

Size of mouse, prehensile tail, upper body grey brown, belly white. Not common but probably widespread in heathy country. Recorded from within Park.

HONEY POSSUM

Tarsipes spencerae

Mouse-sized, long pointed nose, three stripes along back. Common and widespread throughout woodlands and Banksia country. Often found floating in Yanchep swimming pool, into which they fall while feeding on flowering tuart trees nearby.

SHORT-NOSED BANDICOOT

Isodon obesulus

Size of large rat, ear rounded, back

dark grey or yellowish brown, upper surfaces of fore-feet greyish or brownish. Scarce and becoming less common with progressive development along the Swan Coastal Plain. Recorded from within Yanchep Park.

WESTERN NATIVE CAT

Dasyurus geoffroii

Size of small cat but of elongated shape, reddish brown with white spots. No spots on tail. Very scarce and displayed by development along the Swan Coastal Plain. Recorded from within Park, and probably breeds there.

SOUTHERN BUSH-RAT

Rattus fuscipes

Brown, long guard hairs give the animals a fluffy appearance, tail length equal to or shorter than head and body. Widely distributed in coastal country of the south-west from Jurien Bay to Israelite Bay. Common in Park, mostly near edge of Lake.

ASHEY-GREY MOUSE

Pseudomys albocinereus

Size of mouse, grey with lighter underparts, soft fur, feet pink in life, white in death, tail slightly longer than head and body, tail with white hair with occasional dark patches on upper surface towards body. Widely distributed in coastal sandplain heath from Kalbarri to Israelite Bay and in sandplain country in the inland south-west. Not recorded within Park but almost certainly occurs there.

GOULD'S WATTLED BAT

Chalinolobus gouldii

Dark mantle across head and

shoulders, brownish posterior part, prominent lobe of skin joining ear to edge of lip. Widely distributed on coastal plain. Recorded within Park.

CHOCOLATE BAT

Chalinolobus morio

Brown and small, small inconspicuous lobe at corner of lip, may have ridge of fur across snout in front of eyes, ears too short to meet above head when pressed together. Widely distributed on coastal plain. Recorded within Park.

Introduced Mammals

The following mammals introduced by man have become established in the Park. All efforts are made to eradicate them, but there is constant recruitment from developed areas and adjacent bushland outside the Park.

BLACK RAT

Rattus rattus

HOUSE MOUSE

Mus musculus

FOX

Vulpes vulpes

FERRET

Mustela putorius

A single animal collected from within the Park in 1977. Probably an individual released by a member of the public. Unlikely to become established.

DOMESTIC CAT

Felis catus

EUROPEAN RABBIT

Oryctolagus cuniculus

Goulds Wattled Bat — Photo A.G. Wells.



APPENDIX III

BIRDS

The common and proper names and the order of arrangement follow Slater's two volumes of "A Field Guide to Australian Birds" wherever possible because this is the reference source used by the majority of bird watchers in the field.

The present status of the birds listed in the right hand margin using the symbols as follows:—

R = Resident species throughout the year.

M = Migrant species being regular visitors for part of the year.

N = Nomadic species which are not resident but which may be present at any time of the year.

V = Vagrant species seldom visiting the park.

* = Introduced.

Family Dromaiidae

Emu	<i>Dromaius novaehollandiae</i>	N
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Family Podicipedidae

Little Grebe	<i>Podiceps novaehollandiae</i>	R
Hoary-headed Grebe	<i>P. poliocephalus</i>	N
Great Crested Grebe	<i>P. cristatus</i>	V

Family Pelecanidae

Australian Pelican	<i>Pelecanus conspicillatus</i>	N
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Family Phalacrocoracidae

Darter	<i>Anhinga melanogaster</i>	N
Black Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	V
Little Black Cormorant	<i>P. sulcirostris</i>	N
Pied Cormorant	<i>P. varius</i>	V
Little Pied Cormorant	<i>P. melanoleucos</i>	R

