

Conservation Action Plan

Kydra dampiera (Dampiera fusca)

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-E0-238, AIS-E0-239, AIS-E0-240, AIS-E0-241, AIS-E0-242, AIS-E0-243, AIS-E0-244, AIS-E0-245, AIS-E0-246, AIS-E0-258, AIS-E0-259, AIS-E0-260, AIS-E0-261, AIS-E0-262
Site location	An area of 220 hectares in Coolumbooka Nature Reserve An area of 184 hectares in Deua National Park An area of 22 hectares in Tinderry Nature Reserve An area of 1576 hectares in Wadbilliga National Park
NPWS contact	Team Leader - Conservation, Southern Ranges Branch 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 kydra dampiera	The endangered kydra dampiera is a small shrub that grows up to 30 centimetres high. The plant's upper leaves have toothed margins that bunch towards the top of the stem. This species produces light blue flowers in clusters of up to three that appear from October to February.

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 and intensity that degrades habitat through changes to the structure and function of associated vegetation communities may lead to a decline or extinction of the kydra dampiera population at the sites. This risk is exacerbated by the restricted distribution and small population size of the species at the sites.
Feral herbivores	Damage to individual plants and degradation of kydra dampiera habitat by introduced herbivores, such as feral rabbits and goats, through grazing and trampling.
Anthropogenic climate change	Changes to weather patterns and climatic conditions as a result of anthropogenic climate change that increases frequency and severity of fire and drought conditions may exceed the adaptive capacity and reduce survivorship of the kydra dampiera at the sites.
Disturbance	Authorised infrastructure maintenance activities (e.g., road and trail maintenance) that leads to degradation of habitat and damage to individuals by slashing and herbicide use.

Conservation activities

This table sets out the conservation activities required to:

- 1. Control, abate or mitigate the key risks and
- 2. 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	 Develop guidance on the appropriate fire management for the habitat of the kydra dampiera within 12 months of adoption of this plan and update as required. This guidance must provide for: maintenance of an appropriate fire regime by developing and implementing a site-specific burn plan for the declared areas implementation of any required fire protection and response measures in the declared areas integration of site-specific requirements into NPWS and NSW Government bushfire planning, risk management and operational response arrangements. Implement fire management consistent with the guidance.
Feral herbivores	All sites	 To the extent practicable, reduce feral rabbit and goat densities to levels that are not having an ecologically significant impact on kydra dampiera, and maintain densities at those levels, by trapping, baiting and shooting and other approved integrated control measures.

Key risk(s)	Impacted site(s)	Conservation activities
Disturbance	All sites	 Undertake periodic reviews to identify whether infrastructure maintenance is having an adverse impact on kydra dampiera. If adverse impacts are observed implement actions to mitigate the impacts. This may include: upgrade and/or realignment of trails to avoid known habitat installation of signage or more discrete marking systems to delineate exclusion areas to prevent slashing or herbicide use near sites. If required, develop and implement guidance for staff and contractors about appropriate maintenance practices that minimise impacts to the kydra dampiera population and habitat.
All risks	All sites	 Establish ex-situ living collection and seedbank from a genetically representative sample of the population and any relevant symbionts (e.g., mycorrhizal fungi) in partnership with an appropriate facility. If required, augment the existing population with exsitu material.

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)).

