



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

Summary 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 flora of deeper wetlands. The community is generally dominated by *Melaleuca raphiophylla* (swamp paperbark) or *Casuarina obesa* (swamp sheoak). Other species can include *Melaleuca teretifolia* (banbar), *Atriplex cinerea* (grey saltbush), *Samolus repens* (creeping brookweed), *Salicornia quinqueflora* (beaded samphire) and *Sporobolus virginicus* (marine couch).



Distribution

The community occurs across a range of approximately 135km from west of Bindoon to south of the Peel-Harvey estuary.

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

Local Government Authorities: City of Swan, Shire of Gingin, Shire of Murray, Shire of 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

Traditional Owner groups: Pinjarup, Wardandi, Whadjuk and Yued Noongar

A register of Aboriginal cultural heritage sites kept by the Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage lists several/numerous sites of Aboriginal significance in the vicinity of this community's occurrences.



The area is covered by the Gnaala Karla Booja Indigenous Land Use Agreement (ILUA), Whadjuk People ILUA, and Yued ILUA as part of the South West Native Title Settlement, which formally recognises Noongar people as the Traditional Owners of the south-west region. The ILUA regions are supported by the Gnaala Karla Booja Aboriginal Corporation, Whadjuk Aboriginal Corporation, Yued Aboriginal Corporation and umbrella group, the South West Aboriginal Land and Sea Council.

Conservation status

State: Listed as a critically endangered ecological community under the *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016*. Threatened ecological communities are declared environmentally sensitive areas under the *Environmental Protection Act 1986*.

Threatening processes

The major threats to the community are weed invasion, hydrological change including nutrient inputs, too frequent fire, and land clearing.

Recovery plan

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

Key references

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 the Department of Conservation and Land Management and the Conservation Council of Western Australia (Inc.).

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