Family Ardeidae

White-necked Heron	<i>Ardea pacifica</i>	V
White-faced Heron	<i>A. novaehollandiae</i>	R
White Egret	<i>Egretta alba</i>	N
Nankeen Night-heron	<i>Nycticorax caledonicus</i>	R
Little Bittern	<i>Ixobrychus minutus</i>	R

Family Threskiornithidae

White Ibis	<i>Threskiornis molucca</i>	V
Straw-necked Ibis	<i>T. spinicollis</i>	V
Glossy Ibis	<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>	V

Family Anatidae

Black Swan	<i>Cygnus atratus</i>	R
Freckled Duck	<i>Stictonetta naevosa</i>	V
Mountain Duck	<i>Tadorna tadornoides</i>	N
Black Duck †	<i>Anas superciliosa</i>	R
Grey Teal	<i>A. gibberifrons</i>	N
Blue-winged Shoveller	<i>A. rhynchotis</i>	V
Garganey	<i>A. querquedula</i>	V
Pink-eared Duck	<i>Malacorhynchus membranaceus</i>	V
White-eyed Duck	<i>Aythya australis</i>	V
Wood Duck	<i>Chenonetta jubata</i>	V

Blue-billed Duck	<i>Oxyura australis</i>	V
Musk Duck	<i>Biziura lobata</i>	R

† **Note:** This species hybridizes freely with Mallard *A. platyrhynchos* in the Perth Area.

Family Accipitridae

Black-shouldered Kite	<i>Elanus notatus</i>	V
Square-tailed Kite	<i>Lophoictinia isura</i>	V
Whistling Kite	<i>Haliastur sphenurus</i>	V
Brown Goshawk	<i>Accipiter faciatius</i>	R
Collared Sparrowhawk	<i>A. cirrocephalus</i>	R
Little Eagle	<i>Hieraaetus morphnoides</i>	R
Wedge-tailed Eagle	<i>Aquila audax</i>	R
Swamp Harrier	<i>Circus approximans</i>	R

Little Marsh Bird — Photo A.G. Wells.





Western Spinebill — Photo A.G. Wells.

<u>Family Pandionidae</u>		
Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	V
<u>Family Falconidae</u>		
Black Falcon	<i>Falco subniger</i>	V
Peregrine Falcon	<i>F. peregrinus</i>	V
Little Falcon	<i>F. longipennis</i>	V
Nankeen Kestrel	<i>F. cenchroides</i>	R
Brown Falcon	<i>F. berigora</i>	
<u>Family Turnicidae</u>		
Painted Quail	<i>Turnix varia</i>	V
<u>Family Rallidae</u>		
Banded Land-rail	<i>Rallus philippensis</i>	V
Spotless Crake	<i>Porzana tabuensis</i>	R
Dusky Moorhen	<i>Gallinula tenebrosa</i>	R
Swamphen	<i>Porphyrio porphyrio</i>	R
Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>	R
<u>Family Charadriidae</u>		
Banded Plover	<i>Vanellus tricolor</i>	V
<u>Family Scolopacidae</u>		
Greenshank	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	V
Common Sandpiper	<i>T. hypoleucos</i>	V
<u>Family Recurvirostridae</u>		
Black-winged Stilt	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>	M
Banded Stilt	<i>Cladorhynchus leucocephalus</i>	V
Red-necked Avocet	<i>Recurvirostra novaehollandiae</i>	M