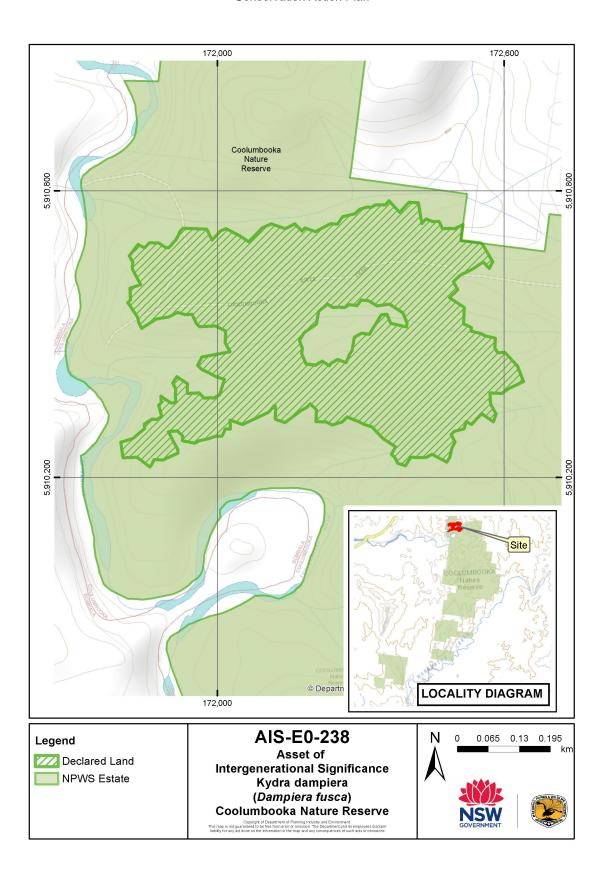
Attribute	Metric	Method
Health and condition of the kydra dampiera population	Population count	Design, and implement every 3 years, monitoring to generate a count of the number of kydra dampiera in the population.

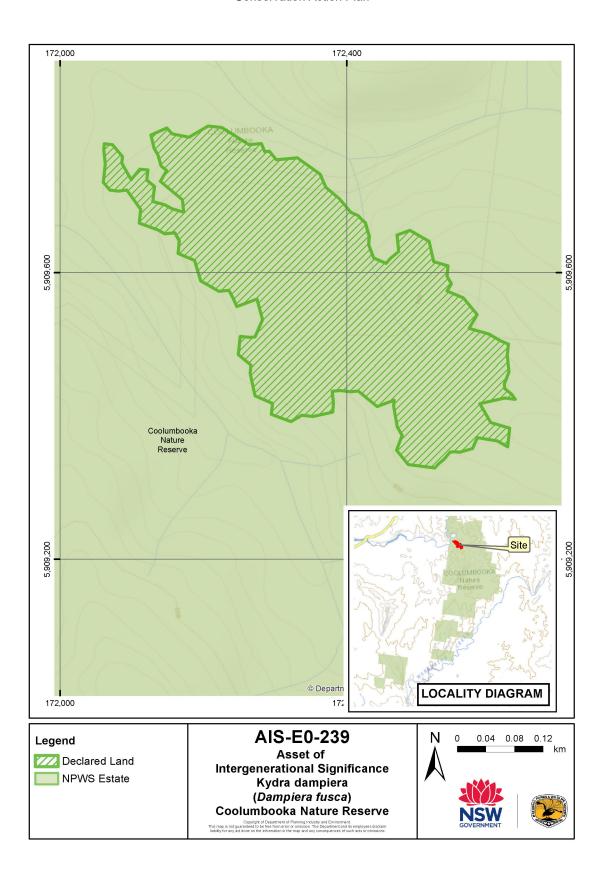
A report on the health and condition of the value for which this AIS was declared will be prepared and published on the Department of Planning and Environment website: www.environment.nsw.gov.au. The report will summarise the baseline and current health and condition of the values of the declared land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

