



Lesueur-Coomallo floristic community A1.2 as originally described by Griffin and Hopkins (1990)

TEC Description

The community comprises a species-rich heath with emergent *Hakea obliqua* (needles and corks) on sand with faithful species including *Beaufortia elegans* (elegant Beaufortia) and constant species of *Dasyogon bromeliifolius* (pineapple bush) and *Stirlingia latifolia* (blueboy) over well-drained grey sand over pale yellow sand on lateritic uplands. Associated species include *Allocasuarina humilis* (dwarf sheoak), *Calothamnus sanguineus* (silky-leaved blood flower) *Hibbertia hypericoides* (yellow buttercups), *Hypocalymma xanthopetalum* and *Schoenus subflavus* (yellow bog-rush). The community was originally described by E.A. Griffin and A.J.M. Hopkins 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 4ha within Lesueur National Park, Warradarge.

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

DBCA Districts: Moora

Local Government Authority: Shire of Coorow

Habitat Requirements

The floristic community occurs on moderately to well-drained grey sand over pale yellow sand on lower slopes and rises of the undulating lateritic Banovich Uplands. It is strongly associated with soil/substrate types and depth.

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 current and potential threats to the community are dieback disease caused by *Phytophthora* spp., weed invasion, altered fire regimes, 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 a flora and vegetation monitoring program to evaluate the effectiveness of disease and herbivore management, weed control, environmental markers 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 A1.2 Interim Recovery Plan 2002 - 2007. Plan No. 107. 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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