

Internal use only	
Reference Number	/

## Nomination to change the conservation class of a species under the Queensland *Nature Conservation Act 1992*

Complete this form to nominate a species for assessment of its conservation class under the *Nature Conservation Act 1992* (NC Act). Any subspecies, variety, race, hybrid, mutation or geographically separate population (hereafter 'species') can be nominated. The appropriate conservation class will be selected during an expert assessment process and, following approval processes, reflected in the next suitable update of the NC Act.

A species may be nominated to an appropriate conservation class from any other conservation class. The nomination assessment process may result in a species being recommended to the conservation class as nominated, or to a class better supported by scientific data and expert opinion. Assessments and nominations will be shared with the Commonwealth and other Australian jurisdictions within the species' distribution.

All plant and vertebrate species native to Queensland are protected under the NC Act and classified as Least Concern unless found eligible for a different conservation class. Invertebrate species are only protected under the NC Act if specifically named under a conservation class. A species can be nominated for listing or reassignment from any conservation class to:

A national threat category:

- Extinct (EX), Extinct in the Wild (EW), Critically Endangered (CR), Endangered (E) or Vulnerable (V) if it meets at least one of the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) criteria for species at risk of extinction

A state threat class:

- Near Threatened (NT) if the species meets at least one of the criteria for species at risk of becoming threatened in the future based on concerns relating to population dynamics or threats
- Least Concern (LC) if evidence is provided that no criteria for a higher class have been met, and the species won't become eligible for a higher class in the foreseeable future should conservation actions cease due to reclassification.

The assessment of species against the national threat categories reflected in this form complies with the [Memorandum of Understanding](#) for the Common Assessment Method (CAM) between the Commonwealth and Australian states and territories. The objective of the CAM is for partner jurisdictions to adopt each other's national assessments as appropriate. Information about the CAM can be found at <https://www.qld.gov.au/environment/plants-animals/wildlife-permits/common-assessment>.

To nominate a species with an Australian distribution that is not restricted to Queensland, use the nomination form and guidelines at <http://www.environment.gov.au/biodiversity/threatened/nominations/forms-and-guidelines> and email the completed form to the Australian Government at [EPBC.nominations@environment.gov.au](mailto:EPBC.nominations@environment.gov.au).

## Important notes for completing this form

- **To enable a species eligibility for listing to be assessed against the criteria, please complete the form as comprehensively as possible by providing a response in each box with an orange border.**
- Completing a nomination is a demanding task. Nominators are encouraged to seek advice from experts where appropriate to assist in completing the nomination form.
- The opinion of scientific experts may be cited as personal communication with their approval. Please provide the experts names, qualifications and contact details (including employment in a government agency if relevant) in the reference list at the end of the form.
- Include any available information and analysis or state when the required information is not available.
- Figures, tables and maps can be included at the end of the form or provided as separate electronic files or hardcopy documents (referenced as appendices or attachments in your nomination).
- Cross-reference relevant areas of the nomination form where needed.
- **Reference all information sources**, both in the text and in a reference list at the end of the form.
- Identify confidential material and the reason it is sensitive. With the exception of information you have identified as confidential, nominations under the CAM process may be made available by a state, territory or the Commonwealth Government to experts or the public for comment.
- If the species is listed nationally, the Australian Government will publish nomination information on its website. Your details as nominator will not be released and will be treated as confidential information.
- Guidance on interpreting this nomination form can be found in the “*Guidelines for Assessing the Conservation Status of Native Species*” developed by the Australian Government under the EPBC Act here <http://www.environment.gov.au/biodiversity/threatened/nominations/forms-and-guidelines>. Although not fully relevant under the NC Act, the guidelines provide assistance on several aspects of this form. Please email [SpeciesTechnical.Committee@des.qld.gov](mailto:SpeciesTechnical.Committee@des.qld.gov) for further advice on completing the nomination.

## Further information on selected questions

### INTRODUCTION

Species native to Queensland may be nominated to any conservation class under the NC Act, including to transfer between classes. If the taxon at risk is a population or hybrid, or if you wish to know if it has been unsuccessfully nominated under the NC Act in the past, please contact the Queensland Department of Environment and Science for advice at [SpeciesTechnical.Committee@des.qld.gov.au](mailto:SpeciesTechnical.Committee@des.qld.gov.au).

To search for a species' conservation class under the NC Act please refer to the *Nature Conservation (Wildlife) Regulation 2006*: <https://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/view/html/inforce/current/sl-2006-0206>.

You can also search the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) list of threatened species in the Species Profile and Threats Database (SPRAT) at [www.environment.gov.au/cgi-bin/sprat/public/sprat.pl](http://www.environment.gov.au/cgi-bin/sprat/public/sprat.pl).

The full lists of threatened fauna and flora under the EPBC Act are available here: [www.environment.gov.au/cgi-bin/sprat/public/publicthreatenedlist.pl?wanted=fauna](http://www.environment.gov.au/cgi-bin/sprat/public/publicthreatenedlist.pl?wanted=fauna)  
[www.environment.gov.au/cgi-bin/sprat/public/publicthreatenedlist.pl?wanted=flora](http://www.environment.gov.au/cgi-bin/sprat/public/publicthreatenedlist.pl?wanted=flora).

You can find a list of nominated species that did not meet the assessment criteria for listing under the EPBC Act at [www.environment.gov.au/biodiversity/threatened/unsuccessful-species.html](http://www.environment.gov.au/biodiversity/threatened/unsuccessful-species.html).

**A nomination to transfer a species from a threatened conservation class to Least Concern or Near Threatened under the NC Act need not address sections marked with an asterisk (\*).**

## SCIENTIFIC AND COMMON NAMES OF NOMINATED SPECIES

- Provide the currently accepted scientific and common name(s) for the species (including Indigenous names, where known). Note any other scientific names that have been used recently such as superseded names.

## TAXONOMY

- Record the species' authority and the taxonomic group to which it belongs (Family name is sufficient for plants; both Order and Family name are required for fauna).
- Is the species known to hybridise with other species? Describe any cross-breeding with other species in the wild, indicating where and how frequently this occurs.

## DISTRIBUTION

- In accordance with the CAM, the Commonwealth is the default assessment 'lead' for species occurring across multiple Australian jurisdictions, and the nomination will be subject to the prioritisation and assessment process under the EPBC Act. Download the nomination form here <http://www.environment.gov.au/system/files/pages/d72dfd1a-f0d8-4699-8d43-5d95bbb02428/files/nomination-form-species.pdf>, and email it to [epbc.nominations@environment.gov.au](mailto:epbc.nominations@environment.gov.au). Further information on the EPBC Act nomination, prioritisation and assessment process is available at <http://www.environment.gov.au/biodiversity/threatened/nominations>.  
Note: where the relevant jurisdictions agree, a State or Territory (rather than the Commonwealth) may take the lead on assessing a cross-jurisdictional species, in consultation with the Commonwealth and other jurisdictions.
- A nomination for a species endemic to Queensland or with its only Australian distribution in Queensland, for example a species only occurring in Queensland and Papua New Guinea, can be assessed under the NC Act. Please submit your completed nomination form to [SpeciesTechnical.Committee@des.qld.gov.au](mailto:SpeciesTechnical.Committee@des.qld.gov.au).
- Describe the species' current geographic distribution within Queensland, and where applicable, outside Australia.
- Provide a map, if available, indicating latitude, longitude, map datum and location names
  - Indicate the percentage of the global population that occurs in Queensland, and what is its significance?
  - Is the Queensland population distinct, geographically isolated, or does part or all of the population migrate into/out of the Queensland jurisdiction?
  - Explain the relationship between the Queensland population and the global population.
  - Do global threats affect the Queensland population?
- Give locations of other existing or proposed populations such as populations that are captive, propagated, naturalised outside their range, recently re-introduced to the wild, and planned to be re-introduced. Note if these sites have been identified in recovery plans. Provide latitude, longitude, map datum and location name, where available, in an attached table.
- Give details of fauna species' home ranges/territories including any relevant daily and seasonal or irregular movement patterns, such as arrival/departure dates if migratory.
- Does the species occur within an EPBC Act listed ecological community? You will find a list of EPBC Act listed ecological communities here: [www.environment.gov.au/cgi-bin/sprat/public/publiclookupcommunities.pl](http://www.environment.gov.au/cgi-bin/sprat/public/publiclookupcommunities.pl).

