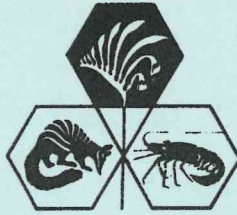


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**TWO PEOPLES BAY
NATURE RESERVE**

**SELF-GUIDING
NATURE TRAIL**

DEPARTMENT OF
FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE,
108 ADELAIDE TERRACE,
PERTH

1979

PAM01566

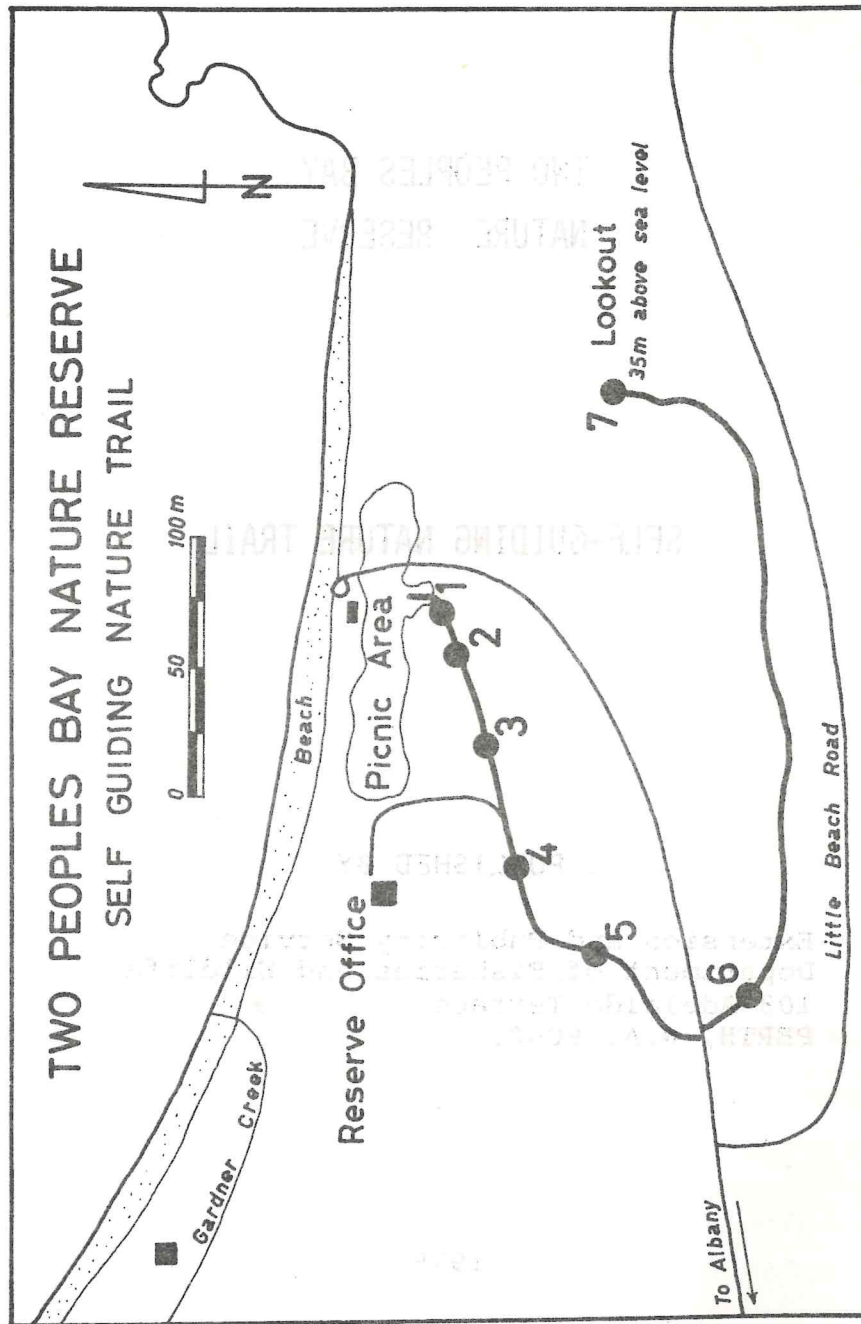
TWO PEOPLES BAY
NATURE RESERVE

SELF-GUIDING NATURE TRAIL

PUBLISHED BY

Extension and Publicity Service
Department of Fisheries and Wildlife
108 Adelaide Terrace
PERTH, W.A. 6000.

