

What Woodland is that?

Sub-community profile: Kondinin Blackbutt over Melaleuca

In the southern Wheatbelt, you can find *Eucalyptus kondininensis* (Kondinin Blackbutt) over Melaleuca, forming one of the Wheatbelt woodland sub-communities. This sub-community is usually found on loam, sand and clay, while more broadly, Kondinin Blackbutt is usually found on clay, sandy clay, loam, gravel or laterite on salty flats, and can occur near salt lakes, seasonally waterlogged areas or rises.

The understorey includes Gorada (*Melaleuca lateriflora*), Mallee Honey-myrtle (*Melaleuca acuminata*),Salt lake honey-myrtle (*Melaleuca thyoides*), Boree (*Melaleuca pauperiflora*) and Goldfields daisy (*Olearia muelleri*), and occasionally chenopods such as Ruby saltbush (*Enchylaena lanata/tomentosa*) complex, Marsh saltbush (*Atriplex paludosa*), Grey copperburr (*Sclerolaena diacantha*) and Coast Bonefruit (*Threlkeldia diffusa*). Kondinin Blackbutt may sometimes also occur with York gum (*Eucalyptus loxophleba*) over this understorey. Kondinin Blackbutt can grow in both tree (single-trunk) and mallee (many stemmed) form, growing from 4-20m. As mallee are not included in the Eucalypt Woodland Ecological Community, it is only the tree form that is counted as part of this sub-community. The bark is rough, flaky, dark grey to black on the lower trunk and smooth grey in the upper branches. Flowers have been recorded in February, April and July to December.

Purple-crowned lorikeets and Yellow-plumed honeyeaters are attracted to these woodlands when they are in flower. While many animal species are likely to call this woodland home, there is very little information on who else can be found here.

You can read more information on Kondinin Blackbutt over Melaleuca at:

https://naturemap.dbca.wa.gov.au/resources/acc/ communities/OTHERS/Kondinin_Blackbutt_over_ Melaleuca.htm

https://naturemap.dbca.wa.gov.au/resources/acc/ communities/OTHERS/Eucalyptus_kondininensis_ (Kondinin_Blackbutt)_Woodland.htm











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