

TREES Seven metres and above



Allocasuarina huegeliana
Rock Sheoak

Found growing around granite outcrops, this tree grows to 10 m. The Rock Sheoak is a dioecious tree (male and female individual plants). Red-to-brown flowers appearing from May – Jan.



Corymbia calophylla
Marri

Reaching up to 40 – 60 m high on the Darling Range. Cream/white flowers appearing from Dec – May. Distinguishable by its large 'honky nut' seed pod. Used by Black Cockatoos for feeding and nesting.



Eucalyptus marginata
Jarrah

SW's most famous tree due to its fine timber. Can reach up to 40 m high. Grey/brown bark which is longitudinally fissured. Creamy-white flowers appearing from Jun – Jan. Jarrah is dieback susceptible and bird and bee attracting.



Eucalyptus rudis
Flooded Gum

Occurring along watercourses in sandy or loam soils and growing to 20 m high. Rough bark with white flowers appearing from Jul – Sept.



Eucalyptus wandoo
Wandoo

Growing to 25 m high with smooth white bark; often with grey patches. Cream/white flowers appearing from Dec – May. It can grow on most soil types and undulating terrain.



Melaleuca raphiophylla
Swamp Paperbark

A tree or shrub growing up to 10 m high associated with swamps, salt marshes, lakes and watercourses. White/cream flowers appearing from Jul – Jan.

LARGE SHRUBS Three metres and above



Calothamnus rupestris
Cliff Net Bush

Erect or spreading shrub growing to 4 m high. Blood red-to-pink flowers appearing from Jul – Dec. Gravelly skeletal soils. Favours granite outcrops, rocks and hillsides.



Taxandria linearifolia
Swamp Peppermint

A peppermint shrub reaching up to 5 m high. Occurs in damp granite outcrops, in thickets near swamps and along watercourses. White flowers displayed almost all year round.



Hakea trifurcata
Two-leaf Hakea

Rounded or open non-lignotuberous shrub to 4 m high. Two distinctly different leaf shapes, white/cream-to-pink flowers appearing from Apr – Oct. Grows in white, grey/brown sand over limestone or laterite, loam and gravel.



Banksia sessilis
Parrot Bush

Prickly shrub that can grow up to 8 m high. Cream-to-yellow flowers appearing from Apr – Nov. It can grow in white, grey or yellow sand, limestone, laterite and granite.



Trymalium odoratissimum
Karri Hazel

Growing up to 4 m high, this large shrub has tiny white/yellow flowers appearing in late spring Jul – Dec. In cool, wetter areas it can grow up to 9 m tall.



Xanthorrhoea preissii
Grass Tree

Very slow growing plant which takes many years (>10) to develop a trunk. The grass tree is a perennial tree-like monocot that can reach 5 m high. The flower spike can grow to 2.5 m and has white/cream flowers appearing from Jun – Dec. Shade tolerant, dieback susceptible resprouter.

MEDIUM SHRUBS One and a half to three metres



Acacia pulchella
Prickly Moses

Multi-branched upright-to-sprawling shrub growing to 3 m high. Common on the Darling Range and also occurring in wetlands. Yellow flowers appearing from May – Dec. Dieback resistant and does well as a revegetation species.



Grevillea bipinnatifida
Fuchsia Grevillea

Erect-to-sprawling shrub growing to 1.5 m high. Red/orange/pink flowers appearing from Mar – Dec. Great bird-attracting garden plant. Grows in granite soils and outcrops, sand, loamy clay and lateritic soils.



Macrozamia riedlei
Zamia Palm

Tree (cycad), though not related to the palms, has 2 – 3 m fronds and is usually trunkless. Has male (pollen making) and female (seed producing) plants. Flowers from Sept – Oct. Seeds are a food source for the Noongar people once treated to remove poison.



Hovea pungens
Devil's Pins

Erect, pungent shrub that can reach 1.8 m high. Purple/blue flowers appearing from May – Nov. The Hoveas are a purple pea which are also nitrogen fixing and can grow in many soil types.



Isopogon dubius
Pincushion Coneflower

Compact bushy shrub to 1.5 m, pink-purple cone-like flowers appearing from Jul – Oct. Can be found on a variety of soil types.



Hypocalymma angustifolium
White Myrtle

This erect, multi-stemmed shrub can grow to 1.5 m high. White-pink flowers appearing from Jul – Oct. Found around rocky outcrops, hillsides, winter-wet depressions and watercourses.

Calothamnus rupestris

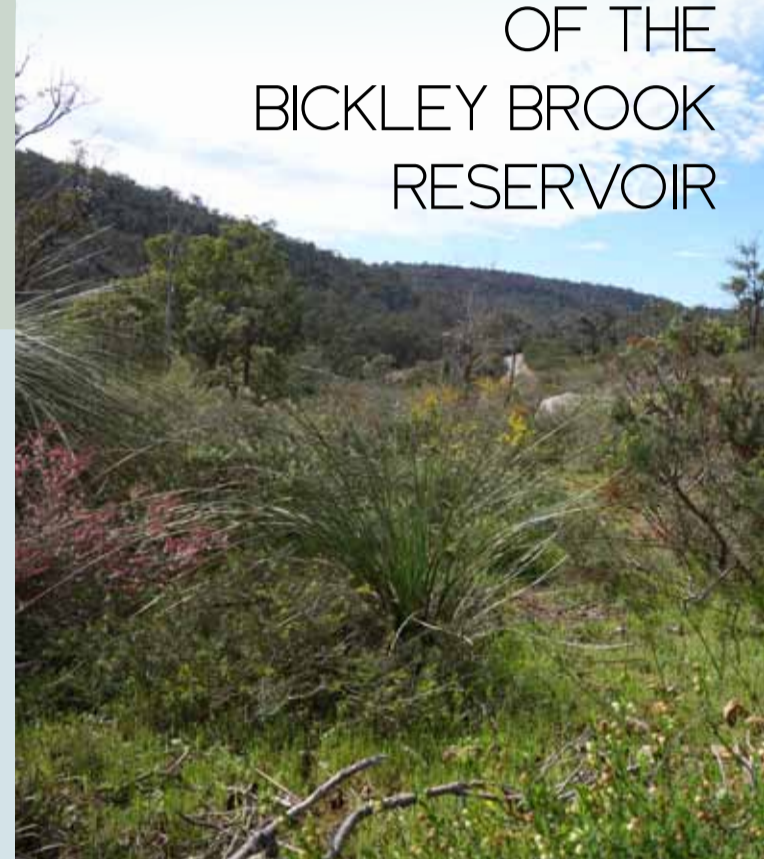


Plants

OF THE

BICKLEY BROOK

RESERVOIR



About

Bickley Outdoor Recreation Camp is situated alongside the Bickley Reservoir in the valley of Bickley Brook on the Darling Scarp. Bickley has a unique bush location providing an ideal escape from the city. It also offers the opportunity to experience the bush without having to travel too far.

Bickley Recreation Camp is part of the Darling Scarp soil complex; characterised by deeply incised valley systems, shallow red and yellow soils with rocky outcrops. There are three main soil types: Darling Laterite (gravel, red clay soils); Darling Granite (shallow soils surrounding granite outcrops); and Darling Valleys (sand, gravel and peat).

History

The construction of the reservoir was completed in 1921 and was the second reservoir to be built in WA. The reservoir can hold 60 000 kilolitres of water. In the past, it was used for drinking water; however, it is currently being used for recreational purposes.

The Bickley Camp was established alongside the reservoir in 1945 as a site for the promotion of healthy recreation for Western Australian youth.

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For more information contact:

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