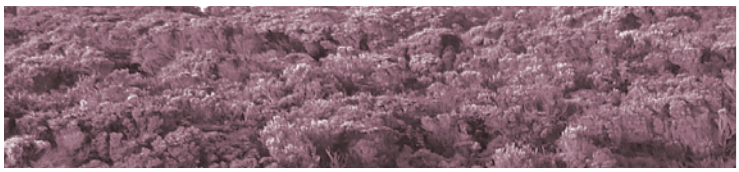

Threatened Flora of the South East

Sand Ixodia *Ixodia achillaeoides ssp. arenicola*

Vulnerable

Location

The largest known population of Sand Ixodia occurs in Douglas Point Conservation Park in the Lower South East of South Australia. Much smaller populations can be found at Port MacDonnell and across the border in Victoria near Portland. Historical records suggest it was once found at Bucks Bay near Carpenters Rocks, but subsequent searches have failed to relocate any plants.

Conservation rating

Sand Ixodia is rated as vulnerable under Commonwealth legislation.

Recovery

To ensure the continued survival of this plant the Department for Environment and Heritage have a recovery program underway.

Sand Ixodia

What does it look like?

- low, reclining shrub with the tips of the branches pointing upwards, 35 - 50cm high
- flat leathery leaves with a distinct mid-vein, dark green above, paler below
- white papery flowers
- flowers in summer from November to January
- member of the Compositae (daisy) family

Sand Ixodia habitat

Threats

Habitat fragmentation

Trampling erosion

Lack of new plants

Weed competition

Disturbance

Rubbish dumping

Small population size

Species that are 'vulnerable' are often living in less than ideal situations, where various processes threaten their ability to survive and reproduce. Serious threats to these plants include:

- small population size
- habitat fragmentation
- lack of new plants
- disturbance
- rubbish dumping
- trampling erosion
- competition from weeds

Have you seen this plant?

Close-up of Sand Ixodia flowers.

Where does it occur?
The two South Australian populations occur in Douglas Point Conservation Park and in a coastal protection zone.

Sand Ixodia is often found in exposed, windswept areas, on steep limestone cliffs (Cape Douglas) or on sand dunes (Port MacDonnell). Both SA populations are within close proximity to the coast.

Other species found in association with Sand Ixodia include Native Pigface, Coast Cushion-bush and Coastal Wattle.

Recovery

Key to actions:
* complete
# ongoing

Short-term aim: to manage immediate threats
* survey sites
* install signage to stop trampling and erosion
* install barrier to stop rubbish dumping
# weed control around existing populations

Long-term aim: to restore and maintain populations and habitat.
* maintain seed in long-term storage
# weed control
# monitor growth and survival
# search for further populations
# propagation and planting of seedlings

How you can help

Helping to save threatened species is something that everyone can become involved in.
- Report any new sightings of Sand ixodia to the contact listed on this page
- Protect any native plants and habitat on your property from grazing, clearance and weeds
- Join Threatened Plant Action Group or your local Landcare, Bushcare of Friends of Parks group
- Control weeds

Distribution of Sand Ixodia in the South Australian.

Further reading

Carter, O (2005). DRAFT Recovery Plan for *Ixodia achillaeoides ssp. arenicola* (Sand Ixodia) in Victoria and South Australia 2006-2010. Arthur Rylah Institute for Environmental Research, Heidelberg, Victoria

Johnson, R. (2005). Regional Action Plans for the Recovery of Threatened Flora and Ecological Communities in the South East of SA. South Australian Department for Environment and Heritage, Mount Gambier.

Details of contacts

Threatened Species Program
Department for Environment and Heritage
Regional Office - Mount Gambier
Ph (08) 8735 1177

Further Information
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Government of South Australia