Aquatic vegetation decreases in abundance or dies off.

Terrestrial vegetation begins to regenerate and there is a rezoning of the vegetation community.

Invertebrates and plants go to egg and seed bank stages which persist in the soil during the dry phase.

Aquatic animals die off or relocate and terrestrial animals and insects begin to colonise the dry wetland.

Any pools of water that persist in the landscape can act as refugia for aquatic plants and animals, as well as providing water for terrestrial animals.

Grey cracking clay provides habitat for many species of reptiles and small mammals.