INTERIM RECOVERY PLAN NO. 176

SCOTT RIVER DARWINIA

(*DARWINIA FERRICOLA* MS)

INTERIM RECOVERY PLAN

2004-2009

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Photograph: Andrew Brown

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Government of Western Australia

DEPARTMENT OF Conservation AND LAND MANAGEMENT
Conserving the nature of WA

FOREWORD

Interim Recovery Plans (IRPs) are developed within the framework laid down in Department of Conservation and Land Management (CALM) Policy Statements Nos. 44 and 50.

IRPs outline the recovery actions that are required to urgently address those threatening processes most affecting the ongoing survival of threatened taxa or ecological communities, and begin the recovery process.

CALM is committed to ensuring that Endangered taxa are conserved through the preparation and implementation of Recovery Plans or Interim Recovery Plans and by ensuring that conservation action commences as soon as possible and always within one year of endorsement of that rank by the Minister.

This Interim Recovery Plan will operate from July 2004 to June 2009 but will remain in force until withdrawn or replaced. It is intended that this IRP will be reviewed after five years and the need for a full Recovery Plan will be assessed.

This IRP was given regional approval on 16 July 2004 and was approved by the Director of Nature Conservation on 22 July 2004. The allocation of staff time and provision of funds identified in this Interim Recovery Plan is dependent on budgetary and other constraints affecting CALM, as well as the need to address other priorities.

Information in this IRP was accurate at July 2004.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The following people have provided assistance and advice in the preparation of this Interim Recovery Plan:

Anne Cochrane	Senior Research Scientist, CALM's Science Division
Andrew Crawford	Technical Officer, CALM's Science Division
Neil Gibson	Senior Research Scientist, CALM's Science Division
Greg Keighery	Principal Research Scientist, CALM's Science Division
Graham McCutcheon	Volunteer with CALM's Blackwood District
Amanda Shade	Horticulturalist, Botanic Gardens and Park Authority
Andrew Webb	Nature Conservation Officer, CALM's Blackwood District

Thanks also to staff of the W.A. Herbarium for providing access to Herbarium databases and specimen information, and CALM's Wildlife Branch for assistance.

SUMMARY

Scientific Name:	*Darwinia ferricola* ms	**Common Name:**	Scott River Darwinia
Family:	Myrtaceae	**Flowering Period:**	October to January
CALM Region:	South West	**CALM District:**	Blackwood
Shire:	Shire of Augusta Margaret River	**Recovery Team:**	South West Region Threatened Flora and Communities Recovery Team

Illustrations and/or further information: Brown, A., Thomson-Dans, C. and Marchant, N. (Eds). (1998) *Western Australia's Threatened Flora*. Department of Conservation and Land Management, Western Australia; Marchant, N.G. and Keighery, G.J. (In prep) A new species of *Darwinia* (Myrtaceae) from the Busselton-Augusta Region of Western Australia; Western Australian Herbarium (1998) FloraBase - Information on the Western Australian Flora. Department of Conservation and Land Management, Western Australia. http://www.calm.wa.gov.au/science/.

Current status: *Darwinia ferricola* ms was declared as Rare Flora in October 1987 under the Western Australian *Wildlife Conservation Act 1950* and ranked as Endangered (EN). The species is also listed as Endangered under the Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act* 1999. It currently meets World Conservation Union (IUCN 2000) Red List Category Endangered (EN) under criteria B1a,b(i, ii, iii, iv, v)+2b(i, ii, iii, iv, v) due to the severe fragmentation of populations, and a continuing decline in the quality of habitat and the number of plants. The main threats are mineral exploration, grazing and trampling, dieback disease, changes to hydrology, weed invasion, road, track and firebreak maintenance activities and inappropriate fire regimes.

Critical habitat: The critical habitat for *Darwinia ferricola* ms comprises the area of occupancy of the known wild or translocated populations; similar habitat within 200 metres of known populations; remnant vegetation that links populations; additional nearby occurrences of similar habitat that do not currently contain the taxon but may have done so in the past and may be suitable for translocations; and the local catchment for the surface and groundwaters that provide the winter-wet habitat of the taxon.

Habitat critical to the survival of the species, and important populations: Given that this taxon is listed as Endangered it is considered that all known habitat is habitat critical, and that all populations are important ones.

Benefits to other species/ecological communities: All populations are located within occurrences of a Threatened Ecological Community (TEC), also listed as Endangered in Western Australia. Other listed and priority flora also occur in the wider habitat of the populations. Recovery actions implemented to improve the quality or security of the habitat of these populations are likely to improve the status of the TEC in which the populations are located, as well as the rare and priority flora.

International Obligations: This plan is fully consistent with the aims and recommendations of the Convention on Biological Diversity, ratified by Australia in June 1993, and will assist in implementing Australia's responsibilities under that convention. The taxon is not listed under any specific international treaty, however, and therefore this IRP does not affect Australia's obligations under any other international agreements.

Role and interests of indigenous people: According to the Department of Indigenous Affairs Aboriginal Heritage Sites Register, no sites have been discovered near the *Darwinia ferricola* ms populations. Input and involvement will be sought from any indigenous groups that have an active interest in the areas that are habitat for *D. ferricola* ms, and this is discussed in the recovery actions.

