

LIBRARY

Department of Biodiversity,
Conservation and Attractions

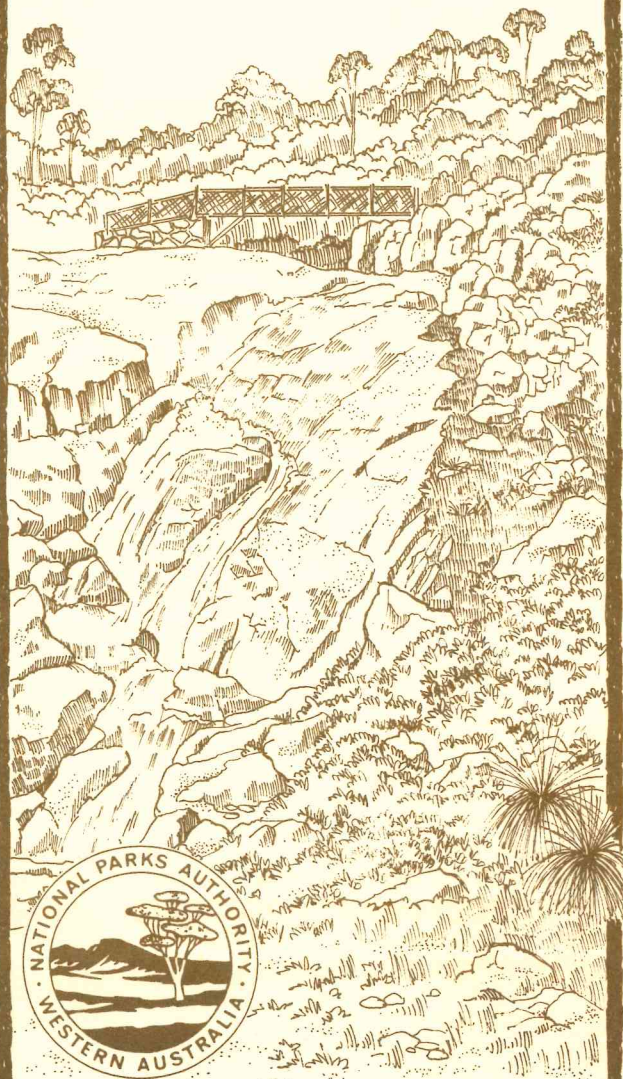
This PDF has been created for digital preservation. It may be used for research but is not suitable for other purposes. It may be superseded by a more current version or just be out-of-date and have no relevance to current situations.

Western Grey Kangaroo
Macropus fuliginosus



The little rustic church, a former land mark in the Park. Built by sustenance workers in the "Thirties" and burnt down by vandals in the "Sixties".

John Forrest National Park

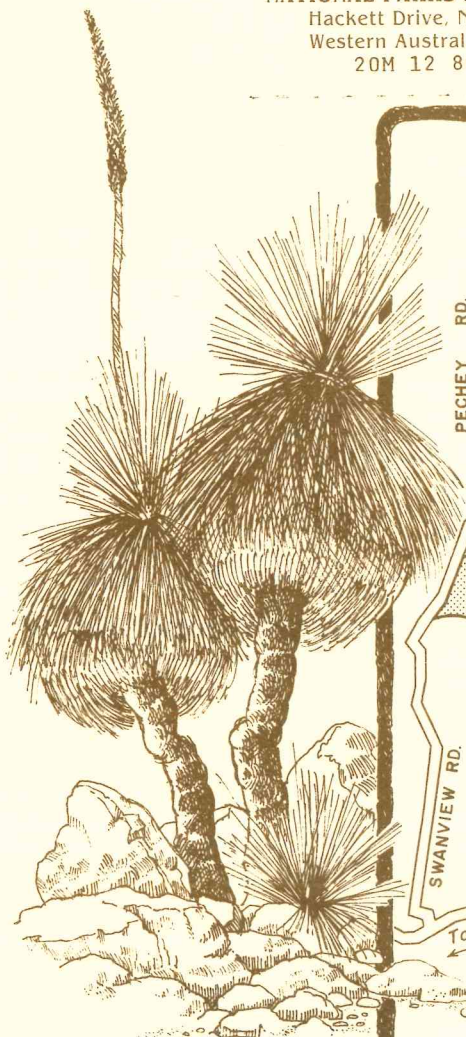
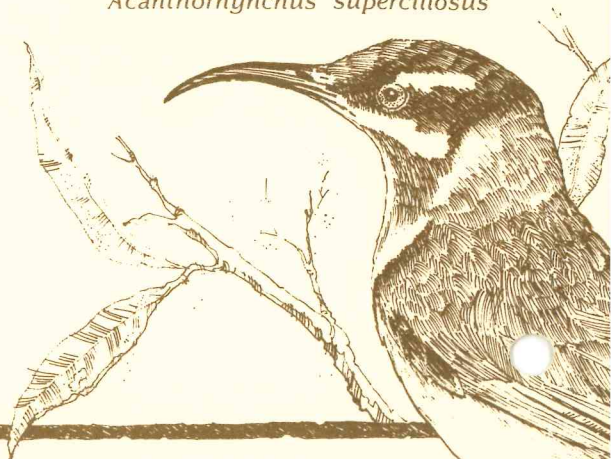


