



Australian Government

Department of Industry, Science and Resources

Department of Climate Change, Energy,
the Environment and Water

Grant Opportunity Guidelines

Saving Native Species Grants (Priority Species)

Opening date:	27 July 2023
Closing date and time:	5:00PM Australian Eastern Standard Time on 7 September 2023 Please take account of time zone differences when submitting your application.
Commonwealth policy entity:	Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW)
Administering entity:	Department of Industry, Science and Resources (DISR)
Enquiries:	If you have any questions, contact us on 13 28 46.
Date guidelines released:	27 July 2023
Type of grant opportunity:	Open competitive

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1. Saving Native Species (Priority Species) grant opportunity processes

The Saving Native Species Program is designed to achieve Australian Government objectives

This grant opportunity is part of the above grant program, which contributes to the Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW) Outcome 2: Conserve, protect and sustainably manage Australia's biodiversity, ecosystems, environment and heritage through research, information management, supporting natural resource management, establishing and managing Commonwealth protected areas, and reducing and regulating the use of pollutants and hazardous substances. DCCEEW works with stakeholders to plan and design the grant program according to the [Commonwealth Grants Rules and Guidelines](#).



The grant opportunity opens

We (DISR) publish the grant guidelines on [business.gov.au](#) and GrantConnect.



You complete and submit a grant application

You complete the application form, addressing all the eligibility and assessment criteria in order for your application to be considered.



We assess all grant applications

We review the applications against eligibility criteria and notify you if you are not eligible. DCCEEW assess eligible applications against the assessment criteria including an overall consideration of value with relevant money and compare it to other eligible applications.



We make grant recommendations

DCCEEW provide advice to the decision maker on the merits of each application.



Grant decisions are made

The decision maker decides which applications are successful.



We notify you of the outcome

We advise you of the outcome of your application. We may not notify unsuccessful applicants until grant agreements have been executed with successful applicants.



We enter into a grant agreement

We will enter into a grant agreement with successful applicants. The type of grant agreement is based on the nature of the grant and proportional to the risks involved.



Delivery of grant

You complete the grant activity as set out in your grant agreement. We manage the grant by working with you, monitoring your progress and making payments.



Evaluation of the grant opportunity

DCCEEW will evaluate the specific grant activity and Saving Native Species (Priority Species) grant opportunity as a whole. We base this on information you provide to us and that we collect from various sources.

1.1. Introduction

These guidelines contain information for Saving Native Species (Priority Species).

This document sets out:

- the eligibility and assessment criteria
- how we consider and assess grant applications
- how we notify applicants and enter into grant agreements with grantees
- how we monitor and evaluate grantees' performance
- responsibilities and expectations in relation to the grant opportunity.

The Department of Industry, Science and Resources (we/the department/DISR) is responsible for administering this grant opportunity on behalf of the Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW).

We have defined key terms used in these guidelines in the glossary at section 14.

You should read this document carefully before you fill out an application.

2. About the grant program

The [Saving Native Species Program](#) (the program) will run over four years from 2022-23 to 2025-26. The program delivers the government's election commitment to boost outcomes for threatened native plants and animals.

This funding opportunity is seeking to deliver improved trajectories for the 110 identified priority threatened species from the [Threatened Species Action Plan \(2022-2032\) \(the Action Plan\)](#).

The Saving Native Species (Priority Species) grant opportunity will help deliver the objectives of the Action Plan; that the risk of extinction is reduced for all priority species. Recovery actions for many of the 110 priority species will also benefit other threatened species that share their habitat.

The objectives of the program are to:

- conserve, protect and sustainably manage Australia's biodiversity, ecosystems and environment
- deliver the objectives and targets in the Action Plan.

The intended outcomes of the program are to:

- reduce the risk of extinction for all priority species
- improve the condition for all priority places
- prevent new extinctions of plants and animals
- protect and conserve at least 30 per cent of Australia's land mass.

We administer the program according to the [Commonwealth Grants Rules and Guidelines](#) (CGRGs)¹.

2.1. About the Saving Native Species (Priority Species) grant opportunity

This grant opportunity was announced as part of the program to support implementation of the Action Plan.

¹ <https://www.finance.gov.au/government/commonwealth-grants/commonwealth-grants-rules-guidelines>

The objective of the grant opportunity is to:

- put 110 priority species on track for an improved trajectory (Target 1, Action Plan). For this grant opportunity, improved trajectory is defined as whether the actions reduced the threat to or increased the population of one of the 110 priority species.

A secondary objective of the grant opportunity is to assist in delivering other Action Plan targets. Grants may also contribute to one or more of these targets:

- Target 3: Species at high risk of imminent extinction are identified and supported to persist
- Target 7: Impacts of climate change on priority species and places are identified and actions are underway to strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity
- Target 8: Feral cats and foxes are managed across all important habitats for susceptible priority species using best practice methods
- Target 10: Gamba Grass is reduced to an area less than its 2022 range
- Target 12: Five new populations of appropriate species are added across the national safe haven network to improve representation of invasive predator-susceptible threatened species
- Target 13: At least 80 per cent of nationally listed threatened plant species are secured in insurance collections
- Target 14: All nationally listed threatened plant species affected by Myrtle Rust are secured in insurance collections and populations
- Target 16: First Nations-led recovery activities for threatened species and ecological communities are increased
- Target 21: At least half the number of projects that benefit priority species and priority places receive private investment or support from partners
- Target 22: Community groups lead or participate in recovery activities for all accessible priority species and places, including through citizen science.

The intended outcome of the grant opportunity is to reduce the risk of extinction for all priority species.

3. Grant amount and grant period

The Australian Government has announced a total of \$224.5 million over four years for the program. For this grant opportunity \$20 million is available.

3.1. Grants available

The grant amount will be up to 100 per cent of eligible project expenditure (grant percentage).

- The minimum grant amount is \$20,000.
- The maximum grant amount is \$500,000.

You are responsible for the remaining eligible and ineligible project costs.

We cannot fund your project if it receives funding from another Commonwealth, state or territory government grant. You can apply for a grant for your project under more than one Commonwealth program, but if your application is successful, you must choose either the Saving Native Species (Priority Species) grant or the other Commonwealth grant.

3.2. Project period

The maximum project period is 24 months.

You must complete your project by 30 November 2025.

4. Eligibility criteria

We cannot consider your application if you do not satisfy all eligibility criteria.

4.1. Who is eligible?

To be eligible you must:

- have an Australian Business Number (ABN)

and be one of the following entities:

- an entity incorporated in Australia
- an Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Corporation registered under the *Corporations (Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander) Act 2006* (Cth)
- a publicly funded research organisation (PFRO) as defined in section 14
- an Australian local government agency or body as defined in section 14
- an incorporated trustee on behalf of a trust.

A Commonwealth, state or territory Government agency or body is also eligible as a lead applicant where the application is submitted as a joint application with one of the above eligible entities.

Joint applications are acceptable, provided you have a lead organisation who is the main driver of the project and is eligible to apply. For further information on joint applications, refer to section 7.2.

4.2. Who is not eligible?

You are not eligible to apply if you are:

- an entity not listed in section 4.1
- a trust (however, an incorporated trustee may apply on behalf of a trust)
- an organisation, or your project partner is an organisation, included on the [National Redress Scheme's website](#) on the list of 'Institutions that have not joined or signified their intent to join the Scheme'
- an employer of 100 or more employees that has [not complied](#) with the *Workplace Gender Equality Act (2012)*.

4.3. Additional eligibility requirements

We can only accept applications where:

- you declare that the proposed project does not duplicate other Commonwealth, state and territory government-funded management actions that are already underway in the location you are proposing to undertake activities.

5. What the grant money can be used for

5.1. Eligible activities

To be eligible your project must:

- be aimed at improving the trajectory of a priority species through delivering at least one of the practical actions specified in Appendix A, or through another practical action which recent research or knowledge has determined to be necessary

- have at least \$20,000 in eligible expenditure.

We may also approve other activities.

5.2. Eligible expenditure

You can only spend grant funds on eligible expenditure you have incurred on an agreed project as defined in your grant agreement.

Eligible expenditure items include the following items where directly related to the project:

- build, purchase or hire of equipment or assets required to deliver eligible activities (individual items in excess of \$10,000 (GST exclusive) must be itemised and justified in your application and approved by the Program Delegate)
- salaries and on-costs for personnel directly employed in delivering the project activities (this should be calculated on a pro-rata basis relative to their time commitment). This excludes project management or project co-ordination costs which are covered under administrative support below
- staff training that directly supports the achievement of project outcomes (maximum 5 per cent of eligible project expenditure)
- contract expenditure, being the cost of any agreed project activities that you contract to others directly relating to the program objectives. All contractors must have a written contract in place covering the work to be undertaken, prior to starting any project work
- costs for legal and financial advice that are directly related to the project
- costs for communication and engagement activities including promotional activities
- domestic travel (eligible air transportation is limited to the economy class fare for each sector travelled; where non-economy class air transport is used, only the equivalent of an economy fare for that sector is eligible expenditure. Where non-economy class air transport is used, the grantee will require evidence showing what an economy airfare costs at the time of travel)
- contingency costs of up to a maximum of 10 per cent of the eligible project expenditure
- administrative support and overheads additional to the normal day to day running costs of the organisation, including project management or project co-ordination (maximum 10 per cent of eligible project expenditure)
- the cost of an independent audit of project expenditure (where we request one) up to a maximum of 1 per cent of total eligible project expenditure.

We may update the guidance on eligible and ineligible expenditure from time to time. If your application is successful, the version in place when you submitted your application applies to your project.

