

Saving our Species project 2013-14 annual report card

Carrington Falls Grevillea

Species attributes

Scientific name:	<i>Grevillea rivularis</i>
NSW status:	Endangered
Commonwealth status:	Endangered
Management stream:	Site-managed



Photographer: John Briggs

Overall project status*

- Populations at all key management sites are generally stable or increasing
- All management is being implemented as planned; too early to detect response to management at some sites
- Management at some sites requires review/amendment to ensure that the project is likely to meet its objectives
- Major review of / changes to the project required to ensure long-term objectives are likely to be met

*For SoS priority management sites (may not include all locations where the species occurs in NSW)

Project summary

Key management sites:	Carrington Falls
Action implementation:	4 of 5 actions were implemented as planned for the financial year (includes species population monitoring actions + other project actions fully or partially implemented)
Total expenditure:	\$3,720 (cash and in-kind)
Project partners:	Office of Environment and Heritage

Management site 1: Carrington Falls

LGA: Kiama; Wingecarribee

Project partners: Office of Environment and Heritage

Species population monitoring action

Reported trends are based on best available information

Estimated population	Population monitoring conducted	Conducted by	Trend
200	Partial	Office of Environment and Heritage	Decreasing

Investment

This includes cash and in-kind contributions

Project participant	Investment
Office of Environment and Heritage	\$3,720

Project actions

The project actions below are those identified as being required in 2013-14 to secure the species in the wild

Threat	Management/monitoring action description	Implemented as planned?
Council works along the road verge at Kangaroo River	Ensure Council staff/contractors undertaking works along the road verge are aware of the species and minimise accidental damage to the plant.	Yes
The fact that the population is reduced to such small numbers in such a restricted area makes it extremely vulnerable to extinction through disturbances such as severe wildfire or drought.	Mount Annan Botanical Gardens continue to collect and store appropriate genetic material (i.e. seed, tissue, living specimens) as well as any relevant symbionts (e.g. mycorrhizal fungi) ex-situ until required for establishment of an in-situ population. Determine whether the number and diversity of this seed collection is viable for translocations.	No
Too frequent fire, and high intensity wildfire. Fire kills juvenile and mature plants. Species dependent on seedling recruitment to replenish the population.	Keep species records and known/predicted fire regime requirements up to date and concur in all appropriate databases. Liaise with National Parks and Wildlife Services to ensure species-specific requirements are incorporated into the reserve fire management strategy, Illawarra Bushfire Risk Management Plan and future prescribed burn plans.	Yes
Too frequent fire, and high intensity wildfire. Fire kills juvenile and mature plants. Species dependent on seedling recruitment to replenish the population.	Liaise with private landholders to ensure they know the species location and appropriate management practices to protect it (i.e. fire interval and management of other threats).	Yes

Site summary

Less individuals found than in the previous survey and monitoring indicates a decline in the number of immature individuals.