A.N.

THE PERUP
a living forest

INTRODUCTION

The Perup forest contains more species of mammals than any similar sized area in the south-west of Western Australia. Viable populations of at least five rare and endangered mammals exist within the area. For this reason the Perup is a proposed nature reserve.

Studies of forest ecology and the experimental application of management techniques are carried out in the 40,000ha Perup Forest.

HISTORICAL

The Perup area was set aside in 1971 as a Forests Department Management Priority Area for flora and fauna. Since that time much research on the fauna of the area has been carried out by the Forests Department and later Department of Conservation and Land Management. Most research has centered around the effects of fire on flora and fauna. Though the prime reason for most of this research has been to study the effects of prescribed burning practices, the major thrust has been on the fire ecology of species rather than the immediate effects of cool spring fires, the current practise by CALM.

These studies provide understanding of the role that fire plays in the ecology of the communities which occur in the Perup. As well as being able to predict the effects of prescribed fire on plants and animals, this information may enable forest scientists to formulate fire management plans more suitable to the species of the area.

Much of the work has been written up and is published in journals, scientific papers and various pamplets listed under references, some of which have been included in this booklet.

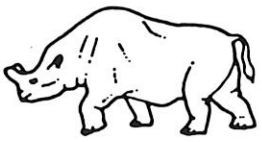
GEOGRAPHY

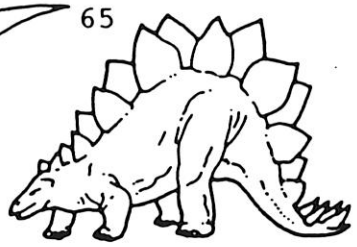
The Perup area lies between the head waters of the Perup and Tone Rivers, tributaries of the Warren River. It is undulating country, typical of the upper reaches of rivers in the south-west and is characterized by broad, flat valleys and low ridges. The rainfall is low, less than 800mm p.a. and streams and swamps in the area are seasonal.

MAJOR DIVISIONS OF GEOLOGICAL TIME
(oldest at bottom)

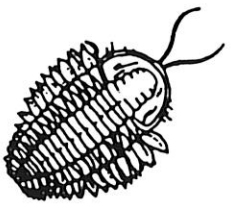
ERA	PERIOD	Millions of Years from the Present.
	Quaternary	
	Recent	
	Pleistoncene	1
KAINOZOIC	Tertiary	
	Pliocene	
	Miocene	
	Oligocene	
	Eocene	
	Paleocene	65
	Cretaceous	
MESOZOIC	Jurassic	
	Triassic	225
	Permian	
	Carboniferous	
PALAEOZOIC	Devonian	
	Silurian	
	Ordovician	
	Cambrian	570
PROTEROZOIC		
	Pre Cambrian	2,300
ARCHAEOZOIC		3,200










GEOLOGY

The Perup is extremely ancient in geological terms. The area is underlain with rock dating back to the Archean era which is the period prior to any fossil evidence (Pre-cambrian times). These rocks are mostly granites and gneiss' and are considered to be the core of the Australian continent. In places there has been more recent intrusions occurring in the quarternary period. The table illustrates the relative geological times.

Sands occur around the margins of swamps. Yellow podsolic (leached) soils occur along the drainage lines while the ridges are sandy gravels with occasional boulders and sheets of laterite. Laterite is a relatively recent occurrence resulting from weathering when the climate of Australia was wet and tropical (probably in the Pliocene period). With an abundance of vegetation supplying organic acids to the rain water, there was active decomposition of rock forming minerals. The dissolved portions would be carried down into the subsoil where it would be deposited as an impervious hardpan or crust. As the climate became increasinly more arid, the soils above the crust (now mostly sandy material) were stripped off by winds leaving the pavement of laterite.

VEGETATION

The predominant vegetation of the area is an open forest of jarrah *(Eucalyptus marginata)* and marri *(E. calophylla)*. Jarrah tends to be dominant on the ridges and the lateritic soils, whereas marri is more common in the valleys and on the sandier soils. Wandoo *(E. wandoo)* woodlands occur in many of the valleys, especially on clay soils in the northern parts of the area.

The understorey over most of the Perup is of low clumped scrub species. Species which are able to continually regenerate from a root stock, such as *Hakea lissocarpa, Leucopogon capitellatus* and *Bossiaea ornata* are common on the ridges. In lower lying areas, particularly on sandy soils, *Hypocalymma angustifolia* is dominant. In the treeless drainage lines on shallow soils *Hakea prostrata, H. varia* and *Acacia saligna* form tall open thickets. In some areas, particularly along the upper parts of the Perup river, *Melaleuca viminea* forms dense thickets. The wandoo woodlands have a sparse understorey with much bare ground between occasional shrubs.

