

Saving our Species project 2015-2016 annual report card

Tumut Grevillea

Species attributes

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



Photographer: John Briggs

Overall project status*



Populations at all sites are on target.



Populations at one or more sites were not monitored this year, but threat management is on target.
Populations at remaining sites are on target.



Populations at one or more sites were not monitored this year, but threat management is not on target.
Populations at remaining sites are on target.



Populations at one or more sites are not on target.

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

Project summary

Priority management sites:	Goobarragandra; Gundagai
Action implementation:	13 of 13 actions were implemented as planned for the financial year (includes species population monitoring actions + other project actions fully or partially implemented)
Total expenditure:	\$22,509 (\$11,159 cash; \$11,350 in-kind)
Project partners:	CSIRO; Participating landholders; Riverina Local Land Services; Office of Environment and Heritage

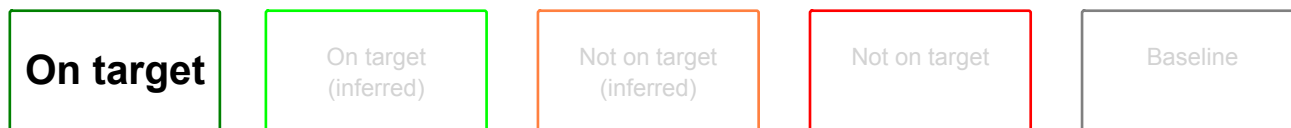
Management site 1: Gundagai

LGA: Gundagai

Project partners: Office of Environment and Heritage

Estimated species population size: 7

Population status



Long term target	Annual target	Index	Monitoring result	Confidence in monitoring	Conducted by
By 2026 the population has increased from seven to at least 50.	The population of seven is maintained or increased.	Species abundance	Population of seven was maintained.	High	Office of Environment and Heritage

Investment

Project participant	Cash	In-kind
Office of Environment and Heritage	\$224	\$1,250

Management actions

The project actions below (including research and survey actions) are those identified as being required in 2015-16 to secure the species in the wild.

Threat	Management action	Implemented as planned?
Inherent risk of loss of small populations from natural or un-natural catastrophic events (e.g. flooding, fire, drought, physical disturbance).	Propagate plants grown from seed collected at site and augment existing small population. New plantings will require watering during the first summer following planting and may need to be initially guarded.	Yes
Inherent risk of loss of small populations from natural or un-natural catastrophic events (e.g. flooding, fire, drought, physical disturbance).	Bag ripening fruit, collect seed when shed and lodge part of seed collection with the Australian National Botanic Gardens and Mount Annan Botanic Gardens for long term low temperature storage. Retain a portion of fresh seed for immediate plant propagation to augment natural population.	Yes
Localised disturbances, e.g. landscaping activity, trampling by pets, to populations close to dwellings and other buildings is a potential threat to two of the smaller populations.	Liaise with landholders to highlight the importance of the plants on their properties and seek their cooperation in avoiding adverse impacts on the plants and their remaining habitat.	Yes

Threat status

This table includes critical threats that were monitored at this site, this financial year.

Threat	Annual target	Threat status	Confidence in monitoring
Inherent risk of loss of small populations from natural or un-natural catastrophic events (e.g. flooding, fire, drought, physical disturbance).	No habitat disturbance detected. Plants remain healthy.	On target	Moderate

Site summary

All seven plants at this site remain in good health and are flowering and fruiting prolifically. However, no recent recruitment has occurred, probably due to the dense grass groundcover at the site. The owner of one of the properties comprising this site continues to be supportive of the protection of the *Grevillea* and is enthusiastic about a proposed population enhancement planting on their property. No immediate threats have arisen in the past 12 months, although the second property comprising this site is currently for sale and this raises uncertainty about a future owners position in regard to protecting the *Grevillea* plants on that property.

Management site 2: Goobarragandra

LGA: Tumut

Project partners: CSIRO; Participating landholders; Riverina Local Land Services; Office of Environment and Heritage

Estimated species population size: 1,056

Population status

On target

On target
(inferred)

Not on target
(inferred)

Not on target

Baseline

Long term target	Annual target	Index	Monitoring result	Confidence in monitoring	Conducted by
By 2026 a minimum of 1,000 adult plants exist across all sub-populations.	Undertake inspections of all major sub-populations to check for any obvious damage to or loss of plants. Previous year's population size of 900 is maintained or increased. Undertake accurate count of current years plantings. Target is 95% of current year's planting still alive by the following winter.	Species abundance	There have been no obvious losses of natural plants and no loss of previously planted individuals. 100% of this year's planting of 64 plants were surviving as of May 2016. The next full detailed count is scheduled for 2017.	Moderate	CSIRO; Office of Environment and Heritage

Investment

Project participant	Cash	In-kind
Office of Environment and Heritage	\$10,935	\$9,700
Riverina Local Land Services	\$0	\$400

Management actions

The project actions below (including research and survey actions) are those identified as being required in 2015-16 to secure the species in the wild.

Threat	Management action	Implemented as planned?
Grazing (browsing on adults, removal of seedlings) and erosion caused by stock.	Install and maintain fences.	Yes
Inherent risk of loss of small populations from natural or un-natural catastrophic events (e.g. flooding, fire, drought, physical disturbance).	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. Upslope planting at five sites to avoid impacts of severe floods. North facing sites are a good option. This will require multiple landowner liaison to determine appropriate locations. Suitable sites may include Grahams Reserve, Fitzpatrick Trackhead and Sheldon's private land, Kosciuszko National Park.	Yes
Inherent risk of loss of small populations from natural or un-natural catastrophic events (e.g. flooding, fire, drought, physical disturbance).	Collect seed for placement in long term low temperature seed storage.	Yes
Inherent risk of loss of small populations from natural or un-natural catastrophic events (e.g. flooding, fire, drought, physical disturbance).	Establish new colonies (sites) within known range of the species on properties where landholders are interested.	Yes
Loss and degradation of habitat and/or populations by invasion of weeds, primarily Blackberry, Paspalum and St Johns Wort.	Physical and chemical control of weeds. Mixture of careful spot spraying and hand removal. Need to be careful that weed spray contractors don't spray <i>Grevilleas</i> with certain herbicides (particularly glyphosate). Suitable sprays include 'Brush off' and 'Grazon'.	Partial implementation (Most weeding completed. Blackberry removal not completed at one site because it was entangled in <i>Grevillea</i> plants and needs to be hand removed - insufficient time available to complete the task)

Threat status

This table includes critical threats that were monitored at this site, this financial year.

Threat	Annual target	Threat status	Confidence in monitoring
Grazing (browsing on adults, removal of seedlings) and erosion caused by stock.	No domestic stock have accessed (apart from the property of one unsympathetic landholder) any of the <i>Grevillea</i> sub-populations since the last monitoring event.	On target	Low
Loss and degradation of habitat and/or populations by invasion of weeds, primarily Blackberry, Paspalum and St Johns Wort.	Continue to monitor cover of Blackberry at sites where present and determine priority sites for weed control. Assess extent of Blackberry within the alignment of new fence at site near Swing Bridge and plan for treatment and removal prior to fence construction. Assess scope of work needed to treat Blackberry within the newly fenced site near the Swing Bridge and in adjoining area.	On target	Low

Site summary

All proposed actions were implemented largely as planned. The natural populations have remained stable over the past year and no significant threats have arisen. The translocated populations planted since 2012 are continuing to grow well and there was a 100% survival rate for this year's planting of 64 seedlings. The agreement of the landholder with the largest sub-population of 460+ plants to allow the population to be fenced from domestic stock grazing adds significantly to the longer term security of the species.