



YAMBULLA FLORA RESERVE NO. 165

SITE SPECIFIC WORKING PLAN

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This site-specific working describes the important values of an individual flora reserve and identifies site-specific priorities for management. The plan is to be read in conjunction with the Flora Reserve Plan: Background and General Management document, which identifies Forestry Corporation's broad objectives and strategies for managing flora reserves. These two documents together form the flora reserve working plan in line with the requirements of section 25 of the *Forestry Act 2012*.

1. DETAILS OF THE RESERVE

1.1 LOCATION

Yambulla Flora Reserve is located within Yambulla State Forest on the Far South Coast of New South Wales. It is situated approximately 35 kilometres southwest of Eden in a direct line, and about 55 kilometres by road. See Locality Map in Appendix 1.

1.2 KEY ATTRIBUTES OF THE RESERVE

Under the *Forestry Act 2012*, flora reserves are set apart for the preservation of native flora.

The reserve possesses the following identified attributes that are to be protected:

- » fine examples of Silvertop Ash (*E. sieberi*) – Stringybark (Various sp') forest type
- » areas of River-Flat Eucalypt Forest (a threatened ecological community)
- » reference stands for the purpose of assessing the effects of subsequent and land utilization in surrounding areas
- » an area that facilitates animal/bird migration along the watercourse.

1.3 GENERAL DESCRIPTION

Area

Yambulla Flora Reserve has an area of about 180 hectares.

Topography

The reserve lies within two tributaries of the Wallagaraugh River in a west-east direction. The Wallagaraugh River is one of the major rivers of the region.

Aspect is generally in an easterly direction as the ridge descends to the Wallagaraugh River. Topography is mostly undulating, with an altitude range of 70 metres above sea level to 340 metres.

Refer to Appendix 2 for topographic map.

Geology and soils

Soils are derived from Middle Devonian Granite – Adamellites.

Climate

Rainfall is evenly distributed throughout the year. Droughts occur from time to time. Periodic severe droughts can result in severe fire seasons.

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Vegetation / flora and fauna

Yambulla Flora Reserve contains a representative example of Silvertop Ash – Stringybark (forest type 114). The forest is an open, dry sclerophyll forest. Silvertop Ash (*Eucalyptus sieberi*) can comprise up to 60% of the stand but may be almost totally replaced in patches by Blue Leaf Stringybark (*E. agglomerata*) and Yertchuk (*E. considiana*), either as the overstorey, or these species forming a secondary stratum, particularly Yertchuk.

Yellow Stringybark – Gum (forest type 157) replaces the Ash in the primary gully of the reserve. This type extends up slope onto the ridgetop at one point in the reserve. Messmate (*E. obliqua*) also occurs as an associate with both forest types 114 and 157, in the small gullies that dissect the Weir One catchment area. Appendix 2 Map shows the various forest types and their locations within the reserve.

Riparian scrub, including such species as *Tristaniopsis laurina*, *Leprospermum* sp, *Melaleuca* sp, and *Callitris rhomboidei*, occur along the Wallagaraugh River.

The reserve area covers a wide range of ecotones as it rises from the Wallagaraugh River to the summit of a dry ridgetop and as such provides a variety of forest types, wildlife habitat, and facilitates animal/bird migration along the watercourse. Appendices 3 and 4 outline a list of flora and fauna species known to occur within the reserve.

1.4 HISTORY

Aboriginal History and Cultural Values

Yambulla Flora Reserve is situated within the traditional lands of the Yuin people and there are a number of Aboriginal cultural heritage sites located within the surrounding area. The area is part of a cultural landscape, used for everyday and ceremonial activities including seasonal food and resource gathering and also as a travel route from the mountains to the coast. Tangible aspects of these activities are evident as walking tracks and scar trees, the remains of camp sites with stone tools (isolated stone artefact and artefact scatters) as well as sacred features and places created at the beginning of time.

Post European Settlement

Harvesting

Areas adjacent to the reserve have been logged between 1978-87, using the alternate coupe system; coupe size ranging from an average of 15 hectares to 50 hectares.

Fire

Fire has been part of the Australian landscape for at least the last 60,000 years and most forests have experienced fire multiple times over many centuries. Wildfires have periodically entered the reserve area, which was burnt in the 1972-73 fires and the lower portion of the reserve was burnt in the 1978-79 Broadaxe fire. The most recent wildfire was during the 2019-20 summer season, with high to extreme fire intensity recorded, resulting in large areas of partial to full canopy scorch in the reserve.

Developments

The Weir 1 Fire Trail was constructed in 1972, becoming an access trail for a hydrological research weir. Weir 1 was constructed in 1976 in the upper portion of the proposed reserve as part of the Eden Region Hydrological Research Program.

The standard of Weir 1 trail limits two-wheel drive vehicle access to periods of dry weather.

Establishment of Flora Reserve

The area was officially gazetted as Yambulla Flora Reserve No. 165 on 24th June 1994.

