**Schoenus latelaminatus**

**Medusa Bog-rush**

**Family** CYPERACEAE

**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'.

**Description**

Rush; pale-green, 10-25 cm high; leaves and bracts flat, grass-like, usually with pale sheaths; culms without nodes below the inflorescence.

**Distribution and Population**

Also occurs in QLD, NSW, VIC and TAS. In SA occurs in NL, MU, SL and SE regions.

Post-1983 AMLR filtered records widespread but sparse consisting of records between Kaiser Stuhl CP in the north to the Inman Valley in the south. Specifically, herbarium records exist from Spring Gully, Eden Valley, Mount Pleasant, Woolcock's Swamp, Inman Valley, Myponga, Cox Scrub CP, Knotts Hill, Mount Bold, and Kuitpo Forest areas. The populations at Cox's Scrub and Kaiserstuhl CPs are small (T. Croft pers. comm.).

There are no pre-1983 records.

**Habitat**

Occurs in freshwater boggy, swampy areas and drainage lines and temporarily wet places, including swampy valley sites under River Red Gum with Myriophyllum amphibium and damp depressions amongst: Juncus holoschoenus, Gratiola pumila and Myriophyllum sp. (T. Croft pers. comm.).

Within the AMLR the preferred broad vegetation groups are Wetland and Riparian.

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

**Biology and Ecology**

Flowers between October and January.

Little is known of ecology except that it persists after flooding. Wind is the most likely pollination means for this species.

Seed reproducer, which will establish in the presence of adult competition. Considered to have a robust fire response.

**Aboriginal Significance**

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

**Threats**

Likely threats include:

- climate change
- weed invasion
- water management
- poisoning (off-target spraying during Blackberry and other weed control along watercourses)
- site management activities
- drought
- road maintenance
- possibly livestock grazing of swamps (T. Croft pers. comm.).

Within the AMLR, approximately one third 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).


