

Conservation Action Plan

Willi Willi zieria (*Zieria lasiocaulis*)

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-E0-098
Site location	An area of 1655 hectares in Willi Willi National Park
NPWS contact	Team Leader Conservation, 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 Willi Willi zieria	<p>Willi Willi zieria is an endangered shrub that grows up to six metres high, with dotted branches and raised oils glands that produce a strong smell when bruised. The plant is known to flower between Autumn and Spring with inconspicuous white flowers. Willi Willi zieria grows on scree slopes, hill tops and rocky escarpments, in clearings along roadsides and boundaries of Antarctic beech rainforest.</p> <p>The known population, which is found exclusively on national park estate, occurs in several small patches in the headwaters of the Wilson River in Willi Willi National Park.</p>

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 destroys soil-stored seedbank and limits regeneration may lead to a decline or extinction of Willi Willi zieria population at the site. This risk is exacerbated by the small population size at this site.
Pathogens, diseases and microorganisms	Infection by <i>Phytophthora cinnamomi</i> can result in mortality of individual plants. This risk is exacerbated by the small population size at this site.
Disturbance	Authorised infrastructure maintenance activities (e.g. road and trail maintenance) may lead to degradation of habitat and damage to individuals. Inappropriate disturbance (too frequent or too infrequent) that limits regeneration of Willi Willi zieria may lead to population decline at the site. This risk is exacerbated by the small population size at this site.

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"> Develop guidance on the appropriate fire management for the habitat of the Willi Willi zieria 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.
Pathogens, diseases and microorganisms	All sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement hygiene protocols as outlined in the DPIE Hygiene Guidelines (as published April 2020), or as varied by any written advice from the Secretary from time to time for the purposes of this declared area.
Disturbance	All sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undertake periodic reviews to identify whether infrastructure maintenance or site disturbance is having an adverse impact on Willi Willi zieria. If adverse impacts are observed implement action to mitigate the impacts. This may include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – upgrade/realignment of trails to avoid known plants or habitat

Key risk(s)	Impacted site(s)	Conservation activities
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – installation of discrete marking system to delineate exclusion areas to prevent slashing or herbicide use near sites – installation of protective barriers and structures to minimise inappropriate disturbance.
All risks	All sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain ex-situ seedbank and living collection of a genetically representative sample of the population • If required, augment the existing population with ex-situ materials.

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 Willi Willi zieria population	Population estimate	Design, and implement every two years, monitoring to generate an estimate of the number of mature plants and seedlings in the population.

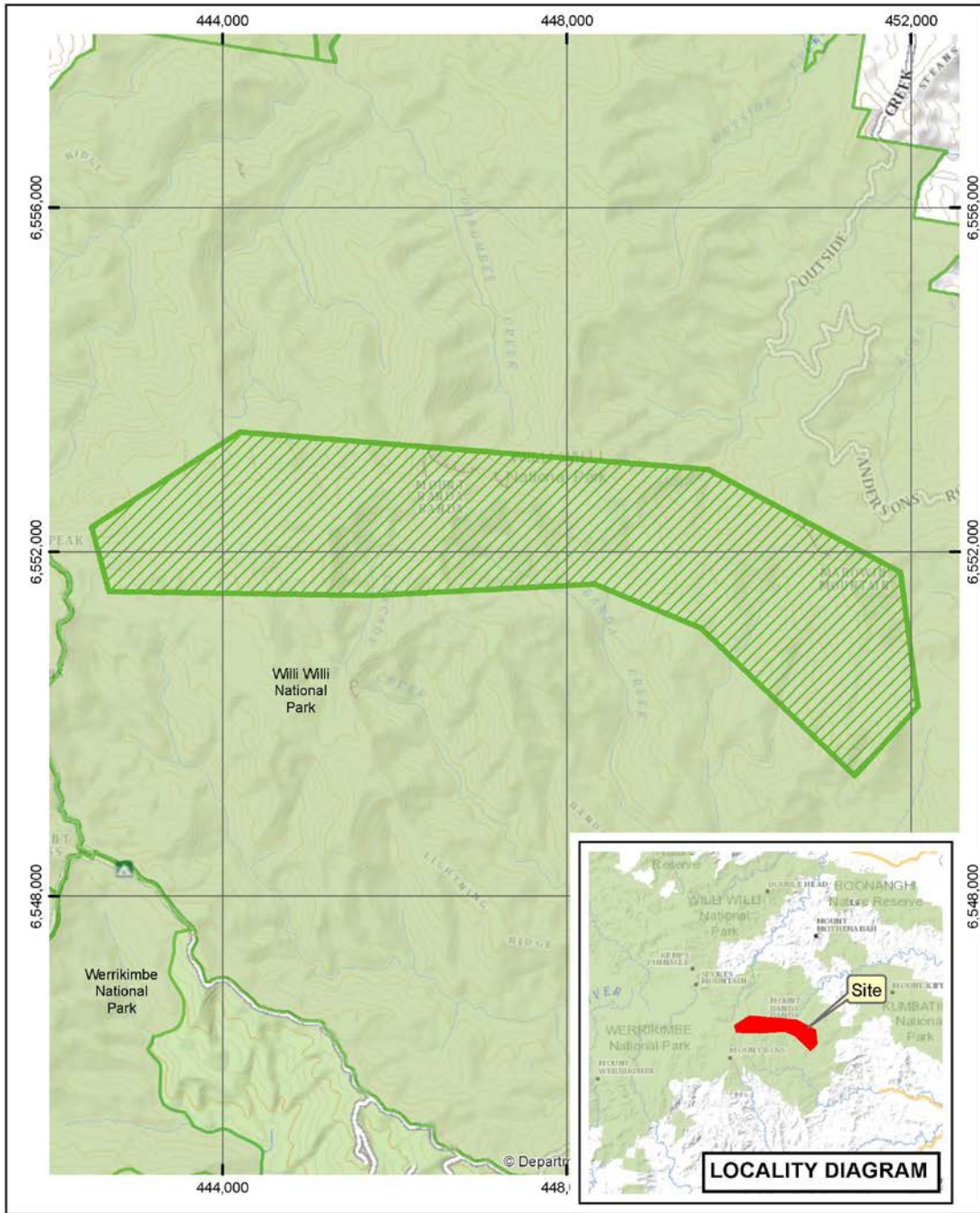
A report on the health and condition of the value for which this AIS was declared will be prepared and published on the Department of Planning and Environment website: www.environment.nsw.gov.au. The report will summarise the baseline and current health and condition of the values of the declared land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

-  Declared Land
-  NPWS Estate

AIS-E0-098
Asset of
Intergenerational Significance
Willi Willi zieria
(*Zieria lasiocaulis*)
Willi Willi National Park

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Date prepared	July 2022
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Approved by	Atticus Fleming, Acting Coordinator General, Environment and Heritage
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