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1.5 CURRENT USAGE

All weather access to the reserve is provided by Allan Brook Road which forms the western boundary of the reserve. Weir 1 Trail provides dry weather vehicular access and will be maintained due to the obligatory river crossing.

The reserve currently receives no recreational use or other public use. No recreational facilities are provided at the reserve and there is no intention to develop any facilities. The close proximity of harvested compartments may well serve as a suitable reference to study the regenerating logged forest, including changes in species composition, forest structure, and silvicultural advantages resulting from integrated logging practices.

2. SYSTEM OF MANAGEMENT

2.1 OBJECTIVES OF MANAGEMENT

The objectives of management are to:

- » protect existing flora and fauna
- » preserve the fine examples of Silvertop Ash (*E. sieberi*) – Stringybark (Various sp') forest type
- » enhance the ecological quality of the threatened ecological community of River-Flat Eucalypt Forest
- » protect representative examples of forest ecosystems in the area
- » protect Aboriginal cultural heritage sites and cultural values
- » maintain reference stands and provide for limited scientific study consistent with the protection of the area, including the development of an understanding of successional growth processes after disturbance and as a reference for assessing the effects of alternative land use in surrounding areas
- » provide for the continued protection of the reserve and neighboring areas from damaging wildfire and other agents.

2.2 MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES

The broad management strategies and related actions to preserve native flora and improve the value and extent of habitat in State forest flora reserves are detailed in the Flora Reserve Management Plan: Background and General Management document, which is to be read in conjunction with this plan. Specific additional management strategies applied in this flora reserve may include:

- » Property maintenance, through:
 - establishment and maintenance of appropriate fences, gates, and signs
 - removal of unnecessary fencing
 - maintenance of roads and trails
 - restricting visitor use to walking trails for educational activities.
- » Conservation and improvement of habitat, through:
 - maintenance of native vegetation, which may include manipulation by mechanical means for habitat improvement
 - regeneration of any cleared or degraded land, through plantings and natural recruitment

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- removal of rubbish
 - weed control
 - management of human disturbance, including harvesting and other forest product operations
 - retention of dead timber and other habitat resources
 - management of fire, including
 - prescribed or hazard reduction burning
 - fire-fighting activities where required to protect community assets outside of lands managed by Forestry Corporation.
- » Pest animal control.

Cultural Values

Explore opportunities for Aboriginal community involvement in managing the flora reserve.

Weeds

The vegetation within the flora reserve is in very healthy state with no obvious weeds present. As far as reasonably practicable, exotic species will be controlled, as detailed in section 2.4.

Trail maintenance

Maintenance of roads and trails is important to enable access to the forest for forest management, firefighting, tourism, and recreation. Poorly maintained roads can also transport significant levels of sediment, increasing the turbidity of water within creeks. This consequently reduces habitat quality and aquatic biodiversity and can take significant periods of time to recover.

Permitted activities

Under the Forest Management Zoning (FMZ) system, Yambulla Flora Reserve N^o. 165 is a dedicated reserve zoned FMZ 1 and therefore contributes to the dedicated reserve system in the Southern Region. Management will be consistent with the requirements of JANIS dedicated reserves.

The latest operational guide detailing activities not permitted in FMZ1 is published on the Forestry Corporation website.

The following activities may be permitted subject to standard conditions approved by the delegated Manager and consistent with the management objectives for the reserve, relevant codes of practice, forest practices / operational circulars, protocols, licenses, and management / recovery plans:

- » scientific studies (e.g., fauna surveys including trapping)
- » maintenance of existing roads and fire trails
- » maintenance of existing recreation facilities and upgrading where necessary to keep pace with demand while protecting the attributes of the reserve
- » limited tree and or limb removal for safety, viewing or construction of facilities in areas used for recreation
- » pest animal and weed control
- » general access for activities such as bush walking, photography, and nature study
- » beekeeping (existing set-down sites may be used)
- » Aboriginal use of forest products consistent with the maintenance of the conservation attributes to be protected in the reserve

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- » fire management will be undertaken in a manner consistent with maintaining the health of forest ecosystems.

The following activities may only be permitted with special conditions:

- » Construction of new roads. Construction will only be permitted in exceptional instances and consistent with the following principles:
 - no practical alternative is available
 - the attributes of the reserve will not be significantly affected by the road or fire trail
 - opportunity is provided for public comment on the proposal, obtained through advertising in the local newspaper, either print or online, or by publication on a website considered reasonably likely to come to the attention of members of the local community
 - Ministerial approval is given for the proposal.

Mining

There are no gazetted exemptions from provisions of the *Mining Act 1992* for this this flora reserve.

2.3 MANAGEMENT RESPONSIBILITY

The reserve will be administered by Forestry Corporation of NSW's Hardwood Division, with the authority for decision making delegated to the Senior Manager Forest Stewardship equivalent level manager.

2.4 MONITORING, REPORTING AND REVIEW

The region will monitor changes to the key attributes of the reserve and will review the effectiveness of the management strategies designed to protect those attributes and to achieve the management objectives.

