



PERON RESERVE MANAGEMENT PLAN

Shire of Busselton
and
Friends of Peron Reserve

Adopted Jan 2000

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1 Introduction

1.1 Background

Peron Reserve is a remnant wetland mosaic located in the urban area of Dunsborough. The Reserve is one of the last remaining wetlands in an area that is now heavily filled and encroached upon by road, residential and golf course developments. In the past the Reserve was used as a dumping area for rubbish, leaving it with a variety of weed species. A range of other disturbances have also occurred as a result of the surrounding urbanisation.

The Friends of Peron Reserve formed in September 1997 to help preserve and enhance the Reserve in its natural state for the benefit of the local community and as a wildlife refuge. The group has successfully planted and maintained approximately 750 plants, removed rubbish, undertaken flora surveys and weed control, and proactively informed other neighbouring residents. The Shire of Busselton has developed a partnership approach to management with the Friends of Peron Reserve. To date Council has supplied tools, equipment and 650 seedlings, removed rubbish, undertaken weed control and provided technical advice to the group.

This management plan outlines recommendations to achieve the objectives of the Friends of Peron Reserves group and provides a framework for the joint management of the reserve between the Shire of Busselton and the community.

1.2 Management Plan Mission Statement

To conserve, protect and enhance the ecological system of Peron Reserve through the protection and management of areas of conservation value, scenic beauty and scientific interest, while maintaining drainage functions and passive recreational values.

1.3 Location

Peron Reserve is located within the urban area of Dunsborough in the Shire of Busselton, Western Australia (Figure 1). Peron Reserve is approximately 0.5 kilometres from the Dunsborough town site, and is bounded to the south by Caves Road, to the north by Peron Avenue, to the west by urban development and to the east by Reserve 31645. The total area of Peron Reserve is 2.43 hectares.

1.4 Vesting and Purpose

Reserve 30148 is vested with the Shire of Busselton as "C" Class Reserve for the purpose of public recreation. Due to its conservation, a change in vesting from "Public Recreation" to "Landscape Protection and Drainage" has been submitted to the Department of Land Administration.

1.5 Land Use Considerations

The wetland mosaic contained within the reserve receives water from part of the Dunsborough Town stormwater system prior to flowing into the coastal embayment of Geographe Bay. The wetland mosaic is believed to act as biological filters, assisting with stripping contaminants from the stormwater before entering Geographe Bay.

Recent monitoring has shown that the maintenance and enhancement of water quality is an important issue. Because of the urban nature of the catchment, oil and other contaminants often flow into the wetland. Currently hay is used to filter the first flush flow from the drainage system to reduce the impact of these contaminants on the environmental values of the wetland.

Flooding has regularly occurred in these areas, especially after the Cyclones of 1930 and 1937. It has been reported that Cyclone Alby (6th April 1978) impacted on the local vegetation.



1.6 History

Peron Reserve and much of the surrounding land was originally owned by Jack Seymour. Records show that this part of his farm was never cultivated and this can explain the good condition of the vegetation remaining on the Reserve.

2 Description of the Environment

2.1 The Physical and Natural Environment

2.1.1 Topography, Landform and Soils

Peron Reserve is a continuation of the wetland landform unit on the alluvial plain of Pleistocene origin situated on the southern side of Toby Inlet. This is a Pleistocene environmental geology unit, Sm2, and is described as a Guilford Formation (Qpa) wetland unit, brown to yellow-grey sand over clay with a high water table and prone to flooding.

A large portion of Peron Reserve has been modified as a compensating basin collecting storm-water from the adjoining urban development and roads.

2.1.2 Vegetation and Flora

The remnant vegetation of Peron Reserve is typical of what may be regarded as a wetland community with a forest community of some seven species of *Melaleuca*'s including *Melaleuca raphiophylla*, interspersed with *Agonis flexuosa* and *Eucalyptus rudis* all on higher ground. The understorey is made up of several *Acacia* spp., *Hibbertia* spp., *Daviesia decurrens* and *Jacksonia furcellata*. Dense sedgeland surrounding the wetland is comprised of sedges such as *Baumea vaginalis* and *Lepidosperma leptostachyum* and reeds such as *Juncus pallidus* interspersed within the sedge community.

