Logania minor

**Family** LOGANIACEAE

**Description**
Prostrate shrub, to 15 cm high, up to 1 m wide. Leaves shiny green above, with rough edges. Flowers white, six lobed, tubular, from black buds, strongly scented.

Logania minor can be confused with L. crassifolia, with its similar habitat type and appearance, but its flowers are smaller (T. Croft pers. comm.).

**Synonyms:** Logania crassifolia var. minor, Logania sp. A.

**Distribution and Population**
Also occurs in EP, YP, and SE regions.

The largest population occurs on southern Yorke Peninsula. Very few plants in the AMLR region (T. Croft pers. comm.).

**Conservation Significance**
Endemic to SA. 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’.

**Habitat**
Strictly a coastal species of clifftops and dunes (T. Croft pers. comm.).

Recorded AMLR habitats include:
- Port Elliot: in skeletal sand over calcrite base with Adriana klotzschii, Pimelea glauca and Gahnia lanigera; also on limestone hillside growing near Kennedia prostrata, Lepidosperma congestum and Scabiosa atropurpurea
- Cape Jervis: in sand over calcrite with Pomaderris paniculosa and Acacia cupularis
- Waitpinga, Newland Head CP: on limestone/calcrite clifftop in skeletal sandy loam with Leucopogon paviflorus, Correa pulchella, C. alba var. pannosa, Gahnia lanigera (T. Croft pers. comm.).

Within the AMLR the preferred broad vegetation group is Coastal.

**Biology and Ecology**
Flowers from September to October.

**Aboriginal Significance**
Post-1983 records indicate the entire AMLR distribution occurs in Ngarrindjeri Nation.

**Threats**
Likely threats are weed competition, inadequate recruitment, residential development (for the Cape Jervis sub-population and some other coastal localities), site disturbance and recreational activities (T. Croft pers. comm.).

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).