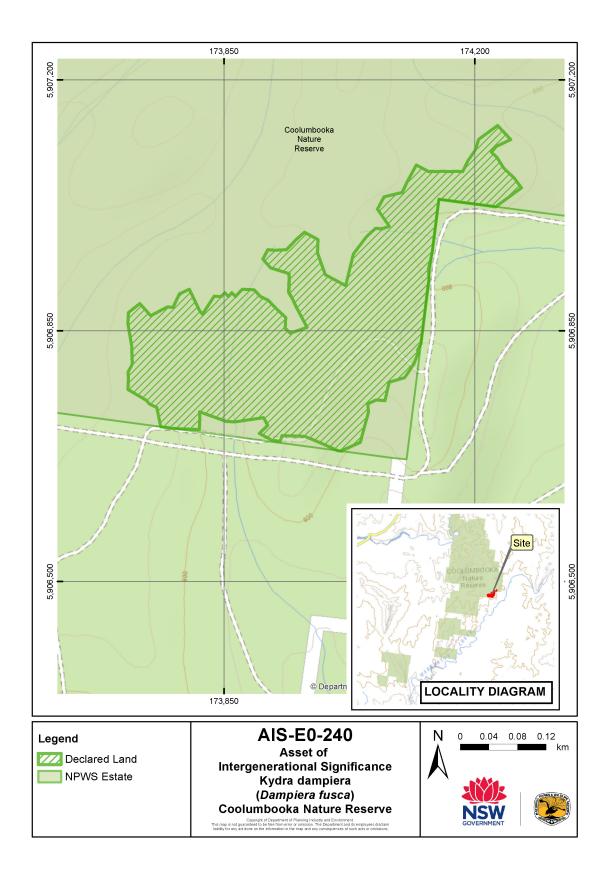
Evaluation of conservation action plans

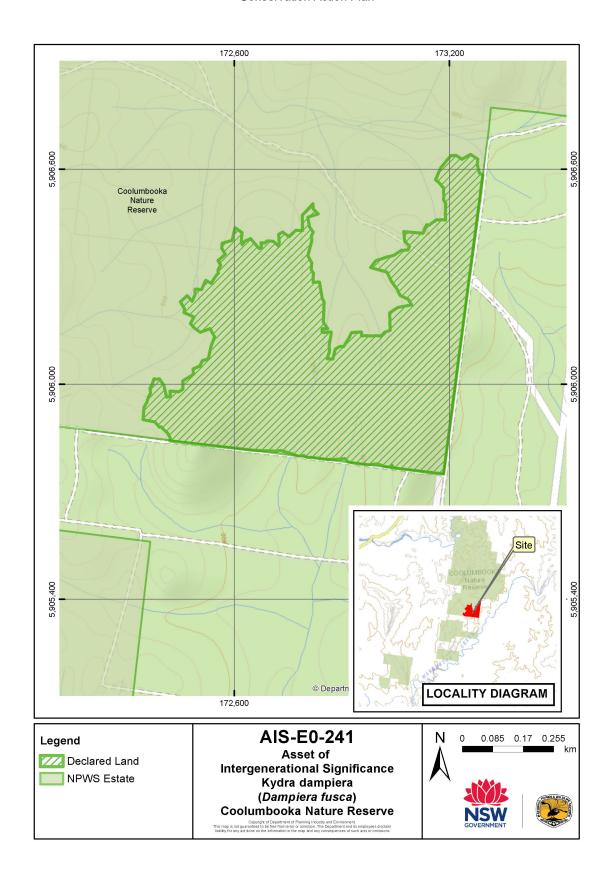
This CAP will be amended or replaced as new information becomes available that helps improve our management of the identified assets (Reg. 78H).

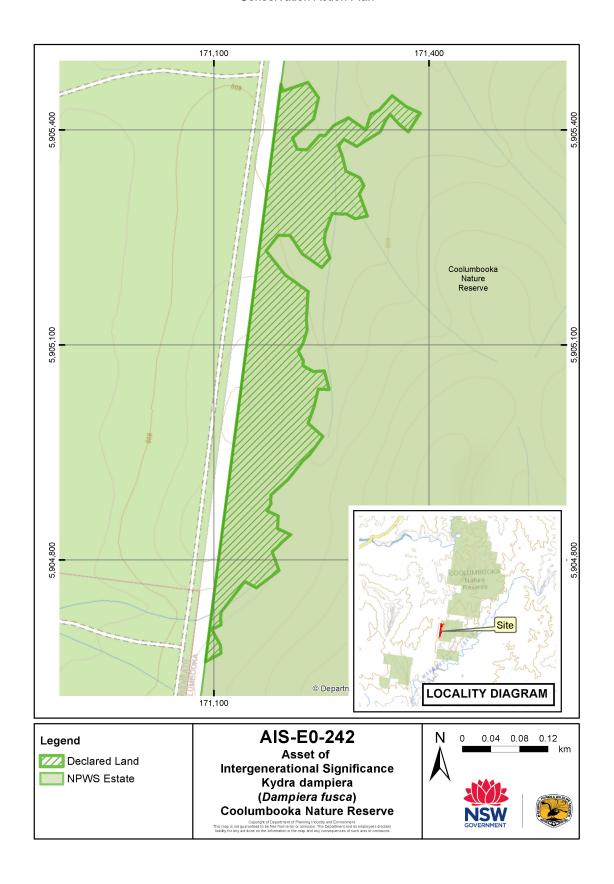
The Secretary must appoint a scientist, or a panel of scientists, to conduct a review, as soon as possible after the period of five years from the first approval of a CAP, to examine whether CAPs have been effectively implemented (Reg. 78J(1)).

