



GRANGE FLORA RESERVE NO. 64

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

Grange Flora Reserve is located approximately 45km northwest of the city of Grafton, in Grange State Forest. It comprises part of the upper catchment of Towgon Creek which flows northeasterly into the Clarence River. The western boundary of the reserve is shared with the State Forest boundary, the southern boundary is a ridgeline, and the eastern and northeastern boundary is formed by a watercourse. See Locality Map in Appendix 1.

1.2 KEY ATTRIBUTES OF THE RESERVE

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

- » high quality stands of Spotted Gum (*Eucalyptus maculata*), some of which is listed as High Conservation Value Old Growth
- » areas of Lowland Rainforest (a Threatened Ecological Community in the NSW North Coast Bioregion as listed in the *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016*)
- » Aboriginal cultural sites.

1.3 GENERAL DESCRIPTION

Area

The reserve has an area of about 55 hectares.

Topography

The reserve has a gently undulating surface with an easterly drainage pattern. Elevation lies between 490 and 535 metres above sea level. Refer to Appendix 2 for topographic map.

Geology and Soils

Grange Flora Reserve is within the Grange Landform. The Grange Landform is underlain by Ordovician-Silurian metamorphics and has two major outcroppings of Permian granite and granodiorite, which however do not occur in or directly influence the reserve.

Soils are generally of moderate fertility and are derived from ancient parent material such as argillites, phyllites, slates, mudstones, and greywacke with varying amounts of quartz present, and are generally very stable and resistant to erosion. Red podsolics are predominant.

Climate

Warm temperate. Average annual rainfall is approximately 1300mm, falling predominantly in summer and autumn months.

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Vegetation / flora and fauna

The major feature of this reserve is the presence of high-quality stands of Spotted Gum (*Eucalyptus maculata*), some of which is classified as High Conservation Value Old Growth. Stands of Spotted Gum cover all but a small section in the southeast of the reserve.

Three forest types are present in the reserve, Spotted Gum (forest type 70), Spotted Gum – Grey Ironbark (forest type 74), and White Mahogany (forest type 60). The stand throughout is of wet sclerophyll forest, with the overstorey trees being of very good form. Rainforest ('brushwood') species occur in the understorey, particularly in more sheltered sites. Appendix 2 Map shows the various Forest Types and their locations within the reserve. 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

Grange Flora Reserve is situated within the traditional lands of the Bundjalung 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 in association with the Clarence River and its tributaries, 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 and grazing

The reserve and surrounding state forest was undisturbed until 1967, when the Western Boundary Road was constructed in the west of the reserve. Since that time logging has occurred in adjacent areas to the reserve in Grange State Forest, followed by hazard reduction burning of the logging debris.

The reserve was included within an area covered by Occupation Permit No. 13556, for grazing, but because of the moist understorey and the distance of the reserve from the areas normally used for grazing under the Occupation Permit, little if any of the reserve has been grazed.

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. General control burning over the reserve and surrounding area has been carried out during favourable weather conditions periodically.

Most recently wildfire entered the reserve in the 2019/20 summer season, with low to medium intensity recorded, resulting in a burnt understorey along the east of the reserve and a partially burnt canopy in discrete areas. Additional fire history is detailed below:

- » 2000 - wildfire
- » 2002 - wildfire
- » 2005 - wildfire
- » 2013 - wildfire
- » 2019 – wildfire.

Establishment of Flora Reserve

The area was gazetted as Flora Reserve No. 80024 on 30th November 1984. In a general renumbering of Flora Reserves in the Government Gazette of 24th July 1987, the reserve became Grange Flora Reserve No. 64.

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1.5 CURRENT USAGE

The reserve receives limited recreational usage, primarily by visitors driving through the reserve on Western Boundary Road. No recreational facilities are provided at the reserve and there is no intention to develop any facilities.