Not all expenditure on your project may be eligible for grant funding. The Program Delegate (who is a manager within the department with responsibility for administering the program) makes the final decision on what is eligible expenditure and activities and may give additional guidance on eligible expenditure if required.

To be eligible, the expenditure must be:

- a direct cost of the project
- incurred by you for required project audit activities.

You must incur the project expenditure between the project start and end date for it to be eligible unless stated otherwise.

You may elect to commence your project from the date we notify you that your application is successful. However, we are not responsible for any expenditure you incur until a grant agreement is executed. The Commonwealth will not be liable, and should not be held out as being liable, for any activities undertaken before the grant agreement is executed.

5.3. What you cannot use the grant for

Expenditure items that are not eligible are:

- provision of goods, services or support for activities that are not directly related to eligible grant activities
- research not directly supporting eligible activities
- purchase of land
- purchase of large assets unless approved by the Program Delegate as outlined in section 5.2
- retrospective costs
- routine operation, business as usual or running costs including but not limited to accommodation, office facilities, IT hardware, software or user licences, printing and stationery, postage, legal and accounting fees, and bank charges
- activities that are required to be carried out by law or by a private contractual obligation, unless approved by the Program Delegate where there is an overlap between a mitigation measure and legislative responsibility
- financial costs, including interest and debt financing
- catering expenses, except for the provision of light refreshments/drinks that support safe community participation at community events (e.g. to maintain hydration)
- the introduction of plants, animals or other biological agents that are known to be, or that could become, environmental or agricultural weeds, pests or pathogens
- major capital expenditure, such as construction or capital works (excluding fencing) with a GST exclusive value of \$10,000 or more per item, unless identified in the application and approved by the Program Delegate
- depreciation of plant and equipment beyond the life of the project
- fees paid to the Commonwealth, state, territory and local governments associated with obtaining planning, environmental or other regulatory approvals
- activities likely to have a significant adverse impact on any matter of national environmental significance under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*
- activities likely to have a significant adverse impact on Indigenous cultural heritage, or not supported by Registered Aboriginal Parties or the relevant Traditional Owner representative group, without approval through relevant state, territory or Commonwealth legislation
- activities, equipment or supplies that are already being supported through other sources, including another Commonwealth, state or territory, or local government, program
- fencing for the primary purpose of stock management unless it can be clearly demonstrated to be essential to the outcome for the priority species
- lobbying activities and media campaigns that could be considered political in nature (whole or part)
- activities outside of Australia unless identified in the application and approved by the Program Delegate.

6. The assessment criteria

You must address all assessment criteria in your application. We will assess your application based on the weighting given to each criterion.

The application form asks questions that relate to the assessment criteria below. The amount of detail and supporting evidence you provide in your application should be relative to the project size, complexity and grant amount requested. You should provide evidence to support your answers. The application form displays character limits for each response.

We will only consider funding applications that score at least 50 per cent against each assessment criterion, as these represent best value for money.

You must provide a project plan and project budget to support your response to the assessment criterion.

6.1. Assessment criterion 1

Project alignment with policy intent (60 points).

You should demonstrate this by describing:

- a. how the actions you are proposing to undertake to support the relevant priority species align with those actions listed in Appendix A.
if the actions you are proposing to undertake are not listed in Appendix A, describe why the proposed actions should be considered a high priority to improve the trajectory of the relevant priority species over the next 5 to 10 years
- b. the degree of change and impact you expect your project to deliver for the priority species through one or more practical priority actions listed in Appendix A
- c. the extent to which your project contributes to other Action Plan targets listed in Section 2.1 including expected outcomes in 5 and 10 years.

6.2. Assessment criterion 2

Capacity, capability and resources to deliver the project (40 points).

You should demonstrate this by describing:

- a. your track record managing similar projects and your plan to monitor the project and risks
- b. your expertise in the priority species that is the target of your project and your access to personnel with the right expertise and experience
- c. leadership or participation by First Nations peoples, community involvement, and/or private investment or support from partners in your project, to the extent possible or appropriate
- d. your plan to form a partnership with necessary organisations or individuals (for example, the land manager for the location your project will be undertaken)
- e. your strategy to maintain the outcomes delivered for both the priority species and the other Action Plan targets by the project beyond the term of grant funding
- f. the benefits your project will deliver for other nationally listed threatened species or ecological communities.

7. How to apply

Before applying you should read and understand these guidelines, the sample application form and the sample grant agreement published on business.gov.au and [GrantConnect](#). Applicants should read all eligibility and assessment criteria closely and attach detailed evidence that supports the assessment criteria.

You will need to set up an account to access our online [portal](#).

You will be required to provide geospatial data about the project location(s) in your application.

To apply, you must:

- complete and submit your application through the online portal
- provide all the information requested
- address all eligibility and assessment criteria
- include all necessary attachments.

You can view and print a copy of your submitted application on the portal for your own records.

You are responsible for making sure your application is complete and accurate. Giving false or misleading information is a serious offence under the *Criminal Code Act 1995* (Cth). If we consider that you have provided false or misleading information we may not progress your application. If you find an error in your application after submitting it, you should call us immediately on 13 28 46.

After submitting your application, we may contact you for clarification if we find an error or any missing information, including evidence that supports your eligibility/merit. The acceptance of any additional information provided after the submission of your application is at the discretion of the decision maker.

If you need further guidance around the application process, or if you have any issues with the portal, [contact us](#) at business.gov.au or by calling 13 28 46.

7.1. Attachments to the application

You must provide the following documents with your application:

- project plan
- project budget
- letter/s of support from the site or landowner/s where your project will be taking place on a site or location that you do not own
- letter/s of support from each project partner including details specified in section 7.2 where the application is a joint application
- where you are able to provide, a letter of support for your project from relevant Traditional Owners or Indigenous organisations with landowning/management rights or responsibilities, or with these rights being determined
- a current letter or email from applicable government authorities demonstrating preliminary discussions related to activities requiring permits
- trust deed (where applicable).

You must attach supporting documentation to the application form in line with the instructions provided within the form. You should only attach requested documents. The total of all attachments cannot exceed 20MB. We will not consider information in attachments that we do not request.

7.2. Joint applications

We recognise that some organisations may want to join together as a group to deliver a project. In these circumstances, you must appoint a lead organisation. Only the lead organisation can submit the application form and enter into the grant agreement with the Commonwealth. The application should identify all members of the proposed group and include a letter of support from each of the project partners. Each letter of support should include:

- details of the project partner
- an overview of how the project partner will work with the lead organisation and any other project partners in the group to successfully complete the project
- an outline of the relevant experience and/or expertise the project partner will bring to the group
- the roles/responsibilities the project partner will undertake, and the resources it will contribute (if any).

You must have a formal arrangement in place with all parties prior to execution of the grant agreement.

7.3. Timing of grant opportunity

You can only submit an application between the published opening and closing dates. We cannot accept late applications.

Table 1: Expected timing for this grant opportunity

Activity	Timeframe
Assessment of applications	6 weeks
Approval and announcement of successful applicants	4-6 weeks
Negotiations of grant agreements	1-3 weeks
Notification to unsuccessful applicants	2 weeks
Earliest start date of project	Around December 2023
Project completion date	30 November 2025

8. The grant selection process

We review your application against the eligibility criteria. If eligible, the committee will then assess it against the assessment criteria. Only eligible applications will proceed to the assessment stage.

We consider your application on its merits, based on:

- how well it meets the assessment criteria
- how it compares to other applications
- whether it provides value with relevant money.

When assessing whether the application represents value with relevant money, we will have regard to:

- the overall objectives of the grant opportunity
- the evidence provided to demonstrate how your project contributes to meeting those objectives
- the relative value of the grant sought.

If applications are scored the same, the committee will consider value for money and alignment to the program objectives to recommend applications for funding.

We will establish a committee made up of officers from DCCEEW to assess the applications. The committee may also seek additional advice from independent technical experts.

The committee will assess your application against the assessment criteria and compare it to other eligible applications before recommending which projects to fund. The committee may also take into account other factors, such as geographic spread of projects, the range of projects that will protect the most number of priority species and the risks associated with the grant, including risks of the activity and risks to the Commonwealth. The committee will be required to perform their duties in accordance with the CGRGs.

The committee may seek additional information about you or your application. They may do this from within the Commonwealth, as well as the states, territories and other sources where they are not applicants under this grant opportunity. The committee may also consider information about you or your application that is available because of the due diligence process or through the normal course of business.

8.1. Who will approve grants?

The Minister for the Environment and Water (the Minister) decides which grants to approve taking into account the application assessments and the availability of grant funds.

The Minister's decision is final in all matters, including:

- the grant approval
- the grant funding to be awarded
- any conditions attached to the offer of grant funding.

We cannot review decisions about the merits of your application.

The Minister will not approve funding if there is insufficient program funds available across relevant financial years for the program.

9. Notification of application outcomes

We will advise you of the outcome of your application in writing. If you are successful, we advise you of any specific conditions attached to the grant.

If you are unsuccessful, we will give you an opportunity to discuss the outcome with us.

10. Successful grant applications

10.1. Grant agreement

You must enter into a legally binding grant agreement with the Commonwealth. The grant agreement has general terms and conditions that cannot be changed. A sample grant agreement is available on business.gov.au and [GrantConnect](#).

You will have 30 days from the date of a written offer to execute this grant agreement with the Commonwealth. During this time, we will work with you to finalise details.

The offer may lapse if both parties do not sign the grant agreement within this timeframe. Under certain circumstances, we may extend this period. We base the approval of your grant on the information you provide in your application. We will review any required changes to these details to ensure they do not impact the project as approved by the Minister.

