SAVING OUR SPECIES

Help save the Salt Pipewort

Eriocaulon carsonii

Saving our Species aims to secure as many threatened species and ecological communities as possible. This conservation strategy aims to secure the species in the long term. The strategy was developed by experts who identified the minimum number of priority management sites and conservation actions required to manage critical threats to conserve the species in NSW.

One priority management site was identified in NSW. It is:

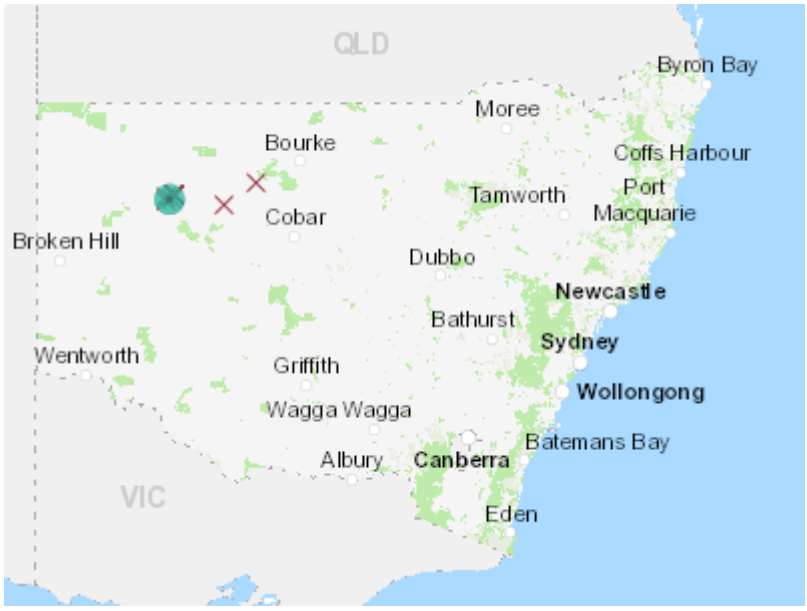
- Peery Lake in Central Darling LGA

More information about each site is provided on the following pages.

Saving our Species is based on a cost-effective approach that maximises the number of threatened species and ecological communities conserved through on-ground management action. If you want to contact us please email savingourspecies@environment.nsw.gov.au

Strategic Importance: *Eriocaulon carsonii* is only known from one site at Peery Lake within Paroo-Darling National Park. The species colonises the artesian mound springs, which is a Critically Endangered Ecological Community. The number of springs colonised varies year to year from 1-6 springs. The species is threatened by damage from pigs, goats, and potential loss of groundwater pressure in the Great Artesian Basin. The site is secure within National Parks estate, but requires ongoing threat management and seed collection to secure the species in NSW.

Map of Salt Pipewort occurrence and priority management site(s)



✕ Species occurrence(*) ● Priority management site

Conservation status in NSW:
Endangered

Commonwealth status:
Endangered

Saving our Species management stream:
Partnership (range-restricted)

Species profile:
http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/threatenedspeciesapp/profile.aspx?id=10277

Saving our Species delivers on the NSW Government's legislative requirements under the *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016.*

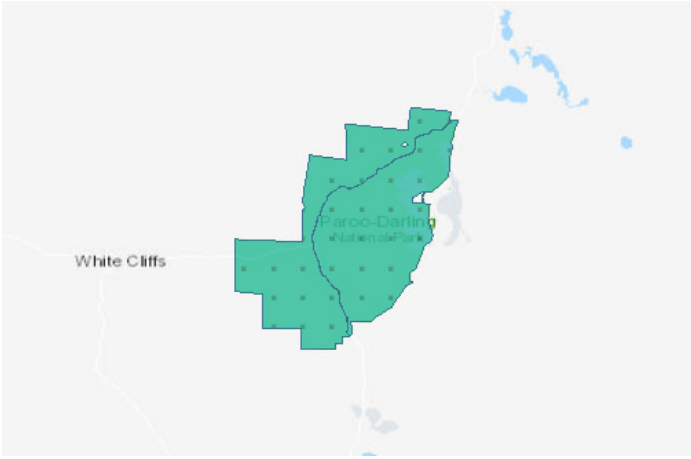
Photo: Gavin Phillips

*Recorded species sightings (BioNet).

Site 1: Peery Lake

A series of artesian springs arrayed along the western edge of Peery Lake, approximately 80km north of Wilcannia in NSW.

Management site map



Priority management site

Total site area (ha):

92582.51

Local government area:

Central Darling

National Parks and Wildlife Service reserve:

Paroo-Darling National Park

Occurs on private land:

No

Monitoring actions

Regular monitoring of the species at the site will be conducted to determine the local population trends through time.

The extent and severity of threats will also be monitored to assess the effectiveness of management actions.

Management actions will be adapted, added, or removed over time in response to monitoring results, based on maximising the project's effectivenes.

Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting Guidelines for Conservation Projects.

Management activities to protect the Salt Pipewort at the site

Threat	Objective	Action
Limited habitat availability (the species is confined to extremely rare and specialised mound spring habitats, making it highly vulnerable to catastrophic events which may alter or destroy habitat).	Augment extant wild population(s)	Re-introduce *ex-situ* material (e.g. seed) collected only from Peery Lake springs into existing site. Continue maintenance of the population until it is viable and able to persist for long periods without intensive management. Maintain sufficient material in seed bank for contingency translocation, augmentation or reintroduction at Peery Lake.
Limited habitat availability (the species is confined to extremely rare and specialised mound spring habitats, making it highly vulnerable to catastrophic events which may alter or destroy habitat).	Identify additional population(s)	Annual census of all remaining salt pipewort plant clumps including location (presence / absence). Survey all mound springs within 200m of each mound spring supporting the species in addition to all springs previously known to contain the species.
Limited habitat availability (the species is confined to extremely rare and specialised mound spring habitats, making it highly vulnerable to catastrophic events which may alter or destroy habitat).	Preserve genetic material in perpetuity.	Collect a representative sample from the whole population for long-term low temperature storage, in accordance with standard guidelines. Monitor the viability of seeds over long term.
Feral pigs at Peery Lake	Reduce impacts of pest species	Regular control of pigs (aerial and ground shooting) and goats (aerial shooting and on-ground mustering). Pig trapping and baiting program as required; ongoing and opportunistic. Includes monitoring program to track progress and assess need. Program detailed is additional to existing control measures in place by the National Parks and Wildlife Service.
Feral pigs at Peery Lake	Reduce impacts of pest species	Threat assessment of feral animal damage (e.g. pugging, rooting, grazing) to springs containing or previously containing salt pipewort and record general inundation level of Peery Lake. Includes landscape drone survey.
	Track species abundance / condition over time	Annual census of all remaining salt pipewort plant clumps including location (presence / absence). Survey all mound springs within 200m of each mound spring supporting the species in addition to all springs previously known to contain the species.

Find out more about our program

Visit http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/savingourspecies