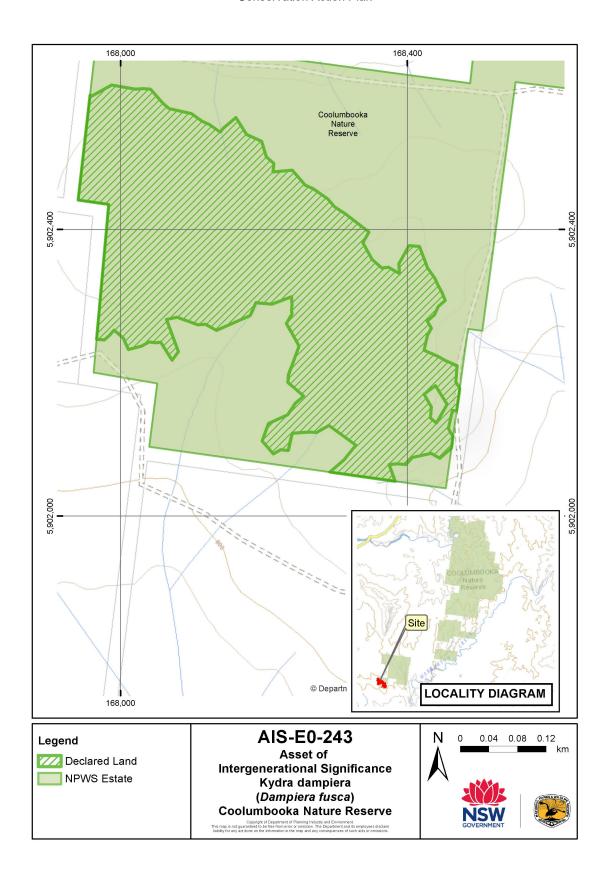


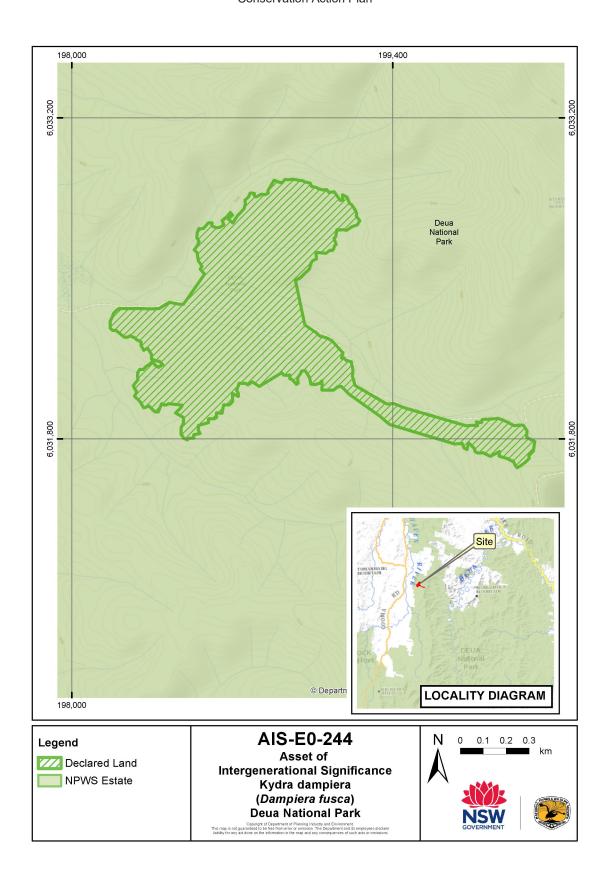


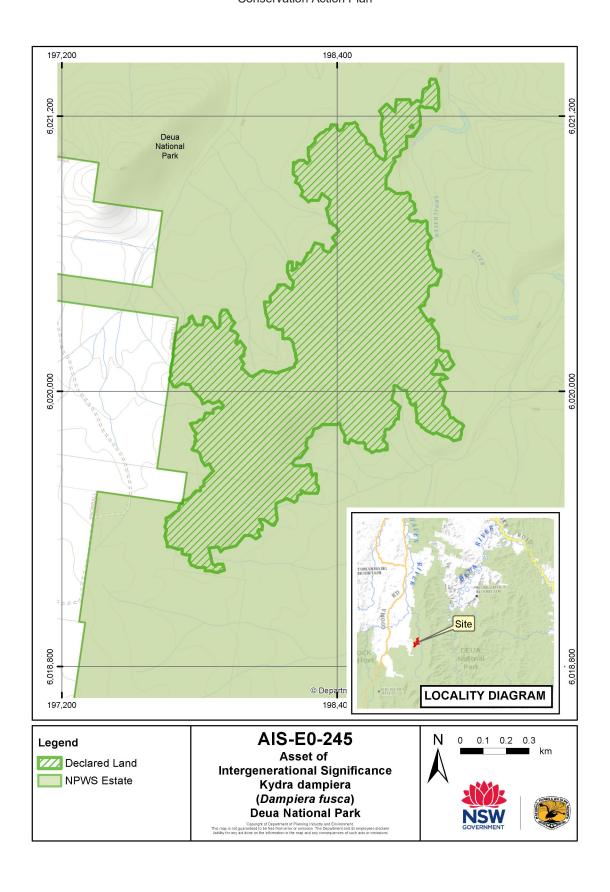


