

Saving our Species project 2013-14 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 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:	Gundagai; Goobarragandra
Action implementation:	10 of 10 actions were implemented as planned for the financial year (includes species population monitoring actions + other project actions fully or partially implemented)
Total expenditure:	\$12,670 (cash and in-kind)
Project partners:	Office of Environment and Heritage

Management site 1: Gundagai

LGA: Gundagai

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
7	Yes	Office of Environment and Heritage	Unknown

Investment

This includes cash and in-kind contributions

Project participant	Investment
Office of Environment and Heritage	\$670

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?
Inherent risk of loss of small populations from natural or un-natural catastrophic events (e.g. flooding, fire, drought, physical disturbance).	Qualitative assessment of flowering/fruitlet condition combined with counts of seedling/recruit density at the site and assessment of habitat condition.	Yes
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 probably require watering and guards.	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	Partial

Site summary

Positive liaison occurred with landowner, who is very supportive of protecting the species and of enhancement planting being undertaken at the site to boost the population size. Seed was successfully collected for propagation and long-term storage.

Management site 2: Goobarragandra

LGA: Tumut

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
399	Yes	Office of Environment and Heritage	Stable

Investment

This includes cash and in-kind contributions

Project participant	Investment
Office of Environment and Heritage	\$12,000

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?
Grazing (browsing on adults, removal of seedlings) and erosion caused by stock.	Monitor for evidence of browsing and/or disturbance such as trampling due to stock access.	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 5 sites to avoid impacts of severe floods. North facing sites are a good option. Will require multiple landowner liaison to determine appropriate locations. Suitable sites may include Grahams Reserve, Fitzpatrick Trackhead and Sheldon's.	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. Encompasses Biodiversity Priorities for Widespread Weeds site 1191. Includes private land sites (no Blackberry in National Park section, though there is some directly across the river). Need to be careful that weed controllers don't spray Grevilleas with some herbicides (particularly glyphosphate). Suitable sprays include 'Brush off' and 'Grazon'.	Yes
Loss and degradation of habitat and/or populations by invasion of weeds, primarily Blackberry, Paspalum and St Johns Wort.	Monitor target weed infestations at affected sites and control when necessary	Yes

Site summary

An additional thirty plants were propagated from seed and planted into two translocation sites. Forty-eight seedlings planted the previous year are growing well. Several hundred seed collected for future propagation. Blackberry spraying undertaken on two properties.