A few restricted habitats occur with more specialized vegetation. These include granite outcrops with *Casuarina heugeliana, C. humilis, Hakea cuclocarpa* and *Dryanda ornata*, and several peaty swamps with reedbeds of *Cladium reticula-*

tum surrounded by woodland of *Banksia attenuata*, flooded gum *(E. rudis)* and *Melaleuca preissii.*

Several leguminous species form dense thickets following summer fires - *Gastrolobium bilobum* (heartleaf poison), *G. spinosum* (prickly poison) and *Acacia pulchella.* Many thickets of heartleaf originating from the 1951 wildfires exist in the more fertile valleys, particularly in the south of the area. Prickly poison thickets occur on shallow soil over granite outcrops and *A. pulchella* form low thickets in many places following summer or autumn fires. These thickets of 'fire weed' species are important for several species of mammals in the area.

A list of plant species collected from the area is presented in Appendix 1.

ANIMALS

The area is outstanding primarily because of its diverse mammal fauna and the high number of rare and endangered species it contains.

A total of 21 native and five introduced species of mammals, 85 species of birds, 4 species of frogs have been recorded in the area (Appendix 2). This list is not considered to be complete and more species of birds and reptiles are likely to be recorded in future. You may even find yourself collecting the first recorded specimen for the area.

The largest existing population of the woylie *(Bettongia penicillata)*, estimated to number less than 5,000 individuals lives in the area. The woylie occurs throughout most of the area. Particularly on the more fertile sandy gravels where the ground cover is comparatively dense.

The numbat *(Myrmecobuis fasciatus)* is also widely distributed but far less common. The total population of this species within the area is estimated to number less than one thousand animals.

The chudich, western native-cat *(Dasyurus geoffroii)* is also widely distributed. Although uncommon, it appears the population is stable.

The tammar wallaby *(Macropus eugenii)* is restricted to the tickets of heartleaf and Melaleuca viminea mentioned previously and is comparatively common in the northern and southern parts of the area, where these thickets exist.

The western ringtail possum *(Pseudoncheirus peregrinus)* exists in low numbers over much of the area, in particular in the south and north.

All these species are now on the rare and endangered species list and are the primary reason for the special status of the area .

In 1973/74 many species of fauna in the area suffered a drastic decline in population and it is believed that the introduction of the fox was responsible. Forest Focus Number 23 provides interesting reading on this subject and it is included in the appendices.

RESEARCH

Since the early 1970's biological research has been particularly concerned with the rare and endangered species. Some of the details of this research can be found in the various papers and journals listed under further reading and included with this booklet.

Kangaroo and brush wallaby *(Macropus irma)* populations are monitored twice yearly along a transect through the area. The possum populations are also monitored twice yearly along transects, using spotlights. Other mammals e.g. chudich are trapped on a regular basis as a part of a capture, mark and release programme.

