

Action statement

Flora & Fauna Guarantee Act 1988

Concave Pomaderris (*Pomaderris subplicata*)

Taxon ID: 504532

Action statements are developed under the *Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988* (FFG Act). Their preparation and implementation complement the FFG Act strategy *Protecting Victoria's Environment – Biodiversity 2037* and its vision that “Victoria's biodiversity is healthy, valued and actively cared for”.

Species and Distribution



Concave Pomaderris. Image by Glen Johnson.



This habitat distribution model displays the indicative range of Concave Pomaderris based on occurrence records and likely habitat. See [NatureKit](#) for an interactive map.

Conservation Status

Critically Endangered

Listing criteria: 3.1.2(a), (b)(i,ii,iii,iv,v) of the Flora and Fauna Guarantee Regulations 2020.

This means that:

- its geographic distribution is extremely restricted; and
- the distribution of the population or habitat is severely fragmented; and
- it is restricted to a limited number of areas that are subject to the same threat or suite of threats that can affect all individuals present; and
- there is a continuing decline or reduction in:
 - its extent of occurrence; and
 - the area of occupancy; and
 - the area, extent or quality of habitat; and
 - the number of locations or subpopulations; and
 - the number of mature individuals.

Corresponding International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) criteria: B1ab(i,ii,iii,iv,v).

More information on IUCN listing criteria can be found here: [IUCN Red List of Threatened Species](#)

Species Information

Species information such as its description, distribution, ecology and references are provided in the [Concave Pomaderris Species Forecast Report](#) and [VicFlora](#).

Threats

Threats listed below have been identified through expert elicitation, consultation, published literature and spatial analysis.

Threat	Description
Climate change	
Altered rainfall regime	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climatic drying may kill adults and stop or reduce recruitment, and potentially shift the plant community composition, leading to increased competition with woody species.
Introduced species	
Deer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sambar Deer (<i>Cervus unicolor</i>) impacts plants by targeted browsing and antler rubbing, resulting in adult mortality and seed recruitment failure.
Introduced plants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduced plants such as Blackberry (<i>Rubus anglocandicans</i>), St John's Wort (<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>), Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>) and Radiata Pine (<i>Pinus radiata</i>) compete for resources and cause habitat degradation.
Fire	
Frequent fire	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Frequent or intense fire may kill adults, cause habitat degradation, and promote exotic weeds and native Bracken (<i>Pteridium esculentum</i>). Climate change may exacerbate this threat. Regeneration capacity may be reduced as seeds can be destroyed following fire.
Native species	
Mammals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grazing by native herbivores such as Common Wombats (<i>Vombatus ursinus</i>) and Black-tailed Wallabies (<i>Wallabia bicolor</i>) may increase mortality and/or reduce recruitment. This impact could be exacerbated by the fragmentation of populations and may be particularly high post-fire.
Over-abundant flora species	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Competition from White Sallow-wattle (<i>Acacia floribunda</i>) and Bracken is a threat for some populations.
Human disturbance	
Road and track maintenance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Populations near roads are at risk of damage or death due to road maintenance activity, including spray drift from roadside weed control.
Population dynamics	
Small population size	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The species is classified as 'very high' on the Genetic Risk Index due to its small population size, increasing its vulnerability to both fire and climate change.

Conservation Objectives

Conservation objectives are informed by the conservation status and criteria in which the species was listed under the FFG Act. This provides a framework to understand how we can work towards recovery and improve the species' conservation status over time, as per the objectives of the FFG Act.

The key objectives of this action statement are:

- Mitigate threats to populations and habitat to increase resilience and minimise future population decline.
- Increase the Concave Pomaderris' range and/or extent, by providing opportunities for natural movement.
- Establish at least two new viable populations within its historic range.
- Increase knowledge of biology, ecology, distribution, demography and conservation requirements.
- Support community participation and improve awareness of the Concave Pomaderris.