PLEASE take particular note of the following points that apply to ALL NATIONAL PARKS in Western Australia.

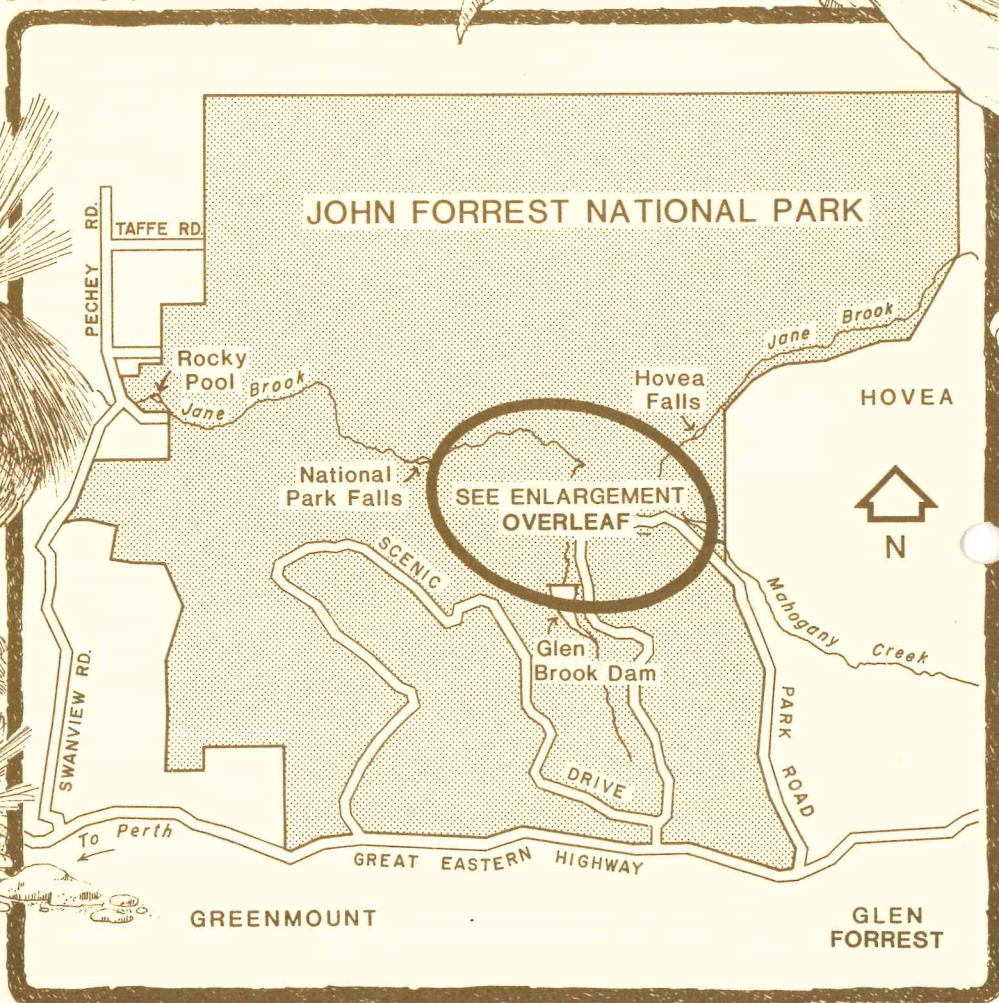
1. Fire should be confined to the use of portable stoves or the barbecues provided. Open fires are not permitted. Always keep an eye on any fire or stove when it is alight.
2. All vehicles are required to remain on approved tracks, as shown on this brochure, or indicated by directional signs. All vehicles in the park are required to be licensed and to comply with the requirements of the Road Traffic Act.
3. All native plants and wildlife are protected, and therefore no firearms or domestic animals are permitted in the park, so please NO DOGS.
4. Please exercise caution in natural environments — your safety is your responsibility.