A total of 93 species of vascular plants have been recorded (Appendix A), with 16 exotic species recorded and these are mainly environmental weeds. One suspected declared rare flora was recorded, this being *Caladenia heugelli*. This species of orchid occurs within a narrow coastal band from Perth to Yallingup, and grows in deep sandy soils in Jarrah/Banksia woodlands. Other plants of interest found in the reserve are *Scaevola globulifera*, *Anigozanthus viridis*, *Verticordia densiflora*, *Hakea varia*, *Synaphea petiolaris* spp. *triloba*.

Most of the weeds found in Peron Reserve are herbaceous annuals. There are several invasive species such as *Pennisetum clandestinum* (Kikuyu Grass), *Zantedeschia aethiopica* (Arum Lily), *Stenotaphrum secundatum* (Buffalo Grass) and *Watsonia* sp.

2.1.3 Fauna

Peron Reserve is well vegetated on higher ground, and has a notable diversification of species for such a small area. This reserve has already recorded a fair number of bird species, and the remnant vegetation tends to indicate that there could be a reasonable diversification of fauna species. Few formal records have been made, yet local residents have observed a range of fauna presents includes reptiles and small marsupials. Of particular note are the Dugite and Quenda (Southern Brown Bandicoot).

The limited fauna that has been recorded in this reserve, or could be found at this site is likely to be a result of the limited area of habitat provided rather than the quality of habitat. The variety of birds and frogs that have been identified indicate that the habitat supports a diverse number of species for such a small area.

Approximately forty species of birds have been recorded within Peron Reserve and adjacent area (Appendix B). Birds of significance that have been observed are the Yellow-billed Spoonbill (*Platalea flavipes*), Black-fronted Plover (*Charadrius melanops*), Eastern Reef Egret (*Egretta sacra*); Sacred Ibis (*Threskiornis aethiopica*) and Blackwinged Stilt (*Himantopus himantopus*).

Several frogs, all reasonably common, have been identified, such as the Slender tree frog (*Litoria adelaidensis*), Quacking frog (*Crinia georgiana*), Moaning frog (*Heleioporus inornatus*), and the Banjo frog (*Limnodynastes dorsalis*).

2.1.4 Fire History

Remnant vegetation on northern corner of the adjoining Reserve 31645 was burned in February 1997. It is thought that this fire was started by children or by a cigarette butt. The degraded nature of this site has meant that weed invasion is greater, thus providing a larger fuel load. This may increase the fire risk for Peron Reserve and consideration to control of weeds on this reserve to reduce the fuel load may be required. Access for fire management for both reserve sites is available via Caves Road and Peron Avenue.

2.1.5 Introduced and Feral Animals

Local residents have observed cats frequenting the reserve and at times have witnessed attacks on water birds. The frequent roaming of dogs within Peron Reserve has caused disturbance to waterbirds on the reserve and at times has resulted in attacks on wildlife. Evidence of rabbits or foxes has not been observed on the reserve in recent times.

2.2 Human Use Attributes

2.2.1 Recreation

Local residents and visitors to the reserve alike enjoy a variety of passive recreational pursuits. Bird watching is common owing to the diverse range of bird species present. Many people also enjoy bushwalking around the margins of the reserve. There is evidence of some disturbance from pedestrian access through the reserve. There are currently no facilities for disabled access to the reserve, though grant funds have recently been made available for this purpose.

In recent times some active recreational pursuits have also occurred, particularly during the summer period when much of the wetland mosaic is dry. Erosional damage from uncontrolled access of bicycles, motorbikes and horses has prevented much-needed revegetation taking place. These activities have potential to impact upon the conservation values of the reserve via soil exposure, increased weed invasion, trampling of regenerating vegetation, and disturbance to waterbirds.

2.2.2 Educational Uses

Peron Reserve has large potential for a range of educational uses owing to the relatively undisturbed state of the vegetation communities, the close proximity of the reserve to local schools, and its general accessibility to the wider Dunsborough community.