<u>Family Laridae</u>		
White-winged Black Tern	<i>Chiladonias leucopterus</i>	V
<u>Family Columbidae</u>		
Domestic Pigeon	<i>Columba livia</i>	V*
Spotted Turtledove	<i>Streptopelia chinensis</i>	N*
Senegal Turtledove	<i>S. senegalensis</i>	R*
Common Bronzewing	<i>Phaps chalcoptera</i>	R
Crested Pigeon	<i>Ocyphaps lophotes</i>	V
<u>Family Psittacidae</u>		
Purple-crowned Lorikeet	<i>Glossopsitta porphyrocephala</i>	V
White-tailed Black Cockatoo	<i>Calyptrorhynchus baudinii</i>	R
Long-billed Corella	<i>Cacatua tenuirostris</i>	V
Galah	<i>Eolophus roseicapillus</i>	R
Regent Parrot	<i>Polytelis anthopeplus</i>	V
Western Rosella	<i>Platycercus icterotis</i>	V
Port-Lincoln Parrot	<i>Barnardius zonarius</i>	R
Redcapped Parrot	<i>Purpureicephalus spurius</i>	R
Little Corella	<i>Cacatua tenuirostris</i>	N
<u>Family Cuculidae</u>		
Pallid Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus pallidus</i>	M
Fan-tailed Cuckoo	<i>Cacomantis pyrrhophanus</i>	V
Black-eared Cuckoo	<i>Chrysococcyx osculans</i>	V
Horsfield Bronze Cuckoo	<i>C. basalis</i>	M
Golden Bronze Cuckoo	<i>C. lucidus</i>	V
<u>Family Tytonidae</u>		
Barn Owl	<i>Tyto alba</i>	R
Masked Owl	<i>T. novaehollandiae</i>	R
<u>Family Strigidae</u>		
Boobook Owl	<i>Ninox novaeseelandiae</i>	R
<u>Family Caprimulgidae</u>		
Tawny Frogmouth	<i>Podargus strigoides</i>	R
Spotted Nightjar	<i>Eurostopodus guttatus</i>	R
<u>Family Apodidae</u>		
Forktailed Swift	<i>Apus pacificus</i>	V
<u>Family Alcedinidae</u>		
Kookaburra	<i>Dacelo gigas</i>	R*
Sacred Kingfisher	<i>Halcyon sancta</i>	M
<u>Family Meropidae</u>		
Rainbow Bee-eater	<i>Merops ornatus</i>	M
<u>Family Hirundinidae</u>		
White-backed Swallow	<i>Cheramoeca leucosternum</i>	R
Welcome Swallow	<i>Hirundo neoxena</i>	R
Tree Martin	<i>Petrochelidon nigricans</i>	M
<u>Family Motacillidae</u>		
Richard's Pipit	<i>Anthus novaeseelandiae</i>	N
<u>Family Grallinidae</u>		
Australian Magpie Lark	<i>Grallina cyanoleuca</i>	R
<u>Family Campephaquidae</u>		
Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike	<i>Coracina novaehollandiae</i>	R
White-winged Triller	<i>Lalage sueurii</i>	V

Family Maluridae

Splendid Wren	<i>Malurus splendens</i>	R
White-winged Wren	<i>M. leucopterus</i>	R

Family Sylviidae

Reed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus australis</i>	V
Little Grassbird	<i>Megalurus gramineus</i>	R
Rufous Songlark	<i>Cinchorhamphus mathewi</i>	V

Family Acanthizidae

Western White-tailed Warbler	<i>Gerygone fusca</i>	R
Weebill	<i>Smicronis brevirostris</i>	N
Broad-tailed Thornbill	<i>Acanthiza apicalis</i>	R
Yellow-tailed Thornbill	<i>A. chrysorrhoa</i>	R
Western Thornbill	<i>A. inornata</i>	R
Spotted Scrub Wren	<i>Sericornis frontalis</i>	R

Family Muscicapidae

Scarlet Robin	<i>Petroica multicolor</i>	R
Red-capped Robin	<i>P. goodenovii</i>	V
Hooded Robin	<i>P. cucullata</i>	V
Grey Fantail	<i>Rhipidura fuliginosa</i>	R
Willy Wagtail	<i>R. leucophrys</i>	R

Family Pachycephalidae

Rufous Whistler	<i>Pachycephala rufiventris</i>	R
Golden Whistler	<i>P. pectoralis</i>	V
Grey Shrike-thrush	<i>Colluricincla harmonica</i>	R
Crested Bellbird	<i>Oreoica guttaralis</i>	V

Family Neosittidae

Black-capped Sittella	<i>Neositta pileata</i>	N
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Family Dicaeidae