The results of this monitoring, review and management response will be included in annual reporting processes.

The provisions of this working plan will be amended, if necessary, in light of the results of the monitoring program and / or legislative change and with the approval of the Minister administering the *Forestry Act 2012*.

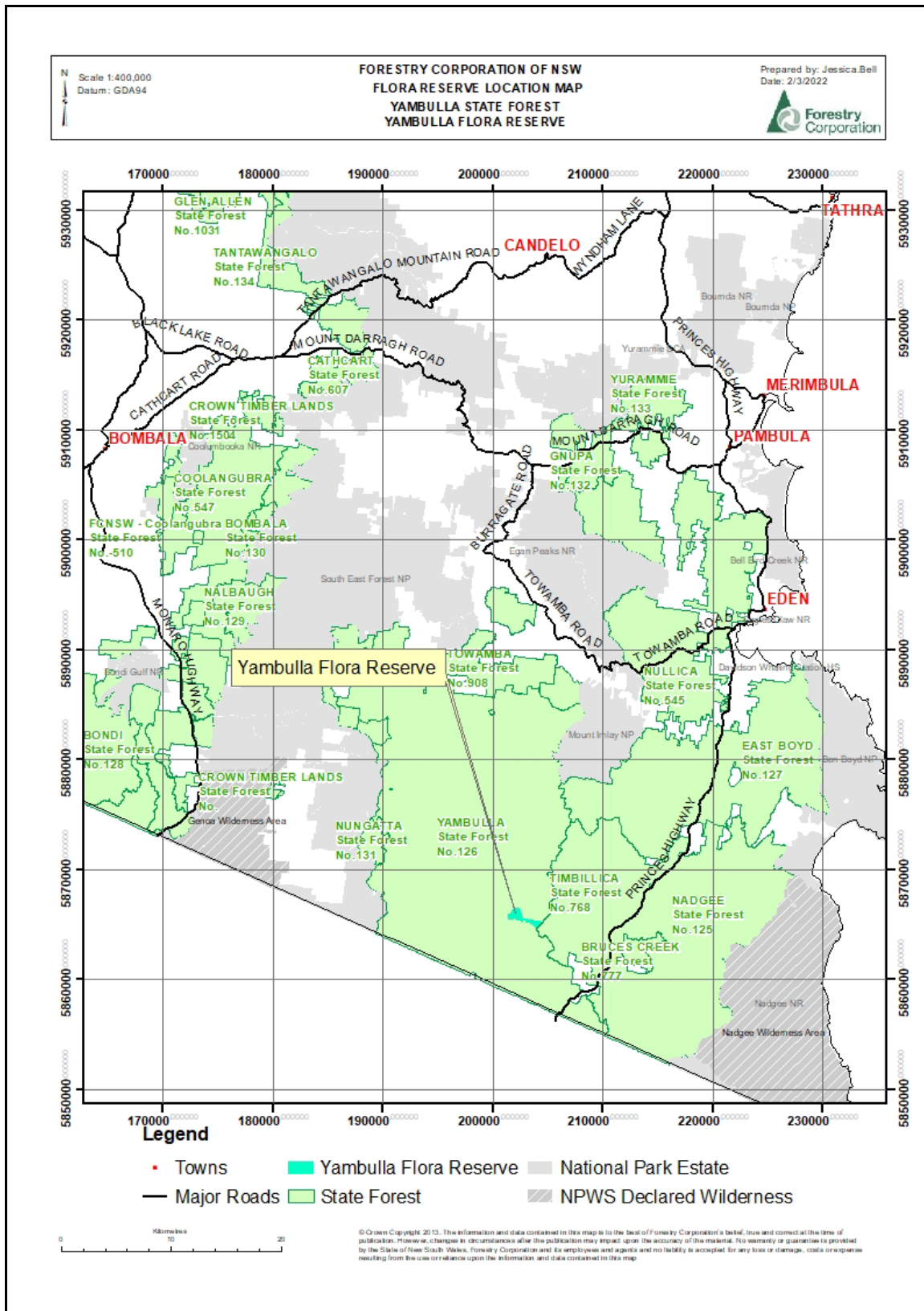
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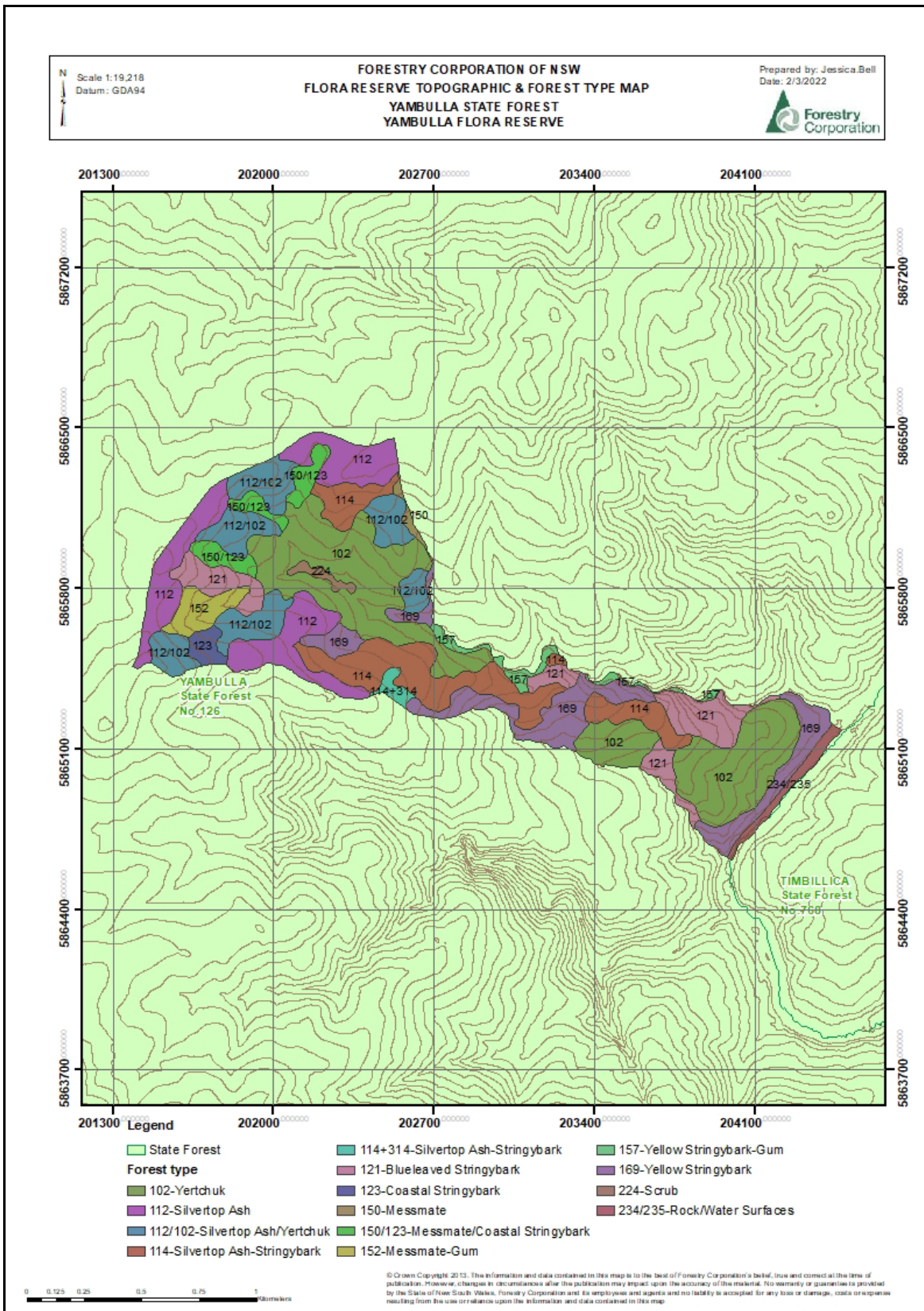
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APPENDIX 1 – LOCALITY MAP