Conservation Actions

The actions below have been identified through expert consultation, published literature and spatial analysis. Actions are listed in alphabetical order to allow all interested parties to prioritise based on their context, capacity and capability. Landscape scale actions may mitigate threats for other species. For more information on where to undertake actions that benefit multiple species and identify the most beneficial locations to undertake actions for this species, please refer to [NatureKit](#).

Action	Description
Avoid and/or mitigate impacts associated with fire management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that species distribution data and ecological information is available and considered in fire management activities. • Undertake biodiversity values check prior to fuel management in areas of the species habitat, to confirm treatment suitability and timing.
Collect and store reproductive material	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain seed storage and ensure that the seed banked has adequate genetic diversity; that seed is processed for long term storage; that adequate quantities are available for reintroduction; and that essential information (such as dormancy) is known.
Control deer*	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement effective management and control of Sambar Deer in the region, with targeted control in the immediate vicinity of all known occurrences of Concave Pomaderris.
Control over-abundant native species	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement effective management and control of native plants that are over-abundant or outside their natural range.
Control weeds*	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement effective management and control of Blackberry, St John's Wort, Hawthorn and Radiata Pine.
Develop, update and apply forestry protections	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain prescriptions for this species under the <i>Code of Practice for Timber Production 2014 (as amended in 2022)</i> (the Code). • Where relevant, incorporate species-specific protection measures into plans and permits relating to timber harvesting operations in native forest on private land.
Establish and maintain herbivore exclusion fencing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider fencing any new or unfenced populations and/or individual plants, to protect from browsing by deer or native herbivores.

Action	Description
Establish new population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish Concave Pomaderris at two new sites in suitable and secure habitat to increase its range and extent, having consideration for predicted future climate conditions. Increase the number of mature individuals in populations through planned reintroductions to reduce genetic risks.
Ex-situ management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain ex-situ living collections in cultivation that include mature plants, representative of each known population.
Install signs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Erect or maintain signs to restrict or discourage access to sites (e.g., Carboor East and Carboor Upper), and ensure that relevant roadside management plans maintain references to Concave Pomaderris conservation.
Research	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undertake research to evaluate the current reproductive/recruitment status, seedbank status and longevity, fecundity and recruitment levels. Investigate and determine an appropriate burning regime for the species.
Surveys and monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Survey likely habitat and map new populations. Establish and maintain long-term monitoring at known populations to collect demographic information and monitor the impact of known and potential threats. Undertake post-fire (bushfire and planned burns) monitoring to help understand fire responses.
Undertake ecological burning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement a suitable fire regime that meets the ecological requirements of Concave Pomaderris and promotes the species recovery.

**Indicates landscape-scale actions that may deliver benefits to multiple species*

Past Actions

The key conservation management actions listed below have been delivered in the past 10 years.

Past action	Description
Collect and store reproductive material	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seed is stored in the Victorian Conservation Seedbank at the Royal Botanic Gardens Victoria (RBGV). Park Lane Nursery has seed stored and from 2013 were successfully producing seedlings.
Conservation and management planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A Specific Needs Assessment was undertaken as part of bushfire assessment following the 2019/20 bushfires. A Co-operative Management Agreement was established between Hancock Victorian Plantations (HVP) and the Victorian Government in 2012, for ongoing management of species on Crown land leased by HVP. Conservation covenants have been established for several reintroduction sites on private land. Two significant roadside signs were installed for the Carboor East Road population in 2012.
Develop, update and apply forestry protections	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Concave Pomaderris has a current species-specific prescription in the Code:

Past action	Description
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – In the Gippsland and North East Forest Management Areas: Apply a management area of 200 m radius over populations. Conduct a site inspection and detailed planning in consultation with the Department to ensure the species is adequately protected during timber harvesting operations. • The risk of forestry operations was considered for this species in 2020 under the Victorian Government Threatened Species and Communities Risk Assessment. Additional permanent protections were not found to be required.
Ex-situ management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A small number of plants are held in the Living Collections of RBGV (Cranbourne Gardens), as of December 2022. • The Society for Growing Australian Plants (Wangaratta Chapter) and Parklane Nursery have been involved in successful propagation between 2000-2015.
Re-establishment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Between 2000-2016, 1500 plants were introduced at multiple sites on both State Forest and private land.
Survey and monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is co-operative ongoing monitoring undertaken by the Victorian Government, HVP, Parks Victoria (PV), Trust for Nature and private land holders.
Weed control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Co-operative weed management programs have been undertaken between adjoining landholders, Landcare, HVP, PV and the Victorian Government, targeting Blackberry and other environmental weeds.

Decision Support Tools

Decision making for conservation actions is supported through the following Victorian Government tools which may be of assistance in choosing the most appropriate or beneficial actions for biodiversity:

- [Choosing actions for nature: NatureKit](#)
- [Biodiversity Knowledge Framework](#)

Further Information

- [Concave Pomaderris Species Forecast Report](#)
- [Threatened Species Assessment report – Concave Pomaderris \(*Pomaderris subplicata*\)](#)
- [Commonwealth Species Profile and Threats database](#)
- [Code of Practice for Timber Production 2014](#)
- [Victorian Bushfire Biodiversity Response and Recovery](#)
- [Victorian Deer Control Strategy](#)
- [Victoria's changing climate – understanding the impacts of climate change in Victoria](#)
- [Genetic Risk Index](#)
- [Flora and Fauna Guarantee Regulations 2020](#)
- [IUCN Red List criteria descriptions](#)

Get Involved and Take Action

If you are interested in supporting this species' recovery, there are some important things you need to consider.

The Department of Energy, Environment and Climate Action (DEECA) is committed to engaging and partnering with Traditional Owners on how they wish to be involved in the planning and implementation of actions for this species. Steps must be taken to avoid harm and where appropriate ensure actions can deliver cultural benefits.

You can find advice about required approvals, land manager / owner permissions, options and incentives for private land conservation, and engagement with Traditional Owners and public land managers here: [Action statements \(environment.vic.gov.au\)](https://environment.vic.gov.au)

To identify the relevant Traditional Owners, use the [Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Register and Information System \(ACHRIS\) Welcome to Country and Acknowledgements Map](#).

Interested parties are encouraged to work together across community, government, private and public land managers and Traditional Owners to undertake these actions and secure funding for their implementation.

You can also register your interest in taking action so we can connect you to other people or organisations working to help us secure the future for this species at threatened.species@deeca.vic.gov.au

Reporting Actions

Activity data is critical to monitoring the implementation and progress of actions and evaluating action statements. These data are also used to:

- Determine progress towards achieving the contributing targets for [Protecting Victoria's Environment – Biodiversity 2037](#).
- Inform the five-yearly State of the Environment Report.

For guidance on reporting actions undertaken on this species, refer to [Activity Data](#).

Submitting Monitoring Data

The Victorian Biodiversity Atlas (VBA) provides a foundational dataset showing where biodiversity occurs across the Victorian landscape and how it may have changed over time. As a core input for decision support tools that inform conservation action, public land management, research activities and reporting, we encourage all participants in the delivery of on-ground actions to submit species records and observations, including for weeds and introduced animals, as they carry out their projects.

For further information see: Victorian Biodiversity Atlas (environment.vic.gov.au)

Sign up and begin submitting your data today at: <https://vba.biodiversity.vic.gov.au/>

Acknowledgment

We acknowledge and respect Victorian Traditional Owners as the original custodians of Victoria's land and waters, their unique ability to care for Country and deep spiritual connection to it. We honour Elders past and present whose knowledge and wisdom has ensured the continuation of culture and traditional practices.

We are committed to genuinely partner, and meaningfully engage, with Victoria's Traditional Owners and Aboriginal communities to support the protection of Country, the maintenance of spiritual and cultural practices and their broader aspirations in the 21st century and beyond.



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