We will manage the grant agreement through the online portal. This includes issuing and executing the grant agreement.

Execute means both you and the Commonwealth have accepted the agreement. We are not responsible for any expenditure you incur before the execution of the Grant Agreement and cannot make any payments until a grant agreement is executed.

The approval of your grant may have specific conditions determined by the assessment process or other considerations made by the Minister. We will identify these in the offer of grant funding.

If you enter into a grant agreement under the Saving Native Species (Priority Species) grant opportunity, you cannot receive other grants for the same activities from other Commonwealth, state or territory grant programs.

The Commonwealth may recover grant funds if there is a breach of the grant agreement.

10.2. Project specific legislation, policies and industry standards

You must comply with all relevant laws, regulations and Australian Government sanctions in undertaking your project. You must also comply with the specific legislation/policies/industry standards that follow. It is a condition of the grant funding that you meet these requirements. We will include these requirements in your grant agreement.

In particular, you will be required to comply with legislation and regulatory requirements relating to:

- working with children
- working with vulnerable people
- interstate movement of native plants and animals
- animal welfare
- workplace health and safety
- animal care and protection, including prevention of cruelty to animals
- management of wildlife and listed threatened species
- quarantine, national parks and wildlife, biosecurity, and biodiversity conservation
- agricultural and veterinary chemicals use, including the AgVet Codes
- biosecurity, to prevent the spread of pests and diseases
- native vegetation and environment protection
- Indigenous heritage and relics
- management of forests and waterways
- requirements relating to state/territory regulated activities, such as take from the wild.

You will also be required to:

- hold relevant permits or be otherwise accredited with, or authorised by, the relevant state or territory government(s) to undertake the proposed activities in those jurisdictions
- comply with relevant codes of practice, standards and guidelines, and threatened species conservation programs (where applicable)
- not trespass on property in the course of undertaking your grant activity nor endorse, sanction, or give comfort to acts of trespass or unauthorised access to private property
- if the grant activity is proposing to directly affect Indigenous places, values or communities, you must have the consent of the relevant Traditional Owners.

10.2.1. Child safety requirements

You must comply with all relevant legislation relating to the employment or engagement of anyone working on the project that may interact with children, including all necessary working with children checks.

You must implement the [National Principles for Child Safe Organisations](#)² endorsed by the Commonwealth.

You will need to complete a risk assessment to identify the level of responsibility for children and the level of risk of harm or abuse, and put appropriate strategies in place to manage those risks. You must update this risk assessment at least annually.

You will also need to establish a training and compliance regime to ensure personnel are aware of, and comply with, the risk assessment requirements, relevant legislation including mandatory reporting requirements and the National Principles for Child Safe Organisations.

You will be required to provide an annual statement of compliance with these requirements in relation to working with children.

10.3. How we pay the grant

The grant agreement will state the:

- maximum grant amount we will pay
- proportion of eligible expenditure covered by the grant (grant percentage)
- any in-kind contributions you will make
- any financial contribution provided by you or a third party.

We will not exceed the maximum grant amount under any circumstances. If you incur extra costs, you must meet them yourself.

We will make payments according to an agreed payment schedule set out in the grant agreement. Payments are subject to satisfactory progress on the project.

10.4. Tax obligations

If you are registered for the Goods and Services Tax (GST), where applicable we will add GST to your grant payment and provide you with a recipient created tax invoice. You are required to notify us if your GST registration status changes during the project period. GST does not apply to grant payments to government related entities³.

Grants are assessable income for taxation purposes, unless exempted by a taxation law. We recommend you seek independent professional advice on your taxation obligations or seek assistance from the [Australian Taxation Office](#). We do not provide advice on tax.

11. Announcement of grants

We will publish non-sensitive details of successful projects on GrantConnect. We are required to do this by the [Commonwealth Grants Rules and Guidelines](#) unless otherwise prohibited by law. We may also publish this information on business.gov.au. This information may include:

- name of your organisation

² <https://www.humanrights.gov.au/our-work/childrens-rights/national-principles-child-safe-organisations>

³ See Australian Taxation Office ruling GSTR 2012/2 available at ato.gov.au

- title of the project
- description of the project and its aims
- amount of grant funding awarded
- Australian Business Number
- business location
- your organisation's industry sector.

12. How we monitor your grant activity

12.1. Keeping us informed

You should let us know if anything is likely to affect your project or organisation.

We need to know of any key changes to your organisation or its business activities, particularly if they affect your ability to complete your project, carry on business and pay debts due.

You must also inform us of any changes to your:

- name
- addresses
- nominated contact details
- bank account details.

If you become aware of a breach of terms and conditions under the grant agreement, you must contact us immediately.

You must notify us of events relating to your project and provide an opportunity for the Minister or their representative to attend.

12.2. Reporting

You must submit reports in line with the grant agreement. We will provide the requirements for these reports as appendices in the grant agreement. We will remind you of your reporting obligations before a report is due. We will expect you to report on:

- progress against agreed project milestones
- project expenditure, including expenditure of grant funds.

The amount of detail you provide in your reports should be relative to the project size, complexity and grant amount.

Unless advised otherwise, grantees will also:

- be required to report to DCCEEW using the Monitoring, Evaluation, Reporting and Improvement Tool (MERIT reporting tool) to help the Commonwealth evaluate environmental outcomes at a project and program level.
- be encouraged to provide input to the Threatened Species Index.

The Threatened Species Index (TSX) provides reliable and robust measures of change in the relative abundance of Australia's threatened and near-threatened species at national, state and regional levels. If you are involved in, or are planning, a monitoring program as part of your project that collects population-related measures for an Australian threatened species, your project data may be able to contribute to growing the TSX. Although not required, where relevant, we encourage you to contribute to the TSX as part of the delivery of your project. This will assist the Australian Government to report on how our collective actions are helping to improve the

trajectories of our native species. To find out more please visit the [TSX home page](#) or contact the TSX project team via email: tsx@tern.org.au.

We will monitor the progress of your project by assessing reports you submit and may conduct site visits to confirm details of your reports if necessary. Occasionally we may need to re-examine claims, seek further information or request an independent audit of claims and payments.

12.2.1. Progress reports

Progress reports must:

- include details of your progress towards completion of agreed project activities and actions undertaken during the reporting period
- show the total eligible expenditure incurred to date, with reasonable supporting evidence provided
- be submitted by the report due date (you can submit reports ahead of time if you have completed relevant project activities).

We will only make grant payments when we receive satisfactory progress reports.

You must discuss any project or milestone reporting delays with us as soon as you become aware of them.

12.2.2. End of project report

When you complete the project, you must submit an end of project report.

End of project reports must:

- include the agreed evidence as specified in the grant agreement including:
- a detailed description of actions undertaken including attachments as agreed in your grant agreement
- an analysis of achievements against the intended outcomes of your project
- identify the total eligible expenditure incurred for the project, with reasonable supporting evidence provided
- include a declaration that the grant funding was spent in accordance with the grant agreement and to report on any underspends of the grant funds
- be submitted by the report due date.

12.2.3. Ad-hoc reports

We may ask you for ad-hoc reports on your project. This may be to provide an update on progress, or any significant delays or difficulties in completing the project.

12.3. Independent audits

We may ask you to provide an independent audit report. An audit report will verify that you spent the grant funding in accordance with the grant agreement. The audit report requires you to prepare a statement of grant income and expenditure. The report template is available on business.gov.au and GrantConnect.

12.4. Compliance visits

We may visit you during the project period, or at the completion of your project to review your compliance with the grant agreement. We may also inspect the records you are required to keep under the grant agreement. We will provide you with reasonable notice of any compliance visit.

12.5. Grant agreement variations

We recognise that unexpected events may affect project progress. In these circumstances, you can request a variation to your grant agreement, including:

- changing project milestones
- extending the timeframe for completing the project
- changing project activities.

The program does not allow for an increase in grant funds.

If you want to propose changes to the grant agreement, you must put them in writing before the project end date. You can submit a variation request via our online portal.

If a delay in the project causes milestone achievement and payment dates to move to a different financial year, you will need a variation to the grant agreement. We can only move funds between financial years if there is enough program funding in the relevant year to allow for the revised payment schedule. If we cannot move the funds, you may lose some grant funding.

You should not assume that a variation request will be successful. We will consider your request based on factors such as:

- how it affects the project outcome
- consistency with the program policy objective, grant opportunity guidelines and any relevant policies of the department
- changes to the timing of grant payments
- availability of program funds.

12.6. Evaluation

DCCEEW will evaluate the grant opportunity to measure how well the objectives have been achieved. We may use information from your application and project reports for this purpose. We may also interview you, or ask you for more information to help us understand how the grant impacted you and to evaluate how effective the program was in achieving its outcomes.

We may contact you up to two years after you finish your project for more information to assist with this evaluation.

12.7. Grant acknowledgement

If you make a public statement about a project funded under the program, including in a brochure or publication, you must acknowledge the grant by using the following:

'This project received grant funding from the Australian Government Saving Native Species Program.'

You must include the Australian Government logo in all promotional materials, publications and websites. Do not modify the logo's colour, shape, form, font or design in any way. Do not place it over an image or heavily textured background or as a tint of a colour. You cannot use the logo to give the impression that the Australian Government has published a product or endorsed another organisation.

If you promote your project on social media, where character limits allow please use the following handles and hashtags:

- Twitter: @TSCCommissioner, @dcceew
- Facebook: @TSCCommissioner, @dcceew

- Instagram: @tscommissioner, @dcceew

If you erect signage in relation to the project, the signage must contain an acknowledgement of the grant.