## BIOLOGY/ECOLOGY

- **Life cycle:** Provide detail on the age at sexual maturity, average life expectancy, natural mortality rates, and generation length
  - "*Generation length*" is defined as the average age of parents of the current cohort (i.e. newborn individuals in the population), and reflects the turnover rate of breeding individuals in a population. Generation length is greater than the age at first breeding and less than the age of the oldest breeding individual, except in species that breed only once. Where generation length varies under threat, use the more natural pre-disturbance generation length. It is often calculated as = (longevity + age at maturity)/2. Provide details of the method(s) used to calculate the generation length.
- **Reproduction:** Provide detail on the reproductive requirements of this species.
  - **Flora:** When does the species flower and set fruit? What conditions are needed for this? What are the pollinating and seed dispersal mechanisms? If the species reproduces vegetatively, describe when, how and what conditions are needed. Does the species require a disturbance regime (e.g. fire, cleared ground) to reproduce?
  - **Fauna:** provide an overview of the species' breeding system and breeding success, including: when it breeds; what conditions are needed for breeding; whether there are any breeding behaviours that may make it vulnerable to a threatening process.
- **Habitat**
  - Provide information on aspect, topography, substrate, climate, forest type, associated species, sympatric species and anything else that is relevant to the species' habitat.
  - Explain how habitats are used (e.g. breeding, feeding, roosting, dispersing, basking, etc.).
  - Does the species use refuge habitat (e.g. in times of fire, drought or flood)? Describe this habitat.
- **Feeding (fauna):**

- Summarise the feeding behaviours, diet, and the timing/seasonality associated with these. Include any behaviour that may make the species vulnerable to a threatening process.
- **Movement (fauna):** provide information on daily and seasonal movement patterns.

## IDENTIFICATION OF KNOWN THREATS AND IMPACTS OF THE THREATS

- For each threat, describe:
  - a. whether it is actual or potential
  - b. how and where it impacts on this species
  - c. what its effect has been so far (is the threat known or suspected?, does it only affect certain populations?) Present supporting information/research).
  - d. its expected effect in the future (is the threat known or suspected?, does it only affect certain populations?, is there supporting research/information?) Present supporting information/research).
  - e. its relative importance or the magnitude of the impact on the species.
- Identify and explain any additional biological characteristics particular to the species that are threatening to its survival (e.g. low genetic diversity).
- If subject to natural catastrophic events, i.e. events with a low predictability that are likely to severely affect the species, identify the type of event, its likely impact, and its likelihood of occurrence (e.g. a drought/cyclone in the area every 100 years). If **climate change** is an important threat to the species, provide referenced information on how climate change might significantly increase the species' vulnerability to extinction. Please refer to the *Guidelines for Assessing the Conservation Status of Native Species*:  
<http://www.environment.gov.au/system/files/pages/d72dfd1a-f0d8-4699-8d43-5d95bbb02428/files/tssc-guidelines-assessing-species-2018.pdf>.

## \*CONSERVATION ADVICE: THREAT ABATEMENT AND RECOVERY ACTIONS

- Describe how threats are or could be abated and/or species recovered.
- Identify who is undertaking these activities and how successful the activities have been to date.
- Describe any mitigation measures or approaches that have been developed specifically for the species at identified locations. Identify who is undertaking these activities and how successful the activities have been to date.
- For species nominated as Extinct in the Wild, provide location details for any naturalised or captive populations and the level of human intervention required to sustain the species.

## IMPACT OF TRANSFERRING A THREATENED SPECIES TO NEAR THREATENED OR LEAST CONCERN

- Only complete this section if you are nominating a species for transfer to Near Threatened or Least Concern from a class of nationally threatened wildlife (Extinct, Extinct in the Wild, Critically Endangered, Endangered or Vulnerable).
- Provide details of the expected impact on the species if conservation actions ceased following its transfer out of a threatened wildlife class.

## CURRENT LISTING CLASS AND CATEGORY

- Note: The term 'class' under the NC Act is equivalent to the term 'category' under the EPBC Act.
- Select the species' current class under the NC Act where applicable. Search the species' NC Act class here: <https://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/view/html/inforce/current/sl-2006-0206>.
- Select the species' current category under the EPBC Act where applicable. Search the Australian Government SPRAT Database here: [www.environment.gov.au/cgi-bin/sprat/public/sprat.pl](http://www.environment.gov.au/cgi-bin/sprat/public/sprat.pl).

## NOMINATED LISTING CLASS

- **After completing the section 'Eligibility against the criteria'** sufficient evidence should be available to determine your response to this section. Please select the NC Act class to which the species is being nominated.

## REASONS FOR A NOMINATION TO TRANSFER TO ANOTHER CLASS

Please describe why the species is being nominated to transfer to another conservation class in Queensland:

- *Genuine*. The change in class is the result of a genuine status change that has taken place since the previous assessment. For example, the change is due to an increase in the rate of decline, a decrease in population or range size or habitat, or declines in these for the first time (owing to increasing/new threats).
- *Knowledge*. The change in class is the result of new knowledge, e.g. owing to new or newly synthesised information about the status of the taxon (e.g. better estimates for population size, range size or rate of decline).
- *Taxonomy*. The change in class is due to a taxonomic change adopted during the period since the previous assessment. Such changes include:

- *newly split* (the taxon is newly elevated to species level)
- *newly described* (the taxon is newly described as a species)
- *newly lumped* (the taxon is recognised following lumping of two previously recognised taxa)
- *no longer valid/recognised* (either the taxon is no longer valid, e.g. because it is now considered to be a hybrid, variant form or subspecies of another species, or the previously recognised taxon differs from a currently recognised one as a result of a split or lump).
- *Mistake*. The previous class was applied in error.
- *Other*. The change in class is the result of other reasons not easily covered by the above, and/or requires further explanation. Examples include change in assessor's attitude to risk and uncertainty.

## INITIAL LISTING

- The reasons for the initial NC Act listing may be available in the original nomination for the species. This can be obtained by emailing the Department of Environment and Science's Species Technical Committee at [SpeciesTechnical.Committee@des.qld.gov.au](mailto:SpeciesTechnical.Committee@des.qld.gov.au).
- The reasons for EPBC Act listing may also be available. Search for the species' EPBC Act listing and conservation advice for threatened species in the SPRAT Database [www.environment.gov.au/cgi-bin/sprat/public/sprat.pl](http://www.environment.gov.au/cgi-bin/sprat/public/sprat.pl).
- If there is insufficient information to provide details of the reasons for the original listing, please state this.

## CHANGES IN SITUATION LEADING TO THE NOMINATION TO TRANSFER TO ANOTHER CLASS

- Describe the changes that have occurred or are likely to occur to the species' population, range or habitat that influence the nomination to change the species' conservation class.