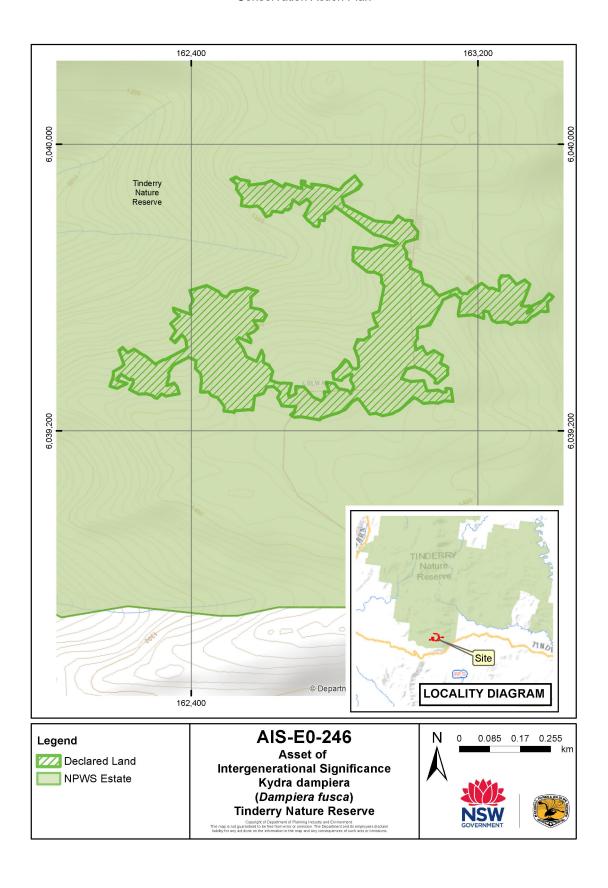


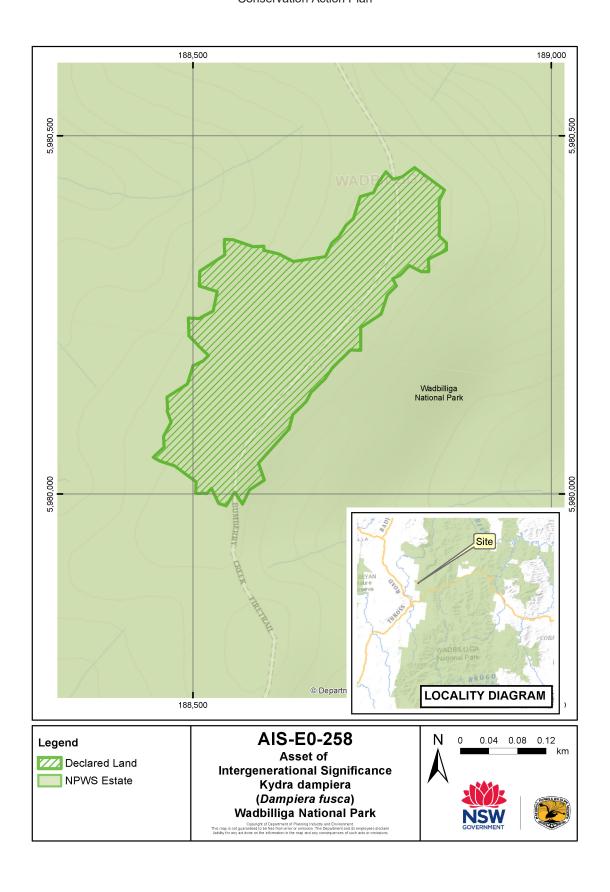


