MAXWELLS FLORA RESERVE NO. 116

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

Maxwells Flora Reserve is located within Nadgee State Forest on the Far South Coast of New South Wales, approximately 40 kilometres south of Eden in a direct line, and about 50 kilometres by road. The reserve in part adjoins the Nadgee Nature Reserve, administered by the National Parks and wildlife Service, and it is located less than 2 km from the border with the State of Victoria. 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:

- a stand of Pinkwood – Lilly Pilly rainforest at a relatively low altitude
- several particularly large specimens of tree, including Blackwood *(Accacia melanoxylon)*, Bolwarra (*Eupomatia laurina*), Yellow Stringybark (*Eucalyptus muelleriana*), and Mountain Grey Gum (*Eucalyptus cypellocarpa*)
- flora species occurring in the reserve of limited distribution in the region
- representative examples of forest ecosystems in the area.

1.3 GENERAL DESCRIPTION

Area

Maxwells Flora Reserve has an area of about 510 hectares.

Topography

The reserve consists of the headwaters of two adjoining creek systems, Maxwells Creek draining north and Royds Creek, on the south, draining towards the west. Both creeks ultimately flow into the Wallagaraugh River, which enters the sea at Mallacoota Inlet, in Victoria. Topography is moderately steep to steep, and altitude ranges from 100 metres above sea level to 340 metres. Refer to Appendix 2 for topographic map.

Geology and Soils

The reserve is characterised by a geology of Ordovician metamorphosed sediments, while Devonian granitoid rocks have intruded at the top end of both catchments. Soils are generally a deep red-yello gradational type, being of moderate to low erodibility. Shallower stony soils occur on the ridgetops.

Climate

Rainfall generally is variable, the annual precipitation at Eden, with a mean of 898 mm, ranging from a low of 432 mm to a high of 1822 mm. At Timbillica, some 11 km to the northwest, the annual rainfall is about 990 mm, but it would probably be somewhat lower in the reserve, which lies in the lee of the Nadgee Range.

Based again on records from Timbillica, where the inland location would resemble that of the reserve, the mean of the summer absolute maxima is about 32°C, with occasional days higher. Mean winter maxima are about 16° C, and the minima about 2° C with frosts common, though in the forested conditions of the reserve frost would be unusual.

Prevailing winds are from the west to southwest in winter, and west to northwest in summer. Proximity to the coast also results in the easterly sea breeze effect prevailing in summer.

Vegetation / flora and fauna

Three main forest types occur in the reserve. Using the classification of the Forestry Commission of N.S.W. (Res. Note No. 17), these are:

- Type 18. Pinkwood: This rainforest community occurs along the gullies in both catchments and shows a merging of features of the Pinkwood (*Eucryphia moorei*) cool temperate rainforest and the Lilly Pilly (*Acmena smithii*) warm temperate rainforest, with the Lilly Pilly tending to be dominant in the Royds Creek catchment. The locality is at unusually low altitude for the occurrence of Pinkwood. The area of rainforest in the teserve is about 130 ha.

- Type 112. Silvertop Ash: A dry sclerophyll forest community, clearly dominated by Silvertop Ash (*Eucalyptus sieberi*) and occurring on the higher ridges, particularly where the aspect is towards the west. The type has a sparse understorey and covers an area of about 30 ha.

- Type 157. Yellow Stringybark – Mountain Grey Gum. This is an often-tall forest type dominated by Yellow Stringybark (*E. muelleriana*) and Mountain Grey Gum (*E. cypellocarpa*). Other trees present include Messmate (*E. obliqua*), Silvertop Ash and Gully Peppermint (*E. smithii*). It occupies the slopes between the rainforest and the Silvertop Ash type and varies from wet sclerophyll forest with a dense understorey to dry sclerophyll forest. It occupies an area of about 210 ha.

Appendix 2 Map shows the various forest types and their locations within the reserve.

The vegetation of the reserve, as in most parts of the South Coast, has been affected by wildfire, and in October 1980 fire burnt through most of the rainforest in the Royds Creek catchment, though it only burnt to the margin of the Maxwells Creek rainforest. The westerly aspect of Royds Creek, the logging in previous years, and the damage to the rainforest from this logging would all have been factors leading to the fire damage in this rainforest stand, and the repeated history of fire in this catchment, compared with the more protected Maxwells Creek Catchment, appears in part at least to explain the lower occurrence of Pinkwood and the greater presence of the more fire-resistant Lilly Pilly.

The Maxwells Creek rainforest is probably the best extant stand of Pinkwood-Lilly Pilly rainforest at a relatively low altitude. It contains some unusually large specimens of Lilly Pilly, an abundance of tall Prickly Tree Ferns (*Cyathea leichhardtiana*), which is known elsewhere south of Batemans Bay only in the Pinkwood rainforest stands on Mt. Dromedary, and among the largest known specimens of the primitive flowering plant, Bolwarra (*Eupomatia laurina*), with a height of 15 m and a stem diameter of 25 cm: Bolwarra, which is a common rainforest plant, usually grows as a shrub. The rainforest also contains one of the State's largest known specimens of Blackwood (*Accacia melanoxylon*), with a height of 39 m and a stem diameter (diameter at breast height) of 84 cm.

