Threatened Species Profile

Department for Environment and Heritage

PLANT

Needle Bog-rush

Tricostularia pauciflora

AUS	SA	AMLR	Endemism	Life History
-	E	Е	-	Perennial

Family CYPERACEAE



Photo: © Ron Taylor

Conservation Significance

The AMLR distribution is disjunct, isolated from other extant occurrences within SA. Within the AMLR the species' relative area of occupancy is classified as 'Extremely Restricted'. Relative to all AMLR extant species, the species' taxonomic uniqueness is classified as 'High'.⁴

Description

Tufted rush. Stems slender and rigid, 10-30 cm long.³

Distribution and Population

Also occurs in NSW, VIC and TAS. In SA occurs in SL, KI and SE regions. 1,2

Probably common and widespread in open forests and grasslands throughout the SMLR before European settlement but now much reduced.³ Considered endangered in wet habitats of Fleurieu Peninsula (P. Lang *pers. comm.*).

Pre- and post-1983 AMLR filtered records near Mount Compass, Black Swamp and near Mount Billy.⁴

Habitat

Grows in swampy places (P. Lang pers. comm.).

In the AMLR, recorded habitat includes damp sand heath growing on edge of graded track near *Schoenus brachyphyllus, Lepidosperma canescens, L. carphoides* and *Patersonia fragilis*.⁵

Within the AMLR the preferred broad vegetation groups are Shrubland and Wetland.⁴

Within the AMLR the species' degree of habitat specialisation is classified as 'Very High'.4

Biology and Ecology

Flowers from August to October.3

Wind is the most likely pollination agent (A. Hingston pers. comm.).6

Aboriginal Significance

Post-1983 records indicate the majority of the AMLR distribution occurs in southern Ngarrindjeri Nation. Also occurs in southern Peramangk Nation.⁴

Threats

Very limited within the AMLR region, however approximately half of known distribution occurs within 2 km of confirmed or suspected *Phytophthora* infestations.⁴

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

Regional Distribution



Map based on filtered post-1983 records. 4 Note, this map does not necessarily represent the actual species' distribution within the AMLR.

Further information:

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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** Barker, W. R., Barker, R. M., Jessop, J. P. and Vonow, H. P., eds. (2005). *Census of South Australian Vascular Plants, 5th Edition*. Botanic Gardens of Adelaide & State Herbarium, Adelaide
- 2 Council of Heads of Australian Herbaria (2002). *Australia's Virtual Herbarium*. Available from http://www.flora.sa.gov.au/avh/ (accessed July 2007).
- **3** Department for Environment and Heritage *Electronic Flora* of South Australia species Fact Sheet: Tricostularia pauciflora (F.Muell.) Benth. Available from http://www.flora.sa.gov.au (accessed July 2007).
- **4** 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.
- **5** Department for Environment and Heritage (2007). *State Herbarium of South Australia Database*. Unpublished data, extracted October 2007.
- 6 Lazarus, E., Lawrence, N. and Potts, W. (2003). *Threatened Flora of Tasmania CD [Online]*. Threatened Species Unit, Department of Primary Industries Water and Environment,, Tasmania. Available from http://www.dpiw.tas.gov.au/ThreatenedFloraCD/ (accessed July 2007).