1979



NATURE TRAIL

Length 700m return.

Approximate time to complete: 30-50 minutes.

PLEASE BE CAREFUL WITH FIRE. You are asked to refrain from smoking while on the nature trail.

BUSH AREAS ARE FRAGILE. Please keep to the track.

BEWARE OF SNAKES. Dugites (*Demansia affinis*) and Tiger Snakes (*Notechis ater*) are not uncommon. You will be in no danger if you keep to the track.

STATION 1 IS 20M FROM THE START.

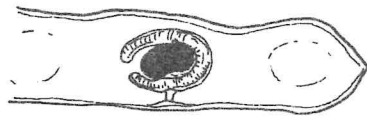
STATION 1.

The narrow-leaved tree with weeping branches is the W.A. Peppermint (*Agonis flexuosa*). Small white tree-like flowers occur in early to mid-summer. Ringtail Possums build their nests in Peppermints and feed at night on the young leaves. The nests provide refuge for the Ringtails while they sleep during the day.

The large shrubs near the base of the Peppermint are a wattle, (*Acacia cyclops*). It flowers in summer. Being legumes, wattles bear their seed in pods.

Acacia cyclops has long curled pods which are retained on the plant for some time.

The specific name *cyclops* was given because of the eye-like appearance of the seeds and their surrounding red funicle (stalk) in the recently opened pod.

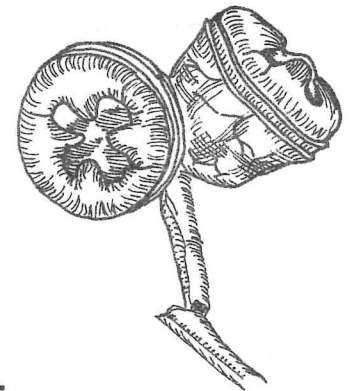


Another wattle, with small triangular leaves, *Acacia littorea*, is visible on the other side of the track. This species does not retain its pods for long.

Another plant in this area is the Cut-leaf Hibbertia (*Hibbertia cuneiformis*). It is a shiny-leaved shrub with large yellow flowers in spring and summer.

STATION 2.

The tree with the smooth bark (sometimes peeling off in strips) is Bullich (*Eucalyptus megacarpa*). "Megacarpa" means big-fruit and refers to the large gum nuts borne by this tree. White or yellow blossom may be seen in winter, spring or summer.



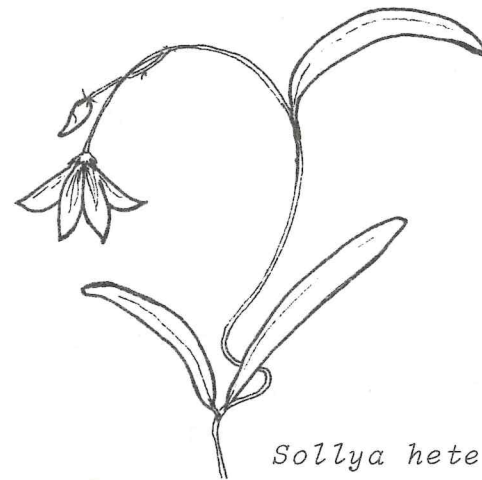
Some common birds seen or heard along the Nature Trail include:

- Australian Magpie : large black-and-white; melodious flute-like song.
- Red Wattle-bird : large speckled brown, yellow abdomen, red wattle below eye; voice : "cheock" or "chock a lock".
- Red-capped Parrot : large, red cap, purple breast, green wings.
- Grey Fantail : small, grey, long fan-like tail, very active.
- New Holland Honeyeater : medium size, black-and-white, yellow wings, loud chattering song.
- White-naped Honeyeater : small, black head with white line on back of neck, green wings, white underparts.
- Western Silvereye : small, green above, grey below, white ring around eye; pleasant warbling song.
- Grey Currawong (or Squeaker) : large dark grey, white patch in wings and white tip to tail; call a loud squeaking meow.

STATION 3.

The small tree leaning over the marker peg is a Swamp Banksia (*Banksia littoralis*). It has large yellow candle-like flowers in summer and autumn and may grow to a 10m tree.

The tall silvery-green leaved plant across the track is a Native Willow (*Oxylobium lanceolatum*). It grows in wet places and has a cluster of orange flowers at the tip of shoots during spring and summer.