The reserve also contains two outstanding specimens of eucalypts, both entered in the Forestry Commission Register of Outstanding Trees:

- Mountain Grey Gum (E. cypellocarpa) Height: 56 metres. Diameter at breast height: 3.36 metres.
- Yellow Stringybark (*E. muelleriana*) Height: 52 metres. Diameter at breast height: 3.30 metres.

Since being measured the Yellow Stingybark has shown signs of crown deterioration and is clearly in an advanced state of senescence, demonstrating an inevitable part of the life cycle of all trees. It is unclear whether this tree survived the 2019/2020 wildfires.

Undergrowth in the eucalypt forest types varies from sparse on the drier northerly and westerly aspects to a dense shrub and grass cover on the southerly and easterly slopes and in the gullies.

Three species of plants occurring in the reserve are of somewhat limited distribution in the region. These are:

- Adiatum formosum (Giant Maidenhair: Adiantaceae). Restricted to certain gully sites, and usually in small populations.
- Phebalium squamulosum (Rutaceae). Common in the reserve, occurring as a shrub in the eucalypt forest types.
- Poa helmsii (Poaceae). A grass normally occurring in the Southern Tablelands and in eastern Victoria. This coastal occurrence is unusual.

The reserve offers a range of ecotones with resultant edge effects of structural and floristic diversity. This habitat diversity has led to high species numbers and population densities of fauna. Over 40 species of birds were found in a brief survey within the reserve. A survey of small mammals produced a capture rate of 80 percent, with *Antechinus stuartii, A. swainsonii, Rattus fuscipes* and *R. lutreolus* being common. A survey of gliders in the Yellow Stringybark-Mountain Grey Gum type indicated large populations of Sugar Gliders (*Petaurus breviceps*), Feathertail Gliders (*Acrobates pygmaeus*), and Yellow-bellied Gliders (*Petaurus australis*). The Greater Glider (*Schoinobates volans*) also occurs. Macropods, such as the Swamp Wallaby (*Wallabia bicolour*), Rednecked Wallaby (*Macropus rufogriseus*) and Eastern Grey Kangaroo (*Macropus giganteus*) are also common. Appendices 3 and 4 outline a list of flora and fauna species known to occur within the reserve.

1.4 HISTORY

Aboriginal Heritage and Cultural Values

Maxwells Flora Reserve is situated within the traditional lands of the Yuin people and there are a number of Aboriginal cultural heritage sites located within or 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 and grazing

The surrounding area has had a long history of harvesting activities. A sawmill was located in the vicinity up to the 1960's, and pulpwood harvesting was carried out in adjacent areas in the 1970's.

Parts of both the eucalypt forest types, totaling about 95 ha, were logged between 1975 and 1978, before the area was proposed for Flora Reserve notification. The logging was more widespread in the Royds Creek catchment, where several coupes extended to the edge of the rainforest and in places the heads of felled trees disturbed the rainforest canopy. The logged sites have all regenerated well.

There is no record of the area ever having been grazed by domestic stock.

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. The area that includes the Flora Reserve has had a severe fire history. The severe wildfires of 1938/39 and 1951/52 passed through the area.

The Nadgee fire of 1972 burned some 3000 hectares of Nadgee State Forest. In November 1980 the Timbillica fire burned through the area covering a total of 44 000 hectares, which included much of the 1972 Nadgee fire area.

Most recently, the reserve was impacted by wildfire during the 2019/20 summer season. Medium to high fire intensity was recorded, resulting in the canopy being partially burnt in discrete areas.

The area covered by the Flora Reserve, being generally a moist gully system, does not appear to have suffered the same severe damage as surrounding areas of forest, although the Timbillica fire burnt through some of the rainforest in the Royds Creek basin.

Establishment of Flora Reserve

The area now notified as a Flora Reserve has been less formally set aside under the Forestry Commission Native Forest Preservation programme since 1983.

An area of 370 hectares was gazetted as Maxwells Flora Reserve No. 116 on 4th March 1988. The Flora Reserve was extended by approximately 138 hectares (No 1 extension) on 1st January 1999, for a total area of approximately 508 hectares.

1.5 CURRENT USAGE

All weather access to the Flora Reserve is provided by Maxwells, Royds Creek and Nadgee Roads. A system of logging access roads were constructed along some ridges in the Flora Reserve area for the logging operations in the 1970's.

The Flora Reserve is currently included as part of the Wallagaraugh Forest Drive. Estimated annual visitation is about 700 people.

The reserve receives moderate recreational usage, as the reserve contains Maxwells picnic area that includes fireplaces, picnic tables, and water storage facilities. A walking track with interpretative signs has also been constructed through a rainforest gully.

