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Department of Biodiversity,
Conservation and Attractions

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COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

Some tracks and gravel pits in Julimar have been rehabilitated with the help of community groups, including four-wheel drive clubs. Rehabilitation involves heavy machinery work to rip or reshape the ground and then planting local native seedlings by hand or spreading seed directly onto the newly disturbed ground. In the past both these methods have been successful. More areas in Julimar are earmarked for rehabilitation projects.

TENURE CHANGE

Julimar is now a proposed Conservation Park so is managed as a Conservation Park rather than State forest. In the past Julimar was used for four-wheel driving, commercial wildflower picking and firewood cutting. With the tenure change these practices are no longer permitted.

The Department of Conservation and Land Management (CALM) is committed to providing alternative areas for these activities while encouraging other activities within the Park consistent with its vesting. Activities consistent with its vesting include scenic driving, camping, nature appreciation, and bird watching. To find out more about four-wheel driving and firewood cutting areas contact CALM's District Office in Mundaring on 9295 1955.

Julimar is a beautiful and unique reserve and with your help CALM will manage the reserve for the benefit of today's and future visitors.



Australian admiral

CARING FOR JULIMAR CONSERVATION PARK

- **Stay on the tracks:** Please stay on the tracks to help us prevent erosion. The plant disease dieback is prevalent in some areas so driving and walking off these tracks may spread the soil-borne disease.
- **Be clean:** No bins are provided in the reserve so please take your litter with you.
- **Be cool:** Please use portable gas stoves or barbecues when picnicking and camping.
- **Protect animals and plants:** No firearms or pets. All plants and animals in the Park are protected.
- **Firewood is not to be removed:** This area is no longer a firewood collection area, please leave the wood as habitat for our native animals.
- **1080 baiting:** Please keep your pets out of Julimar. The reserve is regularly baited. These baits are fatal to cats and dogs.

FURTHER INFORMATION

Further information can be obtained from the Mundaring District Office.

Mundaring District

Weir Road
MUNDARING WA 6073
Telephone: (08) 9295 1955
Facsimile: (08) 9295 2404
www.naturebase.net



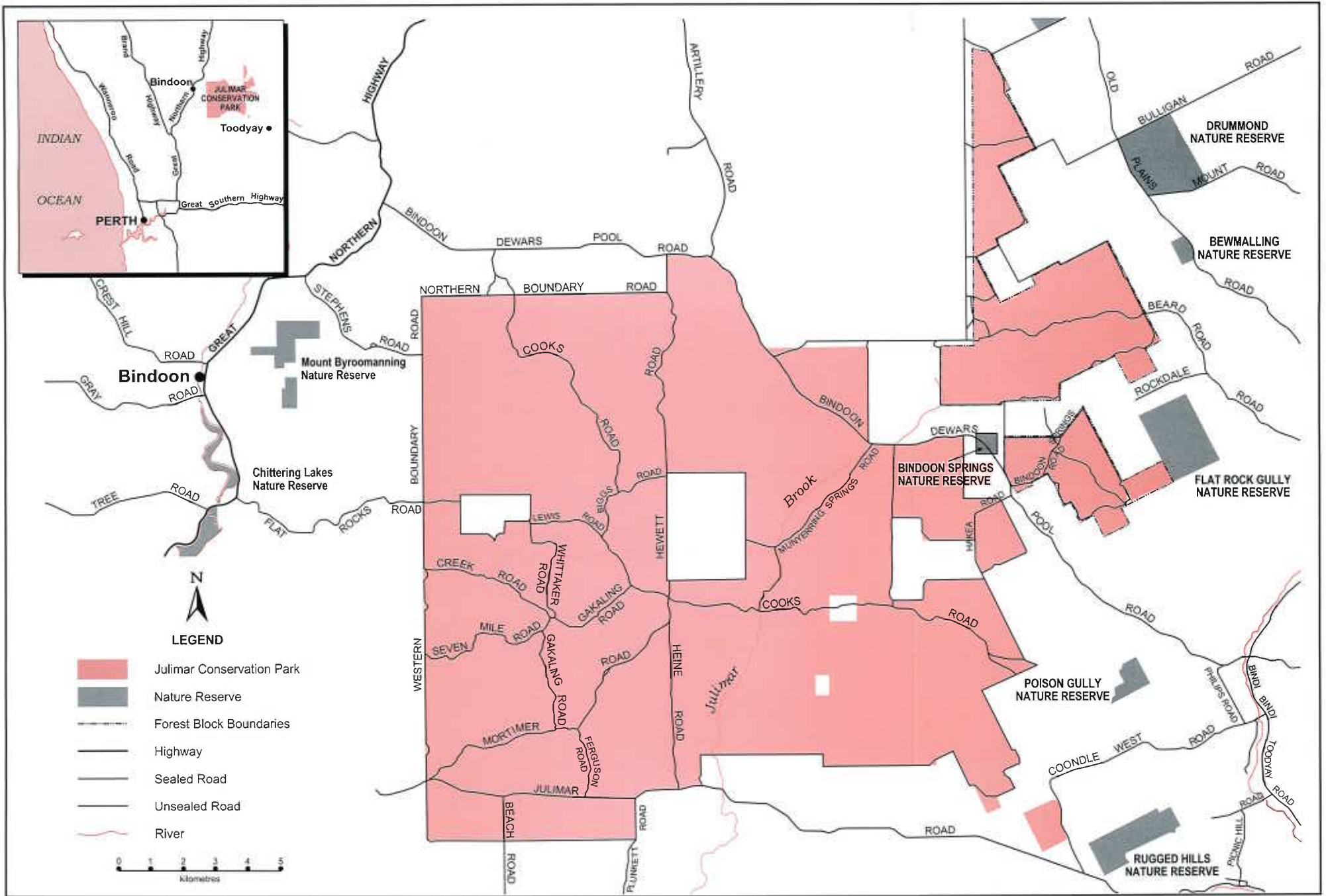
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Julimar

