

Saving our Species project 2013-14 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*

- 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:	Willi Willi National Park
Action implementation:	2 of 3 actions were implemented as planned for the financial year (includes species population monitoring actions + other project actions fully or partially implemented)
Total expenditure:	\$3,000 (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
10 000- 40 000	No

Investment

This includes cash and in-kind contributions

Project participant	Investment
Office of Environment and Heritage	\$3,000

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?
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
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

Site summary

New seedlings and plants found in and near a recently burnt area.