Mistletoe-bird	<i>Dicaeum hirundinaceum</i>	V
Spotted pardalote	<i>Pardalotus punctatus</i>	V
Striated Pardalote	<i>P. substriatus</i>	R

Family Zosteropidae

Silvereye	<i>Zosterops lateralis</i>	R
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Family Meliphagidae

White-naped Honeyeater	<i>Melithreptus lunatus</i>	N
Brown Honeyeater	<i>Lichmera indistincta</i>	R
Western Spinebill	<i>Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris</i>	R
Singing Honeyeater	<i>Meliphaga virescens</i>	R
New Holland Honeyeater	<i>Phylidonyris novaehollandiae</i>	R
White-cheeked Honeyeater	<i>P. niger</i>	N
Tawny-crowned Honeyeater	<i>Gliciphila melanops</i>	N
Yellow-throated Miner	<i>Manorina flavigula</i>	V
Little Wattlebird	<i>Anthochaera chrysoptera</i>	R
Red Wattlebird	<i>A. carunculata</i>	R
Yellow-plumed Honeyeater	<i>Meliphaga ornata</i>	N

Family Artamidae

Black-faced Woodswallow	<i>Artamus cinerus</i>	N
Dusky Woodswallow	<i>A. cyanopterus</i>	N

Family Cracticidae

Grey Butcherbird	<i>Cracticus torquatus</i>	R
White-backed Magpie	<i>Gymnorhina hypoleuca</i>	R

Family Corvidae

Raven	<i>Corvus coronoides</i>	R
Little Crow	<i>C. bennetti</i>	N

Variegated Fairy Wren — Photo A.G. Wells.



APPENDIX IV

AMPHIBIANS & REPTILES

LEPTODACTYLIDAE — GROUND FROGS

Heleioporus eyrei
Moaning Frog

60 mm. Brown above, with irregular marbling of white, grey or yellow. White below with some brown on throat. Call a long low moan, slowly repeated.

Coastal plain from Geraldton to Esperance. Common in or near sandy winter swamps within Park.

Limnodynastes dorsalis
Western Banjo Frog

70 mm. Grey, olive-brown or dark brown above with large dark blotches and white or yellow stripe from snout to vent, along the backbone. White or yellow below. Patch of red in groin. Call a series of "plonks" like the plucking of a banjo string. Throughout the south-west of Western Australia near permanent water; recorded within Park.

Pseudophryne guentheri
Guenther's Toadlet

30 mm. Grey or brown above with darker mottling with a light patch on the snout, above each shoulder and at the vent. White below, spotted or marbled with black. Throughout south-west of W.A. in damp areas beneath rocks, logs and debris. Not recorded from Park but known to occur nearby.

Ranidella glaverti
(previously *vinia glaverti*)

20 mm. Variable grey to brown with bands or blotches of dull colours; smooth or warty. Lower surface grey with black or white marbling or spots. Call a rattle, like a pea in a can. Coastal south-west of W.A. from south of Carnarvon to Albany. Marshy areas with saturated vegetation; recorded within Park.

HYLIDAE — TREE FROGS

Litoria adelaidensis
Slender Tree Frog

60 mm. Light fawn, brown or green above. Dark strip from snout

through eye and along flank. Orange or red spots on thigh. Call a harsh grating screech. South-western W.A. around creeks and swamps; recorded within Park.

Litoria moorei
Western Green Tree Frog

85 mm. Olive to bright emerald green with large irregular blotches of brown or bronze. Call a loud slow guttural "crawk, crawk" or shorter "crok, crok". South-west of W.A. in vegetation surrounding permanent water, often active by day; recorded within Park.

CHELUIDAE — SIDE-NECKED TORTOISES

Chelodina oblonga
Long-necked Tortoise

Shell 40 cm long. Apart from the very rare short-necked tortoise this is the only species found in the south-west of W.A. Common in permanent fresh water and seasonal swamps. Very common in Loch McNess.