## ELIGIBILITY AGAINST CRITERIA

- For a species to be eligible as Near Threatened or a class of threatened wildlife, it must be assessed as meeting **at least one** of the five 'criteria' on this nomination form. For example, for a species listed as Vulnerable to be transferred to the Endangered class, it must meet the threshold/s for at least one of the five criteria for Endangered.
- A species does not have to be found eligible for the same class under all criteria; however, all questions must be answered. If information is not available for a particular criterion, a statement to this effect is required.
- If you hold unpublished data that support assessment of a criterion, you must provide them with the nomination.
- Standards for assessing a species' conservation status in Australia align with the IUCN Red List Criteria and Categories. Please refer to the IUCN guidelines for explanations of how to address the criteria <http://s3.amazonaws.com/iucnredlist-newcms/staging/public/attachments/3151/redlistguidelines.pdf>.

## DECLARATION

In signing this nomination form, you agree to grant the Queensland Government (as represented by the Department of Environment and Science) a perpetual, non-exclusive, worldwide, royalty-free licence to use, reproduce, publish, communicate and distribute information that you have provided in the nomination form that is not referenced to other sources with the exception of information specifically identified by you as confidential, in websites and publications and to promote those websites and publications in any medium.

As nominator, your details are automatically subject to the provisions of the *Privacy Act 1988* and will not be divulged to third parties. The Commonwealth, State and Territory governments have agreed to collaborate on national threatened species assessments using the CAM. As part of this collaboration, your nomination, including your details as nominator, may be provided to other government jurisdictions, who will also observe these privacy and confidentiality arrangements.

If you subsequently agree to be cited as the author of specific, cited information, you will be acknowledged in all publications and websites in which that information appears, in a manner consistent with the *Style Manual for Authors, Editors and Printers* (latest edition).

# Nomination form to change the conservation class of a species in Queensland

## Details of the nominated species

### SCIENTIFIC NAME OF SPECIES (SUBSPECIES, VARIETY, ETC. TO BE SPECIFIED WHERE RELEVANT)

*Rhodamnia longisepala* N.Snow & A.J.Ford

### COMMON NAME(S)

Click or tap here to enter text.

### TAXONOMY

Provide any relevant detail on the species' taxonomy (e.g. authors of taxon or naming authority, year and reference; synonyms; Family and Order).

N.Snow & A.J.Ford

Snow, N., Ford, A. J., and Koblitz, B. (2001). *Rhodamnia longisepala* (Myrtaceae): an endangered species from northeastern Queensland, Australia. *Novon* 11, 479-483.

Snow, N. (2007). Systematics of the Australian species of *Rhodamnia* (Myrtaceae). *Systematic Botany Monographs* 82: 1-69.

Myrtales: Myrtaceae

### \*CONVENTIONAL ACCEPTANCE OF TAXONOMY

Is the species' taxonomy conventionally accepted?

Yes

No

If the species is not conventionally accepted, please provide the following information:

- a taxonomic description of the species in a form suitable for publication in conventional scientific literature
- OR
- evidence that a scientific institution has a specimen of the species, and a written statement signed by a person who is a taxonomist and has relevant expertise (has worked with, or is a published author on, the group of species nominated) that the species is considered to be a new species.

Click or tap here to enter text.

### \*DESCRIPTION

Provide a description of the species. Include where relevant its distinguishing features, size and social structure. How distinct is this species in its appearance from other species? How likely is it to be misidentified?

#### Short description (from Snow et al. 2001):

Large shrub or tree 2.5-5 m tall with stringy, sometimes flaky and somewhat fissured deep red-brown bark (Snow et al. 2001). Leaves opposite, discoloured, trinerved, elliptic to ovate, 35-86 mm long and 20-42 mm wide with a cuneate to rounded base and acute to acuminate apex. The leaves (especially veins) are hairy and oil glands are common to dense. Domatia usually present. White flowers are borne singly from leaf axils on peduncles 8-12 mm long. Fruit is a berry 8.5-10 mm long and 5.5-7 mm wide, that is purple-black at maturity with 2 seeds.

*Rhodamnia longisepala* most closely resembles *R. rubescens*, however *R. longisepala* has longer and persistent subulate sepal lobes that remain erect in fruit, a 4-6 ovuled ovary, lack of reddish colour in fruit maturation and dense covering of villous hairs on the mature fruit (Snow et al. 2001). *Rhodamnia longisepala* is also similar to *R. pauciovulata*, although the latter has shorter leaves, calyx lobes and petals, with glabrous fruit (Snow et al. 2001).



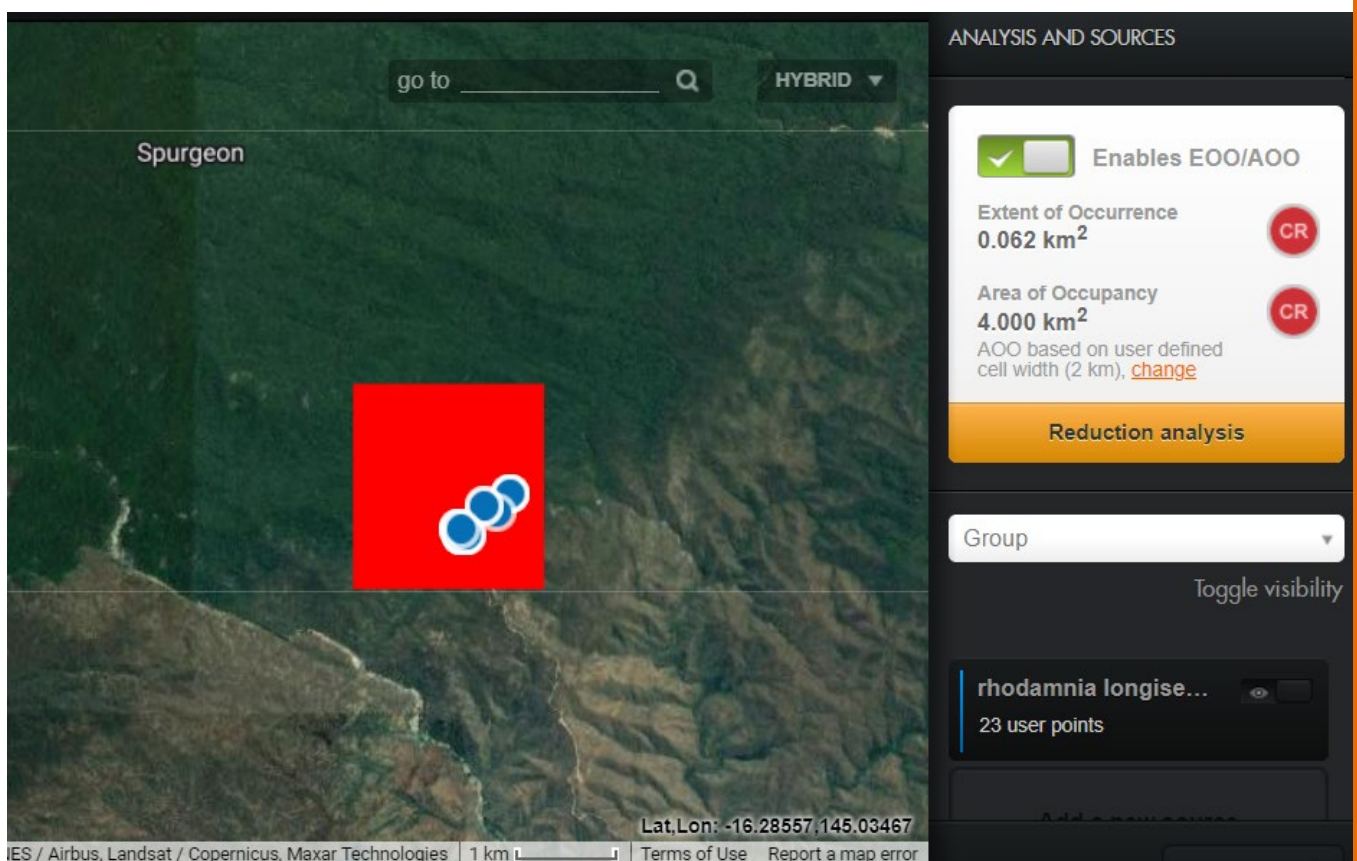
## DISTRIBUTION

Provide a succinct overview of the species' known or estimated current and past distribution, including international/national distribution. Provide a map if available.