2.2.3 Significant Heritage Sites

Information has not yet been compiled on the European or Aboriginal heritage value of this reserve. General information interpreted from the oral history of southwest Aboriginal communities (collectively known as the Nyungar people) indicate that rivers, estuaries and wetlands were very important to these communities, both in a spiritual and practical sense (O'Conner *et al.*, 1995). The group of Nyungar people that occupied the coastal area of the

Geographe catchment were known as the Wardandi People ‘the people that lived by the ocean and followed the forest paths (Wardan meaning ocean).

2.2.4 Other Uses

Part of Peron Reserve has been made into a compensating basin to deal with flood waters from the surrounding roads and urban development, hence the reserve also serves a drainage function. In addition to buffering water quantity from the drainage network, the wetland mosaic within Peron Reserve is also believed to assist with managing the quality of this stormwater prior to flowing into Geographe Bay.

The concept of treating stormwater quality by passing water through wetlands (constructed and modified) is not a new one. The primary treatment process is sedimentation as particulates settle out of the water column under low flow conditions and accumulate in the basin of the wetland (Water & Rivers Commission, 1998). Nutrients are also taken up from the water column and from the sediments by emergent macrophytes (rushes and sedges) and other fringing vegetation. This vegetation also assists to filter out particles from the water.

3 Management Objectives, Issues and Recommendations

3.1 Conservation

3.1.1 Objective:

Conserve, protect and enhance the flora, fauna habitat and landscape of the reserve for local flora and fauna and aesthetical values.

3.1.2 Dieback Disease

Dieback disease is not currently prevalent on the site. Owing to the relative absence of susceptible species and the nature of the vegetation associations, a dieback management program is not warranted in this case.

3.1.3 Native flora management

The current vegetation provides a number of aesthetical and environmental values. The status needs to be maintained, and ensure that there is no further destruction to the fringes. Physical disturbance to the reserve is a major impediment to the revegetation program currently being conducted. There is also a need to protect the genetic diversity of the plant species within the reserve. Specific areas to be revegetated are outlined the plan presented in Figure 2.

Recommendations

FPR: (Friends of Peron Reserve)

SB: (Shire of Busselton)

Number	Recommendation	Contributing Authority or Group
3.1.3 (a)	Update Flora Surveys of Peron Reserve (PR2).	FPR
3.1.3 (b)	Revegetate degraded areas with local native species (PR2 ongoing).	FPR, SB
3.1.3 (c)	Where possible use seed sourced from within the reserve for rehabilitation (PR1 ongoing).	FPR
3.1.3 (d)	Protect declared rare flora (PR1 ongoing).	FPR, SB
3.1.3 (e)	Limit physical disturbance to the reserve by restricting	FPR, SB.

	access to vegetated areas (PR1)	
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3.1.4 Weed Control

Exotic weeds such as Arum lilies (*Zantedeschia aethiopica*) and Kikuyu Grass (*Pennisetum clandestinum*), have invaded fairly large areas. The presence of exotic species within the reserve increases the fuel load for fire. Weeds can also out-compete native plants, particularly in regenerating or disturbed areas. Removal of weeds from within the reserve reduces the potential for the spread of exotic species to land outside the reserve boundary via transport of seed by birds, water flow and the wind.

Recommendations

Number	Recommendation	Contributing Authority
3.1.4 (a)	Identify and remove all exotic species (PR1 ongoing).	FPR, SB
3.1.4 (b)	Place emphasis on the eradication and control of invasive weeds such as Arum Lily and Kikuyu Grass and minimise the proliferation of these and other exotic plants. (PR1 ongoing)	FPR
3.1.4 (c)	Work from the best (most undisturbed) area of bush outwards when undertaking weed control. (PR2 ongoing)	FPR, SB
3.1.4 (c)	Observe statutory requirements with regard to weed control (PR1 ongoing).	FPR, SB
3.1.4 (d)	Limit the avenues for introduction of weeds by minimising soils disturbance and discouraging the dumping of garden rubbish within the reserve. (PR2 ongoing)	FPR

3.1.5 Introduced Animals

It is likely that domestic cats and dogs are having an impact on the native fauna of the reserve.