Diplodactylus Polyophthalmus — Photo A.G. Wells.





Western Banjo Frog — Photo A.G. Wells.

GEKKONIDAE — GECKOS

Crenadactylus ocellatus ocellatus Clawless Gecko

50 mm. (snout-vent) Grey brown with blotches or irregular stripes. Sometimes a dark brown stripe from snout to eye. Limbs brown dotted with white. Nocturnal, confined to Tuart (*Eucalyptus gomphocephala*) belt on the Swan Coastal Plain. Recorded within Park.

Diplodactylus alboquattatus

55 mm. (snout-vent) Fawn above with dark edged pale blotches. Dark brown stripe from snout to side of head behind eye. Sides grey with large whitish spots. Coast from Shark Bay to Perth. Not known from Park but collected nearby.

Diplodactylus polyopthalmus

55mm. (snout vent). Dark reddish brown with pale reddish brown spots. Under surface white with each scale granule bearing a dark central dot. South west of W.A. from Jurien Bay to Stirling Range. Not known from Park, but collected nearby.

Diplodactylus spinigerus Spiny-tailed Gecko

70 mm. (snout-vent). Grey or or black with flecks, spots or fine lines. Dark vertebral stripe. Two parallel rows of spines along tail. Coastal and inland south-west of W.A. Common on coastal dunes and on limestone country. Recorded from Park.

Phyllodactylus marmoratus Marbled Gecko

70 mm. (snouth-vent). Grey or brown with complex dark markings which tend to form bars or net-like pattern. White below. Wetter parts of southern Australia from central N.S.W. to coast of W.A. Moderately common within Park boundary.

Underwoodisaurus millii (previously *Phyllurus millii*) Barking Gecko

80 mm. (snout-vent). Dark purple-black, back and limbs with scattered small white or yellow spots, some spots forming continuous curved bands. Right across southern Australia. Nocturnal, on Swan Coastal Plain confined to limestone cliffs and outcrops. Recorded within Park.

PYGOPODIDAE — LEGLESS LIZARDS

Acyls concinna

75 mm. (snout-vent). Grey with narrow dark longitudinal stripes on back and sides. Tail about 4 times longer than snout-vent length. Only found on Swan Coastal Plain. Uncommon, recorded from within Park.

Aprasia repens

110 mm. (snout-vent). Pale grey-brown, each scale with a central dark mark. Overall appearance of dark lines or series of dots. Whitish below. South-west W.A. both coastal and inland. Very common in sandy country in Park.

Delma fraseri

120 mm. (snout-vent). Dark transverse head band and a narrower one across the nape. Body grey-brown. Dark bars or net pattern on throat. Coastal and inland south-west W.A. Uncommon, recorded from Yanchep Beach but not within Park.

Delma grayii

110 mm. (snout-vent). Grey-brown, body scales with darker margins. Obscure dark bars on head and anterior body. Whitish below. Coastal and marginal inland from Shark Bay to Cape Naturaliste. Scarce, absent from deep white sands. Recorded from Park.

Lialis burtonis

Burtons Snake-lizard

250 mm. (snout-vent). Highly variable, from cream, through all shades of brown to black. Pattern from absent to spotted or stripped. Often with dark zone along side of face. Dark coloured below. All over Australia, very common at Yanchep.

AGAMIDAE — DRAGON LIZARDS

Amphibolurus minor minor Dwarf Bearded Dragon

160 cm (snout-vent). Variable, pale grey with two longitudinal series of pale oblong blotches. Throat without a series of spines. Common in south-west W.A. and south coast. Not recorded from Park but found nearby.

SCINCIDAE — SKINKS

Cryptobepharus plagioccephalus Sun-lizard

45 mm (snout-vent). Highly variable, pale silvery-grey above with pale silvery midline stripe. Stripe bordered by black line and occasionally a paler line in addition. All of W.A. except south-east coast. Common in forests and woodlands, usually feeding on vertical surfaces. Common in Park.

