

Waylen Bay Sea Scouts

Waylen Bay/Heathcote Reserve Geocache Trail and Climatewatch Trail

**Noongar name for Waylen Bay is Kooyagoordup meaning 'the place of the Kooyar',
freshwater frog.*

**Noongar name for Point Heathcote is Goollugatup meaning 'the place of the children'.*

The Wajuk, the local Indigenous Noongar group, used the site for fishing, gatherings for womens business and as a meeting place for women and children to meet and play together.

What is it?

This Geocache Trail can be a stand alone activity or as a complement to the Waylen Bay/Heathcote Reserve Climatewatch Trail whose details can be found at www.climatewatch.org.au. Both activities have been developed by the youth members at **Waylen Bay Sea Scouts**.

It is an easy to find cache but if you take the time to have a look at each waypoint and read about the environment along the way you can perhaps learn a thing or two. You can combine this activity by recording your findings using information and data recording sheets from the Climatewatch website www.climatewatch.org.au and become a citizen scientist! Click on 'Trails' and then 'Find a Trail', locate Waylen Bay/Heathcote Reserve trail and download information and resources and use these in conjunction with the cache waypoints below and start your adventure.

How does it work?

Each waypoint is described below. At each waypoint you will find the coordinates to the next waypoint or a way to derive the coordinates to the next waypoint.

While you are at each waypoint you can learn about the different types of flora and fauna there. To learn even more and become a citizen scientist at the same time, helping environmental researchers at Earthwatch Centre you can also download and print out a data collection sheet from the Climatewatch website at www.climatewatch.org.au for this trail.

Waypoint 1: -32.00474 +115.84098

Using the start coordinates an eclipse container is hidden just beside a tree stump. This will provide you with the co-ordinates for Waypoint 2 (and so on at each cache site).

Coastal Tea Tree/ Australian Myrtle/ Victorian Tea Tree - *Leptospermum laevigatum* (Noongar Name Condil) . A good indicator of the effects on fauna of global warming, this tree is outside the local Scout Hall, which is the home of the **Waylen Bay Scouts and has already started earlier flowering, an adaptation to global warming.*

Waypoint 2:

You may have to look underneath your feet!

**Coastal Tea Tree/ Australian Myrtle/ Victorian Tea Tree - *Leptospermum laevigatum* (Noongar Name Condil) . A good indicator of the effects on fauna of global warming, This tree is*

quite common in the area of this Climate Trail/Multicache course.

Waypoint 3:

A power pole. Identified using a plaque on its side with the figures:

Pole No. ABC. Supply from WD/DBEF

ABC+BC+EF-D

$$G = (ABC*3) + 3*EF + D*2$$

* Jacaranda - *Jacaranda mimosifolia*. Commonly used to decorate streets due its beautiful flowers, changes to its earlier flowering season is a good indicator of the effect of global warming.

Waypoint 4:

A second power pole. Identified using the plaque on it side with the figures:

Pole No. AB. Supply from BC/DBD

$$S = E = AB*CD/D+D*AB+C*D$$

$$E = AB*CD+D$$

*London Flame Tree *Platanus x acerifolious*. An introduced species we have only one example of it in the area, which is located on the lawn side of the bottom carpark. The tree 'catches' pollutants in its bark which it sheds to protect itself.

Waypoint 5:

A small plastic Sistema container placed in the hollow of a tree on the lawn.

*A wide variety of birds to watch out for, including the Australian Magpie, the Golden Whistler, the Willie Wagtail, the Magpie-lark, the Rainbow Bee-eater, and the Grey Fantail. Earlier or fewer breeding seasons may result if flora species change their flowering seasons due to global warming. Many of these birds are migratory but migration paths are being destroyed by wetland and forest destruction.

Waypoint 6:

An eclipse container painted black, hidden amongst a pile of old pavers.

*Two varieties of common amphibians: the Moaning Frog, and the Motorbike Frog. Their calls are very loud and easy to hear (if they are around)! May disappear if there is less rainfall in the area due to global warming.

