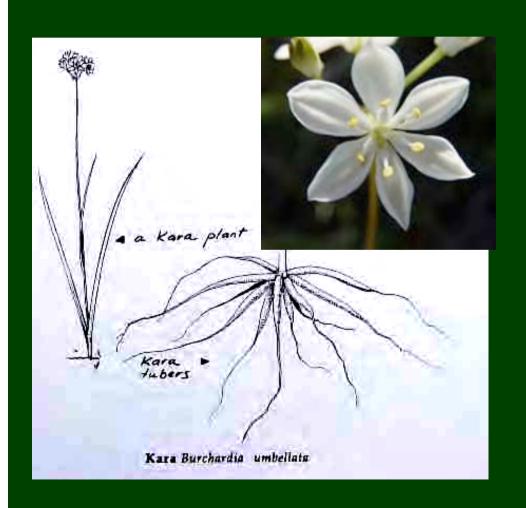
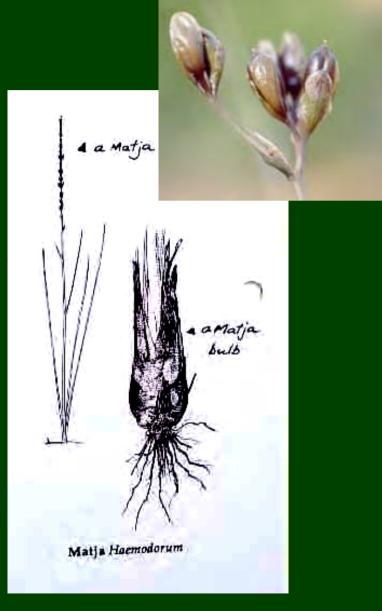


# Aboriginal people: living with the land



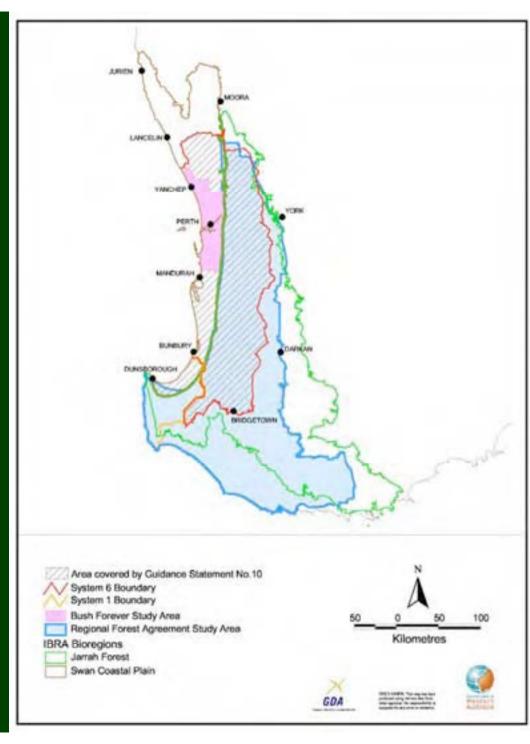


Photos: Bronwen Keighery Drawings: Margaret Pieroni



A version of Stirling's map





# Setting context

### 'Regional' Boundaries

- biodiversity
- planning
- administrative

## Study Area

Swan Coastal Plain, south Moore River

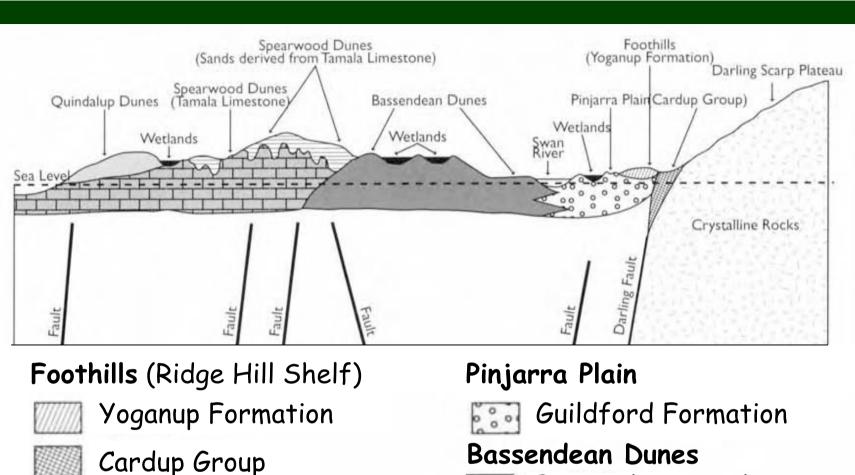
Perth Metropolitan Region





# Landforms and Soils

- Dandaragan Plateau/Gingin Scarp
- · Foothills
- Pinjarra Plain
- Bassendean Dunes
- Spearwood Dunes
- · Quindalup Dunes