Egernia kingii Kings' skink

200 mm (snout-vent). Olive-brown to black with paler flanks. Young with pale spots. White, grey or olive-yellow below with dark brown spots on throat. South-west W.A. and offshore islands. On cliffs and near swamps. Uncommon, recorded from Park.



Western Black-striped Snake — Photo A.G. Wells.

Speckled Skink — Photo A.G. Wells.



Egernia napoleonis

110 mm (snout-vent). Similar to Kings Skink but with rounded black spots on the back and pale vertebral stripe. Whitish upper lips and pink belly. Coastal and partly inland from Jurien Bay to Albany. Usually in stumps or under bark. Uncommon; recorded from near Park, but not within the boundaries.

Hemiergis peronii quadrilineata

55 mm (snout-vent). Brown to olive-brown, narrow dark stripe from top edge of flank. Underside cream or yellow. Coastal W.A. from Geraldton to Bunbury. Very common coastal dunes and sandy country. Recorded from Park.

Leiopisma trilineatum

60 mm (snout-vent). Grey-brown, olive or brown with dark vertebral stripe. Narrow cream stripe on upper flank bordered above by dark brown

stripe and below by broad dark brown enclosing darker stripe. South-west W.A., moderately common in damp places around swamps. Recorded from Park.

Lerista elegans

40 mm (snout-vent). Grey brown above with longitudinal rows of dots either side of vertebral line. Head darker than body, dark brown stripe from snout, through eye to tail, bordered below with white. Coastal from Shark Bay to Perth. Moderately common in Perth.

Lerista lineopunctulata

100 mm (snout-vent). Pale grey or brown, six narrow black bars along back and upper flanks. Lips barred with dark brown. Coastal W.A. from Shark Bay to Busselton. Common in sandy country; recorded within Park.

Lerista praepedita

60 mm (snout-vent). Pale olive-grey with two longitudinal series of blackish-brown dots. Dark stripe from snout, through eye to tail. Scales of underside grey-white edged anteriorly with dark brown. Coastal W.A. from Carnarvon to Perth. Very common in sandy country within Park boundary.

Menetia greyii

30 mm (snout-vent). Bronze to grey brown above with four narrow dashed dark lines from nape to base of tail. Dark stripes on upper flank from nostril to tail, bordered above by pale zone and bordered below and anteriorly by creamy stripe from snout to just behind forelimb. Occurs throughout Australia. Common in wooded limestone country within the Park.

Morethia obscura

45 mm (snout-vent). Grey brown above with scattered spots and flecks. Vague interrupted pale band along upper flank from above eye to base of tail, and bordered below by dark band in which are numerous scattered darker and lighter flecks. Underside white flushed with orange pink in breeding males. Some specimens may be totally devoid of pattern. Coastal and inland southern Australia. Favours damp situations. Not recorded from within Park but found in several places nearby.

Omolepida branchialis

100 mm (snout-vent). Grey-brown to olive-brown, paler on the flanks. Individual scales with darker brown margins and sometimes a blackish central spot. Lips sometimes pale grey or whitish. Young may be heavily dotted with white or cream. Western and central Australia. Confined to coastal limestone and dunes. Uncommon, recorded near but not within Park.

Tiliqua rugosa rugosa
Bobtail

250 mm (snout-vent). Dull reddish-brown or dark brown with scattered cream spots or blotches, especially on flanks and whitish below. Blotches may form irregular cross-bands. Very large scales resembling the surface of a pinecone. Coastal and inland southern Australia and inland eastern Australia. Common, especially in cleared country. Recorded from Park.

VARANIDAE — "RACEHORSE" GOANNAS

Varanus tristis tristis

800 mm. total length. Charcoal grey to black with numerous cream to white elongated spots, each with a dark centre. Head and neck uniformly black, spots often vague. Tail sometimes ringed. Underside whitish. Throughout Australia except in southern and eastern portions. Scarce on Swan coastal plain, not recorded within Park boundary.

