

Mr. Adermann concluded his address by saying that he would like to refer to the acknowledged need for fisheries education and training. He mentioned that the Commonwealth and States had agreed to the appointment of an officer to organise an education programme.

#### THE TUTTANNING RESERVE

This reserve was vested in the Fauna Protection Advisory Committee on January 28, 1960. It is situated some eighteen miles east of Pingelly and contains outstanding examples of extreme diversity of habitat types in a small area. It is 3,452 acres in extent and consists of lateritic highlands in the northern and southern areas, between which erosion has uncovered masses of granite and produced extensive granitic soils. It is particularly rich in native animals while the plant assemblage covers some seven well-marked associations ranging from sand plain to a white gum forest. Some of the fauna species sighted frequently include grey kangaroo, tammar, brushtail possum, mallee fowl, yellow-winged honeyeater, western rosella, twenty-eight parrot, grey currawong, common bronzewing pigeon, bettong, trichosurus, magpie, isoodon, bettongia, frogmouth, golden whistler, grey fantail, kookaburra, rufus whistler, mistletoe bird, spotted pardalote, squeaker and crow.

The white gum forest is found in the more fertile loams in the valleys, where it is associated with box poison and jam. Two different associations of Acacia are evident, the more important being that dominated by jam, occurring on the better-class soils and merging into the white gum area. The other is a black wattle association occurring along the bottoms of the valleys and along the water courses. Sheoak forms almost pure stands in the granitic soils while thickets of mallet clothe the steep rocky slopes below the gravelly tops of the hills. Few plants regularly grow in association with mallet but, in this reserve, bullock poison forms a constant understorey. York gum dominates the flora in certain places, while in the lateritic soils on the top of the scarps there has developed a mixed association dominated by dryandra and containing several other members of the proteaceae, together with representatives of other families.

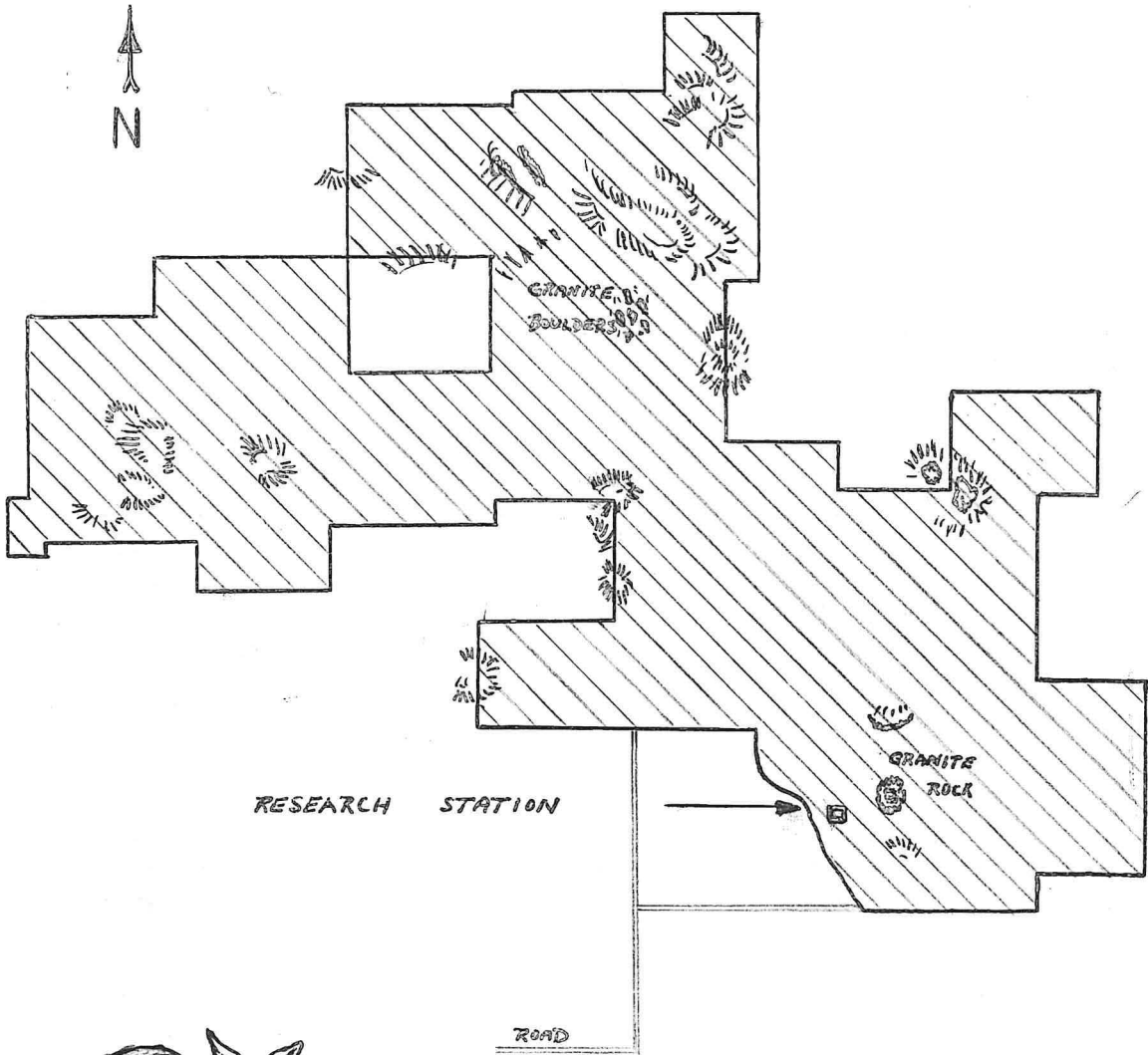
It is the sand-plain association, however, for which the area is most noteworthy. This vegetation type occurs in seven localities scattered throughout the reserve, each of them being distinctive in one or more respects. For example, one of these localities is distinguished by the christmas tree, another by the narrow-leaved banksia.

In November, 1964, the State's first biological research station was opened by the Minister for Fisheries and Fauna on this reserve and since then major ecological research programmes have been conducted.

The Department, in conjunction with the University of Western Australia, holds annual field days at the reserve as these are considered an important aspect of reserve management.

The Tuttanning Reserve, with its remarkable diversity of fauna and flora, and despite its limited area, is one of the most valuable of all the nature reserves in Western Australia.

DIAGRAM SHOWING THE  
TUTTANNING RESERVE



GREY  
KANGAROO

SCALE: 1" = 3/4 MILE