



## ***Banksia attenuata* woodlands over species rich dense shrublands (floristic community type 20a as originally described in Gibson *et al.* 1994)**

### **Summary description**

The community has been recorded from sands near Koondoola and Banksia Grove, and at the base of the Darling Scarp between Wannamal and Maddington. This community is generally very species rich. It is usually dominated by *Banksia attenuata* (slender banksia), occasionally with *Eucalyptus marginata* (jarrah) with *Bossiaea eriocarpa* (common brown pea), *Conostephium pendulum* (pearl flower), *Hibbertia huegelii*, *Hibbertia hypericoides* (yellow buttercups), *Petrophile linearis* (pixie mops), *Scaevola repens*, *Stirlingia latifolia* (blueboy), *Mesomelaena pseudostygia* and *Alexgeorgea nitens* being common in the understorey. The community is also known as 'floristic community type 20a' as originally described in Gibson *et al.* (1994).



### **Distribution**

The community extends a range of approximately 83km from Mooliabeenee to Kenwick.

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

DBCA Districts: Perth Hills, Swan Coastal

Local Government Authorities: City of Canning, City of Gosnells, City of Kalamunda, City of Stirling, City of Swan, City of Wanneroo, Shire of Chittering

### **Habitat requirements**

These *Banksia attenuata* woodlands are found on the Bassendean, Forrestfield, Guildford, Southern River and Karrakatta soil and landform units, and on the Cullula, Mogumber and Reagan units of the Dandaragan Plateau. Groundwater studies completed for this community suggest that it is partially groundwater dependent.

## Indigenous interests

Traditional Owner groups: Whadjuk and Yued 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 Whadjuk People Indigenous Land Use Agreement (ILUA) and the 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 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*.

National: This community is commonly a component of the 'Banksia Woodlands of the Swan Coastal Plain ecological community', listed as endangered under the Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*.

## Threatening processes

Major threats to the community include land clearing, too frequent fire, weed invasion, dieback disease caused by *Phytophthora cinnamomi*, and hydrological change (declining groundwater levels).

## Recovery plan

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 fencing, rehabilitating degraded areas, mapping and controlling weeds and dieback, controlling feral animals, and seeking to improve tenure security as opportunities arise.

## Key references

Department of Parks and Wildlife. (2016). *Banksia attenuata woodlands over species rich dense shrublands (Swan Coastal Plain community type 20a – Gibson et al. 1994): Interim Recovery Plan 2016–2021* (Interim Recovery Plan No. 359).

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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