2. SYSTEM OF MANAGEMENT

2.1 OBJECTIVES OF MANAGEMENT

Under the *Forestry Act 2012*, flora reserves are set apart for the preservation of native flora. The objectives of Grange Flora Reserve are to:

- » protect the high-quality stands of Spotted Gum (*Eucalyptus maculata*), some of which is listed as High Conservation Value Old Growth
- » enhance the ecological quality of the areas of Lowland Rainforest (a Threatened Ecological Community in the NSW North Coast Bioregion as listed in the *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016*)
- » 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.

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
 - weed control
 - removal of rubbish
 - management of human disturbance, including harvesting and other forest product operations
 - retention of dead timber and other habitat resources
 - fire management, including cultural burning in a manner consistent with maintaining the health of forest ecosystems and in consultation with local Aboriginal communities.

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- » 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, Grange Flora Reserve N. 64 is zoned FMZ 1 and therefore contributes to the dedicated reserve system in the Upper North East Region. Management will be consistent with the requirements of JANIS dedicated reserves and the area cannot be revoked except by an act of Parliament.

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 Forestry Corporation's Hardwood Forest Division Manager and consistent with the, 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
- » limited tree and or limb removal for safety
- » 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
- » 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
 - Ministerial approval is given for the proposal.

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Mining

The reserve was exempted from the provisions of the *Mining Act 1992* by notice in the Government Gazette of 14th February 1986.

2.3 MANAGEMENT RESPONSIBILITY

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

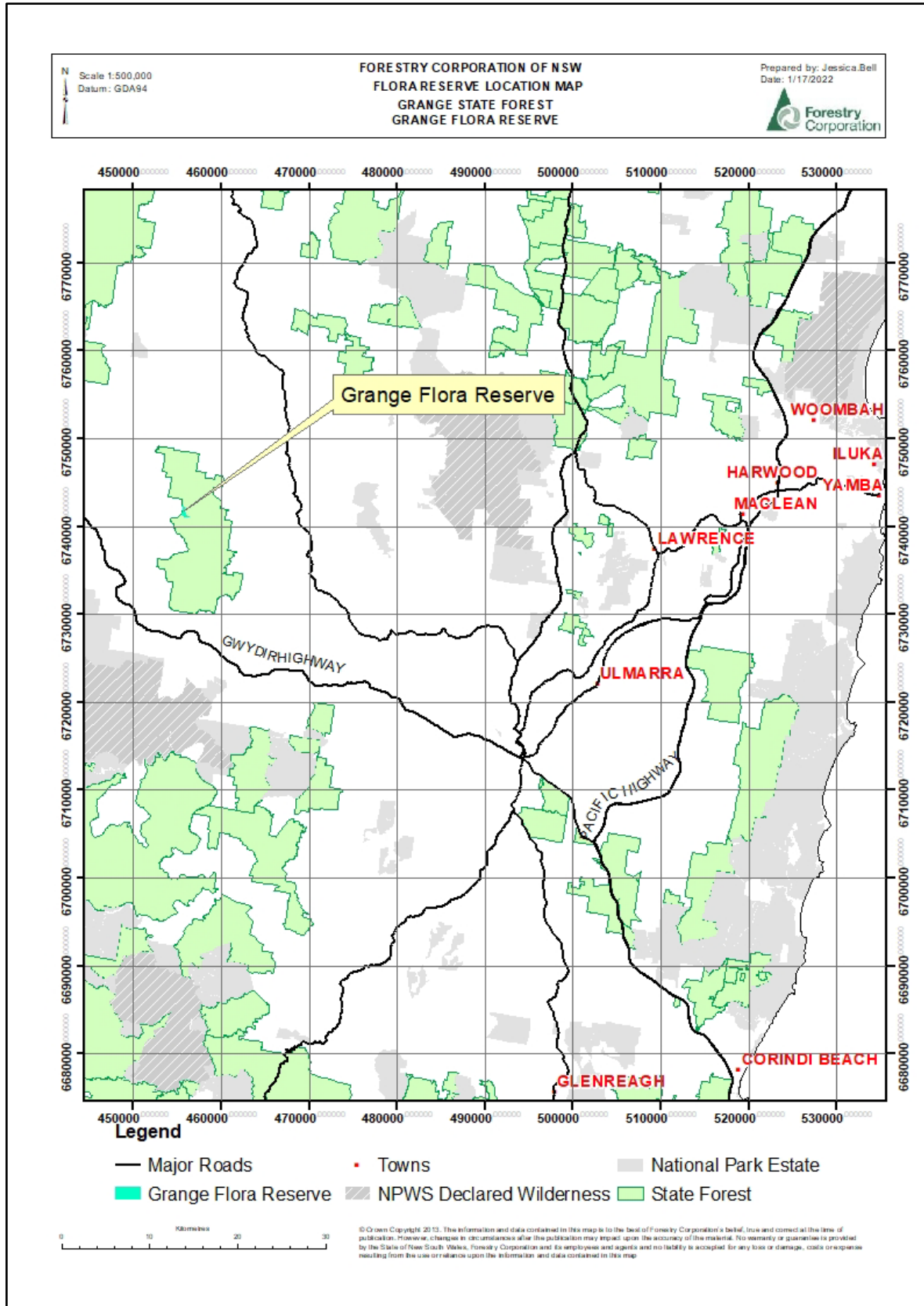
The results of this monitoring, review and management response will be included in annual reporting processes.