2. SYSTEM OF MANAGEMENT

2.1 OBJECTIVES OF MANAGEMENT

The objects of management will be to:

- protect existing flora and fauna, including the flora species occurring in the reserve of limited distribution in the region
- preserve stands of Pinkwood – Lilly Pilly rainforest
- protect the several large specimens of trees occurring within the reserve (Blackwood, Bolwarra, Yellow Stringybark, and Mountain Grey Gum)
- 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
  - 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.

» 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, Maxwells Flora Reserve №. 116 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 State Forests of NSW, Operational Circular 99/10 (1999) *Managing our Forests sustainably: Forest Management Zoning in NSW State Forests* describes the activities not permitted in FMZ 1.

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
- 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.

Mining

The reserve was exempted from the provisions of the *Mining Act 1992* by notice in the Government Gazette of 14th October 1988, exclusive of any land lying below the surface at a depth greater than 20 metres.

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.

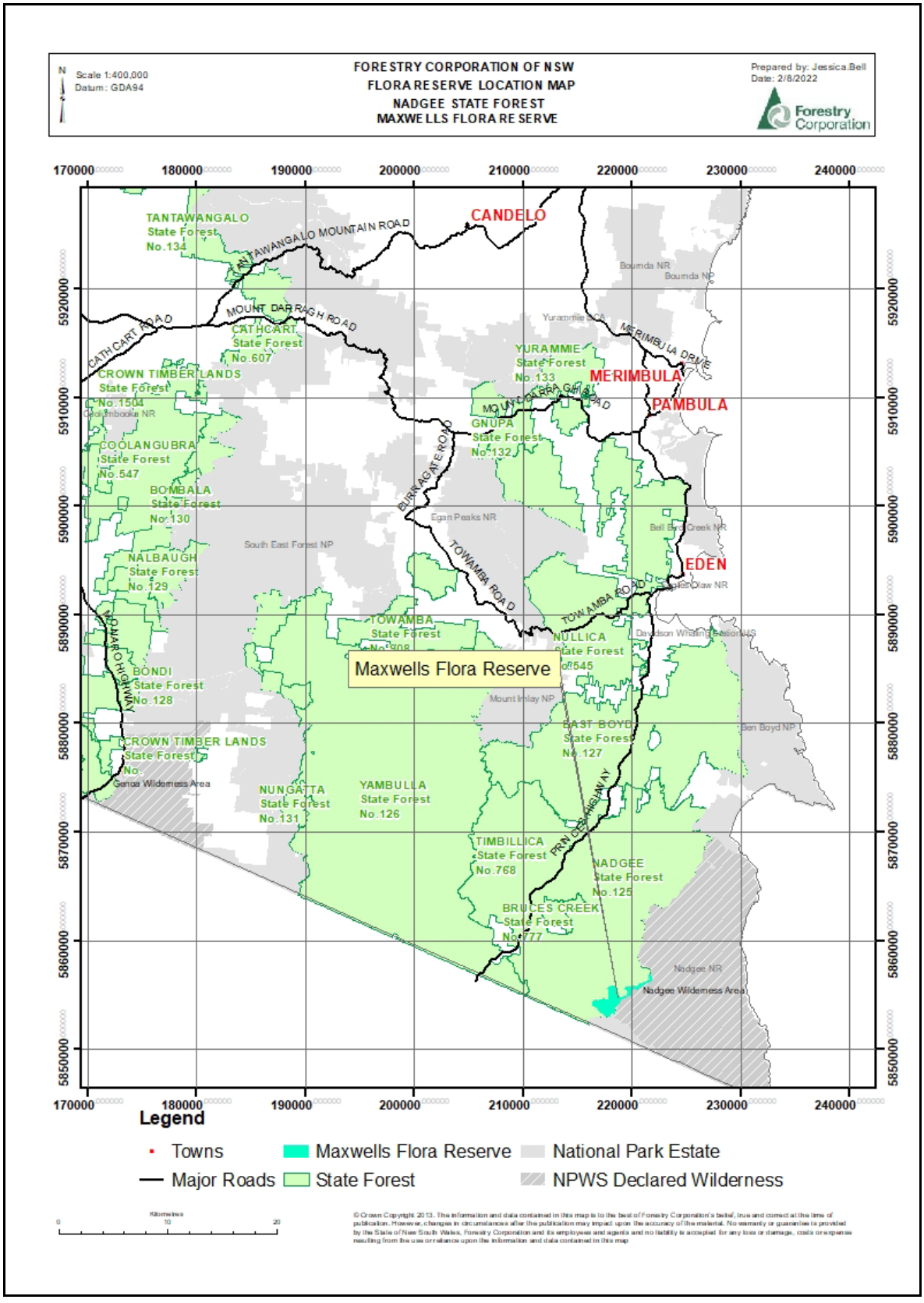
The results of this monitoring, review and management response will be included in annual reporting processes.

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*.