Waypoint 7:

A third pole. Identified using a plaque on its side with figures:

Pole No. ABC. Supply from WD/DBE

$$S = F = (ABC*D) - B - (B/2) + (3*A)$$

$$E = F = (D + E + A)*ABC-BC-(D+E+A)-(E+A+E+A)$$

*The honey bee. There are two honey bee hives in the area: the first is near a drainpipe between the main building and the verandah, while the second is located in a nearby White Gum tree just before the site at Murray House. Bees need water and pollen to survive and can only tolerate moderate temperatures. Earlier flowering seasons mean bees may not pollinate pods reducing flowering next season which reduces the food source for the bees.

Waypoint 8:

A fourth and final pole. Identified using a plaque on its side with the figures:

Pole No. ABC. Supply from WD/DBE

$$ABC + 42 + D + E$$

$$ABC*D*E+72$$

*The Welcome Swallow. Look underneath the eaves of the buildings and to the open public space on the right, beyond the fence. An abundant species, warmer weather may result in extra or earlier breeding seasons..

Waypoint 9:

A hole in the ground near a broken plaque that would have provided cultural information. Contained within a black pipe. You may need to dig around a little, but remember to cover the Geocache when you are finished!

*The Slender Banksia *Banksia attenuate* (Noongar Name Biara), otherwise known as the Candle Stick Banksia. Three are located off the path near a sign stating "Dogs Prohibited". Many on the Waylen Bay escarpment are dying due to lack of seasonal rains, an effect of global warming. Flowers are food source for many honey eating birds and native bees.

Waypoint 10:

A plastic Sistema container located fairly deep within a bush to the left side of the path. Remember to cover well after you find it!

*The Native Wisteria *Hardenbergia comptoniana* (Noongar Name *Koorloo*) Three are located to the left and to the right of the path, climbing over banksias and a large Jarrah Tree. Earlier flowering is a response to global warming.

Waypoint 11:

A plastic Sistema container located behind a white log, a fair way from the path.

*The Marri Tree *Corymbia calophylla* (Noongar Name Marri). Only one remains in the reserve and is located on the corner of the path on the left, right of the dead stump. Has distinct urn shaped nuts (honky nuts). May begin to appear in locations that were once too cold for it to live, which impacts on the birds that rely on it for food, breeding and shelter..

Waypoint 12:

A plastic Sistema container located in a hole in the corner of the path.

*The Native Wisteria *Hardenbergia comptoniana* (Noongar Name *Koorloo*). Three are located on the railings on the path on the left. Earlier out of season flowering is a response to global warming, there is evidence some plants are adapting while others are not.

Waypoint 13:

A large, heavy, dark green ammo cache. Leave the path and walk down the wooden stairs to the left to the beach, to a rocky outcrop (where the final cache is located).

*The Red-Necked Stint *Calidris ruficollis*. Short legs mean it can forage only in very shallow water. Since the mid 2000's the species has almost disappeared from the Swan River due to loss of tidal flats and shallows at Alfred Cove caused by rising tidal changes. Migration routes to Australia from Asia are also under threat because of wetland degradation.

Walk back down the beach along the pleasant shoreline and enjoy the view of the city and surrounding Melville Waters known to the Wajuk people as *Doontanboro*, 'the big pelican river'. Watch out for Dolphins, a pod of approx 22-25 Indo Pacific dolphins that inhabit the Swan and Canning Rivers. Take time to view the **Waylen Bay Sea Scouts** foreshore Sedge plant and escarpment revegetation projects, a combined initiative with Melville Council, Waylen Bay Scout Group and the Swan River Trust.

For further information about the Climatewatch Trail please contact:

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Waylen Bay Sea Scouts

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ClimateWatch Geocache Trail Points – June 30 2012



Geocache Number	Location	Geocache Number	Location
CT1	14:30:05	CT2	14:40:06
CT3	14:48:44	CT4	14:53:49
CT5	14:57:36	CT6	15:02:56
CT7	15:11:49	CT7A	15:15:05
CT8	15:18:24	CT9	15:25:35
CT10	15:27:57	CT11	15:31:35
CT12	15:35:11	CT13	15:40:32