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Name: Florida Foreshore Management Plan
Date: 25/05/2006
Capture Author: Thomas Leong

Comments:

Polygon

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FLORIDA FORESHORE MANAGEMENT PLAN

UBD 2006
Map 552
Tile 413 P7 →

* Need
BSD Consultant 1995
for flora & veg

DEVELOPMENT SERVICES
APPROVED

DATE 20 / 8 / 96
67954

CITY OF MANDURAH

Alan Tingay
& Associates



The sediment source for transport past Dawesville has been erosion of the Leschenault Peninsula to the south. As Florida like the Dawesville Channel, it is not expected that the change will adversely affect sand transport to the study area.

2.3.5 Sea Level Change

There is ongoing scientific debate concerning the implications of long term climate change and the Enhanced Greenhouse Effect on sea level. Consequently, there is no general consensus on the possible rates of sea level rise. However, precautionary scenarios have been developed for coastal structures. The low, medium and high scenarios produced by the Institution of Engineers Australia are listed in Table 2.

TABLE 2
PRECAUTIONARY SCENARIOS FOR SEA LEVEL RISE

SCENARIO	YEAR		
	2030 (m)	2050 (m)	2100 (m)
Low	0.1	0.16m	0.32m
Medium	0.2	0.32m	0.68m
High	0.32	0.51m	1.13m

These scenarios are within the ranges predicted in a report prepared by CSIRO for the State Government (Climate Impact Group, 1994).

2.4 Vegetation and Flora

A vegetation survey of the foreshore area was undertaken by BSD Consultant (1995) and identified five major vegetation types (Figure 7). The vegetation sequence across the foreshore generally reflects the degree of exposure.

The strand immediately behind the beach and the adjoining berm are the most exposed sectors and support mainly grasses and fleshy succulents. Behind this, similar species dominate the exposed seaward face of the frontal dune, although shrub species become more common. Shrubs are also found in protected swales between the seaward face of the frontal dune and the berm.

Beyond the crest of the frontal dune, the protected backslopes offer a more favourable environment which supports a wide diversity of dunal shrubs and groundcovers.

Within the study area, the berm generally supports a good cover of stabilising vegetation on its seaward face and crest, dominated by *Spinifex hirsutus* (spinifex) and scattered *Ammophila arenaria* (marram). On the crest and backslopes of the berm the shrub species *Olearia axillaris* (smoke bush), and

groundcovers *Tetragonia decumbens* (sea spinach) and *Carpobrotus virescens* (pigface) become prominent. Other species identified on the berm include *Spinifex longifolius*, *Isolepis nodosus* (club rush), and *Scaevola crassifolia* (fan flower).

The wide swale behind the berm in the north and south of the study area is largely bereft of vegetation. The main species present are *Spinifex hirsutus*, *Olearia axillaris* and *Ammophila arenaria*. Other species identified in these areas are *Tetragonia decumbens*, *Carpobrotus virescens*, *Isolepis nodosus*, *Scaevola crassifolia* and *Oenothera drummondii* (evening primrose).

Behind the berm, the frontal dune supports open heath vegetation. The seaward face of this dune which backs the denuded swale in the north and south of the area, is dominated by *Ammophila arenaria*. Other notable species include *Isolepis nodosus*, *Scaevola crassifolia*, *Oenothera drummondii*, *Olearia axillaris* and *Cakile maritima* (sea rocket).

The seaward face of the frontal dune in other sections of the study area, supports a greater density of vegetation, with limited disturbed areas adjacent to Florida townsite. This open heath vegetation is dominated by *Ammophila arenaria*, *Spinifex hirsutus*, *Scaevola crassifolia* and *Olearia axillaris*. A range of other species is also present including *Tetragonia decumbens*, *Isolepis nodosus*, *Pelargonium capitatum* and *Oenothera drummondii*.

