

Conservation Action Plan

Minyon quandong (*Elaeocarpus sedentarius*)

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-114, AIS-ES-115, AIS-ES-116, AIS-ES-118
Site location	An area of 432 hectares in Whian Whian State Conservation Area An area of 26 hectares in Mount Jerusalem National Park An area of 35 hectares in Snows Gully Nature Reserve An area of 35 hectares in Nightcap National Park
NPWS contact	Project Officer Threatened Species, North Coast

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 Minyon quandong	Minyon quandong is a medium tree growing up to 30 metres tall. The species is found in warm temperate or subtropical rainforest, and where rainforest and wet eucalypt forest meet. The four sites are the only known populations of this species.

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	<p>Inappropriate fire frequency or intensity that kills adult plants or alters vegetation structure and composition may lead to a decline of Minyon quandong population at the sites.</p> <p>This risk is exacerbated by the severely restricted distribution, poor recruitment and very small population size of the Minyon quandong.</p>
Disturbance	<p>Authorised infrastructure maintenance activities (e.g., road and trail maintenance) or unauthorised collection and/or predation of seed that leads to degradation of habitat and damage to individuals or limits recruitment of Minyon quandong at the sites.</p> <p>This risk is exacerbated by the severely restricted distribution, poor recruitment and very small population size of the Minyon quandong.</p>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop guidance on the appropriate fire management for the habitat of the Minyon quandong within 12 months of the adoption of this plan and update as required. This guidance must provide for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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.

Key risk(s)	Impacted site(s)	Conservation activities
Disturbance	AIS-ES-114 AIS-ES-115 AIS-ES-118	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertake periodic reviews to identify whether infrastructure maintenance or seed collection is having an adverse impact on Minyon quandong. If adverse impacts are observed implement actions to mitigate the impacts. This may include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - upgrade/realignment of trails to avoid known plants/habitat - compliance activities - installation of signage or more discrete marking systems to delineate exclusion areas to prevent slashing or herbicide near sites. - Installation of barriers or other suitable protective structures around plants to minimise impacts from authorised and unauthorised visitor use. • Implement guidance for staff, utility managers, council and contractors as required, about appropriate maintenance practices that minimise impacts to Minyon quandong population and habitat. • Liaise with utility providers, council and contractors to ensure that maintenance activities do not have an adverse impact on Minyon quandong populations.
All risks	All sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain ex-situ seedbank from a genetically representative sample of the population. • If required, augment the existing population and/or establish a new population with ex-situ 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 Minyon quandong population	Population estimate	Design, and implement annually, 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. 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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