Sollya heterophylla.

Drooping clusters of small bell-like flowers occur through most of the year.

In the cooler months frogs can be heard in the nearby swamp.

Common ones are:

- Creaking-door Frog (*Geocrinia glauerti*) : grating call resembling the sound of a creaking door.
- Slender Tree-frog (*Litoria adelaidensis*) : strident chirruping.

STATION 4.

The tree with the dark, rough bark is a Yate (*Eucalyptus cornuta*). It has clusters of white or yellow flowers in summer. The common shrub here is *Bossiaea linophylla*. It has yellow and red pea-shaped flowers in spring and retains its small pods through the summer.

Climbing over shrubs are two creepers:

- Old Man's Beard (*Clematis pubescens*) : large, hairy, creamy-white flowers in spring and large leaves (up to 15cm long) in groups of three.

- Sarsparilla (*Hardenbergia comptoniana*) : sprays of purple pea-shaped flowers in winter and spring with smaller leaves (approx. 6cm long) also in threes.

Some mammals of this area are:

- Quenda (or Short-nosed Bandicoot) (*Isoodon obesulus*)
- Mardo (or Yellow-footed Marsupial-mouse) (*Antechinus flavipes*)
- Southern Bush-rat (*Rattus fuscipes*).

STATION 5.

Here the track passes through a swamp. The tall Sword Sedge (*Lepidosperma gladiatum*) is common. As the name suggests the leaves are very sharp and can cut unwary hands. The Noisy Scrub-bird (*Atrichornis clamosus*) builds its nest from this and related sedges. A Scrub-bird can sometimes be heard calling from the swamp nearby.

Water-rats (*Hydromys chrysogaster*) live in this swamp.

Two species of harmless large lizards sometimes seen on the Nature Trail are:

- Bobtail Lizard (or Sleepy Lizard) (*Tiliqua rugosa*) : About 25cm long, short stumpy tail, small legs, blue tongue, rough scales.
- Bungarra (*Varanus gouldii*) : Usually 1 to 1.5m, long tail, yellow and black.

THE NEXT STATION IS ACROSS THE ROAD.
PLEASE WATCH OUT FOR CARS.

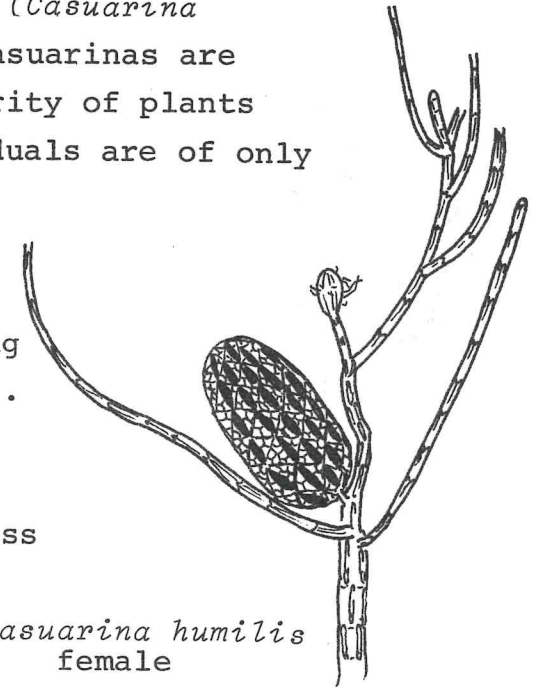
STATION 6.

You have now left the thickly vegetated, wet, swampy area and have entered an area of dry sandy soil with a low, heath vegetation. Note the tops of dead trees above the canopy of the forested area you have just left. These trees were killed by a fire in 1964.

While walking from here to Station 7 look for the following plants. (It is a 275m walk uphill to the lookout at Station 7):

- Scrub Sheoak (*Casuarina humilis*). Casuarinas are among a minority of plants where individuals are of only one sex.

The female has the hard, woody fruiting spike ("nut"). Casuarinas have jointed, almost leafless stems.