Social and economic impacts: The implementation of this recovery plan has the potential to have some limited social and economic impact, as some populations are located on private property. There are mineral exploration and extraction leases over the area of land containing Subpopulations 1b, 2d, 2e, 2f, 2g and 2j of *Darwinia ferricola* ms. Recovery actions refer to continued liaison between stakeholders with regard to these areas.

Evaluation of the Plans Performance: CALM, in conjunction with the Recovery Team, will evaluate the performance of this IRP annually and the plan is to be reviewed within five years.

Habitat requirements: *Darwinia ferricola* ms is located in the Scott River Plains which occurs from east of Augusta to Walpole. The taxon occurs on red, sandy, shallow loams over ironstone, around winter wet areas near the coast.

Existing Recovery Actions: The following recovery actions have been or are currently being implemented:
1. Most land managers have been notified of the location and threatened status of the taxon.
2. Declared Rare Flora (DRF) markers have been installed at Population 3.
3. Dashboard stickers and posters describing the significance of DRF markers have been produced and distributed.

4. Approximately 40 hectares of private property containing Subpopulation 2b of *Darwinia ferricola* ms was purchased by CALM in 1991 and placed under the Care, Control and Management of the Conservation Commission.
5. The Botanic Gardens and Park Authority (BGPA) have produced eight clones of *Darwinia ferricola* ms, of which only six clones (19 plants) are still alive.
6. A research proposal for conservation actions for four rare and endangered species at BHP Beenup Minesite, one of which was *Darwinia ferricola* ms, was developed by the BGPA in 2003 (Dixon *et al*. 2003).
7. A genetic study of the taxon was undertaken by the BGPA in 2002. Two populations east of the mine site were sampled but DNA could not be extracted as young growth was not available.
8. A Translocation Proposal aimed at re-introducing plants of *Darwinia ferricola* ms, *Dryandra nivea* subsp. *uliginosa*, *Grevillea brachystylis* subsp. *australis* and *Lambertia orbifolia* subsp. Scott River Plains was developed by the BGPA and BHP Billiton in 2003, in liaison with CALM staff. The translocation has been approved and completed except for monitoring components.
9. Staff from CALM's Blackwood District have produced a fire response plan for the reserves that contain Subpopulations 2b and 2e of *Darwinia ferricola* ms.
10. Approximately 105 seeds of *Darwinia ferricola* ms were collected from Subpopulation 1a in December 1995 and stored in CALM's TFSC at –18°C and 4°C. Other collections consisted of 201 seeds (2867 fruits) from Subpopulation 2e and 376 seeds (2508 fruits) from Subpopulation 1c in December 2002.
11. The South West Region Threatened Flora and Communities Recovery Team (SWTFCRT) is overseeing the implementation of this IRP and will include information on progress in their annual report to CALM's Corporate Executive and funding bodies.
12. Staff from CALM's Blackwood District regularly monitor populations of this taxon.

IRP Objective: The objective of this Interim Recovery Plan is to abate identified threats and maintain or enhance *in situ* populations to ensure the long-term preservation of the taxon in the wild.

Recovery criteria

Criteria for success: The number of individuals within populations and/or the number of populations have increased by ten percent or more over the period of the plan's adoption under the EPBC Act.

Criteria for failure: The number of individuals within populations and/or the number of populations have decreased by ten percent or more over the period of the plan's adoption under the EPBC Act.

Recovery actions

1. Coordinate recovery actions.
2. Map critical habitat
3. Formally notify owners of land adjacent to roadside populations.
4. Install Declared Rare Flora markers.
5. Conduct further surveys.
6. Fence populations on private property.
7. Monitor dieback disease.
8. Maintain disease hygiene.
9. Develop and implement a fire management strategy.
10. Develop a kangaroo management strategy.
11. Undertake weed control.
12. Monitor populations.
13. Collect seed and cutting material.
14. Seek improved security for populations.
15. Promote awareness.
16. Obtain biological and ecological information.
17. Continue the translocation process.
18. Review the need for a full Recovery Plan.

1. BACKGROUND

History

The first known collection of *Darwinia ferricola* ms, housed at the Western Australian Herbarium, was made in 1980 by G. Keighery near the Scott River. Numerous surveys for the taxon and other Scott River Plains endemics have since been undertaken by botanists and staff from CALM's Blackwood District (Gibson *et al*. 2001; Keighery and Robinson 1992; Robinson and Keighery 1997). However, as the ironstone soils to which the species is endemic are highly restricted and have been massively impacted by land clearing, potential new populations are most likely to be located in a few small remnants that remain on private property.

A number of new populations were located during a survey undertaken by CALM staff and private consultants in 1989 on numerous private properties, following a notification to clear remnant vegetation and a mineral sands mining application. In 1990 a number of *Darwinia ferricola* ms plants on private property were illegally cleared and others were also under significant threat from clearing. Part of this area containing the taxon and other rare flora was therefore purchased in 1991 and is under the Care, Control and Management of the Conservation Commission. Currently, *D. ferricola* ms is known from 3 populations consisting of around 11,000 plants.

