SAVING OUR SPECIES

Floyd's Zieria

2022-2023 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)

Photo: Adam Fawcett

Scientific name:
Zieria floydii

NSW status:
Endangered

Commonwealth status:
Endangered

Management stream:
Site-managed species

Summary

Management sites	Guy Fawkes River National Park
Action implementation	3 (of 3) management actions were fully or partially implemented as planned for the financial year.
Total expenditure	$14,700 ($8,000 cash; $6,700 in-kind)
Partners	Environment and Heritage Group

Priority management site: Guy Fawkes River National Park

Local government area:
Armidale Regional; Clarence Valley

Partners:
Environment and Heritage Group

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.

Baseline monitoring conducted.

Monitoring metric	Species abundance
Monitoring result	A total of 1,686 plants were identified across 4 populations including 850 juvenile plants and 836 adults.
Scientific rigour of monitoring method	High
Conducted by	Environment and Heritage Group

Investment

Participant	Cash	In-kind
Environment and Heritage Group	$8,000	$6,700

Management actions

The following actions are those identified as being required in financial year 2022-2023 to secure the species in the wild.

Threat	Management action	Implemented as planned?
Grazing by feral goats.	Implement integrated pest control program.	Yes
Inappropriate fire regimes. There is a risk of population decline with short intervals between fires (less than 10 years) or very long intervals (more than 25 years).	Liaise with National Parks and Wildlife service staff to review the reserve fire management strategy and identify suitable strategies to manage fire at known populations.	Yes
Risk of extinction due to small population size.	Investigate potential translocation sites as part of baseline data collection for the species.	Yes

Threat outcome

Assessment on the status of critical threats at this site.

Threat	Annual target	Threat status
Grazing by feral goats.	Implement baseline monitoring to assess browsing impacts from feral herbivores within populations.	On track
Inappropriate fire regimes. There is a risk of population decline with short intervals between fires (less than 10 years) or very long intervals (more than 25 years).	Species abundance increasing by less than 5% annually post-wildfires.	Not assessed
Risk of extinction due to small population size.	Complete at least one survey for additional populations within suitable habitat annually.	On track

Site summary

Surveys were undertaken across the reserve and identified 1,686 plants across 4 populations, including 850 juvenile and 836 adult plants. All populations had evidence of post-fire re-sprouting but appeared to have recovered well following the 2019–20 wildfires. There was no evidence of browsing by feral herbivores at any of the sites surveyed. Surveys also assessed suitable habitat and identified a new population in the west of the reserve. Two additional populations, with verified voucher specimens held at the New England Herbarium, were not included in this survey due to access issues. Follow-up surveys will aim to include these populations in the future.