

Species attributes

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



Photographer: Peter Christie

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.



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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:	Lake Keepit
Action implementation:	6 of 7 actions were implemented as planned for the financial year (includes species population monitoring actions + other project actions fully or partially implemented)
Total expenditure:	\$4,663 (\$3,075 cash; \$1,588 in-kind)
Project partners:	Office of Environment and Heritage

Management site 1: Lake Keepit

LGA: Gunnedah

Project partners: Office of Environment and Heritage

Estimated species population size: 173

Population status

On target	On target (inferred)	Not on target (inferred)	Not on target	Baseline
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Long term target	Annual target	Index	Monitoring result	Confidence in monitoring	Conducted by
90% survival per year and threats detected before affecting more than 10% of the population.	90% survival per year and threats detected before affecting more than 10% of the population.	Species abundance	The three translocated individuals survived another year.	Moderate	Office of Environment and Heritage

Investment

Project participant	Cash	In-kind
Office of Environment and Heritage	\$3,075	\$1,588

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?
Foot traffic (a car park and foot trails are nearby).	Liaise with Department of Primary Industry (Crown Lands), Lake Keepit State Park and WaterNSW staff to ensure management plans and actions minimise disturbance of the sites.	Yes
It is possible that the absence of fire may hasten the demise of the species, given the sole method of reproduction. Many Hakea species are adapted to fire which cues seed dissemination and often promotes growth from lignotubers, root suckers or epicormic shoots.	Habitat manipulation at in-situ and ex-situ populations to determine impacts of fire, shading, pollination and water availability on reproduction and suckering.	Yes
The small, highly restricted population is vulnerable to stochastic events.	Establish new populations at selected sites using ex-situ plants. Manage the population until it is viable and able to persist for long periods without intensive intervention.	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
Foot traffic (a car park and foot trails are nearby).	Inspect sites twice per year and qualitatively assess disturbances that threaten population viability. Detect any damage from humans before 10% of the population area is affected.	On target	Moderate
The possible invasion of the site by <i>Callitris glaucophylla</i> needs to be monitored as circumstantial evidence suggests that the native pines may be encroaching on and occupying the niche currently utilised by <i>Hakea</i> .	Qualitatively assess the need for quantified weed monitoring and management twice yearly, detecting 10% increase in potential threat.	On target	Moderate

Site summary

The slow growth rate of translocated individuals is limiting interpretation at this time, yet long-term survival has been demonstrated.