Description

Darwinia ferricola ms is a large, scrambling shrub, usually up to 1.5 m tall and has many branches. Its hairless, green leaves are 4 to 6 mm long, are linear to triangular in outline and crowded on the ends of branches. The main stems have only scattered leaves or are leafless. The inflorescence is 20 to 30 mm in diameter, and is a globular, usually erect head of 30 to 40 flowers at the ends of branches. The flowers extend beyond the yellowish-green linear floral bracts that are held in several layers. The brown floral tube is 3 mm long, and is ribbed and capped by small, triangular calyx lobes. The petals are about 1 mm long. The style is curved, 8 to 12 mm long and is often reddish (Brown *et al* 1998).

Darwinia ferricola ms is closely related to *D. apiculata*, but differs in that it is a much larger plant, does not have apiculate leaves, has shorter involucral bracts, more flowers in the inflorescence and a longer style (Marchant and Keighery In prep).

Distribution and habitat

Darwinia ferricola ms is located in the Scott River Plains which occurs from east of Augusta to Walpole. The taxon occurs on peaty sand over ironstone, around winter wet areas near the coast. Associated species include *Banksia littoralis, B. ilicifolia, B. grandis, Hakea prostrata, Xanthorrhoea preissii, Pimelea rosea, Isopogon formosus, Anthocercis littorea, Lysinema ciliatum, Melaleuca thymoides, Hibbertia stellaris, Viminaria juncea, Patersonia occidentalis, Lepidosperma* sp. (Obbens and Coates 1997).

Darwinia ferricola ms is endemic to a threatened ecological community (TEC) (English and Blyth 1999), the 'Scott River Ironstone Association' that is ranked as Endangered. These ironstone soils are highly restricted in distribution. There is a total of 39 occurrences of this community covering 360 hectares, that are seasonal wetlands on ironstone on the Scott River Plain (Gibson *et al*. 2000).

Habitat critical to the survival of the species, and important populations

Given that this taxon is listed as Endangered it is considered that all known habitat is habitat critical. In addition all populations are considered important to the survival of the taxon. Recovery actions include survey for further populations that may lead to the identification of additional habitat critical.

Benefits to other species/ecological communities

Darwinia ferricola ms is endemic to the 'Scott River Ironstone Association' Threatened Ecological Community (TEC), which is listed as Endangered in Western Australia. Other listed and priority flora that also occur in the wider habitat of the populations include *Lambertia orbifolia* subsp. Scott River Plains (Endangered), *Dryandra nivea* subsp. *uliginosa* (Endangered), *Grevillea brachystylis* subsp. *australis* (Endangered), *Calothamnus* sp.

Scott River (aff. *crassus*) (Priority 2), *Chordifex isomorphus* (Priority 4), *Loxocarya magna* (Priority 3), *Grevillea manglesioides* subsp. *ferricola* (Priority 2), *Hakea tuberculata* (Priority 3) and *Melaleuca incana* subsp. Gingilup (Priority 2) (Gibson *et al*. 2000). Recovery actions implemented to improve the quality or security of the habitat of populations of *Darwinia ferricola* ms are likely to improve the status of the TEC in which the populations are located, as well as these other rare and priority flora.

International Obligations

This plan is fully consistent with the aims and recommendations of the Convention on Biological Diversity, ratified by Australia in June 1993, and will assist in implementing Australia's responsibilities under that Convention. The taxon is not listed under any specific international treaty, however, and therefore this IRP does not affect Australia's obligations under any other international agreements.

Role and interests of indigenous people

According to the Department of Indigenous Affairs Aboriginal Heritage Sites Register, no sites have been discovered near the *Darwinia ferricola* ms populations. Input and involvement will be sought from any indigenous groups that have an active interest in the areas that are habitat for *D. ferricola* ms, and this is discussed in the recovery actions.

Social and economic impacts

The implementation of this recovery plan has the potential to have some limited social and economic impact, as some populations are located on private property. Areas on private land that are considered to be 'habitat critical' may be regarded as having potential for uses other than conservation by landholders. Approaches that may minimise this potential impact could include covenants, management agreements or land acquisition. There are mineral exploration and extraction leases over the area of land containing Subpopulations 1b, 2d, 2e, 2f, 2g and 2j of *Darwinia ferricola* ms. Recovery actions refer to continued liaison between stakeholders with regard to these areas.

Evaluation of the Plan's Performance

CALM, in conjunction with the South West Region Threatened Flora and Communities Recovery Team will evaluate the performance of this Interim Recovery Plan annually and the plan is to be reviewed within five years. Any changes to management / recovery actions will be documented accordingly.

Critical habitat

Critical habitat is habitat identified as being critical to the survival of a listed threatened species or listed threatened ecological community. Habitat is defined as the biophysical medium or media occupied (continuously, periodically or occasionally) by an organism or group of organisms or once occupied (continuously, periodically or occasionally) by an organism, or group of organisms, and into which organisms of that kind have the potential to be reintroduced (*Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act* 1999).

The critical habitat for *Darwinia ferricola* ms comprises:

- the area of occupancy of known wild or translocated populations;
- areas of similar habitat within 200 metres of known populations, ie. peaty sand over ironstone, around winter wet areas near the coast (these provide potential habitat for natural range extension);
- remnant vegetation that surrounds or links several populations (this is necessary to allow pollinators to move between populations);
- additional occurrences of similar habitat that do not currently contain the taxon but may have done so in the past (these represent possible translocation sites); and
- the local catchment for the surface and groundwaters that maintain the winter-wet habitat of the taxon (it occurs on ironstones that are seasonally inundated and depend on local hydrological conditions).

