
APPENDIX 5

**SUMMARY OF THE SITE-VEGETATION
TYPES DEFINED AND MAPPED FOR
THE SAMSON BROOK
REDEVELOPMENT**

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- C** Open Woodland of *Corymbia calophylla* – *Eucalyptus marginata* subsp. *marginata* over dense *Agonis linearifolia*, *Astartea fascicularis* and *Lepidosperma tetraquetrum* in understorey on creek-lines and watercourses. In one localised pocket in the northern section of the property this type broadens out to form a dense swamp community which may be significant for small marsupials (if present). This site-vegetation type was defined by Havel (1975a). The C type is restricted to the creekline areas and is rarely more than 5 to 10 metres wide.

This site-vegetation type occurs in the different valley systems (including the Helena, Murray and Yarragil) within the creek-beds and associated wider swamp areas of the western valley floors, which are dominated by loamy soils in the Darling Ranges. It occurs in other conservation areas, although by its very nature is narrow in its distribution as it follows streams and rivers (Heddle *et al.* 1980b; Department of Conservation and Environment 1980; Department of Conservation and Land Management 1987).

This site-vegetation type tends to be dominated by sedges and specific shrub species, which dominate the wetter lower slopes and creek-beds (e.g. *Astartea fascicularis* and *Agonis linearifolia*).

- Q** Open Forest of *Eucalyptus marginata* subsp. *marginata* - *Corymbia calophylla* - on lower slopes with mixed understorey species, including *Trymalium floribundum*, *Acacia extensa* and *Phyllanthus calycinus* (site-vegetation type Q as defined by Havel (1975a)). This type occurs largely within the Helena and Murray complexes as defined by Heddle *et al.* (1980a).

This site-vegetation type occurs on the lower slopes of the deeply incised valleys of the Murray valley landforms on the Darling Ranges. This type is widespread in distribution within the northern Jarrah forest and is represented in the conservation estate, although its occurrence in the conservation estate has been restricted to some degree by the extent of dam construction in the Murray valley systems (Heddle *et al.* 1980b; Department of Conservation and Environment 1980; Department of Conservation and Land Management 1987).

This site-vegetation type tends to be dominated by specific shrub species, which dominate the moist, fertile loams of the Darling Ranges (e.g. *Trymalium floribundum*, *Acacia extensa*, *Pteridium esculentum* and *Phyllanthus calycinus*).

- W** Open Forest of *Eucalyptus marginata* subsp. *marginata* - *Corymbia calophylla* on lower slopes with mixed low understorey species, including *Acacia extensa* and *Hypocalymma angustifolium* (site-vegetation type W as defined by Havel (1975a)). This type occurs within the Murray and Yarragil complexes as defined by Heddle *et al.* (1980a).

This site-vegetation type occurs on the lower, more fertile slopes with loamy soils of the western valley systems in the Darling Ranges. This site-vegetation type occurs in other conservation areas (Heddle *et al.* 1980b; Department of Conservation and Environment 1980; Department of Conservation and Land Management 1987).

This site-vegetation type tends to be dominated by specific shrub species, which dominate the moister and more fertile lower slopes of the valley systems (e.g. *Hypocalymma angustifolium*, *Eucalyptus patens* and *Acacia extensa* of site-vegetation type W).

- PT** Open Forest of *Allocasuarina fraseriana* - *Eucalyptus marginata* - *Corymbia calophylla* - *Banksia grandis* with scattered understorey, including *Adenanthos barbiger*, *Leucopogon verticillatus*, *Pteridium esculentum* and *Bossiaea aquifolium* subsp. *aquifolium* (this site type is a variant of the site-vegetation types P and T as defined by Havel (1975a)). This type occurs within the Dwellingup-Hester complex as defined by Heddle *et al.* (1980a).

This site-vegetation type occurs on the mid to upper slopes of the undulating hills on the Dwellingup unit of the Darling Ranges. This combined type of types P and T is relatively restricted in distribution within the Northern Jarrah Forest and is poorly represented in the conservation estate (Heddle *et al.* 1980b; Department of Conservation and Environment 1980; Department of Conservation and Land Management 1987).

This site-vegetation type tends to be dominated by specific shrub species, which dominate the sandy-gravelly slopes of the Darling Ranges (e.g. *Allocasuarina fraseriana*, *Adenanthos barbiger*, *Pteridium esculentum*, *Leucopogon verticillatus*, *Bossiaea aquifolium* subsp. *aquifolium* and *Banksia grandis* of site-vegetation types P and T) but which lack some of the key indicators of the P type (e.g. *Grevillea wilsonii*) and includes species which occur on the gravelly soils (*Hovea chorizemifolia* and *Leucopogon verticillatus*).

- P** Open Forest of *Allocasuarina fraseriana* - *Eucalyptus marginata* - *Corymbia calophylla* - *Banksia grandis* with scattered understorey, including *Adenanthos barbiger* (this site type is site-vegetation type P as defined by Havel (1975a)). This type occurs within the Dwellingup complex as defined by Heddle *et al.* (1980a).

