

SPECIES MANAGEMENT PROFILE

Xerochrysum palustre swamp paperdaisy

Group: Magnoliophyta (flowering plants), Magnoliopsida (dicots), Asterales, Asteraceae

Status: *Threatened Species Protection Act 1995:* vulnerable
Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999: Vulnerable

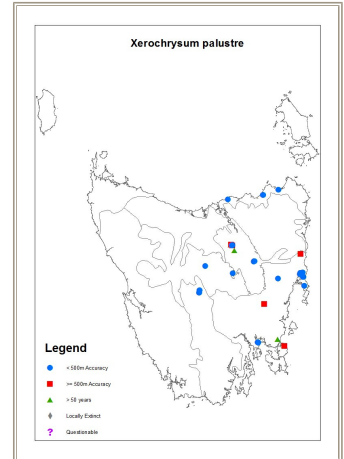
Endemic: Found in Tasmania and elsewhere

Status:



Xerochrysum palustre (swamp everlasting) is a perennial paper daisy that grows in swampy habitats such as sedgy-heathy wetlands, heathlands and woodlands. In Tasmania, many of the 20 known subpopulations have not been recorded for many decades and the species was probably once more widespread than the data indicates. Subpopulations tend to be highly localised and small and the species probably has a total population of fewer than 5,000 mature individuals and occupies less than 5 ha. This increases the risk of losses through chance events. This risk is exacerbated as the species does not appear to form a seed bank for recolonisation if plants are lost from a site. Threats include historical and continuing clearing and modification of prime habitat through agricultural practices.

A complete species management profile is not currently available for this species. Check for further information on this page and any relevant Activity Advice.



Key Points

- Important:** Is this species in your area? Do you need a permit? Ensure you've covered all the issues by checking the Planning Ahead page.
- Important:** Different threatened species may have different requirements. For any activity you are considering, read the Activity Advice pages for background information and important advice about managing around the needs of multiple threatened species.

Surveying

Key	Survey reliability more info
M	Best time to survey
M	Potential time to survey
<i>M</i>	Poor time to survey
M	Non-survey period

To ensure you follow the law - check whether your survey requires a permit. Always report any new records to the Natural Values Atlas, or send the information direct to the Threatened Species Section. Refer to the Activity Advice: Surveying page for background information.

<i>Xerochrysum palustre</i>	Spring					Summer					Autumn				Winter									
swamp everlasting	S	S	O	O	N	N	D	D	J	J	F	F	M	M	A	A	M	M	J	J	J	J	A	A

- Mature plants with flowers are required to identify this perennial herb. Surveys are best conducted during the peak flowering period from late November to March because the golden-yellow flower heads at the top of tall stems can be observed in swampy habitats from some distance. At other times of the year or during periods of drought, the died-down leafy stems are difficult to detect. Subpopulations tend to be small and highly localised.
- Within Tasmania, *Xerochrysum palustre* occurs in sedge- and rush-rich wetlands, grassy to sedgy wet heathlands and heathy open *Eucalyptus ovata* woodlands, *Eleocharis sphacelata* wetland, usually in sites inundated for part of the year. While all known Tasmanian sites to date occur below 500 m in altitude, it occurs in subalpine areas in Victoria.

Further information

Check also for listing statement or notesheet pdf above (below the species image).

Cite as: Threatened Species Section (2024). *swamp paperdaisy (Xerochrysum palustre): Species Management Profile for Tasmania's Threatened Species Link*. <https://www.threatenedspecieslink.tas.gov.au/Pages/Xerochrysum-palustre.aspx> Department of Natural Resources and Environment Tasmania. Accessed on 3/3/2024.

Contact details: Threatened Species Section, Department of Natural Resources and Environment Tasmania, GPO Box 44, Hobart, Tasmania, Australia, 7001. Phone (1300 368 550).

Permit: A permit is required under the Tasmanian *Threatened Species Protection Act 1995* to 'take' (which includes kill, injure,

catch, damage, destroy and collect), keep, trade in or process any specimen or products of a listed species. Additional permits may also be required under other Acts or regulations to take, disturb or interfere with any form of wildlife or its products, (e.g. dens, nests, bones). This may also depend on the tenure of the land and other agreements relating to its management.