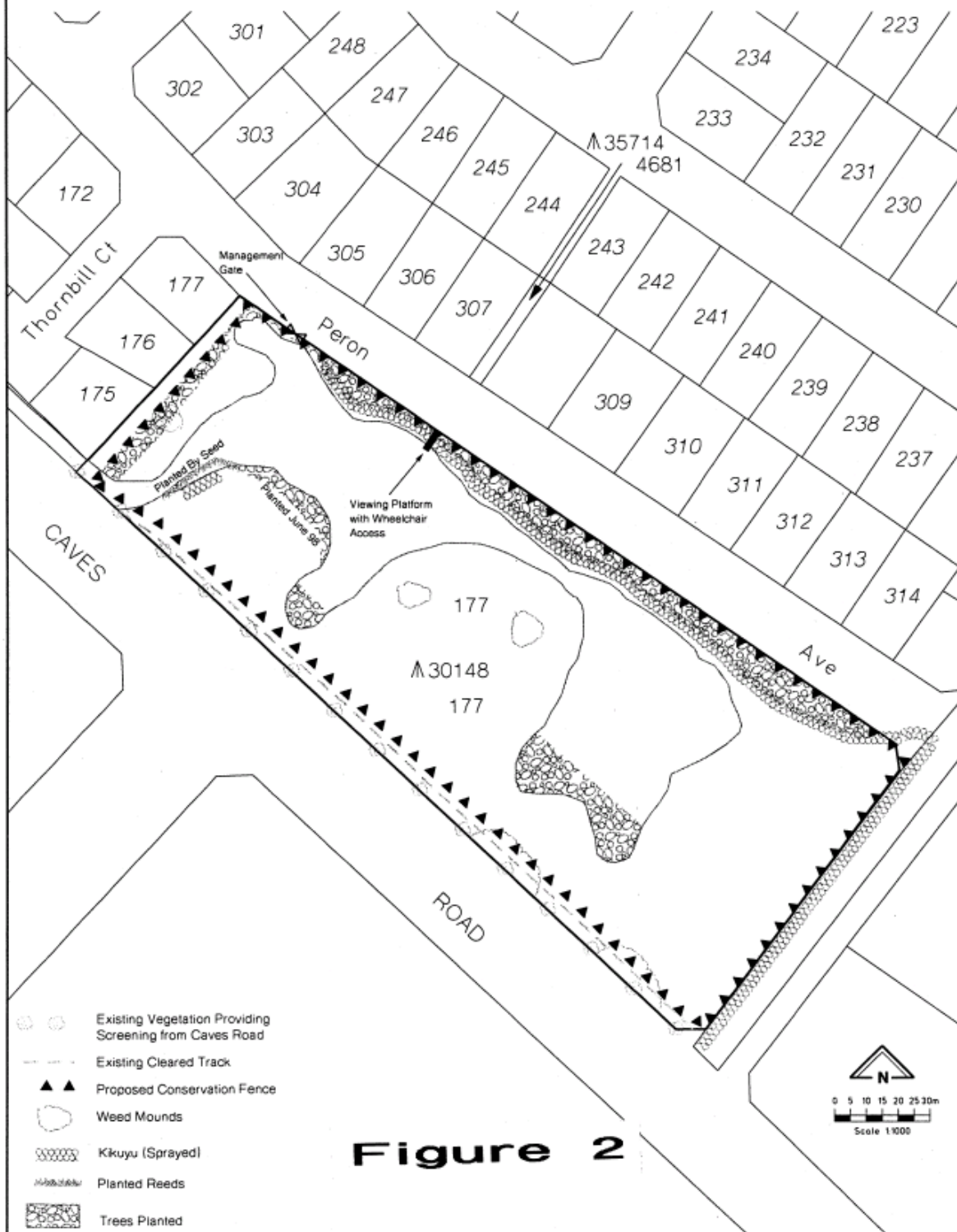
Recommendations

Number	Recommendation	Contributing Authority
3.1.5 (a)	Construct a conservation fence around the reserve to minimise the impact of domestic cats and dogs. (PR1)	SB, FPR

3.1.6 Fauna

Surveys of birds and frogs have been undertaken within the reserve and the occasional sightings of quendas (bandicoots) indicate that the reserve may also support small marsupials. A survey of the aquatic macroinvertebrate fauna has not as yet been undertaken. Such a survey would indicate the level of diversity present within the aquatic fauna.