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*.

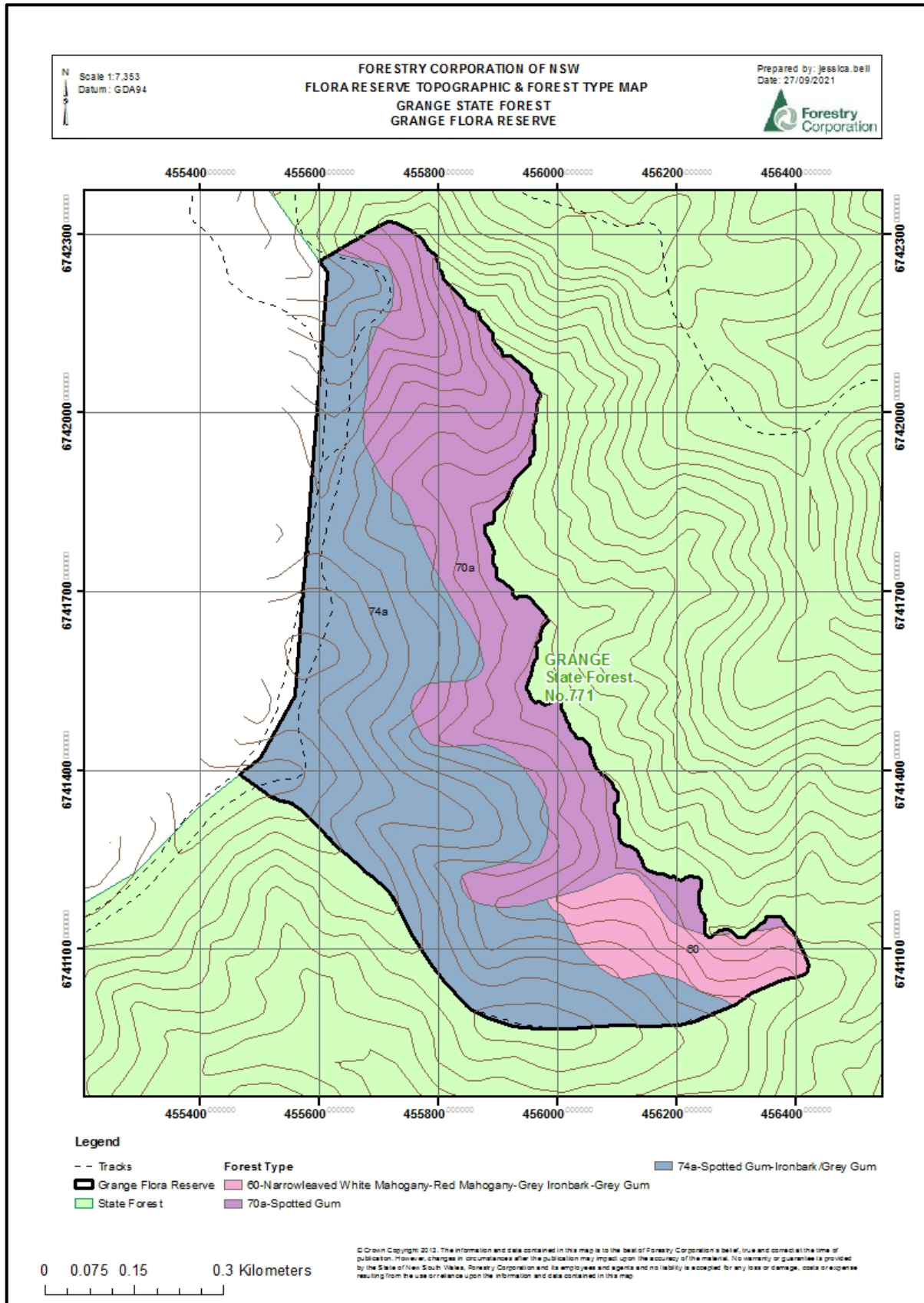
3. LIST OF APPENDICES

- » Appendix 1 – Locality Map
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APPENDIX 1 – LOCALITY MAP



APPENDIX 2 – TOPOGRAPHIC & FOREST TYPE MAP



APPENDIX 3 – FLORA SPECIES LIST

Flora found within 5000m of reserve, desktop search undertaken September 2021

Scientific name
<i>Abildgaardia ovata</i>
<i>Acacia irrorata</i>
<i>Acacia irrorata subsp. irrorata</i>
<i>Acacia irrorata subsp. velutinella</i>
<i>Acacia longifolia</i>
<i>Acacia maidenii</i>
<i>Acacia melanoxyton</i>
<i>Acacia spp.</i>
<i>Acalypha nemorum</i>
<i>Acmena smithii</i>
<i>Acronychia oblongifolia</i>
<i>Adiantum aethiopicum</i>
<i>Adiantum diaphanum</i>
<i>Adiantum formosum</i>
<i>Adiantum hispidulum</i>
<i>Adiantum silvaticum</i>
<i>Ageratina adenophora</i>
<i>Ajuga australis</i>
<i>Alectryon subcinereus</i>
<i>Allocasuarina torulosa</i>
<i>Alocasia brisbanensis</i>
<i>Alphitonia excelsa</i>
<i>Alpinia caerulea</i>
<i>Aneilema acuminatum</i>
<i>Aphanopetalum resinosum</i>
<i>Arachniodes aristata</i>
<i>Archirhodomyrtus beckleri</i>
<i>Archontophoenix cunninghamiana</i>
<i>Arthropteris tenella</i>
<i>Asplenium attenuatum</i>
<i>Asplenium australasicum</i>
