MU 51 NEWNES PLATEAU HANGING SWAMP

CORRESPONDING CLASSIFICATIONS

Regional: FRW30 Blue Mountains - Shoalhaven Hanging Swamps

State: Coastal Heath Swamp

Number of Sites: 2 Average number of identified native species per plot: 26.0

DESCRIPTION

Newnes Plateau Hanging Swamps share many species with the endangered community Newnes Plateau Hanging Swamp (MU50) however they occupy a different habitat niche. The Hanging Swamps occupy gully heads and ridgetop sites at points of water seepage where percolating groundwater travelling through the sandstone is forced outwards by impermeable shale layers. These form ephemeral wet peaty soils on which a range of swamp heath plants grows. The uppermost stratum, which may include mallees such as E. gregsoniana and tea tree (Leptospermum juniperinum) and Banksias are usually only a few metres above ground level and may only be sparse. By contrast the lowest stratum may be a metre off the ground or more, with coral fern (Gleichenia) and umbrella fern (Sticherus) combining with large saw-sedge (Gahnia sieberiana) to form a nearly impenetrable layer. Diversity is relatively low, but the species presenta are often restricted to wet habitats.

Soils are permanently saturated peat and humic loams, formed of the build up of the plants growing in the community. Occurring almost exclusively on the Triassic era Narrabeen sediments in the study area, the unit occurs between 900 and 1170 metres above sea level. Although not of primary importance for sustaining the unit (it being a groundwater dependant system), there is between 900 and 1070 millimetres of precipitation *per annum*.



The community is likely to form a component of the Blue Mountains – Shoalhaven Hanging Swamps of Tindall *et al.* (2004), and in Keith (2004) is comparable to the Coastal Heath Swamp despite the montane position. While there is considerable floristic overlap with the Endangered Ecological Community *Newnes Plateay Shrub Swamps* it has not been included on the basis of the habitat. It is however a component of the *Temperate Highland Peat Swamps on Sandstone* Endangered Ecological Community listed under the Commonwealth EPBC Act 1999.

STRUCTURAL SUMMARY

Stratum	Count	AvLowHt	AvHt	maxHt	AvCover	SDcover	minCover	maxCover
Т	2	1	2.50	3	34	36.77	8	60
M1	1	1	1.50	1.5	5		5	5
L1	2		1	1	75	7.07	70	80

D FLORISTIC SUMMARY

Low Trees and Shrubs

Babingtonia densifolia, Baeckea linifolia, Banksia marginata, Epacris brevifolia, Epacris microphylla, Eucalyptus gregsoniana, Eucalyptus rossii, Grevillea acanthifolia, Hakea dactyloides (includes H. laevipes), Leptospermum continentale, Leptospermum lanigerum, Leptospermum parvifolium, Leptospermum sphaerocarpum

Ground Covers

Drosera binata, Drosera peltata, Drosera spathulata, Empodisma minus, Gahnia sieberiana, Gleichenia dicarpa, Lepidosperma limicola, Lepidosperma tortuosum, Leptocarpus tenax, Olearia quercifolia, Patersonia longifolia, Xyris juncea, Xyris ustulata

Easily recognisable features to assist in identifying this map unit are:

- A low, dense, fern-dominated community usually perched on a hillside, often with a small drop immediately below the community.
- Few trees, with those present often stunted.
- Groundwater dependent needs to have continuous seep of water from the rock to sustain the community.

EXAMPLE LOCATIONS

For this study it is considered to be restricted to the Newnes Plateau. Small areas may occur on Mount Airly – Genowlan but were not mapped as part of this project.



CONDITION ASSESSMENT

Disturbance Class	Area (ha)	Proportion Extant (%)
A Low	235.94	86.67
B Medium	22.77	8.36
C High	13.53	4.97
Total	272.24	100

THREATENED PLANT SPECIES

None noted, but possible species include Baloskion longipes, Boronia deanei, Derwentia blakelyi, Euphrasia bowdeniae and Grammitis stenophylla

It is included within the *Temperate Highland Peat Swamps on Sandstone* Endangered Ecological Community listed under the Commonwealth EPBC Act 1999.

DIAGNOSTIC SPECIES

Species Name	Group Score	Group Freq (%)	Non Group Score	Non Group Freq (%)	Fidelity Class
Allocasuarina nana	2	50.00	3	3.98	positive
Babingtonia densifolia	2	50.00	2	1.99	positive
Baeckea linifolia	3	50.00	2	1.03	positive
Banksia marginata	2	50.00	2	2.31	positive
Boronia microphylla	2	50.00	2	5.17	positive
Conospermum taxifolium	2	50.00	1	0.79	positive
Dampiera stricta	2	50.00	2	8.44	positive
Drosera peltata	2	50.00	2	1.35	positive
Drosera spatulata	2	100.00	2	0.39	positive
Empodisma minus	3	50.00	3	1.43	positive
Epacris breviflora	2	50.00	2	0.07	positive
Epacris microphylla	2	50.00	2	4.30	positive
Eucalyptus gregsoniana	2	50.00	3	0.31	positive
Eucalyptus rossii	2	50.00	3	13.23	positive
Gahnia sieberiana	3	100.00	1	2.54	positive
Galium liratum	2	50.00	2	0.87	positive
Gleichenia dicarpa	5	100.00	2	1.27	positive
Gonocarpus micranthus	2	50.00	2	0.87	positive
Goodenia bellidifolia	2	50.00	2	10.84	positive
Grevillea acanthifolia	3	50.00	2	0.79	positive
Grevillea laurifolia	2	50.00	2	1.51	positive
Hakea dactyloides	3	50.00	2	11.08	positive
Hibbertia empetrifolia subsp.	2	50.00	1	1.11	positive
empetrifolia					
Hybanthus monopetalus	2	50.00	1	2.47	positive
Joycea pallida	2	50.00	2	14.26	positive
Lepidosperma limicola	4	100.00	3	1.43	positive
Lepidosperma tortuosum	3	50.00	2	0.79	positive
Leptocarpus tenax	2	50.00	2	0.39	positive
Leptospermum continentale	2	50.00	2	1.51	positive
Leptospermum lanigerum	3	50.00	2	0.39	positive
Leptospermum parvifolium	3	50.00	3	2.62	positive
Leptospermum sphaerocarpum	4	50.00	2	3.74	positive
Mitrasacme polymorpha	2	50.00	2	1.75	positive
Olearia quercifolia	2	50.00	2	0.31	positive
Patersonia longifolia	2	50.00	2	4.78	positive
Platysace linearifolia	2	50.00	2	8.36	positive
Thelionema caespitosum	2	50.00	1	0.95	positive
Xyris juncea	2	50.00	0	0.00	positive
Xyris ustulata	2	50.00	3	0.79	positive
Lomandra filiformis	0	0.00	2	36.25	negative
Lomandra longifolia	0	0.00	2	39.60	negative
Poa sieberiana	0	0.00	2	40.00	negative