

Action statement

Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988

Rock Rose Guinea-flower (*Hibbertia cistiflora* subsp. *rostrata*)

Taxon ID: 501664

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



Rock Rose Guinea-flower. Image source: Royal Botanic Gardens Victoria.



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

Conservation Status

Vulnerable

Listing criteria: 5.1.5 of the Flora and Fauna Guarantee Regulations 2020.

This means that:

- it has a restricted geographic distribution and plausible future threats could drive it to become critically endangered or extinct in a very short time.

Corresponding International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) criteria: D2.

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 [Rock Rose Guinea-flower Species Forecast Report](#) and [VicFlora](#).

Threats

The threats listed below have been identified with input from ecologists, databases, decision support tools and published literature. Traditional Owners may have additional threats to those listed for this species. Threats are listed in alphabetical order under specific threat categories.

Threat	Description
Climate change	
Altered rainfall and temperature regimes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate change, increasing temperature and altered rainfall are likely to magnify existing threats and may reduce the stability, extent, and condition of habitat.
Temperature extremes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate change may increase the frequency and duration of heat-wave events, leading to increased risk of mortality.
Fire	
Fire management activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fire management operations such as creation of fuel breaks (soil disturbance, slashing) may remove or degrade habitat, cause mortality of individuals, and reduce regeneration.
Human disturbance	
Construction, development and/or infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction and development may result in direct removal of habitat, or indirect impacts to habitat through changes to water regimes and increased risk of weed incursion.
Introduced species	
Deer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduced deer species such as Sambar Deer (<i>Cervus unicolor</i>), Red Deer (<i>Cervus elaphus</i>), Fallow Deer (<i>Dama dama</i>) and Hog Deer (<i>Axis porcinus</i>) degrade habitat through herbivory, antler-rubbing, trampling, pugging of wet soils, increasing nutrient loads, causing erosion of waterway edges, and increasing the accessibility of habitat for other introduced species.
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.
Introduced plants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduced plants can directly compete for resources and reduce species abundance and diversity.
Rabbits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The European Rabbit (<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>) 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.

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 Rock Rose Guinea-flower'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 Rock Rose Guinea-flower and conservation of its habitat, including the restoration of cultural knowledge where appropriate.

Conservation Actions

The actions listed below have been identified with input from ecologists, databases, decision support tools and published literature. Actions are listed in alphabetical order to allow all interested parties to prioritise based on their context, capacity and capability. In undertaking actions for this species, consider the full extent of the species' range.

Holistic management of the cultural landscape where this species occurs is encouraged. Traditional Owners may identify other actions including cultural practice that will benefit this species and may also need to review existing actions to ensure they are culturally appropriate.

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.
Climate adaptation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 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.
Control rabbits*	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement and maintain effective control of rabbits in priority areas.
Protect key habitat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work with land managers, planners and developers to minimise impacts from construction and development or identify alternative sites for placement of infrastructure.
Survey and monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 deer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implemented and maintained effective control of deer in priority areas.

Decision Support Tools

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 the following decision support tools:

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

Further Information

- [Rock Rose Guinea-flower Species Forecast Report](#)
- [Threatened Species Assessment Report - Rock Rose Guinea-flower \(*Hibbertia cistiflora* subsp. *rostrata*\)](#)
- [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](#)
- [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 \(environment.vic.gov.au\)](https://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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