<i>Austrosteenisia blackii var. blackii</i>
<i>Backhousia myrtifolia</i>
<i>Bidens pilosa</i>
<i>Billardiera scandens</i>
<i>Blechnum cartilagineum</i>
<i>Blechnum neohollandicum</i>

Scientific name
<i>Blechnum spinulosum</i>
<i>Boehmeria macrophylla</i>
<i>Breynia oblongifolia</i>
<i>Brunoniella australis</i>
<i>Bulbine bulbosa</i>
<i>Bulbophyllum exiguum</i>
<i>Caladenia carnea</i>
<i>Calanthe triplicata</i>
<i>Caldcluvia paniculosa</i>
<i>Calochlaena dubia</i>
<i>Carex appressa</i>
<i>Carex breviculmis</i>
<i>Carex declinata</i>
<i>Cayratia clematidea</i>
<i>Celastrus australis</i>
<i>Celastrus subspicata</i>
<i>Cenchrus caliculatus</i>
<i>Centella asiatica</i>
<i>Cephalalaria cephalobotrys</i>
<i>Cheilanthes distans</i>
<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>
<i>Cissus antarctica</i>
<i>Cissus hypoglauca</i>
<i>Claoxylon australe</i>
<i>Clematis aristata</i>
<i>Clematis glycinoides</i>
<i>Clematis spp.</i>
<i>Clerodendrum tomentosum</i>
<i>Commelina cyanea</i>
<i>Conyza bonariensis</i>
<i>Conyza spp.</i>
<i>Cordyline petiolaris</i>
<i>Cordyline stricta</i>
<i>Corymbia intermedia</i>
<i>Corymbia maculata</i>
<i>Corymbia variegata</i>
<i>Croton verreauxii</i>
<i>Cryptocarya microneura</i>
<i>Cryptocarya obovata</i>
<i>Cryptocarya rigida</i>

