



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

Summary description

The community is located on calcareous sandy soils of the Quindalup Dunes generally occurring between Trigg and Point Peron and on the Swan River in Peppermint Grove. The community also occurs on Garden Island and Rottnest Island. Typical and common native taxa in the community are: *Callitris preissii* (Rottnest Island pine), *Melaleuca lanceolata* (Rottnest teatree), *Spyridium globulosum* (basket bush), *Acanthocarpus preissii*, *Rhagodia baccata* (berry saltbush), *Austrostipa flavescens* and *Trachymene pilosa* (native parsnip). The community is also known as 'floristic community type 30a' as originally described in Gibson *et al.* (1994).



Distribution

The community occurs across a range of 55km from Craigie in the north to Rockingham in the south.

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

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

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

Traditional Owner groups: Pinjarup and Whadjuk Noongar

A register of Aboriginal cultural heritage sites kept by the Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage lists 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) and Whadjuk People 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 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 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 this community, outlining the recovery actions that are required to reduce threats and maintain or improve its overall condition. Priority actions include developing and implementing a fire management strategy, weed control, replanting as necessary, monitoring groundwater levels and quality, and fencing remnants.

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 2014–2019*. Interim Recovery Plan No. 340.

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.).

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

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Department of Biodiversity,
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