**Gahnia radula**

**Thatch Saw-sedge**

### 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’.

### Description
Tufted sedge with stout stems, 50-100 cm high; leaves inrolled, with long, slender, stiff points, scabrous downwards. Panicle 12-35 cm long, black, egg-shaped, with erect or erect-spreading branches; spikelets numerous but not clustered.

### Distribution and Population
Also occurs in NSW, VIC and TAS. In SA, occurs in SE and SL regions.

Historic records suggest it was once more common. Typically only mature plants are found (T. Croft pers. comm.).

One post-1983 AMLR filtered record, from Mount Bold, however there may be additional sub-populations near Strathalbyn and Onkaparinga Gorge (R. Taplin and T. Jury pers. comm.).

Pre-1983 AMLR filtered records from Meadows and Macclesfield areas. An additional historic record exists from near Goolwa.

### Habitat
Generally occurs in creeks and swampy areas (T. Croft pers. comm.). Recorded from heathland habitat at Mount Bold, forming a patch of clonal species, to 1 m high (probably very long unburnt).

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

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

### Biology and Ecology
Flowering recorded in March, July to August and October to November.

Noted as being a larval food plant of *Hesperilla* sp. (Sedge-skipper butterfly) in the SE.

### Aboriginal Significance
Post-1984 filtered records indicate the AMLR distribution is restricted to Peramangk Nation.

### Threats
Primary threat probably weed invasion (preventing regeneration) (T. Croft pers. comm.).

Limited occurrence within the AMLR, however the majority of 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 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).

