

## POINT RESOLUTION RESERVE, DALKEITH

**Boundary Definition:** protected area/bushland taken to cadastre boundary

### SECTION 1: LOCATION INFORMATION

**Bush Forever Site no.** 221

**Area (ha):** bushland 3.3

**Map no.** 46

**Map sheet series ref. no.** 2033-I NW

**Other Names:** not known

**Local Authorities (Suburb):** City of Nedlands (Dalkeith)

**System 6 (1983):** M59 part System area bushland and part scattered native plants (canopy), all vegetation described

### SECTION 2: REGIONAL INFORMATION

#### LANDFORMS AND SOILS

##### Spearwood Dunes

Sands derived from Tamala Limestone (Qts: S7)

Tamala Limestone (Qtl: LS1)

#### VEGETATION AND FLORA

##### Vegetation Complex

###### Spearwood Dunes

Karrakatta Complex — Central and South

**Floristic Community Types:** not sampled, types not inferred

#### WETLANDS

**Wetland Types:** estuary (waterbody)

##### Natural Wetland Groups

###### Estuaries

Swan River (E.2)

**Wetland Management Objectives:** Conservation (0.3ha)

**Swan Coastal Plain Lakes EPP:** none identified

#### THREATENED ECOLOGICAL COMMUNITIES

Not determined

### SECTION 3: SPECIFIC SITE DETAIL

**Landscape Features:** vegetated uplands, vegetated wetlands, estuary

**Vegetation and Flora:** limited survey (Ecoscape 1991); detailed survey (Keighery, GJ, and Keighery 1998)

**Structural Units:** mapping (Ecoscape 1991)

Uplands (slopes) — Sands derived from Tamala Limestone: *Eucalyptus gomphocephala* Open Woodland; *Agonis flexuosa*, *Banksia* sp. and *Callitris preissii* Low Woodland; *Eucalyptus decipiens* Low Open Woodland

Uplands (slopes) — Tamala Limestone: *Dryandra sessilis* var. *cygnorum* Open Heath

Wetlands (wetflats): *Juncus kraussii* Sedgeland; *Isolepis nodosus* Sedgeland

**Scattered Native Plants:** Mixed *Eucalyptus gomphocephala*, *E. marginata* and *E. calophylla* Tall Open Woodland with a remnant understorey of *Xanthorrhoea preissii* and *Macrozamia riedlei*

**Vegetation Condition:** >20% Very Good, <80% Degraded, with areas of severe localised disturbance

**Total Flora:** 60 native taxa (Ecoscape 1991, Keighery, GJ, and Keighery 1998) (estimated >90% expected flora)

**Significant Flora:** none recorded

**Fauna:** limited survey for birds (43 species), native mammals (2 species) and reptiles (6 species) (Ecoscape 1991).

Significant bird species: category 1 (1), category 2 (3), category 3 (2) and category 4 (1)

**Linkage:** no adjacent bushland; part of Greenway 24 (Tingay, Alan & Associates 1998a); part of a regionally significant contiguous bushland/wetland linkage (Part A, Map 7)

**Other Special Attributes:** naturally vegetated areas on the Swan Estuary have particular conservation value in providing habitat for fauna and linkage between larger, more intact areas of bushland; one of the few naturally vegetated areas on the Swan Estuary; open space of regional significance (DCE 1983)

### SECTION 4: INTERNATIONAL AND NATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE

Directory of Important Wetlands in Australia (Swan–Canning Estuaries); location for JAMBA/CAMBA species; subject to protection under the Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*

### SECTION 5: SELECTION CRITERIA AND RECOMMENDATIONS

**Criteria:** Representation of ecological communities, Rarity, General criteria for the protection of wetland, streamline and estuarine fringing vegetation and coastal vegetation, Criteria not relevant to determination of regional significance, but which may be applied when evaluating areas having similar values

**Recommendation:** Site with Some Existing Protection; the existing care, control and management intent of the reserve is endorsed. The purpose of the reserve should be amended to include conservation and appropriate mechanisms applied in consultation with the management body (see Table 3, Volume 1).

**POINT RESOLUTION RESERVE, DALKEITH**

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**SECTION 1: CADASTRAL INFORMATION**

(Lots, locations and derived information to be updated in the public submission period)

**Bushplan Site no.** 221      **Map no.** 60      **Map sheet series ref. no.** 2033-I NW

**System 6 (1983):** M59 part System area bushland and part scattered native plants (canopy), all vegetation described

**Other Names:** not known

**Local Authorities (Suburb)**

City of Nedlands (Dalkeith)

**Ownership Categories**

State Government

**Area (ha):** total 8.7; bushland 3.3

**Zoning**

**MRS:** Parks and Recreation, Urban, Waterways

**TPS:** Landscape, Residential

**Lot/Location/Reserve numbers (Purpose),**

**Street name**

10694 Jutland Pde

Crown Reserve

**SECTION 2: REGIONAL INFORMATION**

**LANDFORMS AND SOILS**

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Tamala Limestone (Qtl: LS1)

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**Vegetation Complex**

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**Other Special Attributes:** naturally vegetated areas on the Swan Estuary have particular conservation value in providing habitat for fauna and linkage between larger, more intact areas of bushland; one of the few naturally vegetated areas on the Swan Estuary; open space of regional significance (DCE 1983)

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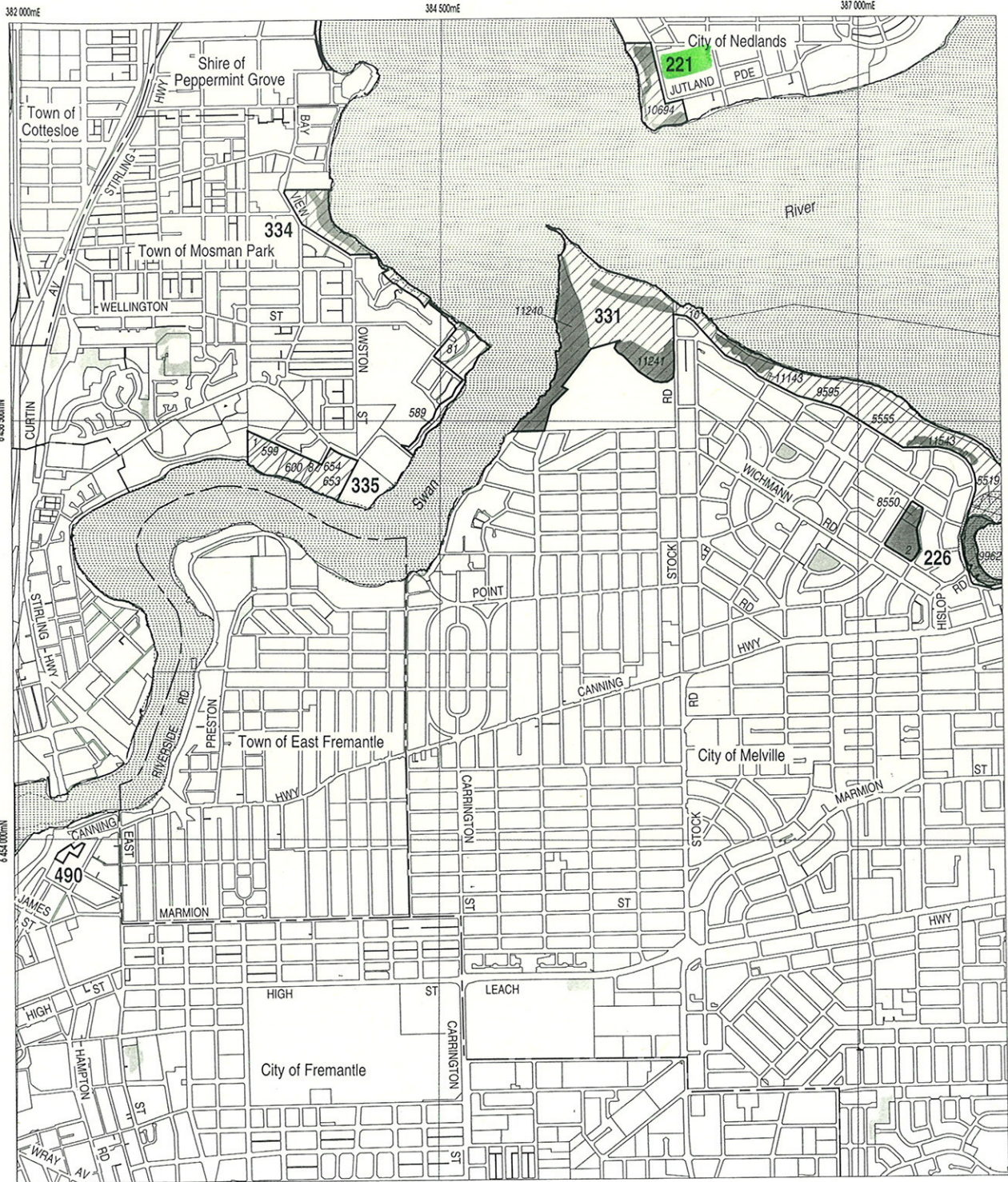
**Opportunities and/or Constraints**