Is the species' habitat protected within the reserve system (e.g. national parks, Indigenous Protected Areas, or other conservation estates, private land covenants, etc.)? If so, which populations? Which reserves are actively managed for this species? To your knowledge, which reserves are being actively managed in way that provides incidental benefits for this species? Give details.

*Rhodamnia longisepala* is known from a very restricted area on the Mt Windsor Tableland in the Wet Tropics bioregion of northern Queensland. The extent of occurrence (EOO) and area of occupancy are calculated as 4 km<sup>2</sup> using verified herbarium specimen records and a 2 km x 2 km grid cell (IUCN 2019; Queensland Herbarium 2020). The species occurs entirely within Mount Windsor National Park (recovery), formerly Windsor Tableland Forest Reserve. Previously a logging area, Mount Windsor National Park (recovery) is now managed for conservation.

The species was first collected from Mt Windsor in 1990 (Queensland Herbarium 2020) and is currently known from <10 mature individuals, mostly adjacent to an old forestry track and associated snig tracks (A. Ford, pers. comm. 2019). As the site is relatively easy to access, this has presumably reduced the incentive for collectors to undertake searches in surrounding areas (P. Forster, pers. comm. 2019). The forestry track has been well-surveyed (Snow et al. 2001), although the area was only selectively logged, with much habitat left unsurveyed (P. Forster, pers. comm. 2019). The habitat of the species is moderately common in the broader vicinity of the population (A. Ford, pers. comm. 2019). Helicopter surveys have been undertaken in the region, but these focussed on rocky outcrops rather than the dry rainforest habitat of *R. longisepala* (P. Forster, pers. comm. 2019). While it is likely there are additional individuals in the wider landscape, the species is consistently rare where it has been recorded. If there are additional occurrences in the area, it may increase the EOO and AOO, but is unlikely to substantially increase the population estimate.



**Figure 1.** *Rhodamnia longisepala* is known from a very restricted distribution on Mt Windsor Tableland, and has an EOO and AOO of 4 km<sup>2</sup> when calculated using a 2 x 2 km grid cell and minimum convex polygon (IUCN 2019). Map generated on GeoCat (Bachman et al. 2011).

## BIOLOGY/ECOLOGY

Provide a summary of biological and ecological information.

Include information on:

- life cycle including age at sexual maturity, life expectancy and natural mortality rates
- specific biological characteristics
- the species' habitat requirements
- for fauna: feeding behaviour and food preference and daily/seasonal movement patterns
- for flora: pollination and seed dispersal patterns

*Rhodamnia longisepala* occurs in slightly disturbed, dry, complex notophyll vineforest dominated by *Agathis robusta*, *Aleurites moluccana* and *Argyrodendron polyandrum* on red soils derived from granite at 840-950 m above sea level (Snow et al. 2001). Other associated species include *Dinosperma melanophloia*, *Psydrax lamprophylla*, *Pseudoweinmannia apetala*, *Elaeodendrom melanocarpa*, *Croton insularis*, *R. spongiosa* and *Acronychia laevis* (Snow et al. 2001).

The biology and ecology of *Rhodamnia* spp. has been poorly-documented (Snow 2007). It is likely that insect, particularly bees (Colletidae) are the most common pollinators of *Rhodamnia* spp. flowers (Snow 2007). Flowering has been recorded from June to August, with fruiting from July to September (Queensland Herbarium 2020). The species has a relatively low seed set, with only 2-3 ovules per placenta compared with 4-6 in *R. pauciovulata* and 35-80 in *R. rubescens* (Snow et al. 2001). Recruitment has been recorded in the wild population, but appears to be a rare, possibly due to the naturally poor seed set (A Ford, pers. comm. 2020).

In habitat that has recovered from logging activities, the species grows with a single stem, often with profuse coppicing such that the plants are lanky and leaning (Snow et al. 2001). In areas that have been recently disturbed, plants are often single-stemmed, erect, with considerable branching and lack coppicing (Snow et al. 2001). This suggests the species growth is influenced by disturbance (Snow et al. 2001).

For species in the *Rhodamnia* genus, flowering can occur 4-5 years post-germination in ideal conditions, or as late as 10-15 years if canopy cover is dense (A. Ford, pers. comm. 2020). Generation length is not precisely known, but the species may live for over 50 years and therefore the generation length is likely to be at least 20 years.

*Rhodamnia longisepala* is a host to the introduced pathogen *Austropuccinia psidii* myrtle rust (Fenham and Radford-Smith 2021).

## Threats

### IDENTIFICATION OF KNOWN THREATS AND IMPACT OF THE THREATS

Identify any known threats to the species in the table below. Describe **past, current or future** threats, whether the threats are **actual or potential**, and the **type and level of impact** you believe each threat is having on the species.

Past threats	Impact of threat
Timber harvesting	The single known population of <i>R. longisepala</i> occurs in a historic logging area and the population is currently intersected by logging tracks. Selective logging is known to have occurred within the vicinity of the species (A. Ford, pers. comm. 2019). It is possible the species declined in the past due to logging and associated activities which occurred up until the 1990s. Although the species was not directly targeted for logging, indirect impacts such as incidental destruction due to track clearing and maintenance may have caused losses of mature or recruiting individuals. However, logging may have also favoured the species to some extent, as it grows in semi-disturbed areas (A. Ford, pers. comm. 2019).
Current threats	Impact of threat
Pathogen-induced dieback – Myrtle Rust	<p>Many <i>Rhodamnia</i> spp. are highly susceptible to the introduced pathogen, Myrtle Rust (<i>Austropuccinia psidii</i>). According to Makinson (2018), <i>R. longisepala</i> has been observed with active Myrtle Rust infection in the Wet Tropics. However, the species is categorised as a medium priority by Makinson et al. (2020), given it has a known or suspected high susceptibility to Myrtle Rust dieback and suspected decline, but has fewer observations of impact compared with other susceptible species.</p> <p>The distribution of <i>R. longisepala</i> occurs entirely within the modelled climatically suitable envelope for Myrtle Rust (Kriticos et al. 2013). During surveys in 2018, significant Myrtle Rust dieback was not observed on <i>R. longisepala</i>, however there was inconclusive evidence of minor leaf infection (restricted leaf dieback)</p>



