



Plant assemblages of the Billeranga System as originally described in Beard (1976)

TEC Description

The community comprises *Melaleuca filifolia* — *Allocasuarina campestris* thicket on clay sands over laterite on slopes and ridges; open mallee over mixed scrub on yellow sand over gravel on western slopes; *Eucalyptus loxophleba* (York gum) woodland over sandy clay loam or rocky clay on lower slopes and creeklines; and mixed scrub or scrub dominated by *Dodonaea inaequifolia* over red brown loamy soils on the slopes and ridges. The community was originally described in Beard J.S. (1976) "The vegetation of the Perenjori area, Western Australia: Map and explanatory memoir" (1:250,000 series, Vegmap Publications, Perth, Western Australia).



Distribution

The community is restricted to the Billeranga Hills, with an extent of 20kms. The hills are located 15 km west of Morawa, north-eastern Wheatbelt.

Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (DBCA) Region: Midwest
DBCA Districts: Geraldton, Moora
Local Government Authority: Shire of Morawa

Habitat Requirements

The plant assemblages of the Billeranga System cover the outcrop of the Billeranga group of Proterozoic rocks as expressed in the Billeranga Hills. They have a particular series of plant assemblages recurring in a catenary sequence or mosaic pattern linked to topographic, pedological and/or geological features. This catenary sequence or 'System' has a distinctive geology, topography and vegetation, different from that of any other comparable system.

Indigenous Interests

The community is not subject to any native title claims. An Aboriginal Sites Register is kept by the Department of Indigenous Affairs and lists no significant sites in the vicinity of the occurrence.

Conservation Status

Listed as vulnerable under WA Minister Environmentally Sensitive Areas list in policy.

Threatening Processes

The major threats to the community are grazing, weed invasion and altered fire regimes.

Recovery Plan

An interim recovery plan has been produced for the community, and outlines the recovery actions required to reduce the threats and to maintain or improve the overall condition in the known locations. Recommended actions include fencing occurrences to exclude stock, weed control, flora monitoring, liaising with key stakeholders, developing a fire management strategy, and acquiring land for conservation as opportunities arise.

Citation

Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (2020). Recovery plans and interim recovery plans <https://www.dpaw.wa.gov.au/plants-and-animals/threatened-species-and-communities/wa-s-threatened-ecological-communities>

Key References

Beard, J. S. (1976). Vegetation Survey of Western Australia. The Vegetation of the Perenjori Area, Western Australia. 1:250,000 series. Vegmap Publications, Perth.

Department of Conservation and Land Management (2000). Plant assemblages of the Billeranga System Interim Recovery Plan 2000 - 2003. Plan No. 71. CALM, Western Australia.

Disclaimer

The State of Western Australia and its employees do not guarantee that this publication is without flaw of any kind or is wholly appropriate for your particular purposes and therefore disclaims all liability for any error, loss or other consequence that may arise from you relying on any information in this publication.

For more information see the department's website www.dbca.wa.gov.au



Department of Biodiversity,
Conservation and Attractions