

A statement for the purposes of approved conservation advice  
(s266B of the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*)

**Approved Conservation Advice for**  
***Grevillea molyneuxii***

This Conservation Advice has been developed based on the best available information at the time this conservation advice was approved.

**Description**

*Grevillea molyneuxii*, Family Proteaceae, is a low, spreading to weakly-erect shrub 0.2–0.8 m high, with red flowers (Harden, 1991; Olde & Marriott, 1995; Makinson, 2000) that occur in all seasons (DECC, 2005). Leaves are narrow-oblong or elliptic to linear, 1.5–4 cm long, mostly 1–4 mm wide, usually pungent, with margins entire and angularly recurved, sometimes obscuring the subsericeous lower surface except for the midvein.

**Conservation Status**

*Grevillea molyneuxii* is listed as **endangered**. This species is eligible for listing as endangered under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (Cwlth) (EPBC Act) as, prior to the commencement of the EPBC Act, it was listed as endangered under Schedule 1 of the *Endangered Species Protection Act 1992* (Cwlth). The species is also listed as vulnerable on the *Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995* (NSW).

**Distribution and Habitat**

*Grevillea molyneuxii* is restricted to a small area south of Penrose, NSW above Tallowa Gully and Bundanoon Creek, in Morton National Park and on crown land (DECC, 2005). This species occurs within the Southern Rivers Natural (NSW) Resource Management Region.

*Grevillea molyneuxii* occurs in association with flat sandstone rock platforms at the base of moderate to steep slopes, in skeletal sandy soil over sandstone pavement. The species is found in shrubby dry sclerophyll communities in seasonally moist, very open to somewhat closed heath and shrubland, bordered by *Eucalyptus stricta* and *Allocasuarina paludosa* woodland. Common associated species include *Boronia floribunda*, *Calytrix tetragona*, *Dillwynia ramosissima*, *Grevillea baueri*, *Isopogon anethifolius*, *Micromyrtus ciliata*, *Mirbelia rubiifolia* and *Olex stricta* (Harden, 1991; McGillivray, 1993; Olde & Marriott, 1995; Makinson, 2000; NSW Scientific Committee, 2002). This species seems to prefer open areas within heathland patches and is colonising the few tracks that bisect its habitat (DECC, 2005).

In 2002, the total number of plants was estimated to be between 2500 and 8000 from five separate populations, with several of the known populations containing over 500 plants (NSW Scientific Committee, 2002).

The distribution of this species overlaps with the 'White Box-Yellow Box-Blakely's Red Gum Grassy Woodland and Derived Native Grassland' EPBC Act-listed threatened ecological community.

**Threats**

The main identified threats to *G. molyneuxii* are local extinction from stochastic or catastrophic events and vehicle tracks which bisect several populations (NSW Scientific Committee, 2002).

The main potential threats to *G. molyneuxii* include high fire frequency (NSW Scientific Committee, 2002); and digging by animals such as feral pigs (*Sus scrofa*) in the shallow moss and peaty soil of the heathland community (DECC, 2005).

### **Regional and Local Priority Actions**

The following priority recovery and threat abatement actions can be done to support the recovery of *Grevillea molyneuxii*.

#### **Habitat Loss, Disturbance and Modification**

- Identify populations of high conservation priority.
- Manage threats to areas of vegetation that contain populations of *Grevillea molyneuxii*.
- Monitor known populations to identify key threats.
- Monitor progress of recovery, including the effectiveness of management actions and the need to adapt them if necessary.
- Control access routes to suitably constrain public access to known sites on public land.
- Undertake survey work in suitable habitat and potential habitat to locate any additional populations.
- Minimise adverse impacts from land use at known sites.
- Monitor populations for the impact of digging by animals and vehicle disturbance (DECC, 2005).

#### **Fire**

- Develop and implement a suitable fire management strategy for *Grevillea molyneuxii*. The species would be susceptible to the impact of high fire frequency, but current indications are that the habitat of the species is not burnt frequently (DECC, 2005).
- Fire intervals should exceed the period needed to reach reproductive maturity (estimated to be approximately five years) (DECC, 2005).
- Provide maps of known occurrences to local and state rural fire services and seek inclusion of mitigative measures in bush fire risk management plans, risk register and/or operation maps.

#### **Conservation Information**

- Raise awareness of *G. molyneuxii* within the local community.

#### **Enable Recovery of Additional Sites and/or Populations**

- Undertake appropriate seed collection and storage.
- Investigate options for linking, enhancing or establishing additional populations.
- Implement national translocation protocols (Vallee et al, 2004) if establishing additional populations is considered necessary and feasible.

This list does not necessarily encompass all actions that may be of benefit to *G. molyneuxii*, but highlights those that are considered to be of highest priority at the time of preparing the conservation advice.

### **Existing Plans/Management Prescriptions that Could Affect the Species**

- Morton National Park Plan of Management (NSW NPWS, 2001), and
- Threat Abatement Plan for Predation, Habitat Degradation, Competition and Disease Transmission by Feral Pigs (EA, 2005).

### **Information Sources:**

Department of Environment and Climate Change (DECC) 2005, *Threatened Species Profile Database*, Wingello *Grevillea* – profile, viewed 11 March 2008,

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NSW Scientific Committee 2002, *Final determinations of the NSW scientific committee 1999-2002*, viewed 11 March 2008, <<http://www.nationalparks.nsw.gov.au/npws.nsf/Content/List+of+Scientific+Committee+determinations>>.

Olde, PM & Marriott, NR 1995, *The Grevillea Book; Volume Three*, Kangaroo Press, Kenthurst, NSW.

Vallee, L, Hogbin, T, Monks, L, Makinson, B, Matthes, M & Rossetto, M 2004, *Guidelines for the Translocation of Threatened Plants in Australia - Second Edition*, Australian Network for Plant Conservation, Canberra.