

Saving our Species project 2014-15 annual report card

Willi Willi Zieria

Species attributes

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



Photographer: Di Brown

Overall project status*

- Stable or increasing population trend for all key management sites
- Population trend not determined for some key management sites; too early to determine overall status
- Decreasing population trend for at least one key management site; project review triggered

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

Project summary

Key management sites:	Willi Willi National Park
Action implementation:	7 of 8 actions were implemented as planned for the financial year (includes species population monitoring actions + other project actions fully or partially implemented)
Total expenditure:	\$8,400 (cash and in-kind)
Project partners:	Office of Environment and Heritage

Management site 1: Willi Willi National Park

LGA: Kempsey; Port Macquarie-Hastings
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
10,000 - 40,000	Yes	Office of Environment and Heritage	Decreasing

Investment

This includes cash and in-kind contributions

Project participant	Investment
Office of Environment and Heritage	\$8,400

Project actions

The project actions below are those identified as being required in 2014-15 to secure the species in the wild

Threat	Management/monitoring action description	Implemented as planned?
Risk of local extinction due to low numbers.	If/when augmentation is required, re-introduce ex-situ material (e.g. seed) or material collected from other extant populations into existing site/s. Continue maintenance of the population until it is viable and able to persist for long periods without intensive management.	Implementation partial or not as planned
Susceptibility to dieback caused by root rot fungus (<i>Phytophthora cinnamomi</i>).	Vehicles and boots washed down and treated with appropriate hygiene materials (e.g. boots sprayed with methylated spirits solution or bleach solution) prior to entry to site.	Yes
Road construction.	Educate National Parks and Wildlife Service and Rural Fire Service staff of the need for sensitive track/road maintenance.	Implementation partial or not as planned
Inappropriate disturbance regimes. This species appears to require disturbance to regenerate, however, if disturbance is too frequent or too intense, there is a risk of population decline. There may also be a population decline if disturbance is not frequent enough to stimulate germination.	Facilitate mechanical disturbance in plots where needed with brushcutter or slasher (plots are only 5m x 5m); every 5 years on rotational basis. Also investigate use of localised fire. Most patches not conducive to large scale burns.	Yes
Inappropriate disturbance regimes. This species appears to require disturbance to regenerate, however, if disturbance is too frequent or too intense, there is a risk of population decline. There may also be a population decline if disturbance is not frequent enough to stimulate germination.	Monitor for evidence of direct disturbance on the species at the sites.	Yes
Susceptibility to dieback caused by root rot fungus (<i>Phytophthora cinnamomi</i>).	Collect random samples (e.g. tissue) from the population and conduct appropriate testing to identify infection.	No
Road construction.	Monitor for evidence of direct disturbance on the species at the sites.	Yes

Site summary

Found some new seedlings and plants in and near recently burnt area. Plots and searches indicated that the population appears robust, however, above-ground plants have lessened in number since the late 90s (after a fire event triggered significant germination). Numbers have remained steady for the past 3 years. Plants are producing flowers and fruit and presumably are adding to the soil seed bank. The population on Marowin Mountain remains the most populous, extending over approximately 1 ha and equating to between 10,000 and 40,000 plants. Further actions are underway to determine soil seed bank and collection, and disturbance requirements for the species.