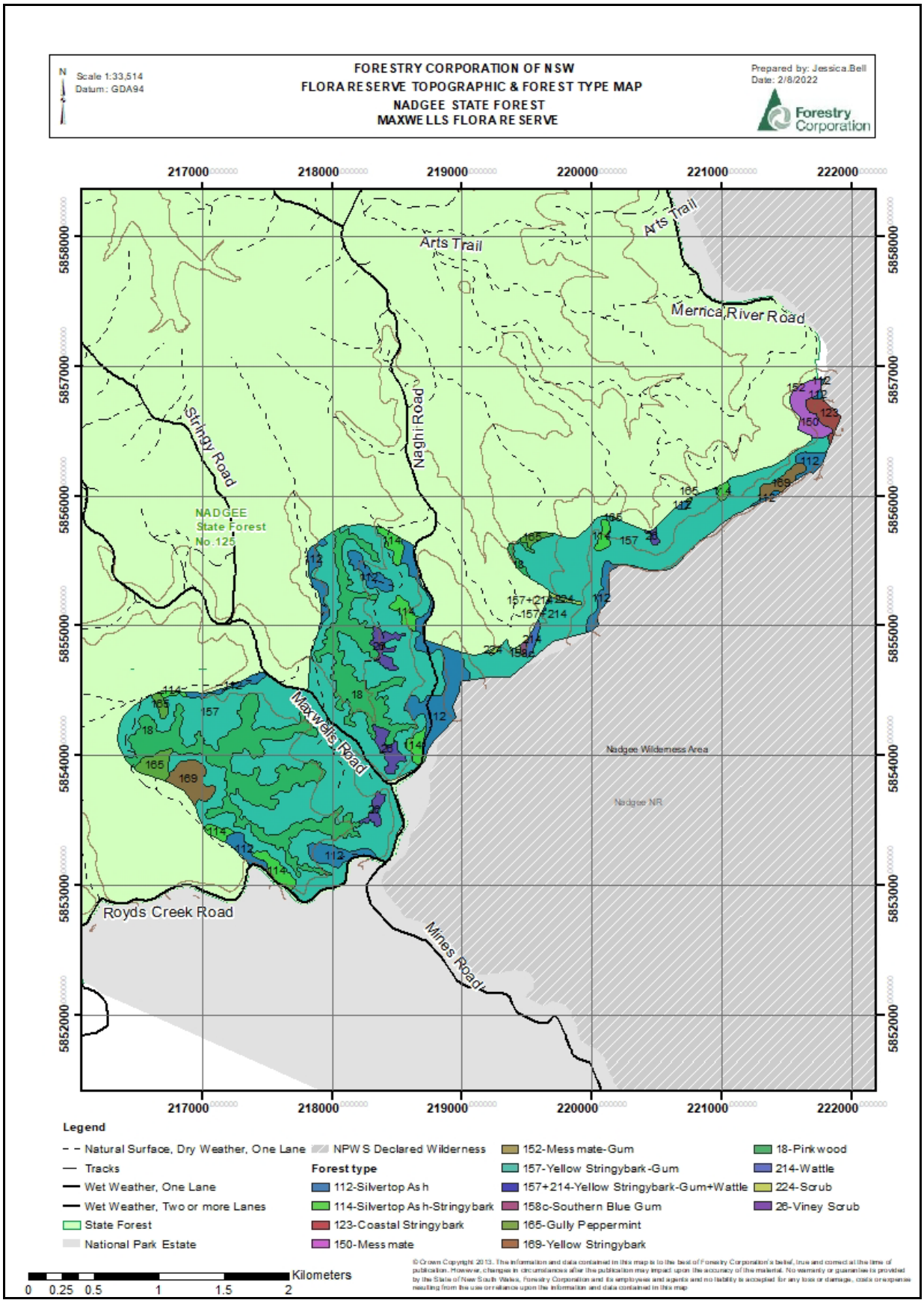
3. LIST OF APPENDICES

- Appendix 1 – Locality Map
- Appendix 2 – Topographic and Forest Type Map
- Appendix 3 – Flora Species List
- Appendix 4 – Fauna Species List
- Appendix 5 – Approval and Amendments from previous version

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
Acacia aculeatissima
Acacia cognata
Acacia longifolia
Acacia longifolia subsp. longifolia
Acacia mearnsii
Acacia melanoxylon
Acacia mucronata subsp. longifolia
Acacia myrtifolia
Acacia obtusifolia
Acacia oxycedrus
Acacia subporosa
Acacia terminalis
Acacia terminalis subsp. angustifolia
Acacia verticillata subsp. verticillata
Acmena smithii
Adiantum aethiopicum
Allocasuarina littoralis
Allocasuarina nana
Allocasuarina paludosa
Allocasuarina verticillata
Alyxia buxifolia
Amperea xiphoclada
Amperea xiphoclada var. xiphoclada
Angophora floribunda
Anisopogon avenaceus
Aotus ericoides
Arthropodium milleflorum
Asplenium flabellifolium
Asplenium flaccidum subsp. flaccidum
Astroloma humifusum
Baeckea linifolia
Baeckea spp.
Banksia cunninghamii