	that could be attributed to the disease (T Collingwood pers.obs). During the survey period, Myrtle Rust was not especially abundant in the area and the species may be more vulnerable to infection under different climatic conditions (T. Collingwood, pers. obs., 2018). Fensham and Radford-Smith (2021) were not able to assign an extinction risk due to Myrtle Rust to the species due to the paucity of field survey data for the species. In cultivated conditions, the species appears relatively tolerant to Myrtle Rust infection (A Ford, pers. comm. 2019). While observation of cultivated specimens can give valuable insight to Myrtle Rust infection, the symptoms in wild populations are not always consistent with those observed in cultivation due to differing microclimatic conditions.
<b>Future threats – actual</b>	<b>Impact of threat</b>
Climate change	<p><i>Rhodamnia longisepala</i> is known from a very restricted area on a mountain top. The species has little capacity to ‘move’ and is therefore especially vulnerable to stochastic events such as prolonged, severe drought and/or repeated wildfires, which may occur under more extreme weather conditions in the future (McInnes et al. 2015; Moise et al. 2015). The climatic envelope in which this species occurs is very unique (A. Ford, pers. comm. 2019), and any change to this (drier or wetter) would place extra stress and pressure on both the extant vegetation and the species itself (Costion et al. 2015).</p> <p>The plants that occur on mountain tops in the Wet Tropics bioregion of Queensland are threatened by a changing climate, with modelled projections of widespread species extinction by 2080 (Costion <i>et al.</i> 2015; Hoffman <i>et al.</i> 2019). Species with restricted distributions are thought to be particularly vulnerable to environmental change (Porembski <i>et al.</i> 2016; Michael &amp; Lindenmayer 2018). Further investigation into the magnitude of this potential threat is required.</p> <p>Climate change (wetter and less seasonal) may alter the severity and distribution of Myrtle Rust throughout the population and habitat of <i>R. longisepala</i>.</p>
<b>Future threats – potential</b>	<b>Impact of threat</b>
Introduced pathogens – <i>Phytophthora</i>	<i>Phytophthora cinnamomi</i> has been detected on Windsor Tableland, although appears to only cause mortality in senescent or unhealthy trees (Brown 1999; Worboys 2006). This pathogen may cause direct dieback in <i>R. longisepala</i> individuals or alter habitat quality via the death of surrounding vegetation. However, this is uncertain and further evidence is required to determine if <i>R. longisepala</i> will undergo declines related to this pathogen.
Genetic effects	The conservation genetics of the species remains unstudied. However, <i>R. longisepala</i> is known from a very restricted distribution and small population size. A natural progression of past isolation and restricted associated with refugial endemics is the loss of genetic diversity over time (Cartwright 2019; Levin 2000). Further, the species produces 2 seeds per fruit (Snow et al. 2001). This naturally-low seed set, combined with the very low number of documented individuals (<10), and infrequent recruitment indicates the species is particularly susceptible to genetic effects such as inbreeding depression.
Stochastic events	<p><i>Rhodamnia longisepala</i> is known from a very restricted area on a mountain summit. The species has little capacity to ‘move’ and is therefore especially vulnerable to stochastic events such as prolonged, severe drought and/or repeated wildfires, which may occur under more extreme weather conditions in the future (McInnes et al. 2015; Moise et al. 2015).</p> <p>The plants that occur on mountain tops in the Wet Tropics bioregion of Queensland are threatened by a changing climate, with modelled projections of widespread species extinction by 2080 (Costion <i>et al.</i> 2015; Hoffman <i>et al.</i> 2019). Species with restricted distributions are thought to be particularly vulnerable to environmental change (Porembski <i>et al.</i> 2016; Michael &amp; Lindenmayer 2018).</p>

## \*CONSERVATION ADVICE: THREAT ABATEMENT AND RECOVERY ACTIONS

Give an overview of recovery and threat abatement/mitigation actions that are underway, have been formally proposed or that you would like to recommend. Address all threats listed or state threats that lack conservation advice.

<b>Past threats</b>	<b>Abatement or recovery action underway</b>
Timber harvesting	The population is now protected in Mount Windsor National Park.
	<b>Abatement or recovery action proposed</b>
Timber harvesting	Ensure future track maintenance does not negatively impact remnant individuals.
<b>Current threats</b>	<b>Abatement or recovery action underway</b>
Pathogen-induced dieback (Myrtle Rust)	<p>The species is listed as a medium priority within the National Action Plan for Myrtle Rust (Makinson et al. 2020).</p> <p>Preliminary monitoring surveys have been undertaken to assess the health/condition of <i>R. longisepala</i> in the wild.</p> <p>The susceptibility of <i>R. longisepala</i> to Myrtle Rust infection has been determined from observation of cultivated specimens, in which those climates are not comparable to those on the Windsor Tableland.</p>
	<b>Abatement or recovery action recommended</b>
Pathogen-induced dieback (Myrtle Rust)	<p>Engage with Traditional Owners in the conservation of the species.</p> <p>Implement the National Action Plan for Myrtle Rust (Makinson et al. 2020), including recommendations for germplasm collection and research related to Myrtle Rust management for the species.</p> <p>Undertake targeted surveys in suitable habitat to identify additional occurrences of the species. More accurately ascertain the susceptibility of <i>R. longisepala</i> to Myrtle Rust infection, via time-series monitoring using permanent plot data.</p> <p>Establish <i>ex situ</i> collection of <i>R. longisepala</i> with maximum range of genetic diversity possible. Collect and propagate cuttings from all known wild individuals. Protect <i>ex situ</i> collection from Myrtle Rust infection with fungicide, with view to collect and propagate seed to expand the <i>ex situ</i> collection.</p>
<b>Future threats – actual</b>	<b>Abatement or recovery action underway</b>
Climate change	No active recovery actions address this threat.
	<b>Abatement or recovery action proposed</b>
Climate change	<p>Partner with or support the Traditional Custodians to lead the recovery actions for this species to address the potential threat of climate change.</p> <p>Undertake research to better understand the species biology and ecology, including conservation genetics, fire ecology, reproductive strategies, germination cues and pollinator relationships, with a specific focus on the interactions with climate change.</p> <p>Undertake targeted surveys to identify additional subpopulations of the species on elsewhere in the general region in similar habitat.</p> <p>Establish an <i>ex situ</i> population via seed banking or propagation for conservation and research, ensuring the maximum range of genetic diversity possible is represented.</p>
<b>Future threats – potential</b>	<b>Abatement or recovery action underway</b>
Pathogen-induced dieback ( <i>Phytophthora</i> )	No recovery actions currently address this threat.
Small population size – genetic effects	No recovery actions currently address this threat.
Stochastic events	No recovery actions currently address this threat.
	<b>Abatement or recovery action proposed</b>

Pathogen-induced dieback ( <i>Phytophthora</i> )	Investigate the susceptibility of the species to <i>P. cinnamomi</i> infection. Develop and implement management actions in response to findings (i.e. disease hygiene, phosphite application if necessary/feasible).
Small population – genetic effects	<p>Conduct further targeted surveys in attempts to locate additional populations.</p> <p>Undertake research to better understand the conservation genetics and ecology of the species, with specific focus on limitations to recruitment, habitat requirements and potential impacts of climate change.</p> <p>Incorporate the species into the management plan for Mt Windsor National Park. Engage relevant stakeholders to ensure no further clearing occurs within the vicinity of the population (i.e. for track maintenance) to prevent direct losses and allow habitat recovery.</p> <p>Establish an <i>ex situ</i> collection representing the maximum range of genetic diversity possible. Protect individuals from Myrtle Rust and collect and propagate seed when reproductively mature.</p>
Stochastic events	<p>Partner with or support the Traditional Custodians to lead the recovery actions for this species to address the potential threat of stochastic events.</p> <p>Undertake research to better understand the species biology and ecology, including conservation genetics, fire ecology, reproductive strategies, germination cues and pollinator relationships.</p> <p>Undertake targeted surveys to identify additional subpopulations of the species elsewhere in the general region in similar habitat.</p> <p>Establish an <i>ex situ</i> population via seed banking or propagation for conservation and research, ensuring the maximum range of genetic diversity possible is represented.</p>

## Listing class/category

### CURRENT LISTING CLASS/CATEGORY

[Please mark the boxes that apply by double clicking them with your mouse.]

