

Visit the park's Riverbend site for the full story of the park's amazing geological history and take a look at coal still lining the creek adjacent to Miners Campground today.

The landscape of Coalseam Conservation Park formed when Australia was part of the supercontinent Gondwana. During this time the climate was vastly different from today with huge glaciers covering the land. Glaciers crushing the underlying rock created sediments that form much of the rock you see in the park today. Around 265 million years ago, swamps and peat lands growing on these sediments created the organic material that was to become coal deposits.

An ancient landmass

Coalseam Conservation Park is one of the few areas where coal can be seen at the Earth's surface. It is also the site of the first coal mining in Western Australia. The Irwin River has cut through the local rock displaying a striking cross-section of sedimentary layers, one of which is coal. Other layers of rock including siltstone and sandstone are exposed along cliff faces beside the river and represent hundreds of millions of years of the Earth's history.

Where does the name Coalseam come from?

Geology

Coalseam Conservation Park encompasses an area of 754 hectares in size and is renowned for its spectacular spring wildflower displays. It is an important refuge for the Eucalypt Woodlands of the Western Australian Wheatbelt threatened ecological community.

Coalseam Conservation Park

Above Coal seams are evident at sites along the banks of the Irwin River.



Coalseam Conservation Park



Visitor guide



Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions



RECYCLE Please return unwanted brochures to distribution points



Below (inset) Augustus Gregory, Johnson shaft viewing platform along the Miners Walk Trail.

Conservation Park in 1994. "preservation of natural features" before finally becoming a river bed supports the much taller trees of river gum (*Eucalyptus acuminata*) and orange wattle (*Acacia saligna*). Water in the time, the area's natural heritage values were recognised and wheat, made it a vital refuge for native plants and animals. In the park's rugged terrain, being unsuitable for sheep and change to the lives of the local Aboriginal people.

The Gregorys' exploration of the area made way for the coming of pastoralists and farmers, who developed the farming properties that now surround the park and brought permanent change to the lives of the local Aboriginal people.

European history

In 1839, a financially ailing Swan River Colony began the search for coal to support industrial development. On a survey expedition in 1846, the Gregory brothers Augustus, Frank and Henry discovered Western Australia's first coal in seams along the banks of the Irwin River. This subsequently resulted in the area being declared a reserve for mining purposes. The coal however, was of poor quality and deposited in such narrow seams that mining was untenable. One remaining mine shaft can still be seen from a viewing platform across the river from Miners Campground.

Aboriginal history

The area holds significance and strong traditional value for several local indigenous groups. A variety of plants and animals found in the park are important for food and medicinal purposes. For those with a keen eye, artefacts such as stone flakes, scar trees and grinding stones may be seen. Please help protect the cultural history of the park by leaving these items as you find them.

Caring for the park

- **Be kind** – it is an offence to disturb or remove cultural artefacts, animals, plants, fossils or rocks. Leave them as you find them for others to enjoy. No firearms or pets are permitted in the park.
- **Be responsible** – use the gas barbecues provided at Riverbend or use your own gas stove. Fires are not permitted within the park. Dead wood is habitat for wildlife not fuel for fires.
- **Be clean** – take your rubbish out of the park when you leave.

Stay safe

- Always carry ample drinking water – three to four litres of water per person per day – when walking. To avoid dehydration, drink small amounts regularly.
- **Stay on track** – follow the signs and stay on marked trails at all times.
- Visit emergency.wa.gov.au for bushfire and smoke alert information.
- Visit alerts.dbca.wa.gov.au for park, road and site closures.

More information

**Parks and Wildlife Service
Midwest Region Office**
1st Floor, The Foreshore Centre
201 Foreshore Dve
Geraldton WA 6530
Ph. (08) 9964 0901

**Parks and Wildlife Service
Headquarters**
17 Dick Perry Ave
Kensington WA 6151
Ph. (08) 9219 9000

dbca.wa.gov.au

Front cover Riverbend.

Information current at June 2019.
This document is available in alternative formats on request.



Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions



2019_249-0619-5K

A carpet of everlasting transform the park in spring showcasing WA's high diversity of the daisy family (*Asteraceae*) at its best. Named for their papery petals, each flowerhead is made up of hundreds of individual flowers close at dusk and open again at dawn. They avoid the harsh summer conditions by growing only in winter. Before dying in late spring, they produce abundant seed that germinates with the following year's winter rain.

including the pincushion mistletoe (*Amyema fitzgeraldii*), mistletoe bushes that grow on wattles. These parasitic plants, *camadulensis*) and swamp sheoak (*Casuarina oboesa*). Look for river bed supports the much taller trees of river gum (*Eucalyptus acuminata*) and orange wattle (*Acacia saligna*). Water in the a mostly wattle-dominated scrub that includes jam (*Acacia* (*Eucalyptus loxophleba*) with their copper coloured bark over rich in nutrients and support a scattering of York gum trees from the upper reaches of the river. These soils are relatively formed from silt and sand washed down from the slopes and *inequifolia*). On the slopes and valley floor, reddish loams have riceflower (*Pimelea microcephala*) and hopbush (*Dodonaea tree* (*Hakea preissii*), kurara (*Acacia tetragonophylla*), shrubby nutrients and support a variety of shrubs including the needle iron-rich laterite capping. These sandy, dry soils are low in Australia. On the plateau, a thin sandplain covers the hard, spectacular areas in the northern Wheatbelt region of Western Coalseam Conservation Park is among the most floristically

Flora

Above Coalseam comes alive in spring with an explosion of wildflowers.



