**PLANT**

**Dampiera lanceolata var. intermedia**

**Aldinga Dampiera**

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**Family** GOODENIACEAE

There is a continuing decline in the quality of its habitat.¹

Post-1983 AMLR filtered record from Aldinga.²

Two pre-1983 AMLR filtered records, from the Aldinga and Sellicks areas.²

**Habitat**

Occurs in coastal bushland and on sandy coastal cliffs at Aldinga, south of Adelaide (State Herbarium of SA Database 2005).¹

Within the AMLR the preferred broad vegetation groups are Coastal and Heathy Woodland.²

Within the AMLR the species' degree of habitat specialisation is classified as 'Moderate-Low'.²

**Biology and Ecology**

Biology poorly known and there is no data on longevity.¹ Small population size and geographic isolation may result in low genetic diversity.¹

Difficult to cultivate from either seed or by vegetative propagation (C. Shields pers. comm. 2005). No evidence of cross-breeding in the wild.¹ Thought to respond to fire, studies are ongoing to confirm this.

**Aboriginal Significance**

Post-1983 records indicate the entire AMLR distribution occurs in southern Kaurna Nation.²

**Threats**

Threats include:
- small, isolated population
- habitat loss or degradation may have reduced its available habitat
- human impact, especially its proximity to residential areas (Kraehenbuehl and Holton 2001)
- weed competition, e.g. from Perennial Veldt Grass, Blowfly Bush (Rhamnus alaternus) (T. Fuhlbohm pers. comm. 2005)
- fire regimes, in particular the lack of fire (the area has probably not been burnt since European settlement (NPWS 1992))
- altered water regimes, e.g. the draining of the eastern part of Aldinga CP has resulted in lower water-tables across the area and this may exacerbate the effects of drought (NPWS 1992).¹

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**Conservation Significance**

Endemic to the AMLR where 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'.²

**Description**

Erect perennial shrub to 1 m. Dense, white hairs on stem and on underside of the thick, ovate leaves (Rajput et al. 1992). Bright blue flowers have long silky hairs (Jessop and Toelken 1986).¹

Three varieties, distinguished by leaf shape, the hairiness of the stem and hair type on the corolla (Jessop and Toelken 1986). However, considerable variation has been noted in leaf shape, colour and texture.¹

**Distribution and Population**

Occurs in a single location in Aldinga Scrub CP and adjacent private land. Surveys in 2008 and 2009 found a total of 500 plants (J. Quamby pers. comm. 2009).
Plants seem to be generally in poor health, with galls present on many plants (J. Quarmby pers. comm. 2009).

Highly likely the population has declined in numbers over the past 50 years (T. Fuhlbohm pers. comm. 2005).1

Extremely limited within the AMLR region, however the majority of its known distribution occurs within 2 km of confirmed or suspected Phytophthora infestations.2

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.2 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).


**Further Information:**

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