APPENDIX 2 – TOPOGRAPHIC & FOREST TYPE MAP



APPENDIX 3 – FLORA SPECIES LIST

Flora found within 5000m of Flora Reserve, desktop search undertaken February 2022

| Scientific name | Scientific name | Scientific name |
|---|---|--|
| <i>Acacia brownii</i> | <i>Baumea rubiginosa</i> | <i>Dianella caerulea</i> |
| <i>Acacia falciformis</i> | <i>Bedfordia arborescens</i> | <i>Dianella caerulea</i> var. <i>caerulea</i> |
| <i>Acacia implexa</i> | <i>Billardiera scandens</i> | <i>Dianella revoluta</i> |
| <i>Acacia lanigera</i> | <i>Blechnum cartilagineum</i> | <i>Dianella revoluta</i> var. <i>revoluta</i> |
| <i>Acacia lanigera</i> var. <i>gracilipes</i> | <i>Bossiaea obcordata</i> | <i>Dianella tasmanica</i> |
| <i>Acacia longifolia</i> | <i>Bossiaea prostrata</i> | <i>Dichelachne rara</i> |
| <i>Acacia longifolia</i> subsp. <i>longifolia</i> | <i>Brachyloma daphnoides</i> | <i>Dichondra repens</i> |
| <i>Acacia mearnsii</i> | <i>Bursaria spinosa</i> | <i>Dillwynia glaberrima</i> |
| <i>Acacia melanoxyton</i> | <i>Bursaria spinosa</i> subsp. <i>lasiophylla</i> | <i>Diplarrena moraea</i> |
| <i>Acacia mucronata</i> subsp. <i>longifolia</i> | <i>Callistemon citrinus</i> | <i>Dodonaea triquetra</i> |
| <i>Acacia myrtifolia</i> | <i>Callitris rhomboidea</i> | <i>Dodonaea viscosa</i> subsp. <i>angustifolia</i> |
| <i>Acacia obtusifolia</i> | <i>Calochlaena dubia</i> | <i>Drosera spatulata</i> |
| <i>Acacia rubida</i> | <i>Calomeria amaranthoides</i> | <i>Echinopogon ovatus</i> |
| <i>Acacia suaveolens</i> | <i>Calytrix tetragona</i> | <i>Elaeocarpus reticulatus</i> |
| <i>Acacia terminalis</i> | <i>Carex appressa</i> | <i>Entolasia stricta</i> |
| <i>Acacia ulicifolia</i> | <i>Carex longebrachiata</i> | <i>Epacris impressa</i> |
| <i>Acacia verticillata</i> subsp. <i>verticillata</i> | <i>Cassinia aculeata</i> | <i>Epacris microphylla</i> |
| <i>Acmena smithii</i> | <i>Cassinia longifolia</i> | <i>Eriocaulon scariosum</i> |
| <i>Acrotriche serrulata</i> | <i>Cassinia trinerva</i> | <i>Eucalyptus agglomerata</i> |
| <i>Adiantum aethiopicum</i> | <i>Cassytha glabella</i> | <i>Eucalyptus angophoroides</i> |
| <i>Allocasuarina diminuta</i> subsp. <i>annectens</i> | <i>Cassytha glabella</i> f. <i>glabella</i> | <i>Eucalyptus bosistoana</i> |
| <i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i> | <i>Cassytha pubescens</i> | <i>Eucalyptus consideniana</i> |
| <i>Allocasuarina paludosa</i> | <i>Caustis flexuosa</i> | <i>Eucalyptus croajingolensis</i> |
| <i>Amperea xiphoclada</i> | <i>Chrysocephalum baxteri</i> | <i>Eucalyptus cypellocarpa</i> |
| <i>Amperea xiphoclada</i> var. <i>xiphoclada</i> | <i>Cirsium vulgare</i> | <i>Eucalyptus elata</i> |
| <i>Amyema pendula</i> subsp. <i>pendula</i> | <i>Clematis aristata</i> | <i>Eucalyptus globoidea</i> |
| <i>Anisopogon avenaceus</i> | <i>Cooperookia barbata</i> | <i>Eucalyptus ignorabilis</i> |
| <i>Aotus ericoides</i> | <i>Coprosma quadrifida</i> | <i>Eucalyptus muelleriana</i> |
| <i>Astroloma humifusum</i> | <i>Correa reflexa</i> | <i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i> |
| <i>Astrotricha</i> sp. <i>Wallagaraugh</i> | <i>Correa reflexa</i> var. <i>reflexa</i> | <i>Eucalyptus radiata</i> subsp. <i>radiata</i> |
| <i>Australina pusilla</i> | <i>Crowea exalata</i> | <i>Eucalyptus radiata</i> |
| <i>Austrostipa rudis</i> subsp. <i>nervosa</i> | <i>Cyathea australis</i> | <i>Eucalyptus sieberi</i> |
| <i>Banksia marginata</i> | <i>Dampiera stricta</i> | <i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i> |
| <i>Banksia serrata</i> | <i>Daviesia buxifolia</i> | <i>Euchiton japonicus</i> |
| <i>Banksia spinulosa</i> var. <i>spinulosa</i> | <i>Daviesia latifolia</i> | <i>Eustrephus latifolius</i> |
| | <i>Daviesia mimosoides</i> subsp. <i>mimosoides</i> | <i>Exocarpos strictus</i> |
| | <i>Desmodium gunnii</i> | <i>Gahnia radula</i> |
| | <i>Desmodium varians</i> | <i>Gahnia sieberiana</i> |
| | <i>Deyeuxia quadriseta</i> | <i>Galium binifolium</i> |
| | | <i>Galium leiocarpum</i> |

| Scientific name |
|--|
| <i>Galium propinquum</i> |
| <i>Geranium neglectum</i> |
| <i>Geranium potentilloides</i> var. <i>potentilloides</i> |
| <i>Glycine clandestina</i> |
| <i>Gompholobium huegelii</i> |
| <i>Gonocarpus micranthus</i> subsp. <i>micranthus</i> |
| <i>Gonocarpus teucrioides</i> |
| <i>Goodenia ovata</i> |
| <i>Goodenia paniculata</i> |
| <i>Goodia lotifolia</i> |
| <i>Grevillea neurophylla</i> subsp. <i>neurophylla</i> |
| <i>Grevillea parvula</i> |
| <i>Grevillea rosmarinifolia</i> subsp. <i>rosmarinifolia</i> |
| <i>Grevillea victoriae</i> subsp. <i>nivalis</i> |
| <i>Gynochthodes jasminoides</i> |
| <i>Hackelia latifolia</i> |
| <i>Hakea dactyloides</i> |
| <i>Hakea decurrens</i> |
| <i>Hakea sericea</i> |
| <i>Hardenbergia violacea</i> |
| <i>Hedycarya angustifolia</i> |
| <i>Helichrysum leucopsideum</i> |
| <i>Hibbertia acicularis</i> |
| <i>Hibbertia aspera</i> |
| <i>Hibbertia empetrifolia</i> subsp. <i>empetrifolia</i> |
| <i>Hierochloe rariflora</i> |
| <i>Hovea linearis</i> |
| <i>Hydrocotyle acutiloba</i> |
| <i>Hydrocotyle geraniiifolia</i> |
| <i>Hydrocotyle hirta</i> |
| <i>Hydrocotyle laxiflora</i> |
| <i>Hypericum gramineum</i> |
| <i>Hypochaeris radicata</i> |
| <i>Hypolepis muelleri</i> |
| <i>Indigofera australis</i> |
| <i>Juncus pauciflorus</i> |
| <i>Kunzea ambigua</i> |
| <i>Kunzea ericoides</i> |
| <i>Lagenifera stipitata</i> |
| <i>Lagenophora stipitata</i> |
| <i>Lasiopetalum ferrugineum</i> |