Scientific name
<i>Cuttsia viburnea</i>
<i>Cyathea australis</i>
<i>Cyathea cooperi</i>
<i>Cymbidium suave</i>
<i>Cymbopogon refractus</i>
<i>Cyperus disjunctus</i>
<i>Cyperus gracilis</i>
<i>Cyperus laevis</i>
<i>Cyperus spp.</i>
<i>Cyperus tetraphyllus</i>
<i>Daphnandra apatela</i>
<i>Davallia solida var. pyxidata</i>
<i>Dendrobium aemulum</i>
<i>Dendrobium tetragonum</i>
<i>Dendrobium x gracillimum</i>
<i>Denhamia bilocularis</i>
<i>Denhamia celastroides</i>
<i>Dennstaedtia davallioides</i>
<i>Derris involuta</i>
<i>Desmodium nemorosum</i>
<i>Desmodium rhytidophyllum</i>
<i>Desmodium varians</i>
<i>Dianella caerulea</i>
<i>Dianella caerulea var. producta</i>
<i>Dianella spp.</i>
<i>Dichondra repens</i>
<i>Dichopogon strictus</i>
<i>Dictymia brownii</i>
<i>Digitaria parviflora</i>
<i>Digitaria spp.</i>
<i>Dioscorea transversa</i>
<i>Diospyros australis</i>
<i>Diploglottis australis</i>
<i>Doodia australis</i>
<i>Drypetes deplanchei</i>
<i>Dysoxylum rufum</i>
<i>Echinopogon caespitosus</i>
<i>Echinopogon ovatus</i>
<i>Ehretia acuminata var. acuminata</i>

Scientific name
<i>Elatostema reticulatum</i>
<i>Embelia australiana</i>
<i>Endiandra muelleri</i>
<i>Endiandra sieberi</i>
<i>Endiandra virens</i>
<i>Entolasia marginata</i>
<i>Entolasia stricta</i>
<i>Eragrostis brownii</i>
<i>Eremophila debilis</i>
<i>Eucalyptus acmenoides</i>
<i>Eucalyptus campanulata</i>
<i>Eucalyptus carnea</i>
<i>Eucalyptus interstans</i>
<i>Eucalyptus laevopinea</i>
<i>Eucalyptus microcorys</i>
<i>Eucalyptus pilularis</i>
<i>Eucalyptus propinqua</i>
<i>Eucalyptus resinifera</i>
<i>Eucalyptus saligna</i>
<i>Eucalyptus siderophloia</i>
<i>Eucalyptus tindaliae</i>
<i>Eupomatia laurina</i>
<i>Euroschinus falcatus</i> var. <i>falcatus</i>
<i>Eustrephus latifolius</i>
<i>Ficus coronata</i>
<i>Gahnia melanocarpa</i>
<i>Galium gaudichaudii</i>
<i>Galium migrans</i>
<i>Galium propinquum</i>
<i>Gamochaeta purpurea</i>
<i>Geitonoplesium cymosum</i>
<i>Geranium homeanum</i>
<i>Geranium potentilloides</i>
<i>Geranium solanderi</i>
<i>Geranium solanderi</i> var. <i>solanderi</i>
<i>Geranium</i> spp.
<i>Glochidion ferdinandi</i>
<i>Glycine clandestina</i>
<i>Gomphocarpus fruticosus</i>
<i>Gomphocarpus physocarpus</i>
<i>Gompholobium</i> spp.
<i>Gonocarpus tetragynus</i>
<i>Goodenia hederacea</i>
<i>Goodenia rotundifolia</i>