LANDSCAPE PLAN PERON RESERVE 30148



Recommendations

Number	Recommendation	Contributing Authority
3.1.6 (b).	Protect animal habitats (PR1 ongoing)	FPR, SB.
3.1.6 (c).	Undertake a macro-invertebrate study (PR3)	FPR
3.1.6 (d)	Identify potential impacts to waterbirds and their habitat (PR1).	FPR, SB
3.1.6 (e)	Investigate and implement management measures to mitigate potential impacts to waterbirds and their habitat (PR2).	FPR, SB

3.2 Recreation

3.2.1 Objective

Manage Peron Reserve for passive recreation activities while ensuring that these activities do not impact upon the conservation values of the reserve.

3.2.2 Public Usage

While current public use of the reserve includes a range of passive and active activities, some of the active recreation activities have a large potential to lead to the degradation of the reserve and frustrate rehabilitation efforts. It is possible to manage the reserve for both conservation and recreation values by encouraging only passive recreation around the reserve. Appropriate passive uses are likely to include bird watching and aesthetical enjoyment.

A conservation fence around the reserve has been suggested to control human use and domestic animal access into the reserve. In keeping with equal opportunity principles, it may also appropriate that access for disabled persons is made available.

Recommendations

Number	Recommendation	Contributing Authority
3.2.2 (a)	Encourage only passive recreational use of the reserve. (PR1)	FPR
3.2.2 (b)	Control human and animal access to the Reserves via the erection of a suitable netting and plain wire (conservation) fence. Two kissing gates to be sited for management purposes, with one maintenance gate. (PR1).	SB, FPR
3.2.2 (c)	Manage the reserve to protect and enhance the aesthetical value of the wetland mosaic. (PR2 ongoing)	FRP
3.2.2 (d)	Provide wheel chair access to a viewing platform overlooking the wetland. (PR2)	SB, FPR.

3.3 Fire Control

3.3.1 Objective

Manage the reserve so as to minimise the risk of fire, while ensuring that fire management practices do not adversely and unnecessarily impact upon the genetic diversity of flora within the reserve.

3.3.2 Fire Risk and Management

Due to the build up of fuels in Peron Reserve a protection plan may be needed. Fire breaks for the entire reserve may be minimal as the area is bounded by Caves Road to the south and Peron Avenue to the north, and the total area at risk is minimal.

Recommendations

Number	Recommendation	Contributing Authority
3.3.2 (a)	Control Kikuyu grass (PR1).	FPR, SB
3.3.2 (b)	Reduce fuel loading in the reserve by eradicating weeds (PR2).	FPR, SB

3.4 Drainage and Water Quality Management

3.4.1 Objective

Manage Peron Reserve to maintain the existing drainage nutrient stripping functions while ensuring that these practices do not adversely effect the existing wetland values.

3.4.2 Erosion

As the primary function of Peron Reserve is a compensating basin, great care is needed to ensure that the banks of the existing drains and the basin do not become eroded.

Recommendations

Number	Recommendation	Contributing Authority
3.4.2 (a)	Plant the margins of the compensating basin with native sedges and other locally native riparian vegetation in order to stabilise the edges of the compensating basin (PR2 ongoing)	FPR
3.4.2 (b)	Maintain the size of the existing compensating basin area so as to retain existing vegetation.(PR2)	SB

3.4.3 Water quality

The wetland within Peron reserve plays a role in filtering contaminants from water prior to flow entering Geographe Bay. At times there has been a need to instigate additional water quality management measures to improve the quality of drainage water flowing into and through the wetland. Where resources are available, monitoring would provide useful feedback on the effectiveness of these measures and the extent to which water quality is improved by flowing through the wetland before entering Geographe Bay.

