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

TEC Description
The community occurs on the Moonagin and Milhun Ranges. It comprises a suite of diverse Acacia species on red soil on the summits and slopes of the hills with scattered Eucalyptus loxophleba (York gum) and Eucalyptus oleosa (giant mallee) on red loamy flats on the foothills; and Eucalyptus loxophleba woodland on red loam flats of the pediments (rock debris on the footslopes). 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
Known from 11 occurrences covering 2099ha over a 17km range, north east of Morawa.

Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (DBCA) Region: Midwest
DBCA District: Geraldton
Local Government Authority: Shire of Morawa

Habitat Requirements
The community occurs on the fine-grained Archaean rocks of the Moonagin and Milhun Ranges on red soil on the summit and slopes and red alluvial clay loam on the pediments. The community recurs in a catenary sequence (chain) or mosaic pattern linked to topographic, pedological and/or geological features with 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 significant sites in the vicinity of the community.
Conservation Status
Listed as vulnerable under WA Minister Environmentally Sensitive Areas list in policy.

Threatening Processes
The major threats to the community are grazing, weed invasion and altered fire regimes.

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 fencing, flora and vegetation monitoring, weed control, rehabilitation, a fire management strategy, and acquiring land for conservation as opportunities arise.

Citation

Key References


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