Biology and ecology

The genus *Darwinia*, which is distantly related to *Chamelaucium* (wax plants) and *Verticordia* (feather flowers), is endemic to south-western and south-eastern Australia. The bracts surrounding the inflorescence of *Darwinia* species is shaped like a bell and the common name refers to this feature.

A fire burnt through part of Subpopulation 1a in 1986. Adult plants were killed in the fire, and there was subsequent germination of seedlings. This indicates that fire acts as a stimulus for recruitment from seed.

A number of *Darwinia* species are cultivated for their ornamental bell-like flower heads. Propagation of *Darwinia* species is achieved through cuttings, as seed germination is often low even under generally favourable conditions (Turnbull and Doran 1987).

Darwinia ferricola ms appears to be susceptible to the plant pathogen *Phytophthora cinnamomi* (dieback). Only two individuals were inoculated in experiments to test susceptibility, so there is insufficient evidence for this result to be conclusive (pers comm. C. Crane[1]).

Threats

Darwinia ferricola ms was declared as Rare Flora in October 1987 under the Western Australian *Wildlife Conservation Act 1950* and ranked as Endangered (EN). The species is also listed as Endangered under the Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation* Act 1999 (EPBC Act). It currently meets World Conservation Union (IUCN 2000) Red List Category Endangered (EN) under criteria B1a,b(i, ii, iii, iv, v)+2b(i, ii, iii, iv, v) due to the severe fragmentation of populations, and a continuing decline in the quality of habitat and the number of plants. The main threats are mineral exploration, grazing and trampling, dieback disease, changes to hydrology, weed invasion, road, track and firebreak maintenance activities and inappropriate fire regimes.

- **Mineral exploration** and extraction leases exist over the area of land in which Subpopulations 1b, 2d, 2e, 2f, 2g and 2j of *Darwinia ferricola* ms occur.

- **Grazing and trampling** by stock (cattle) and kangaroos is a threat to all populations. Although it appears that *Darwinia ferricola* ms plants are not grazed, animals impact on the habitat by digging, trampling and breaking foliage when moving through the area or along the road reserves, as is the case with Subpopulations 1a and 1b, and Population 3, and perhaps by spreading dieback. Increased nutrient levels in the soil from droppings is also likely and may result in increased weed invasion. Grazing would have an impact on the establishment of young plants of *D. ferricola* ms thereby limiting natural recruitment.

- **Dieback disease** is a threat to all populations of *Darwinia ferricola* ms. Dieback causes the roots to rot and results in susceptible plants dying of drought stress. Although testing of susceptibility to the disease is incomplete, the ironstone habitat that the taxon occurs in is highly susceptible to the disease. The presence of the disease has been confirmed at Population 1c. The populations are extremely vulnerable to dieback disease due to the wetland habitat and shallow soils.

- **Changes to hydrology** may in future become a threat to all populations. The Scott River Ironstone habitat is recognised as under high risk of increased salinity levels and inundation due to clearing of the catchments (Commonwealth of Australia 2001). Conversely, groundwater abstraction for agricultural, urban and other purposes may result in the lowering of the local groundwater levels. Adjacent land developments such as mining also have the potential to alter hydrological processes in the wetland habitat, and therefore to threaten the populations.

- **Weed invasion** is a minor threat to most populations. Weeds suppress early plant growth by competing for soil moisture, nutrients and light. They also exacerbate grazing pressure and increase the fire hazard due to the easy ignition of high fuel loads that are produced annually by many weed species.

[1] Colin Crane, Senior Technical Officer, CALM's Science Division

- **Road, track and firebreak maintenance activities** threaten Subpopulations 1a, 1b, 1c, 2d, 2f, 2g and 2j, and Population 3 and their habitat. Threats include grading, chemical spraying, construction of drainage channels and the mowing of roadside vegetation. Several of these actions also encourage weed invasion. Relevant authorities need to be informed of the location of populations so that appropriate protective measures can be implemented. Landowners also need be informed of the presence of the species to prevent possible damage due to grazing, crop maintenance, firebreak maintenance or other activities that may threaten the populations.

- **Inappropriate fire regimes** would affect the viability of the populations, as *Darwinia ferricola* ms appears to be an obligate seeder that germinates following fire. If this is the case, the soil seed bank would rapidly be depleted if fires recurred before regenerating or juvenile plants reached maturity and replenished the soil seed bank. However, occasional fires or other disturbances are likely to be required for the taxon to propagate from soil stored seed.

- **Powerline maintenance** is a potential threat to Subpopulation 1a. Disturbance during maintenance may encourage weed invasion and also directly damage plants. The relevant authority will be notified of the location of the population.