Opportunities: Bushplan Site/part Bushplan Site subject to Swan and Canning Rivers EPP; location of Scheduled Fauna, conservation category wetlands; under MRS Parks and Recreation Reservation and TPS Landscape Zoning, Crown Reserve

Constraints: under MRS Urban Zoning

**Recommendation:** The existing care, control and management intent of the reserve is endorsed. Long-term security and support for conservation management of the Bushplan Site to be enhanced by: amending the purpose of the reserve to include conservation; and applying appropriate mechanisms in consultation with the reserve management body.





**LEGEND**

- 472 Bushplan Sites With Regionally Significant Bushland
- Other Native Vegetation
- Conservation Category Wetlands
- Bushplan Sites With Some Existing Protection
- 696 Lot Number, Location Number
- Channel Wetlands
- Local Government Boundary

**2033 - I NW**

IV	69	NW	NE
2033		SW	SE
III	II		

1 : 25 000 AMG Reference Grid showing Perth's Bushplan Map Sheet Breakdown

**PERTH'S BUSHPLAN MAP INDEX**

1	2										
3	4	5									
6	7	8	9	10	11						
12	13	14	15	16							
17	18	19	20	21	22	23					
24	25	26	27	28	29	30					
31	32	33	34	35	36						
37	38	39	40	41	42						
43	44	45	46	47	48						
49	50	51	52	53	54						
55	56	57	58	59							
60	61	62	63	64							
65	66	67	68	69	70						
71	72	73	74	75	76	77					
78	79	80	81	82	83	84					
85	86	87	88	89	90	91					
92	93	94	95	96	97						
98	99	100	101	102							
103	104	105	106								

**SCALE**

0 500 1000  
Metres

Produced by Project Mapping Section  
Land Information Branch, Ministry for  
Planning, Perth W.A. November 1998  
ntw-map18/enviro/bushplan/bushv2\_60.dgn

Cadastral Data supplied by Department  
of Land Administration, W.A.

Wetlands Data supplied by  
Water and Rivers Commission

Native Vegetation Extent for Study Area  
supplied by Agriculture Western Australia



