

Conservation Action Plan

Bossiaea fragrans

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-E0-013
Site location	An area of 248 hectares in Abercrombie Karst Conservation Reserve
NPWS contact	Manager, Kanangra Area, Blue Mountains 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 Bossiaea fragrans	Bossiaea fragrans is a critically endangered shrub that grows up to a height of approximately 2.5 metres. The plant is known to flower from September through to October with yellow, red, and dark red markings on the flowers. Bossiaea fragrans grows on spilite, rhyolite or slate and volcanic substrates and are often associated with red box woodland, red stringybark and white box.
	The species is currently only known to occur in Abercrombie Karst Conservation Reserve, and an adjacent travelling stock reserve, south of Bathurst on the NSW central tablelands. This population is highly restricted, with only a small number of sub-populations.

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
Weeds	Habitat degradation and competition through invasion, establishment/intensification and spread of weeds (e.g. serrated tussock) to the extent that recruitment or establishment of plants is impaired, which may lead to Bossiaea fragrans population decline at this site.
Feral herbivores and pigs	Damage to individual plants, and degradation of habitat, by feral pigs and goats through browsing, trampling, wallowing and rooting, may lead to a decline of Bossiaea fragrans at the site.
	This risk is exacerbated by the restricted distribution, small population size, and extremely low numbers of mature individuals of <i>Bossiaea fragrans</i> .
Interactions with native species	Damage by insects through defoliation and seed predation may impede regeneration and recruitment of Bossiaea fragrans.

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
Weeds	All sites	 Remove weed species to the extent required to ensure weeds do not have a negative impact on Bossiaea fragrans, by targeted application of physical and chemical weed control.
Feral herbivores and pigs	All sites	 To the extent practicable, reduce pig and feral goat densities to levels that are not having an ecologically significant impact on <i>Bossiaea fragrans</i>, and maintain densities at or below those levels, by trapping, baiting, shooting and where possible, exclusion fencing.
Interactions with native species	All sites	 If required, protect seed pods during development and collect and distribute seeds to improve recruitment at the site.
All risks	All sites	 Maintain an ex-situ seedbank from a genetically representative sample of the population. If required, augment the existing population and/or establish a new wild population with ex-situ material (e.g. seed or cuttings).

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 taken 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.

Bossiaea fragrans Conservation Action Plan

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 <i>Bossiaea fragrans</i> population	Population estimate	Design, and implement annually, monitoring to generate an estimate of the number of mature plants and seedlings in the population.

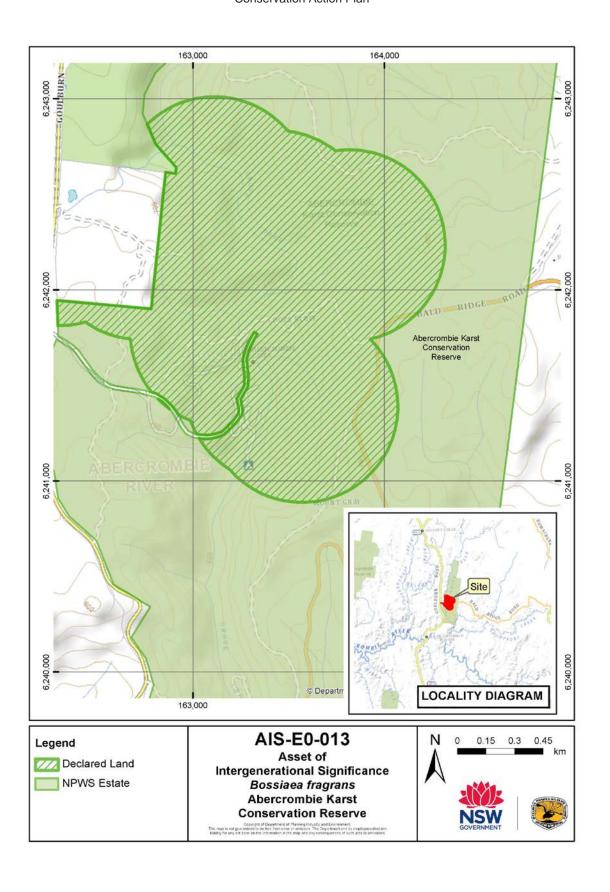
A report on the health and condition of the value for which this AIS was declared will be prepared and published on the Department of Planning and Environment website: www.environment.nsw.gov.au. The report will summarise the baseline and current health and condition of the values of the declared land 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 asset (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	July 2022
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Approved by	Atticus Fleming, Acting Coordinator General, Environment and Heritage
Due for review	July 2027

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