Summary of population information and threats

Pop. No. & Location	Land Status	Year/No. plants	Condition	Threats
1A. Northeast of Augusta	Shire Road Reserve	1980 60 1988 (10) 1989 600+ 1992 (60) 1993 833 (60) 1996 0	Moderate	Road maintenance, grazing (stock), inappropriate fire regimes, dieback disease, weeds, hydrological changes, powerline maintenance
1B. Northeast of Augusta	Private Property	1989 9325 1990 10,000	Healthy	Mining, grazing (stock, kangaroos), inappropriate fire regimes, hydrological changes, firebreak maintenance, dieback disease
1C. Northeast of Augusta	Shire Road Reserve	1996 100+ 1999 100+ 2002 100+	Moderate	Road maintenance, inappropriate fire regimes, grazing (stock), dieback disease, hydrological changes
2A. Northeast of Augusta	Private Property	1988 *1500 1989 *1500 1990 0		Cleared
2B. Northeast of Augusta	Nature Reserve	1988 *1500 1989 *1500 1990 108 1997 100+	Healthy	Mining, grazing (kangaroos), hydrological changes, inappropriate fire regimes, dieback disease
**2C. Northeast of Augusta	Private Property			
2D. Northeast of Augusta	Private Property	1990 3 [26 dead]	Poor	Mining, grazing (stock), inappropriate fire regimes, hydrological changes, firebreak maintenance, dieback disease, weeds
2E. Northeast of Augusta	Private Property	1989 1000 2000 100+ 2002 100+	Healthy	Mining, grazing (kangaroos), dieback disease, hydrological changes, inappropriate fire regimes
2F. Northeast of Augusta	Private Property	1990 361 [25 dead]	Poor	Mining, grazing (stock), inappropriate fire regimes, hydrological changes, firebreak maintenance, dieback disease, weeds
2G. Northeast of Augusta	Private Property	1990 485 [200 dead]	Poor	Mining, grazing (stock), inappropriate fire regimes, hydrological changes, firebreak maintenance, dieback disease, weeds
2H. Northeast of Augusta	Private Property	1989 100+ 1990 0		Cleared
2I. Northeast of Augusta	Private Property	1989 150+ 1990 0		Cleared
2J. Northeast of Augusta	Private Property	1990 [50 dead]	Poor	Mining, grazing (stock), inappropriate fire regimes, hydrological changes, firebreak maintenance, dieback disease, weeds
2K. Northeast of Augusta	Private Property	1990 0		Cleared
3. Northeast of Augusta	Shire Road Reserve	1989 20 1991 0 1995 6 1996 0 2003 0	Poor	Road maintenance, grazing (stock), dieback disease, weeds, hydrological changes

( ) = number of seedlings.
*= total for subpopulations combined.

** Included in Subpopulation 2B

Guide for decision-makers

Section 1 provides details of current and possible future threats. Developments in the immediate vicinity of the populations or within the defined critical habitat of *Darwinia ferricola* ms require assessment. No developments should be approved unless the proponents can demonstrate that they will have no significant impact on the taxon, or its habitat or potential habitat, or the local surface or groundwater hydrology.

2. RECOVERY OBJECTIVE AND CRITERIA

Objectives

The objective of this Interim Recovery Plan is to abate identified threats and maintain or enhance *in situ* populations to ensure the long-term preservation of the taxon in the wild.

Criteria for success: The number of individuals within populations and/or the number of populations have increased by ten percent or more over the period of the plan's adoption under the EPBC Act.
Criteria for failure: The number of individuals within populations and/or the number of populations have decreased by ten percent or more over the period of the plan's adoption under the EPBC Act.

3. RECOVERY ACTIONS

Existing recovery actions

Land managers have been notified of the location and threatened status of the taxon. The notification details the Declared Rare status of *Darwinia ferricola* ms and the legal responsibility to protect it.

Declared Rare Flora (DRF) markers have been installed at Population 3. These serve to alert people working in the vicinity to the presence of DRF, and the need to avoid work that may damage plants or their habitat. Dashboard stickers and posters describing the significance of DRF markers have been produced and distributed.

Approximately 40 hectares of private property containing Subpopulation 2b of *Darwinia ferricola* ms was purchased by CALM in 1991 and is under the Care, Control and Management of the Conservation Commission. This area was then fenced to prevent access by stock.

The Botanic Gardens and Park Authority (BGPA) produced eight clones of *Darwinia ferricola* ms, but only six clones (19 plants) are still alive. The majority of the clones appeared to have been from cuttings, some of which were collected in 1994 (pers comm. A. Shade[2]).

A research proposal for conservation actions for four rare and endangered species at BHP Beenup Minesite, one of which was *Darwinia ferricola* ms, was developed by the BGPA in 2003 (Dixon *et al.* 2003). This proposal is a pilot study and aims to:

- Contribute to a better understanding of post-mining rehabilitation;
- Increase biodiversity within the site;
- Contribute to the knowledge base of rare and endangered species through genetic analysis and propagation research;
- Improve understanding of the phenology and cultural techniques for the plants;
- Reduce the threat of extinction by learning how to establish new populations in post mining situations or pre-mined areas.

As part of this research project, a genetic study was also undertaken by BGPA in 2002. Two populations east of the mine site were sampled. Unfortunately DNA could not be extracted as young growth was not available (Krauss and Alacs 2003).