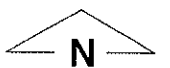
**BUSHPLAN SITES CORRECTED**



WESTERN  
AUSTRALIAN  
PLANNING  
COMMISSION



*B 16 78/10/18*



SCALE 1:2500



Metres



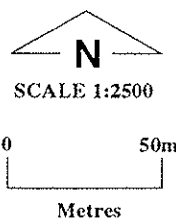
**BUSHPLAN SITES CORRECTED**

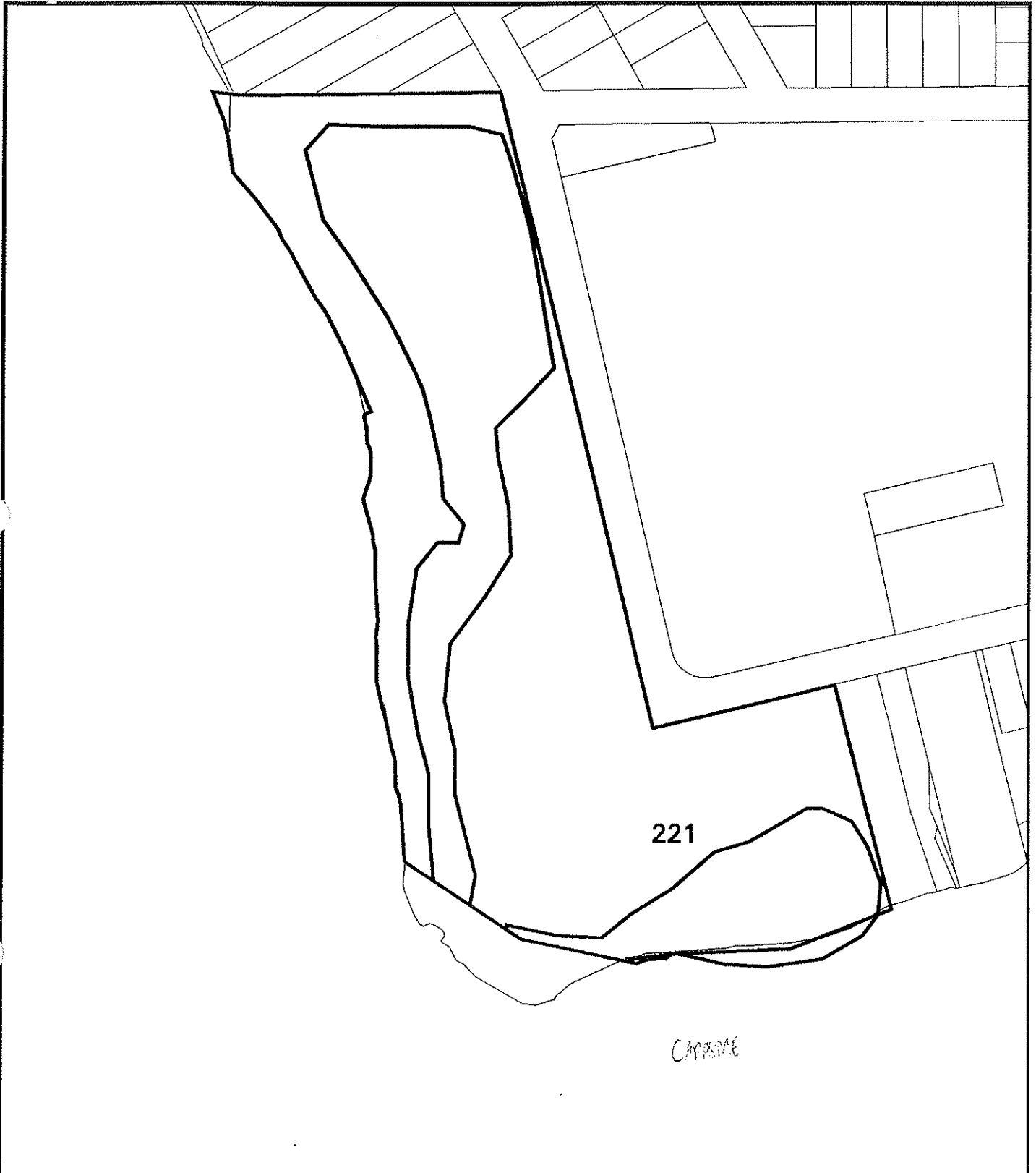


WESTERN  
AUSTRALIAN  
PLANNING  
COMMISSION






CUSTOMER  
FOCUS  
WESTERN AUSTRALIA





## bp site 221

-  AG VEG 1998 BOUNDARY THEME
-  Cadastre
-  Bushplan sites refno 1-500 SCP BOUNDARY THEME

MFP INTERNAL USE ONLY

Prepared By: Andrea Zappacosta

Prepared For:

Map Ident: plot980526\_1

Date: 26 May 98

Scale 1:3120



**M59 Point Resolution Foreshore, Dalkeith**  
City of Nedlands Management Plan

Friends      Advocate      Management

Other Names:

Specific Study/studies      Miscellaneous studies

**Flora**  
 Vegetation Map      ①      2      3  
 Flora list      ①      2      3      4  
 Significant Taxa      done / suitable      doubtful

**Fauna**  
 Mammals      1      ②  
 Birds      1      ②      RAOU  
 Reptiles and Amphibia      1      ②  
 Invertebrates      1      2

Vegetation Condition      Map      Sites      Comment

Disturbance Factors      Comment      Management

Swan Coastal Plain Floristic Survey

AHC: National Estate- Listed / Interim / Nominated / Notified      NT (WA): Heritage Classification

Notes

**M59 Point Resolution Foreshore, Dalkeith**  
 City of Nedlands Management Plan

<p>M59.1 Regional park recommendations be applied to this area.</p>	<p>Unresolved Issues</p>	<p>The Regional Parks Task Force Report proposes that the Swan Estuary be considered analogous to a regional park managed under Swan River Trust legislation. The Swan River Management Strategy (1988) recommends that all the foreshore reserves and waterways of the Swan Canning Rivers be treated as a single entity for the purposes of planning and management. However, areas of high conservation value may be added to CALM's existing Swan Estuary Marine Park estate.</p>
<p>M59.2 Purpose of Reserve A1624 be amended to Parkland and Recreation.</p>	<p>Implemented</p>	<p>Reserves now for Parkland and Recreation and are vested in the City of Nedlands.</p>
<p>M59.3 Portion of Reserve A1668 west of Victoria Ave be excised and its area added to Reserve A1624.</p>	<p>Implemented</p>	<p>This area has been amalgamated into Reserve A1624 for Parkland and Recreation purposes.</p>
<p>M59.4 Nedlands City Council, in consultation with EPA prepare management plan.</p>	<p>Implemented</p>	<p>City of Nedlands has a management plan for the area.</p>

Please circle the appropriate response or respond in the space provided.

Area M59 Name	<u>Point Resolution</u>		
Title	<u>Management Plan</u>		
Published/Unpublished	Date	<u>1991</u>	
Author/s	<u>Ecoscope</u>		
Location of Publication	<u>City of Nedlands.</u>		
Purpose (why was the report prepared?)			
Government	<u>City of Nedlands</u>		
Corporate			
Community Group			
Management Plan			

Soils			
Units	mapped	<u>described</u>	<u>referenced</u>

Landscape			
Features	<u>described</u>	referenced	

Flora			
Vegetation Map			
Units	<u>Species rich</u>	Site based (no)	<u>10x10m (10)</u>
Mapped	<u>Yes</u>		
Veg Units	<u>Comparable Heddle et al</u>	Compared Heddle et al.	Unit not mapped by Heddle et al.
Flora list			
Timing	%completion	<u>80% - 90%</u>	
<u>Sum '91</u>	<u>Trees</u>	<u>Shrubs</u>	<u>Herbs</u>
	<u>Sedges</u>	<u>Weeds</u>	<u>Significant Taxa</u>
			<u>DRF</u> CALM Priority Other

Fauna	<u>opportunistic, area based</u>		
Timing	%completion	<u>80% - 90%</u>	
<u>Sum '91</u>	<u>Mammals</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>Birds</u>
	<u>Reptiles</u>	<u>60%</u>	<u>Invertebrates</u>
			<u>Significant Taxa</u>
			Sched1 Sched2 Other

Vegetation Condition	<u>described</u>		
Site based	Mapped	Units	<u>see over for map info.</u>

Disturbance Factors			
Phytophthora	<u>observed</u>	<u>recorded</u>	Other <u>incidental</u>
	<u>tested</u>		<u>itemised</u>

Notes	<u>Monitoring sites</u>		
	<u>Cultural</u>		

**AREA INFORMATION**

System 6 Area (C or M) or Update Area (Update)

MS9

<b>Conservation Area</b>	
Nature Reserve	
Reserve No	
National Park	
Reserve No	
Local Government	
Reserve No	
Other	
<b>Proposed Conservation Areas</b> POINT RESOLUTION FORESHORE, DALKERH	
Local Government	City of Netherlands
Reserve No	
Other	

<b>Conservation Area</b>	
Nature Reserve	
Reserve No	
National Park	
Reserve No	
Local Government	
Reserve No	
Other	

**AREA**

Total Area	17 6518	hectares
Completely Degraded		hectares
comments:		

**AREA MAPPED FLORISTIC UNITS**

Boundaries: System6 CALM

Units	Site (Condition)	Code	NO SITES	Bound	Area (ha)	Area(ha)

Boundaries determined by use of

aerial photograph	Metro Regional Area run 8 5127 11/12/92
orthophoto	
vegetation map	
soil map	

See File 146

BP221

PB071

Please quote source as being from an unpublished report titled 'Floristics of System Six Reserves and Bushland XVI: Point Heathcote Foreshore (M65), Minim Cove (M 57), Mosman Park (M56), Peppermint Grove Foreshore (M 54) and Point Resolution (M59).' by G.J.Keighery<sup>1</sup> and B.J. Keighery<sup>2</sup> in 1998.

