

Conservation Action Plan

Silverbush (Sophora tomentosa)

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-E0-078, AIS-E0-079, AIS-E0-080, AIS-E0-081, AIS-E0-082, AIS-E0-083, AIS-E0-084, AIS-E0-085
Site location	An area of 208 hectares in Bundjalung National Park An area of 7 hectares in Iluka Nature Reserve An area of 34 hectares in Yuraygir National Park An area of 11 hectares in Coffs Coast Regional Park An area of 29 hectares in Sea Acres National Park
NPWS contact	Project Officer, Threatened Species, North 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 silverbush	Silverbush is a coastal shrub to small tree growing to five metres high with pale yellow flowers. It is an endangered plant that occurs on headlands, hind dunes and recent sands on frontal coastal dunes. Habitat on national park estate supports the most important population for 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
Weeds	Habitat degradation and competition through invasion, establishment, intensification and spread of weeds (e.g. bitou bush) to the extent that recruitment or establishment of plants is impaired may lead to Silverbush population decline at the sites.
Anthropogenic climate change	Changes in weather patterns and climatic conditions as a result of anthropogenic climate change that increases the risk of severe storm events causing erosion of dunes and inundation of low-lying areas, may exceed the species adaptive capacity and reduce survivorship of Silverbush at the sites.
Disturbance	Visitor use may lead to degradation of habitat and damage to individual plants by trampling.

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 silverbush, by targeted application of physical and chemical weed control.
Disturbance	All sites	 Undertake periodic reviews to identify whether visitor use is having an adverse impact on silverbush at the sites. If adverse impacts are observed implement actions to mitigate the impacts. This may include: installation of signs, threatened species marker posts or barriers to delineate sites installation of protective structures around juvenile
		plants
All risks	All sites	 Maintain 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.

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.

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)).

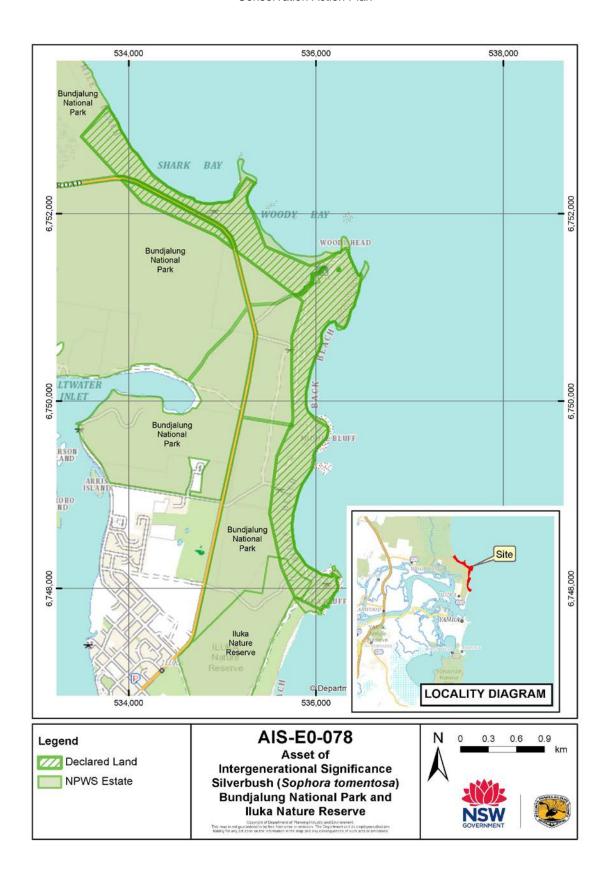
Attribute	Metric	Method
Health and condition of the silverbush population	Population count (small populations)	Design, and implement every three to five years, monitoring to count the number of mature plants and juvenile silverbush in the population.
	Population estimate (large populations)	Design, and implement every three to five years, monitoring to generate an estimate of the number of mature adults, juveniles and seedlings in the population.