# Spearwood Dunes

Tamala Limestones

Sands derived from Tamala Limestones

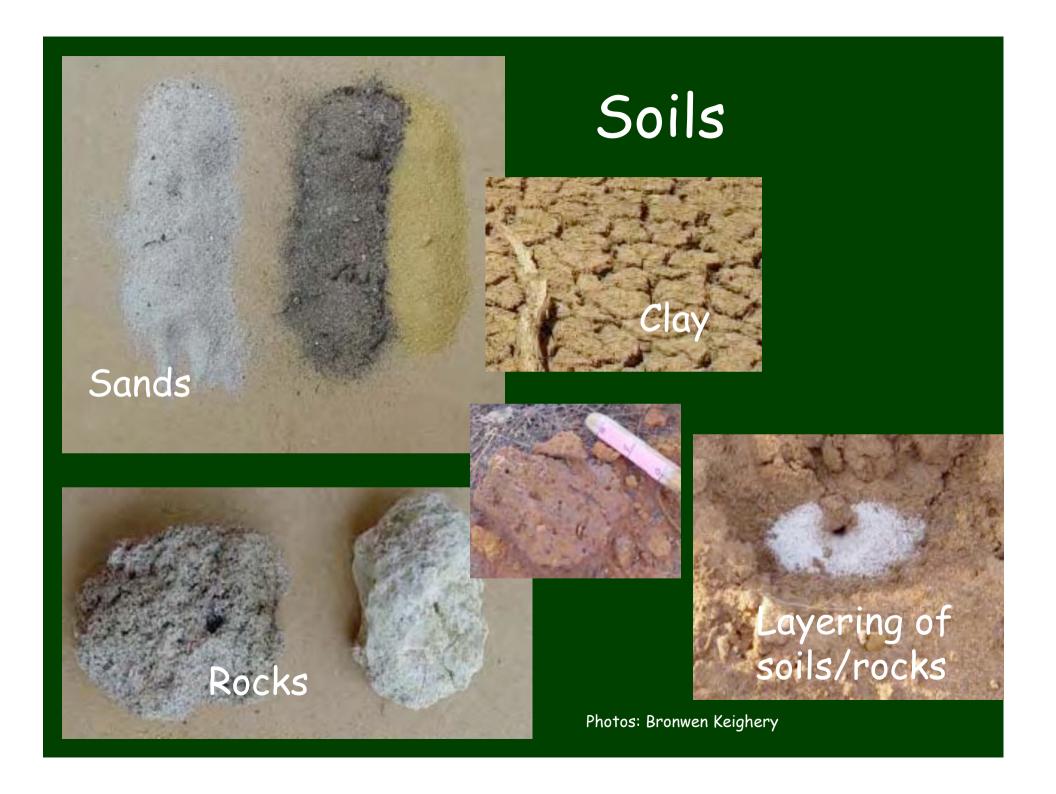
#### Bassendean Dunes

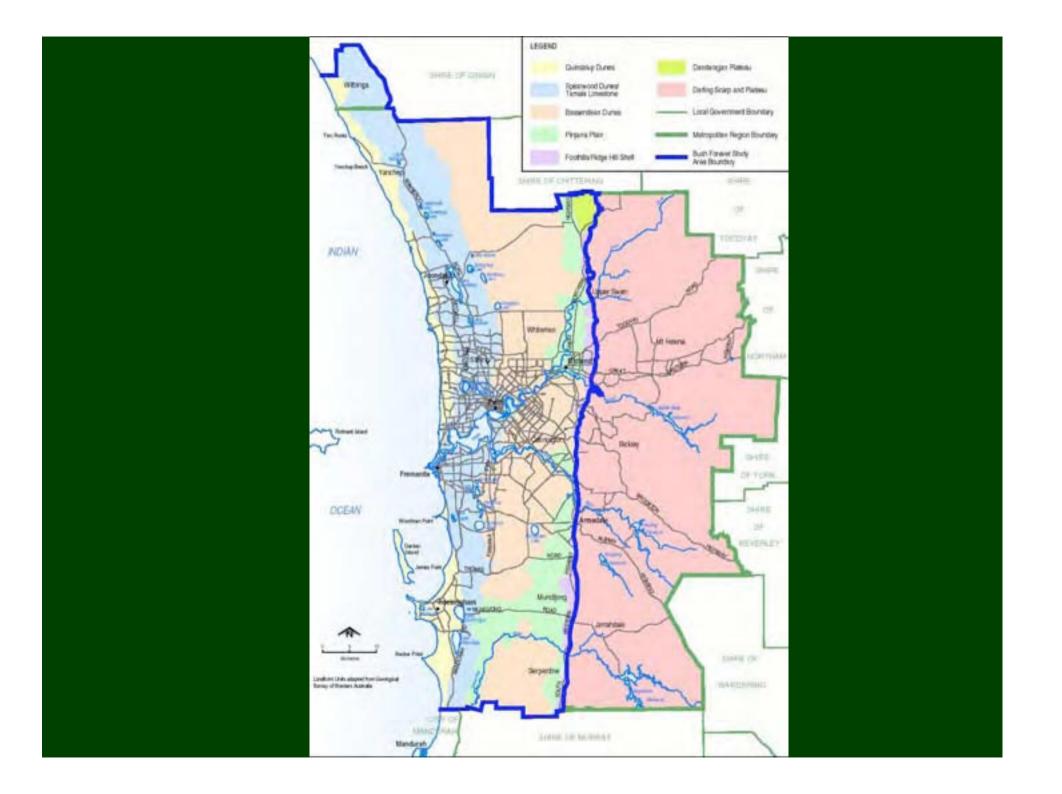
Bassendean Sand

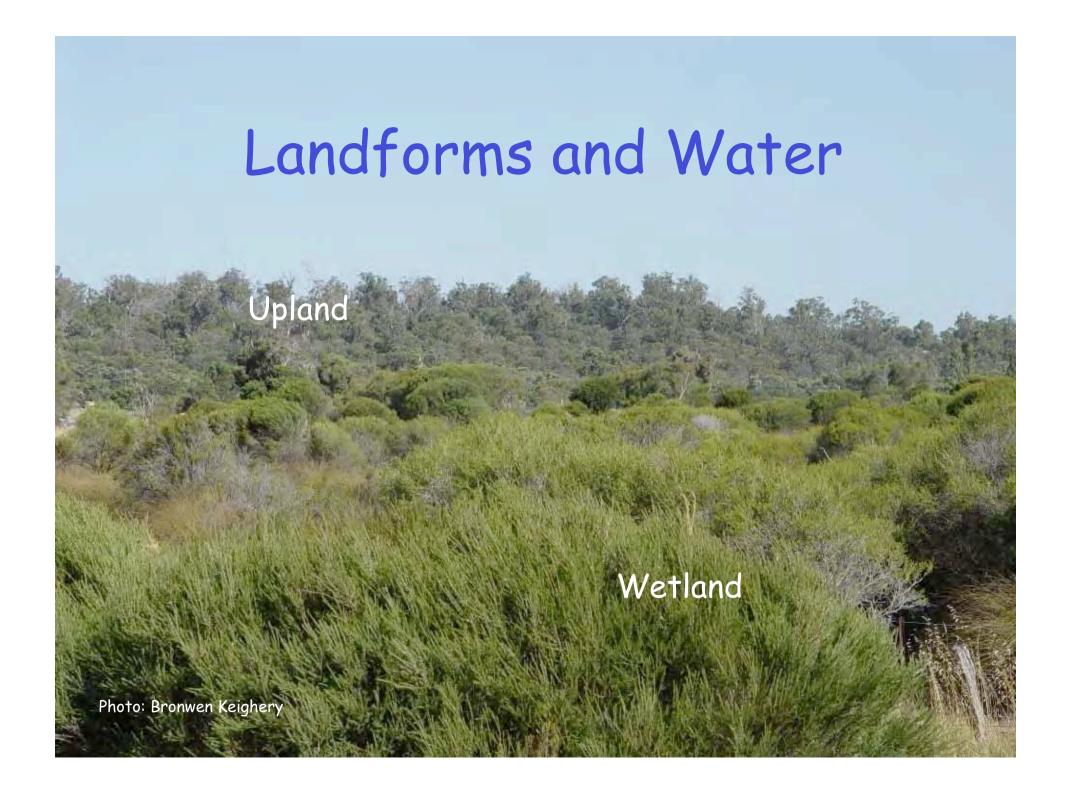
#### Quindalup Dunes

Safety Bay Sands













### Landforms and Patterns

- Dandaragan Plateau/Gingin Scarp
- · Foothills
- Pinjarra Plain
- Bassendean Dunes
- Spearwood Dunes
- · Quindalup Dunes
- Wetlands (within the Quindalup, Spearwood, Bassendean Dunes or Pinjarra Plain)

# Plant Community Patterns

- Vegetation Types (mapped)
- Vegetation complexes (mapped):

Plain 38, PMR 26

Floristic community types:

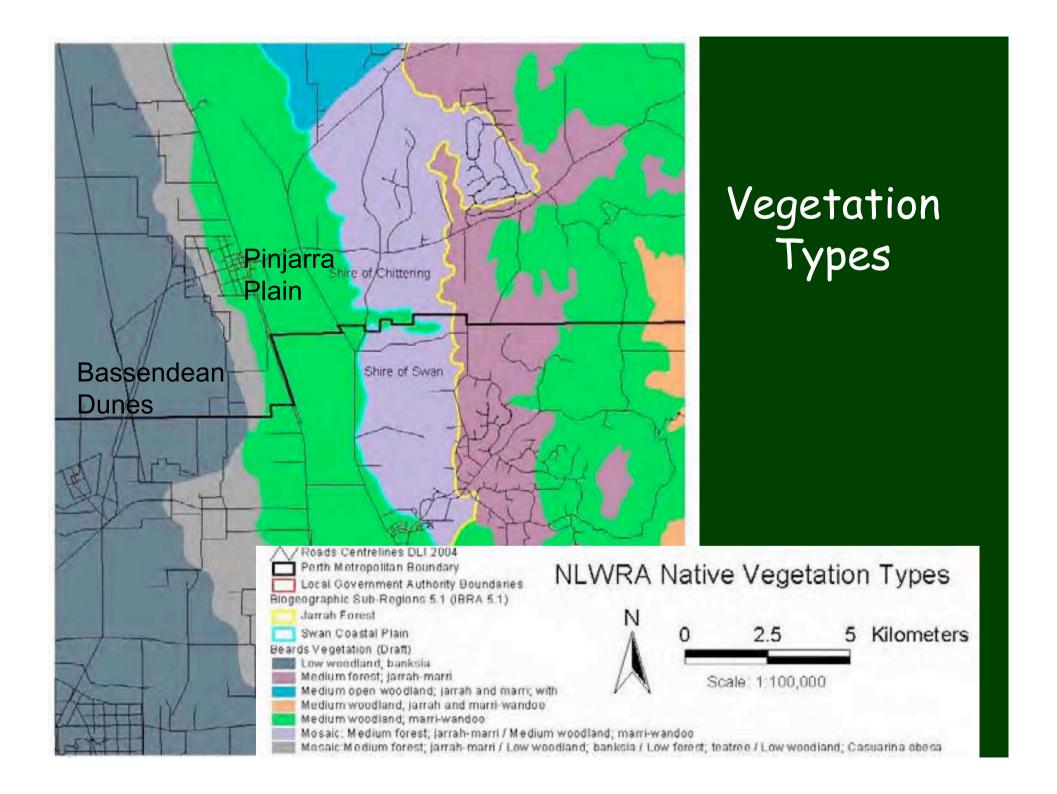
Plain - 66, PMR 58

Threatened ecological communities (TECs)