Scientific name
<i>Guioa semiglauc</i>
<i>Gymnostachys anceps</i>
<i>Gynochthodes jasminoides</i>
<i>Hackelia latifolia</i>
<i>Hardenbergia violacea</i>
<i>Hibbertia aspera</i>
<i>Hibbertia dentata</i>
<i>Hibbertia linearis</i>
<i>Hibbertia obtusifolia</i>
<i>Hibbertia scandens</i>
<i>Hodgkinsonia ovatiflora</i>
<i>Homalanthus populifolius</i>
<i>Hybanthus stellarioides</i>
<i>Hydrocotyle acutiloba</i>
<i>Hydrocotyle laxiflora</i>
<i>Hydrocotyle sibthorpioides</i>
<i>Hydrocotyle</i> spp.
<i>Hymenosporum flavum</i>
<i>Hypericum gramineum</i>
<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>
<i>Hypolepis glandulifera</i>
<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>
<i>Indigofera australis</i>
<i>Jacksonia scoparia</i>
<i>Juncus usitatus</i>
<i>Kennedia rubicunda</i>
<i>Lagenophora gracilis</i>
<i>Lantana camara</i>
<i>Lastreopsis decomposita</i>
<i>Lastreopsis microsora</i> subsp. <i>microsora</i>
<i>Lastreopsis munita</i>
<i>Lepidosperma laterale</i>
<i>Leucopogon lanceolatus</i>
<i>Lindsaea linearis</i>
<i>Linospadix monostachyos</i>
<i>Lobelia purpurascens</i>
<i>Lobelia trigonocaulis</i>
<i>Logania albiflora</i>
<i>Lomandra confertifolia</i>
<i>Lomandra filiformis</i>
<i>Lomandra filiformis</i> subsp. <i>filiformis</i>
<i>Lomandra hystrix</i>
<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>

Scientific name
<i>Lomandra multiflora</i> subsp. <i>multiflora</i>
<i>Lomandra</i> spp.
<i>Lomatia silaifolia</i>
<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>
<i>Marsdenia flavescens</i>
<i>Marsdenia rostrata</i>
<i>Medicago intertexta</i>
<i>Microlaena stipoides</i>
<i>Monotoca scoparia</i>
<i>Muellerina celastroides</i>
<i>Myrsine variabilis</i>
<i>Neolitsea dealbata</i>
<i>Notelaea longifolia</i> f. <i>glabra</i>
<i>Olearia oppositifolia</i>
<i>Olearia</i> spp.
<i>Opercularia aspera</i>
<i>Oplismenus aemulus</i>
<i>Oplismenus imbecillis</i>
<i>Orites excelsus</i>
<i>Oxalis chnoodes</i>
<i>Oxalis corniculata</i>
<i>Oxalis radicata</i>
<i>Oxytes brachypoda</i>
<i>Pandorea pandorana</i>
<i>Panicum effusum</i>
<i>Papillilabium beckleri</i>
<i>Parsonsia induplicata</i>
<i>Parsonsia straminea</i>
<i>Passiflora herbertiana</i>
<i>Patersonia sericea</i>
<i>Pellaea falcata</i>
<i>Peperomia blanda</i> var. <i>floribunda</i>
<i>Persoonia stradbrokeensis</i>
<i>Phyllanthus gunnii</i>
<i>Phyllanthus hirtellus</i>
<i>Phyllanthus similis</i>
<i>Phyllanthus</i> spp.
<i>Picris angustifolia</i> subsp. <i>angustifolia</i>
<i>Pimelea latifolia</i>
<i>Pimelea ligustrina</i>
<i>Piper hederaceum</i> var. <i>hederaceum</i>
<i>Pittosporum multiflorum</i>

