Boronia parviflora

Swamp Boronia

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**Family** RUTACEAE

**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 'Very Restricted'. Relative to all AMLR extant species, the species' taxonomic uniqueness is classified as 'Very High'.

**Description**
Small spreading to erect or dwarf shrub with slender stems from a thickened rootstock to 30 cm high; branchlets and leaves glabrous.

**Distribution and Population**
Also found in VIC and NSW. In SA, found in SL, SE & KI regions.

Post-1983 AMLR filtered records scattered from near Mylor, Deep Creek, Cox Scrub, Parawa, Mount Billy and Mount Cone.

Pre-1983 AMLR filtered records indicate a similar distribution, with additional records near Waitpinga and Back Valley.

**Habitat**
Near Mount Compass grows in swampy ground. Can also occur in peat bogs, peaty marshes, permanent freshwater ponds, and swamps with emergent vegetation that are waterlogged for the majority of the growing season. Associated vegetation includes Leptospermum lanigerum shrubland with sedge or sedge/fem understory; Leptospermum continentale shrubland with a sedge understory.

Within the AMLR the preferred broad vegetation group is Wetland.

**Biology and Ecology**
Flowers mainly from November to February. Reproduces by seed which is short-lived. Soil-storage is exhausted after a single germination event. Remaining plants reproduce three years post-fire.

**Aboriginal Significance**
Post-1983 records indicate the AMLR distribution occurs in southern Ngarrindjeri, southern Kaurna and central Peramangk Nations.

**Threats**
Remnant populations are threatened by grazing, trampling and competition by introduced pasture species.

Cover and abundance are likely to be severely reduced by fires in quick succession.

Other threats include drainage of swamps and associated altered water regimes (e.g. dam construction, water extraction) and weed invasion (including woody weeds such as pines, gorse and blackberry).

Within the AMLR, the majority of its known distribution occurs within 2 km of confirmed or suspected Phytophthora infestations.

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. Note, this map does not necessarily represent the actual species' distribution within the AMUR.

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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