



## ***Forests and woodlands of deep seasonal wetlands of the Swan Coastal Plain (floristic community type 15 as originally described in Gibson et al. (1994))***

### **TEC Description**

The community has been recorded from Bambun to Nirimba, on alluvial sediments on sites that are inundated for long periods resulting in more typical aquatic and deep wetland flora taxa. The community is generally dominated by *Melaleuca raphiophylla* (swamp paperbark) or *Casuarina obesa* (swamp sheoak) over scattered *Melaleuca teretifolia* (banbar), *Melaleuca viminea* (mohan) with sedges including the threatened *Eleocharis keigheryi*, and herbs. The presence of species including *Atriplex cinerea* (grey saltbush), *Samolus repens* (creeping brookweed), *Salicornia quinqueflora* (beaded samphire) and *Sporobolus virginicus* (marine couch) reflect the saline nature of the community.

The community is also known as “floristic community type 15” as originally described in Gibson N., Keighery B.J., Keighery G.J., Burbidge A.H. and Lyons M.N. (1994) “A floristic survey of the southern Swan Coastal Plain” (unpublished report for the Australian Heritage Commission prepared by the Department of Conservation and Land Management and the Conservation Council of Western Australia (Inc.)).



### **Distribution**

Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (DBCA) Region: Swan

DBCA District: Swan Coastal

Local Government Authorities: City of Swan, Shires of Gingin, Murray and Serpentine-Jarrahdale

### **Habitat Requirements**

The community occurs in low lying seasonally inundated flats or closed depressions on sandy clay that forms an impeding layer and is reliant on inundation with fresh water in winter-spring.

### **Indigenous Interests**

An Aboriginal Sites Register is kept by the Department of Indigenous Affairs. According to the register, there are significant sites in the vicinity of the community. The South West Aboriginal Land and Sea Council (SWALSC), an umbrella group, covers the areas in which the community occurs. Traditional owner groups: Whadjuk, Juat, Pindjarup.

## Conservation Status

Listed as vulnerable under WA Minister Environmentally Sensitive Areas list in policy.

## Threatening Processes

The main threats to the community are drying climate, hydrological change including nutrient inputs, land clearing and weed invasion.

## Recovery Plan

A recovery plan is recommended for the community. Priority recovery actions include fencing, weed control, and monitoring the hydrology and condition of the community.

## Citation

Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions. (2020). Recovery plans and interim recovery plans <https://www.dpaw.wa.gov.au/plants-and-animals/threatened-species-and-communities/wa-s-threatened-ecological-communities>

## Key References

Gibson, N., Keighery, B., Keighery, G., Burbidge, A and Lyons, M. (1994) A floristic survey of the Southern Swan Coastal Plain. Unpublished report for the Australian Heritage Commission prepared by the Department of Conservation and Land Management and the Conservation Council of Western Australia (Inc.).

## Disclaimer

The State of Western Australia and its employees do not guarantee that this publication is without flaw of any kind or is wholly appropriate for your particular purposes and therefore disclaims all liability for any error, loss or other consequence that may arise from you relying on any information in this publication.

For more information see the department's website [www.dbca.wa.gov.au](http://www.dbca.wa.gov.au)



Department of Biodiversity,  
Conservation and Attractions