Issued by: C.C. Sanders, Director
NATIONAL PARKS AUTHORITY
Hackett Drive, Nedlands
Western Australia, 6009
20M 12 84 1

Western Spinebill
Acanthorhynchus superciliosus



Blackboy *Xanthorrhoea preissii*



JOHN FORREST NATIONAL PARK

John Forrest National Park is located on the crest of the Darling Range escarpment about 26 kilometres east of Perth. Comprising an area of approximately 1,580 hectares, it is easily accessible over good bitumen roads and may be entered through any one of three entrances leading off Great Eastern Highway.

Outstanding views of Perth and the Coastal Plain are obtained by taking advantage of the lookout points alongside the winding scenic drive extending from the No. 1 entrance to the tea rooms.

Preserved for the future on the recommendation of a past Surveyor General — H.F. Johnston in 1898, the Park was declared an "A" class reserve in 1900. For some time it was known as Greenmount National Park, and was vested in the former State Gardens Board (now the National Parks Authority of W.A.) on 15th January, 1928. The Park became known then as Forrest National Park, and was changed to John Forrest National Park in late 1947 after Lord Forrest, one of W.A.'s most eminent Statesmen and Explorers.

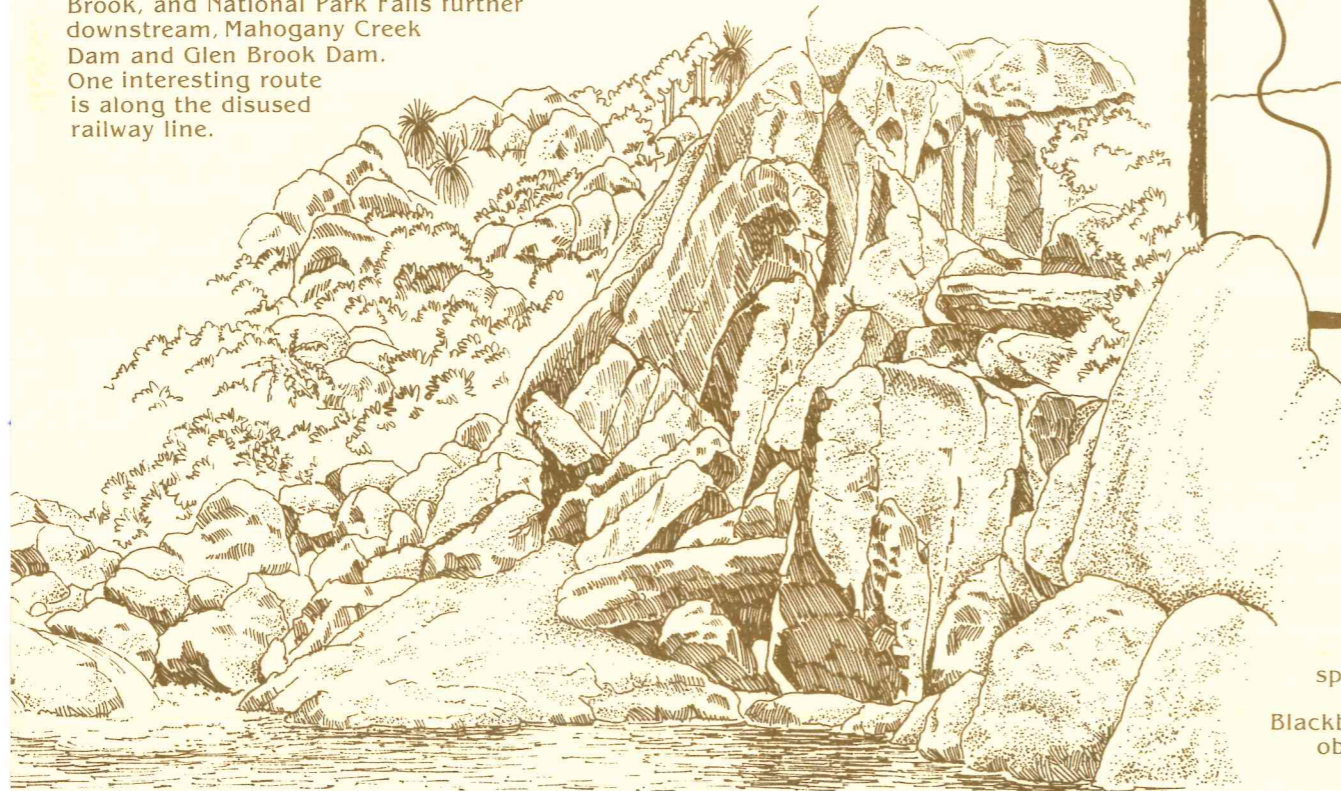
Apart from the scenic views of the city, the National Park offers a wide variety of attractions and facilities which make it a popular venue for all the family.

