

Approved Conservation Advice  
(s266B of the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*)

**Approved Conservation Advice for**  
***Pomaderris parrisiae* (Parris' Pomaderris)**

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

**Description**

*Pomaderris parrisiae*, Family Rhamnaceae, also known as Parris' Pomaderris, is a shrub or small tree growing to 9 m high, with young stems densely covered with silvery silky hairs. The leaves are elliptic to lanceolate, pointed at both ends, mostly 3–10 cm long and 10–25 mm wide. The upper surface is hairless and the lower surface is covered by silvery to whitish hairs. The flowers are creamy to pale yellow, in sparse panicles at the ends of the branches and the petals are spoon-shaped, about 2.5 mm long. The fruit is capsule-like, splitting into three segments when ripe, releasing the three seeds through a thin membrane on the inner wall of each segment. Flowers are produced in October and November, and fruits ripen in December to January (Millott & McDougall, 2005).

**Conservation Status**

Parris' Pomaderris is listed as **vulnerable**. This species is eligible for listing as vulnerable 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 vulnerable under Schedule 1 of the *Endangered Species Protection Act 1992* (Cwlth). It is also listed as vulnerable under the *Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995* (NSW).

**Distribution and Habitat**

Parris' Pomaderris has been recorded in Wadbilliga National Park (NP), near Wadbilliga Trig, and South East Forests NP in the Brown Mountain/Cochrane Dam area, with a questionable record in Ben Boyd NP (Briggs & Leigh, 1990; DECC, 2005a). Populations in Egan Peaks Nature Reserve and Coolangubra State Forest have been only tentatively referred to this species. Populations previously referred to *P. parissiae* in the upper Kangaroo River catchment have recently been named *Pomaderris walshii* (Millot & McDougall, 2005). Parris' Pomaderris occurs within the Southern Rivers (NSW) Natural Resource Management Region.

The species usually inhabits tall open forest dominated by *Eucalyptus cypellocarpa*, *E. fastigata*, *E. nitens*, or *E. smithii*, sometimes with elements of cool-temperate rainforest (e.g. *Atherosperma moschatum*, *Elaeocarpus holopetalus*, and *Tasmania lanceolata*). The populations from Egan Peaks and Coolangubra areas occur generally in drier, rocky habitats (Briggs & Leigh, 1990).

The distribution of this species overlaps with the following EPBC Act-listed threatened ecological communities:

- White Box-Yellow Box-Blakely's Red Gum Grassy Woodland and Derived Native Grassland, and
- Natural Temperate Grassland of the Southern Tablelands of NSW and the Australian Capital Territory.

**Threats**

The main identified threats to the species include its small population size, with some populations consisting of only a few individuals rendering them prone to extinction through stochastic events, fire and habitat damage, especially associated with recreational vehicles

illegally using tracks in known habitat. Frequent fire may threaten the species' survival as stands do not seem to store seed in the soil, and germination is rare (DECC, 2005a).

### **Research Priorities**

Research priorities that would inform future regional and local priority actions include:

- Design and implement a monitoring program.
- Confirm the identity of populations currently only tentatively referred to *P. parrisiae* from Egan Peaks Nature Reserve and Coolangubra State Forest.
- Establish the species response to fire (resprouter and/or obligate seeder), and identify the appropriate intensity and interval of fire to promote seed germination
- Assess the size and viability of the soil seed bank (if any) and establish what cues are required for germination.

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

The following priority recovery and threat abatement actions can be done to support the recovery of Parris' Pomaderris.

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

- Identify populations of high conservation priority.
- Ensure road widening and maintenance activities (or other infrastructure or development activities) involving substrate or vegetation disturbance in areas where the species occurs do not impact on known populations.

#### **Fire**

- Develop and implement a suitable fire management strategy for the species. Monitor populations after fire, for example by setting up permanent monitoring quadrats prior to burns (DECC, 2005b).
- 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.

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

- Undertake appropriate seed collection and storage.
- Undertake seed germination and/or vegetative propagation trials to determine the requirements for successful establishment.
- Investigate options for linking, enhancing or establishing additional populations.
- Implement national translocation protocol (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 Parris' Pomaderris, but highlights those that are considered to be of highest priority at the time of preparing the conservation advice.

### **Existing Plans/Management Prescriptions that are Relevant to the Species**

- New South Wales Threatened Species Priority Action Statement for Parris' Pomaderris (2005b).

This prescription was current at the time of publishing; please refer to the relevant agency's website for any updated versions.

This Conservation Advice was approved by the Minister/Delegate of the Minister on 3 July 2008

### **Information Sources:**

Briggs, JD & Leigh, JH 1990, *Delineation of Important Habitats of Threatened Plant Species in South-Eastern New South Wales*, Australian Heritage Commission, Canberra.

Department of Environment and Climate Change (DECC) 2005a, *Threatened species, populations and ecological communities of New South Wales - Parris' Pomaderris*, New South Wales, viewed 5 May 2008, <<http://www.threatenedspecies.environment.nsw.gov.au/tsprofile/profile.aspx?id=10654>>.

Department of Environment and Climate Change (DECC) 2005b, *Parris' Pomaderris - Priority actions*, New South Wales, viewed 5 May 2008, <[http://www.threatenedspecies.environment.nsw.gov.au/tsprofile/pas\\_profile.aspx?id=10654](http://www.threatenedspecies.environment.nsw.gov.au/tsprofile/pas_profile.aspx?id=10654)>.

Millott, JC & McDougall, KL 2005, 'A new species of *Pomaderris* (Rhamnaceae) from the Central Tablelands of New South Wales', *Telopea*, vol. 11, no. 1, pp. 82–84.

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.