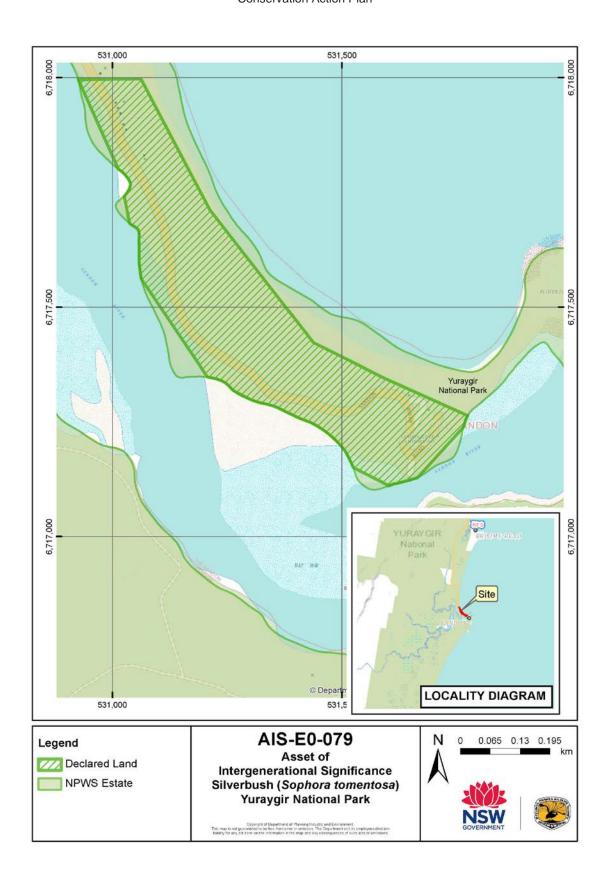
A report on the health and condition of the value for which this AIS was declared will be prepared and published on the Department of Planning and Environment website: www.environment.nsw.gov.au. The report will summarise the baseline and current health and condition of the values of the declared land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