Scientific name
Banksia marginata
Banksia paludosa
Banksia serrata
Bauera rubioides
Baumea acuta
Baumea arthrophylla
Baumea gunnii
Baumea rubiginosa
Baumea tetragona
Bedfordia arborescens
Billardiera scandens
Blechnum cartilagineum
Blechnum neohollandicum
Blechnum nudum
Blechnum patersonii
Blechnum patersonii subsp. patersonii
Blechnum wattsii
Boronia muelleri
Bossiaea heterophylla
Bossiaea kiamensis
Brachychiton populneus subsp. populneus
Brachyloma daphnoides
Brachyscome ciliaris
Brachyscome ciliaris var. ciliaris
Burchardia umbellata
Caesia parviflora
Caladenia catenata
Callitriche muelleri
Calochlaena dubia
Calomeria amaranthoides
Carex appressa
Cassinia aculeata
Cassinia longifolia
Cassinia trinerva
Cassytha glabella
Cassytha glabella f. glabella

Scientific name
Cassytha pubescens
Caustis flexuosa
Centrolepis strigosa subsp. strigosa
Cephalomanes caudatum
Cissus hypoglauca
Clematis aristata
Clematis glycinoides
Comesperma ericinum
Comesperma volubile
Conospermum taxifolium
Coprosma quadrifida
Coronidium elatum
Coronidium scorpioides
Correa alba var. alba
Correa lawrenceana
Correa lawrenceana var. cordifolia
Correa reflexa var. reflexa
Crassula spp.
Crepidomanes venosum
Cryptostylis subulata
Cyathea australis
Cyathea cunninghamii
Cyathea leichhardtiana
Cyathochaeta diandra
Cyperaceae indeterminate
Dampiera stricta
Darwinia camptostylis
Daviesia ulicifolia
Desmodium varians
Deyeuxia contracta
Deyeuxia parviseta
Deyeuxia quadriseta
Dianella caerulea
Dianella caerulea var. caerulea
Dianella revoluta
Dianella revoluta var. revoluta

Scientific name
Dianella tasmanica
Dichelachne rara
Dichondra repens
Dicksonia antarctica
Dillwynia glaberrima
Dillwynia rudis
Dillwynia sericea
Dodonaea triquetra
Drosera auriculata
Drosera binata
Drosera glanduligera
Drosera peltata
Drosera pygmaea
Echinopogon spp.
Elaeocarpus reticulatus
Empodisma minus
Entolasia marginata
Entolasia stricta
Epacris impressa
Epacris microphylla
Epacris obtusifolia
Epacris paludosa
Eucalyptus agglomerata
Eucalyptus baxteri
Eucalyptus consideniana
Eucalyptus cypellocarpa
Eucalyptus elata
Eucalyptus fraxinoides
Eucalyptus globoidea
Eucalyptus longifolia
Eucalyptus muelleriana
Eucalyptus obliqua
Eucalyptus sieberi
Eucalyptus smithii
Eucryphia moorei
Euphrasia collina
Eupomatia laurina
Eustrephus latifolius
Exocarpos cupressiformis
Exocarpos strictus
Fieldia australis
Gahnia clarkei
Gahnia melanocarpa
Gahnia radula
Gahnia sieberiana

Scientific name
Galium binifolium
Galium gaudichaudii
Geitonoplesium cymosum
Geranium homeanum
Geranium potentilloides var. potentilloides
Geranium solanderi
Geranium solanderi var. solanderi
Gleichenia dicarpa
Glycine clandestina
Gompholobium glabratum
Gompholobium huegelii
Gompholobium latifolium
Gompholobium pinnatum
Gonocarpus micranthus
Gonocarpus micranthus subsp. micranthus
Gonocarpus tetragynus
Gonocarpus teucrioides
Goodenia ovata
Goodia lotifolia
Gymnoschoenus sphaerocephalus
Gynochthodes jasminoides
Hakea decurrens
Hakea decurrens subsp. physocarpa
Hakea decurrens subsp. platytaenia
Hakea eriantha
Hakea sericea
Hakea teretifolia
Hakea teretifolia subsp. teretifolia
Hakea ulicina
Hardenbergia violacea
Hedycarya angustifolia
Hibbertia aspera
Hibbertia dentata
Hibbertia empetrifolia subsp. empetrifolia
Hibbertia fasciculata
Hibbertia monogyna
Hibbertia riparia
Hibbertia serpyllifolia

