Action statement

Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988

Riverine Flax-lily (*Dianella porracea*)

Taxon ID: 504266

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

Riverine Flax-lily. Image by Annabel Carle.

This habitat distribution model displays the indicative range of Riverine Flax-lily based on occurrence records and likely habitat. See NatureKit for an interactive map. This species also occurs outside of Victoria.

Conservation Status

Critically Endangered

Listing criteria: 3.1.1 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 very severe reduction in population size.

Corresponding International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) criteria: A2ce+3ce+4ce.

More information on IUCN listing criteria can be found here: IUCN Red List Criteria.

Species Information

The Riverine Flax-lily also occurs outside of Victoria where it may have a different conservation status throughout its broader distribution. Species information such as its description, distribution, ecology and references are provided in the Riverine Flax-lily Species Forecast Report, VicFlora and the Atlas of Living Australia.

Threats

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

Threat	Description
Altered hydrology	
Altered water regime	• 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.
Climate change	
Altered rainfall and temperature regimes	• Climate change, increasing temperature and altered rainfall are likely to magnify existing threats and may reduce the stability, extent, and condition of habitat.
	• Reduced annual rainfall and increased maximum temperatures will reduce the availability of groundwater and/or surface water flow and refuge habitat.
Increased frequency and/or length of droughts	• Drying and warming of the environment, including droughts, may to lead to habitat changes, and impact recruitment and/or mortality rates.
Habitat loss, degradation or modification	
Vegetation clearing or damage	• Removal or damage to vegetation contributes to habitat loss.
Introduced species	
Feral goats	• Feral goats (*Capra hircus*) can cause direct mortality of plants and degrade habitat through herbivory and trampling, and decrease soil stability which contributes to erosion.
Feral pigs	• Feral pigs (*Sus scrofa*) 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.
Rabbits	• The European Rabbit (*Oryctolagus cuniculus*) can cause direct mortality of plants and significantly impact recruitment. Rabbits also damage habitat through the construction of warrens that can cause soil erosion, and provide habitat for other introduced species.
Native species	
Competition and/or herbivory by other native species	• Competition for resources with, and/or herbivory by, other native species can impact habitat, recruitment and/or mortality rates. This threat is exacerbated where habitat loss or degradation reduces availability of resources.

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 Riverine Flax-lily'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 Riverine Flax-lily 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. In undertaking actions for this species, consider the full extent of the species' range.

Action	Description
Climate adaptation	• Consider the incremental and/or transformational adaptation actions that may be required to support the recovery of the species. This may be done by applying the climate adaptation lens and triggers for transformational adaptation from the Victorian Government's Climate Change Adaptation Action Plans.
Community engagement and awareness	• 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 feral goats*	• Implement and maintain effective control of feral goats in priority areas.
Control feral pigs*	• Implement and maintain effective control of feral pigs in priority areas.
Control rabbits*	• Implement and maintain effective control of rabbits in priority areas.
Manage native species	• Develop and apply management techniques to mitigate the threat of competition and/or herbivory from native species where required.
Permanent protection*	• Investigate incentives, voluntary agreements, covenants, and other permanent protection measures to protect and restore habitat.
Survey and monitoring	• 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.
	• Monitor representative populations to determine trends and management needs.

**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 feral pigs	• Implemented and maintained effective control of feral pigs 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

- Riverine Flax-lily Species Forecast Report
- Threatened Species Assessment Report - Riverine Flax-lily (*Dianella porracea*)
- Atlas of Living Australia – Open access to Australia's biodiversity data
- 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
- Natural Environment Climate Change Adaptation Action Plan 2022-2026

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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