1. Department of Conservation and Land Management
2. Department of Environmental Protection

## Appendix 1: Flora

### TAXON

#### KEY

##### Areas

PH	Point Heathcote Reserve
PR	Point Resolution Reserve
PG	Peppermint Grove
CP	Chidley Point Reserve
MC	Minim Cove

##### Site Location of Plants

C	Cliff Top
F	Cliff Face
B	Beach
M	Marsh
W	woodland of Banksia or Tuart

	PH	PR	PG	CP	MC	Site
FERNS						
Annogramma leptophylla				*		
*Adiantum capillus-veneris			*			
PTERIDIACEAE						
Pteridium esculentum			*			F
GYMNOSPERMS						
ZAMIACEAE						
Macrozamia riedleii	*	*	*	*	*	W,H
CUPRESSACEAE						
Callitris preissii			*	*		C
MONOCOTYLEDONS						
AGAVACEAE						
*Agave americana		*	*		*	C,B
ALLIACEAE						
*Allium triquetrum		*				B
AMARYLLIDACEAE						
*Narcissus tazetta		*	*	*		C

ANTHERICAEAE

Arthropodium capillipes			*			W
Caesia micrantha				*		W
Corynotheca micrantha	*			*	*	H
Thysanotus arenarius			*			W
Thysanotus dichotomus		*				W
Thysanotus patersonii		*	*		C	
*Trachyandra divaricata	*	*	*	*	*	B
Tricoryne elatior		*	*	*	*	C,H

AREACEAE

*Phoenix dactylifera	*	*				C
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ASPARAGACEAE

*Myrsiphyllum asparagoides	*	*	*	*	*	C
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ASPHODELACEAE

*Asphodelus fistulosus			*			C
------------------------	--	--	---	--	--	---

CENTROLEPIDACEAE

Centrolepis drummondiana				*		W
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COLCHICACEAE

Burchardia umbellata				*		W
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CYPERACEAE

Baumea juncea				*	M	
Isolepis nodosa	*	*	*	*	*	B
Lepidosperma angustatum		*		*	*	H,W
Lepidosperma gladiatum	*	*	*	*	*	C,B
Lepidosperma tuberculatum	*			*		H,W
Mesomelaena pseudostygia	*	*	*	*	*	H,W

DASYPOGONACEAE

Acanthocarpus preissii *	*	*	*	*		C
Lomandra caespitosa			*	*		W
L. maritima	*			*	*	C,W

HAEMODORACEAE

Conostylis aculeata ssp. aculeata				*		W
C. candicans	*	*	*	*	*	H,W
C. setigera	*					W

HYACINTHACEAE

*Lachenalia reflexa	*		*	*	*	W,C
*Ornithogalum umbellatum				*		H

IRIDACEAE

*Chasmanthe floribunda	*	*	*	*		C
*Ferraria crispa	*			*		H
*Freesia leichtlinii	*	*	*	*	*	C
*Gladiolus undulatus	*		*	*	*	B
*Homeria flaccida					*	C
*Romulea rosea	*	*	*	*	*	C,W
*Watsonia bulbifera			*		B	

JUNCACEAE

Juncus kraussii	*	*	*	*	*	B, M
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JUNCAGINACEAE

Triglochin calcitrapa \* C

ORCHIDACEAE

Microtis media \* B

PHORMIACEAE

Dianella divaricata \* \* \* \* \* C,W

POACEAE

\*Aira cupiana \* \* \* \* \* C,H,W  
 \*Arundo donax \* \* \* \* \* B  
 \*Avena barbata \* \* \* \* \* C  
 \*Briza maxima \* \* \* \* \* C  
 \*Briza minor \* \* \* \* \* C  
 \*Bromus diandrus \* \* \* \* \* C,W  
 \*Bromus unioloides \* \* \* \* \* C  
 \*Catapodium rigidum \* \* \* \* \* C  
 \*Cynodon dactylon \* \* \* \* \* C,B,W  
 \*Ehrharta calycina \* \* \* \* \* W,B  
 \*Ehrharta longiflora \* \* \* \* \* C,W  
 \*Eragrostis curvula \* \* \* \* \* W  
 \*Hordeum leporinum \* \* \* \* \* W  
 \*Lagurus ovatus \* \* \* \* \* C,W  
 \*Lolium perenne \* \* \* \* \* B,W  
 \*Lolium rigidum \* \* \* \* \* C,W  
 \*Paralophis incurva \* \* \* \* \* B  
 Paspalum vaginatum \* \* \* \* \* B  
 \*Pennisetum clandestinum \* \* \* \* \* W  
 \*Pennisetum purpureum \* \* \* \* \* W  
 \*Pennisetum setaceum \* \* \* \* \* C  
 \*Pentaschistis airoides \* \* \* \* \* S  
 \*Phalaris minor \* \* \* \* \* C  
 \*Pipteranthemum milliaceum \* \* \* \* \* C  
 \*Poa annua \* \* \* \* \* C  
 Poa porphroclados \* \* \* \* \* C  
 Sporobolus virginicus \* \* \* \* \* B  
 \*Stenotaphum secundatum \* \* \* \* \* C,B  
 Stipa elegantissima \* \* \* \* \* C  
 Stipa flavescens \* \* \* \* \* C  
 \*Vulpia myorus \* \* \* \* \* W

RESTIONACEAE

Loxocarya flexuosa \* \* \* \* \* C

XANTHORRHOEACEAE

Xanthorrhoea preissii \* \* \* \* \* H,W

DICOTYLEDONS

AIZOACEAE

\*Carpobrotus edulis \* \* \* \* \* B,C  
 \*Galena secunda \* \* \* \* \* B  
 \*Tetragonia decumbens \* \* \* \* \* B  
 Tetragonia tetragonioides \* \* \* \* \* B

AMARANTACEAE					
Ptilotus polystachyus				*	W
ANACARDIACEAE					
*Schinus terebinthifolius	*	*	*	*	C
APIACEAE					
Apium annuum				*	M
Apium prostratum				*	B
Centella cordifolia		*			S
*Foeniculum vulgare				*	C
APOCYNACEAE					
Alyxia buxifolia			*	*	C
*Nerium oleander			*		C,R
*Vinca major			*		C
ASTERACEAE					
*Argyranthemum frutescens		*	*	*	C
*Arctotheca calendula		*		*	C,B,W
*Artemisia arborescens			*		C
*Aster subulatus		*			S
*Conyza albida		*	*	*	C,B
*Dittrichia graveolens				*	B
*Hypochaeris glabra	*	*	*	*	C,W
*Lactuca serriola		*	*	*	C
Olearia axillaris		*	*	*	C
*Osteospermum ecklonis			*	*	B
*Pseudognaphalium luteo-album				*	D,C
Senecio lautus					
ssp. maritimus				*	H
*Sonchus oleraceus	*	*	*	*	C,H
*Ursinia anthemoides	*	*	*	*	C,W
*Urospermum picroides		*	*	*	C
*Vellerophyton dealbatum				*	B,W
BRASSICACEAE					
*Brassica tournefortii		*	*	*	C,B,W
*Cakile maritima		*		*	B
*Heliophila pusilla		*	*	*	C,W
*Lobularia maritima		*			C,H
*Rhaphanus raphanistrum	*	*	*	*	B,W
CAMPANULACEAE					
*Wahlenbergia capensis				*	W
CASUARINACEAE					
Allocasuarina fraseriana	*		*		W
A.humilis	*	*	*	*	W
Casuarina obesa	*	*	*	*	B
CARYOPHYLLACEAE					
*Cerastium glomeratum		*	*	*	C
*Petrohagia velutina		*	*	*	C,W
*Polycarpon tetraphyllum		*		*	C
*Silene gallica		*	*	*	C,W
*S.nocturna		*		*	C
*Stellaria media				*	C