Scientific name
Hibbertia spp.
Hierochloe rariflora
Histiopteris incisa
Hovea heterophylla
Howittia trilocularis
Hydrocotyle geraniifolia
Hydrocotyle hirta
Hydrocotyle laxiflora
Hydrocotyle tripartita
Hymenophyllum flabellatum
Hypericum japonicum
Hypolaena fastigiata
Hypolepis glandulifera
Hypolepis muelleri
Indigofera australis
Isopogon prostratus
Juncus pallidus
Kennedia rubicunda
Lachnagrostis filiformis
Lagenophora gracilis
Lasiopetalum macrophyllum
Lastreopsis acuminata
Lastreopsis microsora subsp. microsora
Leionema diosmeum
Lepidosperma concavum
Lepidosperma curtisiae
Lepidosperma elatius
Lepidosperma filiforme
Lepidosperma gladiatum
Lepidosperma laterale
Lepidosperma longitudinale
Lepidosperma neesii
Lepidosperma semiteres
Lepidosperma urophorum
Lepidosperma viscidum
Leptocarpus tenax
Leptospermum continentale
Leptospermum juniperinum
Leptospermum lanigerum
Leptospermum scoparium
Leptospermum sejunctum
Leptospermum squarrosum
Leptospermum trinervium
Lepyrodia scariosa

Scientific name
Lepyrodia verruculosa
Leucopogon ericoides
Leucopogon esquamatus
Leucopogon lanceolatus
Leucopogon lanceolatus var. lanceolatus
Leucopogon virgatus
Libertia paniculata
Lindsaea linearis
Logania albiflora
Lomandra confertifolia subsp. leptostachya
Lomandra cylindrica
Lomandra filiformis
Lomandra filiformis subsp. coriacea
Lomandra filiformis subsp. filiformis
Lomandra glauca
Lomandra longifolia
Lomandra multiflora subsp. multiflora
Lomatia ilicifolia
Luzula flaccida
Luzula meridionalis
Lycopodiella lateralis
Lycopodium deuterodensum
Marsdenia rostrata
Melaleuca squarrosa
Microlaena stipoides var. stipoides
Microsorum pustulatum
Microsorum scandens
Mitrasacme polymorpha
Monotoca scoparia
Myoporum insulare subsp. A
Myrsine howittiana
Notelaea venosa
Olax stricta
Olearia argophylla
Olearia erubescens
Olearia lirata
Olearia stellulata
Olearia tomentosa
Opercularia aspera
Oplismenus aemulus

Scientific name
Oplismenus imbecillis
Oxalis corniculata
Oxalis perennans
Ozothamnus cuneifolius
Ozothamnus obcordatus subsp. major
Ozothamnus obcordatus subsp. obcordatus
Pandorea pandorana
Parsonsia brownii
Passiflora cinnabarina
Patersonia fragilis
Patersonia glabrata
Patersonia sericea
Patersonia sp. aff. fragilis
Persoonia levis
Persoonia linearis
Persoonia silvatica
Phebalium squamulosum subsp. squamulosum
Philotheca myoporoides subsp. myoporoides
Phyllanthus hirtellus
Pimelea axiflora
Pimelea axiflora subsp. axiflora
Pimelea linifolia
Pimelea linifolia subsp. linifolia
Pittosporum revolutum
Pittosporum undulatum
Platysace lanceolata
Plectorrhiza tridentata
Plinthanthesis paradoxa
Poa affinis
Poa labillardierei var. labillardierei
Poa meionectes
Poa poiformis var. poiformis
Poa queenslandica
Poa sieberiana var. sieberiana
Polyscias sambucifolia
Polyscias sambucifolia subsp. sambucifolia
Polystichum proliferum
Pomaderris aspera

Scientific name
Pomaderris elliptica subsp. elliptica
Pomax umbellata
Poranthera microphylla
Prostanthera caerulea
Prostanthera incisa
Prostanthera lasianthos
Prostanthera melissifolia
Pteridium esculentum
Pteris umbrosa
Pultenaea benthamii
Pultenaea daphnoides
Pultenaea dentata
Pultenaea linophylla
Pultenaea scabra
Pyrrosia rupestris
Ranunculus lappaceus
Rhytidosporum procumbens
Ricinocarpos pinifolius
Rorippa gigantea
Rubus moluccanus var. trilobus
Rubus rosifolius
Rytidosperma longifolium
Rytidosperma monticola
Rytidosperma pallidum
Samolus repens
Sannantha pluriflora
Sarcochilus falcatus
Sarcochilus parviflorus
Sarcopetalum harveyanum
Scaevola aemula
Scaevola ramosissima
Schizaea bifida
Schoenus brevifolius
Schoenus imberbis
Schoenus lepidosperma
Schoenus lepidosperma subsp. lepidosperma
Schoenus lepidosperma subsp. pachylepis
Schoenus maschalinus
Schoenus melanostachys
Schoenus moorei
Schoenus villosus

Scientific name
Scutellaria mollis
Selaginella uliginosa
Senecio hispidulus
Senecio linearifolius
Senecio minimus
Senecio velleioides
Sigesbeckia orientalis subsp. orientalis
Smilax australis
Solanum aviculare
Solanum pungetium
Solanum vescum
Sowerbaea juncea
Sphaerolobium minus
Sphaerolobium vimineum
Sprengelia incarnata
Sprengelia incarnata f. 'incarnata'
Stackhousia monogyna
Stackhousia viminea
Stellaria flaccida
Sticherus lobatus