Casuarina humilis
female

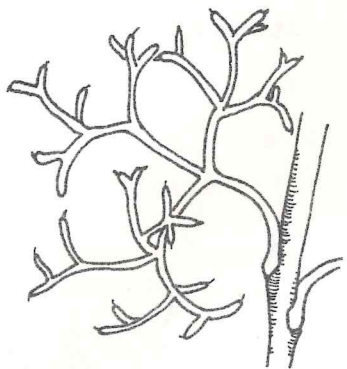


- A Jacksonia (*Jacksonia horrida*). Yellow pea-shaped flowers are evident during most of the year.

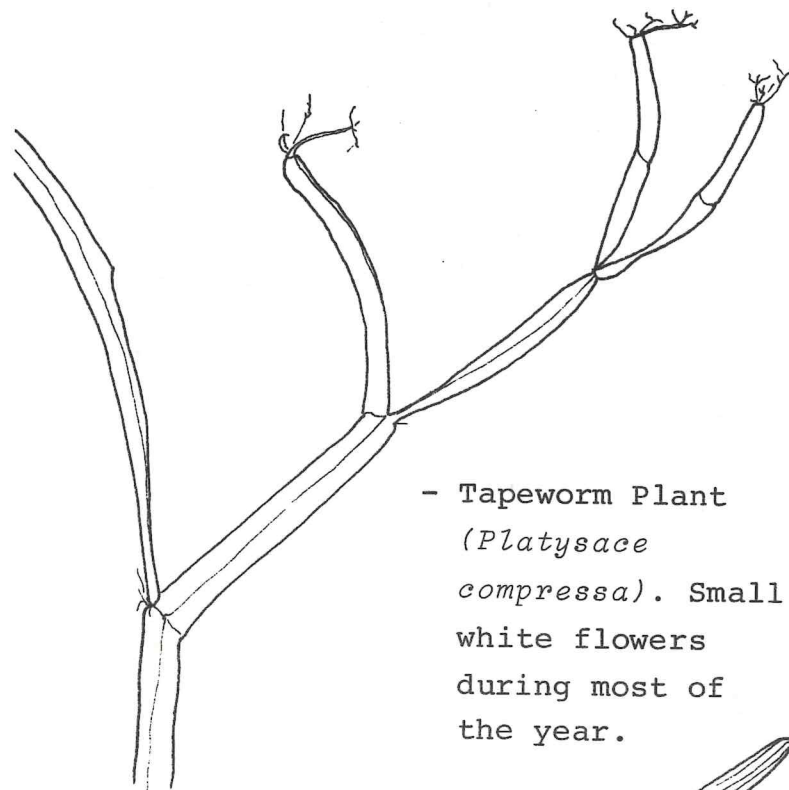


- A Honey Myrtle (*Melaleuca thymoides*). Small yellow bottlebrush-like flowers occur in spring and summer.

- Rose Cone-flower (*Isopogon formosus*). Large pink flower heads occur at the tips of branches during spring. It has much divided narrow leaves.



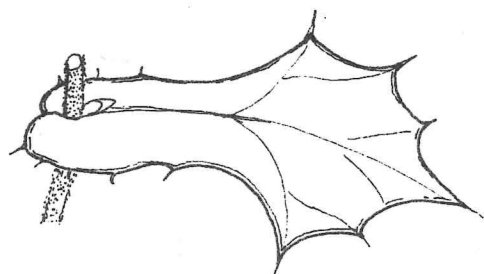
- The common large grass-like tussocks are *Cyathochaete clandestina*. It is actually a type of sedge.



- Tapeworm Plant (*Platysace compressa*). Small white flowers during most of the year.

- A Wattle (*Acacia cochlearis*). Yellow pom-pom flowers occur in spring and summer.

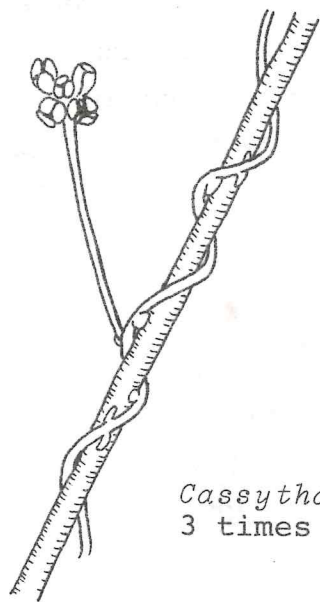




- A Hakea (*Hakea prostrata*).
White flowers
in spring.
Hakeas have
woody fruits

which are retained on the plant for a long time.

