



Callitris preissii (or *Melaleuca lanceolata*) forests and woodlands, Swan Coastal Plain (floristic community type 30a as originally described in Gibson et al. (1994))

TEC Description

The community is located on calcareous sandy soils of the Quindalup Dunes generally occurring between Craigie and Point Peron and on the Swan River in Peppermint Grove. The community also occurs on Garden Island and Rottnest Islands. Species richness is naturally quite low in the community. Typical and common native taxa in the community include: *Callitris preissii* (Rottnest Island pine), *Melaleuca lanceolata* (Rottnest Island teatree), *Spyridium globulosum* (basket bush), *Acanthocarpus preissii* (prickle lily), *Rhagodia baccata* (berry saltbush), *Austrostipa flavescens* (spear-grass), and *Trachymene pilosa* (native parsnip).

The community is also known as “floristic community type 30a” 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B.J., Keighery G.J., Burbidge A.H. and Lyons M.N. (1994) “A floristic survey of the southern Swan Coastal Plain” (unpublished report for the Australian Heritage Commission prepared by the Department of Conservation and Land Management and the Conservation Council of Western Australia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 Districts: Swan Coastal District

Local Government Authorities: Cities of Cockburn, Joondalup, Nedlands, Stirling, Rockingham; Town of Mosman Park, Shire of Peppermint Grove.

Habitat Requirements

The coastal occurrences occur on calcareous sandy soils associated with the Quindalup dunes. The community also occurs on the Cottesloe and Karrakatta units of the aeolian Spearwood dunes. The community is believed to be at least partially groundwater dependent.

Indigenous Interests

An Aboriginal Sites Register is kept by the Department of Indigenous Affairs. According to the Register a significance site occurs near occurrences 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 and Pindjarup.

Conservation Status

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

Threatening Processes

The major threats to the community are land clearing, weed invasion, altered fire regimes, hydrological change, grazing by introduced or native species and recreational impacts.

Recovery Actions

An interim recovery plan has been produced for community and outlines the recovery actions required to reduce the threats and maintain or improve the overall condition in the known locations. Priority recovery actions include developing and implementing a fire management strategy, weed control, replanting as necessary, monitoring groundwater levels and quality and fencing remnants.

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

Department of Parks and Wildlife (2014). *Callitris preissii* (or *Melaleuca lanceolata*) forests and woodlands. (Swan Coastal Plain community type 30a – Gibson *et al.* 1994). Interim Recovery Plan No. 340. DPaW, Perth.

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

Government of Western Australia (2000). Bush Forever. Department of Environmental Protection, Perth.

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