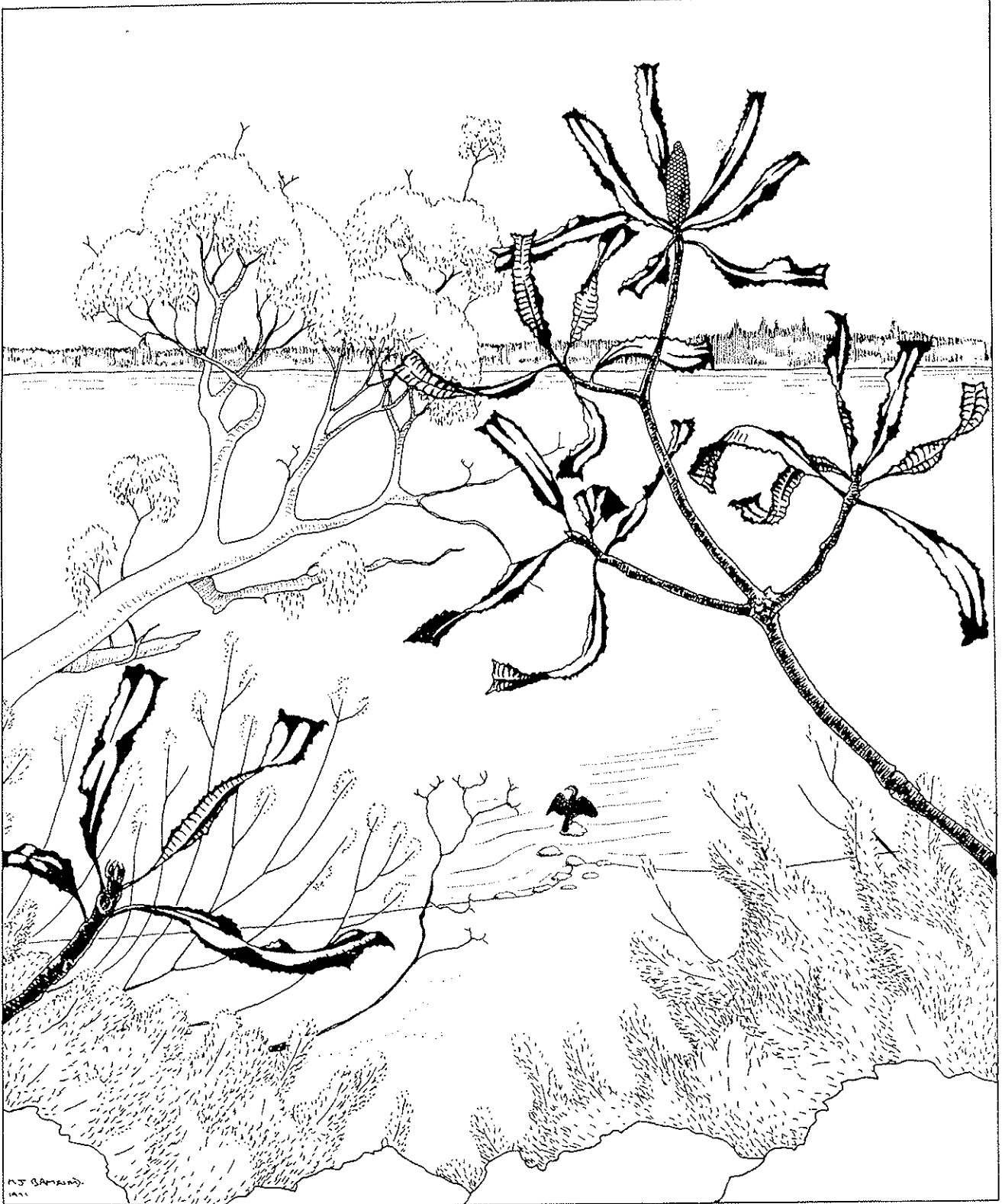
CHENOPODIACEAE					
	Atriplex hypoleuca			*	B,S
	*A. prostrata		*	*	B,S
	Enchylaena tomentosa		*	*	C
	Rhagodia baccata	*	*	*	C
	Suaeda australis			*	C,B
	Threlkeldia diffusa		*	*	C,B
CONVOLVULACEAE					
	*Ipomaea indica		*		T
CRASSULACEAE					
	Crassula exserta			*	C
	*C. colorata	*	*		F
CUSCUTACEAE					
	*Cuscuta epithymum			*	C
DILLENIACEAE					
	Hibbertia hypericoides	*	*	*	B/T
DROSERACEAE					
	Drosera glanduligera			*	B/T
EPACRIDACEAE					
	Leucopogon parviflorus	*	*	*	C
EUPHORBIACEAE					
	*Euphorbia peplus	*	*	*	C
	*E. terracina		*	*	C,H
	Phyllanthus calycinus	*	*		C
	Poranthera microphylla		*		T
	*Riccinus communis	*		*	C
FABACEAE (PAPILIONACEAE)					
	Daviesia divaricata		*	*	H,W
	Gompholobium tomentosum	*		*	H,W
	Hardenbergia comptoniana	*	*	*	C
	Isotropis cuneifolia			*	H,W
	Jacksonia furcellata	*	*	*	B/T
	J. sericea		*	*	C
	J sternbergiana	*		*	B/T
	Kennedia prostrata			*	B/T
	*Lathyrus tingianus		*		S,B
	*Lotus angustissimus	*	*	*	C
	*Lupinus consentinii	*	*	*	C
	*Medicago polymorpha		*	*	C,B,W
	*Melilotis indica		*	*	C,B
	Templetonia retusa	*	*	*	C
	*Trifolium angustifolium		*		B/T
	*Trifolium campestre		*	*	C
	*Trifolium cernuum		*		
	*Trifolium dubium			*	C
	*Vicia sativa ssp. nigra	*		*	C
FRANKENIACEAE					
	Frankenia pauciflora			*	B

FUMARIACEAE						
	*Fumaria capreolata	*	*	*	*	C,B
	*F. muralis		*	*	*	C,B
GENTIANACEAE						
	*Centaurium erythraea			*		C
GERANIACEAE						
	*Pelargonium capitatum	*	*	*	*	C,B
	*P.x domesticum	*		*		B
	*P. x asperum	*				B
GOODENIACEAE						
	Lechenaultia floribunda	*				W
	L. linearoides			*		C,H
	Scavola canescens	*		*		W
	S.globulifera		*			C
	S.nitida	*	*	*	*	C
LAMIACEAE						
	*Leonotis leonurus	*				S
LOBELIACEAE						
	Lobelia alata				*	B
LOGANIACEAE						
	Logania vaginalis		*	*		C
LORANTHACEAE						
	Amyema linophyllum	*	*	*	*	B
MALVACEAE						
	*Lagunaria patersonii				*	C
MIMOSACEAE						
	Acacia cyclops	*		*	*	C,T
	Acacia lasiocarpa				*	H
	Acacia pulchella		*	*		H,W
	Acacia rostellifera	*	*	*	*	C,H
	Acacia saligna		*	*		W
	*Acacia sophorae	*				B
	Acacia truncata			*	*	C
	Acacia xanthina		*	*	*	C
MORACEAE						
	*Ficus carica	*	*	*	*	C,W
MYOPORACEAE						
	Eremophila glabra		*		*	C
	Myoporum insulare	*	*		*	C
MYRTACEAE						
	Agonis flexuosa	*	*	*	*	C
	Calothamnus quadrifidus				*	H
	*Chamelaucium uncinatum	*				W
	Eucalyptus gomphocephala	*	*	*	*	C
	Hypocalymma angustifolium	*				W