In what class is the species currently listed under the **NC Act**?

- |                                     |  |  |  |
|-------------------------------------|--|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Extinct    | <input type="checkbox"/> Extinct in the Wild | <input type="checkbox"/> Critically Endangered | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Endangered |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Vulnerable | <input type="checkbox"/> Near Threatened     | <input type="checkbox"/> Least Concern         | <input type="checkbox"/> Not listed            |

In what category is the species currently listed under the **EPBC Act**?

- |                                     |   |  |  |
|-------------------------------------|---|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Extinct    | <input type="checkbox"/> Extinct in the Wild    | <input type="checkbox"/> Critically Endangered | <input type="checkbox"/> Endangered            |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Vulnerable | <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation Dependent |  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not listed |

### NOMINATED LISTING CLASS

To what class under the **NC Act** is the species being nominated?

- |                                     |  |   |                                     |
|-------------------------------------|--|---|-------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Extinct    | <input type="checkbox"/> Extinct in the Wild | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Critically Endangered | <input type="checkbox"/> Endangered |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Vulnerable | <input type="checkbox"/> Near Threatened     | <input type="checkbox"/> Least Concern                    | <input type="checkbox"/> Not listed |

## Nominating a species to transfer to another class

### REASON FOR A NOMINATION TO TRANSFER TO ANOTHER CLASS

What is the reason for the nomination?

- |   |  |                                   |   |
|---|--|-----------------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Genuine change of status   | <input type="checkbox"/> New knowledge   | <input type="checkbox"/> Mistake  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other |
| Taxonomic change - <input type="checkbox"/> 'split' | <input type="checkbox"/> newly described | <input type="checkbox"/> 'lumped' | <input type="checkbox"/> no longer valid  |

### INITIAL LISTING

Describe the reasons for the species' initial listing under the NC Act and/or the EPBC Act and, if available, the criteria under which it was formerly considered eligible.

*Rhodamnia longisepala* was initially listed as Endangered under the NC Act under criteria A1c; B2ab(iii-v) and D. The listing was based on the small population size (10 individuals), restricted range (<1ha) and past impacts

of logging. Threatening processes were chance stochastic events, genetic inbreeding and dieback associated with *P. cinnamomi*.

## **CHANGES IN SITUATION LEADING TO THE NOMINATION TO TRANSFER TO ANOTHER CLASS**

Please complete (a), (b) OR (c) as appropriate to the nomination.

### **(a) Critically Endangered, Endangered, Vulnerable or Near Threatened**

Describe the change in circumstances that make the species eligible for listing in a class other than Extinct and Extinct in the Wild.

The species meets the thresholds for listing as Critically Endangered given the novel and imminent threat of Myrtle Rust.

### **(b) Extinct in the Wild**

A native species is eligible to be included in the Extinct in the Wild class if: (a) thorough searches have been conducted for the species; and (b) the species has not been seen in the wild over a period appropriate for its life cycle or form. The species may still survive in cultivation, captivity or as a naturalised population (or populations) well outside the historic range.

Describe how circumstances have changed that now make the species eligible for listing as Extinct in the Wild. Provide details of the last valid record or observation of the species in the wild.

Click or tap here to enter text.

### **(c) Extinct**

A native species is eligible to be included in the Extinct class if there is no reasonable doubt that the last member of the species has died. A taxon is presumed Extinct when exhaustive surveys in the known and/or expected habitat, at appropriate times (diurnal, seasonal, annual), throughout its historic range have failed to record an individual.

Describe how circumstances have changed that now make the species eligible for listing as Extinct. Provide details of the last valid record or observation for the species in the wild and captivity.

Click or tap here to enter text.

## Eligibility against the criteria

### Standard of scientific evidence and adequacy of survey

Please complete as appropriate to the nomination

For this assessment it is considered that the survey of the species has been adequate and there is sufficient scientific evidence to support the listing outcome.

## CRITERION A

**Population size reduction (reduction in total numbers) measured over the longer of 10 years or 3 generations based on any of A1 to A4**

	Critically Endangered (CR)	Endangered (EN)	Vulnerable (VU)	Near Threatened (NT)
<b>A1</b>	≥ 90%	≥ 70%	≥ 50%	≥ 20%
<b>A2, A3, A4</b>	≥ 80%	≥ 50%	≥ 30%	≥ 20%
<p>A1 Population reduction observed, estimated, inferred or suspected in the past and the causes of the reduction are clearly reversible AND understood AND ceased.</p> <p>A2 Population reduction observed, estimated, inferred or suspected in the past where the causes of the reduction may not have ceased OR may not be understood OR may not be reversible.</p> <p>A3 Population reduction, projected or suspected to be met in the future (up to a maximum of 100 years) [(a) <i>cannot be used for A3</i>]</p> <p>A4 An observed, estimated, inferred, projected or suspected population reduction where the time period must include both the past and the future (up to a max. of 100 years in future), and where the causes of reduction may not have ceased OR may not be understood OR may not be reversible.</p>				
<p><i>based on any of (a) to (e)</i></p>				
<p>(a) direct observation [except A3]</p> <p>(b) an index of abundance appropriate to the taxon</p> <p>(c) a decline in area of occupancy, extent of occurrence and/or quality of habitat</p> <p>(d) actual or potential levels of exploitation</p> <p>(e) the effects of introduced taxa, hybridisation, pathogens, pollutants, competitors or parasites</p>				

Please identify whether the species meets A1, A2, A3 or A4. Include an explanation, supported by data and information, on how the species meets the criterion (A1 – A4). If available include information on:

- whether the population trend is increasing, decreasing or static
- estimated generation length and method used to estimate the generation length

**You must provide a response.** If there is no evidence to demonstrate a population size reduction, this **must be** stated.

***Rhodamnia longisejala* is assessed as Data Deficient under Criteria A.**

The generation length for *R. longisejala* is not documented, but likely to exceed 20 years based on other species in the genus.

Although past population declines may have occurred, the extent of this decline relative to generation length cannot be quantified.

Population declines can be inferred in the future due to myrtle rust infection and dieback. However, the rate and magnitude of this decline is currently uncertain (see Fensham and Radford-Smith 2021; Makinson et al. 2020).



## CRITERION B:

### Geographic distribution is precarious for either extent of occurrence AND/OR area of occupancy

	Critically Endangered (CR)	Endangered (EN)	Vulnerable (VU)	Near Threatened (NT)
B1. Extent of occurrence (EOO)	< 100 km <sup>2</sup>	< 5,000 km <sup>2</sup>	< 20,000 km <sup>2</sup>	< 40,000 km <sup>2</sup>
B2. Area of occupancy (AOO)	< 10 km <sup>2</sup>	< 500 km <sup>2</sup>	< 2,000 km <sup>2</sup>	< 4,000 km <sup>2</sup>
AND at least 2 of the following 3 conditions for CR, EN or VU:				AND (b) for NT
(a) Severely fragmented OR Number of locations	= 1	≤ 5	≤ 10	Not applicable
(b) Continuing decline observed, estimated, inferred or projected in any of: (i) extent of occurrence; (ii) area of occupancy; (iii) area, extent and/or quality of habitat; (iv) number of locations or subpopulations; (v) number of mature individuals				≥ 10% within the longer of 10 years or 3 generations
(c) Extreme fluctuations in any of: (i) extent of occurrence; (ii) area of occupancy; (iii) number of locations or subpopulations; (iv) number of mature individuals				Not applicable

Please refer to the '[Guidelines for Using the IUCN Red List Categories and Criteria](#)' for assistance with interpreting the criterion particularly in relation to calculating 'extent of occurrence', 'area of occupancy' and understanding of the definition and use of 'severely fragmented', 'locations', 'continuing decline' and 'extreme fluctuations'.

