



SAVING OUR SPECIES

Bolivia Stringybark

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.

Summary

Management sites	Bolivia Hill; Translocation site
Action implementation	1 (of 1) management action was fully or partially implemented as planned for the financial year.
Total expenditure	\$2,000 (\$500 cash; \$1,500 in-kind)
Partners	Environment, Energy and Science



Scientific name: Eucalyptus boliviana

NSW status: Vulnerable

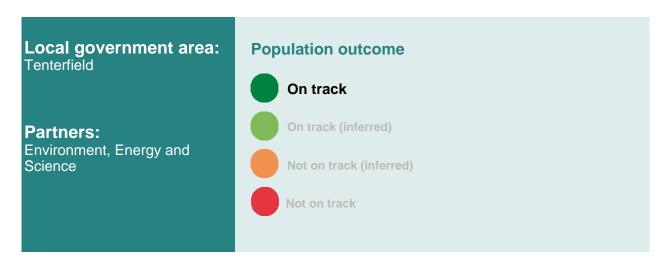
Commonwealth status: Not listed

Management stream: Site-managed species

Photo: Adam Fawcett

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

Priority management site: Bolivia Hill



Monitoring

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

Monitoring metric	Species abundance
Annual target	Stable population abundance and distribution
Long term target	Population is stable or increases by 10% with evidence of recruitment that overcompensates for the estimated 300-year lifespan. Genetic diversity is conserved.
Monitoring result	Stable
Scientific rigour of monitoring method	Moderate
Conducted by	Environment, Energy and Science

Investment

Participant	Cash	In-kind
Environment, Energy and Science	\$0	\$1,500

Management actions

No management actions were planned at this site for the financial year.

Threat outcome

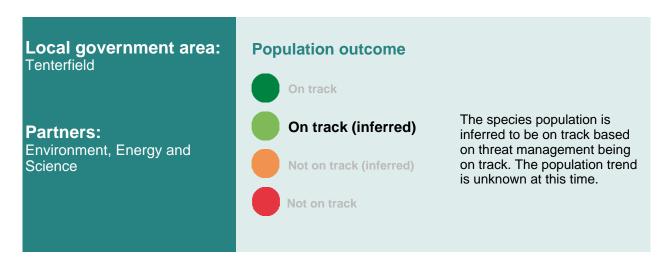
Assessment on the status of critical threats at this site.

Threat	Annual target	Threat status
Inappropriate fire frequency, which may reduce the ability of the tree to reproduce effectively.	Opportunistically exploit bushfire and hazard reduction burn impacts on populations to guide future strategies with fire.	On track
Potential for individuals to be cleared for easements without recognition of presence.	Detect all road expansion impacts on populations.	On track

Site summary

The multiple populations of *E.boliviana* survived the severe drought better than neighbouring eucalypt species that are less adapted to the rocky habitat. However, declines in condition were obvious and even after adequate rain during the reporting period, some individuals are declining toward death. Recruitment is still apparent, which lends optimism that each population will recover gradually from a drought that may have been one of the greatest threats to the species over the past century. The most serious potential threats are a repetition of severe drought before trees have had time to recover and very intense wildfire, which spreads over the typically fire-resistant rocky habitat this species occupies.

Priority management site: Translocation site



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 - reactive.

Investment

Participant	Cash	In-kind
Environment, Energy and Science	\$500	\$0

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?
Highly vulnerable to localised extinction if catastrophic events alter or destroy the habitat.	Prepare translocation sites that allow a combination of cost-effective monitoring and management in conjunction with suitable long-term environmental benefits, including drought resistance.	Yes

Threat outcome

Assessment on the status of critical threats at this site.

Threat	Annual target	Threat status
Highly vulnerable to localised extinction if catastrophic events alter or destroy the habitat.	Once threat of drought is ameliorated, and environmental conditions are conducive to translocation, monitor response to threats and determine cost-effective management.	Not assessed

Site summary

The impacts of the recent drought in this region continue to indicate that a conservative attitude to translocation is the most cost-effective approach to ensure that future trials are legitimate tests of the potential to establish new populations. Therefore gradual, adaptive trials will be conducted over the next 2 years to guide an escalating translocation effort.

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