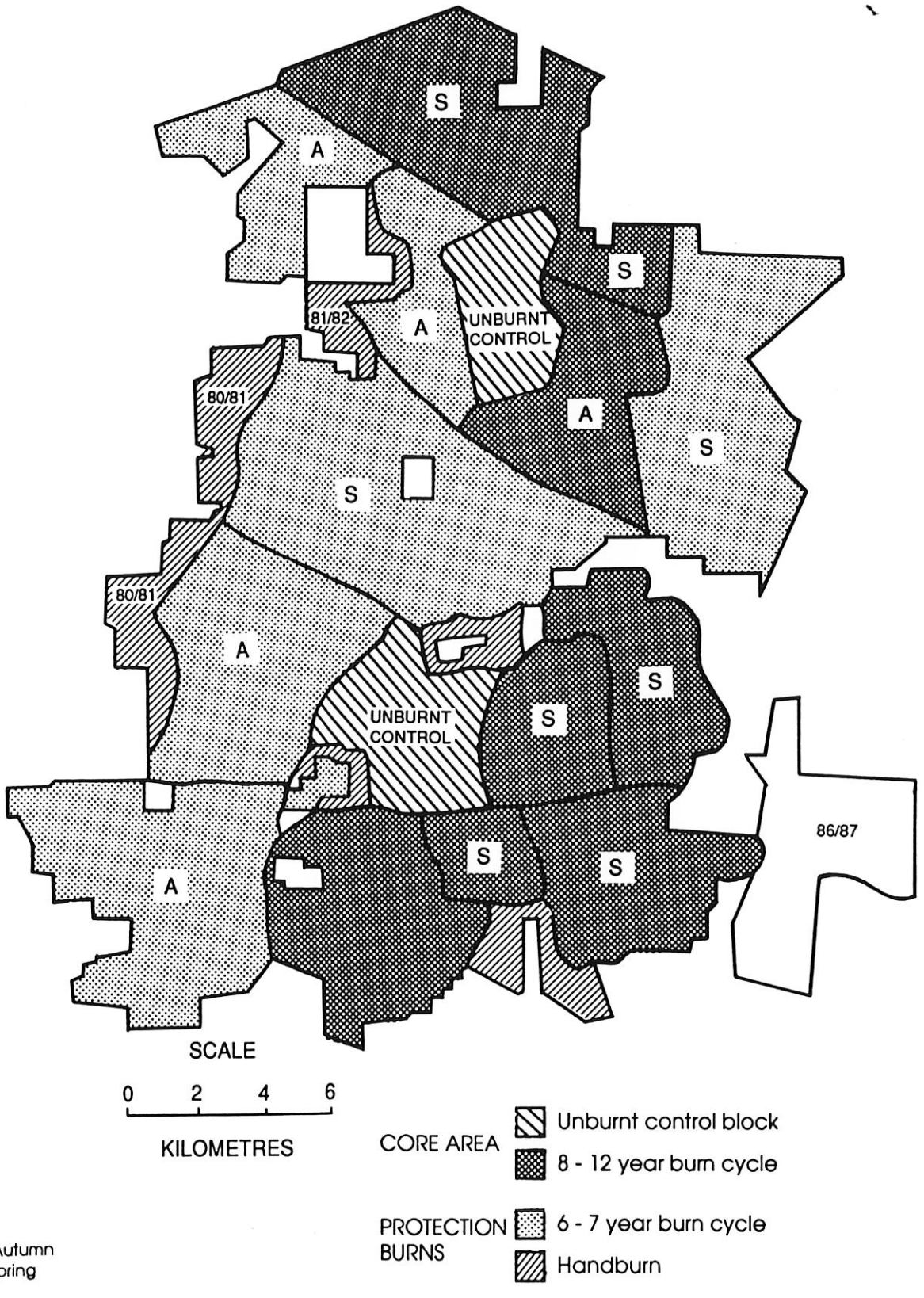
In addition to these monitoring programmes, more detailed studies on species biology, particularly in relation to fire, have been carried out on the woylie and tammar wallaby. These studies are still in progress and detailed investigations are being carried out into the relationship between 'tammar thickets' and fire. Artificial establishments of these thickets, by planting and sowing, is also being investigated.

Further work on the woylie, the establishment of new colonies in other areas of State Forest and the role of the fox as a predator are also receiving attention.

In addition to these studies, work has been done on the biology of the numbat and some work has been done on the fire ecology of possums, the native chudich and bird communities in the area.

MANAGEMENT OF THE AREA

All research carried out within the area is of value as basic ecological data. However, the main reason for most of the research relates to the fire ecology of the Perup and the populations of animals which exist there. Fire control is considered basic to the management and protection of the area and the surrounding farmland.



Burning plan for the Perup. The two special "core" (high fauna value) areas, one in the north, the other in the south, form the basis of the plan. Protection is provided by buffer zones which are burnt in a shortwer rotation. In addition the blocks are burnt on rotation in different seasons which is designed to provide added protection and increases the habitat diversity.

No information on the fire history of the area is available prior to 1938. From that time however, records indicate that the Perup suffered frequent wildfires during summer and autumn months. It was common practice for the farmers in the area to burn on the forest perimeter, and uncontrolled fires often continued to burn in the adjacent bush for long periods.

In 1951 an exceptionally severe wildfire burnt the entire area, leaving the trees scorched and leafless. The extensive thickets of heartleaf, the main home of the tammar, originated as a result of this fire.

Fuel reduction burning was introduced in the late 1950s and by the mid 1960s the area was under a regular 5-7 year cycle of prescribed spring burning, formulated to account of the fauna values of the area. It included two large unburnt (control) areas and one area which allows for alternate spring and autumn burns on a longer cycle and includes special protective burning buffer zones.

This present burning plan is a compromise between protection of the forest area (as well as the surrounding farming areas) and protection of the fauna as indicated by the results of research findings. Some of the details of this burning plan, the philosophy and research findings upon which it is based are outlined in an article in Forest Focus No. 25.