Scientific name
Stylidium graminifolium
Symphionema paludosum
Tetraria capillaris
Tetrarrhena juncea
Tetrarrhena turfosa
Tetratheca pilosa
Thelionema caespitosum
Thelionema umbellatum
Thelymitra ixioides var. ixioides
Thelymitra spp.
Themeda triandra
Thysanotus juncifolius
Thysanotus tuberosus subsp. tuberosus
Tmesipteris ovata
Tmesipteris parva
Todea barbara
Tricostularia pauciflora
Tristaniopsis laurina
Tylophora barbata
Urtica incisa

Scientific name
Utricularia dichotoma
Utricularia lateriflora
Veronica plebeia
Viola banksii
Viola hederacea
Wahlenbergia gracilis
Xanthorrhoea australis
Xanthorrhoea concava
Xanthorrhoea minor
Xanthorrhoea minor subsp. lutea
Xanthorrhoea resinosa
Xanthosia pilosa
Xanthosia ternifolia
Xanthosia tridentata
Xyris gracilis
Xyris operculata
Zieria smithii

APPENDIX 4 – FAUNA SPECIES LIST

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

Amphibians and reptiles	
Scientific name	**Common name**
Litoria citropa	Blue Mountains Tree Frog
Litoria ewingii	Brown Tree Frog
Crinia signifera	Common Eastern Froglet
Geocrinia victoriana	Eastern Smooth Frog
Heleioporus australiacus	Giant Burrowing Frog
Litoria phyllochroa	Leaf-green Tree Frog
Litoria lesueuri	Lesueur's Frog

Amphibians and reptiles	
Scientific name	**Common name**
Litoria littlejohni	Littlejohn's Tree Frog
Egernia saxatilis	Black Rock Skink
Acanthophis antarcticus	Common Death Adder
Lampropholis delicata	Dark-flecked Garden Sunskink
Tiliqua scincoides	Eastern Blue-tongue
Intellagama lesueurii	Eastern Water Dragon
Amphibolurus muricatus	Jacky Lizard
Varanus varius	Lace Monitor
Austrelaps	Lowland

Amphibians and reptiles	
Scientific name	**Common name**
superbus	Copperhead
Cyclodomorphus michaeli	Mainland She-oak Skink
Lampropholis guichenoti	Pale-flecked Garden Sunskink
Pseudechis porphyriacus	Red-bellied Black Snake
Eulamprus tympanum	Southern Water-skink
Notechis scutatus	Tiger Snake
Drysdalia coronoides	White-lipped Snake
Eulamprus heatwolei	Yellow-bellied Water-skink

Birds	
Scientific name	**Common name**
Alisterus scapularis	Australian King-Parrot
Gymnorhina tibicen	Australian Magpie
Aegotheles cristatus	Australian Owlet-nightjar
Anthus novaeseelandiae	Australian Pipit
Zoothera lunulata	Bassian Thrush
Stagonopleura bella	Beautiful Firetail
Manorina melanophrys	Bell Miner
Coracina novaehollandiae	Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike
Monarcha melanopsis	Black-faced Monarch
Falco berigora	Brown Falcon
Gerygone mouki	Brown Gerygone
Accipiter	Brown

Birds	
Scientific name	**Common name**
fasciatus	Goshawk
Acanthiza pusilla	Brown Thornbill
Cacomantis variolosus	Brush Cuckoo
Hylacola pyrrhopygia	Chestnut-rumped Heathwren
Phylidonyris pyrrhopterus	Crescent Honeyeater
Platycercus elegans	Crimson Rosella
Artamus cyanopterus cyanopterus	Dusky Woodswallow
Pezoporus wallicus wallicus	Eastern Ground Parrot
Falcunculus frontatus frontatus	Eastern Shrike-tit
Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris	Eastern Spinebill

Birds	
Scientific name	**Common name**
Psophodes olivaceus	Eastern Whipbird
Eopsaltria australis	Eastern Yellow Robin
Cacomantis flabelliformis	Fan-tailed Cuckoo
Petroica phoenicea	Flame Robin
Callocephalon fimbriatum	Gang-gang Cockatoo
Pachycephala pectoralis	Golden Whistler
Cracticus torquatus	Grey Butcherbird
Strepera versicolor	Grey Currawong
Rhipidura albiscapa	Grey Fantail
Colluricincla harmonica	Grey Shrike-thrush
Poliocephalus poliocephalus	Hoary-headed Grebe