Please identify whether the species meets B1 or B2. Except for Near Threatened species, include an explanation, supported by data and information, on how the species meets at least 2 of (a), (b) or (c). For Near Threatened species, include an explanation, supported by data and information, on how the species meets (b).

Please note that locations must be defined by a threat. A location is a geographically or ecologically distinct area in which a single threatening event can rapidly affect all individuals of the species present.

If available, include information on:

- Whether there are smaller populations of the species within the total population and, if so, the degree of geographic separation between the smaller populations within the total population
- Any biological, geographic, human induced or other barriers enforcing separation

**You must provide a response.** If there is no evidence to demonstrate that the geographic distribution is precarious for either extent of occurrence AND/OR area of occupancy, this **must be** stated.

***Rhodamnia longisepala* meets the Critically Endangered category under criterion B1+2ab(iii,iv).**

The EOO and AOO are calculated as 4 km<sup>2</sup>. Although it is possible the species may be more widespread in the vicinity of known collections, any additional occurrences would be unlikely to increase the EOO beyond the threshold for listing as Critically Endangered.

*Rhodamnia longisepala* occurs in an area of intact habitat and it is unlikely to be severely fragmented.

Continuing decline has been **inferred** on the basis of pathogen-induced dieback and climate change impacts, which are liable to cause a decline in **habitat quality** for the species. When assessed against the threat of Myrtle Rust, the species occurs at a single location as all individuals are simultaneously impacted given Myrtle Rust persists throughout the species distribution.

*Rhodamnia longisepala* is a perennial tree and extreme fluctuations are unlikely.

## CRITERION C

Small population size and decline				
	Critically Endangered (CR)	Endangered (EN)	Vulnerable (VU)	Near Threatened (NT)
Estimated number of mature individuals	< 250	< 2,500	< 10,000	< 20,000
AND either (C1) or (C2) is true				AND (C1) is true
C1 An observed, estimated or projected continuing decline of at least (up to a max. of 100 years in the future	25% in 3 years or 1 generation (whichever is longer)	20% in 5 years or 2 generations (whichever is longer)	10% in 10 years or 3 generations (whichever is longer)	10% in 10 years or 3 generations (whichever is longer)
C2 An observed, estimated, projected or inferred continuing decline AND its geographic distribution is precarious for its survival based on at least 1 of (a) or (b):				
(a) (i) Number of mature individuals in each subpopulation	≤ 50	≤ 250	≤ 1,000	Not applicable
(a) OR				
(ii) % of mature individuals in one subpopulation =	90 – 100%	95 – 100%	100%	Not applicable
(b) Extreme fluctuations in the number of mature individuals	Applicable	Applicable	Applicable	Not applicable

Please identify the estimated total number of mature individuals and either an answer to C1 or C2. Include an explanation, supported by data and information, on how the species meets the criteria. **Note:** If the estimated total number of mature individuals is unknown but presumed to be likely to be >10 000, you are not required to provide evidence in support of C1 or C2, just state that the number is likely to be >10 000.

**You must provide a response.** If there is no evidence to demonstrate small population size and decline this **must be** stated.

***Rhodamnia longisepala* meets the Critically Endangered category under criterion C2a(i,ii).**

The known population of the species is <10 mature individuals. Although it is possible the species may be more widespread in the area, it is rare everywhere it has been recorded, and therefore unlikely to have a total population greater than 50 mature individuals. This threshold has been applied in this assessment on the basis of the precautionary principle.

All (100%) of the mature individuals occur within a single subpopulation.

Continuing decline is projected given the threat of Myrtle Rust.

*Rhodamnia longisepala* is a perennial tree and extreme fluctuations are unlikely.

## CRITERION D:

Very small population				
	Critically Endangered (CR)	Endangered (EN)	Vulnerable (VU)	Near Threatened (NT)
D1. Number of mature individuals	< 50	< 250	D1. < 1,000	D1. < 3,000
OR				
D2. [Only applies to the VU and NT categories] Restricted area of occupancy or number of locations with a plausible future threat that could drive the taxon to CR or EX in a very short time.	Not applicable	Not applicable	D2. Typically: AOO < 20 km <sup>2</sup> or number of locations ≤ 5	D2. Typically: AOO < 40 km <sup>2</sup> or number of locations ≤ 10

Please identify the estimated total number of mature individuals and evidence of how the figure was derived.

For Criterion D2, please provide information on the species' area of occupancy, number of locations and plausible threats.

**You must provide a response.** If there is no evidence to demonstrate eligibility, this **must be** stated.

***Rhodamnia longisepala* meets the Critically Endangered category under criterion D.**

The known population of the species is <10 mature individuals. Although it is possible the species may be more widespread in the area, it is rare everywhere it has been recorded, and therefore unlikely to have a total population greater than 50 mature individuals. This threshold has been applied in this assessment on the basis of the precautionary principle.

The species has an AOO of 4 km<sup>2</sup> with several plausible future threats. When assessed against any of these threats, the species occurs at 1 location, given all individuals would be simultaneously impacted by Myrtle Rust, genetic effects and climate change.

## CRITERION E:

Quantitative Analysis				
	Critically Endangered (CR)	Endangered (EN)	Vulnerable (VU)	Near Threatened (NT)
Indicating the probability of extinction in the wild to be:	≥ 50% in 10 years or 3 generations, whichever is longer (100 years max.)	≥ 20% in 20 years or 5 generations, whichever is longer (100 years max.)	≥ 10% within 100 years	≥ 5% within 100 years

Please identify the probability of extinction and evidence of how the analysis was undertaken.

**You must provide a response.** If there has been no quantitative analysis undertaken this **must be** stated.

**Data Deficient.**

No quantitative analysis has been undertaken.

## SUMMARY OF CRITERIA UNDER WHICH THE SPECIES IS ELIGIBLE FOR LISTING AS: CR, EN, V, NT, EW or EX

Please mark the criteria and sub-criteria that apply.

<input type="checkbox"/> Criterion A <b>Data Deficient</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> A1 (specify at least one of the following) <input type="checkbox"/> a) <input type="checkbox"/> b) <input type="checkbox"/> c) <input type="checkbox"/> d) <input type="checkbox"/> e); <b>AND/OR</b> <input type="checkbox"/> A2 (specify at least one of the following) <input type="checkbox"/> a) <input type="checkbox"/> b) <input type="checkbox"/> c) <input type="checkbox"/> d) <input type="checkbox"/> e); <b>AND/OR</b> <input type="checkbox"/> A3 (specify at least one of the following) <input type="checkbox"/> a) <input type="checkbox"/> b) <input type="checkbox"/> c) <input type="checkbox"/> d) <input type="checkbox"/> e); <b>AND/OR</b> <input type="checkbox"/> A4 (specify at least one of the following) <input type="checkbox"/> a) <input type="checkbox"/> b) <input type="checkbox"/> c) <input type="checkbox"/> d) <input type="checkbox"/> e)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Criterion B <b>Critically Endangered</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B1 (specify at least two of the following) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) <input type="checkbox"/> c); <b>AND/OR</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B2 (specify at least two of the following, other than NT) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) <input type="checkbox"/> c)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Criterion C <b>Critically Endangered</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> estimated number of mature individuals <b>AND</b> <input type="checkbox"/> C1 <b>OR</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C2 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a (i) <b>OR</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a (ii) <b>OR</b> <input type="checkbox"/> C2 <input type="checkbox"/> b)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Criterion D <b>Critically Endangered</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> D <b>OR</b> <input type="checkbox"/> D1 <b>OR</b> <input type="checkbox"/> D2
<input type="checkbox"/> Criterion E <b>Data Deficient</b>	
<input type="checkbox"/> EX	
<input type="checkbox"/> EW	
<input type="checkbox"/> LC	Species nominated to change from a higher conservation class to Least Concern. No above boxes apply.

