

## *Prostanthera lasianthos* var. *subcoriacea* Grampians Christmas-bush

### Taxonomy

*Prostanthera lasianthos* var. *subcoriacea* F. Muell. ex Benth.

### Current conservation status

Categorised as Rare in the 2014 Advisory list of rare or threatened flora (DEPI 2014).

### Proposed conservation status

Vulnerable in Australia

Criterion D2

### Species Information

#### Description and Life History

The taxon is a medium-sized compact shrub or, occasionally, a small tree, 1-6 m high, aromatic; branches glabrous or sparsely covered with short, curled hairs and subsessile glands. Leaves ovate 30-46 mm long, 12-20 mm wide, length-to-width ratio 2.3-2.7, thickish in texture, dark green above, paler below, glabrous, base cuneate to shortly attenuate, slightly oblique, margin toothed, occasionally teeth reduced or absent, apex acute to acuminate; petiole 6-10 mm long. Flowers in a terminal racemose or paniculate inflorescence; bracteoles persistent, 2-4 mm long, 0.2-0.4 mm wide. Calyx 4-5 mm long, tube 2-3 mm long, adaxial lobe 1.5-3 mm long (enlarged in fruit); corolla white to pale mauve with purple spots in throat, 10-15 mm long; anther appendage c. 1.5 mm long. Flowers December to March (VicFlora 2018a; 2018b).

#### Generation Length

The generation length of *Prostanthera lasianthos* var. *subcoriacea* is estimated to be 45 to 80 years. This is based on a plausible longevity of 35-80 years, and a combination of episodic recruitment following fire as well as some low level continuous recruitment in response to localised site disturbance events. The taxon is inferred to be a fire-sensitive obligate seed regenerator with limited capacity to resprout following low intensity fire only. Its pre-settlement fire interval is likely to have been in the 45-90 year range depending on landscape context and vegetation density which determine fuel accumulation rates.

#### Distribution

The taxon is endemic in the Grampians (VicFlora 2018b). Its stronghold appears to be the summit of Mt William, with outlying occurrences at the intersection of Asses Ears Road and Wallaby Rocks Road, at Fyans Creek 1 km upstream of the Grampians Road near Halls Gap, on the extreme south edge of the Major Mitchell Plateau, on Mt Rosea Track north-west of Mt Rosea, and on Fortress Walking Track at Deep Creek on the west slopes of the Victoria Range.

#### Habitat

The taxon is occasional on exposed summits and upper slopes of higher mountains (VicFlora 2018b), however site and specimen data indicate the taxon has a wider habitat range than suggested by VicFlora (2018b), extending to lower and mid slopes where it occupies dry, marginally rocky sites in association with, for example, *Eucalyptus baxteri* (Brown Stringybark), and is sometimes locally abundant. Specimen data indicates that the taxon occurs in

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riparian habitats at the intersection of Asses Ears Road and Wallaby Rocks Road, at Fyans Creek, and at Deep Creek.

### Threats

Historic decline through habitat loss is unlikely to have been significant since the taxon occupies sites of low productivity which have never been exploited for agricultural or forestry purposes, and are now protected within the Grampians National Park.

The only identifiable current or future threats are drought-induced recruitment failure, possibly herbivory under extreme drought conditions, and very high herbivore density operating continuously over successive seasons resulting in mortality and localised population decline. Red Deer (*Cervus elaphus*) and feral goats are currently the most significant exotic herbivores in the Grampians, although Swamp Wallabies (*Wallabia bicolor*) may also exert significant browsing pressure in denser forest vegetation at lower elevations. Should Sambar Deer (*Rusa unicolor*) extend its range into the Grampians in the future, then it would pose a significant long-term threat to the taxon.

The taxon may also be threatened by repeat fire events at intervals approaching its tolerable fire interval (TFI) for the taxon. Exposed summits and upper slopes of higher mountains are unlikely to accumulate sufficient fuel to carry fire at such intervals, although denser vegetation on lower slopes may accumulate sufficient fuel to carry planned burns or bushfires at intervals approaching the TFI.