A wider variety of vegetation is present beyond the crest of the frontal dune. Common species included *Rhagodia baccata* (berry saltbush), *Threlkeldia diffusa* (wallaby saltbush), *Carpobrotus virescens*, *Spyridium globulosum*, *Trachyandra divaricata* (onion weed) and *Alyxia buxifolia* (alyxia) in addition to those species which were noted on the seaward face of the frontal dune.

The richest assembly of vegetation occurs in the swale behind the crest of the frontal dune immediately south of Florida townsite. This area is largely undisturbed and is dominated by *Spyridium globulosum* and *Alyxia buxifolia*. The shrubs *Acacia rostellifera*, *Scaevola crassifolia*, *Rhagodia baccata* and *Olearia axillaris*, the climber *Clematis microphylla* (old man's beard) and the dunal grass *Spinifex hirsutus* are also prominent. This area supports a good representation of two vegetation types identified by Trudgen (1991) and has high aesthetic value.

2.5 Fauna

A detailed survey of fauna occurring within the Florida foreshore has not been undertaken as part of this plan. However, it is anticipated that the proposed foreshore reserve will remain suitable habitat for existing species.

Western Grey kangaroos are also known to inhabit the area. While these kangaroos may be displaced following development of the area, other suitable habitats are located nearby. Both Caddadup Reserve immediately to the north and Yalgorup National Park south of Melros remain as areas suitable for kangaroos.

Kangaroos are highly mobile animals with quite extensive home ranges. It is considered likely that they will readily relocate to adjoining areas.



UBD Australia City Streets on CD-Rom



MAP 552

4 GRID SQUARES MEASURE 1km

B C 368E D E F G 369E H J K L 370E M N P Q 371E



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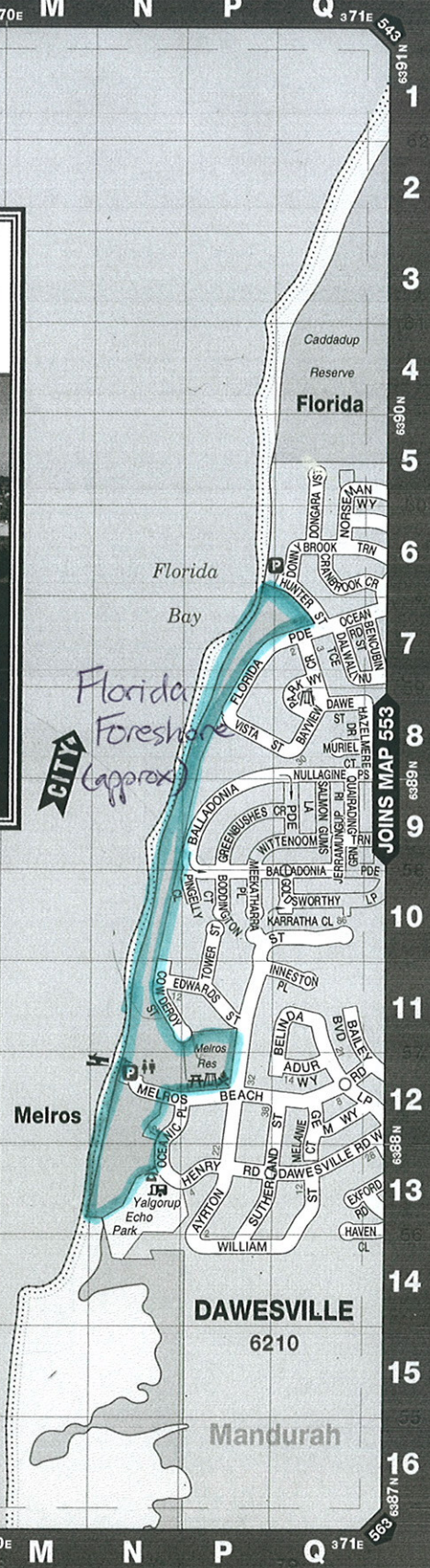
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B C 368E D E F G 369E H J K L 370E M N P Q 371E

JOINS MAP 562

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