**PMR 17** 

# Vegetation Types

- Vegetation units based on vegetation structure, cover and dominant species.
- 1960's and 70's Beard mapped the vegetation types of the Swan Coastal Plain, north of Pinjarra, at a 1: 250 000 scale, based on the earlier mapping by Speck. The original extent of the vegetation types is mapped.
- 1981 Beard produced a map at a 1:1000000 scale for the entire area.
- 1996 Beard's 1: 250 000 maps were digitised (Hopkins *et al.* 1996)



## Low Woodland; Casuarina obesa



### VEGETATION COMPLEXES

Vegetation complexes are a series of plant communities forming regularly repeating groups associated with a particular soil/landform units.

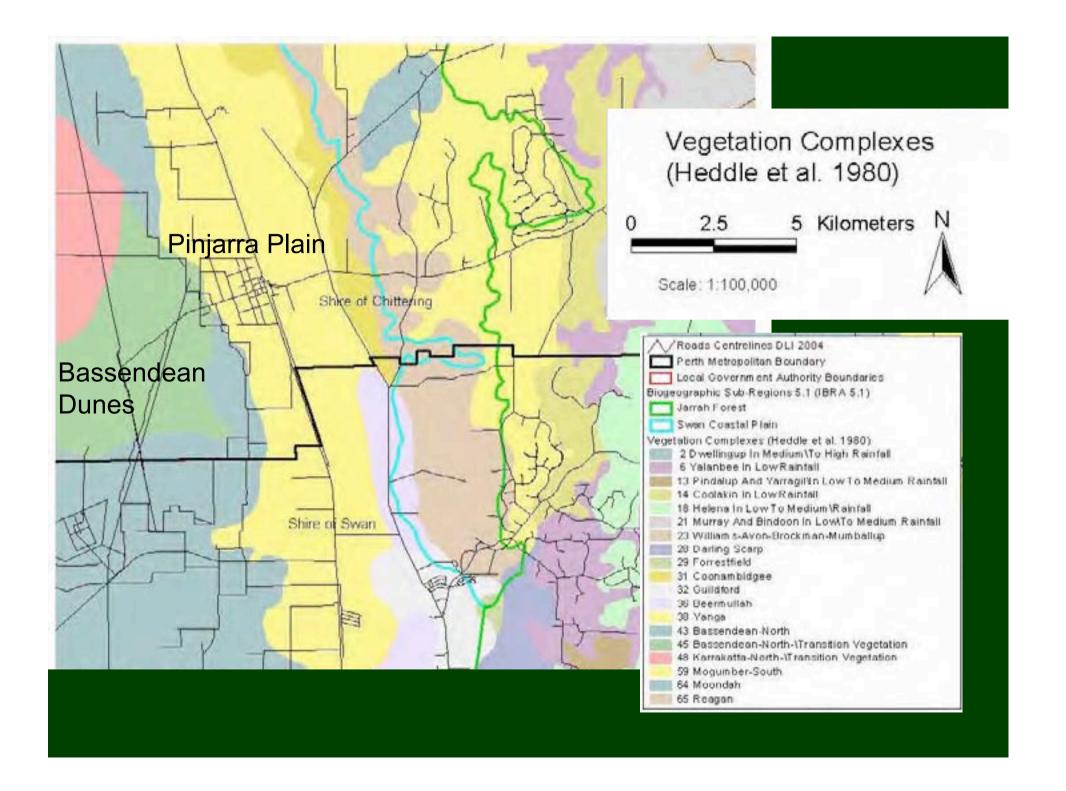
Heddle et al. 1980 and Mattiske and Havel 1998

Based on vegetation and floristic information from ground surveys (both plots and transects on small scale areas), road traverses, aerial photographs and from previous interpretations of the vegetation.

1: 250 000 scale for the Swan Coastal Plain

1:50 000 the Jarrah Forest

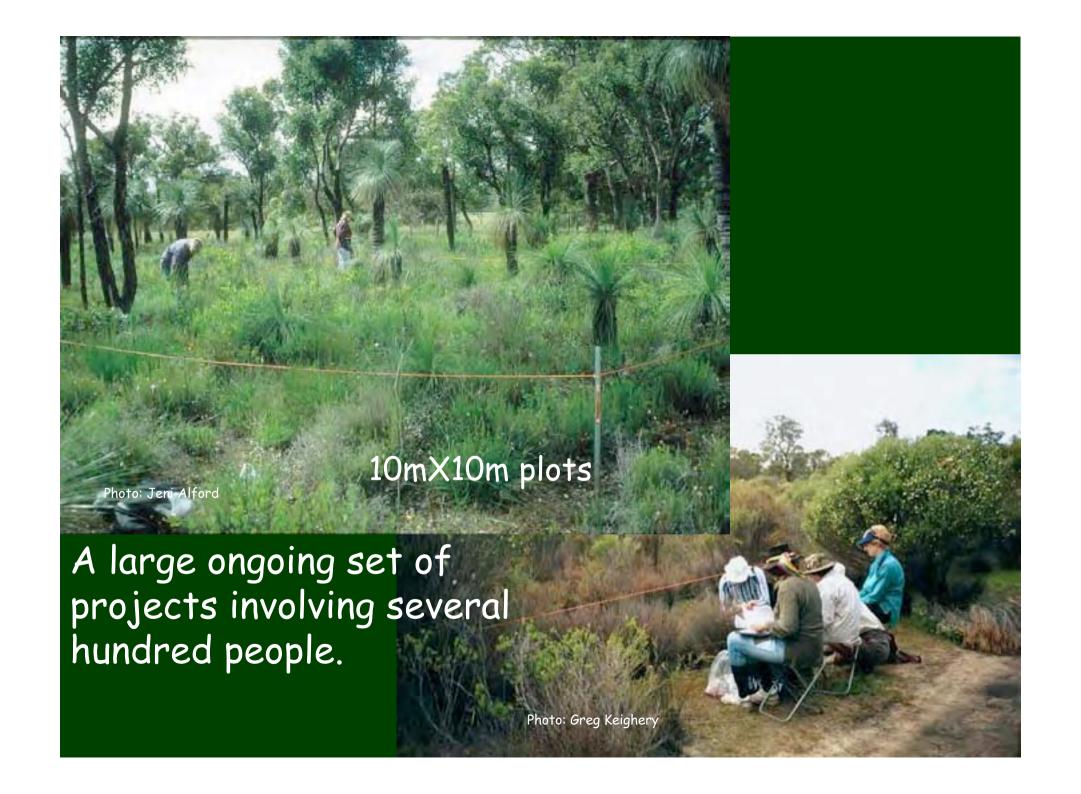
Regional Forest Assessment, mapping of the Bussellton Sheet



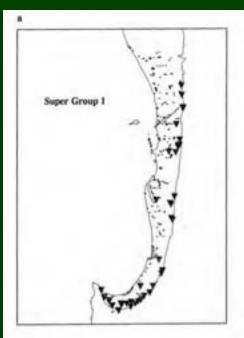


#### FLORISTIC COMMUNITY TYPES

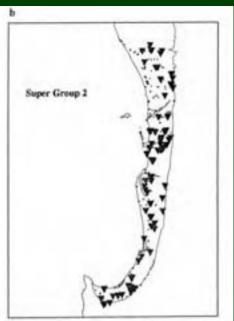
- Distinctive floristic assemblages identified on the southern Swan Coastal Plain in Gibson et al. (1994) and DEP (1996).
- The presence or absence of individual taxa in standard areas (plots) is used to define floristic groupings based on shared species.
- Gibson et al. 44 FCT's, DEP 66 FCT's (additional wetlands, Quindalup Dunes)
- Threatened ecological communities defined from Gibson et al. (1994)



