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Green Hill thomasia

003988

E n d a n g e r e d F l o r a o f W e s t e r n A u s t r a l i a

**If you think you have seen this plant, please call
CALM Moora District on (08) 9651 1424.**

Commonly known as Green Hill thomasia, *Thomasia* sp. Green Hill is a sprawling shrub to 50 centimetres in height. The leaves are flat, narrowly elliptic, 10 to 13 millimetres long and 5 millimetres wide. There are three to six flowers in each inflorescence. The ribbed calyx is mauve with a reddish purple centre. The calyx is 7 to 10 millimetres wide, and is divided for about half its length into five obtuse arching lobes. The rounded petals and anthers are dark purple-black. Flowering occurs in October.

Green Hill thomasia was first collected from near New Norcia in 1972. In 1995 two small populations were discovered in remnant bushland on private property. These populations are separated by a distance of 1.5 kilometres.

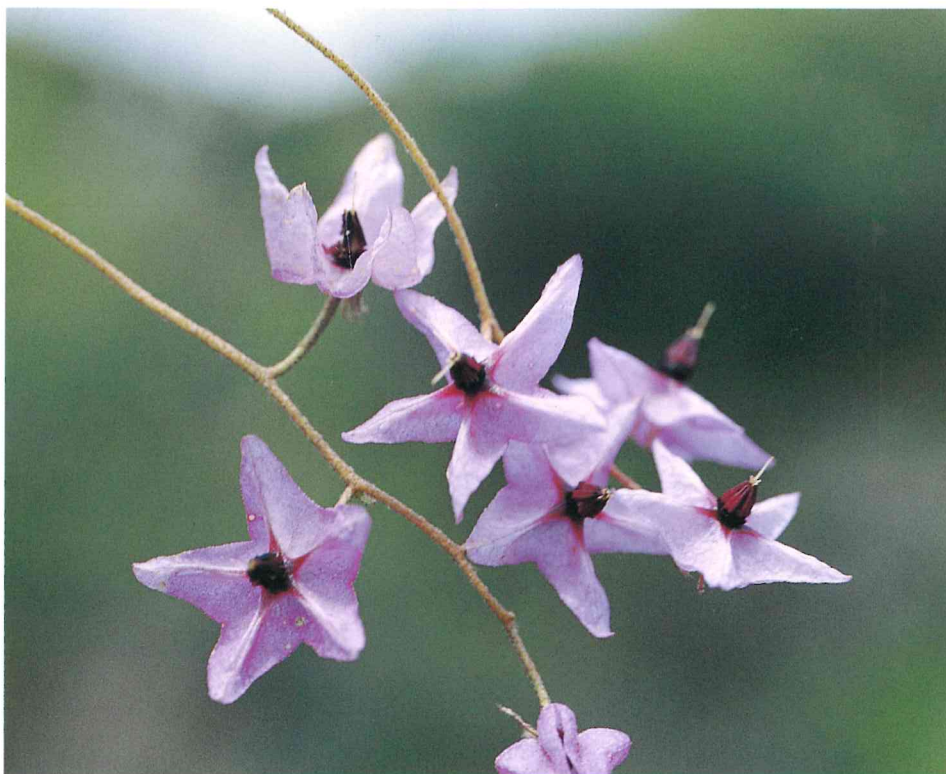
Green Hill thomasia is endemic to Western Australia where it is apparently confined to the New Norcia area. It is known from a total of 66 plants. These plants grow amongst dense associated shrubs in brown clayey sand over quartzite.

Due to the small number of adult plants, Green Hill thomasia was declared as Rare Flora in October 1996 and ranked as Critically Endangered in November 1998. The main threats are grazing by kangaroos, firebreak maintenance and a lack of genetic diversity.

CALM has set up the Moora District Threatened Flora Recovery Team to coordinate recovery actions that address threats to the survival of the species in the wild (see overleaf).

Green Hill thomasia is currently known from two small populations and CALM is keen to know of any others.

If unable to contact the district office on the above number, please phone CALM's Wildlife Branch on (08) 9334 0422.



The inflorescences of Green Hill thomasia has three to six mauve flowers, each with a reddish purple centre.
Photo – Andrew Brown



Green Hill thomasia is a sprawling shrub to 50 centimetres in height.
Photo – Andrew Brown

Recovery of a Species



CALM is committed to ensuring that Critically Endangered taxa do not become extinct in the wild. This is done through the preparation of a Recovery Plan (RP) or Interim Recovery Plan (IRP), which outlines the recovery actions that are required to urgently address those threatening processes most affecting the ongoing survival of threatened taxa in the wild and begin the recovery process.

IRPs are prepared by CALM and implemented by Regional or District Recovery Teams consisting of representatives from CALM, Botanic Gardens and Parks Authority, community groups, private landowners, local shires and various government organisations.

Green Hill thomasia

Recovery actions that have been, and will be, progressively implemented to protect the species include:

Protection from current threats: conducting further surveys; and regular monitoring of the health of the population.

Protection from future threats: the development of a fire management strategy; collection and storage of seed at CALM's Threatened Flora Seed Centre; maintenance of live plants away from the wild (in botanical gardens); and researching the biology and ecology of the species. Other actions include ensuring that relevant authorities, landowners and CALM personnel are aware of the species' presence and the need to protect it, and that all are familiar with the threats identified in the Interim Recovery Plan.

IRPs will be deemed a success if the number of individuals within the population and/or the number of populations have increased.

This poster is sponsored by the BankWest **LANDSCOPE** Conservation Visa Card.



The petals and anthers of Green Hill thomasia are dark purple. Photo – Andrew Brown



Green hill thomasia grows in an area of remnant bushland bounded by cleared farmland. Photo – Andrew Brown

