



NULLICA FLORA RESERVE NO. 75

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

The Nullica Flora Reserve is situated in the southwest section of Nullica State Forest, on the far South Coast of New South Wales. It is approximately 13 kilometres southwest of the town of Eden in a direct line. 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 stands of Gully Peppermint (*E. smithii*)
- » areas of warm temperate rainforest
- » cultural heritage significance of The Bundian Way
- » representative examples of forest ecosystems in the area.

1.3 GENERAL DESCRIPTION

Area

Nullica Flora Reserve has an area of about 21 hectares. The boundaries of the reserve are marked by the Towamba Road on the south and east, and by blazed lines approximating to the course of unnamed watercourses on the north and north-west.

Topography

The reserve comprises the head of an unnamed drainage system that joins the Nullica River. The topography is quite steep with slopes being between 15° and 30°, with a generally northern aspect. Refer to Appendix 2 for topographic map.

Geology and Soils

The area is situated in a large area of Ordovician sediments. The reserve is primarily underlain by shales which have formed stable soils (Normal Erosion Class).

Climate

Median annual rainfall in the reserve is around 800 mm. The distribution of rainfall through any given year in this far South Coast region is highly variable from year to year. Much of the rain occurs in a few long durations (more than one day) from storms associated with stationary depressions off the coast. There is a tendency for

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lowest monthly rainfalls to occur from mid-winter to early spring (July, August, and September), and high falls from January to June. Dry spells occur from time to time, but it is rare for these to exceed 3 to 4 months.

Winds over the area are mainly light to moderate, but strong winds and wind squalls occasionally occur. The ridge system to the south and west of the Reserve would moderate the predominately strong north-westerlies of this area.

Vegetation / flora and fauna

Yellow Stringybark (forest type 157) is the major forest type in the reserve, with Yellow Stringybark (*Eucalyptus muellerana*) the dominant species over most of the area. Gully Peppermint (*E. smithii*) is the main associate on ridges and upper slopes, with Mountain Grey Gum (*E. cypellocarpa*) more common on sheltered southerly aspects, lower slopes, and gullies. Red Ironbark (*E. sideroxylon*) occurs as very scattered individuals.

Silvertop Ash (*Eucalyptus sieberi*) – Blueleaved Stringybark (*E. agglomerata*) (forest type 114) occurs only as two small, ridgetop stands, the larger in the northwestern corner of the reserve and the other in the western corner. This type includes stand of regeneration resulting from past fires.

Warm temperate rainforest occurs in the Viney Scrub (forest type 26) area of the reserve. Appendix 2 Map shows the various forest types and their locations within the reserve.

Small trees of Blackwood (*Acacia melanoxylon*), Lilly Pilly (*Acmena smithii*) and Howitt's Muttonwood (*Rapanea howittiana*) occur as occasional individuals in gullies. Several fine stands of Gully Peppermint occur in the reserve and were a major factor in the original decision to preserve the area.

Understorey vegetation varies from very sparse, on the drier northerly to westerly aspects and ridgetops, to a dense shrub and herb layer in gullies and on moister southerly to easterly aspects. There are dense stands of the shrub *Commersonia fraseri* in some sections of the gullies, and the gully vegetation includes other species of interest such as *Adiantum hispidulum*, *Celastrus australis*, *Eupomatia laurina*, *Rubus hillei*, *Rubus rosifolius*, *Stephania japonica* and *Trema aspera*. These species, while by no means rare in Eden Region, are fairly restricted and generally occur only in suitable gully sites. All are more common further north, and most also occur in eastern Victoria. The exception is *Stephania japonica*, which reaches the southern limit of its geographical distribution in Eden District.

One further species of interest is *Pomaderris cinerea*, which also occurs near gullies in this reserve. It is listed as vulnerable and occurring in small populations. This species is endemic to the South Coast of N.S.W., occurring north to about Batemans Bay. It appears to be fairly common in parts of Eden Region, particularly Nullica and Yurammie State Forest's and lower altitudes in Coolangubra State Forest. 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

Nullica 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. The Bundain Way passes by the reserve on the east, south, and west boundaries, The Bundain Way is an ancient travel route providing safe passage from the coast to the high country for Aboriginal people from Yuin, Ngarigo, Jaitmathang, and Bidawal Country. 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

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Harvesting and Development

Pit saws were operating in the Eden area by the 1850's but it is unlikely that timber cutting would have been carried out in the vicinity of the reserve until at least the early 1900's. The main exploitation of the surrounding area would have been mainly by sleeper cutters up until the mid-1960's.

The Towamba Road (Main Road No. 276, which is 40 metres wide) is thought to have been constructed by hand, probably in the late 19th century.

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. On the 25th of January 2952, wildfire swept across Nullica State Forest, including the area which is now Nullica Flora Reserve, into Eden and East Boyd State Forest. Some 7000 hectares of what was then dedicated as Nullica State Forest were burnt. In Nullica State Forest, it proved to be a fierce fire which burnt through the district with at least 20% of it being a Crown fire. The area covered by the reserve did not appear to have suffered the same severe fire damage as the surrounding areas, and this also was a factor in the selection of the area for preservation.

Recently, the reserve was impacted by another major wildfire during the 2019-20 summer season, with high fire intensity recorded, resulting in partial to full canopy scorch in some areas of the reserve.