#### Foothills/ Pinjarra Plain



Super Group 3



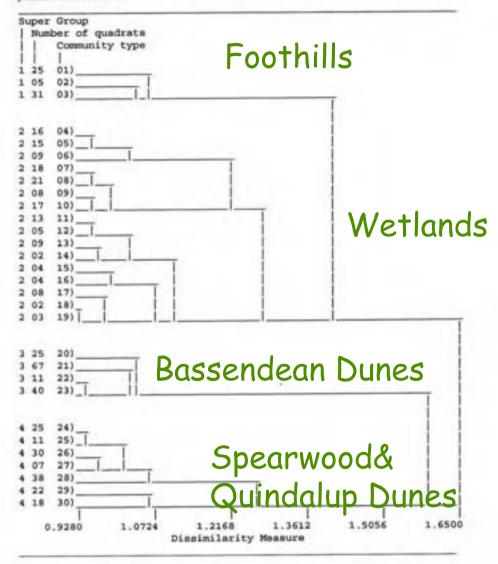
Super Group 4

Wetlands

Bassendean Dunes



Figure 6. Dendrogram showing the four super groups and the 30 community types defined from the floristic gramme / absence data set.



### Supergroups

### How does species richness pattern?

### Native species in the typical FCT's (no plots)

-	Foothills/Pin	jarra Plain	44 to 66 (	(90)	
---	---------------	-------------	------------	------	--

- Bassendean Dunes 30 67 (80)
- Spearwood Dunes 37- 55 (80)
- Quindalup Dunes 9 35 (50)
- Wetlands 11 53 (70)

# Pinjarra Plain/Bassendean Dunes



Photo: Greg Keighery

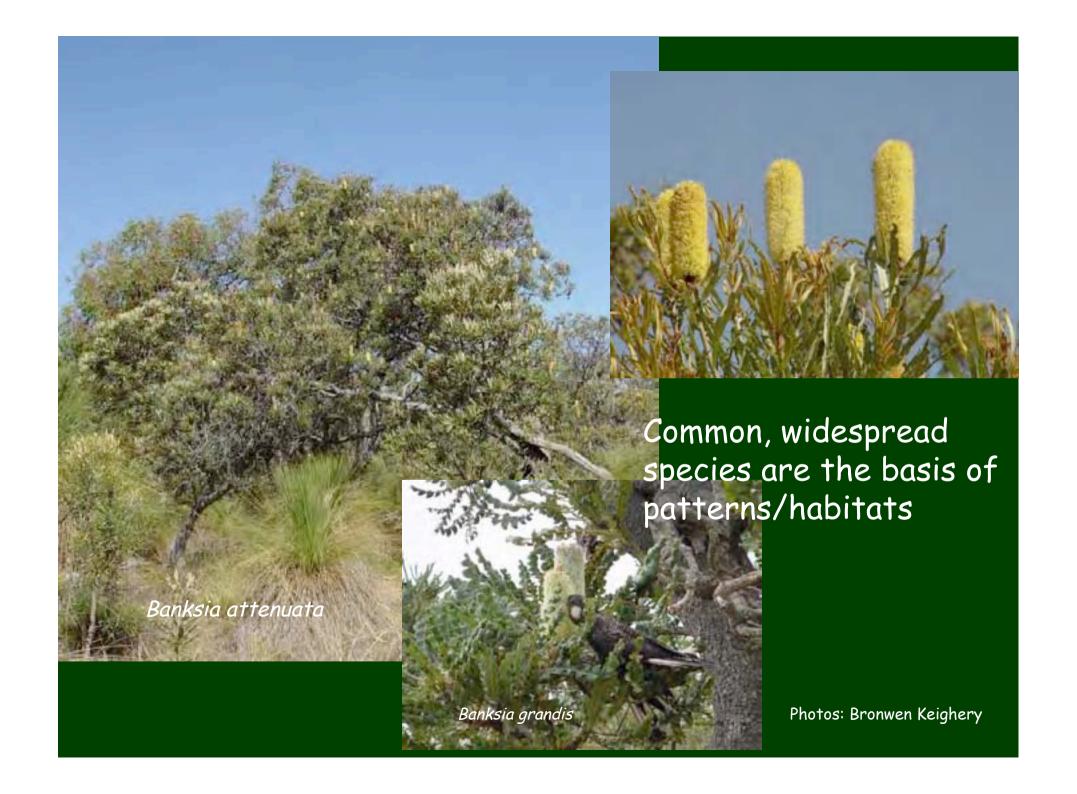


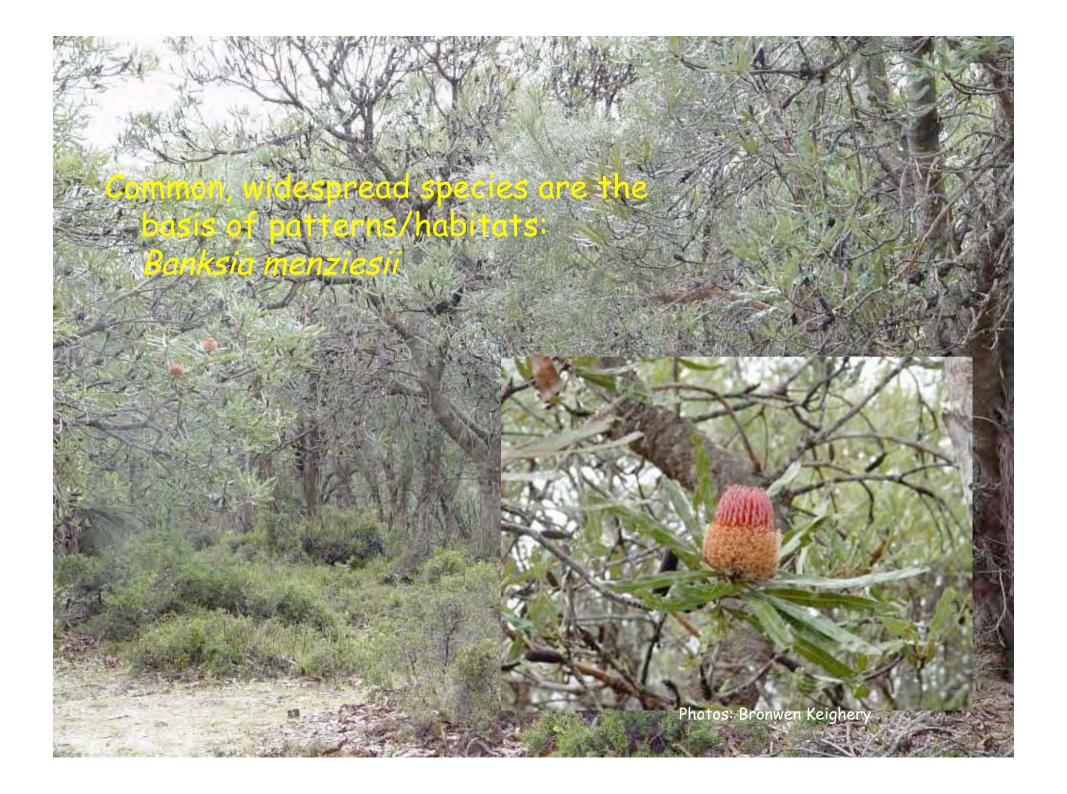
# How do the species pattern?