| Scientific name |
|---|
| <i>Lasiopetalum ferrugineum</i> var. <i>cordatum</i> |
| <i>Lasiopetalum ferrugineum</i> var. <i>ferrugineum</i> |
| <i>Lepidosperma concavum</i> |
| <i>Lepidosperma filiforme</i> |
| <i>Lepidosperma gunnii</i> |
| <i>Lepidosperma laterale</i> |
| <i>Lepidosperma tortuosum</i> |
| <i>Lepidosperma urophorum</i> |
| <i>Leptospermum brevipes</i> |
| <i>Leptospermum continentale</i> |
| <i>Leptospermum myrsinoides</i> |
| <i>Leptospermum scoparium</i> |
| <i>Leptospermum trinervium</i> |
| <i>Leucopogon attenuatus</i> |
| <i>Leucopogon ericoides</i> |
| <i>Leucopogon lanceolatus</i> var. <i>lanceolatus</i> |
| <i>Leucopogon microphyllus</i> var. <i>pilibundus</i> |
| <i>Leucopogon virgatus</i> |
| <i>Libertia paniculata</i> |
| <i>Lindsaea linearis</i> |
| <i>Linum marginale</i> |
| <i>Lissanthe strigosa</i> |
| <i>Logania albiflora</i> |
| <i>Logania pusilla</i> |
| <i>Lomandra filiformis</i> subsp. <i>coriacea</i> |
| <i>Lomandra filiformis</i> subsp. <i>flavior</i> |
| <i>Lomandra glauca</i> |
| <i>Lomandra longifolia</i> |
| <i>Lomandra multiflora</i> subsp. <i>multiflora</i> |
| <i>Lomatia ilicifolia</i> |
| <i>Lomatia myricoides</i> |
| <i>Marsdenia rostrata</i> |
| <i>Melicytus dentatus</i> |
| <i>Microlaena stipoides</i> var. <i>stipoides</i> |
| <i>Mirbelia platylobioides</i> |
| <i>Monotoca scoparia</i> |
| <i>Muellerina eucalyptoides</i> |
| <i>Myrsine howittiana</i> |
| <i>Notelaea venosa</i> |

| Scientific name |
|---|
| <i>Olearia argophylla</i> |
| <i>Olearia erubescens</i> |
| <i>Olearia lirata</i> |
| <i>Olearia stellulata</i> |
| <i>Opercularia hispida</i> |
| <i>Opercularia varia</i> |
| <i>Oplismenus imbecillis</i> |
| <i>Oxalis chnoodes</i> |
| <i>Oxalis perennans</i> |
| <i>Ozothamnus cuneifolius</i> |
| <i>Ozothamnus diosmifolius</i> |
| <i>Pandorea pandorana</i> |
| <i>Patersonia glabrata</i> |
| <i>Patersonia sericea</i> |
| <i>Persoonia confertiflora</i> |
| <i>Persoonia levis</i> |
| <i>Persoonia linearis</i> |
| <i>Pimelea axiflora</i> subsp. <i>axiflora</i> |
| <i>Plantago debilis</i> |
| <i>Platylobium formosum</i> |
| <i>Platylobium formosum</i> subsp. <i>formosum</i> |
| <i>Platysace lanceolata</i> |
| <i>Poa labillardierei</i> var. <i>labillardierei</i> |
| <i>Poa meionectes</i> |
| <i>Podolobium ilicifolium</i> |
| <i>Polyscias sambucifolia</i> |
| <i>Polyscias sambucifolia</i> subsp. <i>sambucifolia</i> |
| <i>Pomaderris andromedifolia</i> |
| <i>Pomaderris andromedifolia</i> subsp. <i>andromedifolia</i> |
| <i>Pomaderris andromedifolia</i> subsp. <i>confusa</i> |
| <i>Pomaderris aspera</i> |
| <i>Pomaderris betulina</i> |
| <i>Pomaderris discolor</i> |
| <i>Pomaderris elliptica</i> subsp. <i>elliptica</i> |
| <i>Pomaderris lanigera</i> |
| <i>Pomaderris ledifolia</i> |
| <i>Pomax umbellata</i> |
| <i>Poranthera microphylla</i> |
| <i>Prostanthera lasianthos</i> |
| <i>Pseudanthus divaricatissimus</i> |
| <i>Pteridium esculentum</i> |

