



Mount Lindesay - Little Lindesay vegetation complex

TEC Description

The community is known from Mount Lindesay and Little Lindesay. It comprises a unique combination of restricted flora including granite specialists. The granite complex also contains threatened flora and priority flora taxa. *Eucalyptus marginata* (jarrah), shrub-mallee and heath predominates the upper slopes and summit area with *Eucalyptus marginata*, *Corymbia calophylla* (marri) and *Eucalyptus megacarpa* (bullich) low woodland in gullies. Soils are shallow or skeletal. In these areas typical shrubs include *Banksia grandis* (bull banksia), *Hakea varia* (variable-leaved hakea) and *Beaufortia decussata* (gravel bottlebrush) with sedges *Mesomelaena graciliceps* and *Tetraria capillaris* (hair sedge). Other shrubs include *Sphenotoma parviflora*, *Gastrolobium brownii* and *Billardiera drummondii*. Three priority taxa of *Andersonia* — *Andersonia hammersleyana* (priority 2), *Andersonia* sp. Mitchell River (priority 3) and *Andersonia* sp. *violens* (priority 3) are found in the complex. Relatively bare granite rock slabs dominate the middle slopes and support a unique community of scrub and open herbs including 2 species listed as threatened (*Grevillea fuscolutea* and *Laxmannia grandiflora* ssp. *brendae*) and 4 priority flora (*Borya longiscapa* (priority 3), *Cryptandra congesta* (priority 4), *Lasiopetalum* sp. Denmark (priority 3), and *Sphenotoma* sp. Stirling Range (priority 4)). Additional non-endemic flora includes *Drakaea micrantha* (threatened flora) and *Eucalyptus virginea* (priority 4) with granite associates *Calothamnus scabridus* (priority 2) and *Verticordia endlicheriana* var. *angustifolia* (priority 3).



Distribution

The granite massifs of Mount Lindesay - Little Lindesay vegetation complex range over an area of ~1900 ha. The community is located approximately 15 km northwest of Denmark within Mount Lindsay National Park and adjoining reserves.

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

DBCA District: Franklin

Local Government Authority: Shire of Denmark

Habitat Requirements

The community is restricted to porphyritic (crystalline) granite batholiths (large volcanic-derived rock formations) with shallow low-nutrient acidic soils derived from the granitoid (granite-like) bedrock and granite outcrops that are skeletal in areas.

Indigenous Interests

An Aboriginal Sites Register is kept by the Department of Indigenous Affairs. According to the Register, there are registered sites known within the vicinity of the community. The South West Aboriginal Land and Sea Council (SWALSC), an umbrella group, covers the areas. Traditional owner group: Juat.

Conservation Status

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

Threatening Processes

The major threats to the community are dieback disease caused by *Phytophthora cinnamomi*, inappropriate fire regimes, recreational impacts, grazing by feral pigs, and drying climate.

Recovery Plan

A recovery plan is recommended for the community. Priority recovery actions include monitoring and survey of threatened and priority flora; control of dieback infestation including installation of dieback hygiene control stations, monitoring impacts of fire; and continuation of a monitoring program to determine changes in condition of the community to help guide management.

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

Barrett, S. (1996). Biological survey of mountains of southern Western Australia. Unpublished report by the Department of Conservation and Land Management for the Australian Nature Conservation Agency.

Hopkins, A. J. M, Keighery, G. J. and Marchant, N. G. (1983). Species-rich uplands of south-western Australia. Proceedings of the Ecological Society of Australia. 12: 15-26.

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