Spyridium coactilifolium

**Family** RHAMNACEAE

**Endemic Significance**
Endemic to the AMLR where the species' relative area of occupancy is classified as 'Very Restricted'. Relative to all AMLR extant species, the species' taxonomic uniqueness is classified as 'High'.

There has been a taxonomic revision of this species, with part of the population becoming Spyridium halmaturinum ssp. halmaturinum. As such the species is now a Southern Lofty endemic (T. Croft pers. comm.). The Spyridium coactilifolium record from west of Yorke Peninsula, held in Herbarium VIC, and records on Kangaroo Island are considered to be incorrect (B. Barker pers. comm.).

**Description**
Perennial shrub, growing to 1.5 metres high (T. Croft pers. comm.). Rusty branches, leaves rounded at the base. Flowers funnel shaped (3 mm long), in densely compact, compound heads surrounded by white-velvety floral leaves.

**Distribution and Population**
In 1986 the two largest populations, totalling an estimated 100,000 individuals, occurred in Waitpinga Scrub and Parsons Beach Scrub. A third population of approximately 1000 individuals occurred NW of Ridgeway Hill. The three populations were healthy and in relatively unmodified native vegetation (Davies 1986). Post-1983 AMLR filtered records indicate a restricted coastal distribution between Waitpinga and Port Elliot.

Pre-1983 AMLR filtered records indicate a similar distribution with additional historic records further inland, and isolated occurrences from Mount Compass, Inman Valley and Tunkalilla.

**Habitat**
Most frequently occurs on the tops of rocky sea cliffs, but may also be found further inland on gentle to moderately steep, SE-SW facing slopes on ridges (Davies 1986).

Within the AMLR recorded habitat includes:
- Newland Head CP: on red/brown loam over calcrite with Thomasia petalocalyx, Acacia sophorae, Leucopogon panivious and Billardiera cymosa; in sub-storey heath with Eucalyptus diversifolia, E. incassata, Hibbertia riparia, Dillwynia sericea; and in Eucalyptus diversifolia Low Mallee over Xanthorrhoea semiplana ssp. tateana, Hakea rostrata, Banksia omnata, Daviesia ulicifolia ssp. incamata and Hypolaena fastigiata
- Waitpinga/Victor Harbor area: on white sand over lateritic soils in Eucalyptus baxteri with E. cosmophylla mallee closed woodland over Banksia marginata, Hakea rostrata and Hibbertia spp.

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

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

**Biology and Ecology**
Flowers mainly from December to February although flowering has been recorded in all months (Davies 1986; Jessup and Toelken 1986).

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

**Threats**
Threats include competition from exotic plant species (e.g. Bridal Creeper); grazing by Rabbits, Kangaroos and livestock; and human impacts such as residential development at sites near urban centres.

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Further Information:
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Within the AMLR, less than a third of known distribution occurs within 2 km of confirmed or suspected Phytophthora infestations. Most populations are found in low risk management zone, with some in moderate risk management zone.

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).