| Scientific name |
|---------------------------------|
| <i>Pterostylis longifolia</i> |
| <i>Pterostylis parviflora</i> |
| <i>Pterostylis pedunculata</i> |
| <i>Pultenaea daphnoides</i> |
| <i>Pultenaea linophylla</i> |
| <i>Pultenaea scabra</i> |
| <i>Rhytidosporum procumbens</i> |
| <i>Rubus rosifolius</i> |
| <i>Rytidosperma pallidum</i> |
| <i>Sambucus gaudichaudiana</i> |
| <i>Sannantha pluriflora</i> |
| <i>Santalum obtusifolium</i> |
| <i>Scaevola ramosissima</i> |

| Scientific name |
|-------------------------------|
| <i>Schelhammera undulata</i> |
| <i>Scutellaria mollis</i> |
| <i>Senecio linearifolius</i> |
| <i>Senecio prenanthoides</i> |
| <i>Sisyrinchium rosulatum</i> |
| <i>Smilax australis</i> |
| <i>Solanum pungetium</i> |
| <i>Stellaria flaccida</i> |
| <i>Stypandra glauca</i> |
| <i>Tetrarrhena juncea</i> |
| <i>Tetradlea pilosa</i> |
| <i>Tetradlea thymifolia</i> |
| <i>Themeda triandra</i> |

| Scientific name |
|-------------------------------|
| <i>Tristaniopsis laurina</i> |
| <i>Tylophora barbata</i> |
| <i>Veronica plebeia</i> |
| <i>Viola cleistogamoides</i> |
| <i>Viola hederacea</i> |
| <i>Wahlenbergia gracilis</i> |
| <i>Westringia eremicola</i> |
| <i>Xanthorrhoea concava</i> |
| <i>Xanthosia pilosa</i> |
| <i>Xanthosia tridentata</i> |
| <i>Xerochrysum bracteatum</i> |
| <i>Zieria smithii</i> |

APPENDIX 4 – FAUNA SPECIES LIST

Fauna found within 5000m of Flora Reserve, desktop search undertaken February 2022

| Amphibians and reptiles | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| Scientific name | Common name |
| <i>Litoria citropa</i> | Blue Mountains Tree Frog |
| <i>Litoria ewingii</i> | Brown Tree Frog |
| <i>Crinia signifera</i> | Common Eastern Froglet |
| <i>Litoria phyllochroa</i> | Leaf-green Tree Frog |
| <i>Litoria lesueuri</i> | Lesueur's Frog |
| <i>Litoria peronii</i> | Peron's Tree Frog |

| Amphibians and reptiles | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Scientific name | Common name |
| <i>Pseudophryne dendyi</i> | Southern Toadlet |
| <i>Lampropholis delicata</i> | Dark-flecked Garden Sunskink |
| <i>Intellagama lesueurii howitti</i> | Gippsland Water Dragon |
| <i>Amphibolurus muricatus</i> | Jacky Lizard |
| <i>Varanus varius</i> | Lace Monitor |
| <i>Drysdalia</i> | Mustard-bellied |

| Amphibians and reptiles | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Scientific name | Common name |
| <i>rhodogaster</i> | Snake |
| <i>Lampropholis guichenoti</i> | Pale-flecked Garden Sunskink |
| <i>Liopholis whitii</i> | White's Skink |
| <i>Eulamprus heatwolei</i> | Yellow-bellied Water-skink |

| Birds | |
|--|---------------------------|
| Scientific name | Common name |
| <i>Alisterus scapularis</i> | Australian King-Parrot |
| <i>Aegotheles cristatus</i> | Australian Owlet-nightjar |
| <i>Ceyx azureus</i> | Azure Kingfisher |
| <i>Manorina melanophrys</i> | Bell Miner |
| <i>Coracina novaehollandiae</i> | Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike |
| <i>Acanthiza pusilla</i> | Brown Thornbill |
| <i>Accipiter cirrocephalus</i> | Collared Sparrowhawk |
| <i>Phylidonyris pyrrhopterus</i> | Crescent Honeyeater |
| <i>Platycercus elegans</i> | Crimson Rosella |
| <i>Artamus cyanopterus cyanopterus</i> | Dusky Woodswallow |
| <i>Falcunculus frontatus frontatus</i> | Eastern Shrike-tit |
| <i>Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris</i> | Eastern Spinebill |
| <i>Psophodes olivaceus</i> | Eastern Whipbird |