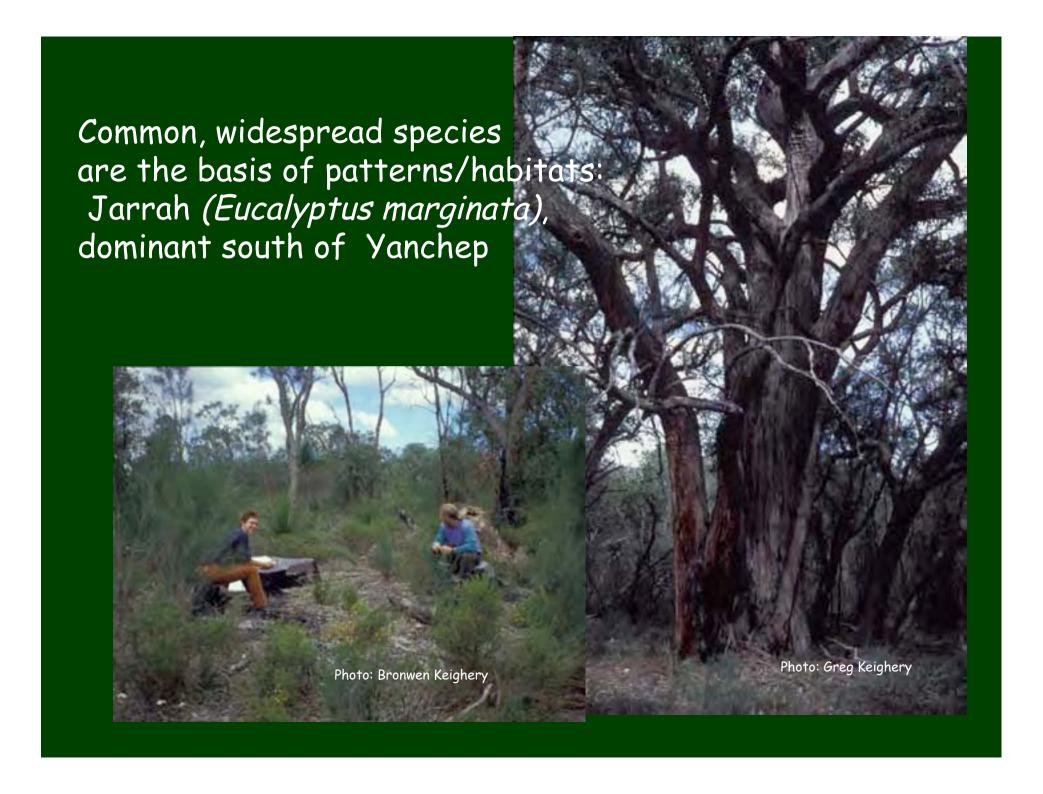
- Total native species: Plain > 2,000, PMR
  >1,200
- Native species in the typical FCT's (no plots)

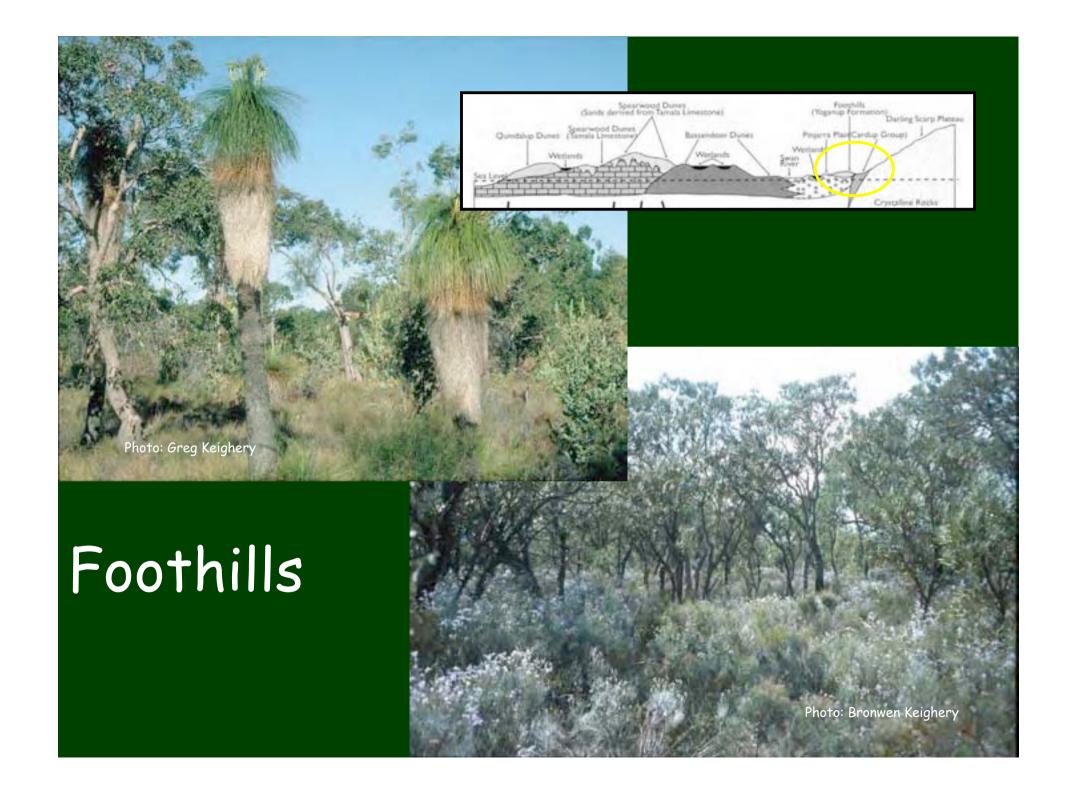
```
- Foothills/Pinjarra Plain 44 - 66 (90)
```

- Wetlands 11 53 (70)
- Bassendean Dunes 30 67 (80)
- Spearwood Dunes 37 55 (80)
- Quindalup Dunes
  9 35 (50)
- Significant species: PMR > 170