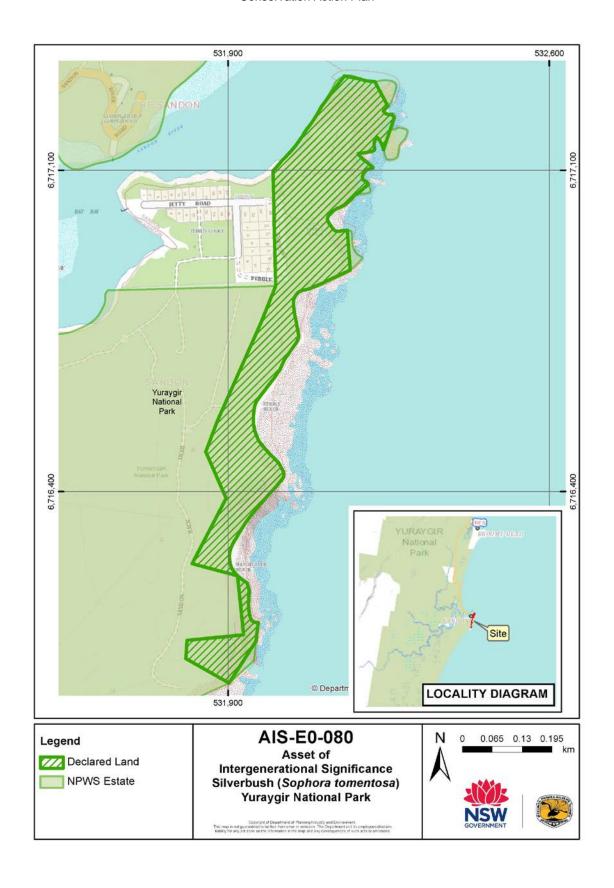
Evaluation of conservation action plans

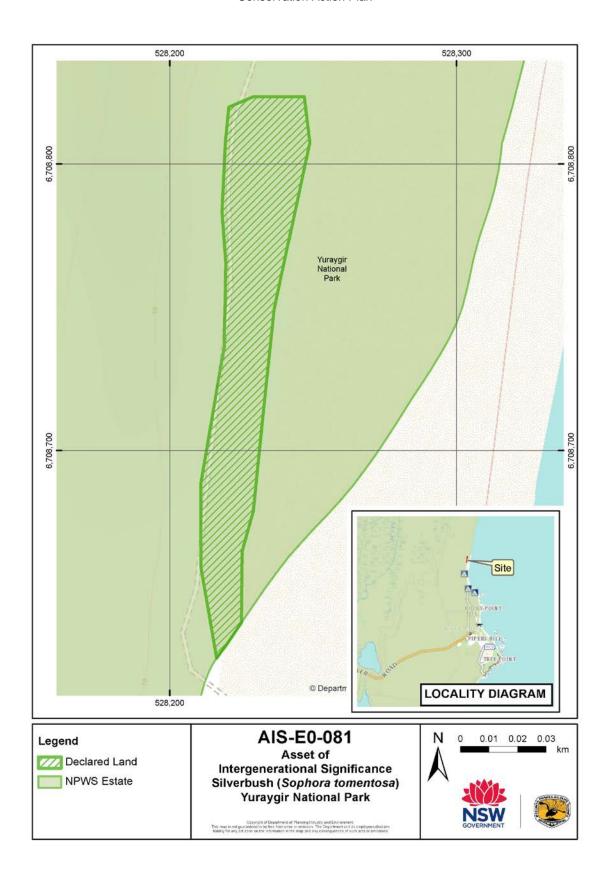
This CAP will be amended or replaced as new information becomes available that helps improve our management of the identified assets (Reg. 78H).

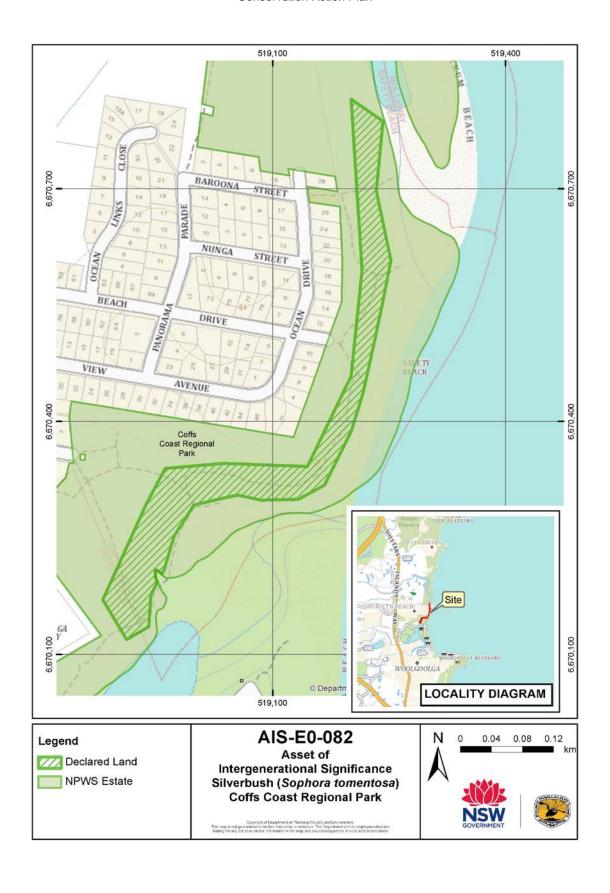
The Secretary must appoint a scientist, or a panel of scientists, to conduct a review, as soon as possible after the period of five years from the first approval of a CAP, to examine whether CAPs have been effectively implemented (Reg. 78J(1)).