The broad aim in the Perup is to integrate other uses of the forest with the management of the area for flora and fauna. Fire protection plays a major role but other aspects such as wood production and the use of the area for scientific study are also considered important. It is not a 'natural museum'. It is a place where active and positive management of the area's biological resource is taking place in a rational and practical manner. It is a living forest.

FURTHER READING

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Fire in South-west forest ecosystems. Forest Focus No. 13.

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The breeding burrow of the banded ant-eater (Myrmecobius fascicatus). W.A. Nat. Vol. 13, p.32.

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Effects of prescribed burning on the flora and fauna of South-west Austra lian Forests. Proc. Ecol. Soc. of Aust. Vol. 9, 85-106.

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The Biology of Bettongia penicillata Gray, 1837, and Macropus eugenii (Desmarest, 1817) in relation to fire.
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Observations on the nest building habits of the brush-tailed rat-kangaroo or woylie (Bettongia penicillata). Proc. Roy. Soc. W.A. 63 : 2p. 33-38.

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Playing Possum. Forest Focus No. 26.

MAISEY, K. & BRADBURY, H. (1982)
New light on the Numbat. Forest Focus No. 27.

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Fire and the Australian Biota. In 'Ecological Biography in Australia'. W. Junk.

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Fire Management in Western Australia. Special Focus No. 1.

APPENDIX 1: Flora of the Perup

POLYPODIACEAE

Cheilanthes tenuifolia Swartz.
Lindsaya linearis Swartz.
Pteridium esculentum Nakai.

CYCADACEAE

Macrozamia reidlei C.G. Gardn.

PODOCARPACEAE

Podocarpus drouyniana

GRAMINAE

Danthonia pilosa R.Br.
Poa caespitosa
Vulpia bromoides

CYPERACEAE

Cyathochaete avenacea
Gahnia trifida Labill.
Lepidosperma angustatum R.Br.
Lepidosperma brunoniquum Nees
Lepidosperma longitudinale
Mesomelaena uncinata
Mesomelaena tetragona R.Br. F.Muell.

RESTIONACEAE

Anarthria prolifera R.Br.
Loxocarya fasciculata (R.Br.) Beth.
Loxocarya flexuosa (R.Br.) Benth.

PHILYDRACEAE

Pritzelia pygmaea (R.Br.) F.Muell.

JUNCACEAE

Juncus pallidus R.Br.

LILIACEAE

Agrostocrinum scabrum (R.Br.) Bail.
Borya nitida Labill.
Burchardia sp.
Johnsonia lupulina R.Br.
Stypandra imbricata R.Br.
Sowerbaea laxiflora Lindl.
Dianella revolutos R.Br.
Chamaescilla corymbosa (R.Br.) F.Muell.

XANTHORRHOEACEAE

Dasypogon bromeliaefolius R.Br.
Lomandra endlicheri F. Muell.
Lomandra sp.
Xanthorrhoea gracilis Endl.
Xanthorrhoea preissii Endl.

HAEMODORACEAE

Anigozanthos bicolor Endl.
Anigozanthos flavida Red & D.C.
Anigozanthos manglesii D. Don.
Conostylis setigera R.Br.
Hypoxis occidentalis Benth.
Tribonanthes australis Endl.

IRIDACEAE

Patersonia occidentalis R.Br.
Patersonia juncea Engl.

ORCHIDACEAE

Acianthus reniformis (R.Br.) Schlechter
Acianthus reniformis var. huegelii (Endl.) A.S. George
Caladenia barbarossae Reichb.
Caladenia deformis R.Br.
Caladenia flava R.Br.
Caladenia gemmata Lindl.
Caladenia heugelii Klotsch
Caladenia latifolia R.Br.
Caladenia macrostylis R. Fitzg.
Caladenia menziesii R. Br.
Caladenia patersonii R. Br.

Caleana migrita Lindl.
Diuris laxiflora Lindl.
Diuris emarginata R. Br.
Drakea glyptodon Fitz.
Corybas dilatatus Rhipp et Nicholls.
Elythranthera brunnonis (Endl.) A.S. George
Elythranthera emarginata (Lindl) A.S. George
Eriochilus dilatatus Lindl.
Lyperanthus serratus (Lindl.)
Lyperanthus nigricans R.Br.
Microtis alba R.Br.
Prasophyllum fimbria Reichb.
Prasophyllum parviflorum Lindl.
Pterostylis barbata Lindl.
Pterostylis nana R. Br.
Pterostylis recurva Benth.
Thelymitra crinita Lindl.
Thelymitra fuscolutea R. Br.
Thelymitra pauciflora R.Br.
Thelymitra villosa Lindl.

