



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

TEC Description

The plant assemblages comprise: *Allocasuarina campestris* scrub over chert and granite hills; *Allocasuarina campestris* thicket with scattered *Acacia acuminata* (jam) and *Allocasuarina huegeliana* (rock sheoak) over brown sandy loam over stoney and lateritic summits and slopes; *Acacia* sp. mixed low woodland on red brown sandy loam over granite on summits and slopes; *Melaleuca cardiophylla* (tangling Melaleuca) thicket with scattered *Eucalyptus loxophleba* (York gum) and *Eucalyptus salmonophloia* (salmon gum) over granite on the lower slopes and foothills; and *Eucalyptus loxophleba* woodland over clay loam on the foothills. 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 occurs over a restricted range of 22km in the Inering Hills. The hills are located 2.5 south west of Carnamah and north to the Three Springs area.

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

DBCA Districts: Moora

Local Government Authorities: Shires of Carnamah and Three Springs

Habitat Requirements

The plant assemblages of the Inering System recur in a catenary (chain) or mosaic pattern linked to topographic, pedological (soil) and/or geological features of the Archaean-granite complex of hills. The catenary sequence 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 occurrences.

Conservation Status

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

Threatening Processes

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. Ongoing and potential threatening processes include continued grazing, fragmentation, weed invasion, inappropriate fire regimes, waterlogging and salinisation. Actions recommended in the plan include liaison with landowners to fence occurrences, flora monitoring, weed control, rehabilitation, a fire management strategy and acquiring larger occurrences for the conservation estate 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 (2002). Plant assemblages of the Inering System Interim Recovery Plan 2002 - 2007. Plan No. 107. Perth, Western Australia.

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



Department of Biodiversity,
Conservation and Attractions