13. Probity

We will make sure that the grant opportunity process is fair, according to the published guidelines, incorporates appropriate safeguards against fraud, unlawful activities and other inappropriate conduct and is consistent with the CGRGs.

13.1. Conflicts of interest

Any conflicts of interest could affect the performance of the Saving Native Species (Priority Species) grant opportunity. There may be a conflict of interest, or perceived conflict of interest, if our staff, any member of a committee or advisor and/or you or any of your personnel:

- has a professional, commercial or personal relationship with a party who is able to influence the application selection process, such as an Australian Government officer
- has a relationship with or interest in, an organisation, which is likely to interfere with or restrict the applicants from carrying out the proposed activities fairly and independently or
- has a relationship with, or interest in, an organisation from which they will receive personal gain because the organisation receives a grant under the grant program/grant opportunity.

As part of your application, we will ask you to declare any perceived or existing conflicts of interests or confirm that, to the best of your knowledge, there is no conflict of interest.

If you later identify an actual, apparent, or perceived conflict of interest, you must inform us in writing immediately.

Conflicts of interest for Australian Government staff are handled as set out in the Australian [Public Service Code of Conduct \(Section 13\(7\)\)⁴](#) of the *Public Service Act 1999* (Cth). Committee members and other officials including the decision maker must also declare any conflicts of interest.

We publish our [conflict of interest policy⁵](#) on the department's website. The Commonwealth policy entity also publishes a conflict of interest policy on its website.

13.2. How we use your information

Unless the information you provide to us is:

- confidential information as per 13.2.1, or
- personal information as per 13.2.3.

we may share the information with other government agencies for a relevant Commonwealth purpose such as:

- to improve the effective administration, monitoring and evaluation of Australian Government programs
- for research

⁴ <https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/C2019C00057>

⁵ https://www.industry.gov.au/sites/default/files/July%202018/document/pdf/conflict-of-interest-and-insider-trading-policy.pdf?acsf_files_redirect

- to announce the awarding of grants.

13.2.1. How we handle your confidential information

We will treat the information you give us as sensitive and therefore confidential if it meets all of the following conditions:

- you clearly identify the information as confidential and explain why we should treat it as confidential
- the information is commercially sensitive
- disclosing the information would cause unreasonable harm to you or someone else
- you provide the information with an understanding that it will stay confidential.

13.2.2. When we may disclose confidential information

We may disclose confidential information:

- to our Commonwealth employees and contractors, to help us manage the program effectively
- to the Auditor-General, Ombudsman or Privacy Commissioner
- to the responsible Minister or Assistant Minister
- to a House or a Committee of the Australian Parliament.

We may also disclose confidential information if

- we are required or authorised by law to disclose it
- you agree to the information being disclosed, or
- someone other than us has made the confidential information public.

13.2.3. How we use your personal information

We must treat your personal information according to the Australian Privacy Principles (APPs) and the *Privacy Act 1988* (Cth). This includes letting you know:

- what personal information we collect
- why we collect your personal information
- to whom we give your personal information.

We may give the personal information we collect from you to our employees and contractors, and other Commonwealth employees and contractors, so we can:

- manage the program
- research, assess, monitor and analyse our programs and activities.

We, or the Minister, may:

- announce the names of successful applicants to the public
- publish personal information on the department's websites.

You may read our [Privacy Policy](#)⁶ on the department's website for more information on:

- what is personal information
- how we collect, use, disclose and store your personal information

⁶ <https://www.industry.gov.au/data-and-publications/privacy-policy>

- how you can access and correct your personal information.

13.2.4. Freedom of information

All documents in the possession of the Australian Government, including those about the program, are subject to the *Freedom of Information Act 1982* (Cth) (FOI Act).

The purpose of the FOI Act is to give members of the public rights of access to information held by the Australian Government and its entities. Under the FOI Act, members of the public can seek access to documents held by the Australian Government. This right of access is limited only by the exceptions and exemptions necessary to protect essential public interests and private and business affairs of persons in respect of whom the information relates.

If someone requests a document under the FOI Act, we will release it (though we may need to consult with you and/or other parties first) unless it meets one of the exemptions set out in the FOI Act.

13.3. Enquiries and feedback

For further information or clarification, you can contact us on 13 28 46 or by [web chat](#) or through our [online enquiry form](#) on business.gov.au.

We may publish answers to your questions on our website as Frequently Asked Questions.

Our [Customer Service Charter](#) is available at business.gov.au. We use customer satisfaction surveys to improve our business operations and service.

If you have a complaint, call us on 13 28 46. We will refer your complaint to the appropriate manager.

If you are not satisfied with the way we handle your complaint, you can contact:

General Manager
Business Grants Hub
Department of Industry, Science and Resources
GPO Box 2013
CANBERRA ACT 2601

You can also contact the [Commonwealth Ombudsman](#)⁷ with your complaint (call 1300 362 072). There is no fee for making a complaint, and the Ombudsman may conduct an independent investigation.

⁷ <http://www.ombudsman.gov.au/>

14. Glossary

Term	Definition
Administering entity	The entity that is not responsible for the policy however is responsible for the administration of part or all of the grant administration processes.
Application form	The document issued by the Program Delegate that applicants use to apply for funding under the program.
Assessment criteria	The specified principles or standards, against which applications will be judged. These criteria are also used to assess the merits of proposals and, in the case of a competitive grant opportunity, to determine application ranking.
Australian local government agency or body	<p>A local governing body as defined in the <i>Local Government (Financial Assistance) Act 1995</i> (Cth).</p> <p>For the purposes of the program, we also consider the following organisations to be an Australian local government agency or body:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Anangu Pitjantjatjara, Maralinga, Gerard, Nepabunna and Yalata local governing bodies in South Australia ▪ Cocos (Keeling) Islands Shire Council ▪ Lord Howe Island Board ▪ Norfolk Island Regional Council ▪ The Outback Communities Authority ▪ The Shire of Christmas Island ▪ The Silverton and Tibooburra villages in New South Wales.
Department	The Department of Industry, Science and Resources.
Decision maker	The Commonwealth Minister for the Environment and Water.
Eligible activities	The activities undertaken by a grantee in relation to a project that are eligible for funding support as set out in 5.1.
Eligible application	An application or proposal for grant funding under the program that the Program Delegate has determined is eligible for assessment in accordance with these guidelines.
Eligibility criteria	The mandatory criteria, which must be met to qualify for a grant. Assessment criteria may apply in addition to eligibility criteria.
Eligible expenditure	The expenditure incurred by a grantee on a project and which is eligible for funding support as set out in 5.2.

Term	Definition
Grant agreement	A legally binding contract between the Commonwealth and a grantee for the grant funding.
Grant funding or grant funds	The funding made available by the Commonwealth to grantees under the program.
GrantConnect	The Australian Government's whole-of-government grants information system, which centralises the publication and reporting of Commonwealth grants in accordance with the CGRGs.
Grantee	The recipient of grant funding under a grant agreement.
Guidelines	Guidelines that the Minister gives to the department to provide the framework for the administration of the program, as in force from time to time.
Minister	The Commonwealth Minister for the Environment and Water
Personal information	<p>Has the same meaning as in the <i>Privacy Act 1988</i> (Cth) which is:</p> <p>Information or an opinion about an identified individual, or an individual who is reasonably identifiable:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. whether the information or opinion is true or not; and b. whether the information or opinion is recorded in a material form or not.
Program Delegate	A manager within the department with responsibility for administering the program.
Program funding or Program funds	The funding made available by the Commonwealth for the program.
Project	A project described in an application for grant funding under the program.
Publicly funded research organisation (PFRO)	All higher education providers listed at Table A and Table B of the <i>Higher Education Support Act 2003</i> (Cth) and corporate Commonwealth entities, and state and territory business enterprises which undertake publicly funded research.
Priority Species	Species that are identified in Appendix A.

Appendix A - Practical Actions for Priority Species

This appendix provides a list of practical actions for the 110 priority threatened species in the *Threatened Species Action Plan 2022-2023*. These practical actions are drawn from planning documents including recovery plans and conservation advices and expert advice. It is recommended that you also consider such planning documents in designing your project applications and seek to align your proposed work with the identified actions.

Information on these species, including links to *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* recovery plans and conservation advices can be found at:

www.environment.gov.au/cgi-bin/sprat/public/sprat.pl

There may be other practical actions for the priority species that are not in this list. If you wish to propose these in your project application please ensure you detail why they should be considered a high priority and provide appropriate science-based evidence.

Many of the priority species below are of cultural significance to First Nations peoples. First Nation's leadership or partnership in the delivery of projects is strongly encouraged.

For some species there are necessary recovery actions that are not included in this document because they are the responsibility of other organisations such as state and territory governments and will not be funded through this grant opportunity. Their deliberate omission does not imply they are not necessary.

Projects to deliver priority actions for recovery of the EPBC listed koala (combined koala populations of Queensland, New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory) are NOT ELIGIBLE for grant funding under this program. The [Saving Koalas Fund](#) will guide action by providing more than \$76 million of Australian Government investment into koala conservation.