Recommendations

Number	Recommendation	Contributing Authority
3.4.3 (a)	Where resources are available, monitor the quality of water flowing into and out of the wetland system (PR3).	FPR
3.4.3 (b)	Undertake water quality controls such as hay filters during the first flush rainfall period (PR2 ongoing).	FPR
3.4.3 (d)	Minimise the use of herbicides in the vicinity of the wetland (PR2).	FPR

3.5 Education

3.5.1 Objective

Manage Peron Reserve so as to retain and enhance the educational value of the reserve while raising public awareness about the many values of Peron Reserve.

3.5.2 Educational opportunities

There is substantial potential for other environmental groups to benefit from the experiences of the Friends of Peron Reserve in the management and rehabilitation of this reserve.

The sensitive nature of the reserve means that large school group activities are not likely to be appropriate for the reserve. Secondary or tertiary student projects that are focussed on the reserve may assist the Friends of Reserve group with some of their management problems by helping to draw together useful information or gather data.

Recommendations

Number	Recommendation	Contributing Authority
3.5.2 (a)	Establish contact with other community environmental groups for mutual educational benefits. (PR3 ongoing)	FPR
3.5.2 (b)	Encourage secondary or tertiary educational institutions to supervise single student wetland rehabilitation projects, focusing on Peron Reserve. (PR3 ongoing).	FPR

3.5.3 Raising Awareness

Assisting local residents, visitors and the general public to develop an understanding about the ways in which their activities may impact upon the environmental values of the reserve

Recommendations

Number	Recommendation	Contributing Authority
3.5.3 (a)	Develop informative brochures or information sheets to raise awareness about the many values and threats to Peron Reserve. (PR3)	FPR

4 Management Framework for Implementation

4.1 Community Involvement

4.1.1 “Friends of Group”

A friends group for Peron Reserve (Friends of Peron Reserve) is already in operation with substantial representation from local residents. This friends group will help to guide the future and ongoing management of Peron Reserve with assistance from the Shire of Busselton where available. Friends of Peron Reserve volunteers undertaking activities on the reserve are covered by the Shire of Busselton insurance policy.

4.2 Proposed Funding / Resource Requirements

4.2.1 External Funding Opportunities

A range of external funding opportunities are available for volunteer community groups, particularly where a partnership exists with State or Local Government Agencies such as that afforded by the Friends of Reserve Strategy. The Friends of Peron Reserve have already been successful in attaining a GeoCatch Water Land and Life grant for the erection of a conservation fence and a Community Services Grant for the development a viewing platform with disabled access. It is expected that other funding bodies will be approached in the future for implementation of other aspects of the management plan.

4.2.2 Shire Assistance

The Shire of Busselton can provide technical assistance where it is needed, and assist with weed control, fencing and seedlings where funds are available. These aspects are reflected in the allocation of management responsibility for the recommendations outlined in this management plan.

4.3 Implementation

4.3.1 Life of Plan

It is envisaged that once adopted, this management plan will remain active until such time as Council adopts an updated version.

4.3.2 Reporting and Review

A review of this management plan should be undertaken five years after Council adoption. This review will enable the Shire of Busselton and the Friends of Peron Reserve to track progress against each management recommendation and determine the need to update the plan.

5 References

O’Conner, R., Quartermaine, G & Yates, A. (1995). *An investigation into the Aboriginal Significance of Wetlands and Rivers in the Busselton-Walpole Region*. Water Authority, Perth, Western Australia.

Water & Rivers Commission (1998) *A Manual for Managing Urban Stormwater Quality in Western Australia*. Water & Rivers Commission. Perth. Western Australia.