CASUARINACEAE

Casuarina humilus Ptto. et Dietr.
Casuarina huegeliana

PROTEACEAE

Ademanthos obovata Labill.
Banksia grandis Willd.
Banksia littoralis R.Br.
Banksia sphaerocarpa R. Br.
Conospermum caeruleum R. Br.
Conospermum flexuosum R. Br.
Dryandra armata R. Br.
Dryandra bipinnatafida R.Br.
Dryandra nivea R. Br.
Dryandra sessilis (R. Br.) Druce.
Grevillea pilulifera (Lindl.) C. A. Gardn.
Grevillea pulchella Meissn.
Grevillea quercifolia R. Br.
Hakea amplexicaulis R. Br.
Hakea incrassata R. Br.

Hakea lissocarpa R. Br.
Hakea oleifolia (Sm.) R. Br.
Hakea prostrata R. Br.
Hakea ruscifolia Labill.
Hakea trifurcata (Sm.) R. Br.
Hakea undulata R.Br.
Hakea varia R.Br.
Persoonia Longifolia R. Br.
Petrophile longifolia R. Br.
Petrophile serruriae R. Br.
Synaphea favosa R. Br.
Synaphea petiolaris R. Br.
Synaphea preissii Meissn.
Synaphea reticulata (Sm.) G.A. Gardn.
Stirlingia simplex Lindl.

SANTALACEAE

Leptomeria cunninghamii Miq.

OLEACEAE

Olax benthamii Miq.

POLYGONACEAE

Muehlenbeckia adpressa (Labill.) Meissn.

AMARANTACEAE

Trichinum manglesii Lindl.

AIZOACEAE

Carpobrotus aequilateralis (How.) N.E.Br.

RANUNCULACEAE

Clematis pubescens Hueg.
Ranunculus colonorum Sm.

DROSERACEAE

Drosera bulbosa Hook.
Drosera gigantea Lindl.
Drosera stolonifera Endl.
Drosera Sulphurea Lehm.

ROSACEAE

Acaena ovina A. Cunn.

PITTOSPORACEAE

Billardiera floribunda (Putterl.) Muell.
Billardiera parviflora D.C.
Billardiera varifolia Trucz.
Sollya fusiformis (Labill.) Briq.

MIMOSACEAE

Acacia browniana
Acacia dipteria
Acacia drummondii Lindl.
Acacia extensa Lindl.
Acacia incurva Benth.
Acacia insoliata E.Pritzel
Acacia latipes Benth.
Acacia microbotrya Benth.
Acacia myrtifolia Wild.
Acacia nervosa D.C.
Acacia pentadenia Lindl.
Acacia pulchella R.Br.
Acacia saligna Wendl.
Acacia stenoptera Benth.
Acacia urophylla Benth.
Acacia wildenowniana

CAESALPINIACEAE

Labichea punctata Benth.

PAPILIONACEAE

Bossiaea eriocarpa Benth.
Bossiaea linophylla R.Br.
Bossiaea ornata (Lindl.) Benth.
Brachysema praemorsum Meissn.
Brachysema sericeum (Sm.) Domin.
Chorizema aciculare (D.C.) C.A.Gardn.
Chorizema ilicifolium Labill.
Chorizema rhombeum R.Br.
Daviesia cordata S.Moore
Daviesia incrassata Sm.

Daviesia preissii Meissn.
Daviesia rhombifolia Meissn.
Gastrolobium bilobum R.Br.
Gastrolobium spinosum Benth.
Gastrolobium villosum Benth.
Gompholobium burtonioides Meissn.
Gompholobium knightianum Lindl.
Gompholobium ovatum Meissn.
Goodia latifolia Salisb.
Hardenbergia comptoniana Benth.
Hovea chorizemifolia (Sweet) D.C.
Hovea Elliptica (Smith) D.C.
Hovea trisperma Benth.
Isotropis cuneifolia (Sm.) Domin.
Jacksonia furcellata (Bonpl.) D.C.
Kennedya coccinea Vent.
Kennedya prostrata R.Br.
Mirbelia scabra R.Br.
Oxylobium linearfolium (Don.) Domin.
Pultenaea ericifolia Benth.
Pultenaea ochreata Meissn.
Sphaerolobium medium R.Br.
Sphaerolobium sp.
Viminaria juncea Sm.

