



Ferricrete floristic community (Rocky Springs type)

TEC Description

The community occurs on red brown sandy loams over ferricrete and comprises tall shrubland, generally dominated by *Acacia blakelyi*, *Allocasuarina campestris* and *Labichea lanceolata* subsp. *lanceolata*. Associated species include *Alyogyne hakeifolia*, *Borya sphaerocephala*, *Isotoma hypocrateriformis*, *Petrophile seminuda*, *Stylidium dichotomum*, *Thysanotus patersonii* and *Pterochaeta paniculata*.



Distribution

The community is restricted, with a range of 45km, between Arrino and south Eneabba.

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

DBCA District: Moora

Local Government Authorities: Shires of Carnamah and Three Springs

Habitat Requirements

The floristic composition of the ferricrete community is assumed to be a response to soil/substrate types and depths. The community only occurs on infrequently inundated red and brown sandy loams over ferricrete soils. The ferricrete substrate is extremely restricted in distribution in the Eneabba region. The maintenance of hydrological processes in terms of both quality and quantity of water to the springs is essential to sustain the vegetation assemblages.

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 hydrological change, clearing, weed invasion, altered fire regimes, dieback disease caused by *Phytophthora* spp. and introduced fauna.

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, and reduce the level of threat to ensure the community's long-term survival. Recommended actions include flora monitoring, establishing a weed control strategy, seeking information about hydrological drivers, monitoring dieback disease, controlling rabbits, rehabilitation, and developing a fire management strategy.

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

Department of Conservation and Land Management (2004). Ferricrete floristic community (Rocky Springs type) Interim Recovery Plan 2004 - 2009. Interim Recovery Plan No. 154. Department of Conservation and Land Management, Western Australia.

Griffin, E. A., Hopkins, A. J. M and Hnatiuk, R. J. (1983) Regional variation in Mediterranean-type shrublands near Eneabba, south-western Australia. *Vegetatio* 52, 103-127.

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