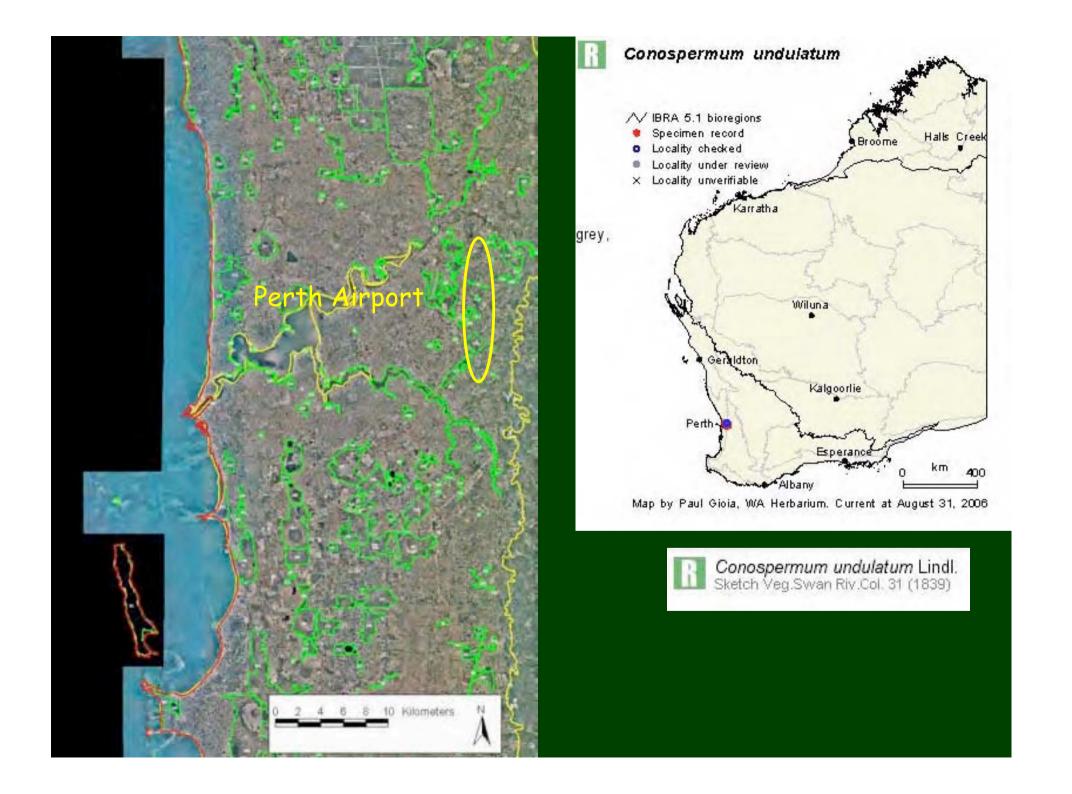


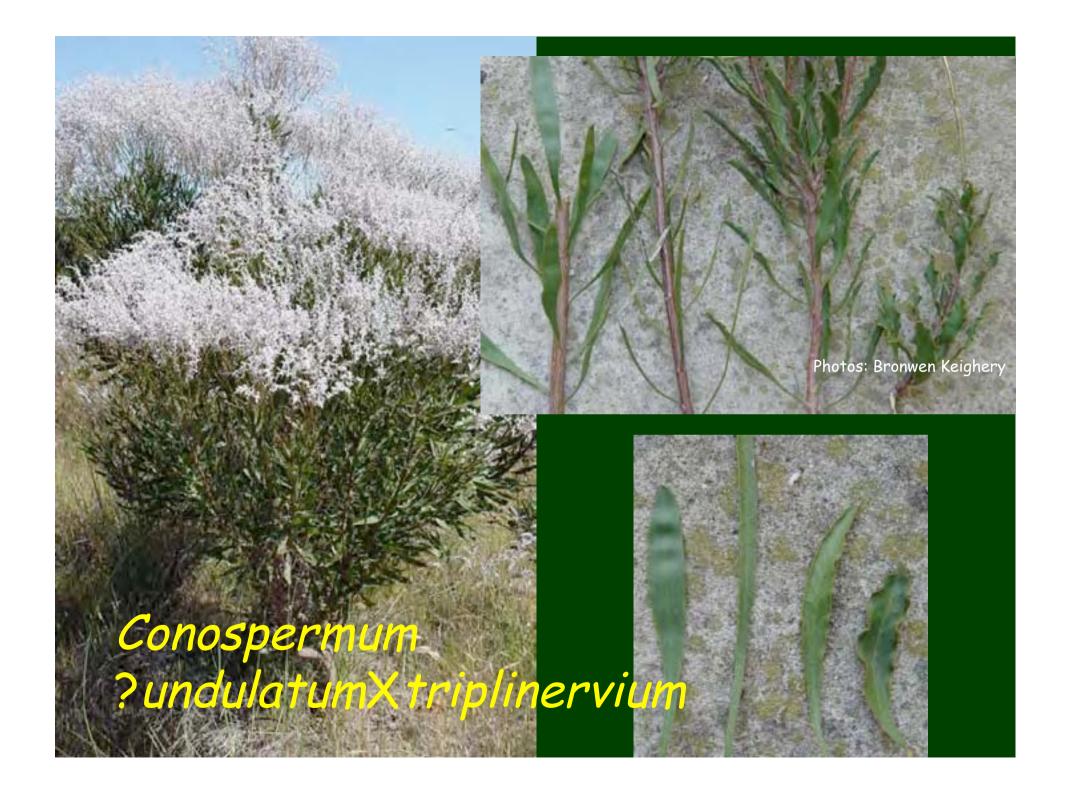








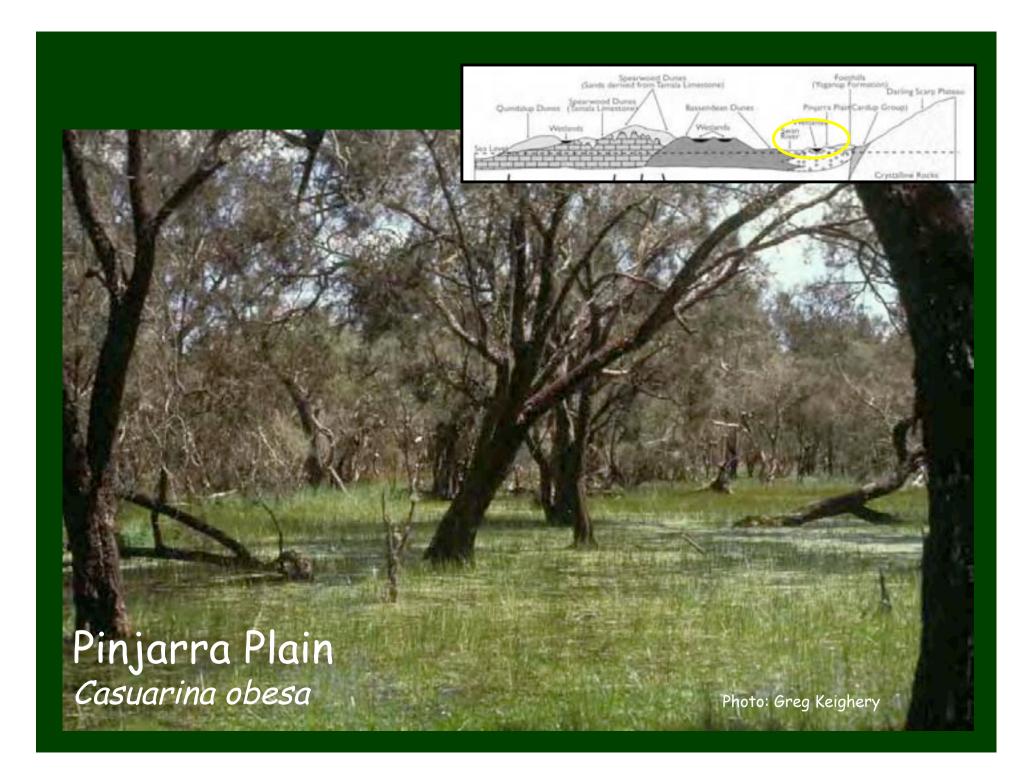






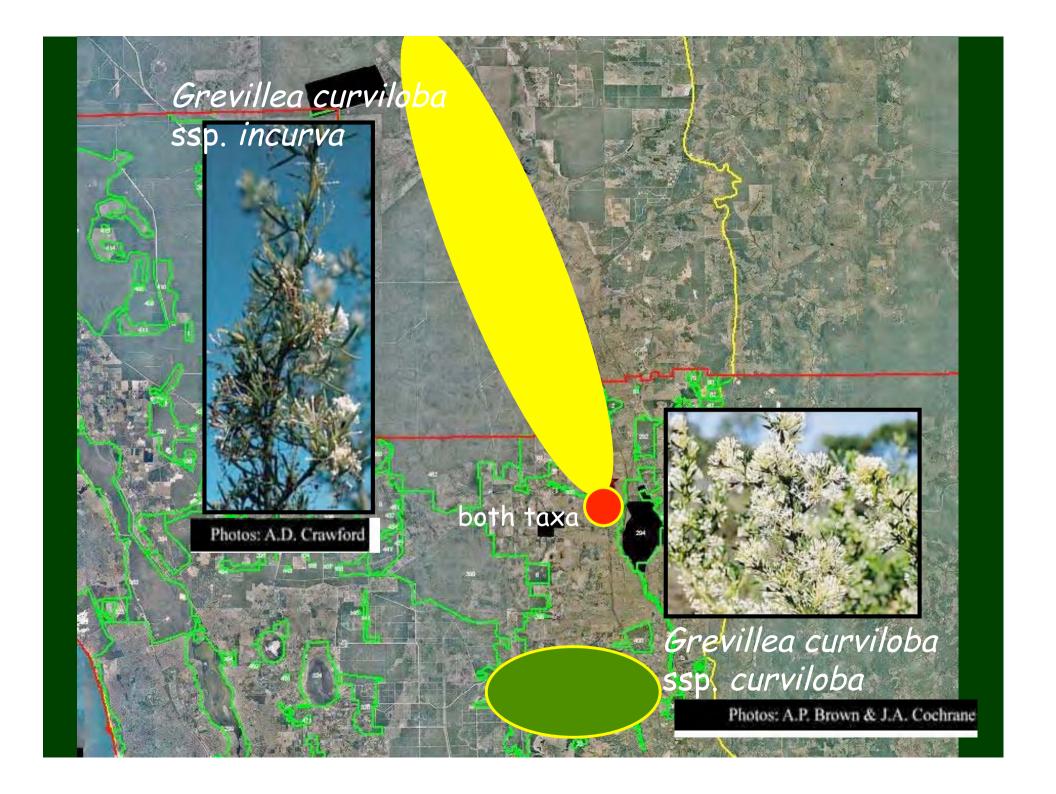
# Cyathochaeta equitans



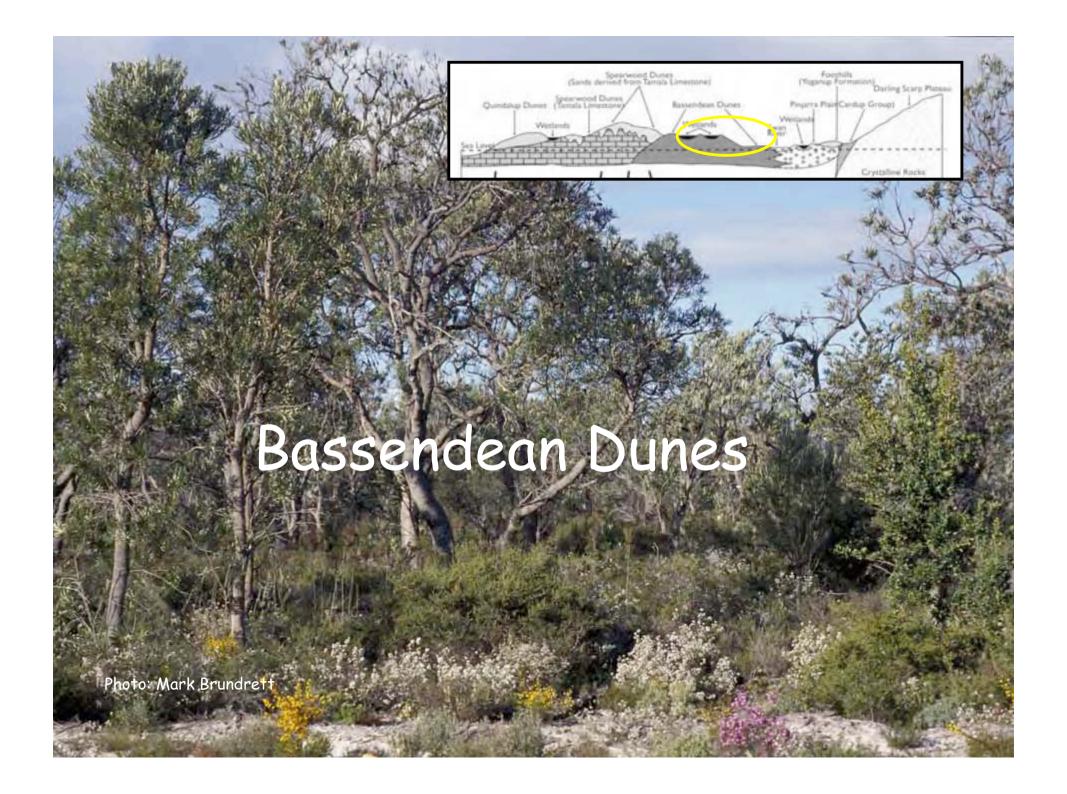