*Leptospermum laevigatum	*		*			C
Melaleuca acerosa	*				*	H
Melaleuca huegelii			*	*	*	C
OLEACEAE						
Olea europea		*			*	C
OROBANCHACEAE						
*Orobanche minor			*	*	*	W
OXALIDACEAE						
*Oxalis pes-caprae	*	*	*	*	*	C
PITTOSPORACEAE						
*Pittosporum undulatum			*			C
Pittosporum phillyraeoides			*			C
Sollya heterophylla					*	C,H
PLUMBAGINACEAE						
*Limomim camponis		*				B
*Plumbago zeylanica			*			C
POLYGALACEAE						
Comesperma integerrimum			*		*	C,T
*Polygala myrtifolia			*			C
POLYGONACEAE						
*Rumex crispus	*		*	*	*	B,M
PORTULACACEAE						
C. corrigioloides					*	B/T
PRIMULACEAE						
*Anagallis arvensis						
var arvensis			*			C
*Anagallis arvensis						
var caerulea	*	*	*	*	*	C,B
PROTEACEAE						
Adenanthos cygnorum	*					W
Banksia attenuata	*	*		*	*	W
B. menziesii	*	*		*		W
B. prionotes				*		W
Conospermum triplinervum	*					W
Dryandra nivea	*	*		*	*	H
D. sessilis	*	*	*	*	*	C
Grevillea crithmifolia	*		*			C
G.thelemanniana		*	*		*	C,H
Hakea prostrata	*		*	*	*	W,H,C
Petrophile macrostachya	*					W
P. serruriae					*	H
RANUNCULACEAE						
Clematis pubescens					*	C
C.microphylla			*			C
RHAMNACEAE						
*Rhamnus alaternus			*			C

Syridium globulosum	*	*	*	*	C
Trymalium ledifolium		*	*		C
RUBIACEAE					
*Galium murale	*				C
Opercularia vaginata			*	*	C,H
RUTACEAE					
Boronia alata				*	C
*Coleonema album		*			C
SANTALACEAE					
Exocarpus sparteus				*	C
SAPINDACEAE					
Dodonaea ceratocarpa		*			C
SCROPHULARIACEAE					
*Cymbalaria muralis		*			C
*Dischisma arenaria			*		C
*Missopates orontorium	*	*			C
SIMAROUBICEAE					
*Ailanthus altissima		*			C
SOLANACEAE					
*Solanum nigrum	*	*		*	C,W
TROPAEOLEACEAE					
*Tropaeolum majus		*			C
URTICACEAE					
Parietaria debilis				*	C
*P. judaica				*	C
VALERIANACEAE					
*Centranthus macrosiphon		*	*		C,W
VERBENACEAE					
*Phyla nodiflora				*	B

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# POINT RESOLUTION MANAGEMENT PLAN

# POINT RESOLUTION MANAGEMENT PLAN

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## **Fauna**

### **Mammals**

During the fauna survey the only native mammal recorded was the common Brush Tailed possum. Possums are resident in the older suburbs surrounding the reserve where they find the larger trees and root cavities attractive. At Point Resolution possums use mature Tuart trees to both feed and shelter in.

The white striped Mastiff bat has been observed flying over the reserve and can sometimes be heard at dusk amongst the Tuarts.

Introduced mammals recorded include the house mouse and the common rat. Both of these species are common in bush reserves throughout the City.

Domestic dogs and cats roam throughout the reserve. Cats are renowned predators of small native animals and should be kept out of the reserve where possible.

Rabbit and fox burrows were found throughout the *Dryandra sessilis* community. The burrows destabilise this sensitive slope contributing to erosion and the establishment of exotic weeds.

In addition rabbits cause degradation of native vegetation through their combined grazing of native plants especially seedlings.

Council has employed various techniques for controlling the foxes and rabbits. A continuation of this programme will hopefully see the eradication of these pests from Point Resolution.

A list of mammals is given in Appendix 3.

### **Birds**

The Royal Australasian Ornithologists Union (RAOU) through the Metropolitan Bird Project in 1985 used local volunteers to collect information on the birds of Point Resolution. Forty three species were recorded with twenty five being resident bushland species, three introduced species and fifteen water bird species. A list of bird species is given in Appendix 4.

The distribution of bird species at Point Resolution is determined by food and shelter availability. The mature trees in the parkland and peppermint-banksia community provide valuable nesting sites. The larger trees also provide nesting sites for raptors and ravens.

The non-indigenous flowering eucalypts provide a rich source of nectar for the many honeyeaters and wattle birds present. A total of fifteen species of waterbirds were seen during the survey. Large flocks of feeding gulls, terns and cormorants can sometimes be seen from the higher banks and viewing areas.

Maintenance of undisturbed vegetation with a dense crown is necessary for the small bushland birds to nest in. Further replanting and thickening of the peppermint-banksia and *dryandra sessilis* community would provide a suitable dense habitat.

## 6.0 Biotic Environment

### Plant Communities

#### General

A remnant of the former plant community still exists at Point Resolution. It is typical of the Spearwood Dune system which supports vegetation that varies according to depth of soil. On the deeper soils Tuart woodlands predominate and these have been classified as Tuart Forest formations (Smith, 1973) and more broadly as a Tuart-Jarrah-Marri Tall Open-Forest formation (Seddon, 1972). In the more coastal areas they are often dominated by Tuarts with a secondary storey beneath made up of peppermint, banksia, casuarina, black-boys, zamia palms and many ground covers. When the soils are shallower *Eucalyptus decipiens* (Limestone Marlock) may replace the Tuart.

The peppermint (*Agonis flexuosa*) occurs along with the Rottnest Island Pine (*Callitris preissii*) and the wattle (*Acacia xanthina*) on the slopes up from the Swan River (Powell, 1983). This community was not uncommon along the coast on the lee side of dunes prior to falling victim to repeated fires and being cut for firewood (Seddon, 1972).

Where conditions of shallow soils and outcropping limestone prevail low diverse heath species could be found. Heath is usually defined as less than two metres in height with a projected foliage cover of 30-100% (Spect, 1970). In an undisturbed state heath communities are often very diverse in species composition and often difficult to penetrate. These areas are very susceptible to disturbance particularly trampling and fire.

