

It is possible to elicit processes through the study of Mediterranean areas (Mooney, 1988). These areas including south-western Australia, are all temperate and many are species-rich. South-western Australia is separated from the forested parts of south-eastern Australia by over 1500 km of arid and semi-arid landscapes and is well known for its regional endemism in vascular plants (Marchant, 1973; Hopkins and Griffin, 1984; Hopper, 1979; Hopper, 1992; Hopper et al., 1992). Similarly, vertebrate groups such as reptiles (e.g. Storr et al., 1981); frogs (Tyler et al., 1994); and freshwater fish (Allen, 1982), also display high levels of regional endemism, and may also indicate high levels of local endemism.

This conspicuous endemism has prompted many attempts at characterising the biota regionally, commencing with Mueller, von (1867) who drew attention to the special character of the plant life of south-western Australia. Regional approaches to understanding the south-western biota have been reviewed by Beard (1980), Gentilli (1979) and Hopkins et al. (1995). Hopper (1992) advocated a division of the south-west into three broad rainfall zones, the High Rainfall (800–1500 mm), the Transitional Rainfall (300–800 mm) and the Arid Zone (less than 300 mm). The High Rainfall Zone (HRZ) encompasses a mosaic of vegetation from tall open-forests to coastal heath and is within Beard's (Beard, 1980; Beard, 1981) Darling Botanical District. Three regions, which include the HRZ, were proposed in a recent Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation for Australia (IBRA-Thackway and Cresswell, 1994). These (the Jarrah Forest, Swan Coastal Plain and Warren IBRA regions) coincide with Beard's Sub-districts within his Darling District (see Fig. 1, Fig. 2).

Several maps depicting the distribution of Jarrah (*Eucalyptus marginata*) forest have been produced commencing in 1880. Although the maps vary because of different criteria selected in mapping (Abbott and Loneragan, 1986), they reflected a perception of homogeneity of the area as forests of limited variation. This has been largely due to the dominance of Jarrah in much of the forest of the northern and central parts of the area, and Karri in the southern part. There has been increasing sophistication in vegetation mapping in the latter part of this century, and further floristic study (e.g. Havel, 1975a; Havel,

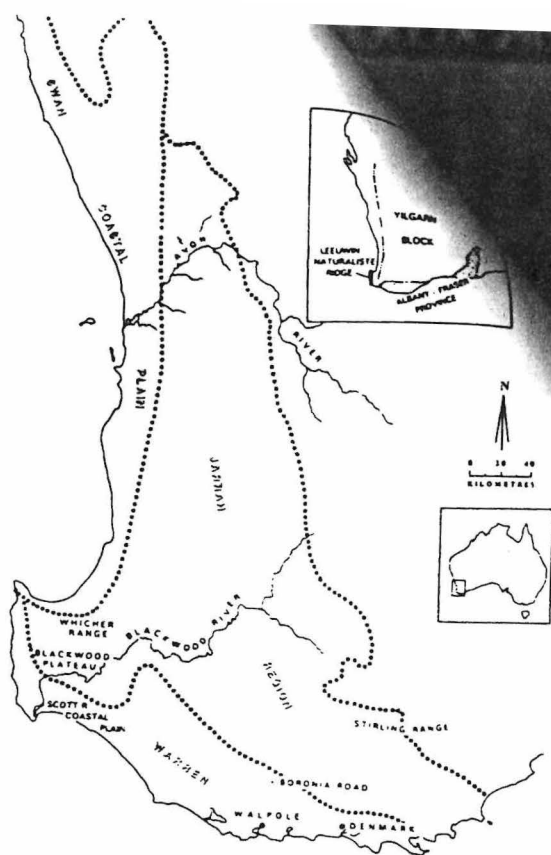


Fig. 1. Map of south-western Australia showing Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation of Australia (IBRA Regions), the locations of place names mentioned in the text, and major geological features (inset).

1975b; Strelein, 1988; Wardell-Johnson et al., 1989; Inions et al., 1990) in the HRZ. Nevertheless, the ubiquitous presence of merchantable timber in the landscape over much of the HRZ has led to an emphasis on broadscale management prescriptions which persist to this day (Wardell-Johnson and Nichols, 1991).