Scientific name
<i>Pittosporum revolutum</i>
<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>
<i>Platycerium bifurcatum</i>
<i>Platycerium superbum</i>
<i>Plectranthus graveolens</i>
<i>Plectranthus parviflorus</i>
<i>Plectranthus spp.</i>
<i>Poa labillardierei</i> var. <i>labillardierei</i>
<i>Poa sieberiana</i>
<i>Poa spp.</i>
<i>Pollia crispata</i>
<i>Polygala japonica</i>
<i>Polyscias elegans</i>
<i>Polyscias sambucifolia</i>
<i>Poranthera microphylla</i>
<i>Pseuderanthemum variabile</i>
<i>Psychotria loniceroides</i>
<i>Pteridium esculentum</i>
<i>Pteris tremula</i>
<i>Pteris umbrosa</i>
<i>Pterostylis pedunculata</i>
<i>Pyrrosia confluens</i> var. <i>confluens</i>
<i>Pyrrosia rupestris</i>
<i>Pyrrosia spp.</i>
<i>Ranunculus lappaceus</i>
<i>Rhodamnia rubescens</i>
<i>Ripogonum album</i>

Scientific name
<i>Ripogonum fawcettianum</i>
<i>Rubus moluccanus</i> var. <i>trilobus</i>
<i>Rubus parvifolius</i>
<i>Rubus rosifolius</i>
<i>Rytidosperma bipartitum</i>
<i>Sarcochilus falcatus</i>
<i>Sarcochilus parviflorus</i>
<i>Schizaea bifida</i>
<i>Schizomeria ovata</i>
<i>Scolopia braunii</i>
<i>Senecio amygdalifolius</i>
<i>Senecio lautus</i>
<i>Senecio madagascariensis</i>
<i>Senecio spp.</i>
<i>Sigesbeckia orientalis</i> subsp. <i>orientalis</i>
<i>Smilax australis</i>
<i>Smilax glycyphylla</i>
<i>Solanum aviculare</i>
<i>Solanum densevestitum</i>
<i>Solanum prinophyllum</i>
<i>Solanum pungetium</i>
<i>Solenogyne bellioides</i>
<i>Sorghum leiocladum</i>
<i>Stephania japonica</i>
<i>Swainsona galegifolia</i>
<i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i>

Scientific name
<i>Synoum glandulosum</i> subsp. <i>glandulosum</i>
<i>Syzygium australe</i>
<i>Syzygium oleosum</i>
<i>Tabernaemontana</i> <i>pandacaqui</i>
<i>Tapeinosperma</i> <i>pseudojambosa</i>
<i>Tasmannia insipida</i>
<i>Tetrastigma nitens</i>
<i>Teucrium corymbosum</i>
<i>Themeda triandra</i>
<i>Trema tomentosa</i> var. <i>aspera</i>
<i>Tripladenia cunninghamii</i>
<i>Trochocarpa laurina</i>
<i>Tylophora paniculata</i>
<i>Vernonia cinerea</i>
<i>Veronica plebeia</i>
<i>Viola betonicifolia</i>
<i>Viola hederacea</i>
<i>Wilkiea huegeliana</i>
<i>Xanthorrhoea johnsonii</i>
<i>Xanthorrhoea latifolia</i>
<i>Xanthorrhoea malacophylla</i>
<i>Xanthorrhoea spp.</i>
<i>Xerochrysum bracteatum</i>
<i>Youngia japonica</i>
<i>Zieria smithii</i>

APPENDIX 4 – FAUNA SPECIES LIST

Fauna found within 5000m of reserve, desktop search undertaken September 2021	
Scientific name	Common name
<i>Litoria fallax</i>	Eastern Dwarf Tree Frog
<i>Calyptorhynchus lathami</i>	Glossy Black-Cockatoo
<i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i>	Koala
<i>Dasyurus maculatus</i>	Spotted-tailed Quoll

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 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
1.0	» First version of the Paperbark Flora Reserve Working Plan	» The Hon. Tara Moriarty MLC, Minister for Agriculture, Minister for Regional New South Wales and Minister for Western New South Wales, 6/9/23