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

Summary description

The community is known from Warradarge. It comprises a species-rich heath with emergent *Hakea obliqua* (needles and corks) on sand with faithful species of *Hakea obliqua* and *Beaufortia elegans* (elegant beaufortia) and constant species of *Dasypogon 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).

Distribution

Known from one 4ha occurrence within Lesueur National Park, Warradarge.

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

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

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*.

National: The community occurs within Lesueur National Park, a National Heritage listed place which is protected under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*.

Threatening processes

The current and potential threats to the community are dieback disease caused by *Phytophthora* species, weed invasion, altered fire regimes, introduced fauna, 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 a flora monitoring program, monitoring *Phytophthora* disease, weed control, liaising with surrounding landholders and local authorities to manage properties and road activities in ways that do not compromise conservation values, erecting environmental markers, and designing a fire response plan.

Key references

Hamilton-Brown, S. (2002). *Lesueur-Coomallo Floristic Community A1.2: Interim Recovery Plan 2002–2007* (Interim Recovery Plan No. 107). Department of Conservation and Land Management.

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.