Hopper (1992) emphasised the high diversity of rare, locally endemic species in the Transitional Rainfall Zone (TRZ) flora. He postulated an evolutionary process consequent on climatic flux/pulses in dynamic environments subject to recurrent and unpredictable change (Main, 1982; Pate and Hopper, 1993). Although there has not been a serious attempt to compare the two areas, the HRZ has not been

Darling Rang Regional Park Map 2

LEGEND

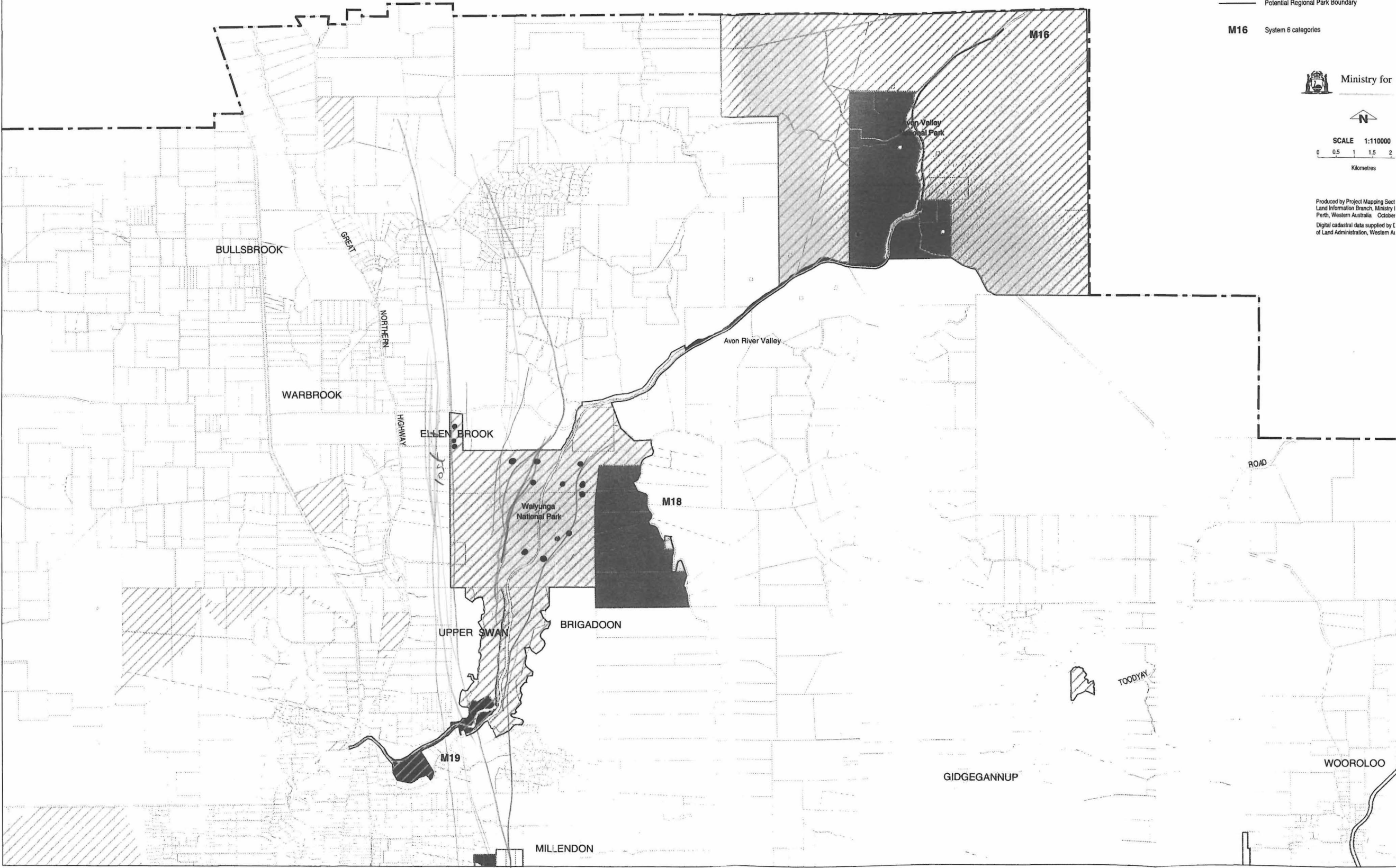
- Land in Commonwealth, State or Local Government ownership
- Land to be further investigated for reservation for Parks and Recreation or land already reserved,
- Other - Including National Parks, Nature Reserves, Crown Land and State Forests
- Land currently reserved for Parks and Recreation
- Potential Regional Park Boundary
- M16** System 6 categories

