

Threatened Ecological Communities: South Australia



Buloke Woodlands of Riverina & Murray-Darling Depression Bioregions:
This habitat is characterized by scattered Buloke (*Allocasuarina luehmannii*) trees set against a backdrop of various understorey species. The woodlands are frequented by various bird species, including the Regent Parrot, which relies on these habitats for nesting. Ground-dwelling fauna such as lizards and insects are also abundant.

Giant Kelp Marine Forests of South East Australia:
These underwater forests are dominated by the Giant Kelp (*Macrocystis pyrifera*). They provide a three-dimensional habitat that supports a variety of marine life, from fishes like the Blue Groper to invertebrates such as abalones and sea urchins. It also serves as a sheltered breeding ground for various marine species.

Grey Box (*Eucalyptus microcarpa*) Grassy Woodlands:
This ecosystem is typified by the presence of Grey Box trees interspersed with native grasses. It is home to various bird species like the Diamond Firetail and mammals like the Eastern Yellow Robin. The ground layer teems with herbs, grasses, and orchids.

Iron-grass Natural Temperate Grassland of South Australia:
Dominated by native bunchgrasses, particularly the Spear-grasses and Wallaby-grasses, this grassland supports a range of fauna including butterflies, skinks, and ground-nesting birds.



Peppermint Box (*Eucalyptus odorata*) Grassy Woodland:

The Peppermint Box woodlands are distinguished by an overstorey of Peppermint Box trees, with an understorey flush with native grasses and small shrubs. The woodlands provide refuge for many native animals, including birds and small mammals.

Seasonal Herbaceous Wetlands of the Temperate Lowland Plains:

These wetlands are transient water systems that come alive post-rains. Home to a diverse range of flora like Water Milfoil and Wavy Marshwort, they also provide habitat for frogs, waterbirds, and various invertebrates.

Swamps of the Fleurieu Peninsula:

These are peat-forming wetlands, characterized by dense sedges, rushes, and reeds. The swamps support various waterbirds, frogs, and provide breeding grounds for fish.



The community of native species dependent on natural discharge of groundwater from the Great Artesian Basin:

This unique community revolves around the water oases resulting from natural groundwater discharge. Home to species adapted to the arid conditions, from small invertebrates to birds like the Zebra Finch, these areas are vital watering holes in a parched landscape.

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