



SAVING OUR SPECIES

Imlay Mallee

2020-2021 annual report card

Overall status*

- Populations at all sites are known to be on track.
- Threat management is known to be on track at all sites, and population status is unknown at one or more sites.
- **Threat management is known to be off track at one or more sites, and population status is unknown at one or more sites.**
- Populations at one or more sites are known to be off track.

* For SoS priority management sites (may not include all locations where the species occurs in NSW)

Summary

Management sites	Mount Imlay
Action implementation	1 (of 2) management actions was fully or partially implemented as planned for the financial year.
Total expenditure	\$3,020 (\$620 cash; \$2,400 in-kind)
Partners	Environment, Energy and Science



Scientific name:
Eucalyptus imlayensis





NSW status:
Critically Endangered

Commonwealth status:
Endangered

Management stream:
Site-managed species

Photo: Jackie Miles

Priority management site: Mount Imlay

Local government area: Bega Valley	Population outcome
Partners: Environment, Energy and Science	<div>  On track  On track (inferred)  Not on track (inferred)  Not on track </div> <p>The species population is inferred to be off track based on threat management being off track. The population trend is unknown at this time.</p>

Monitoring

Species population monitoring by one or more methods indicates response to management over time and provides an outcome measure.

Baseline monitoring conducted.

Monitoring metric	Species abundance
Monitoring result	The 50 naturally-occurring plants were located, tagged and mapped. None of the translocated plants survived the 2019–20 bushfires.
Scientific rigour of monitoring method	High
Conducted by	Environment, Energy and Science

Investment

Participant	Cash	In-kind
Environment, Energy and Science	\$620	\$2,400

Management actions

The following actions are those identified as being required in financial year 2020-2021 to secure the species in the wild.

Threat	Management action	Implemented as planned?
At risk from catastrophic events because of small number of extant populations and low number of plants.	Re-introduce <i>ex situ</i> material if available.	No - The 2019–20 bushfires impacted the whole population. There is no <i>ex situ</i> material currently available to put back into the site.
Lack of knowledge regarding the potential causes of this species decline.	Assess regeneration of competitive species following the 2019–20 bushfires.	Yes

Threat outcome

Assessment on the status of critical threats at this site.

Threat	Annual target	Threat status
At risk from catastrophic events because of small number of extant populations and low number of plants.	Post 2019–20 bushfires survivorship detected.	Not assessed
Lack of knowledge regarding the potential causes of this species decline.	Increase knowledge of species regeneration by assessing re-sprouting in plants surviving the 2019–20 bushfires.	Baseline data collection

Site summary

The 2019–20 bushfires burnt all of the original plants and killed all of the transplants. Good regeneration was observed in the original plants with an average longest shoot length of 42 cm (in just 10 months). However, since all plants were burnt, no seed will be produced in the population for at least a decade. Numerous seedlings of *Eucalyptus sieberi* have emerged, a tree that was rare on the site before the fire. These and those of *Leptospermum scoparium* will have to be thinned in coming years.

Saving our Species 2020-2021 annual report card for Imlay Mallee (*Eucalyptus imlayensis*). For more information refer to the specific strategy in the Saving our Species program.