PERON RESERVE NATIVE PLANT LIST

Family / Species	Weed	Common Name
Family: Anthericaceae Caesia parviflora Chamaescilla corymbosa Thysanotus sparteus		Blue Squill a Fringe Lily
Family: Araceae Zantedeschia aethiopica	*	Arum Lily
Family: Asteraceae Cotula coronopifolia Hyalosperma simplex		Yellow button
Family: Chenopodaceae Rhagodia baccata		Seaberry Saltbush
Family: Cyperaceae Baumea vaginalis Lepidosperma leptostachyum Schoenus sp.		Sheath Twig Rush
Family: Dilleniaceae Hibbertia cuneiformis Hibbertia cunninghamii Hibbertia lineata		Cut Leaf Hihhertia
Family: Droseraceae Drosera gigantea Drosera menziesii		a Sundew a Sundew
Family: Epacridaceae Leucopogon parviflorus		
Family: Fumariaceae Fumaria capreolata	*	White-flowered Fumitory
Family: Geraniaceae Pelargonium capitatum	*	Rose Pelargonium
Family: Goodeniaceae Dampiera linearis Scaevola ? globulifera		
Family: Haemodoraceae Anigozanthus viridis		Green Kangaroo Paw
Family: Iridaceae Patersonia juncea Patersonia occidentalis Watsonia sp.	*	Blue Flag

Family: Junaceae		
<i>Juncus ? pallidus</i>		Pale Rush
Family: Lauraceae		
<i>Cassytha ? glabella</i>		a Dodder-laurel
Family: Malvaceae		
<i>Lavatera cretica</i>	*	Cretan Mallow
Family: Mimosaceae		
<i>Acacia littorea</i>		
<i>Acacia pulchella</i>		Prickly Moses
<i>Acacia rostellifera</i>		
<i>Acacia saligna</i>		Golden Wreath Wattle
Family: Myrtaceae		
<i>Agonis flexuosa</i>		Peppermint
<i>Eucalyptus rudis</i>		Flooded Gum
<i>Kunzia recurva</i>		Spearwood
<i>Melaleuca ? acerosa</i>		
<i>Melaleuca cuticularis</i>		Salt Paperbark
<i>Melaleuca incana</i>		
<i>Melaleuca lateritia</i>		
<i>Melaleuca raphiophylla</i>		Swamp Paperbark
<i>Melaleuca uncinata</i>		Broom bush
<i>Melaleuca viminea</i>		Shrub Paperbark
<i>Verticordia densiflora</i>		Pink Flower
Family: Orchidaceae		
<i>Caladenia ? heugelli</i>		King Spider Orchid
<i>Elythranthera emarginata</i>		Pink Enamel
<i>Thelymitra sp.</i>		a Sun Orchid
Family: Papilionaceae		
<i>Callistachys lanceolata</i>		Native Willow
<i>Daviesia decurrens</i>		
<i>Dillwynia sp.</i>		
<i>Dipogon lignosus</i>	*	Dolichos Pea
<i>Eutaxia virgata</i>		
<i>Trifolium angustifolium</i>	*	Narrow Leaf Clover
<i>Jacksonia furcellata</i>		
<i>Lupinus sp.</i>	*	
<i>Vicia benghalensis</i>	*	Purple Vetch
<i>Viminaria juncea</i>		Swish Bush
Family: Phormiaceae		
<i>Dianella divericata</i>		
<i>Dianella revolta</i>		Flax Lily
Family: Plantaginaceae		
<i>Plantago ? lanceolata</i>	*	Ribwort Plantain
Family: Poaceae		
<i>Aira caryophyllea</i>	*	
<i>Avena barbata</i>	*	Bearded Oat
<i>Briza maxima</i>		Blowfly Grass

Briza minor		Shivery Grass
Bromus diandrus	*	Great Brome
Bromus sp.		
Lagurus ovatus	*	Hare's Tail Grass
Neurachne alopecuroidea		Foxtail Mulga Grass
Pennisetum clandestinum	*	Kikuyu Grass
? Piptatherum miliaceum	*	Rice Millet
Polypogon ? monspeliensis	*	Annual Berad Grass
Stenotaphrum securidatum	*	Buffalo Grass
Family: Polygalaceae		
Comesperma ciliatum		
Family: Polygonaceae		
Rumex acetosella	*	Sorrel
Family: Proteaceae		
Banksia littoralis		Swamp Banksia
Hakea ? varia		Variable Leaf Hakea
Synaphea petiolaris ssp. triloba		
Family: Restionaceae		
Loxocarya flexuosa		
Hypoleana exsulca		
Lyginia barbata		
Loxocarya sp.		
Family: Rhamnaceae		
Spyridium globulosum		
Family: Rutaceae		
Eriostemon spicatus		Pepper and Salt
Family: Santalaceae		
Leptomeria pauciflora		
Family: Scrophulariaceae		
Parentucellia viscosa	*	Sticky Bartsia
Family: Stylidiaceae		
Stylidium brunonianum		Pink Fountain Triggerplant
Stylidium crassifolium		a Triggerplant
Family: Thymelaeaceae		
Pimelea rosea		
Family: Xanthorrhoeaceae		
Xanthorrhoea preissii		