[2] Amanda Shade, Horticulturalist, Botanic Gardens and Park Authority

A Translocation Proposal aimed at re-introducing plants of *Darwinia ferricola* ms, *Dryandra nivea* subsp. *uliginosa*, *Grevillea brachystylis* subsp. *australis* and *Lambertia orbifolia* subsp. Scott River Plains was developed in 2003 by the BGPA and BHP Billiton in liaison with CALM staff. Two hundred and forty eight plants grown from cuttings (fifteen clones taken from two populations) were planted in July 2003 on a previously mined area and surrounds. Soil type and irrigation were included as two variables in the experimental design. The site was also fenced to reduce the threat of grazing by rabbits and kangaroos. The translocation has been approved and completed except for monitoring components. Monitoring will include the number of surviving plants, height and width of crown, reproductive state, number of inflorescences and fruits, presence of second generation plants and general health of plants (Norrish 2003).

A fire response plan has been produced for the reserves containing Subpopulations 2b and 2e of *Darwinia ferricola* ms by staff from CALM's Blackwood District.

Approximately 105 seeds of *Darwinia ferricola* ms were collected from Subpopulation 1a in December 1995 and stored in CALM's TFSC at –18°C and 4°C. The initial germination rate of the *D. ferricola* seed, tested by the TFSC was 33%. Other collections consisted of 201 seeds (2867 fruits) from Subpopulation 2e and 376 seeds (2508 fruits) from Subpopulation 1c in December 2002. Germination has yet to be tested (unpublished data, A. Cochrane[3]).

The South West Region Threatened Flora and Communities Recovery Team (SWTFCRT) is overseeing the implementation of this IRP and will include information on progress in their annual report to CALM 's Corporate Executive and funding bodies.

Staff from CALM's Blackwood District regularly monitor populations of this taxon.

Future recovery actions

Where populations occur on lands other than those managed by CALM, permission has been or will be sought from appropriate land managers prior to recovery actions being undertaken. The following recovery actions are roughly in order of descending priority; however this should not constrain addressing any of the priorities if funding is available for 'lower' priorities and other opportunities arise.

1. Coordinate recovery actions

The South West Region Threatened Flora and Communities Recovery Team (SWRTFCRT) will continue to coordinate recovery actions for *Darwinia ferricola* ms and other Declared Rare Flora and Threatened Ecological Communities in their region. They will include information on progress in their annual report to CALM's Corporate Executive and funding bodies.

Action: Coordinate recovery actions
Responsibility: CALM (Blackwood District) through the SWRTFCRT
Cost: $2,100 per year.

2. Map critical habitat

It is a requirement of the EPBC Act that spatial data relating to critical habitat be determined. Although critical habitat is described in Section 1, the areas as described have not yet been mapped and that will be done under this action. If any additional populations are located, then critical habitat will also be determined and mapped for these locations.

Action: Map critical habitat
Responsibility: CALM (Blackwood District, WATSCU) through the SWRTFCRT
Cost: $2,000 in the first year

3. Formally notify owners of land adjacent to roadside populations

[3] Anne Cochrane, Senior Research Scientist, CALM's Threatened Flora Seed Centre

The adjacent land owners of Subpopulations 1a and 1c located on road reserves will be formally notified of the presence of *Darwinia ferricola* ms. Western Power will also be notified about the population located under their powerline on an access track.

Action: Formally notify owners of land adjacent to roadside populations
Responsibility: CALM (Wildlife Branch)
Cost: $100 in first year

4. Install Declared Rare Flora markers

Declared Rare Flora (DRF) markers are required for road reserve Subpopulations 1a and 1c. Their purpose is to alert people operating in the area to the presence of DRF and to help prevent habitat disturbance.

Action: Install DRF markers
Responsibility: CALM (Blackwood District) through the SWRTFCRT
Cost: $500 in first year.

5. Conduct further surveys

Further surveys will be conducted for this taxon during its flowering period (October to January) in appropriate habitat, including on private lands wherever permission has been given. Volunteers from the local community, Wildflower Societies and Naturalist Clubs will be encouraged to be involved in surveys supervised by CALM staff. Areas considered suitable for translocation will also be noted.

Populations that have not been seen for a number of years will be resurveyed. In addition, the identity of a potential new population that was discovered by staff from CALM's Blackwood District in 2003 in a camping reserve near the Scott River will be verified.

Action: Conduct further surveys
Responsibility: CALM (Blackwood District) through the SWRTFCRT
Cost: $2,300 per year.

6. Fence populations on private property

Fencing may be required at Subpopulations 1b, 2d, 2f, 2g and 2j located on private land. Fenced areas will ideally include a buffer of surrounding habitat, to protect *Darwinia ferricola* ms from grazing and trampling by cattle. Funding assistance for this fencing may be obtained from various sources such as a covenanting scheme.

Action: Fence populations on private property
Responsibility: CALM (Blackwood District) through the SWRTFCRT
Cost: $11,500 in first year.

7. Monitor dieback disease

Not all populations have been checked for the presence of dieback. The disease will therefore be mapped in the habitat of *Darwinia ferricola* ms and the spread and impact of the disease will be monitored.