Surrounding the centrally located tea rooms and Tavern/Restaurant there are attractive wildflower gardens leading down to the rocky bed of Jane Brook. The Brook has been dammed to create a natural swimming area. There are shelters and changerooms alongside the pool.

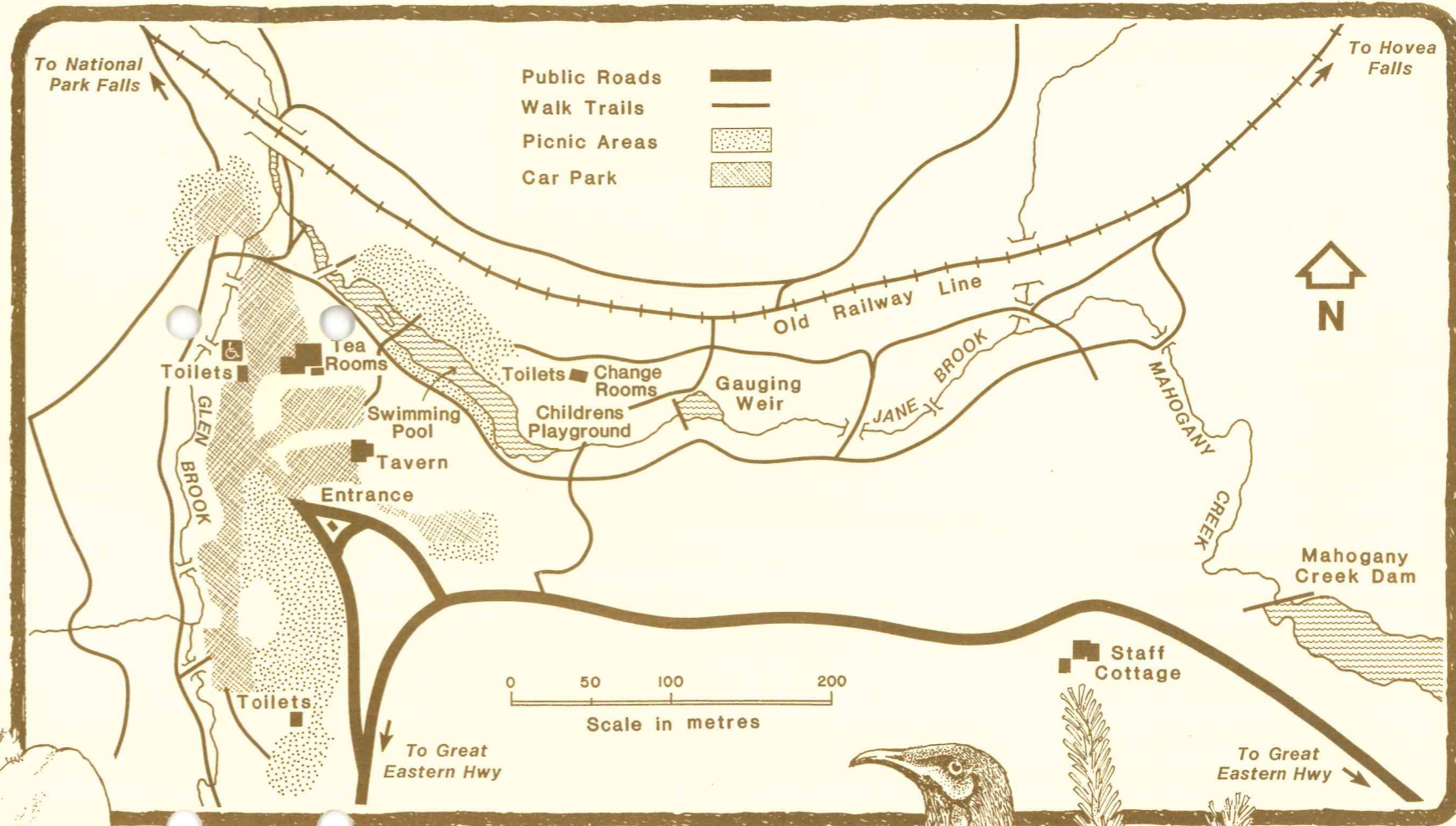
Nearby is a children's playground, picnic areas and barbecue facilities.

