SAVING OUR SPECIES

Severn River Heath-myrtle

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)

Summary

Management sites	Severn River Nature Reserve
Action implementation	4 (of 4) management actions were fully or partially implemented as planned for the financial year.
Total expenditure	$35,100 ($24,500 cash; $10,600 in-kind)
Partners	Environment and Heritage Group; Northern Tablelands Local Land Services

Photo: Gavin Phillips

Scientific name:
Micromyrtus grandis

NSW status:
Endangered

Commonwealth status:
Endangered

Management stream:
Site-managed species

Priority management site: Severn River Nature Reserve

Local government area:
Inverell

Partners:
Environment and Heritage Group; Northern Tablelands Local Land Services

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	Plants (3,149 individuals) were recorded from 322 clusters which included 2,690 adults and 459 juveniles.
Scientific rigour of monitoring method	High
Conducted by	Environment and Heritage Group

Investment

Participant	Cash	In-kind
Environment and Heritage Group	$7,000	$10,600
Northern Tablelands Local Land Services	$17,500	$0

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, deer and rabbits.	Implement integrated pest control program.	Yes
Inappropriate fire regime of either too high frequency and intensity fires or prolonged inter-fire intervals.	Work with National Parks and Wildlife Service area staff and fire team to develop appropriate protection of populations from hazard reduction and wildfire events including review of reserve fire management strategy and identification of suitable fire breaks.	Yes
The small subpopulations are at risk of localised extinction due to stochastic events such as wildfire.	Investigate potential translocation sites as part of baseline data collection for the species.	Yes

The small subpopulations are at risk of localised extinction due to stochastic events such as wildfire.	Undertake extensive survey of reserve to identify outlying populations and extend area of occupancy.	Yes

Threat outcome

Assessment on the status of critical threats at this site.

Threat	Annual target	Threat status
Grazing by feral goats, deer and rabbits.	Implement baseline monitoring to assess browsing impacts from feral herbivores within monitoring plots.	On track
Inappropriate fire regime of either too high frequency and intensity fires or prolonged inter-fire intervals.	Species abundance increasing by >5% annually after wildfires.	Not assessed
The small subpopulations are at risk of localised extinction due to stochastic events such as wildfire.	Organise at least one trip for seed collection very 2 years.	Not assessed

Site summary

Baseline population surveys and monitoring of *Micromyrtus grandis* was undertaken this year. Surveys identified 3,149 plants within 322 clusters, including 2,690 adults and 459 juveniles. While there was no evidence of browsing on any of the populations surveyed, an annual aerial control program removed 89 goats from the reserve. No other threats were identified across the site.