Birds

Common Name	Practical Actions
Australasian Bittern	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work with farmers to promote 'bittern-friendly' rice-growing practices in the Riverina. • Protection and/or restoration of wetland habitat, particularly in Western Australia. • Prevent predation by feral animals through control programs for feral cats and foxes.
Black-eared Miner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect and restore habitat for the Black-eared Miner, at core habitat sites, including by closing artificial watering points (e.g., dams). • Implement an appropriate fire management strategy which supports the species' persistence through planned burns and wildfires in the mallee habitat through excluding or managing fire to retain long unburnt country for breeding. • Translocate individual Black-eared Miners to create populations in suitable habitat without Yellow-throated Miners. • Prevent Yellow-throated Miners breeding with the Black-eared Miners in core habitat.

Common Name	Practical Actions
Carnaby's Cockatoo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect and maintain existing habitat for both nesting and foraging • Planting or restoring feeding habitat, including working with land managers to create additional food sources for the birds. • Maintain and supplement existing hollows to reduce competition for hollows, including the ongoing maintenance where required. • Provide safe drinking areas near urban roosts.
Christmas Island Goshawk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevent rainforest dieback through ongoing management of Yellow Crazy Ant super-colonies. • Recreate habitat for the Christmas Island Goshawk through ongoing rehabilitation of mining leases. • Gain a better understanding of the impacts of climate change on the Christmas Island Goshawk and undertake necessary mitigation action.
Eastern Curlew	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect habitat in key non-breeding habitat, in Australia. • Minimise disturbance to feeding or resting Eastern Curlews through educating beach users on appropriate behaviours.
Eastern Hooded Plover	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimise disturbance to breeding Hooded Plovers through education and regulation of beach users, including compliance and enforcement of strict controls where Hooded Plovers breed. This may include keeping vehicles off beaches, dogs on leads and horses out of breeding areas. • Minimise disturbance to breeding Hooded Plovers through physical protection of vulnerable breeding sites to mitigate risks and as cues for human behaviour change and enforcement. On site 'guardians' during peak visitor periods provide both protection and education opportunities. • Prevent predation by foxes (mainland Australia only) and feral cats through control programs. • Protect and/or restore habitat including through weed control, erosion control and dune restoration.
Golden-shouldered Parrot	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement an appropriate fire management strategy which supports the species' persistence through planned burns and wildfires that favours grasses over woody species and a more open structure to the habitat. • Manage grazing by cattle and feral pigs to maintain suitable habitat in wet season feeding areas. This includes prevention of grasslands becoming wooded (vegetation thickening). • Prevent habitat disturbance such as grazing and trampling by introduced herbivores through exclusion from wet season feeding sanctuaries. • Prevent predation by feral cats through control programs. • Include the more northern part of the Golden-shouldered Parrot range in recovery work.
King Island Brown Thornbill	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect habitat including through working with private landholders to ensure all remaining habitat is retained. • Implement an appropriate fire management strategy which supports the species' persistence through planned burns and wildfires. Ensure fire management and emergency response accommodates thornbill requirements.

Common Name	Practical Actions
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restore habitat including through restoration of isolated remnant vegetation patches, and building corridors to link populations. • Clarify if the population size is too small to maintain genetic diversity through inbreeding. • Clarify vulnerability to predation by feral cats and implement feral cat management if required.
King Island Scrubtit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect habitat including through working with private landholders to retain and protect habitat, including fencing of habitat to exclude herbivores. • Implement an appropriate fire management strategy which supports the species' persistence through planned burns and wildfires, including the development and implementation of fast-response fire protection plans where King Island Scrubtit's live. • Restore habitat including through restoration of isolated remnant vegetation patches, and building corridors to link populations. • Clarify if the population size is too small to maintain genetic diversity through inbreeding.
Malleefowl	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement an appropriate fire management strategy which supports the species' persistence through planned burns and wildfires, including reducing the size and frequency of hot, large-scale fires. • Protect habitat in the mallee and restore habitat linkages. • Prevent predation by feral animals through control programs for feral cats and foxes. • Manage grazing by feral, native and domestic herbivores to maintain suitable habitat, using total grazing pressure assessments.
Night Parrot	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement an appropriate fire management strategy which supports the species' persistence through planned burns and wildfires, including strategic burning to avoid intense, very large fires and targeted fire management to maintain areas of old-growth spinifex in habitats likely to be occupied by Night Parrots - including traditional burning regimes. • Prevent predation by feral animals through control programs for feral cats and foxes, targeting habitat likely to be used for Night Parrot breeding. • Manage grazing by stock to maintain suitable habitat, avoiding soil and habitat degradation and ensuring regular and ephemeral seed availability. • Prevent grazing by feral herbivores to maintain suitable habitat. • Identify habitats likely to be used and presence of Night Parrots.
Noisy Scrub-bird	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement an appropriate fire management strategy through planned burns and wildfires, including maintaining long unburnt patches. • Prevent predation by feral animals through control programs for feral cats and foxes, with increased intensity after fires. • Protect habitat, including through weed control • Prevent habitat disturbance such as grazing and trampling by feral cattle through control programs. • Engage with land holders, community, bird watchers and recreational users who may enter sites of hygiene needed to prevent further spread of <i>Phytophthora cinnamomi</i> into areas of habitat.

Common Name	Practical Actions
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Translocate individuals to create populations in suitable former habitat.
Norfolk Island Green Parrot	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain provision of nest hollows and protection. • Translocate individuals to create populations on nearby Phillip Island. • Prevent predation by feral animals through continuing control programs for feral cats and rats. • Prevent competition from introduced Crimson Rosellas through continuing control programs.
Orange-bellied Parrot	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Retain, protect and restore habitat, particularly saltmarsh in Victoria and South Australia. • Maintain provision of nest-boxes in Tasmania for the wild population. • Maintain a captive breeding and release program - adapt methods and timing based on trial results. • Manage genetics across both wild and captive populations. • Prevent disease transmission by hygiene protocols and management of infected individuals. • Prevent predation by feral animals through control programs for feral cats and foxes in important habitat.
Plains-wanderer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect and/or restore habitat including through working with land managers (public and private) to implement appropriate grazing regimes, with a particular focus on maintenance during drought. • Prevent predation by feral animals through control programs for feral cats and foxes to protect marginal populations. Feral cat control must be targeted in key locations. • Maintain and expand the existing captive breeding program to provide opportunities for augmenting existing populations and establishing new ones where suitable habitat exists. • Establish a predator-free fenced area to serve as a soft release site for captive bred birds and allow them to develop and maintain behaviours necessary in the wild.
Princess Parrot	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement an appropriate fire management strategy which supports the species' persistence through planned burns and wildfires at a landscape scale. • Protect habitat through targeted weed control to prevent spread and control Buffel grass in stands of old hollow-bearing trees. • Trial rapid deployment of nest boxes near breeding aggregations.
Red Goshawk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect habitat including through preventing further land clearing and fragmentation. • Implement an appropriate fire management strategy which supports the species' persistence through planned burns and wildfires to create an open understorey below a canopy of large, widely-spaced trees to improve hunting habitat. • Manage grazing on private land to support recovery of suitable habitat.

Regent Honeyeater	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect existing habitat from further loss, including ensuring fragmentation is minimised. • Restore habitat including through improving extent and quality. • Manage predation and competition around nesting aggregations to improve recruitment. • Maintain a captive breeding and release program.
SE Red-tailed Black-Cockatoo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restore habitat through the planting and maintenance of large areas of stringybark and Buloke. • Provide nesting habitat through the installation of nest boxes, including necessary ongoing maintenance and repairs. • Implement an appropriate fire management strategy which supports the species' persistence through planned burns and wildfires - including managing prescribed fire carefully to prevent crown scorch.
Swift Parrot	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect and restore habitat by encouraging and supporting the protection and conservation management of nesting and foraging areas through agreements with land owners, incentive programs and community projects in Tasmania. • Prevent predation by introduced Sugar Gliders at key breeding sites in Tasmania.
Western Ground Parrot	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevent predation by feral animals through control programs for feral cats and foxes, with increased intensity after fire when cover is scarce. • Translocate individuals to create populations in suitable habitat. • Maintain a captive breeding and release program.
White-throated Grasswren	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement an appropriate fire management strategy which supports the species' persistence through planned burns and wildfires, including to decrease the likelihood of extensive, high severity fires and increase the extent of long-unburnt vegetation - including traditional burning regimes. • Prevent predation by feral cats through control programs at key sites, especially after extensive, severe fire.

Fish

Common Name	Practical Actions
Freshwater Sawfish	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect habitat through reducing negative impacts (poor water quality, disruption to flows), particularly in the Fitzroy River in northern WA. • Improve cooperation and communication between agencies and all fishers to reduce bycatch and post-release mortality.
Grey Nurse Shark (east coast population)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve uptake of modified fishing gear to reduce hook-related injuries. This could include circle hooks, which are designed to hook fish in the corner of the mouth and increase the survival of angler-released fish.
Maugean Skate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investigate feasibility of establishing a captive breeding and release program to supplement the wild population and/or attempt re-introduction to Port Davey. • Raise awareness of the Maugean Skate within the local community, especially targeting commercial and recreational fishers who might interact with the species.

