Saving our Species project 2015-2016 annual report card
Megalong Valley Bottlebrush

Species attributes

Scientific name:	*Callistemon megalongensis*
NSW status:	Critically endangered
Commonwealth status:	Critically endangered
Management stream:	Site-managed

Photographer: Michael Hensen

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.
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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:	Megalong Valley
Action implementation:	3 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:	$28,888 ($7,020 cash; $21,868 in-kind)
Project partners:	Blue Mountains City Council; Office of Environment and Heritage

Management site 1: Megalong Valley

LGA: Blue Mountains

Project partners: Blue Mountains City Council; Office of Environment and Heritage

Estimated species population size: 200

Population status

On target	On target (inferred)	**Not on target (inferred)**	Not on target	Baseline

Species population monitoring was not conducted at this site this financial year (not required annually). The species population is inferred to be not on target based on threat management being not on target.

Investment

Project participant	Cash	In-kind
Office of Environment and Heritage	$7,020	$21,168
Blue Mountains City Council	$0	$700

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?
Erosion caused by pig diggings and wallows damages habitat.	Control feral pigs by shooting and trapping.	Yes
High frequency fire, as well as intense hot fires that burn the peat layers of the swamp habitat. Also lack of fire may result excessive weedy scrub development.	Undertake trial ecological burn with pre and post fire monitoring to assess the fire response of this species and the effectiveness of fire as a management technique.	Partial implementation (Dependant on other component)
Weed invasion, particularly Japanese Honeysuckle and Blackberry.	Liaison with landholders to determine if they will participate in weeding and other threat abatement activities as needed. Provision of incentive money and support.	Partial implementation (One successful management agreement was negotiated, while three landholders rejected the offer of incentives)

Site summary

Bush regeneration was carried out on one private property to control weeds. A three-week pig trapping program was carried out to protect populations. Ecological burns will be carried out in the 2016/17 financial year.