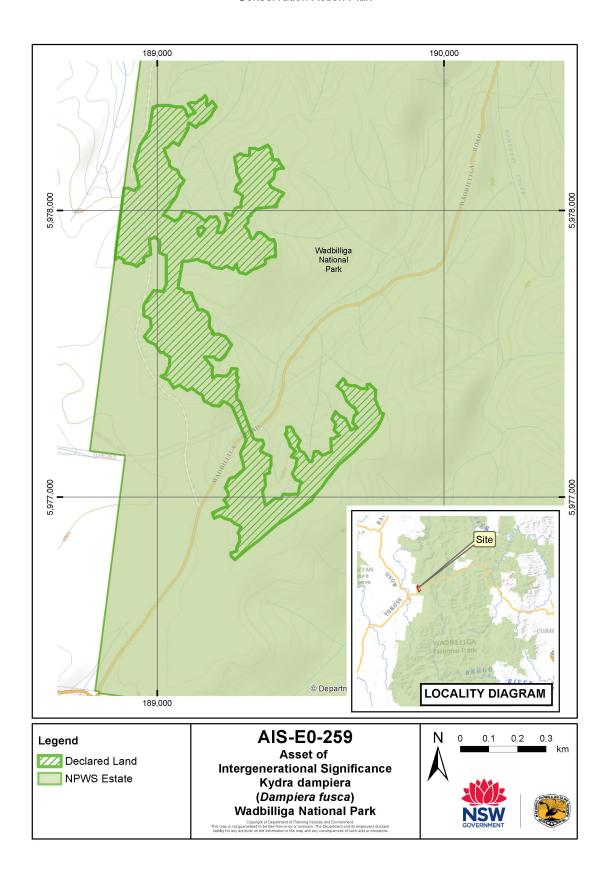


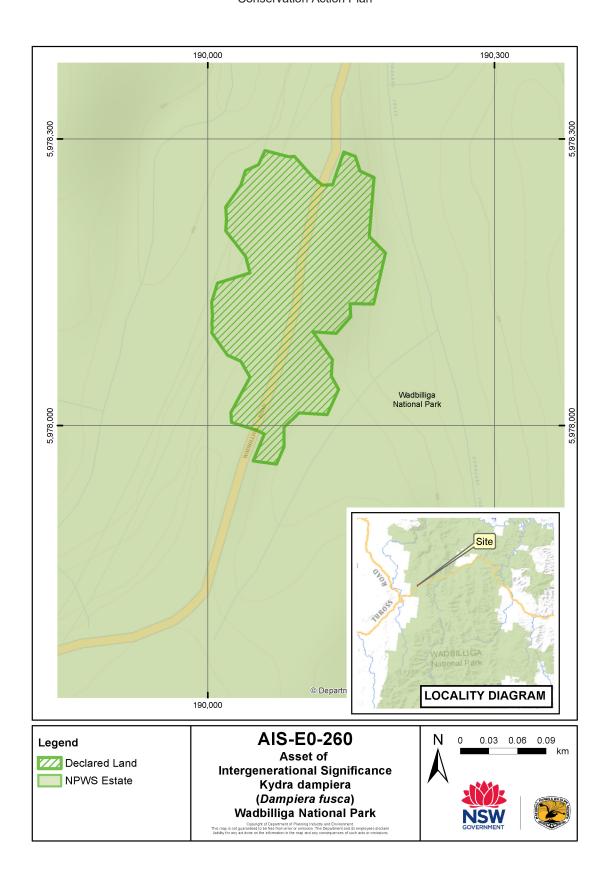


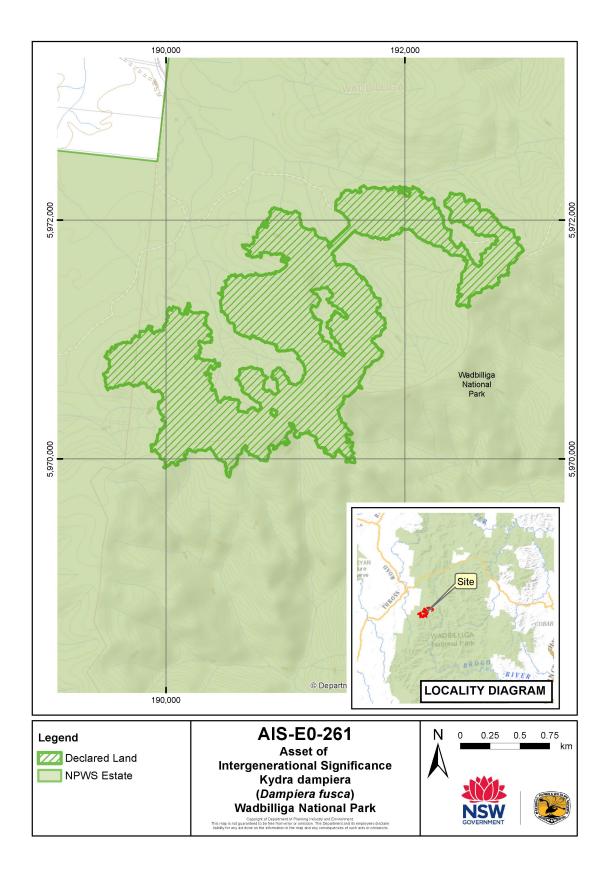