Murray Hardyhead	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify locations of additional sub-populations. • Translocate individuals to create new sub-populations in former habitat. • Prevent habitat degradation and predation by invasive fish (Carp and Gambusia) in known habitat. • Support a captive population as an insurance population from disasters.
Red Handfish	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restore habitat, including through sea urchin removal, rock lobster restocking. • Augment breeding habitat, including through introduction and maintenance of artificial spawning substrata and/or natural spawning substrata to increase reproductive success. • Protect habitat through managing recreational impacts (snorkelling, fishing, anchoring) and engaging with the community. • Establish and maintain a captive breeding and release program.
Redfin Blue-eye	<p>At Edgbaston Reserve:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevent predation by Eastern Gambusia, including limiting connectivity between seasonal drainage channels (i.e. that flow in wet periods) to restrict movement of Eastern Gambusia. • Restore habitat through eradication of ponded pasture weed species such as Prickly Acacia and Parkinsonia. • Prevent habitat degradation by feral pigs through control programs. <p>Further afield:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Translocate individuals to create populations in former mound-spring habitat where Eastern Gambusia are absent. • Control/cap all bores that are known to support groundwater flows into springs supporting Redfin Blue-eye.
Stocky Galaxias	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify suitable individuals for potential translocation to trout-free sites to create new populations. • Prevent habitat degradation through maintaining the horse-proof fence around habitat. • Prevent predation and competition by introduction of trout and Climbing Galaxias. • Educate fishers and other recreational users on the importance of keeping trout out. • Implement an appropriate fire management strategy which supports the species' persistence through planned burns and wildfires.
Swan Galaxias	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevent predation by exotic fish species, including Brown Trout, Redfin Perch. <p>Raise awareness of the Swan Galaxias within the local community and with visitors.</p> <p>Establish a captive breeding and release program.</p>
White's Seahorse	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect habitat by reducing sea floor scouring by public and private boat moorings. • Restore habitat by developing and trialling artificial habitats to promote recovery of White's Seahorse populations. • Support a captive breeding and release program.

Frogs

Common Name	Practical Actions
Growling Grass Frog (Southern Bell Frog)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevent predation, competition and habitat degradation through control programs for exotic fish. • Prevent habitat degradation through control programs for feral pigs. • Manage grazing by stock and introduced herbivores, including prevention of overgrazing and infilling of waterbodies. • Maintaining and restoring emergent aquatic vegetation and ground cover around waterways where the growling grass frog occurs.
Kroombit Tinker Frog	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Translocate individuals to create populations in suitable/former habitat. • Manage grazing by domestic cattle to maintain suitable habitat. • Prevent habitat degradation by feral pigs and horses through control programs. • Implement an appropriate fire management strategy which supports the Kroombit Tinker Frog's persistence through planned burns and wildfires. • Manage habitat through weed control.
Mountain Frog	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect and manage habitat unburnt during the 2019-2020 bushfires to maintain refuges. • Improve habitat connectivity where feasible with corridors of wet forest along drainage lines in stream headwaters. • Research and undertake actions to enhance resilience to climate change. • Manage grazing by domestic cattle to maintain suitable habitat, particularly in burnt habitat areas. • Prevent habitat degradation by feral pigs and horses through control programs, particularly in burnt areas. • Implement an appropriate fire management strategy which supports the Mountain Frog's persistence through planned burns and wildfires. • Manage habitat through weed control. • Establish a captive breeding and release program.
Mountain-top Nursery-frog	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research and undertake actions to enhance resilience to climate change. • Prevent habitat degradation by feral pigs through control programs
Southern Corroboree Frog	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support a captive breeding and release program. • Prevent habitat degradation by feral pigs, deer and horses through control programs. • Implement an appropriate fire management strategy which supports the species' persistence through planned burns and wildfires, including the protection of key habitat.
White-bellied Frog	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain riparian zones around populations on private agricultural land, including protecting from cattle and feral pig use. • Investigate potential refugia that have year-round moisture and protect. • Investigate potential environmental manipulations to maintain moisture year-round in known sites of White-bellied frogs.

Invertebrates

Common Name	Practical Actions
Ammonite Snail	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement an appropriate fire management strategy which supports the species' persistence through planned burns and wildfires. • Protect habitat including on public and private land. • Protect habitat through ensuring no disturbance until more is known about the Ammonite Snail's habitat requirements. • Establish a captive breeding and release program if the population can sustain removal of individuals.
Cauliflower Soft Coral	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance populations through growing out wild-collected nubbins and transplanting back to depleted populations. • Develop transplanting substrata resistant to sand inundation and scouring. • Establish a captive population. • Restore habitat through replacing block and chain moorings with non-scouring moorings and restricting anchoring on soft coral habitat.
Eltham Copper Butterfly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain and restore habitat, including planting the host plant Sweet Bursaria and sites for supporting Nonocus species of ant. • Restore habitat through weed control. • Implement an appropriate fire management strategy which supports the species' persistence through planned burns and wildfires.
Giant Gippsland Earthworm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect habitat including through working with landholders to avoid compaction, exposure of worms and eggs and chemical disturbance of the soil on their properties. • Engage with landholders with habitat to increase awareness, understanding and implementation of management recommendations. • Establish a captive breeding and release program, if possible.
Glenelg Freshwater Mussel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manage grazing on private land to prevent stock trampling of habitat and loss of riparian vegetation. • Implement an appropriate fire management strategy which supports the species' persistence through planned burns and wildfires. • Raise awareness within the community. • Protect habitat in the stream through minimising contamination by pesticides and herbicides.
Kangaroo Island Assassin Spider	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect habitat of remaining populations from future fires and other disturbance. • Ensure all remaining populations are accounted for and protected.
Lord Howe Island Phasmid	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect habitat on Balls Pyramid through weed control of Morning Glory. • Support a captive breeding and release program, with the aim to reintroduce to Lord Howe Island.
Margaret River Burrowing Crayfish	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect habitat from livestock grazing. • Protect habitat from damage by feral pigs through a control program. • Maintain habitat by managing disruptions to water flows such as farm dams, drainage or water extraction to ensure suitable conditions year-round.

Common Name	Practical Actions
Mount Lidgbird Charopid Land Snail	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Translocate individuals to create populations in suitable habitat. • Protect habitat through a weed control program on Mount Lidgbird.
Pink Underwing Moth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect habitat at sites with known populations from livestock using the rainforest for shelter and grazing. • Restore habitat through weed control. • Restore habitat through supporting regeneration of montane rainforest.
Tasmanian Giant Freshwater Lobster	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect and restore habitat in the riparian area around waterways to maintain or improve water quality. • Raise awareness of the Giant Freshwater Crayfish among the community, visitors and forestry industry to reduce direct disturbance and impacts to riparian buffer zones. • Determine requirements for establishing a captive population - undertake if possible.

Mammals

Common Name	Practical Actions
Australian Sea-lion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Educate fishers, recreational boaters and the general public on the problem of marine debris and avoidance of plastic litter. • Improve understanding of the threats posed to Australian Sea Lion populations, including cumulative impacts.
Brush-tailed Rock-wallaby	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevent predation by foxes through intensive control programs around colonies. • Enhance habitat connectivity between colonies • Implement an appropriate fire management strategy which supports the species' persistence through planned burns and wildfires. • Manage populations through strategic surveys to assess population size and viability; identifying important subpopulations and colonies that are isolated and need management support to restore connectivity. • Support and build on captive breeding programs to support reintroductions and improve genetic diversity throughout the range.
Central Rock-rat, Antina	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement an appropriate fire management strategy which supports the species' persistence through planned burns and wildfires - more intensive fire management to limit incidence of extensive fires across rock-rat refuge sites. • Prevent predation by feral cats through targeted control around refuges through bust phase of population cycle, including just after wildfire; and a broader spatial extent of feral cat baiting during major resource pulses/after extensive wildfire to support the irruption phase of the population cycle. • Safeguard the population through experimental translocation to predator-free sites (e.g. an island in Western Australia or mainland fenced exclosures).

Common Name	Practical Actions
Chuditch, Western Quoll	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevent predation by feral animals through control programs for foxes and feral cats - broadscale and targeted in key locations. • Translocate individuals to create populations in former habitat with intensive introduced predator control at the appropriate scale.
Eastern Quoll	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevent predation by feral cats through control programs. • Manage habitat to maintain a dry grassland and forest mosaic with rocks and logs for dens. • Establish populations in safe havens. • Translocate individuals to create populations in former habitat.
Gilbert's Potoroo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement an appropriate fire management strategy which supports the species' persistence through planned burns and wildfires - to ensure availability of large, long-unburnt habitat areas, without increasing risks of large, higher intensity fires. • Prevent predation by invasive predators through maintaining control programs for feral cats and foxes. • Engage with land holders, community and recreational users who may enter sites of hygiene needed to prevent further spread of <i>Phytophthora cinnamomi</i> into areas of habitat. • Ensure the insurance population maintains its value through ongoing genetic monitoring of population translocated to Middle Island. • Translocate individuals to create populations in suitable habitat where other threats are absent or managed and in safe havens.
Greater Bilby	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement an appropriate fire management strategy which supports the species' persistence through planned burns and wildfires - strategic burning to avoid landscape-scale fires; targeted local fire management to maintain habitat condition, productivity, protection from predators, and risk of entire sites being burned, including traditional burning practices. • Prevent predation by invasive predators through control programs for feral cats and foxes - targeted to specific needs of time and place, e.g., controlling predators after fire, and preventing cat irruptions in SW Qld.
Kangaroo Island Echidna	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevent predation by feral cats through control programs - continue with feral cat control work across Kangaroo Island and eradication from the Dudley Peninsula. • Monitor to quantify the benefit of feral cat control for the Kangaroo Island Echidna. • Continue education of residents and tourists driving on the island to ensure road mortalities are minimized. • Habitat restoration including through strategic restoration of vegetation to create corridors between habitat patches.
Koala	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Projects to deliver priority actions for recovery of the EPBC listed koala (combined koala populations of Queensland, New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory) are NOT ELIGIBLE for grant funding under this program. • The Saving Koalas Fund will guide action by providing more than \$76 million of Australian Government investment into koala conservation.

