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Regeneration after fire in King's Park, Perth, Western Australia.

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Author Affiliation : Botany Department, University of Western Australia, Nedlands Australia.

Journal article : [Journal of the Royal Society of Western Australia](#) 1977 Vol.60 No.

Abstract : Devastating wildfires and controlled burns have been frequent in Western Australia over the past thirty years, and some changes in the vegetation over this period have been recorded. A major one has been the spread of the South African veld bush *Acacia saligna*, aided by fires and firebreaks. The native bush is fire adapted; none

species and few of the shrubs are killed by fire. The undergrowth is rapidly after a fire since most shrubs sprout vigorously from lignotubers or deep taproot systems and monocotyledons make rapid recovery from undamaged underground apices. The few species killed by fire, with two exceptions, regenerate freely. Nevertheless, too frequent fires have tended to reduce or eliminate certain species. Regeneration in the first year differs with the season of the burn, spring burns favouring shrubs and autumn burns favouring the herbaceous species. Details are given of the progress of fire succession after particular burns at different seasons, and the response to fire of some of the more important species.

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