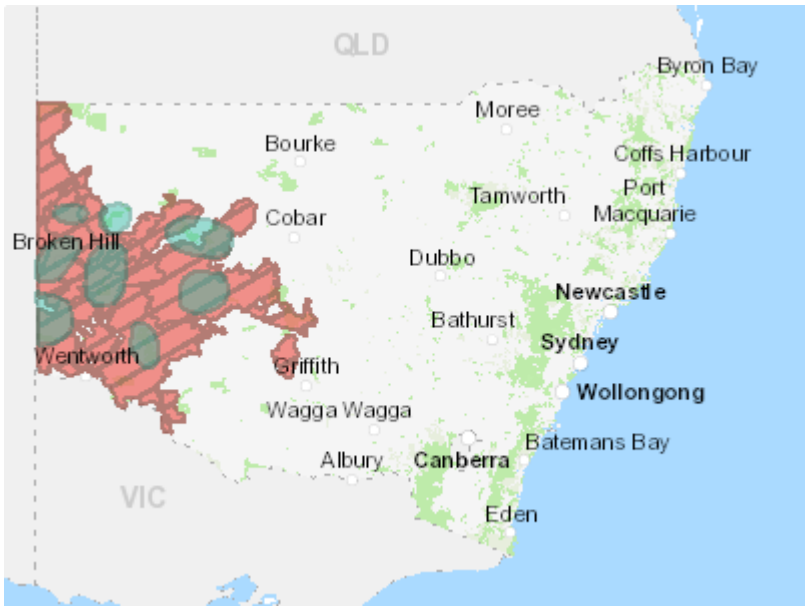
SAVING OUR SPECIES

Help save *Acacia* loderi shrublands

Saving our Species aims to secure as many threatened species and ecological communities as possible. This conservation strategy aims to secure the ecological community in the long term. The strategy was developed by experts who identified the priority management areas and conservation actions required to manage critical threats to conserve the ecological community.

Saving our Species is based on a cost-effective approach that maximises the number of threatened species and ecological communities conserved through on-ground management action. If you want to contact us please email savingourspecies@environment.nsw.gov.au

Map of *Acacia* loderi shrublands occurrence and priority management area(s)



Distribution(*) Priority management area

Threats to this species are outlined at: http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/threatenedspeciesapp/profile.aspx?id=10017#threats

The actions listed in the management action toolbox guide management at a site, regional or state scale.

Photo: Martin Westbrooke

Conservation status in NSW:
Endangered Ecological Community

Commonwealth status:
N/A

Saving our Species management stream:
Ecological community (widespread)

Community profile:
http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/threatenedspeciesapp/profile.aspx?id=10017

Saving our Species delivers on the NSW Government's legislative requirements under the *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016.*

*Distribution is mapped as sub-regions where the ecological community is known to occur (BioNet).

Action toolbox

Threat	Action description	Scale
Clearing for infrastructure, rural and agricultural development and associated activities.	Provide residents with the TEC on their property with information about how to identify TEC plant species as well as threats to the community such as clearing, grazing, firewood collection and weeds. This may be done through stakeholder engagement forums, information packages and other community engagement activities.	Area
Clearing for infrastructure, rural and agricultural development and associated activities.	Consult with landholders about adopting a Volunteer Conservation Agreement or other form of long-term in perpetuity conservation/stewardship agreement to protect the TEC on their property.	Site
Clearing for infrastructure, rural and agricultural development and associated activities.	Encourage landholders to retain standing dead trees, fallen trees, coarse woody debris and logs in remnants.	Area
Clearing for infrastructure, rural and agricultural development and associated activities.	Where areas have been recently damaged or cleared, consult with land managers about regenerating and/or revegetating the TEC. Natural revegetation should be encouraged where still possible if native groundcover and some over-storey is still present.	Site
TEC remnant fragmentation caused predominantly by clearing.	Target larger and healthier remnants for work to maintain size and condition. Where feasible, expand small remnants by encouraging natural regeneration or where needed, replanting or direct seeding with shrubs and groundcover as well as over-storey species.	Site
Grazing and browsing by domestic stock and wild, free-roaming introduced herbivores (mainly goats and rabbits) resulting in losses of plant species and structural diversity.	Manage total grazing pressure to facilitate natural regeneration and structural diversity, and manage biomass to meet conservation management objectives. This may include grazing only at certain times of the year and/or keeping areas free from grazing for periods during the year.	Site
Grazing and browsing by domestic stock and wild, free-roaming introduced herbivores (mainly goats and rabbits) resulting in losses of plant species and structural diversity.	Protect areas to foster natural regeneration, particularly after rainfall, by excluding grazing at certain small sites only via exclosures that do not injure or inhibit wildlife movement and are not along roadsides.	Site

Monitoring actions

Regular monitoring of the effectiveness of management and trends in local populations and ecological communities at a site scale is an important component of all strategies. The toolbox and any site-based management will be adapted, added or removed over time in response to monitoring results.

Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting Guidelines for Conservation Projects.

Find out more about our program

Visit http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/savingourspecies