Scott River Ironstone Association

TEC Description

The community mainly comprises heaths, shrublands and thickets and is variously dominated by *Melaleuca preissiana* (moonah), *Hakea tuberculata*, *Kunzea micrantha* or *Melaleuca incana* subsp. Gingilup, depending on the degree of waterlogging. The understorey is generally dominated by *Loxocarya magna* (priority 3). Most occurrences have very diverse annual flora of *Stylidium* spp. (triggerplants), *Centrolepis* spp., *Schoenus* spp., *Aphelia* spp. and other herbs. The community also contains a number of endemic and restricted taxa such as *Darwinia ferricola* (endangered), *Grevillea manglesioides* subsp. *ferricola* (priority 3), *Lambertia orbifolia* subsp. Scott River Plains (endangered) and *Melaleuca incana* subsp. Gingilup (priority 2).

Distribution

The community is restricted to ironstone soils on the Scott Coastal Plain, which lies between the Blackwood Plateau and the southern coast of Western Australia, east of Augusta.

Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (DBCA) Region: South West, Warren
DBCA Districts: Busselton, Donnelly
Local Government Authorities: Shires of Augusta-Margaret River, Nannup

Habitat Requirements

The community occurs in a winter-wet habitat on red clay to clay loam often over massive ironstone on the Scott Coastal Plain. This wetland vegetation is dependent on groundwater for its survival.

Indigenous Interests

According to the Aboriginal Sites Register, kept by the Department of Indigenous Affairs, a number of significant sites occur in the vicinity of the community. Traditional owner group: Pibelmen.

Conservation Status

Listed as endangered under WA Minister Environmentally Sensitive Areas list in policy.
The Scott River Ironstone Association is listed as endangered under the Commonwealth Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999.

**Threatening Processes**

The major threats to the community are grazing by introduced herbivores, hydrological change, vegetation clearing, weed invasion, dieback disease caused by *Phytophthora* species, and too frequent fire.

**Recovery Plan**

An interim recovery plan has been produced for community and outlines the recovery actions required to maintain or improve the overall condition, and reduce the level of threat, to ensure the community’s long-term survival. Recommended actions include improving security of tenure of land that contains the community, hydrological studies and management, fencing, monitoring and treating dieback disease, and weed control.

**Citation**


**Key References**


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