| Birds | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------|
| Scientific name | Common name |
| <i>Eopsaltria australis</i> | Eastern Yellow Robin |
| <i>Dromaius novaehollandiae</i> | Emu |
| <i>Cacomantis flabelliformis</i> | Fan-tailed Cuckoo |
| <i>Callocephalon fimbriatum</i> | Gang-gang Cockatoo |
| <i>Calyptorhynchus lathami</i> | Glossy Black-Cockatoo |
| <i>Pachycephala pectoralis</i> | Golden Whistler |
| <i>Cracticus torquatus</i> | Grey Butcherbird |
| <i>Rhipidura albiscapa</i> | Grey Fantail |
| <i>Colluricincla harmonica</i> | Grey Shrike-thrush |
| <i>Dacelo novaeguineae</i> | Laughing Kookaburra |
| <i>Dicaeum hirundinaceum</i> | Mistletoebird |
| <i>Phylidonyris novaehollandiae</i> | New Holland Honeyeater |
| <i>Strepera graculina</i> | Pied Currawong |
| <i>Pycnoptilus floccosus</i> | Pilotbird |
| <i>Ninox strenua</i> | Powerful Owl |

| Birds | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Scientific name | Common name |
| <i>Trichoglossus haematodus</i> | Rainbow Lorikeet |
| <i>Anthochaera carunculata</i> | Red Wattlebird |
| <i>Neochmia temporalis</i> | Red-browed Finch |
| <i>Pachycephala rufiventris</i> | Rufous Whistler |
| <i>Tyto tenebricosa</i> | Sooty Owl |
| <i>Menura novaehollandiae</i> | Superb Lyrebird |
| <i>Zoothera sp.</i> | unidentified ground thrush |
| <i>Sericornis frontalis</i> | White-browed Scrubwren |
| <i>Melithreptus lunatus</i> | White-naped Honeyeater |
| <i>Cormobates leucophaea</i> | White-throated Treecreeper |
| <i>Caligavis chrysops</i> | Yellow-faced Honeyeater |
| <i>Zanda funereus</i> | Yellow-tailed Black-Cockatoo |
| <i>Lichenostomus melanops</i> | Yellow-tufted Honeyeater |

| Mammals | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Scientific name | Common name |
| <i>Vombatus ursinus</i> | Bare-nosed Wombat |
| <i>Trichosurus sp.</i> | brush-tail possum |
| <i>Rattus fuscipes</i> | Bush Rat |
| <i>Felis catus</i> | Cat |
| <i>Chalinolobus morio</i> | Chocolate Wattled Bat |
| <i>Trichosurus vulpecula</i> | Common Brushtail Possum |
| <i>Canis lupus</i> | Dingo, domestic dog |
| <i>Falsistrellus tasmaniensis</i> | Eastern False Pipistrelle |
| <i>Ozimops ridei</i> | Eastern Free-tailed Bat |
| <i>Cercartetus nanus</i> | Eastern Pygmy- |

| Mammals | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Scientific name | Common name |
| | possum |
| <i>Acrobates pygmaeus</i> | Feathertail Glider |
| <i>Vulpes vulpes</i> | Fox |
| <i>Chalinolobus gouldii</i> | Gould's Wattled Bat |
| <i>Vespadelus darlingtoni</i> | Large Forest Bat |
| <i>Nyctophilus geoffroyi</i> | Lesser Long-eared Bat |
| <i>Vespadelus vulturinus</i> | Little Forest Bat |
| <i>Perameles nasuta</i> | Long-nosed Bandicoot |
| <i>Antechinus mimetes</i> | Mainland Dusky Antechinus |
| <i>Ornithorhynchus anatinus</i> | Platypus |

| Mammals | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Scientific name | Common name |
| <i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i> | Rabbit |
| <i>Rattus sp.</i> | rat |
| <i>Vespadelus regulus</i> | Southern Forest Bat |
| <i>Petaurus norfolcensis</i> | Squirrel Glider |
| <i>Petaurus breviceps</i> | Sugar Glider |
| <i>Rattus lutreolus</i> | Swamp Rat |
| <i>Wallabia bicolor</i> | Swamp Wallaby |
| <i>Antechinus sp.</i> | Unidentified Antechinus |
| <i>Petaurus australis</i> | Yellow-bellied Glider |

APPENDIX 5 – APPROVAL AND AMENDMENTS FROM PREVIOUS VERSION

In line with section 25 of the *Forestry Act 2012*, flora reserve working plans and any amendments must be approved by the Minister. This plan forms part of the working plans for each of the individual flora reserves listed in section 6.

This plan was approved by The Hon. Tara Moriarty MLC, Minister for Agriculture, Minister for Regional New South Wales and Minister for Western New South Wales

Date of approval: 6/9/23

| Version | Changes | Approval details |
|---------|---|--|
| 2.0 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Reference to the <i>Flora Reserve Plan: Background and General Management</i> » Formatting updated » Change | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » The Hon. Tara Moriarty MLC, Minister for Agriculture, Minister for Regional New South Wales and Minister for Western New South Wales, 6/9/23 |