

Action statement

Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988

Blue Burr-daisy (*Calotis cuneifolia*)

Taxon ID: 500594

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



Blue Burr-daisy. Image by Royal Botanic Gardens Board.



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

Conservation Status

Endangered

Listing criteria: 4.1.1 of the Flora and Fauna Guarantee Regulations 2020.

This means that:

- the taxon has undergone, is suspected to have undergone, or is likely to undergo in the immediate future, a severe reduction in population size.

Corresponding International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) criteria: A2bce+3bce+4bce.

More information on IUCN listing criteria can be found here: [IUCN Red List Criteria](#).

Species Information

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

Threats

The threats below have been identified through expert input, published literature and spatial analysis.

Threat	Description
Altered hydrology	
Altered water regime	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changes to flow or water regimes which do not align with the species' needs may impact habitat suitability, recruitment and/or mortality, and ultimately site occupancy.
Habitat loss, degradation or modification	
Excess biomass	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Excess growth of either native or introduced plant species can change the structure and composition of habitat.
Livestock	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Livestock can cause habitat degradation through the combined effects of herbivory, trampling, soil compaction, soil erosion, pugging of wet areas, and excess nutrient loads.
Vegetation clearing or damage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Habitats are subject to ongoing small and large losses as a result of activities including urban and rural development and utilities works and maintenance on transport corridors. Removal or damage to vegetation contributes to habitat loss.
Introduced species	
Deer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduced deer species (Sambar Deer (<i>Cervus unicolor</i>), Red Deer (<i>Cervus elaphus</i>) and Fallow Deer (<i>Dama dama</i>)) degrade habitat through herbivory, antler-rubbing, trampling, pugging of wet soils, increasing nutrient loads, erosion of waterway edges, and increasing the accessibility of habitat to introduced predators and introduced plants.
Feral goats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Feral goats (<i>Capra hircus</i>) can cause direct mortality of plants and degrade habitat through herbivory and trampling, and decrease soil stability which contributes to erosion.
Feral horses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Feral horses (<i>Equus caballus</i>) severely degrade habitat through herbivory, trampling, pugging of wet soils, increasing nutrient loads, and erosion of waterway edges. Their presence can also disperse seeds from introduced plant species, altering habitat composition and structure.
Feral pigs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Feral pigs (<i>Sus scrofa</i>) cause direct mortality and damage habitat through pugging and wallowing that compacts soils. Pigs can also cause erosion and increase nutrient loads that result in degraded water quality and changes to vegetation structure.
Introduced plants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduced plants can directly compete for resources and reduce species abundance and diversity.
Native species	
Over-abundant native mammals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Herbivory by over-abundant native herbivores (e.g., Eastern Grey Kangaroos (<i>Macropus giganteus</i>)) can damage native habitats.

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, increase genetic fitness and minimise future population decline;
- Increase the Blue Burr-daisy's range and/or extent, by providing opportunities for natural movement/dispersal;
- Increase knowledge of biology, ecology, distribution, demography, emerging threats, and conservation requirements; and
- Support community participation and improve awareness of the Blue Burr-daisy and conservation of its habitat, including the restoration of cultural knowledge where appropriate.

Conservation Actions

The actions below have been identified through expert input, 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. Holistic management of the cultural landscape where this species occurs is encouraged noting additional actions including cultural practice may benefit this 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
Biomass management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manage biomass as required to enhance habitat structure and composition, using ecologically and culturally appropriate means.
Community engagement and awareness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase landholder awareness of the species and the impacts of livestock grazing. Provide guidance on the changes to grazing that may be required, such as exclusion, to support the recovery. • Identify, promote, and support opportunities for raising awareness and community involvement in conservation efforts, including through citizen science to inform improved management for the species.
Control deer*	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement and maintain effective control of deer in priority areas.
Control feral goats*	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement and maintain effective control of feral goats in priority areas.
Control feral horses*	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement and maintain effective control of feral horses in priority areas.
Control feral pigs*	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement and maintain effective control of feral pigs in priority areas.
Control introduced plants*	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement and maintain effective control of introduced plants in priority areas and undertake revegetation with appropriate native species, where required.
Manage over-abundant native species	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop and apply management techniques to maintain appropriate abundance and diversity of native species where required.
Permanent protection*	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investigate incentives, voluntary agreements, covenants, and other permanent protection measures to protect and restore habitat.
Protect key habitat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that species distribution data and ecological information is available and considered in planning for developments, land use changes and utilities maintenance. Ensure that incremental losses are included in consideration of potential losses.

Survey and monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor representative populations to determine trends and management needs. • Undertake targeted field surveys to confirm the extent of all known populations and seek to discover previously undetected populations based on predicted habitat and ecological information.
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**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
Control deer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implemented and maintained effective control of deer in priority areas.

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](#)
- [Biodiversity Knowledge Framework](#)

Further Information

- [Blue Burr-daisy Species Forecast Report](#)
- [Threatened Species Assessment Report - Blue Burr-daisy \(*Calotis cuneifolia*\)](#)
- [Victorian Deer Control Strategy](#)
- [Victoria's changing climate - understanding the impacts of climate change in Victoria](#)
- [Commonwealth Threat Abatement Plans](#)
- [Flora and Fauna Guarantee Regulations 2020](#)
- [IUCN criteria summary](#)

Get Involved and Take Action

If you are interested in supporting this species' recovery, there are some important things 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 and/or owner permissions, options and incentives for private land conservation, and engagement with Traditional Owners and public land managers here: [Action statements \(environment.vic.gov.au\)](#)

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

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 are 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 or 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/>

Indigenous Data Sovereignty

DEECA is committed to recognising and enabling Indigenous Data Sovereignty (IDS). Indigenous data comprise any information or knowledge of species and Country collected or recorded by, or about, Traditional Owners. IDS asserts Traditional Owner rights to access and have governance over the collection, ownership and use of their data, including that which is included or referred to in this Action Statement.

Acknowledgement

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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