Conservation Parks





Woylie

Animal encounters are always thrilling and to help you identify some little known mammals of Julimar, below are short descriptions.

WOYLIE (*Bettongia penicillata*)

Woylies resemble a small wallaby and are about the size of a rabbit. The fur is yellowish-grey with some reddish-orange tinges particularly on the tail, which ends in a black crest. These animals bound with their head low and tail extended.

TAMMAR WALLABY (*Macropus eugenii*)

Tammars are a small wallaby with grizzled greyish-brown fur on their body and reddish tinges on their flanks and limbs.

WESTERN BRUSH OR BLACK GLOVED WALLABY (*Macropus irma*)

Brush Wallabies have black hands and feet and a crest of black hair on their tail. The body is grey and they have a distinct white facial stripe. These wallabies grow to a size of about 1.2 metres.



Quenda

QUENDA OR SOUTHERN BROWN BANDICOOT (*Isoodon obesulus*)

Quenda are of a similar size to rabbits. They have large hindquarters with long narrow bodies, a pointed snout and a fairly short lightly furred tails. The fur is dark-greyish brown with yellow flecks. Quenda move with a distinctive bounding gait.

CHUDITCH (*Dasyurus geoffroyi*)

Chuditch are mainly active at night. They are about the size of a small cat, have brown fur with distinctive white spots on their head and body and have a black brushy tail.

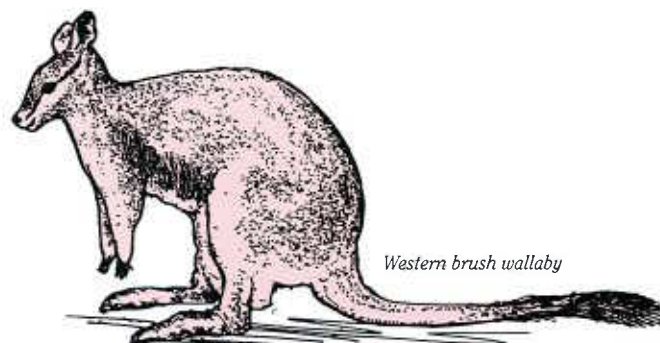


Bindoon starbush

FLORA

Several threatened flora species are found within the reserve. These are plant species that are not common and are often located in areas that are at risk of destruction. One species, *Asterolasia nivea*, commonly known as the Bindoon starbush, is listed as vulnerable, while another four in the reserve are priority species.

A Flora Management Plan specifically written for *Asterolasia nivea* guides management actions to maintain and, it's hoped, increase numbers of the species. Some of the actions include fencing populations, collecting seed and liaising with other land holders and managers.