Another popular picnic area is alongside Jane Brook in the vicinity of Rocky Pool on the western side of the Park (access via Swan View Road).

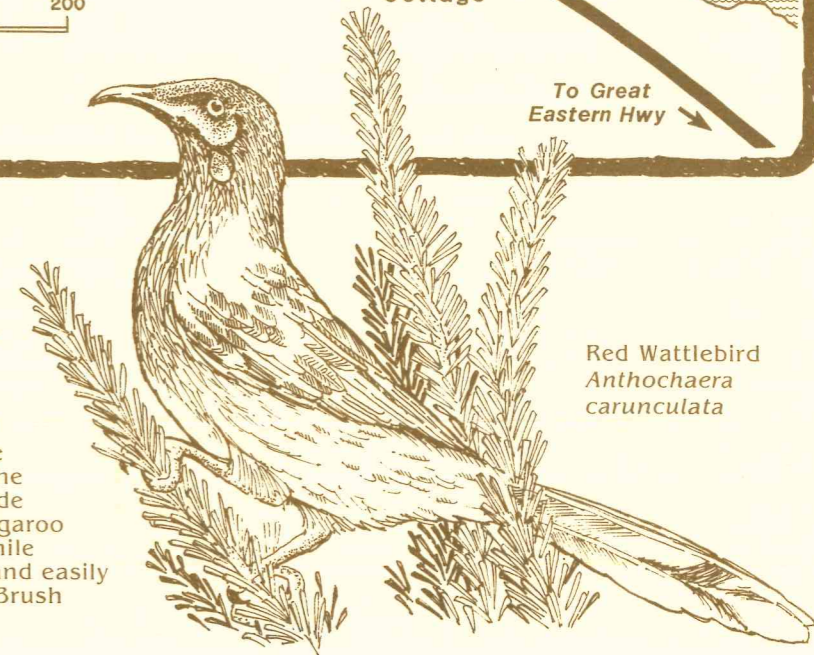
There are many walking trails through the National Park. Some lead to attractive features like Hovea Falls further up Jane Brook, and National Park Falls further downstream, Mahogany Creek Dam and Glen Brook Dam. One interesting route is along the disused railway line.



Rocky Pool



However many people just enjoy walking quietly through the forest, absorbing the peace, finding wildflowers or observing the wildlife. John Forrest National Park is set in the Jarrah Forest which is still largely in its natural state except where roads and facilities have necessitated a little clearing. Unfortunately, there are some areas infected by Dieback Disease which has killed some of the Jarrah, Bull Banksias and undergrowth species. Besides Jarrah and Bull Banksia, Marri (or Red Gum) is common and Wandoo may be found in many parts, while Paperbarks occur along many of the creeks. Wildflowers, especially in spring are profuse and include species such as Blue Leschenaultias, Hoveas, Red and Green Kangaroo Paws, Pimelias, Pink (Swan River) Myrtles and many orchids, while Blackboys and Zamias add variety to the scene. Birds are abundant and easily observed with patience. Sightings of Western Grey Kangaroos or Brush Wallabies are common.



Red Wattlebird
Anthochaera carunculata