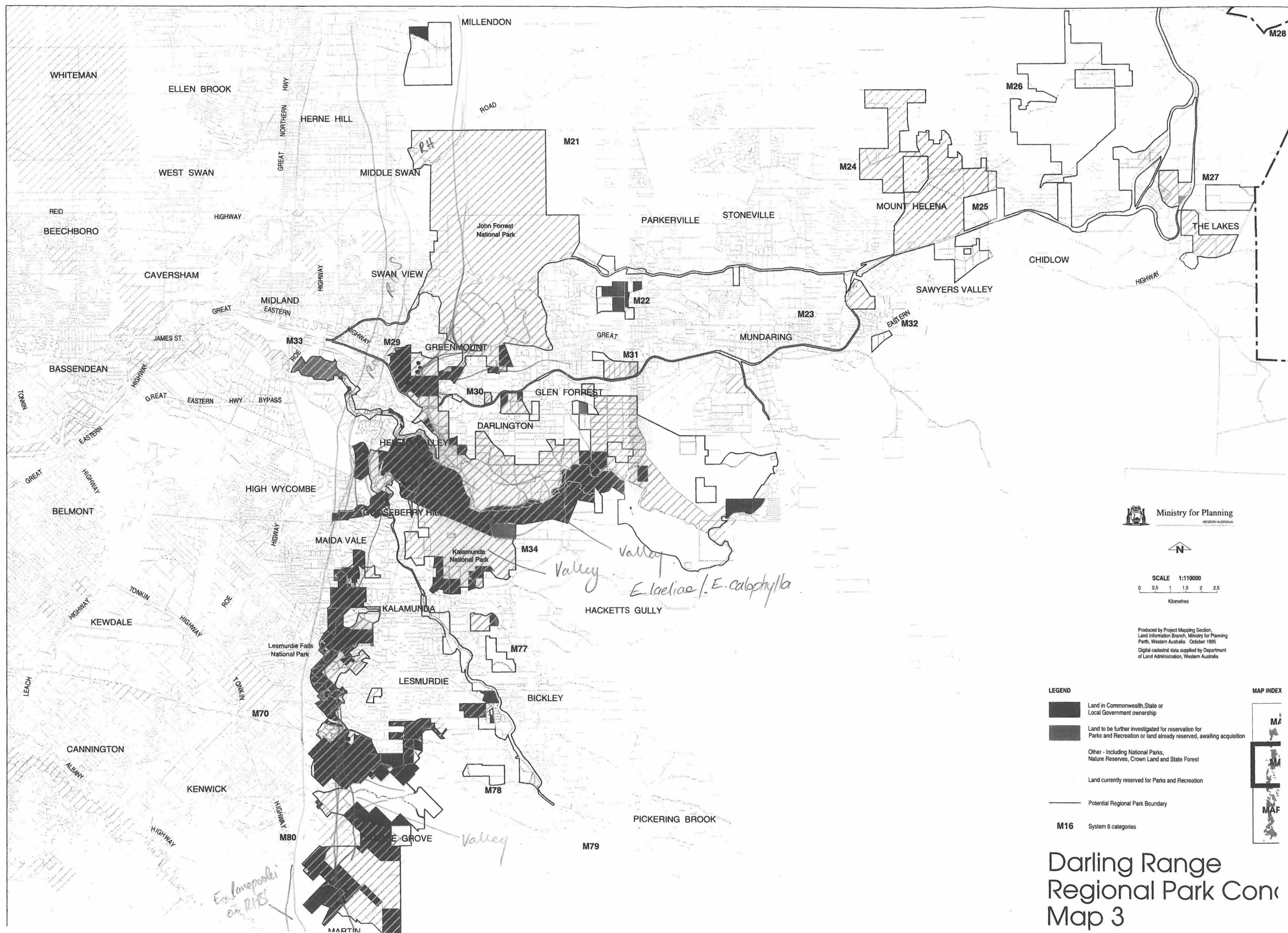
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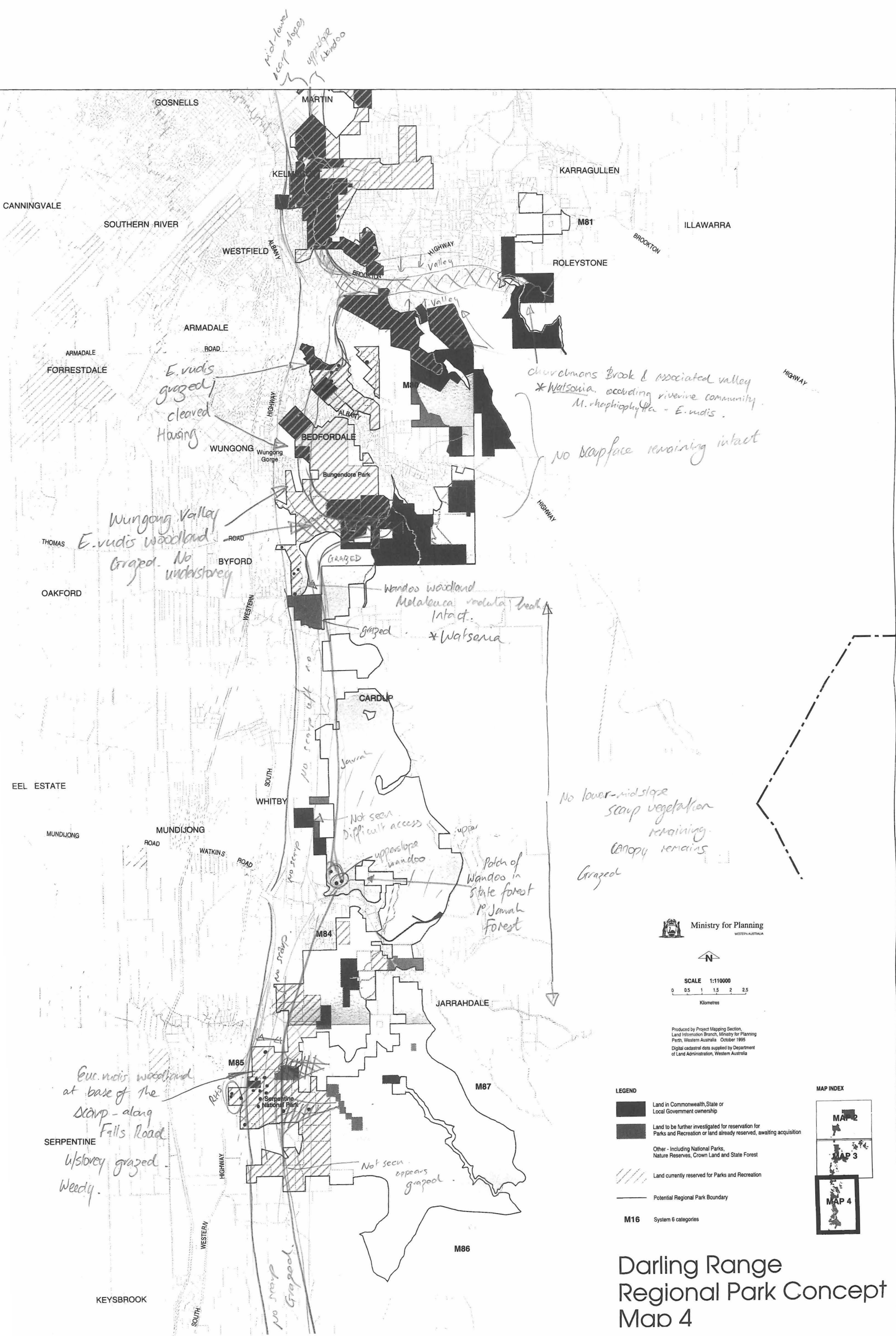
0 0.5 1 1.5 2 Kilometres