### Other Considerations

#### \*INDIGENOUS CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

Is the species known to have cultural significance for Indigenous groups within Australia? If so, to which groups? Provide information on the nature of this significance if publicly available.

The cultural, customary and spiritual significance of species and the ecological communities they form are diverse and varied for Indigenous Australians and their stewardship of Country. This section describes some examples of this significance but is not intended to be comprehensive or applicable to, or speak for, Indigenous Australians. Such knowledge may be held by Indigenous Australians who are the custodians of this knowledge and have the rights to decide how this knowledge is shared and used.

*Rhodamnia longisepala* is known from occurrences on the lands of the Western Kuku Yalandji People (whilst acknowledging that other peoples may have a connection to the Country). There is little published information on how the Western Kuku Yalandji People relate to Country in this region and what that may mean for the cultural significance of *R. longisepala*.

#### FURTHER STUDIES

Identify relevant studies or management documentation that might relate to the species (e.g. research projects, national park management plans, recovery plans, conservation plans, threat abatement plans, etc.).

Makinson, R. O. (2018). *Myrtle rust in Australia: a draft action plan*. Presented at the Plant Biosecurity Cooperative Research Centre's National Science Exchange, Melbourne.

Makinson, R. O. (2018). *Myrtle rust reviewed: the impacts of the invasive plant pathogen *Austropuccinia psidii* on the Australian environment*. Plant Biosecurity Cooperative Research Centre, Canberra.

#### ADDITIONAL COMMENTS/INFORMATION

Please include any additional comments or information on the species such as survey or monitoring information, and maps that would assist with the consideration of the nomination.

Click or tap here to enter text.

## IMAGES OF THE SPECIES

Please include or attach images of the species if available, and indicate if you are in a position to authorise their use.



Flower of *Rhodamnia longisepala*. Image Credit: Andrew Ford.





*Rhodamnia longisepala* mature fruit. Image Credit: Andrew Ford.

## Reviewers and references

### REVIEWER(S)

Has this nomination been peer-reviewed? Have relevant experts been consulted on this nomination? If so, please include their names, current professional positions and contact details.

Andrew Ford, Botanist, CSIRO, Atherton.

### REFERENCE LIST

Please list key references/documentation you have referred to in your nomination.

- Bachman S, Moat J, Hill AW, de la Torre J, Scott B (2011) Supporting Red List threat assessments with GeoCAT: geospatial conservation assessment tool. In 'e-Infrastructures for data publishing in biodiversity science. ZooKeys 150: 117-126. (Version BETA). (Eds V Smith and L Penev).
- Brown, B. (1999). Occurrence and impact of *Phytophthora cinnamomi* and other *Phytophthora* species in rainforests of the Wet Tropics World Heritage area, and of the Mackay region, Qld. In P.Gadek (ed.), *Patch Deaths in Tropical Queensland Rainforests: association and impact of Phytophthora cinnamomi and other soil borne organisms*, pp. 41–76. CRC for Tropical Rainforest Ecology & Management: Cairns.
- Cartwright, J. (2019). Ecological islands: conserving biodiversity hotspots in a changing climate. *Frontiers in Ecology and the Environment* 17: 331–340.
- Costion, C M., Simpson, L., Pert, P. L., Carlsen, M. M., Kress, W. J., and Crayn, D. (2015). Will tropical mountaintop plant species survive climate change? Identifying key knowledge gaps using species distribution modelling in Australia. *Biological Conservation* 191, 322-330.
- Fensham RJ, Radford-Smith J (2021). Unprecedented extinction of tree species by fungal disease. *Biological Conservation*. 261 (109276).
- IUCN Standards and Petitions Committee (2019). Guidelines for Using the IUCN Red List Categories and Criteria. Version 14. Prepared by the Standards and Petitions Committee.  
<http://www.iucnredlist.org/documents/RedListGuidelines.pdf>.
- Kriticos, D. J., Morin, L., Leriche, A., Anderson, R. C., and Caley, P. (2013). Combining a climatic niche model of an invasive fungus with its host species distributions to identify risks to natural assets: *Puccinia psidii* Sensu Lato in Australia. *PLOS ONE*, 8(5), e64479.

Levin, D.A. (2000). *The origin, expansion, and demise of plant species*. Oxford University Press: New York/Oxford.

Makinson, R. O., Pegg, G. S., Carnegie, A. J. (2020). *Myrtle Rust in Australia – A National Action Plan*. Australian Plant Biosecurity Science Foundation. Canberra, Australia. <https://www.anpc.asn.au/wp-content/uploads/2020/11/Myrtle-Rust-National-Action-Plan-2020.pdf>

Makinson, R. O. (2018). *Myrtle rust in Australia: a draft action plan*. Presented at the Plant Biosecurity Cooperative Research Centre's National Science Exchange, Melbourne, 31 May 2018. Available at [http://www.apbsf.org.au/wp-content/uploads/2018/06/Myrtle-rust-action-plan\\_accessible.pdf](http://www.apbsf.org.au/wp-content/uploads/2018/06/Myrtle-rust-action-plan_accessible.pdf)

Queensland Herbarium (2020) Herbarium records for *Rhodamnia longisepala*, Department of Environment and Science, Queensland, viewed 21 November 2019.

Snow, N. (2007). Systematics of the Australian species of *Rhodamnia* (Myrtaceae). *Systematic Botany Monographs* 82: 1-69.

Snow, N., Ford, A. J., Koblitz, B. (2001). *Rhodamnia longisepala* (Myrtaceae): another new and endangered species from Queensland, Australia. *Novon* 11: 479-483.

Worboys, S. J. (2006). *Guide to monitoring Phytophthora-related dieback in the Wet Tropics of North Queensland*. CRC for Tropical Rainforest Ecology & Management: Cairns.

## Nominator's Details

Note: Your details are subject to the provisions of the *Privacy Act 1988* and will not be divulged to third parties, except for state and territory governments and scientific committees that have agreed to collaborate on national threatened species assessments using a CAM. If there are multiple nominators please include details below for all nominators.

**TITLE** (e.g. Mr/Mrs/Dr/Professor/etc.)

Ms

**FULL NAME**

Teghan D. Collingwood

**ORGANISATION OR COMPANY NAME (IF APPLICABLE)**

Queensland Herbarium, Department of Environment and Science.

**CONTACT DETAILS**

**DECLARATION**

I declare that, to the best of my knowledge, the information in this nomination and its attachments is true and correct.

<p>[Signed]</p> <p><i>* If submitting by email, please attach an electronic signature</i></p>	<p>Date: 16/03/2020</p>
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## Lodging your nomination

Completed nominations may be lodged either:

1. by email in Microsoft Word format to: [SpeciesTechnical.Committee@des.qld.gov.au](mailto:SpeciesTechnical.Committee@des.qld.gov.au)
2. by mail to: The Chair  
Species Technical Committee  
Queensland Herbarium  
Mount Coot-tha Rd  
Toowong QLD 4066

**\* If submitting by mail, you must include an electronic copy on a memory stick.**

Suggested citation:

Collingwood, T. D. (2020). Nomination to change the conservation class of *Rhodamnia longisepala* under the Queensland Nature Conservation Act 1992. Department of Environment and Science, Brisbane.