OXALIDACEAE

Oxalis corniculata

RUTACEAE

Boronia crenulata Sm.
Boronia spathulata Lindl.
Eriostemon modiflorus Lindl.

TREMANDRACEAE

Platytheca verticillata (Hueg.) Baill.
Tetratheca affinis Endl.
Tetratheca setigera Endl.

POLYGALACEAE

Comesperma confertum Labill.
Comesperma volubile Labill.

EUPHORBIACEAE

Beyeria sp.
Phyllanthus calycinus Labill.
Poranthera huegelii Klotzsch.
Ricinocarpus glaucus Endl.

LINACEAE

Linum marginale A.Cunn. ex Planch.

RHAMNACEAE

Cryptandra pungens Steud.
Trymalium ledifolium Fenzl.
Trymalium spathulatum (Labill.) Ostf.

STACKHOUSIACEAE

Stackhousia brunonis Benth.
Stackhousia huegelii Endl.

STERCULIACEAE

Thomasia grandiflora Lindl.
Thomasia pauciflora Lindl.
Thomasia purpurea (Ait.) J.Gay.

DILLENIACEAE

Hibbertia amplexicaulis Steud.
Hibbertia cuneiformis Labill.
Hibbertia pulchra Ostf.
Hibbertia quadricolor Domin.
Hibbertia rhadinopoda F. Muell.
Hibbertia stellaris Endl.

VIOLACEAE

Hybanthus floribundus (Walp.) F.Muell.

THYMELAEACEAE

Pimelea nervosa (Walp.) Meissn.
Pimelea rosea R.Br.
Pimelea suaveolens (Endl.) Meissn.
Pimelea sylvestris R.Br.

MYRTACEAE

Actinodium cunninghamii Schau.
Agonis linearifolia (D.C.) Schau.
Agonis parviceps Schau.
Astartea fascicularis (Labill.) D.C.
Calothamus lateralis Lindl.
Calothamus sanguineus Labill.
Calythrix brachyphylla Turcz.
Calythrix flavescens A.Cunn.
Eucalyptus calophylla R.Br.
Eucalyptus cornuta Labill.
Eucalyptus decipiens Endl.
Eucalyptus marginata Sm.
Eucalyptus patens Benth.
Eucalyptus rudis Endl.
Eucalyptus wandoo Blakely.
Hypocalymma angustifolium Endl.
Kunzea micrantha Schau.
Kunzea recurva Schau.
Leptospermum ellipticum Endl.
Leptospermum erubescens Schau.
Melaleuca acerosa Schau.
Melaleuca hamulosa Turcz.
Melaleuca incana R.Br.
Melaleuca lateritia Otto.
Melaleuca parviflora Lindl.
Melaleuca polygaloides Schau.
Melaleuca rhaphiophylla Schau.
Melaleuca scabra R.Br.
Melaleuca thymoides Labill.
Melaleuca viminea Lindl.
Verticordia habrantha Schau.
Verticordia pennigera Endl.

HALORRHAGACEAE

Glischrocaryon aureum (Lindl.) Orch.
Glischrocaryon sp.

APIACEAE

Daucus glochidiatus Sieb.
Pentapeltis silvatica (Dick.) Domin.

Platysace compressa (Labill.) Norman.
Platysace tenuissima (Benth.) Norman.
Trachymene pilosa Sm.
Xanthosia atkinsoniana F.Muell.
Xanthosia candida (Benth.) Steud. ex Bung.

EPACRIDACEAE

Andersonia caerulea R.Br.
Astroloma ciliatum (Lindl.) Druce.
Astroloma pallidum R.Br.
Brachyloma preissii Sond.
Leucopogon australis R.Br.
Leucopogon capitellatus D.C.
Leucopogon concinnus Benth.
Leucopogon distans R.Br.
Leucopogon glabellus R.Br.
Leucopogon ovalifolius Sond.
Leucopogon propinquus R.Br.
Leucopogon pulchellus Sond.
Leucopogon verticillatus R.Br.
Lysinema ciliatum R.Br.
Sphenotoma capitatum (R.Br.) Lindl.
Styphelia tenuiflora Lindl.

LOGANIACEAE

Logania serpyllifolia R.Br.

GENTIANACEAE

Centaurium australe (R.Br.) Ostf.

LABIATAE

Hemiandra pugens R.Br.
Hemigenia incana (Lindl.) Benth.
Hemigenia sp.

SCROPHULARIACEAE

Veronica plebeia R.Br.

LOBELIACEAE

Lobelia rhombifolia De Vriese.
Lobelia tenuior R.Br.

