Action statement

Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988

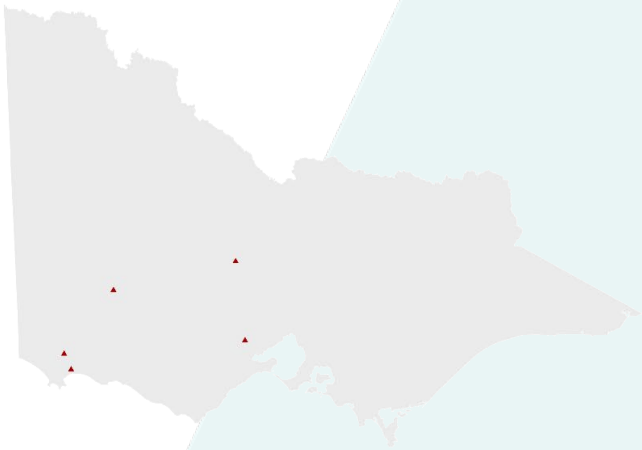
Small-flower Grevillea (*Grevillea micrantha*)

Taxon ID: 504921

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

Small-flower Grevillea. Image by Geoff Lay.



Small-flower Grevillea Victorian Biodiversity Atlas (VBA) records since 1970. 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 of the taxon is severely fragmented; and
- there is a continuing decline or reduction in:
  - its extent of occurrence; and
  - its area of occupancy; and
  - the area, extent or quality of habitat; and
  - the number of locations or subpopulations; and
  - the numbers 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 Criteria.

Species Information

Species information such as its description, distribution, ecology and references are provided in the Small-flower Grevillea 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	• Climate change, increasing temperature and altered rainfall are likely to magnify existing threats and may reduce the stability, extent, and condition of 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.
Temperature extremes	• Climate change may increase the frequency and duration of heat-wave events, leading to increased risk of mortality.
Fire	
Altered fire regimes	• A hotter, drier climate may increase the frequency and severity of fire impacting habitat, with the potential to reduce habitat extent and/or condition.
	• Fire, including planned burns, that is more frequent than the species tolerable fire interval can lead to seedbank exhaustion, reduced recruitment and mortality of recruits.
	• Overly frequent fire, and in some instances infrequent fire, may lead to population decline and alter vegetation structure and habitat quality. Fire intervals of less than 10-15 years may limit soil seed bank replenishment and lead to the loss of older age classes, and fire intervals greater than 20 years may diminish seedbank persistence.
Fire management activities	• Fire management operations such as creation of fuel breaks (soil disturbance, slashing) may remove or degrade habitat, cause mortality of individuals, and reduce regeneration.
Habitat loss, degradation or modification	
Livestock	• Livestock can cause habitat degradation through the combined effects of herbivory, trampling, soil compaction, soil erosion, pugging of wet areas, and excess nutrient loads.
Human disturbance	
Construction, development and/or infrastructure	• 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.
Road and track construction or maintenance	• Roadside populations are vulnerable to loss or damage to individuals and habitat, because of direct impacts of road construction and maintenance works (e.g., grading/mowing/slashing/lopping) and indirect impacts from associated run-off, soil erosion, and potential weed and pathogen introduction.
Introduced species	
Deer	• Introduced deer species such as Sambar Deer (*Cervus unicolor*), Red Deer (*Cervus elaphus*), Fallow Deer (*Dama dama*) and Hog Deer (*Axis porcinus*) 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.

Threat	Description
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.
Introduced invertebrates	• Nectar robbing by European Honeybees (*Apis mellifera*) may reduce visitation by effective pollinators.
Introduced plants	• Introduced plants change the structure and composition of the vegetation community, impacting the assemblage of species and ecosystem function.
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.
Pathogens and disease	
Phytophthora cinnamomi	• Infection by *Phytophthora cinnamomi* leads to mortality, reduced fitness, reduced recruitment/reproduction, and local population declines.
	• Construction and maintenance of roads is a risk for spreading *Phytophthora cinnamomi*. The risk is greatest on private and rural roads.

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 Small-flower Grevillea'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 Small-flower Grevillea 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	• Undertake biodiversity values check prior to fuel management in areas of the species' habitat, to confirm treatment suitability and timing.
	• Ensure that species distribution data and ecological information is available and considered in fire management activities.

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	• 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 conservation outcomes.
	• 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*	• Implement and maintain effective control of deer in priority areas.
Control introduced invertebrates	• Employ a risk-based approach to limit the impacts of commercial apiaries on known populations of the species.
Control introduced plants*	• Implement and maintain effective control of introduced plants in priority areas and undertake revegetation with appropriate native species, where required.
Control rabbits*	• Implement and maintain effective control of rabbits in priority areas.
Ecological fire regime*	• Implement fire management actions that promote an appropriate fire regime for the species.
Manage road and track works	• Ensure distribution data are considered in planning road and track works.
Minimise the spread of *Phytophthora cinnamomi**	• Implement vehicle, tool, and footwear hygiene in areas where *Phytophthora cinnamomi* presents a risk of spread or introduction.
Protect key habitat	• 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	• 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.
Vegetation management	• Implement localised vegetation management to mitigate the impacts of increased frequency and intensity of fire.

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

Past Actions

The compilation process for this action statement did not identify any past management actions undertaken in the last 10 years. If you are aware of recent actions that have been undertaken to benefit this species, please contact threatened.species@deeca.vic.gov.au

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

- Small-flower Grevillea Species Forecast Report
- Threatened Species Assessment Report - Small-flower Grevillea (*Grevillea micrantha*)
- 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)

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.

ISSN 1448-9902 **(online)**

Accessibility

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