Action: Monitor dieback disease
Responsibility: CALM (Blackwood District, Dieback Disease Coordinator) through the SWRTFCRT
Cost: $1,500 per year for monitoring and mapping

8. Maintain disease hygiene

The ironstone habitat in which *Darwinia ferricola* ms occurs is inundated over the winter months, and this favours the establishment and spread of *Phytophthora* species. Many plant species in the ironstone community are presumed to be susceptible to this disease. Dieback hygiene (outlined in Department of Conservation and

Land Management 2003) will therefore be followed for activities such as installation and maintenance of firebreaks and walking into the population in wet soil conditions. Purpose built signs advising of the dieback risk and high conservation values of the sites will be installed where required.

Action: Maintain disease hygiene
Responsibility: CALM (Blackwood District) through the SWRTFCRT
Cost: $800 per year

9. Develop and implement a fire management strategy

Darwinia ferricola ms appears to be an obligate seeder that germinates following fire. Fire will be prevented from occurring in the habitat of populations, except where it is being used experimentally as a recovery tool. A fire management strategy will be developed that recommends fire frequency, intensity, season, and control measures.

Action: Develop and implement a fire management strategy
Responsibility: CALM (Blackwood District) through the SWRTFCRT
Cost: $2,500 in first year and $1,000 in subsequent years.

10. Develop a kangaroo management strategy

A management strategy will be developed in areas where kangaroos are having an impact on populations of *Darwinia ferricola* ms by trampling and breaking foliage when moving through the area. The strategy will include a survey to determine kangaroo density, monitoring of impacts on the taxon, and recommendations to reduce the impact.

Action: Develop a kangaroo management strategy
Responsibility: CALM (Blackwood District) through the SWRTFCRT
Cost: $2,000 in first year (cost of monitoring included under action 12).

11. Undertake weed control

Weed control will be undertaken in consultation with the land managers. Appropriate methods of weed control are found in Brown and Brooks (2002) and may include hand weeding or localised application of herbicide. All applications of weed control will be followed by a report on the method, timing and success of the treatment, and the effect on *Darwinia ferricola* ms and associated native plant species. It is anticipated that the regeneration of native species in the habitat will improve after weed competition is reduced.

Action: Undertake weed control
Responsibility: CALM (Blackwood District) through the SWRTFCRT
Cost: $1,000 per year.

12. Monitor populations

Annual monitoring of factors such as habitat degradation (including weed invasion and plant diseases), population stability (expansion or decline), pollination activity, seed production, recruitment, longevity and predation is essential. All populations will be inspected annually with special attention given to any impacts from increased salinisation. In areas that are possibly under threat from salinisation, soil salinity and pH readings will be taken annually during winter.

Action: Monitor populations
Responsibility: CALM (Blackwood District) through the SWRTFCRT
Cost: $1,000 per year.

13. Collect seed and cutting material

Preservation of germplasm is essential to guard against extinction if wild populations are lost. Such collections are also needed to propagate plants for translocations. Seed is required from all populations to maximise the genetic diversity of the *ex situ* material. Cuttings will also be obtained to establish a living collection at the BGPA.

Action: Collect seed and cutting material
Responsibility: CALM (TFSC) and BGPA, through the SWRTFCRT
Cost: $4,600 in first year and $3,200 in second year.

14. Seek improved security for populations

Staff from CALM's Blackwood District will continue to liaise with land managers and landowners to help ensure that populations are not accidentally damaged or destroyed. Ways and means of improving the security of populations and their habitat will be investigated. For populations that occur on private property, this may include conservation covenants with a range of agencies, the Land for Wildlife scheme, or possibly acquisition. Input and involvement will also be sought from any indigenous groups that have an active interest in areas that are habitat for *Darwinia ferricola* ms.

Action: Seek improved security for populations
Responsibility: CALM (Blackwood District) through the SWRTFCRT
Cost: $700 per year.

15. Promote awareness

The importance of biodiversity conservation and the need for the long-term protection of wild populations of this taxon will be promoted to the community through poster displays and the local print and electronic media. Formal links with local naturalist groups and interested individuals will also be encouraged. An information sheet, that includes a description of the plant, its habitat, threats, recovery actions and photos will be produced.

A reply paid postal drop of a pamphlet that illustrates *Darwinia ferricola* ms and describes its distinctive features and habitat will be distributed to residents in Shires that contain possible habitat for the taxon. Postal drops aim to stimulate interest, provide information about threatened species and provide a name and number to contact if new populations are located by members of the community.

Action: Promote awareness
Responsibility: CALM (Blackwood District) through the SWRTFCRT
Cost: $2,100 in first year, $700 in second year and $600 in remaining years.

16. Obtain biological and ecological information

Improved knowledge of the biology and ecology of *Darwinia ferricola* ms will provide a better scientific basis for management of the wild populations. An understanding of the following is particularly necessary for effective management:

1. Soil seed bank dynamics and the role of various disturbances (including fire), competition, rainfall and grazing in germination and recruitment.
2. The pollination biology of the taxon, and the requirements of pollinators.
3. The reproductive strategies, phenology and seasonal growth of the taxon.
4. The population genetic structure, levels of genetic diversity and minimum viable population size.
5. The impact of salinity on *Darwinia ferricola* ms and its habitat.
6. Investigation of the impacts of dieback disease and control techniques on *Darwinia ferricola* ms and its habitat.

