



Lesueur-Coomallo floristic community D1 as originally described by Griffin and Hopkins (1990)

Summary description

The community occurs in Hill River. 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* (large-flowered babingtonia), *Borya nitida* (pincushions), *Calytrix flavescens* (summer starflower), *Calothamnus sanguineus* (silky-leaved blood flower), *Conostylis androstemma* (trumpets), *Cryptandra pungens*, *Banksia armata* (prickly dryandra), *Gastrobium polystachyum* (horned poison), *Hakea auriculata*, *Hakea incrassata* (marble hakea), *Hakea erinacea*, *Hibbertia hypericoides* (yellow buttercups), *Hypocalymma xanthopetalum*, *Melaleuca trichophylla*, *Petrophile chrysantha*, *Schoenus subflavus* (yellow bog-rush) and *Xanthorrhoea drummondii*.



Distribution

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

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

Local Government Authority: Shire of Dandaragan

Habitat requirements

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

Indigenous interests

Traditional Owner group: Yued Noongar

The area is covered by the Yued Indigenous Land Use Agreement as part of the South West Native Title Settlement, which formally recognises Noongar people as the Traditional Owners of the south-west region. The Yued region is supported by the Yued Aboriginal Corporation and umbrella group, the South West Aboriginal Land and Sea Council.

Conservation status

State: Listed as a critically endangered ecological community under the *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016*. Threatened ecological communities are declared environmentally sensitive areas under the *Environmental Protection Act 1986*.

Threatening processes

The current and potential threats to the community are too frequent fire, dieback disease caused by *Phytophthora* species, weed invasion, and drying climate.

Recovery plan

An interim recovery plan has been produced for this community, outlining the recovery actions that are required to reduce threats and maintain or improve its overall condition. Priority actions include implementing flora monitoring, weed control and fire management programs, and monitoring *Phytophthora* disease and assessing the need for treatment.

Key references

Department of Conservation and Land Management (2002). *Lesueur-Coomallo Floristic Community D1: Interim Recovery Plan 2002–2007* (Interim Recovery Plan No. 109).

Griffin, E. A. & Hopkins, A. J. M. (1990). Vegetation. In A. A. Burbidge, S. D. Hopper, & S. van Leeuwen (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.

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