






LEGEND

-  Nature Walk (2km loop)
-  Optional floodplain loop (250m)
-  Points of interest
-  Directional arrows
-  Pedestrian Access

Garvey Park Nature Walk Trail

1. Look up for bird and microbat nest boxes installed in the large remnant flooded gums. Mature trees are particularly important for fauna habitat, with hollows taking up to 100 years to form. Hollows can be taken over by feral bees and introduced rainbow lorikeets. To your right is the central horse exercise area.

8. "Section 3" of the Garvey Park Foreshore Stabilisation is the next priority erosion control project to be implemented, extending to the Kayak Club Building/ Kiosk.

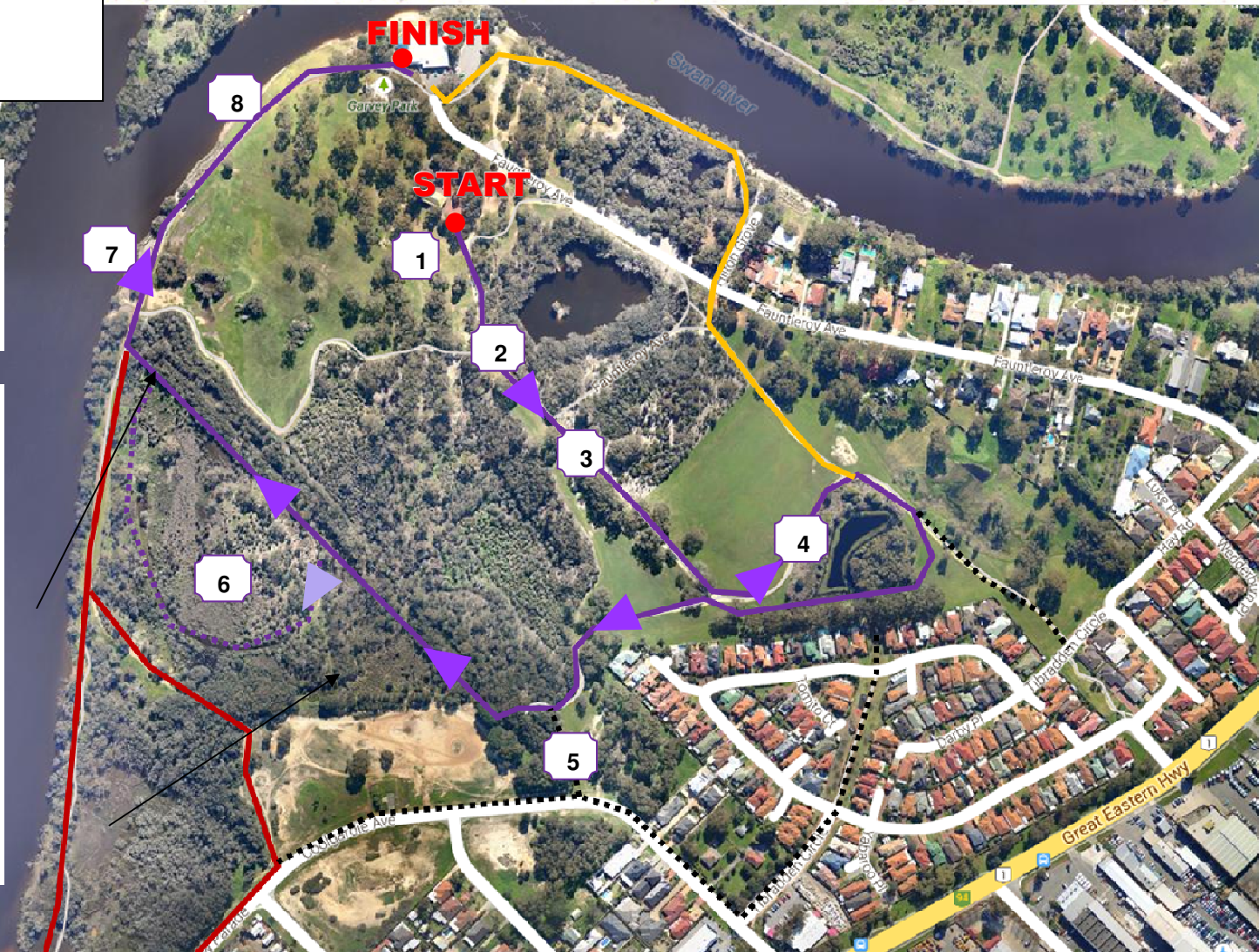
7. "Section 4" of the Garvey Park Foreshore Stabilisation project was completed in 2012.

The project involved bank re-grading, treatment of Acid Sulfate Soils, installation of a rock toe, brush matting and revegetation.

Salinisation occurs due to increased river salinity during high tides over some summers.

River water intrudes into groundwater, resulting in surface expressions of salt in low lying areas of the floodplain and the central horse exercise area.

This can also affect groundwater bores in the area.



2. To your left is the shallow, saline "Sheoak lake"; previously a source of clay for brick making. The lake is surrounded by salt tolerant *Casuarinia obesa* (sheoaks) that shed needles that inhibit under-storey plant growth.

3. To the right is the City's first 2005 Carbon Neutral planting site (monoculture – single species of flooded gums) and to the left is a mixed biodiversity Carbon Plus planting site.

2000 trees growing over 30 years sequester the equivalent carbon generated by Council's light vehicle fleet in one year.

4. The created wetland collects stormwater from Tibbradden Estate, and is also filled with a bore and used for irrigation of the main BBQ/ picnic area of Garvey Park.

Fringing vegetation assists with nutrient stripping and provides habitat for native fish, frogs and waterbirds inhabiting the lake.

6. The Garvey Park floodplain between Ayres Bushland and the Living Stream was progressively revegetated from 2004–2009.

Weed control is an ongoing issue due to seed store and there is evidence of salt scalds and impact to vegetation in some areas. The loop is used as a horse exercise area.

- 5–7. The Coolgardie Drain to Living Stream project was implemented in 2002 to transform an open-cut drain into a living stream to enhance biological, environmental and aesthetic values.

The stream captures stormwater from the upstream residential/ mixed use catchment and overflow from the created wetland, before it enters the river.