This site-vegetation type occurs on the mid to upper slopes of the undulating hills on the Darling Ranges. This type is relatively widespread in distribution within the northern Jarrah forest and is well represented in the conservation estate (Heddle *et al.* 1980b; Department of Conservation and Environment 1980; Department of Conservation and Land Management 1987). This site-vegetation type tends to be dominated by specific shrub species, which dominate the sandy-gravelly slopes of the Darling Ranges (e.g. *Allocasuarina fraseriana*, *Adenanthos barbiger*, *Leucopogon propinquus* and *Banksia grandis* of site-vegetation types P).

- S** Open Forest of *Eucalyptus marginata* - *Banksia grandis* - *Allocasuarina fraseriana* with scattered understorey, including *Adenanthos barbiger*, *Leucopogon capitellatus* and *Styphelia tenuiflora* (site-vegetation type S as defined by Havel (1975a)). This type occurs within the Dwellingup complex as defined by Heddle *et al.* (1980a).

This site-vegetation type occurs on the upper slopes, and to a lesser degree mid slopes, of the undulating hills on the Darling Ranges. The type is widespread in distribution

within the Northern Jarrah Forest and is well represented in the conservation estate (Heddle *et al.* 1980b; Department of Conservation and Environment 1980; Department of Conservation and Land Management 1987). This site-vegetation type tends to be dominated by specific shrub species, which dominate the gravelly slopes of the Darling Ranges (e.g. *Adenanthos barbiger*, *Leucopogon propinquus*, *Styphelia tenuiflora*, *Leucopogon capitellatus*, *Banksia grandis* and *Hovea chorizemifolia*).

- T** Open Forest of *Eucalyptus marginata* - *Corymbia calophylla* with scattered understorey, including *Leucopogon verticillatus*, *Pteridium esculentum*, *Clematis pubescens* and *Bossiaea aquifolium* subsp. *aquifolium* (site-vegetation type T as defined by Havel (1975a)). This type occurs within the Helena, Murray, Dwellingup complexes as defined by Heddle *et al.* (1980a).

This site-vegetation type occurs on the upper slopes, and to a lesser degree mid slopes, of the undulating hills on the Darling Ranges. This type is widespread in distribution within the Northern Jarrah Forest and is well represented in the conservation estate (Heddle *et al.* 1980b; Department of Conservation and Environment 1980; Department of Conservation and Land Management 1987).

This site-vegetation type tends to be dominated by specific shrub species, which dominate the more fertile loams of the Darling Ranges (e.g. *Leucopogon verticillatus*, *Pteridium esculentum*, *Clematis pubescens*, *Hovea chorizemifolia* and *Bossiaea aquifolium* subsp. *aquifolium*).

- G** Variable structural formation depending on the degree of outcrop exposure. The vegetation can range from Herbfields to Closed Heaths of Myrtaceae – Proteaceae species to Open Woodlands of *Eucalyptus marginata* subsp. *marginata* - *Corymbia calophylla* on exposed and shallow granite outcrops (site-vegetation type G as defined by Havel 1975b) within the Cooke, Helena and Dwellingup complexes as defined by Heddle *et al.* (1980a).

This site-vegetation type occurs on the shallow soils on or surrounding outcrops on the upland and valley systems on the Darling Ranges. This type is restricted in distribution within the Northern Jarrah Forest, but is well represented in the conservation estate, e.g. the Monadnocks near Mt Cooke and Mt Windsor (Heddle *et al.* 1980b; Department of Conservation and Environment 1980; Department of Conservation and Land Management 1987). This site-vegetation type tends to be dominated by specific herb and shrub species which reflect the soils and moisture associated with outcrops on the Darling Ranges. Four sites (0.5%) were of this site-vegetation type (Appendix D).

- R** Open Woodland of *Eucalyptus marginata* subsp. *marginata* - *Corymbia calophylla* on fringes of granite outcrops (site-vegetation type R as defined by Havel 1975a) within the Cooke, Helena and Dwellingup complexes as defined by Heddle *et al.* (1980a).

This site-vegetation type occurs on the shallow soils surrounding outcrops on the upland and valley systems on the Darling Ranges. This type is restricted in distribution within the Northern Jarrah Forest, but is well represented in the conservation estate, e.g. the Monadnocks near Mt Cooke and Mt Windsor (Heddle *et al.* 1980b; Department of Conservation and Environment 1980; Department of Conservation and Land Management 1987). This site-vegetation type tends to be dominated by specific shrub species, which reflect the soils and moisture associated

with outcrops on the Darling Ranges (e.g. *Trymalium ledifolium*, *Phyllanthus calycinus* and *Hypocalymma angustifolium*).

- M** Open Woodland of *Eucalyptus wandoo* on the upper slopes and fringes of the escarpment (site-vegetation type M as defined by Havel 1975a) within the Cooke and Helena complexes as defined by Heddle *et al.* (1980a).

This site-vegetation type occurs on the shallow soils surrounding outcrops on the upland and slopes of the western, northern and eastern sections of the Darling Ranges. This type is restricted in distribution to the shallower soils or the drier areas of the northern Jarrah forest. This site-vegetation type is well represented in the conservation estate, e.g. the eastern wandoo reserve areas and the northern valley systems (Heddle *et al.* 1980b; Department of Conservation and Environment 1980; Department of Conservation and Land Management 1987). This site-vegetation type tends to be dominated by specific shrub species which reflect the shallow soils and the different finer particle soils associated with either clay-loams or dolerite dykes on the Darling Ranges.