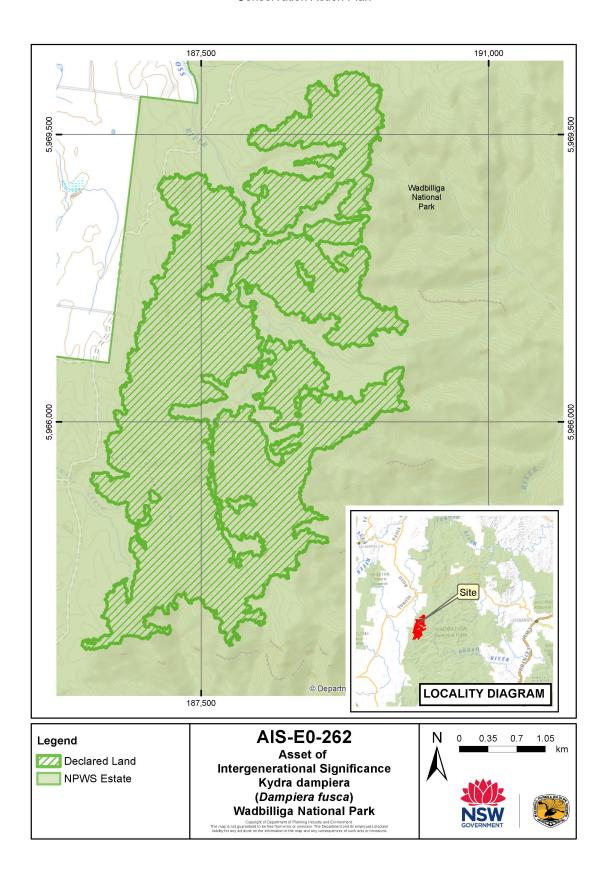












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