Left Galah Photo – Mic Payne
Above Mistletoe bird Photo – Mike Clarke

Fauna

A range of birds can easily be observed at Coalseam Conservation Park. Look for both the singing and the spiny-cheeked honeyeaters in areas where there are flowering trees and shrubs. Wedge-tailed eagles soar overhead and peregrine falcons can be seen along the cliff face at the Irwin Lookout. Galahs nest in tree hollows near Miners Campground and red-capped robins can be seen flitting around at ground level. Port Lincoln parrots are common in the park as are nankeen kestrels, black-faced woodswallows and cuckoo-shrikes, as well as crested and common bronzewing pigeons.

Much of Coalseam's animal life can be challenging to observe as mammals are mostly nocturnal and many reptiles can be very cryptic. With patience and a sharp eye, you may spot mammals such as the echidna, euro and red kangaroo. Reptiles such as the blue tongue and bobtail skink, Gould's sand goanna, fence skink and western netted dragon may be seen as well as mulga and gwardar snakes.

Look carefully and quietly to discover some of the animals within the park. Please do not disturb them or damage their habitat.

Below Blue tongue lizards are a common reptile in the park.
Photo – Mic Payne



Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions



Coalseam wildflower guide

Everlastings



Pompom head
Cephalopterum drummondii
Forms carpets of pompom-like yellow (and occasionally white) flowers.



Schoenia
Schoenia cassiniana
A common pink wildflower in the region.



Sticky everlasting
Lawrencella davenportii
This common pink to white annual has its leaves clustered at the base of the stem.



Pink everlasting
Rhodanthe chlorocephala (subsp. *rosea*)
Look for native bees and other insects that seek shelter in the flowers as they close up for the night.

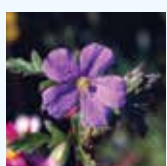


Orange immortelle
Waitzia acuminata
A distinctive late season yellow/orange annual flower.

Herbs



Fringed lily
Thysanotus manglesianus
This twining plant produces delicate purple flowers during spring.



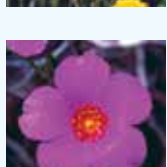
Blue heronsbill
Erodium cygnorum
The small blue or purple flowers of this plant are thinly scattered throughout the park.



Bright podolepis
Podolepis aristata (subsp. *aristata*)
The tuber of this plant was baked in hot ashes and eaten by Aboriginal people.



Myriocephalus guerinae
Bright yellow annual, usually less than 40cm tall.



Parakeelya
Calandrinia polyandra
This springtime annual stores moisture in its leaves making it a tasty morsel for wildlife.