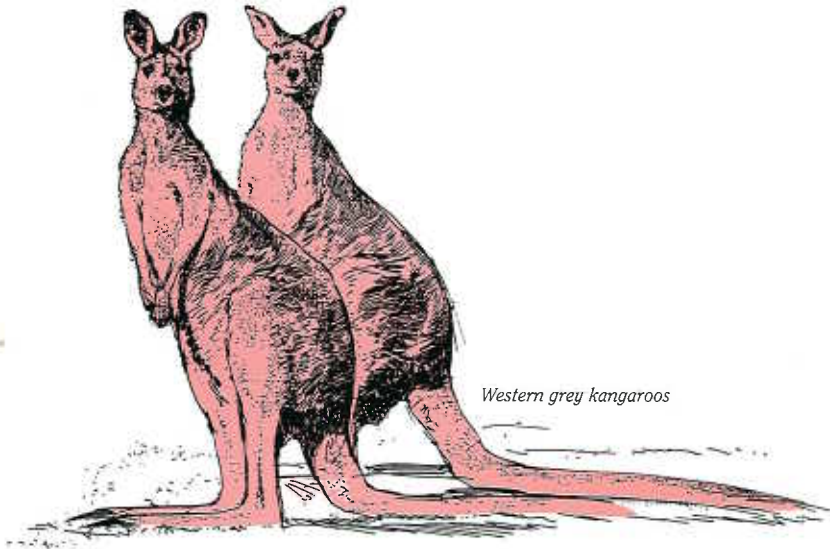
Western brush wallaby

Julimar Conservation Park is located 60km north-east of Perth. Its large size, approximately 28,000 hectares, makes it extremely valuable as a haven for native flora and fauna.

HISTORY

In the early part of the century almost half of Julimar was farmland. Most of the farms failed in the Depression of the 1930s and were abandoned. The farms were eventually reverted to Crown land, and in 1956, Julimar was gazetted as State forest.

Between 1950 and 1970, forest not previously cleared was cut over for sawlogs for the sawmilling and woodchipping industries. The Park is no longer used for timber production—bee keeping is now the only form of industry still operating in Julimar.



Western grey kangaroos

CURRENT VALUES

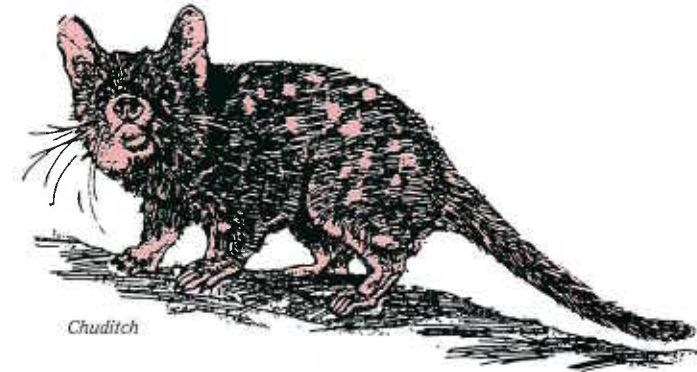
FAUNA

Julimar has become an increasingly important reserve for the conservation of our native fauna. To protect native species from feral foxes, hand baiting with dried poison meat baits began in June 1992. The active ingredient in these baits is sodium fluoroacetate, a naturally-occurring poison found in a group of Western Australian plants, the poison peas. The poison is synthetically manufactured under the name 1080 (ten-eighty).

Native animals evolved alongside these plants so have a natural tolerance to the poison. It is lethal to introduced animals including foxes, cats and dogs as they did not evolve with the presence of this poison. 1080 also has the advantage over other poisons of breaking down quickly in the soil without causing environmental side effects.

Baiting began in Julimar to protect the native animals already present, and in preparation for the release of the threatened western quoll, commonly known as the chuditch. In September 1992, 24 chuditch, bred in the Perth Zoo, were released in Julimar.

Further advancements in CALM's fauna management in Julimar have occurred as part of Western Shield. Western Shield is the name given to CALM's project to expand predator control and re-introduce native animals to former habitats. The program covers nearly five million hectares, from Cape Range National Park near Exmouth to the South Coast.



Chuditch

In Julimar, the Western Shield project has included aerial baiting and more fauna releases. Animals released include more chuditch, quenda, woylies, brush-tailed possums and tammar wallaby. The quenda, woylie and the tammar wallaby are the first species to be removed from the threatened list due to the conservation actions of Western Shield.

Sightings by community members, as well as CALM's monitoring program within Julimar, have shown that chuditch numbers have increased, and that they have moved to many parts of the Park and the surrounding bushland.



Bobtail skink