Department for Environment and Heritage

PLANT

Deep Creek Correa

Correa eburnea

AUS	SA	AMLR	Endemism	Life History
-	V	V	AMLR	Perennial

Family RUTACEAE



Photo: © TPAG

Conservation Significance

Endemic to the AMLR. Within the AMLR the species' relative area of occupancy is classified as 'Very Restricted'. Relative to all AMLR extant species, the species' taxonomic uniqueness is classified as 'High'.³

Description

Tall spreading shrub of 1-4 m high. Rounded leaves, 3-5 cm long and cream coloured underneath. Green tubular flowers, 18-25 mm long (Wilson 1998).¹

Distribution and Population

Largest sub-populations occur in Deep Creek CP where 'thousands of plants' were observed after fires in 1983 (M. O'Leary *pers. comm.* 2005).

Not considered severely fragmented as subpopulations occur in relatively intact native vegetation in Deep Creek CP and nearby.¹

Pre- and post-1983 AMLR filtered records restricted to near coastal areas of southern Fleurieu Peninsula, between Deep Creek and Waitpinga, and in The Gorge River between Second Valley and Yankalilla.³

Habitat

Occurs along the banks and sides of creeks including in black damp loams, near waterfalls and pools, on the steep slopes and ledges of rocky gorges including in skeletal soils amongst Kanmantoo schist, and on coastal cliff tops near to the mouths of major creeks (Adelaide Herbarium 2005). Associated vegetation is dominated by *Eucalyptus fasciculosa, Acacia paradoxa, A. retinodes, Eucalyptus obliqua* and *Allocasuarina verticillata* (Adelaide Herbarium 2005).¹

Within the AMLR the preferred broad vegetation groups are Riparian and Heathy Woodland.³

Within the AMLR the species' degree of habitat specialisation is classified as 'Moderate-Low'.3

Biology and Ecology

Populations may fluctuate in response to fire succession in associated vegetation. Observed to senesce in dense mature vegetation (R. Taylor *pers. comm.*). Regenerates readily following fire (M. O'Leary *pers. comm.* 2005). Readily cultivated.

Aboriginal Significance

Post-1983 records indicate the AMLR distribution occurs in south-west Ngarrindjeri Nation and southern Kaurna Nation.³

Threats

Threats include:

- livestock grazing, especially on private land with unfenced bushland
- weed competition, direct browsing and trampling by animals which may reduce seedling recruitment
- inbreeding due to small sub-population sizes (R. Davies pers. comm. 2005; Ellstrand and Elam 1993).¹

Approximately half of known distribution occurs within 2 km of confirmed or suspected *Phytophthora* infestations.³

Additional current direct threats have been identified and rated for this species. Refer to the main plan accompanying these profiles.

Further information:

Biodiversity Conservation Unit, Adelaide Region Phone: (61 8) 8336 0901 Fax: (61 8) 8336 0999 http://www.environment.sa.gov.au/

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ADELAIDE AND MOUNT LOFTY RANGES SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Threatened Species Profile

Department for Environment and Heritage

Regional Distribution



Map based on filtered post-1983 records.³ Note, this map does not necessarily represent the actual species' distribution within the AMLR.

References

Note: In some cases original reference sources are not included in this list, however they can be obtained from the reference from which the information has been sourced (the reference cited in superscript).

- 1 Davies, R. J. P. (2005). Draft species information sheet for Correa eburnea. Department for Environment and Heritage, Adelaide.
- 2 Department for Environment and Heritage. (2007). Adelaide and Mount Lofty Ranges Regional Recovery Pilot Expert Flora Workshop, Unpublished Notes. Participants: Bickerton, D., Croft, T., Jury, T., Lang, P., Prescott, A., Quarmby, J. and Smith, K., Adelaide.
- 3 Department for Environment and Heritage (2007). Adelaide and Mount Lofty Ranges Regional Recovery Pilot Project Database. Unpublished data extracted and edited from BDBSA, SA Herbarium (July 2007) and other sources.



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