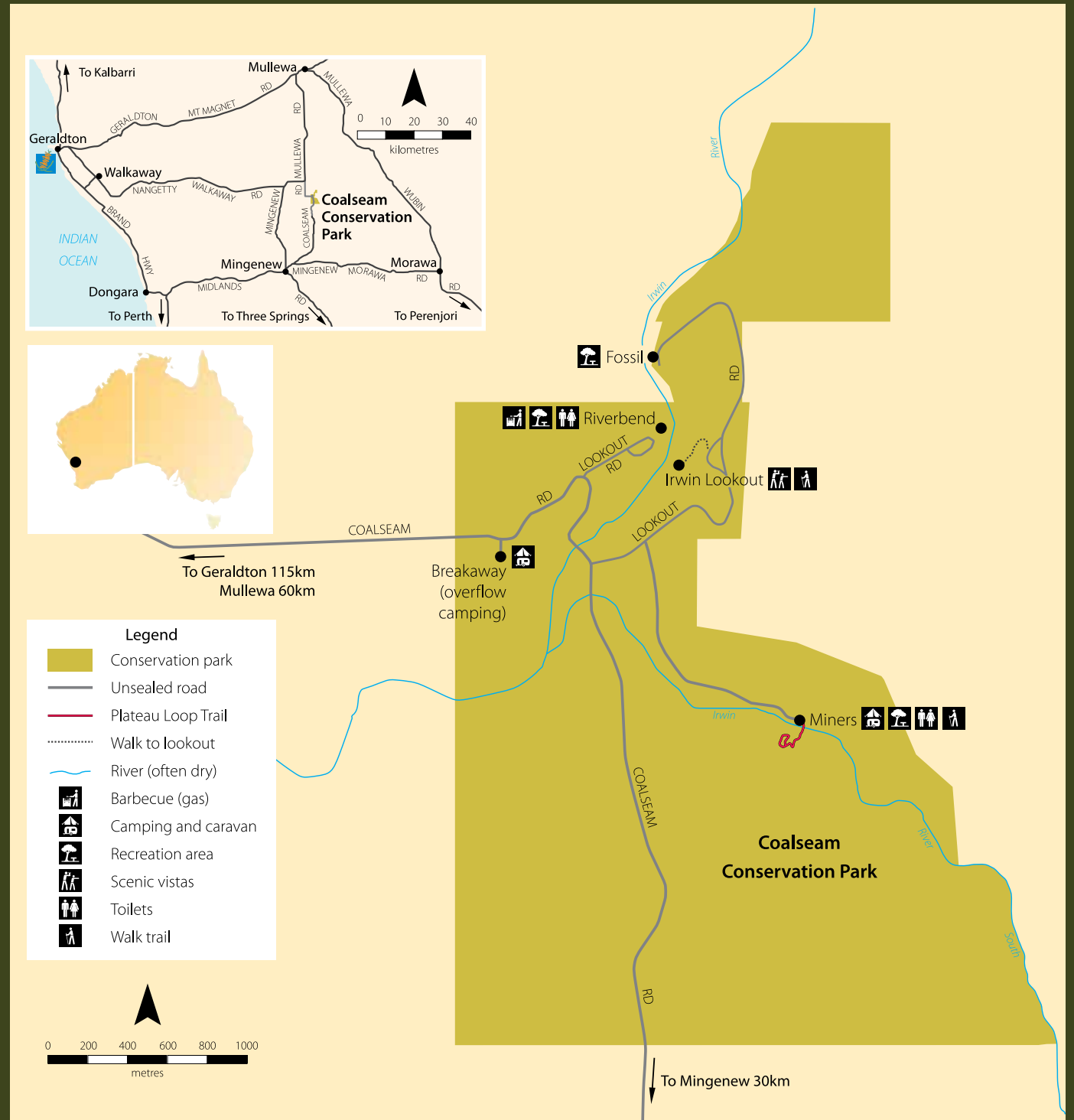
Weeds



Paterson's curse
Echium plantagineum
Common in disturbed areas in the park. Control measures are in place to manage this weed.



Cape weed
Arctotheca calendula
Widespread and common, this weed originally came from Southern Africa.



Fees

There are no entry fees for the park; however, camping fees apply to assist with management of the park and to help improve visitor facilities. Fees are collected by campground hosts.

Access

Coalseam Conservation Park is located 115km inland from Geraldton, approximately 30km north-east of Mingenew or 60km south of Mullewa. The park has year round access for all vehicles via well-formed gravel roads. However, during periods of heavy rain, the Irwin River may flood and be impassable until the water level drops. Check with the Shire of Mingenew on the road condition following significant rainfall. Please take notice of water depths before crossing and drive within your capability. Due to steep slopes and narrow roads, caravans are not recommended at Irwin Lookout or the Fossil site. Please leave your caravan at Miners or Breakaway.

Camping

The park's main campground is at Miners, where there are unpowered sites suitable for caravans. Picnic tables and toilets are also provided. Generator use is only permitted between 9am and 11am and between 4pm and 6pm. When the campground is full, overflow camping is permitted at the Breakaway site. All other sites are open for day use only. Camping is permitted for a maximum of three consecutive nights during the peak season (August to October) allowing everyone the opportunity to enjoy the park's wildflowers. Volunteer campground hosts are located at Miners campground at this time.

Things to do

Johnson Shaft Viewing Platform

Take the Miners Walk Trail (700m return) from the Miners picnic area across the creekline to view the disused Johnson coal shaft. Look out for coal visible as black bands in the banks of the watercourse as you cross.



Plateau Loop Trail

Take the 3.2km walk trail through the York gum woodland to enjoy sweeping valley views of the wildflowers from the plateau ridge.

Riverbend

Close to the usually dry Irwin River, this recreation area has picnic tables, barbecues, toilets and an information shelter with signs covering the area's geology, flora and fauna. Riverbend gets its name from a section of the Irwin River that has carved a striking cliff face into the Victoria Plateau.



A cross-section of the underlying rock layers is exposed, offering an insight into the interesting geology of the park. The layers of rock span five evolutionary periods and provide valuable visual evidence of how the local landscape was formed.

Irwin Lookout

A 560m loop walk leads from the car park to lookouts along a cliff edge above the Irwin River where you will enjoy dramatic views of the valley below. Signs explain the geology of the area. Keep an eye out for soaring peregrine falcons and wedge-tailed eagles.



Fossil

The Fossil recreation area is situated on the banks of the Irwin River. Admire the view as you walk along the river where you may find marine fossils in the riverbank, exposed over time by erosion. You will have to look carefully though as the fossils are generally very small. Exposed coal seams can also be seen in the cliffs along the river if you head north from this site.