Action: Obtain biological and ecological information
Responsibility: CALM (Science Division, Blackwood District) through the SWRTFCRT
Cost: $21,000 per year for the first three years.

17. Continue the translocation process

As the number of extant plants is low and populations are not secure from threats Translocation Proposals will be developed and suitable translocation sites selected. This will be coordinated by the SWRTFCRT. Information on the translocation of threatened animals and plants in the wild is provided in CALM's Policy Statement No. 29 *Translocation of Threatened Flora and Fauna*. All translocation proposals require endorsement by the Director of Nature Conservation.

Action: Continue the translocation process
Responsibility: CALM (Blackwood District, Science Division) through the SWRTFCRT
Cost: $5,700 in the third year and $4,200 in the fifth year

18. Review the need for a full Recovery Plan

At the end of the fourth year of the five-year term of this Interim Recovery Plan, the need for a revised IRP, a full Recovery Plan and/or further recovery will be assessed.

Action: Review the need for a full Recovery Plan
Responsibility: CALM (WATSCU, Blackwood District) through the SWRTFCRT
Cost: $23,700 in the fifth year (if full plan required).

4. TERM OF PLAN

This Interim Recovery Plan will operate from July 2004 to June 2009 but will remain in force until withdrawn or replaced. After five years, the need to review this IRP or to replace it with a full Recovery Plan will be determined.

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6. TAXONOMIC DESCRIPTION

Marchant, N.G. and Keighery, G.J. (In prep) A new species of *Darwinia* (Myrtaceae) from the Busselton-Augusta Region of Western Australia.

Darwinia ferricola **ms** is a densely branched, round shrub, to 1 m tall x 1 m wide. Young branches slender, greenish-brown with prominent decurrent leaf bases. Leaves scattered, petioles 0.1 to 0.2 mm long. Lamina spreading to recurved when mature, linear-triquetrous, adaxial surface convex with slightly raised keel, 2.5 mm long, densely packed on young stems, 5-7-(9) mm on mature stems, apex acute, oil glands prominent. Flora leaves green, flattened, 5-9 mm long. Outer involucral bracts narrowly ovate, long acuminate, triquetrous, 4-7 mm long, flattened at base. Inner involucral bracts narrowly ovate, long acuminate, 5-7 mm long, green or greenish-red, adaxial surface deeply concave. Flowers 14-23. Bracteoles 2, cymbiform, ovate when spread, brown, scarious, 3-4 mm long, 1-2 mm wide, acuminate. Floral tubes obconical, 2-2.5 mm long, with 5 indistinct ribs, yellow green. Calyx lobes narrowly ovate, ± 2 mm long, entire, 1 mm wide, apex obtuse. Corolla lobes trullate-ovate, 3-3.5 mm long, 1-2 mm wide, acute entire, margins slightly involute. Stamens 10, filaments slightly dilated at base, fused to staminodes in lower half, 1/mm long. Staminodes 10, as long as staminal filaments, narrowly triangular, margins coarsely divided. Style straight or slightly curved inward, slightly dilated towards base, 12-15 mm long, end tapering to apex subtended by a ring of hairs ± 1 mm wide. Ovules 2. Fruit not seen.

SUMMARY OF RECOVERY ACTIONS AND COSTS

Recovery Action	Year 1			Year 2			Year 3			Year 4			Year 5		
	CALM	**Other**	**Ext.**	**CALM**	**Other**	**Ext.**	**CALM**	**Other**	**Ext.**	**CALM**	**Other**	**Ext.**	**CALM**	**Other**	**Ext.**
Coordinate recovery actions	1400	300	400	1400	300	400	1400	300	400	1400	300	400	1400	300	400
Map critical habitat	500		1500	500		1500	500		1500	500		1500	500		1500
Formally notify owners of land adjacent to roadside populations	100														
Install Declared Rare Flora markers	200		300												
Conduct further surveys	700	800	800	700	800	800	700	800	800	700	800	800	700	800	800
Fence populations on private property	200		11300												
Monitor dieback disease	1000		500	1000		500	1000		500	1000		500	1000		500
Maintain disease hygiene	200		600	200		600	200		600	200		600	200		600
Develop and implement a fire management strategy	1400		1100	200		800	200		800	200		800	200		800
Develop a kangaroo management strategy	1500		500												
Undertake weed control	500		500	500		500	500		500	500		500	500		500
Monitor populations	500		500	500		500	500		500	500		500	500		500
Collect seed and cutting material	1400		3200	1400		1800									
Seek improved security for populations	500		200	500		200	500		200	500		200	500		200
Promote awareness	600		1500	600		100	600			600			600		
Obtain biological and ecological information	10800		10200	10800		10200	10800		10200						
Start the translocation process							2400		3300				2000		2200
Review the need for a full Recovery Plan													15300		8400
Total	21500	1100	33100	18300	1100	17900	19300	1100	19300	6100	1100	5800	23400	1100	16400
Yearly Total		**55,700**			**37,300**			**39,700**			**13,000**			**40,900**	

NHT = External funding (funding to be sought), Other = funds contributed by NHT, in-kind contribution and BGPA.

Total CALM:	$88,600
Total Other:	$5,500
Total External Funding:	$92,500
TOTAL COSTS:	**$186,600**