

# Conservation Action Plan

## Bog grevillea (*Grevillea acanthifolia subsp. paludosa*)

This plan has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of s.78C of the National Parks and Wildlife Regulation 2019 (Reg.) in relation to an Asset of Intergenerational Significance (AIS) as declared under s.153G of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*.

### Site details

AIS site	AIS-ES-237
Site location	An area of 12 hectares in Wadbilliga National Park
NPWS contact	Team Leader - Conservation, South Coast Branch

### Environmental values

This table sets out the environmental values for which the land was listed as an AIS (Reg. 78C(3)(a)).

Identified value(s)	Value description
Important habitat for bog grevillea	The endangered bog grevillea is a prickly, spreading shrub that grows up to three metres high and five metres wide. It produces distinctive red to pink toothbrush flower spikes that grow up to five centimetres long during Spring and early Summer. This species has ridged branchlets with six centimetres long leaves divided into many triangular lobes. The bog grevillea is found in dense vegetated peaty swamps.

## Key risks to environmental values

This table sets out the key risks to the environmental values of the land (Reg. 78C(3)(b)).

Key risk(s)	Description
Inappropriate fire regimes	Inappropriate fire frequency that limits recruitment and degrades habitat through changes to the structure and function of associated vegetation communities may lead to a decline or extinction of bog grevillea population at the site.  This risk is exacerbated by the restricted distributed and small population size of the species at the site.
Feral herbivores	Damage to individual plants and degradation of bog grevillea habitat by introduced herbivores, such as deer and stray domestic horses, through grazing and trampling.
Feral pigs	Damage to individual plants, and degradation of habitat and disease transmission, by feral pigs through grazing, trampling and rooting may lead to a decline of bog grevillea at the site.
Pathogens, diseases and microorganisms	Infection by <i>Phytophthora cinnamomi</i> resulting in mortality of individual plants.
Alteration of hydrological regimes	Changes in cycles of inundation and drying that leads to a reduction in suitable habitat may affect the persistence of the Bog grevillea at the site/s.
Disturbance	Damage to individual plants and degradation of bog grevillea habitat from visitor use through trampling and collection by humans.

## Conservation activities

This table sets out the conservation activities required to:

- Control, abate or mitigate the key risks and
- maintain, restore and remediate the environmental values of the land (Reg. 78C(3)(c)).

Key risk(s)	Impacted site(s)	Conservation activities
Inappropriate fire regimes	All sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop guidance on the appropriate fire management for the habitat of the bog grevillea within 12 months of adoption of this plan and update as required. This guidance must provide for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>maintenance of an appropriate fire regime by developing and implementing a site-specific burn plan for the declared areas</li> <li>implementation of any required fire protection and response measures in the declared areas</li> <li>integration of site-specific requirements into NPWS and NSW Government bushfire planning, risk management and operational response arrangements.</li> </ul> </li> <li>Implement fire management consistent with the guidance.</li> </ul>
Feral herbivores	All sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To the extent practicable, reduce the density of feral deer to a level that is not having an ecologically significant impact on the bog grevillea, and maintain the density at or below those levels, by shooting and other approved integrated control measures.</li> </ul>

Key risk(s)	Impacted site(s)	Conservation activities
Feral pigs	All sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Monitor fences and liaise with surrounding land managers to maintain boundary fences and prevent incursions by stray horses.</li> <li>To the extent practicable, reduce the density of feral pigs to a level that is not having an ecologically significant impact on the bog grevillea, and maintain the density at or below those levels by trapping, baiting and shooting.</li> </ul>
Pathogens, diseases and microorganisms	All sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Implement hygiene protocols as outlined in the DPE Hygiene Guidelines (as published in April 2020) or as varied by any written advice from the Secretary for the purposes of this declared area.</li> <li>Develop a hygiene management plan, including emergency response procedures in the event of an outbreak or evidence of serious impact of pathogenic phytophthora, within 12 months of the adoption of this plan and update as required.</li> <li>Implement the hygiene management plan.</li> </ul>
Disturbance	All sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Undertake periodic reviews to identify whether visitor use is having an adverse impact on bog grevillea. If adverse impacts are observed implement actions to mitigate the impacts. This may include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>upgrade and/or realignment of trails to avoid known habitat</li> <li>undertake compliance activities to discourage unauthorised collection</li> <li>installation of barriers or other suitable protective structures to minimise impacts from authorised and unauthorised visitor use.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
All risks	All sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maintain ex-situ seedbank from genetically representative sample of the population in partnership with an appropriate seedbank facility.</li> <li>If required, augment the existing population, or establish a new population with ex-situ material.</li> </ul>

## Other land management activities

Within the declared land there are existing assets and infrastructure of NPWS and other external service providers, including public utilities.

Maintenance operations (including inspection, emergency works and routine and standard maintenance) that are exempt development in accordance with the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*, and which are performed on and around existing assets and infrastructure, are authorised under this conservation action plan (CAP) provided such operations are undertaken in a manner that aims to minimise the risk to the declared environmental values of the land and with any other required consents or approvals.

All maintenance operations on the declared land are to be undertaken in accordance with this CAP.

## Measuring and reporting

This table sets out the requirements for measuring and reporting on health and condition (Reg. 78C(3)(d)).

Attribute	Metric	Method
Health and condition of the bog grevillea population	Population estimate	Design and implement every 2 years, monitoring to generate an estimate of the number of individuals in the population.

A report on the health and condition of the value for which this AIS was declared will be prepared and published on the Department of Planning and Environment website: [www.environment.nsw.gov.au](http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au). The report will summarise the baseline and current health and condition of the values of the declared land and its overall trajectory.

## Evaluation of conservation action plans

This CAP will be amended or replaced as new information becomes available that helps improve our management of the identified assets (Reg. 78H).

The Secretary must appoint a scientist, or a panel of scientists, to conduct a review, as soon as possible after the period of five years from the first approval of a CAP, to examine whether CAPs have been effectively implemented (Reg. 78J(1)).

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Date prepared	March 2023
Date approved	June 2023
Approved by	Atticus Fleming, Acting Coordinator General, Environment and Heritage Group
Due for review	June 2028

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ISBN 978-1-923018-14-3; EHG2023/0126; July 2023.