GOODENIACEAE

Leschenaultia biloba Lindl.
Leschenaultia formosa R.Br.
Scaevola longifolia De Vriese.
Scaevola striata R.Br.
Vellia trinervis Labill.

STYLIDIACEAE

Levenhookia pusilla R.Br.
Stylidium adnatum R.Br.
Stylidium brunonianum Benth.
Stylidium calcaratum R.Br.
Stylidium caespitosum R.Br.
Stylidium caricifolium Lindl.
Stylidium ciliatum Lindl.
Stylidium emarginatum Sond.
Stylidium rehens
Stylidium schoenoides D.C.
Stylidium sp.

ASTERACEAE

Athrixia sp.
Brachycome iberidifolia Benth.
Craspedia glauca (Labill.) Spreng.
Craspedia uniflora
Gnaphalium lutero-album Linn.
Helichrysum ramosum D.C.
Helichrysum bracteatum (Vent.) Andr.
Helipterum cotula (Benth.) D.C.
Lagenophora huegelii Benth.
Olearia cassineae F.Muell.
Podolepis lessonii (Cass.) Benth.
Senecio lautus Soland.
Senecio minimus Poir.
Waitzia citrina (Benth.) Steetz.

APPENDIX 2: Vertebrate Species of the Perup

MAMMALS

Grey Kangaroo *(Macropus fuliginosus)*
Brush Wallaby *(Macropus irma)*
* Tammar *(Macropus eugenii)*
* Woylie *(Bettongia penicillata)*
Brush Possum *(Trichosurus vulpecula)*
* Common Ringtail *(Pseudocheirus peregrinus)*
Pygmy Possum *(Cercartetus concinnus)*
Bandicoot *(Isoodon Obesulus)*
* Native Cat *(Dasyurus geoffroii)*
Brush-tail Phascogale *(Phascogale tapoatafa)*
Mardo *(Antechinus flavipes)*
Common Dunnart *(Sminthopsis murina)*
* Numbat *(Myrmecobius fasciatus)*
Southern Bush Rat *(Rattus Fuscipes)*
Water Rat *(Hydromys chrysogaster)*
Lesser Long-eared Bat *(Nyctophilus geoffroyi)*
Nyctophilus major
Gould's Long-eared Bat *(Nyctophilus gouldii)*
Gould's Wattled Bat *(Chalinolobus gouldii)*
Chocolate Bat *(Chalinolobus morio)*
Little Bat *(Eptescicus pumulis)*
Tasmanian Pipistrelle *(Pipistrellus tasmaniensis)*
White-striped Bat *(Tadarida australis)*
Little Flat Bat *(Tadarida planiceps)*
Echidna *(Tachyglossus aculeatus)*
Cat *(Felis catus)*
Dingo *(Canis familiaris)*
Mouse *(Mus musculus)*
Rabbit *(Oryctolagus cuniculus)*
Fox *(Vulpes vulpes)*

* Species which is rare, or otherwise in need of special protection.

FROGS

Slender Tree Frog *(Litoria adelaidensis)*
Green & Gold Tree Frog *(Litoria moorei)*
Heleioporus inornatus
Moaning Frog *(Heleioporus eyeri)*
Crinia georgiana
Ranidella glauerti
Ranidella insignifera
Humming Frog *(Neobatracus pleobatoides)*

SNAKES

Blind snake *(Typhlina australis)*
Dugite *(Demansia nuchalis affinis)*
Tiger snake *(Notechis scutatus occidentalis)*
Little Whip snake *(Denisonia gouldii)*

LIZARDS

Marbled Gecko *(Phyllodactylus marmoratus)*
Scale Footed Lizard *(Pygopus lepidopodus)*
Bobtail *(Tiliqua rugosa)*
Smith's skink *(Egernia napoleonis)*
Red-legged skink *(Ctenotus labillardieri)*
Slippery skink *(Lerista microtis microtis)*
Burrowing skink *(Hemiergis peronii peronii)*
New Holland skink *(Leiolopisma trilineatum)*
Bungarra *(Varanus gouldii)*

BIRDS

Emu *(Dromaius novaehollandiae)*
Australian Grebe*(Tachybabtus novaehollandiae)*
Darter *(Anhinga melanogaster)*
Little Black Cormorant *(Phalacrocorax sulcirostris)*
Little Pied Cormorant *(Phalacrocorax melanoleucos)*
Pacific Heron *(Ardea pacifica)*
White-faced Heron *(Ardea novaehollandiae)*
Rufous Night Heron *(Nycticorax caladonicus)*
Black Bittern *(Dupetor flavicollis)*
Straw-necked Ibis *(Threskiornis spinicollis)*
Black Swan *(Cygnus atratus)*
Australian Shelduck *(Tadorna tadornoides)*
Pacific Black Duck *(Anas superciliosa)*