#### Present

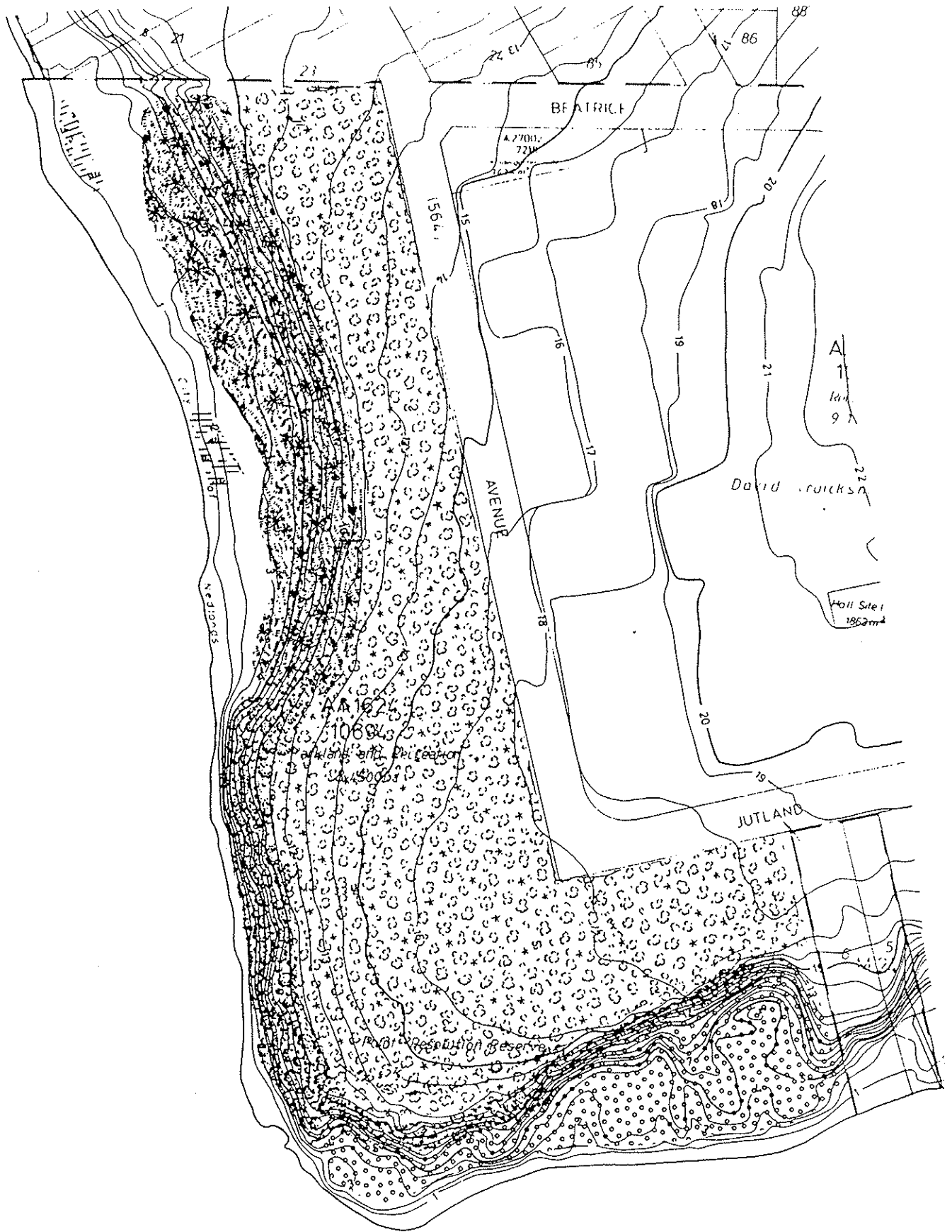
A total of sixty one native plant species have been recorded at Point Resolution reserve, these are listed in Appendix 1.

Along with recording the structural composition of the reserve a floristic analysis was also carried out. This was done in order to determine resultant community after many years of disturbance. The method of survey is given in Appendix 2. The floristic analysis focused upon the embankment area as it contains the best areas of remnant vegetation.

The results from the floristic survey showed that the three most common plant species were the introduced grasses *Erharta calycina* (Veldt Grass) and *Briza maxima* (Blowfly Grass) and *Lagurus ovatus* (Hare's Tail Grass). The most common native species were *Acacia cyclops*, *Dryandra sessilis* and *Jacksonia fercellata*.

Two main community types could be recognised from the results of the floristic analysis.

Firstly, the Peppermint-Banksia community located at the northern end of the reserve on the embankment area (Figure 2). It contains a good mixed stand of peppermint, banksia, Rottnest Island Pines and sheoaks along with the Tuart as the dominant Eucalypt. The understorey consists of zamia palms, blackboys, *Acacia cyclops*, *Banksia attenuata* and *Banksia menziesii*, and a variety of shrubs, herbs and ground covers. Further downslope towards the river the



Point Resolution



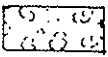
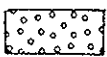
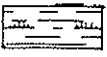
- |   |                              |   |                             |
|---|------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|
|  | Peppermint-Banksia community |  | Dryandra sessilis community |
|  | Lawn & tree parkland         |  | Disturbed area (exotics)    |
|  | Juncus community             |   |                             |

FIGURE 2: VEGETATION COMMUNITIES

## APPENDIX A: PLANT SPECIES LIST

Scientific Name	Common Name	Family
<i>Acacia cyclops</i>	Coastal Wattle	Mimosaceae
<i>Acacia pulchella</i>	Prickly Moses	Mimosaceae
<i>Acacia saligna</i>	Orange Wattle	Mimosaceae
<i>Acacia xanthina</i>		Mimosaceae
<i>Acacia sp</i>		Mimosaceae
<i>Acanthocarpus preissii</i>		Dasyopogonaceae
* <i>Aira caryophyllea</i>	Silvery Hairgrass	Poaceae
* <i>Agave americana</i>	Century Plant	Agavaceae
<i>Agonis flexuosa</i>	Peppermint	Myrtaceae
<i>Alexgeorgea arenicola</i>		Restionaceae
<i>Allocasuarina humilis</i>	Dwarf Sheoak	Casuarinaceae
<i>Allocasuarina fraseriana</i>		Casuarinaceae
* <i>Arundo donax</i>	Giant Reed	Poaceae
* <i>Asparagus asparagoides</i>	Smilax Asparagus	Asparagaceae
<i>Banksia attenuata</i>	Swamp Banksia	Proteaceae
<i>Banksia menzessii</i>	Firewood Banksia	Proteaceae
* <i>Brachychiton populensis</i>	Kurrajong	Sterculiaceae
* <i>Briza maxima</i>	Blowfly Grass	Poaceae
* <i>Briza minima</i>	Shivery Grass	Poaceae
<i>Burchardia umbellata</i>	Milkmaids	Colchiceae
<i>Callitris preissii</i>	Rottnest Island Pine	Cupressaceae
* <i>Carpobrotus edulis</i>	Pigface	Aizoaceae
<i>Conostephium preissii</i>		Epacridaceae
<i>Conostephium pendulum</i>	Pearl Flower	Epacridaceae
<i>Conostylis candicans</i>		Haemodoraceae
* <i>Conyza bonariensis</i>	Fleabane	Asteraceae
* <i>Crassula colorata</i>	Dense Stonecrop	Crassulaceae
* <i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	Couch Grass	Poaceae
<i>Cyprus sp.</i>		Cyperaceae
<i>Daviesia decurrens</i>		Fabaceae
<i>Daviesia divaricata</i>		Fabaceae
<i>Daviesia triflora</i>		Fabaceae
<i>Dianella divaricata</i>		Phormiaceae
<i>Drosera macrantha</i>		Droseraceae
<i>Eucalyptus calophylla</i>	Marri	Myrtaceae
<i>Eucalyptus gomphocephala</i>	Tuart	Myrtaceae
<i>Eucalyptus marginata</i>	Jarra	Myrtaceae
* <i>Ehrharta calycina</i>	Perennial Veldtgrass	Poaceae
* <i>Foeniculum vulgare</i>	Fennel	Apiaceae
<i>Gompholobium tomentosum</i>		Fabaceae
<i>Grevillea crithmifolia</i>		Proteaceae
<i>Guichenotia ledifolia</i>		Sterculiaceae
<i>Hakea prostrata</i>		Proteaceae
<i>Hardenbergia comptoniana</i>	Native Wisteria	Fabaceae
<i>Hemiantra pungens</i>		Lamiaceae
<i>Hibbertia hypericoides</i>		Dilleniaceae
<i>Isolepis nodosa</i>	Knotted Club-rush	Cyperaceae

