



## SAVING OUR SPECIES

# Parris' Zieria

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.

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

### Summary

<b>Management sites</b>	Pambula
<b>Action implementation</b>	2 (of 2) management actions were fully or partially implemented as planned for the financial year.
<b>Total expenditure</b>	\$3,718 (\$2,838 cash; \$880 in-kind)
<b>Partners</b>	Environment, Energy and Science



**Scientific name:**  
*Zieria parrisiae*

**NSW status:**  
Critically Endangered

**Commonwealth status:**  
Critically Endangered

**Management stream:**  
Site-managed species





Photo: John Briggs

# Priority management site: Pambula

**Local government area:**  
Bega Valley

**Partners:**  
Environment, Energy and  
Science

## Population outcome

-  **On track**
-  **On track (inferred)**
-  **Not on track (inferred)**
-  **Not on track**

## Monitoring

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

<b>Monitoring metric</b>	Species abundance
<b>Annual target</b>	The 2019 population (estimated at 140 plants) has remained stable or increased.
<b>Long term target</b>	The 2018 population count of 157 plants remains stable (does not drop temporarily by more than 10%) or increases.
<b>Monitoring result</b>	Fifty-five plants were counted in the lower subpopulation, 8 in the central subpopulation and 113 in the upper subpopulation. The total count of 180 plants is an increase from the total of 157 plants recorded in 2018.
<b>Scientific rigour of monitoring method</b>	High
<b>Conducted by</b>	Environment, Energy and Science

## Investment

Participant	Cash	In-kind
Environment, Energy and Science	\$2,838	\$880

## 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?
The major ongoing threat to this species appears to be browsing damage caused by wallabies. Goats were a threat but they have been eradicated by the property owner.	Inspect fences, clear any fallen trees and repair as necessary to ensure fences remain wallaby-proof.	Yes
The site is on private land. The current owners are highly supportive of protecting this species, however future owners of the property may not be as sympathetic to the protection of the species.	Maintain contact with landowners, inform them of the current condition of the species and seek their continued support in protecting the species.	Yes

## Threat outcome

Assessment on the status of critical threats at this site.

Threat	Annual target	Threat status
The major ongoing threat to this species appears to be browsing damage caused by wallabies. Goats were a threat but they have been eradicated by the property owner.	No adverse browsing impacts on plants.	On track
The site is on private land. The current owners are highly supportive of protecting this species, however future owners of the property may not be as sympathetic to the protection of the species.	Landowners remain sympathetic to the protection of this species and remain cooperative with the <i>Saving our Species</i> (SoS) conservation project.	On track
The main threats to the survival of this species are 1) the small total population size, 2) the shortage of large and reproductively-mature plants, and 3) the extremely small area occupied by the species. These threats make this species highly susceptible to extinction through events such as wildfire, drought and severe browsing by native and non-native animals.	No more than an estimated 10% of plants have died due to drought or other stochastic event.	On track
The small population size makes the species highly susceptible to extinction from fire. There is a need to exclude deliberate burning from the site and exclude wildfire as far as practicable.	No fire has impacted the population.	On track

## Site summary

One hundred and eighty plants were counted across the 3 subpopulations. This is a pleasing increase from the total of 140 plants recorded in 2019. Drought conditions between 2017 and 2019 had led to the death of some plants and an overall small decline in the population. Despite the marked improvement in plant health since the breaking of the drought in May 2020, there have not been many new seedling recruits in the Parris's *Zieria* population. This is probably due to the dense shrub and ground cover that has accumulated on the sites. However, this is not considered a major issue as individuals are thought to live up to 50 years. There has been sufficient recruitment to maintain stable population size, despite some death of mature plants during the drought.

There were no signs of browsing damage to any of the plants, indicating that the exclusion fencing has remained effective, despite the need for some minor fence repairs due to fallen trees across all of the fences. A contractor was engaged during the past financial year to remove the fallen trees and repair the fences.

The landowners were contacted and remained sympathetic to protecting this species and remained cooperative with the *Saving our Species* (SoS) conservation project.

Apart from the annual monitoring and fence checking, seed collection is the major action proposed for the 2021–22 financial year.

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Saving our Species 2020-2021 annual report card for Parris' *Zieria* (*Zieria parrisiae*). For more information refer to the specific strategy in the Saving our Species program.