

Looking ahead

The future of our parks



Our parks in 2050

Kings Park and Bold Park are increasingly becoming critical spaces for respite, recreation, and ecological refuge within our growing city. Over the next 25 years, the parks will remain premier tourist destinations, showcasing Western Australia's incredible native flora to the world.

As Perth's population continues to increase, the parks will take on a greater community role, welcoming people of all backgrounds, abilities and life experiences. The parks will serve as essential green infrastructure, cooling the city and supporting biodiversity, health and wellbeing.

Our parks are special places. They require thoughtful planning and careful management to ensure they remain welcoming, healthy and valued for generations to come.

By 2050 the parks are projected to:

- » accommodate 5 million new visitors, bringing total visitation to over 10 million each year.*
- » provide amenity for an additional 30,000 local residents and 100,000 workers in the surrounding neighbourhoods.
- » experience 9-13 more days over 35°C and 5-11% less rainfall annually.

**Visitation projections are based a compound annual growth rate calculated from 2018-2025 data and assume current trends continue.*

Changing climate

Rapid, human-induced climate change poses major challenges to the sustainability of our parks as liveable green spaces, remnant bushland, and conservation reserves.

By 2050, Perth's climate is projected to resemble that of Jurien Bay today, with hotter, drier conditions and more frequent droughts, storms, and bushfires. These conditions will also affect visitation, operations, and safety, changing when and how people experience our parks.

Our bushland ecosystems and plant collections will face increasing stress, risking biodiversity loss and requiring greater care.



Threats and pressures: Over the next 20 years, Kings Park and Bold Park will face increasing pressures driven by environmental, urban, and operational challenges.



Biosecurity

Strict biosecurity protocols are essential to protect our parks' biodiversity. Pests and diseases pose serious risks to conservation, long-term ecological health, and the safety of staff and visitors.

Emerging threats such as Polyphagous Shot-Hole Borer, Myrtle Rust, and H5 Avian Influenza are difficult to predict and require ongoing monitoring and management.

Water security

Declining rainfall, harsher conditions and tighter groundwater restrictions are making water scarcity an escalating challenge for our parks. Meeting future demand will require major investment in water-efficient infrastructure and adaptive management to protect ecological health and maintain public amenity.

Biodiversity loss

Climate change, urbanisation, invasive species and habitat fragmentation disrupt ecological processes and degrade habitat quality, leaving native species increasingly vulnerable to decline. Our conservation collections play a vital role in supporting biodiversity, but they require careful management and controlled conditions to remain resilient.

Infrastructure and operations

BGPA's operational capacity is under increasing pressure from environmental change, ageing infrastructure and rising visitation. Strengthening operational systems, securing resources, and preserving specialist knowledge are all essential undertakings for ensuring long-term sustainability.

To protect and preserve our parks, we are embarking on a visionary planning process to grow a new future.



This resource forms part of our 20-year Master Plan.

Stay informed at:
bgpa.wa.gov.au/future