Scientific Name	Common Name	Family
<i>Jacksonia sericea</i>		<i>Fabaceae</i>
<i>Jacksonia sternbergia</i>		<i>Fabaceae</i>
<i>Kennedia prostrata</i>	Running Postman	<i>Fabaceae</i>
* <i>Lagurus ovatus</i>	Hare's Tail Grass	<i>Poaceae</i>
* <i>Leonotis leonurus</i>	Lion's Ear	<i>Lamiaceae</i>
<i>Lepidosperma gladiatum</i>	Coast Sword-sedge	<i>Cyperaceae</i>
* <i>Limonium</i> sp		<i>Plumbaginaceae</i>
<i>Loxocarya flexuosa</i>		<i>Restionaceae</i>
* <i>Lupinus consentii</i>	Sandplain Lupin	<i>Papilionaceae</i>
<i>Macrozamia reidlei</i>	Zamia	<i>Zamiaceae</i>
<i>Mesomelaena stygia</i>		<i>Cyperaceae</i>
<i>Myoporum caprarioides</i>	Slender Myoporum	<i>Myoporaceae</i>
<i>Myoporum insulare</i>	Blueberry Tree	<i>Myoporaceae</i>
* <i>Olea europaea</i>	Olive	<i>Oleaceae</i>
<i>Olearea axillaris</i>	Coastal Daisy Bush	<i>Asteraceae</i>
* <i>Pelagonium capitatum</i>	Rose Pelagonium	<i>Geranaceae</i>
<i>Petrophile linearis</i>	Pixie Mops	<i>Proteaceae</i>
<i>Petrophile macrostachya</i>		<i>Proteaceae</i>
<i>Ptilotus polystachyus</i>		<i>Amaranthaceae</i>
* <i>Romulea rosea</i>	Guildford Grass	<i>Iridaceae</i>
<i>Rhagodia baccata</i>		<i>Chenopodiaceae</i>
<i>Scaevola canascens</i>	Grey Scaevola	<i>Goodinaceae</i>
<i>Scaevola crassifolia</i>		<i>Goodinaceae</i>
<i>Scaevola holosericea</i>		<i>Goodinaceae</i>
<i>Schoenoplectus validus</i>	Lake Club-rush	<i>Cyperaceae</i>
<i>Schoenus grandiflorus</i>		<i>Cyperaceae</i>
* <i>Sonchus asper</i>	Rough Sowthistle	<i>Asteraceae</i>
<i>Spyridium globulosum</i>		<i>Rhamnaceae</i>
* <i>Stenotaphrum secundatum</i>	Buffalo Grass	<i>Poaceae</i>
<i>Thysanotus arenarius</i>		<i>Anthericaceae</i>
* <i>Trachyandra divaricata</i>		<i>Asphodelaceae</i>
<i>Tricoryne elatior</i>	Yellow Autumn Lilly	<i>Anthericaceae</i>
<i>Xanthorrhoea preissii</i>	Blackboy	<i>Xanthorrhoeaceae</i>

**APPENDIX 3 : MAMMAL SPECIES LIST.**

Common Brush Tailed Possum	<i>Trichosurus vulpecula</i>
House Mouse	<i>Mus musculus</i>
Common Rat	<i>Rattus rattus</i>
Domestic Cat	<i>Felis catus</i>
Domestic dog	<i>Canis familiaris</i>
European Rabbit	<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>
European Fox	<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>
White Striped Native Bat	<i>Tatorida australis</i>

## APPENDIX 4: BIRD SPECIES LIST

Australian Pelican	<i>Pelecanus conspicillatus</i>
Great Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>
Pied Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax varius</i>
Little Black Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax salcirostris</i>
Little Pied Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax melanoleucos</i>
White Faced Heron	<i>Ardea novahollandiae</i>
Pacific Black Duck	<i>Anas superciliosa</i>
Grey Teal	<i>Anas superciliosa</i>
Black Shouldered Kite	<i>Elanus notatus</i>
Australian Kestrel	<i>Falco cenchroides</i>
Grey Plover	<i>Pluvialis squatorola</i>
Black Fronted Plover	<i>Charadius melanops</i>
Black Winged Stilt	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>
Common Sandpiper	<i>Tringa hypoleucos</i>
Greenshank	<i>Tringa nebalaria</i>
Silvergull	<i>Larus novaehollandiae</i>
Caspian Tern	<i>Hydroprogne caspia</i>
Crested Turn	<i>Sterna bergii</i>
Feral Pigeon	<i>Columba livia</i>
Spotted Turtle Dove	<i>Streptopelia chinensis</i>
Laughing Turtle Dove	<i>Streptopelia senegalensis</i>
White Tailed Black Cockatoo	<i>Calyptorhynchus baudinii</i>
Galah	<i>Cacatua roseicapilla</i>
Rainbow Lorikeet	<i>Trichoglossus haematodus</i>
Port Lincoln Ringneck	<i>Barnardius zonarius</i>
Tawney Frogmouth	<i>Podargus strigoides</i>
Laughing Kookabarra	<i>Dacelo novaegainae</i>
Rainbow bee-eater	<i>Mergos ornatus</i>
Welcome Swallow	<i>Hirundo neoxena</i>
Tree Martin	<i>Cecropis nigricans</i>
Black Faced Cuckooshrike	<i>Coracina novaehollandiae</i>
Red Capped Robin	<i>Petrica goodenovii</i>
Variagated Fairy Wren	<i>Malarus lambertii</i>
Western Gerygone	<i>Gerygone fascia</i>
Varied Sittella	<i>Daphoenositta chrysoptera</i>
Red Wattlebird	<i>Anthochacra carunculata</i>
Singing Honeyeater	<i>Lichenostomus virescens</i>
Brown Honeyeater	<i>Lichmera indistincta</i>
White Checked Honeyeater	<i>Phylidonyris nigra</i>
Striated Pardalote	<i>Pardalotus striatus</i>
Silver Eye	<i>Zosterops lateralis</i>
Australian Magpie	<i>Gymnorhina tibicen</i>
Australian Raven	<i>Corvus coronodes</i>

#### APPENDIX 4 : REPTILE SPECIES LIST

Bobtail Lizard	<i>Tiliqua rugosa</i>
Burrowing Skink	<i>Lerista spp.</i>
Grey Skink	<i>Menetia greyii</i>
Marbled Gecko	<i>Diplodactylus spp</i>
Fence Skink	<i>Cryptoblepharus plagiocephalus</i>
Yellow Bellied Skink	<i>Hemiergis peronii</i>