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Perth, Western Australia October
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Darling Range Regional Park Conc Map 3



Mid-lower
scarp slopes
uppslope
Wandoo

E. vudi's
grazed/
cleared
Housing

Churchmans Brook & associated valley
*Walsonia, including riverine community
M. raphiophylla - E. vudi's.

no scarpface remaining intact

Wungong Valley
E. vudi's woodland
Grazed. No understorey

Wandoo woodland
Melaleuca nodata beach
Intact.
grazed. *Walsonia

No scarp left
No scarp
Not seen
Difficult access
uppslope
Wandoo

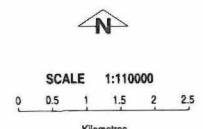
Patch of
Wandoo in
State forest
in Jarrah
Forest

No lower-mid slope
scarp vegetation
remaining.
Canopy remains
Grazed

Euc. major woodland
at base of the
Scarp - along
Falls Road
Serpentine
upstorey grazed.
Weedy.

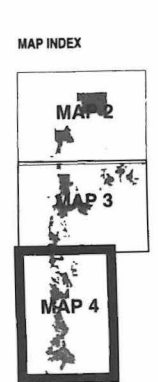
No scarp
Grazed.

Ministry for Planning
WESTERN AUSTRALIA



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Land Information Branch, Ministry for Planning
Perth, Western Australia. October 1995
Digital cadastral data supplied by Department
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- LEGEND**
- Land in Commonwealth, State or Local Government ownership
 - Land to be further investigated for reservation for Parks and Recreation or land already reserved, awaiting acquisition
 - Other - Including National Parks, Nature Reserves, Crown Land and State Forest
 - Land currently reserved for Parks and Recreation
 - Potential Regional Park Boundary
 - M16 System 6 categories



Darling Range Regional Park Concept Map 4