# Grevillea curviloba









# Significant Flora Stylidium crossocephalum



Ends of the plant's geographic range - south





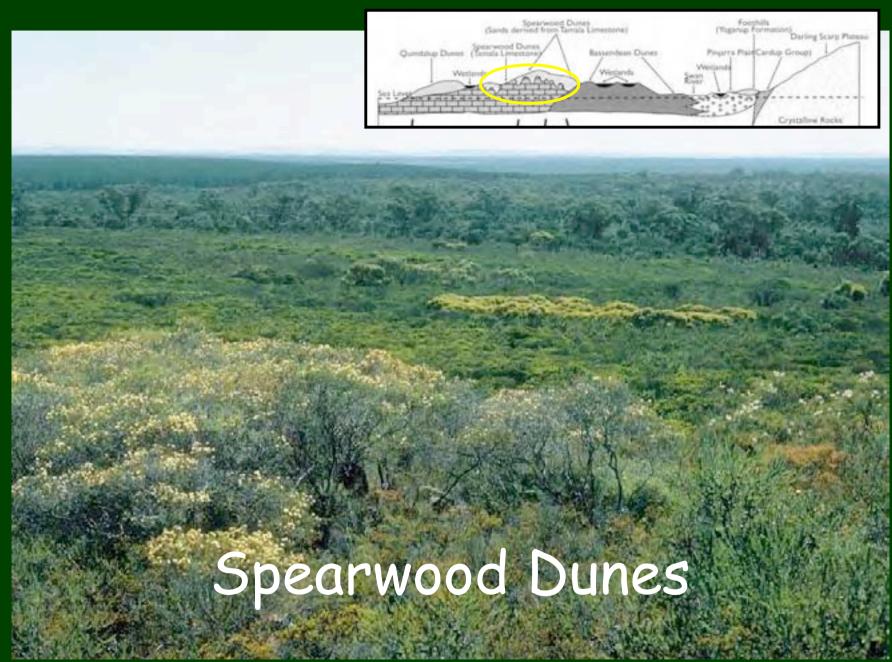


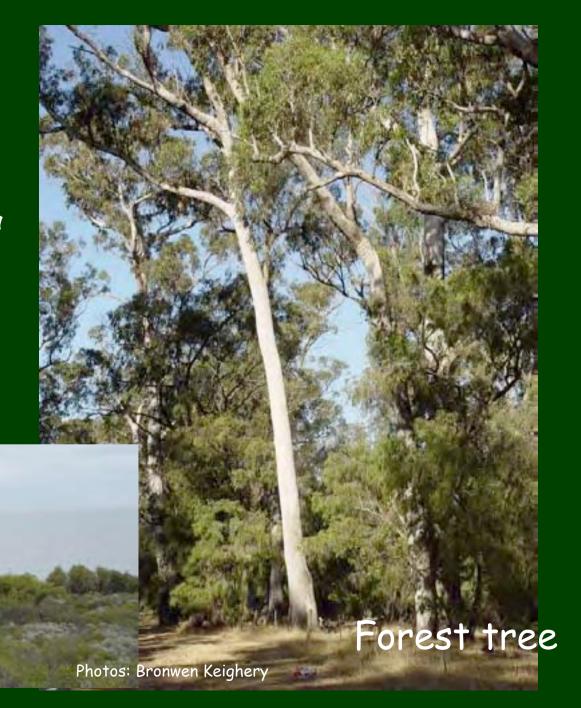
Photo: Greg Keighery

### Tuart

Eucalyptus gomphocephala

•Endemic to Plain mostly on Quindalups and Spearwood Dunes.