### IUCN Criteria

Criterion A. Population size reduction. Population reduction (measured over the longer of 10 years or 3 generations) based on any of A1 to A4			
	Critically Endangered	Endangered	Vulnerable
A1	≥ 90%	≥ 70%	≥ 50%
A2, A3, A4	≥ 80%	≥ 50%	≥ 30%

  

<p>A1 Population reduction observed, estimated, inferred or suspected in the past and the causes of the reduction are clearly reversible AND understood AND ceased.</p> <p>A2 Population reduction observed, estimated, inferred or suspected in the past where the causes of the reduction may not have ceased OR may not be understood OR may not be reversible.</p> <p>A3 Population reduction, projected or suspected to be met in the future (up to a maximum of 100 years) [(a) cannot be used for A3]</p> <p>A4 An observed, estimated, inferred, projected or suspected population reduction where the time period must include both the past and the future (up to a max. of 100 years in future), and where the causes of reduction may not have ceased OR may not be understood OR may not be reversible.</p>	<p>based on any of the following:</p>	<p>(a) direct observation [except A3]</p> <p>(b) an index of abundance appropriate to the taxon</p> <p>(c) a decline in area of occupancy, extent of occurrence and/or quality of habitat</p> <p>(d) actual or potential levels of exploitation</p> <p>(e) the effects of introduced taxa, hybridization, pathogens, pollutants, competitors or parasites</p>
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### Evidence:

#### Ineligible under Criterion A

The population reduction for this taxon is below the threshold for eligibility under criterion A.

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Criterion B. Geographic range in the form of either B1 (extent of occurrence) and/or B2 (area of occupancy)			
	Critically Endangered Very restricted	Endangered Restricted	Vulnerable Limited
B1. Extent of occurrence (EOO)	< 100 km <sup>2</sup>	< 5,000 km <sup>2</sup>	< 20,000 km <sup>2</sup>
B2. Area of occupancy (AOO)	< 10 km <sup>2</sup>	< 500 km <sup>2</sup>	< 2,000 km <sup>2</sup>
AND at least 2 of the following 3 conditions:			
(a) Severely fragmented OR Number of locations	= 1	≤ 5	≤ 10
(b) Continuing decline observed, estimated, inferred or projected in any of: (i) extent of occurrence; (ii) area of occupancy; (iii) area, extent and/or quality of habitat; (iv) number of locations or subpopulations; (v) number of mature individuals			
(c) Extreme fluctuations in any of: (i) extent of occurrence; (ii) area of occupancy; (iii) number of locations or subpopulations; (iv) number of mature individuals			

## Evidence:

### Ineligible under Criterion B

The Extent of Occurrence (EoO) across the taxon's range is estimated to be 535 km<sup>2</sup> and the Area of Occupancy (AoO) is estimated to be 24 km<sup>2</sup>, but other thresholds under this criterion have not been met.

Criterion C. Small Population size and decline				
	Critically Endangered	Endangered	Vulnerable	
Number of mature individuals	< 250	< 2,500	< 10,000	
AND at least one of <u>C1</u> or <u>C2</u>				
<u>C1</u>	25% in 3 years or 1 generation (whichever is longer)	20% in 5 years or 2 generations (whichever is longer)	10% in 10 years or 3 generations (whichever is longer)	
<u>C2</u>	An observed, estimated, projected or inferred continuing decline AND least 1 of the following 3 conditions:			
(a)	(i) Number of mature individuals in each subpopulation	≤ 50	≤ 250	≤ 1,000
	(ii) % of mature individuals in one subpopulation =	90 – 100%	95 – 100%	100%
(b)	Extreme fluctuations in the number of mature individuals			

## Evidence:

### Ineligible under Criterion C as Data Deficient

There is insufficient evidence to determine the number of mature individuals.

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Criterion D - Very small or restricted population			
	Critically Endangered	Endangered	Vulnerable
Number of mature individuals (observed or estimated)	<50	<250	<1,000
D2 - Only applies to the VU category Restricted area of occupancy or number of locations with a plausible future threat that could drive the species to critically endangered or Extinct in a very short time.	-	-	D2 - Typically: AoO < 20 km <sup>2</sup> or number of locations < 5

## Evidence:

### Eligible under Criterion D2 as Vulnerable

The taxon is estimated to be very restricted. The taxon has a restricted distribution, occurring in a single location, such that this restriction makes the taxon capable of becoming Critically Endangered or Extinct within a time frame of one or two generations. This is in response to the impact of the identified long-term threats, notably recruitment failure, herbivory, and repeat fire events.

**Criterion E (Quantitative Analysis) was not addressed as the taxon does not have a detailed Population Viability Analysis.**

## References

DEPI (2014). *Advisory list of rare or threatened plants in Victoria - 2014*. Department of Environment and Primary Industries, Melbourne.

VicFlora (2018a). Flora of Victoria, Royal Botanic Gardens Victoria: *Prostanthera lasianthos*. Retrieved from: <https://vicflora.rbg.vic.gov.au/flora/taxon/ea703b78-5fba-4748-ae8-7654fbfd36c7>

VicFlora (2018b). Flora of Victoria, Royal Botanic Gardens Victoria: *Prostanthera lasianthos* var. *subcoriacea*. Retrieved from: <https://vicflora.rbg.vic.gov.au/flora/taxon/df64a6a5-071f-4e2c-9c3c-4735b176c1a0>