Grey Teal *(Anas gibberifrons)*
Maned Duck *(Chenonetta jubata)*
Musk Duck *(Biziura lobata)*
Whistling Kite *(Haliastur sphenurus)*
Brown Goshawk *(Accipiter cirrhocephalus)*
Wedge-tailed Eagle *(Aquila audax)*
Little Eagle *(Hieraaetus morphnoides)*
Australian Hobby *(Falco longipennis)*
Brown Falcon *(Falco berigora)*
Australian Kestrel *(Falco cenchroides)*
Painted Button-Quail *(Turnix varia)*
Eurasian Coot *(Fulica atra)*
Banded Lapwing *(Vanellus tricolor)*
Black-fronted Plover *(Charadrius melanops)*
Common Bronzewing *(Phaps chalcoptera)*
Brush Bronzewing *(Phaps elegans)*
Red-tailed Black-cockatoo *(Calyptorhynchus magnificus)*
White-tailed Black-cockatoo *(Calyptorhynchus baudinii)*
Purple-crowned Lorikeet *(Glossopsitta porphyrocephala)*
Red-capped Parrot *(Purpureicephalus spurius)*
Western Rosella *(Platycercus isterotis)*
Port Lincoln Ringneck *(Barnardius zonarius)*
Elegant Parrot *(Neophema elegans)*
Pallid Cuckoo *(Cuculus pallidus)*
Fan-tailed Cuckoo *(Cuculus pyrrhophanus)*
Shining Bronze-cuckoo *(Chrysococcyx lucidus)*
Southern Boobook *(Ninox novaehollandiae)*
Barn Own *(Tyto alba)*
Tawny Frogmouth *(Podargus strigoides)*
Australian Owlet-nightjar *(Aegotheles cristatus)*
Laughing Kookaburra *(Dacelo novaeguineae)*
Sacred Kingfisher *(Halcyon sancta)*
Welcome Swallow *(Hirundo neoxena)*
Tree Martin *(Cecropis nigricans)*
Richard's Pipit *(Anthus novaeseelandiae)*
Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike *(Coracina novaehollandiae)*
Scarlet Robin *(Petroica multicolor)*
White-breasted Robin *(Eopsaltria georgiana)*
Western Yellow Robin *(Eopsaltria griseogularis)*
* Crested Shrike-tit *(Falcunculus frontatus)*
Golden Whistler *(Pachycephala pectoralis)*

Rufous Whistler *(Pachycephala rufiventris)*
Grey Shrike-thrush *(Colluricincla harmonica)*
Restless Flycatcher *(Myiagra inquieta)*
Grey Fantail *(Rhipidura fuliginosa)*
Willie Wagtail *(Rhipidura leucophrys)*
Splendid Fairy-wren *(Malurus splendens)*
Red-winged Fairy-wren *(Malurus elegans)*
White-browed Scrub-wren *(Sericornis frontalis)*
Weebill *(Smicrornis brevirostris)*
Western Gerygone *(Western fusca)*
Inland Thornbill *(Acanthiza apicalis)*
Western Thornbill *(Acanthiza inornata)*
Yellow-rumped Thornbill *(Acanthiza chrysorrhoa)*
Varied Sittella *(Daphoenositta chrysoptera)*
Rufous Treecreeper *(Climacteris rufa)*
Red Wattlebird *(Anthochaera carunculata)*
White-naped Honeyeater *(Melithreptus lunatus)*
Brown Honeyeater *(Lichmera indistincta)*
New Holland Honeyeater *(Phylidonyris novaehollandiae)*
Western Spinebill *(Acanthorhynchus superciliosus)*
Spotted Pardalote *(Pardalotus punctatus)*
Striated Pardalote *(Pardalotus striatus)*
Silvereye *(Zosterops lateralis)*
Australian Magpie-lark *(Grallina cyanoleuca)*
Dusky Woodswallow *(Artamus cyanopterus)*
Australian Magpie *(Gymnorhina tibicen)*
Grey Currawong *(Strepera versicolor)*
Australian Raven *(Corvus coronoides)*
Tawny-crowned Honeyeater *(Phylidonyris melanops)*
Singing Honeyeater *(Lichenostomus virescens)*

PERUP FOREST LOCATION MAP