•Isolated occurrences are found along rivers.



mallee



Jacksonia 'gracillima"

# Photo: Gree Keighery

Plain Limestone

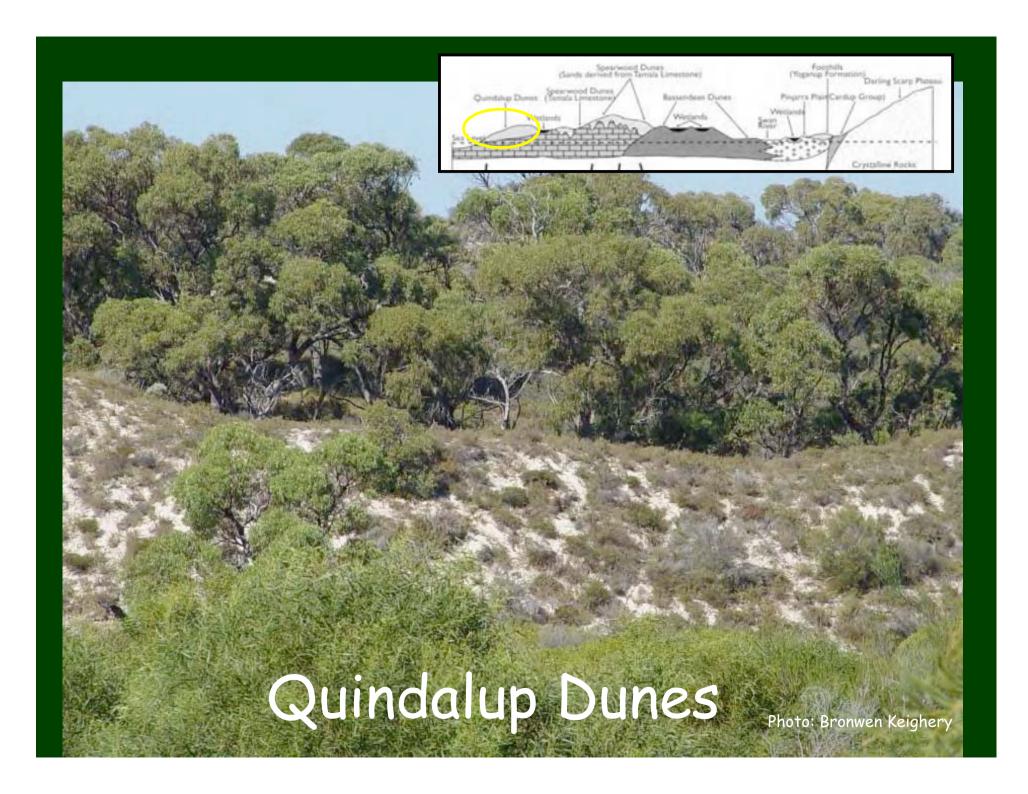
Hills/Foothills

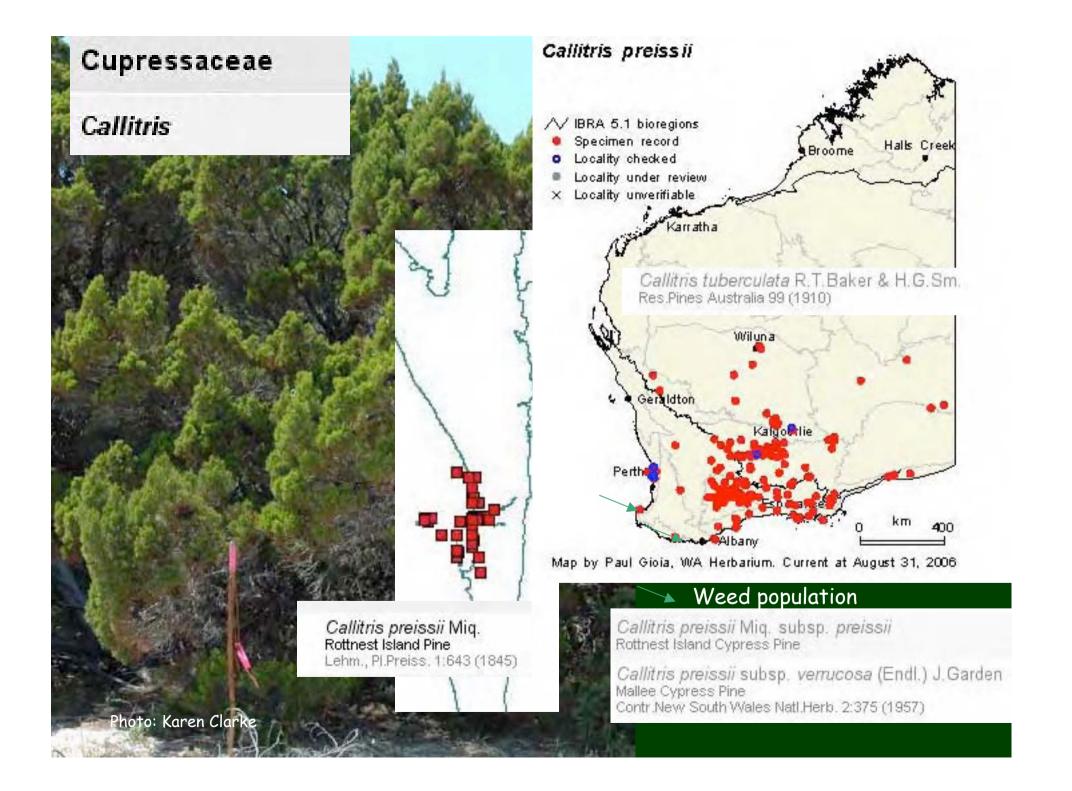
# Significant Flora

Plain Limestone

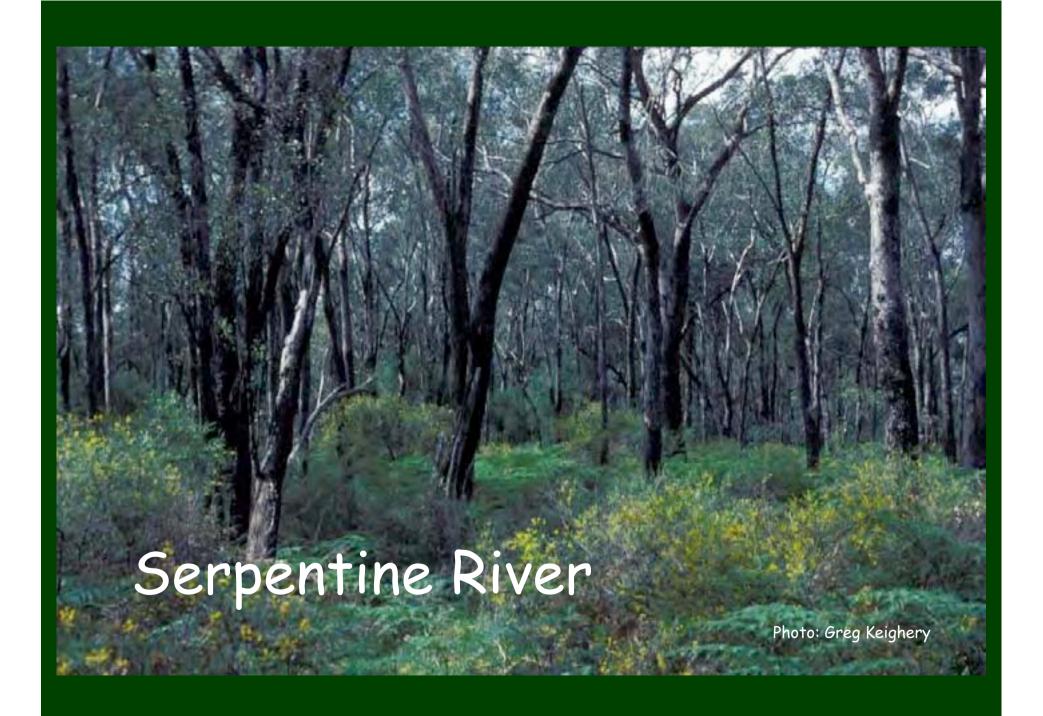


Hills laterite











## Thanks to the following

- · people for the use of images they have composed Greg Keighery, Karen Clarke, Jeni Alford and Mark Brundrett.
- FloraBase and AVH Web sites for use of maps
- · AND to the hundreds of people who have contributed to the understanding of the natural areas on the Swan Coastal Plain.

#### Further Information

Further information and most references used in this presentation can be found in Volume 2 Bush Forever (BF). Descriptions of BF Sites are also found in Volume 2. Useful websites related to the BF Project are the Western Australian:

- Department of Planning and Infrastructure (Publications)
- WA Local Government Association (Perth Biodiversity Project, Perth Region Plant Biodiversity Project)