Birds	
Scientific name	**Common name**
Chalcites basalis	Horsfield's Bronze-Cuckoo
Sericornis magnirostra	Large-billed Scrubwren
Dacelo novaeguineae	Laughing Kookaburra
Meliphaga lewinii	Lewin's Honeyeater
Eudyptula minor	Little Penguin
Dicaeum hirundinaceum	Mistletoebird
Glossopsitta concinna	Musk Lorikeet
Falco cenchroides cenchroides	Nankeen Kestrel
Phylidonyris novaehollandiae	New Holland Honeyeater
Pachycephala olivacea	Olive Whistler
Oriolus sagittatus	Olive-backed Oriole
Heteroscenes pallidus	Pallid Cuckoo
Strepera graculina	Pied Currawong
Pycnoptilus floccosus	Pilotbird
Ninox strenua	Powerful Owl
Trichoglossus haematodus	Rainbow Lorikeet

Birds	
Scientific name	**Common name**
Anthochaera carunculata	Red Wattlebird
Neochmia temporalis	Red-browed Finch
Climacteris erythrops	Red-browed Treecreeper
Petroica rosea	Rose Robin
Rhipidura rufifrons	Rufous Fantail
Pachycephala rufiventris	Rufous Whistler
Todiramphus sanctus	Sacred Kingfisher
Ptilonorhynchus violaceus	Satin Bowerbird
Petroica boodang	Scarlet Robin
Zosterops lateralis	Silvereye
Tyto tenebricosa	Sooty Owl
Ninox novaeseelandiae	Southern Boobook
Stipiturus malachurus	Southern Emu-wren
Pardalotus punctatus	Spotted Pardalote
Pardalotus striatus	Striated Pardalote
Acanthiza lineata	Striated Thornbill
Malurus cyaneus	Superb Fairy-wren

Birds	
Scientific name	**Common name**
Menura novaehollandiae	Superb Lyrebird
Lathamus discolor	Swift Parrot
Petrochelidon nigricans	Tree Martin
Zoothera sp.	unidentified ground thrush
Aquila audax	Wedge-tailed Eagle
Hirundo neoxena	Welcome Swallow
Sericornis frontalis	White-browed Scrubwren
Nesoptilotis leucotis	White-eared Honeyeater
Melithreptus lunatus	White-naped Honeyeater
Cormobates leucophaea	White-throated Treecreeper
Caligavis chrysops	Yellow-faced Honeyeater
Zanda funereus	Yellow-tailed Black-Cockatoo

Mammals	
Scientific name	**Common name**
Vombatus ursinus	Bare-nosed Wombat
Antechinus stuartii	Brown Antechinus
Trichosurus sp.	brushtail possum
Rattus fuscipes	Bush Rat
Felis catus	Cat
Chalinolobus morio	Chocolate Wattled Bat
Trichosurus vulpecula	Common Brushtail Possum

Mammals	
Scientific name	**Common name**
Pseudocheirus peregrinus	Common Ringtail Possum
Canis lupus	Dingo, domestic dog
Falsistrellus tasmaniensis	Eastern False Pipistrelle
Ozimops ridei	Eastern Free-tailed Bat
Macropus giganteus	Eastern Grey Kangaroo
Cercartetus nanus	Eastern Pygmy-

Mammals	
Scientific name	**Common name**
	possum
Acrobates pygmaeus	Feathertail Glider
Vulpes vulpes	Fox
Nyctophilus gouldi	Gould's Long-eared Bat
Chalinolobus gouldii	Gould's Wattled Bat
Petauroides volans	Greater Glider
Pteropus poliocephalus	Grey-headed Flying-fox

Mammals	
Scientific name	**Common name**
Mus musculus	House Mouse
Macropus sp.	kangaroo / wallaby
Phascolarctos cinereus	Koala
Miniopterus orianae oceanensis	Large Bent-winged Bat
Vespadelus darlingtoni	Large Forest Bat
Nyctophilus geoffroyi	Lesser Long-eared Bat
Vespadelus vulturnus	Little Forest Bat
Perameles nasuta	Long-nosed Bandicoot
Potorous tridactylus	Long-nosed Potoroo
Antechinus mimetes	Mainland Dusky Antechinus

Mammals	
Scientific name	**Common name**
Potorous sp.	Potoroo
Oryctolagus cuniculus	Rabbit
Rattus sp.	rat
Notamacropus rufogriseus	Red-necked Wallaby
Tachyglossus aculeatus	Short-beaked Echidna
Trichosurus caninus	Short-eared Possum
Isoodon obesulus obesulus	Southern Brown Bandicoot (eastern)
Vespadelus regulus	Southern Forest Bat
Dasyurus maculatus	Spotted-tailed Quoll
Petaurus breviceps	Sugar Glider

Mammals	
Scientific name	**Common name**
Rattus lutreolus	Swamp Rat
Wallabia bicolor	Swamp Wallaby
Isoodon/Perameles sp.	unidentified Bandicoot
Canidae sp.	unidentified canid
Muridae sp.	unidentified murid rodent
Sminthopsis leucopus	White-footed Dunnart
Austronomus australis	White-striped Freetail-bat
Petaurus australis	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	» Reference to the *Flora Reserve Plan: Background and General Management* » Formatting updated » Change	» The Hon. Tara Moriarty MLC, Minister for Agriculture, Minister for Regional New South Wales and Minister for Western New South Wales, 6/9/23