



## *Vegetation alliances on ridges and slopes of the chert hills of the Coomberdale floristic region*

### TEC Description

The community occurs on ridges and slopes of the chert hills of the Coomberdale floristic region. It was originally described in Griffin E.A. (1992) "Floristic survey of remnant vegetation in the Bindoon to Moora area, Western Australia" (Agriculture Western Australia Resource Management Technical Report 142, Perth). It encompasses 7 vegetation alliances including the core units and 3 vegetation alliances of the buffer units of the Coomberdale Chert community. Vegetation alliances include *Allocasuarina campestris* (sheoak) shrubland, *Allocasuarina microstachya* scrub, *Regelia megacephala* (priority 4) shrubland, *Kunzea praestans* shrubland and scrub, *Melaleuca calyptroides* heath, *Hibbertia subvaginata* shrubland and *Xanthorrhoea drummondii* shrubland on ridges and slopes of the chert hills of the Coomberdale floristic region.



### Distribution

Noondine chert is a geological formation visible as a discontinuous, narrow band of low hills or outcroppings of the Moora group of Proterozoic rocks. The formation extends from near the town of Three Springs to Moora.

Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (DBCA) Region: Midwest

DBCA District: Moora

Local Government Authority: Moora

### Habitat Requirements

The community is restricted to exposed quartzite ridges of the Noondine chert geological formation.

### Indigenous Interests

An Aboriginal Sites Register is kept by the Department of Indigenous Affairs. The South West Aboriginal Land and Sea Council (SWALSC) and in particular, the Yued Working Party have an active interest in the areas covered by the community.

## Conservation Status

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

## Threatening Processes

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

## Recovery Plan

An interim recovery plan was produced for the Coomberdale Chert community and outlines the recovery actions required to reduce the threats to the community and to maintain or improve the overall condition of the community in the known locations. Recommended actions include seeking to acquire key areas of the community for conservation. A portion of Cairn Hill that includes the largest and most significant occurrence has been declared a Nature Reserve. Other recommended actions include fencing small occurrences to excluded stock, weed control, and rehabilitation.

## 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

- Griffin, E. A. (1994). Floristic Survey of Northern Sandplains between Perth and Geraldton, Western Australia. Agriculture Western Australia Resource Management Technical Report 144. Perth.
- Trudgen, M.E., Morgan, B., and Griffin, E.A. (2006). A flora survey, floristic analysis and vegetation survey of the Coomberdale Chert TEC. Prepared for Simcoa Operations Pty Ltd. Perth.
- Appleyard, S. (2002). Palaeokarst in the Noondine Chert in Southwestern Australia: Implications for Water Supply and the Protection of Biodiversity. Department of Environment and Conservation. Helictite, 38 (1): pp 17-19.

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