BOIDAE — PYTHONS

Python spilotes variegatus

Carpet Snake

Up to 4 metres total length. Pale to dark-brown with darker but paler centred blotches forming obscure bands. Underside cream or yellow variegated with dark grey. South-coast and central W.A., and all of eastern Australia except Victoria. Scarce, confined to limestone belt. Recorded within Park.

ELAPIDAE — FRONT-FANGED SNAKES

Brachyaspis curta

Bardick

40 cm (total length). Grey-brown, olive-brown or reddish-brown above, flank scales edged with paler reddish-brown, head with scattered pale flecks. Throat and underside at anterior end richly speckled with white and brown. Belly pale grey-brown, each scale with a brown edge. Coastal and inland south-west W.A. and southern South Australia. Moderately common on coast, less common towards Darling Scarp. Recorded in Park.

Demansia reticulata reticulata

Whip-snake

800 mm. (snout-vent) Grey to greenish above, each scale dark edge to form a net-like pattern, head and hind part of body reddish. Yellow edged dark bar connecting nostrils. Dark streak from eye to angle of mouth, edged on both sides by bright cream or yellow. Belly grey-green to yellow. Western Australia, common in tuart woodlands but cannot tolerate built-up areas. Recorded in Park.

Denisonia gouldii

Black-headed Snake

40 cm (total length). Tan to dark-brown, each scale with dark base and light hind-edge. Head and nape black. Light brown or cream snout and patch of same colour in front of eye. Belly cream. South-western W.A., southern South Australia and inland Victoria, New South Wales and Queensland. On coastal plain common, especially in Blackboy (*Xanthorrhoea preissii*) country. Recorded from Park.

Notechis scutatus occidentalis

Tiger Snake

1.2 metres total length. Variable from grey to olive, brown, reddish, or almost black. Sometimes with series of narrow cross bands. Belly cream green or grey often with darker grey on throat. Scales beneath tail all single. South-western W.A. in wet areas. Recorded from sedgeland around Loch McNess.

DANGEROUS

Pseudonaja affinis affinis

Dugite

1.5 metres total length. Grey, olive or brown, head commonly lighter than body. Series of blackish scales on nape, forming an "M" shaped mark. Belly yellowish and with salmon coloured blotches. Scales beneath tail all divided. South-west W.A. and coastal south-east W.A. and coastal South Australia. Very common, particularly in areas with some development. Recorded within Park.

DANGEROUS

Vermicella bertholdii

Bandy-bandy

30 cm (total length). Body cream, yellow or reddish orange above, scales edged with dark reddish-brown, and with numerous black cross-bands along length of body. Belly creamish-white and also banded. Coastal and inland W.A. except Kimberley and south-coast, inland southern Northern Territory and inland South Australia. Common in sandy country. Recorded from many areas near Park, but as yet not within Park boundary.

Vermicella bimaculata

Western black-naped Snake

40 cm (total length). Pale reddish-brown, orange or pink each scale edged with dark reddish-brown. Blackish head blotch and a small band of black slightly behind head blotch. Belly white or cream. South-west W.A., excluding very wet areas, and western half of South Australia. On coastal plain moderately common in sandy country. Not recorded from within Park.

Vermicella calonotos

Western Black-striped Snake

25 cm (total length). Reddish above, individual scales cream edged with pink or reddish orange. Snout tipped with black. Black head blotch and a band of black. Narrow mid-back stripe of single row of light-centred but black-margined scales. Belly cream. Coastal Plain from Lancelin to Rockingham. Common on white sandy country. Recorded in Park.

Vermicella semifasciata semifasciata Half-ringed Snake

30 cm (total length). Fawn, olive-brown to reddish-brown above with grey, dark brown or black cross-bands. Bands wider or equal to inter-band spaces. Blackish bar on top of head, enclosing the eyes. Underside whitish. All of W.A. except wettest southern portion, and western Northern Territory and South Australia. On coastal plain, moderately common, often found in buried and half buried rotten weed. Recorded close to, but not within Park.

Bardick — Photo A.G. Wells.



YANCHEP NATIONAL PARK FACILITIES AREA

