

Saving our Species project 2014-15 annual report card

Narrabarba Wattle

Species attributes

Scientific name:	<i>Acacia constablei</i>
NSW status:	Vulnerable
Commonwealth status:	Vulnerable
Management stream:	Site-managed



Photographer: Murray Fagg

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:	Narrabarba Hill Flora Reserve
Action implementation:	5 of 5 actions were implemented as planned for the financial year (includes species population monitoring actions + other project actions fully or partially implemented)
Total expenditure:	\$16,180 (cash and in-kind)
Project partners:	Forestry Corporation of NSW; Office of Environment and Heritage

Management site 1: Narrabarba Hill Flora Reserve

LGA: Bega Valley

Project partners: Forestry Corporation of NSW; 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
200	Yes	Office of Environment and Heritage	Not determined

Investment

This includes cash and in-kind contributions

Project participant	Investment
Forestry Corporation of NSW	\$3,800
Office of Environment and Heritage	\$12,380

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?
Controlled and uncontrolled fire is the most serious potential threat to populations, particularly fires occurring at intervals too frequent to allow the regeneration following previous fire to produce sufficient seed to enable a new generation of recruitment.	Monitor species recruitment and adult condition immediately post natural fire event or trial burn and subsequently every 6 months for 3 years.	Implementation partial or not as planned
Controlled and uncontrolled fire is the most serious potential threat to populations, particularly fires occurring at intervals too frequent to allow the regeneration following previous fire to produce sufficient seed to enable a new generation of recruitment.	Investigate role of fire in maintaining the species and determine an appropriate fire frequency.	Implementation partial or not as planned
Competition from native shrubs.	Investigate whether removal of competing native shrubs has a positive impact on <i>Acacia constablei</i> . Most effective to do it in the vicinity of <i>Acacia constablei</i> seedlings, since many of the larger plants are already moribund.	Yes
The highly restricted distribution of this species and the current low population size make this species highly vulnerable to stochastic events such as drought and fire.	Consultant to search additional rock outcrops in vicinity of Narrabarba Hill for unrecorded populations. Consultant to also investigate record of species from near Green Cape.	Yes

Site summary

Field surveys conducted to determine current populations size at known sites. Surveys at other possible sites failed to locate additional populations. Treatments designed and plots established to determine effects of fire and shrub competition.