Common Name	Practical Actions
Leadbeater's Possum	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Translocate individuals to create populations in former habitat. • Maintain a captive breeding population for the lowland swamp forest population.
Mountain Pygmy-possum	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevent predation by invasive predators through control programs for feral cats and foxes. • Augment habitat and improve connectivity at selected sites, including restoration of fire-affected habitat with Mountain Plum-pine and other key food species. • Maintain habitat through fencing and restricted use in known occupied sites. • Implement an appropriate fire management strategy which supports the species' persistence through planned burns and wildfires. • Investigate mechanisms for supporting Bogong Moth populations
New Holland Mouse	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect habitat in open heathland, open woodlands with heath and vegetated sand dunes. • Restore habitat through weed control. • Prevent predation by invasive predators through control programs for feral cats and foxes. • Implement an appropriate fire management strategy which supports the species' persistence through planned burns and wildfires by creating a mosaic of habitat at different successional stages to support viable New Holland mouse subpopulations. • Engage with land holders, community and recreational users who may enter sites of hygiene needed to prevent further spread of <i>Phytophthora cinnamomi</i> into areas of habitat. • Maintain existing and establish new captive breeding subpopulations, consider translocations into southern parts of range where populations have been disappearing. • Raise awareness to provide opportunities for community members, including landholders and land managers, to contribute to the implementation of conservation management actions.
Northern Brushtail Possum	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement an appropriate fire management strategy which supports the species' persistence through planned burns and wildfires - fine-scaled prescribed burning at a landscape scale, increase the extent of long unburnt vegetation, including traditional burning practices. • Manage grazing by stock to maintain suitable habitat. • Prevent predation by feral cats through strategic control programs, including after severe fire.
Northern Hairy-nosed Wombat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manage grazing by introduced herbivores to maintain sufficient food resources. • Ensuring food resource through supplementary feeding when necessary. • Translocate individuals to create populations in suitable habitat - possibly using wild dog and fox proof fencing. • Manage to increase population size as quickly as possible to maintain limited remaining genetic diversity • Manage habitat through weed control, particularly the spread of Buffel grass.

Common Name	Practical Actions
Northern Hopping-mouse	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement an appropriate fire management strategy which supports the species' persistence through planned burns and wildfires - to ensure food and habitat are maintained, including traditional burning practices • Prevent predation by feral cats through targeted control programs as required. • Establish a captive breeding and release program. • Translocate individuals to create populations in suitable habitat on an island or mainland - carry out experimental translocations to parts of Groote from which the Northern Hopping Mouse has disappeared, to increase range, and understand threats to the species • Maintain the high levels of biosecurity (quarantine) on Groote Island to prevent introduction of feral herbivores
Northern Quoll	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement an appropriate fire management strategy which supports the species' persistence through planned burns and wildfires - including long unburnt areas to provide suitable habitat, including traditional burning practices • Prevent predation by feral cats through strategic control programs. • Establish and maintain a toad free waterless barrier between the Kimberley and Pilbara. • Manage grazing by introduced herbivores to maintain suitable habitat.
Numbat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevent predation by feral cats and foxes through strategic control programs at all established populations. • Translocate individuals to create populations in suitable habitat in both predator-free havens and in un-fenced areas. • Implement/support an appropriate fire management strategy which supports the species' persistence through planned burns and wildfires, especially in the larger Upper Warren population to maintain suitable Numbat habitat.
Quokka	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevent predation and habitat degradation by feral pigs and foxes through control programs. • Prevent predation by feral cats through strategic control programs after fires. • Translocate individuals to create populations in former habitat.
Southern Bent-wing Bat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect habitat at all maternity sites, key non-maternity sites, and key foraging areas. • Search for new maternity caves and investigate feasibility of artificially establishing new maternity caves. • Prevent disease transmission through developing, and implementing biosecurity protocols for disease protection, including to prevent the possible introduction of White-nose syndrome. • Supplement foraging resources during drought where necessary. • Raise public awareness with cavers, tourists and local community about the risks of human disturbance.

Spectacled Flying-fox	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect and exapand habitat at foraging and roost sites. • Maintain vegetation around roost sites to assist with extreme heat mortality. Revegetation and weeding may be required. • Community engagement with local community to improve popularity, reduce persecution and conflict. • Develop emergency response actions for extreme heat waves and implement when appropriate.
Western Ringtail Possum	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement an appropriate fire management strategy which supports the species' persistence through planned burns and wildfire. • Prevent predation by invasive predators through control programs for feral cats and foxes. • Implement drought mitigation actions (e.g., forest watering) during abnormally hot or dry summers. • Focus on southern forest populations, which are under greatest threat.

Reptiles

Common Name	Practical Actions
Adorned Delma	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect habitat at known and likely sites from disturbance and rock removal. • Implement an appropriate fire management strategy which supports the species' persistence through planned burns and wildfires. • Restore habitat through weed control. • Undertake education campaign with landholders on species management needs.
Arnhem Land Egernia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement an appropriate fire management strategy which supports the species' persistence through planned burns and wildfires, including traditional burning practices. • Prevent predation by feral cats through strategic control programs for feral cats, particularly after severe fire. • Restore habitat through weed control - strategically eradicate Gamba Grass from surrounding landscapes, to minimise severity of fires.
Bellinger River Snapping Turtle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevent predation by foxes through control programs around nests. • Maintain a captive breeding and release program to augment diminished wild populations with captive bred juveniles • Improve biosecurity in catchment through engagement with river users and adjacent landholders to follow hygiene protocols to limit the potential for disease to be transferred into the river catchment.
Canberra Grassland Earless Dragon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restore habitat in grasslands through testing methods that increase the value of the current grassland estate as a refuge for the Canberra Grassland Earless Dragon. • Protect, restore, and reconnect grassland habitat. • Maintain a captive breeding and release program to grassland habitats.
Great Desert Skink	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement an appropriate fire management strategy which supports the species' persistence through planned burns and wildfires - through traditional burning practices. • Prevent predation by feral cats through targeted control programs for feral cats, especially after severe fire.

Common Name	Practical Actions
Green Turtle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertake active nest cooling in northern Australia. • Manage light pollution on nesting beaches through implementing the best practice light management guidelines • Prevent predation by feral pigs and foxes through control programs around nests. • Protect habitat through the removal of ghost nets. • Educate fishers, recreational boaters and the general public on the problem of marine debris and avoidance of plastic litter.
Olive Ridley Turtle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertake active nest cooling in northern Australia. • Manage light pollution on nesting beaches through implementing the best practice light management guidelines. • Prevent predation by feral pigs and foxes through control programs around nests. • Protect habitat through the removal of ghost nets. • Educate fishers, recreational boaters and the general public on the problem of marine debris and avoidance of plastic litter.
Pygmy Blue-tongue Lizard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect habitat through eliminating mechanical disturbance of the soil (e.g., plowing, ripping) where their burrows are. • Protect habitat through maintaining open grasslands where there is open ground for burrows. Sheep grazing to maintain patches of open ground is suitable for this. • Maintaining populations of other species, such as spiders, the Pygmy Blue-tongue is reliant on. • Support habitat stewardship and protection initiatives in known habitat for the pygmy blue tongue
Short-nosed Seasnake	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce impact of bycatch (reduce catch frequency, improve survival post interaction) • Translocate individuals to create populations in suitable habitat - investigate translocation to coral reefs within former range with lower bleaching risk. • Restore habitat through investigating installation of artificial habitats in severely degraded habitat reef.
Western Swamp Tortoise	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain habitat through the management of wetlands to maximise the time when they are wet to ensure sufficient time and food availability for growth and reproduction. • Implement an appropriate fire management strategy which supports the species' persistence through planned burns and wildfires - preventing summer and autumn fires. • Prevent predation by foxes and bandicoots through control programs, including bandicoots around nests. • Maintain a captive breeding and release program. • Improve understanding of genetics of small population. • Translocate individuals to create populations in suitable habitat - to southern sites as climate change refugia.
Yinnietharra Rock- Dragon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manage grazing impacts by cattle and goats to maintain suitable habitat. • Manage stock on roadside verges and travelling stock routes that are known sites of the Yinnietharra Rock-Dragon.

Plants

Common Name	Practical Actions
Adamson's Blown-grass,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Habitat protection through managing grazing to minimise soil pugging and overgrazing; managing soil erosion. • Restore habitat through weed control. • Protect habitat from conversion to saline habitats and vegetation scalding. • Establishing and maintaining a genetically representative ex situ collection of seed and mycorrhizal fungi for the species for future translocations. • Increase awareness of local landholders and farmers to reduce the likelihood of inadvertent disturbance. • Translocate individuals to create populations in suitable habitat.
Angle-stemmed Myrtle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce the impact of Myrtle Rust on individual important plants through targeted, careful application of fungicide. • Protect habitat at known sites from fragmentation. • Translocate non-infested cuttings and seeds to create populations in suitable habitat free of myrtle rust. • Restore habitat through weed control. • Survey to detect new populations. • Engage with community who may enter sites of appropriate hygiene to prevent the introduction or spread of Myrtle Rust.
Arckaringa Daisy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevent habitat disturbance such as grazing and trampling by introduced herbivores. Install and maintain fencing and locking gates to prevent grazing by cattle and feral herbivores. • Protect habitat by ensuring artificial watering points that attract livestock and feral animals are not placed in the species' habitat. • Maintain a genetically representative ex situ collection of seed for this species at the SA Seed Conservation Centre. • Propagate the species from genetically appropriate seed stock for augmentation of wild populations and experimental translocations.
Bolivia Hill Rice-flower	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect and manage wild plants including through weed control and management of grazing by native herbivores, livestock and feral goats. • Implement an appropriate fire management strategy which supports the species' persistence through planned burns and wildfires. • Maintain a genetically representative ex situ collection of seed for this species. • Propagate the species from genetically appropriate seed stock for augmentation of wild populations and experimental translocation
Border Ranges Lined Fern	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect known habitat on private land. • Maintain a genetically representative ex situ collection of seed for this species. • Propagate the species from genetically appropriate seed stock for augmentation of wild populations and experimental translocation. • Surveys to detect new populations. • Restore habitat through weed control, especially Lantana.

