



SAVING OUR SPECIES

Mountain Xylosma

2019-2020 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	Southern Mountains
Action implementation	3 (of 3) management actions were fully or partially implemented as planned for the financial year.
Total expenditure	\$267,915 (\$65,915 cash; \$202,000 in-kind)
Partners	Environment, Energy and Science; Lord Howe Island Board



Scientific name:
Xylosma parvifolia

NSW status:
Endangered

Commonwealth status:
Endangered

Management stream:
Site-managed species

Photo: Craig Stehn

Priority management site: Southern Mountains

Local government area:

Lord Howe Island -
Unincorporated Area

Partners:

Environment, Energy and
Science; Lord Howe Island
Board

Population outcome



On track



On track (inferred)



Not on track (inferred)



Not on track

The species population is inferred to be on track based on threat management being on track. The population trend is unknown at this time.

Monitoring

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

Species population monitoring was not conducted at this site this financial year - Monitoring only undertaken biennially. Next monitoring due in 2020-21.

Investment

Participant	Cash	In-kind
Environment, Energy and Science	\$65,915	\$2,000
Lord Howe Island Board	\$0	\$200,000

Management actions

The following actions are those identified as being required in financial year 2019-2020 to secure the species in the wild.

Threat	Management action	Implemented as planned?
Predation and browsing by black rats.	Environment, Energy and Science to provide support to the Lord Howe Island Board to help implement the Lord Howe Island Rodent Eradication Project when appropriate.	Yes
Risk of extinction due to small population size.	Collect seed opportunistically when undertaking weed control and species surveys.	Yes
Weed invasion, particularly by crofton weed, asparagus fern, cherry guava and tiger lily.	Undertake 62 ha of hand weed control within the Lidgbird Remote landscape unit. Undertake aerial weed monitoring and control within the Lidgbird Remote landscape unit.	Yes

Threat outcome

Assessment on the status of critical threats at this site.

Threat	Annual target	Threat status
Weed invasion, particularly by crofton weed, asparagus fern, cherry guava and tiger lily.	Number of weeds controlled per hectare searched reduced by 15% from 2017-18 levels.	On track
Predation and browsing by black rats.	Environment, Energy and Science to provide support to the Lord Howe Island Board to help implement the Lord Howe Island Rodent Eradication Project when appropriate.	On track
Risk of extinction due to small population size.	Document all seed collections undertaken for the species.	On track

Site summary

Population monitoring for this site is undertaken biennially and will next be completed in 2020-21. Weed threat monitoring for *Xylosma parvifolia* was undertaken in the Lidgbird Remote, Lidgbird Southwest and Gower landscape units within the Southern Mountains *Saving our Species* site. In 2019-20, a total of 2868 hrs of search effort across 64 ha resulted in the control of 2762 target weeds. The proportion of all weeds that are mature has increased compared to 2018-19 due to the targeting of previously untreated areas. The number of weeds controlled per hour of weeding effort declined by 31% compared to 2018-19. The dominant weed in the areas controlled was cherry guava (*Psidium cattleianum* var. *cattleianum*) and ground asparagus (*Asparagus aethiopicus*).

The Lord Howe Island rodent eradication baiting phase was completed in late 2019. Three hundred and thirty permanent monitoring devices have now been established to monitor for signs of rodents across key locations on Lord Howe Island. The last evidence of a rodent was recorded on 9 October 2019. There is now a high level of confidence that the rodent eradication project has resulted in the eradication of rodents from Lord Howe Island, however eradication can only be declared after two years of nil detections.

Saving our Species 2019-2020 annual report card for Mountain *Xylosma* (*Xylosma parvifolia*). For more information refer to the specific strategy in the Saving our Species program.