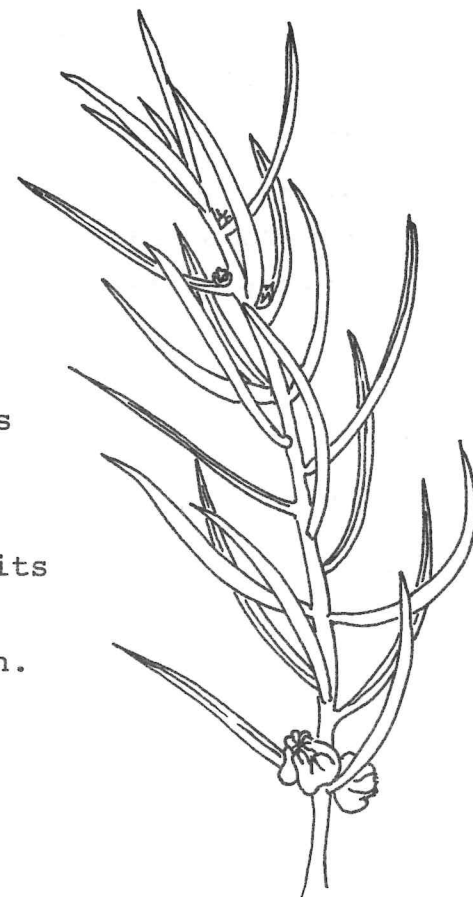
- Spike Hakea (*Hakea ruscifolia*).
White flowers - spring and
early summer.



- Dodder (*Cassytha* sp.).
A vine with parasitic,
twining stems which
form dense masses on
some shrubs. It has
minute white flowers
during much of the
year.

Cassytha sp.
3 times natural size.

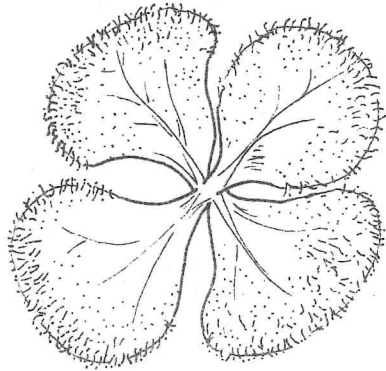
- Gyrostemon
(*Gyrostemon sheathii*).
Fleshy red-
orange stems and
green leaves.
Small
insignificant
unisexual flowers
occur in spring
and summer.
Round ribbed fruits
may be seen in
summer and autumn.



- Purple Flag (*Patersonia occidentalis*).
Large three-petalled purple flowers in
spring and early summer. Clumps of
sedge-like leaves.

During the wetter months two species of sundews can be seen:

- The Pink Rainbow (*Drosera menziesii*) is a climber with pink flowers and numerous small leaves, each with sticky hairs.



- The red-ink Sundew (*Drosera erythrorhiza*) has a rosette of leaves covered with sticky insect-catching hairs.

Some mammals of the heath are:

- Western Grey Kangaroo (*Macropus fuliginosus*)
- Pigmy Possum (*Cercartetus concinna*)
- Honey Possum (*Tarsipes spencerae*)
- Common Dunnart (*Sminthopsis murina*).

STATION 7.

Note that the Peppermints in this area are stunted and shrub-like. This is probably due to the poor soil and strong winds. Two other plants which occur here in stunted form are:

- Sheoak (*Casuarina fraseriana*)
- Slender Banksia (*Banksia attenuata*).

A shrub more common in this area is a Jugflower (*Adenanthos cuneata*). The tips of the younger leaves have a red tinge. Small cerise terminal flowers occur in summer.



FEATURES VISIBLE FROM THE LOOKOUT

- To the west - Moates Sand Dune
- To the west-north-west - Gardner Lake
- Salmon
Fisherman's
Huts
- Gardner Creek
- To the north-west - Reservoir Hill,
265m above sea
level, 5.5km
away.
- Porongorups,
530m, 40km.
- To the north - Two Peoples Bay
- South Sister,
240m, 18km.
- Toolbrunup Peak,
Stirling Range,
1052m, 67 km
away, visible
only on clear
days.
- To the north-east - Mt Manypeaks, 559m,
11km.

PLEASE RETURN TO THE STARTING POINT
ALONG THE SAME ROUTE.

IF YOU HAVE NO FURTHER USE FOR THIS
PAMPHLET PLEASE RETURN IT TO THE BOX.