Bulberin Nut	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect key habitat from disturbance through ensuring hygiene measures are taken to prevent disease entering the site. • Implement an appropriate fire management strategy which supports the species' persistence through planned burns and wildfires. • Restore habitat in the region through weed control, especially Lantana to ensure this does not invade the site. • Establish a genetically representative ex situ collection of this species at Tondoon Botanic Gardens, Gladstone.
Carrington Falls Pomaderris	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevent habitat disturbance such as grazing and trampling by introduced herbivores. Install and maintain fencing and locking gates to prevent grazing by cattle and feral herbivores. • Maintain a genetically representative ex situ collection of seed for this species. • Propagate the species from genetically appropriate seed stock for augmentation of wild populations and experimental translocation.
Davies' Waxflower	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect and manage wild plants including through native herbivore and stock management, weed control and management agreements. • Implement an appropriate fire management strategy which supports the species' persistence through planned burns and wildfires. • Maintain a genetically representative ex situ collection of seed for this species. • Propagate the species from genetically appropriate seed stock for augmentation of wild populations and experimental translocation.
Foote's Grevillea	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect and manage the habitat at species' sites, including targeting herbicide use to prevent accidental spray. • Restore habitat through weed control. • Prevent grazing and browsing by rabbits through a control program. • Implement an appropriate fire management strategy which supports the species' persistence through planned burns and wildfire. • Manage grazing on private land to protect plants from grazing stock. • Maintain a genetically representative ex situ collection of seed for this species. • Propagate the species from genetically appropriate seed stock for augmentation of wild populations and experimental translocation.
Forked Spyridium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manage habitat to prevent clearing on private land to protect plants • Maintain a genetically representative ex situ collection of seed for this species. • Propagate the species from genetically appropriate seed stock for augmentation of wild populations and experimental translocation. • Education of apiarists to ensure plants are not trampled during honey collection.
Giant Andersonia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engage with land holders and community who may enter sites of the risk of further spread of <i>Phytophthora cinnamomi</i> into areas of habitat. • Use phosphite on <i>Phytophthora cinnamomi</i> affected individuals with caution around off-target effects. • Maintain a genetically representative ex situ collection of seed for this species. • Propagate the species from genetically appropriate seed stock for augmentation of wild populations and experimental translocation. • Implement an appropriate fire management strategy which supports the species' persistence through planned burns and wildfires.

Gorge Rice-flower	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevent grazing and browsing by feral goats. • Maintain a genetically representative ex situ collection of seed for this species. • Propagate the species from genetically appropriate seed stock for augmentation of wild populations and experimental translocation. • Implement an appropriate fire management strategy which supports the species' persistence through planned burns and wildfires.
Graveside Leek-orchid	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain and/or increase the extent, condition and security of habitat critical to survival of the species, including managing weeds, fire, visitors, and slashing/mowing. • Establish and maintain a genetically representative ex situ collection of seed and mycorrhizal fungi. • Propagate plants ex situ and use these plants to bolster existing populations and establish new populations.
Imlay Mallee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determine cause of dieback. • Investigate reproduction and identify limitations to production of fertile seeds. • Identify sites for potential experimental translocation. • Implement an appropriate fire management strategy which supports the species' persistence through planned burns and wildfire. • Manage habitat through undertaking appropriate actions to promote persistence where competition from native species is suspected.
King Blue-grass	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manage grazing by native herbivores to maintain suitable habitat. • Manage grazing on private land to protect plants from grazing stock. • Restore habitat through weed control, including Parthenium and Parkinsonia.
Lax Leek Orchid	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect and manage wild plants including through native herbivore and stock management, and weed control. • Establish and maintain a genetically representative ex situ collection of seed and mycorrhizal fungi. • Propagate plants ex situ and use these plants to bolster existing populations and establish new populations. • Raise awareness with local landholders to minimise disturbance.
Little Mountain Palm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restore habitat through weed control.
MacDonnell Ranges Cycad	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect and manage wild plants including through effective weed control in surrounding areas including buffel grass and couch grass. • Implement an appropriate fire management strategy which supports the species' persistence through planned burns and wildfires. • Maintain a genetically representative ex situ collection of seed for this species. • Propagate the species from genetically appropriate seed stock for augmentation of wild populations and experimental translocation.
Narrow-leaf Eremophila	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect and manage wild plants including through stock management and weed control. • Protect and manage wild plants from loss due to roadside and fenceline maintenance. • Manage grazing on private land to protect plants from grazing stock. • Implement an appropriate fire management strategy which supports the species' persistence through planned burns and wildfires.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish and maintain a genetically representative ex situ collection of seed for this species. • Propagate the species from genetically appropriate seed stock for augmentation of wild populations.
Native Guava	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain a genetically representative ex-situ collection of germplasm for this species. • Reduce the impact of Myrtle Rust on individual important plants through targeted, careful application of fungicide. • Engage with land holders and community who may enter sites of appropriate hygiene to prevent the introduction or spread of Myrtle Rust.
Scaly-butt Mallee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement an appropriate fire management strategy which supports the species' persistence through planned burns and wildfires • Protect and manage wild plants including through control of rabbits and stock management. • Manage grazing on private land to protect plants from grazing stock.
Small-flowered Snottygobble	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engage with land holders, community and recreational users who may enter sites of hygiene needed to prevent further spread of <i>Phytophthora cinnamomi</i> into areas of habitat. • Use phosphite on <i>Phytophthora cinnamomi</i> affected individuals with caution around off-target effects. • Implement an appropriate fire management strategy which supports the species' persistence through planned burns and wildfires. • Prevent grazing by rabbits through a control program. • Protect and manage wild plants from people trampling during recreational walks.
Smooth Davidson's Plum	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect and manage wild plants including through stock management and weed control. • Protect and manage wild plants from harvesting for bush foods or propagation.
Stiff Groundsel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve habitat quality for wild plants including through weed management, revegetation, exclusion of grazing stock. • Monitor and protect known populations, including along roadsides and fencelines. • Maintain a genetically representative ex situ collection of seed for this species. Propagate multiple genetic strains to enable diversity in translocations. • Propagate the species from genetically appropriate seed stock for augmentation of wild populations and experimental translocation.
Stirling Range Dryandra	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement an appropriate fire management strategy which supports the species' persistence through planned burns and wildfires. • Engage with land holders, community and recreational users who may enter sites of hygiene needed to prevent further spread of <i>Phytophthora cinnamomi</i> into areas of habitat. • Use phosphite on <i>Phytophthora cinnamomi</i> affected individuals with caution around off-target effects. • Maintain a genetically representative ex situ collection of seed for this species. Propagate multiple genetic strains to enable diversity in translocations. • Propagate the species from genetically appropriate seed stock for augmentation of wild populations and experimental translocation.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect seedlings and juveniles from grazing by herbivores, including rabbits and quokkas.
Tangled Wattle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve habitat quality for wild plants including through weed management, revegetation, exclusion of rabbits. • Maintain a genetically representative ex situ collection of seed for this species. Propagate multiple genetic strains to enable diversity in translocations. • Propagate the species from genetically appropriate seed stock for augmentation of wild populations and experimental translocation.
Waddy-wood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement an appropriate fire management strategy which supports the species' persistence through planned burns and wildfires. • Prevent habitat disturbance such as grazing and trampling by introduced herbivores. Install and maintain fencing and locking gates to prevent grazing by cattle and feral herbivores. • Maintain a genetically representative ex situ collection of seed for this species. Propagate multiple genetic strains to enable diversity in translocations. • Propagate the species from genetically appropriate seed stock for augmentation of wild populations and experimental translocation.
Wollemi Pine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue to implement an appropriate fire management strategy which supports the species' persistence through planned burns and wildfires. • Monitor and protect known population, including through weed control and maintaining restricted access to the site. • Engage with users who may enter sites of hygiene needed to prevent further spread of <i>Phytophthora cinnamomi</i> into areas of habitat. • Use phosphite on <i>Phytophthora cinnamomi</i> affected individuals with caution around off-target effects. • Maintain a genetically representative ex situ collection of seed for this species. Propagate multiple genetic strains to enable diversity in translocations
Wongan Eriostemon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement an appropriate fire management strategy which supports the species' persistence through planned burns and wildfires. • Prevent habitat disturbance such as grazing and trampling by introduced herbivores. Install and maintain fencing and locking gates to prevent grazing by cattle and feral herbivores.
Woods Well Spyridium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect and manage wild plants through monitoring and protecting known populations, including along roadsides and fencelines. • Improve habitat quality for wild plants including through weed management, control and exclusion of rabbits and hares. • Maintain a genetically representative ex situ collection of seed for this species. Propagate multiple genetic strains to enable diversity in translocations. • Propagate the species from genetically appropriate seed stock for augmentation of wild populations and experimental translocation. • Raise awareness with local landholders and council crews to undertake nearby activities carefully to avoid disturbance.