



## *Lesueur-Coomallo Floristic Community D1 as originally described by Griffin and Hopkins (1990)*

### TEC Description

The community occurs on low rises in the Lesueur-Coomallo Region. It comprises a species-rich low heath on moderately to well-drained lateritic gravels on lower slopes and low rises, dominated by *Allocasuarina microstachya* with *Allocasuarina ramosissima* (Priority 3), *Allocasuarina humilis* (dwarf sheoak), *Babingtonia grandiflora*, *Borya nitida* (pincushions), *Calytrix flavescens* (summer starflower), *Calothamnus sanguineus* (silky-leaved blood flower), *Conostylis androstemma* (trumpets), *Cryptandra pungens*, *Banksia armata* (prickly dryandra), *Gastrolobium polystachyum* (horned poison), *Hakea auriculata*, *Hakea incrassata* (marble hakea), *Hakea ?erinacea* (hedge-hog hakea), *Hibbertia hypericoides* (yellow buttercups), *Hypocalymma xanthopetalum*, *Melaleuca trichophylla*,



*Petrophile chrysantha*, *Schoenus subflavus* (yellow bog-rush) and *Xanthorrhoea drummondii*. The community was originally described by E.A. Griffin and A.J.M. Hopkins in in "Nature conservation, landscape and recreation values of the Lesueur area" (1990). (A report to the Environmental Protection Authority from the Department of Conservation and Land Management. Bulletin 424, Environmental Protection Authority, Perth).

### Distribution

Known from one occurrence 0.07ha on freehold land, located between Lesueur National Park and Coomallo Nature Reserve.

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

DBCA Districts: Moora

Local Government Authority: Shire of Dandaragan

### Habitat requirements

The vegetation unit is strongly associated with soil/substrate types and depth on moderately to well-drained lateritic gravels on lower slopes and low rises of the Banovich Uplands.

## 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 critically endangered under WA Minister Environmentally Sensitive Areas list in policy.

## Threatening Processes

The current and potential threats to the community are dieback disease caused by *Phytophthora* spp., land clearing, weed invasion, altered fire regimes, and grazing.

## Recovery Plan

An interim recovery plan has been produced, 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 seeking to acquire the land on which the community occurs, liaison with landowners, a flora and vegetation monitoring program to evaluate the effectiveness of disease and herbivore management, weed control, and 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 (2002). Lesueur-Coomallo Floristic Community D1 Interim Recovery Plan 2002 - 2007. Interim Recovery Plan No. 109. Department of Conservation and Land Management, Western Australia.

Griffin, E. A. and Hopkins, A. J. M. (1990). Vegetation. In: Burbidge, A. A., Hopper, S. D. and van Leeuwen, S. (eds.) Nature Conservation, Landscape and Recreation values of the Lesueur Area, pp. 25-38. A report to the Environmental Protection Authority from the Department of Conservation and Land Management. Bulletin 424, Environmental Protection Authority, Perth.

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