PERON RESERVE BIRD LIST

Yellow-billed Spoonbill	Blackfronted Plovers
Sacred Ibis	White Faced Heron
Pacific Black Duck	Grey Teal
Australasian Grebe	Great Egret
Eastern Reef Egret	Australian Pelican
Darter	Small Hawk
Boobook Owl	Pied Stilts
Common Sandpiper	Rainbow Bee-eater
Silver Gull	Doves
Pigeons	Pink and Grey Galahs
Port Lincoln – 28's	Western Rosella
White Tailed Black Cockatoos	Kookaburra's
Swallows	Willy Wagtails
Rufous Whistler	Grey Fantail
Splendid Fairy Wren	Red Wattle Bird
Little Wattle Bird	Honey Eater – Newholland
Singing Honey Eater	White Checked Honey Eater
Silver Eye	Magpie
Butcher Bird	Australian Raven
Western Spinebill	Red Capped Parrot
Black Swan	Rufous Night Heron

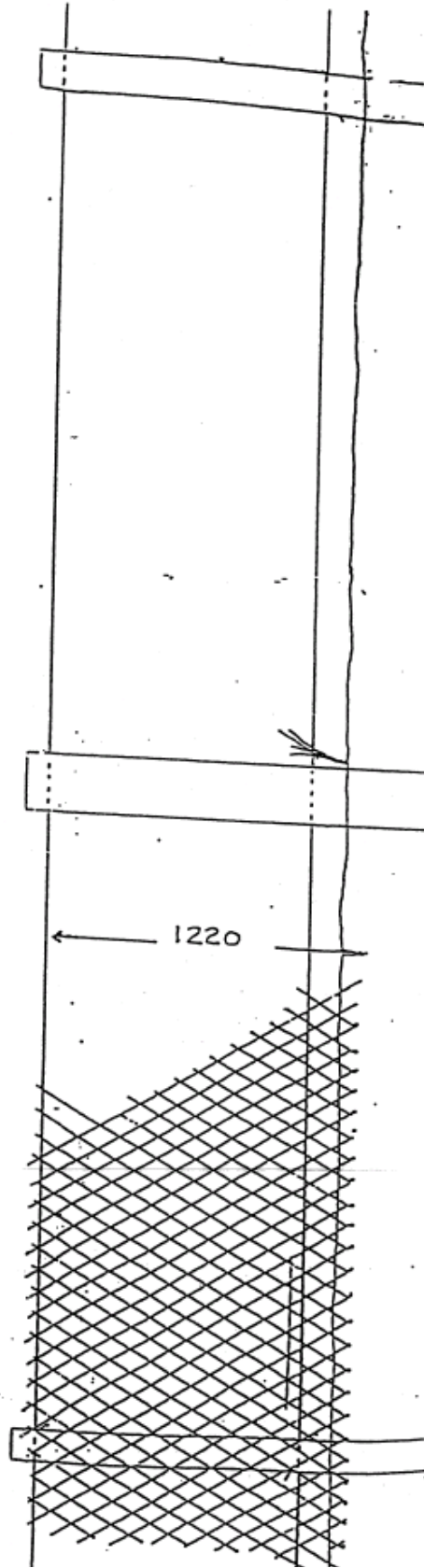
PERON RESERVE CONSERVATION FENCE

Nature Reserve Protection Fence

Fence Material: Posts, Strainer. Treated Pine Rounds (Koppers)

Posts: 1.8 metre X 125mm – 150mm (Koppers Rustic Design)

Wire: 1.2 metre Galvanised Chain Mesh
Standard Tie Wire for Fixing



Chain Mesh to be Buried 100 mm Deep to Prevent
Animal from entering under the fence.