TEC Description

The community occurs on sands at the base of the scarp predominantly on the Pinjarra Plain and Ridge Hill Shelf. Most of the occurrences of this community comprise Banksia attenuata (slender banksia) - Eucalyptus marginata (jarrah) woodlands but the community also occurs as Banksia woodlands and heaths. The sedge Mesomelaena pseudostygia is a common component of the community, which is very species rich and has a diverse shrub layer and low weed frequency. Hakea stenocarpa (narrow-fruited hakea), Conostylis setosa (white cottonhead), and Johnsonia pubescens subsp. cygnorum (priority 2) generally differentiate the community from similar Banksia communities. The community is also known as “floristic community type 20b” 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B.J., Keighery G.J., Burbidge A.H. and Lyons M.N. (1994) “A floristic survey of the southern Swan Coastal Plain” (unpublished report for the Australian Heritage Commission prepared by the Department of Conservation and Land Management and the Conservation Council of Western Australia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) Regions: Swan and South West
DBCA Districts: Swan Coastal, Perth Hills and Wellington

Habitat Requirements

The community is found on a range of soils on the base of the Darling Scarp from Yarloop to Stratton. Soils are mainly yellow orange and yellow sands. The community occurs largely on Ridge Hill Shelf or Guildford clays, or at the boundary of the two units.
Indigenous Interests
An Aboriginal Sites Register is kept by the Department of Indigenous Affairs and lists a suite of significant sites within or in close proximity to occurrences. The South West Aboriginal Land and Sea Council (SWALSC), an umbrella group, covers the areas in which the community occurs. Traditional owner groups: Whadjuk, Pindjarup.

Conservation Status
Listed as endangered under WA Minister Environmentally Sensitive Areas list in policy.

Threatening Processes
The major threats to the community are weed invasion, dieback caused by Phytophthora species, clearing, grazing, recreational impacts, rubbish dumping, and too frequent fire.

Recovery Plan
An interim recovery plan has been produced for the community, and outlines the recovery actions required to reduce the threats and to maintain or improve the overall condition in the known locations. Recommended actions include monitoring the flora, developing and implementing a fire management strategy, weed control and rehabilitation, determining hydrological requirements, fencing, monitoring dieback disease, and seeking to improve tenure security.

Citation

Key References


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