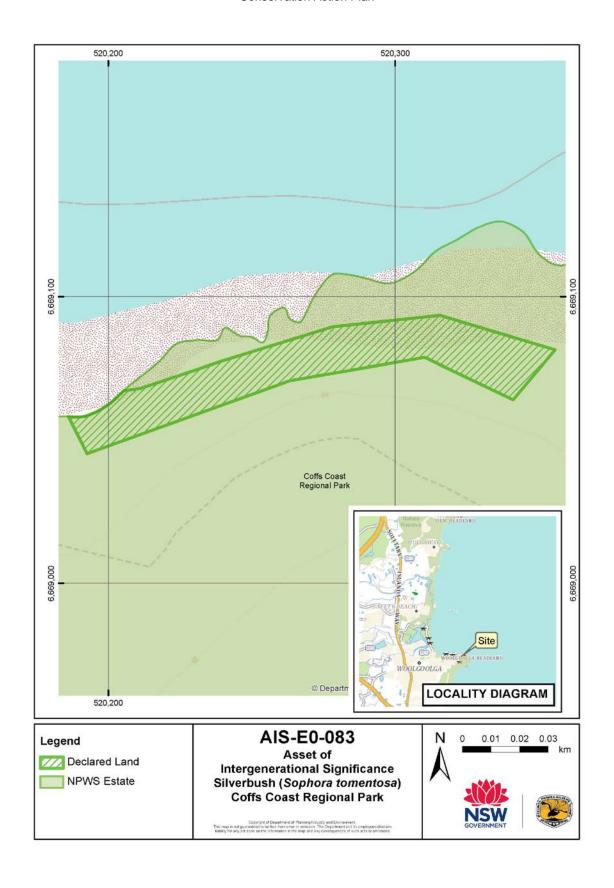


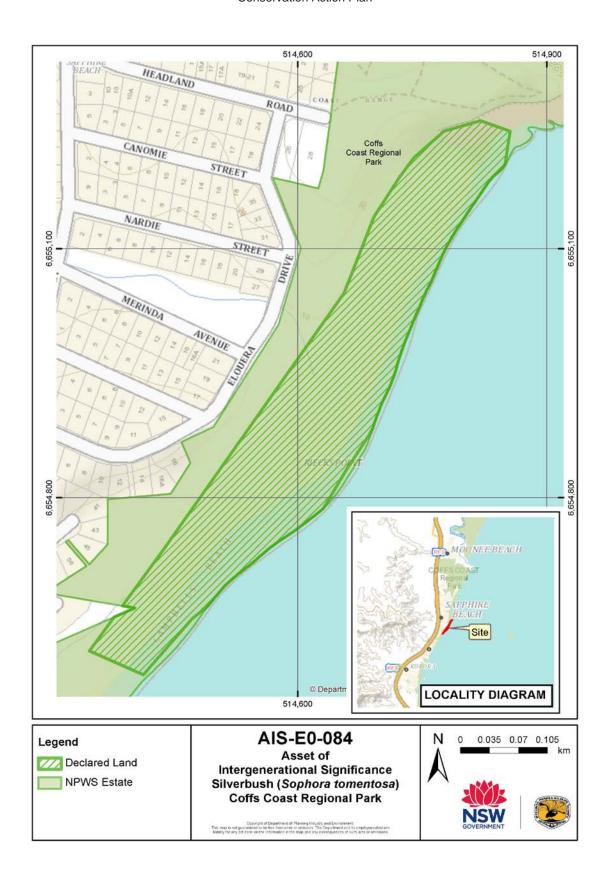


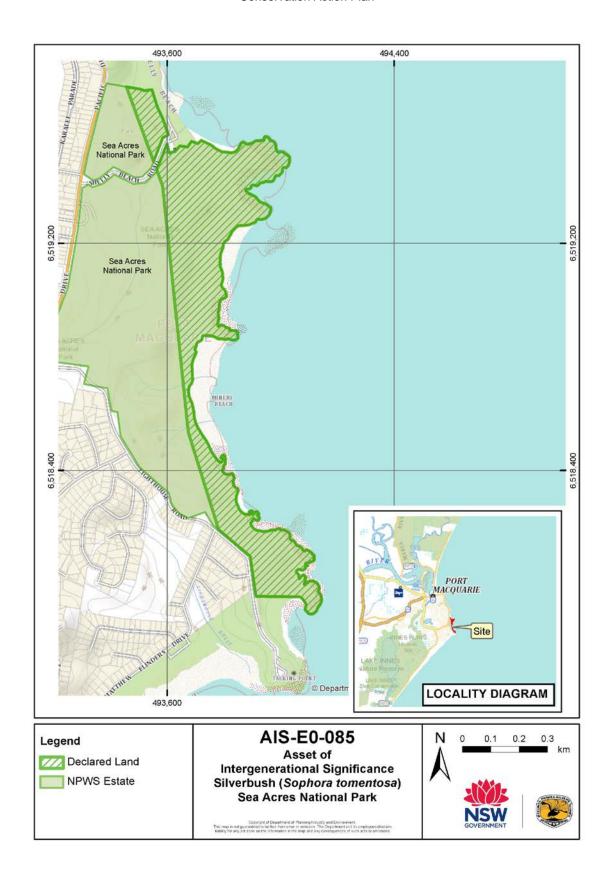












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Approved by	Atticus Fleming, Acting Coordinator General, Environment and Heritage
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