Establishment of Flora Reserve

The area was gazetted as Flora Reserve No. 97527 on 18 October 1985. In a general renumbering of Flora Reserves in the Government Gazette of 24 July 1987, the reserve became Nullica Flora Reserve No. 75.

1.5 CURRENT USAGE

The reserve receives limited recreational usage, primarily by visitors driving pass the reserve on Towamba Road, which forms the southern and eastern boundaries. No recreational facilities are provided at the reserve. Due to the nature of the topography, it is unlikely that any recreational or other use will develop in the foreseeable future.

2. SYSTEM OF MANAGEMENT

2.1 OBJECTIVES OF MANAGEMENT

The objects of management will be to:

- » protect existing flora and fauna, including the fine stands of Gully Peppermint (*E. smithii*)
- » enhance the ecological quality of areas of warm temperate rainforest
- » 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.

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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.

Heritage items identified as of local or State significance, so appearing in Forestry Corporation's Heritage and Conservation Register (S.170 register) or State Heritage Register, will be maintained with due diligence in accordance with State Owned [Heritage Management Principles](#) (S.170A of the *Heritage Act 1977*).

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, Nullica Flora Reserve N^o. 75 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.

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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 9th January 1987.

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.

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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*.

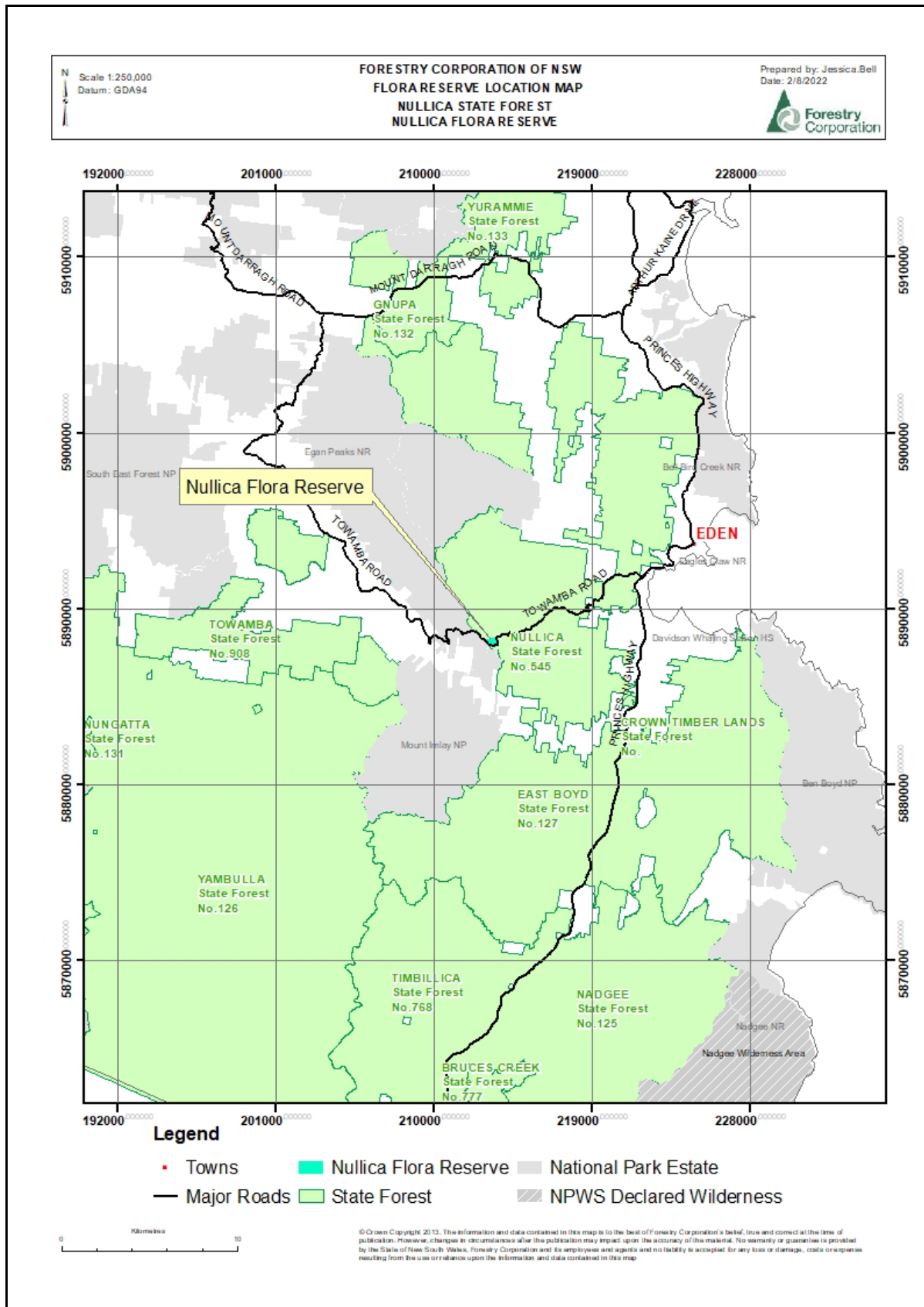
3. LIST OF APPENDICES

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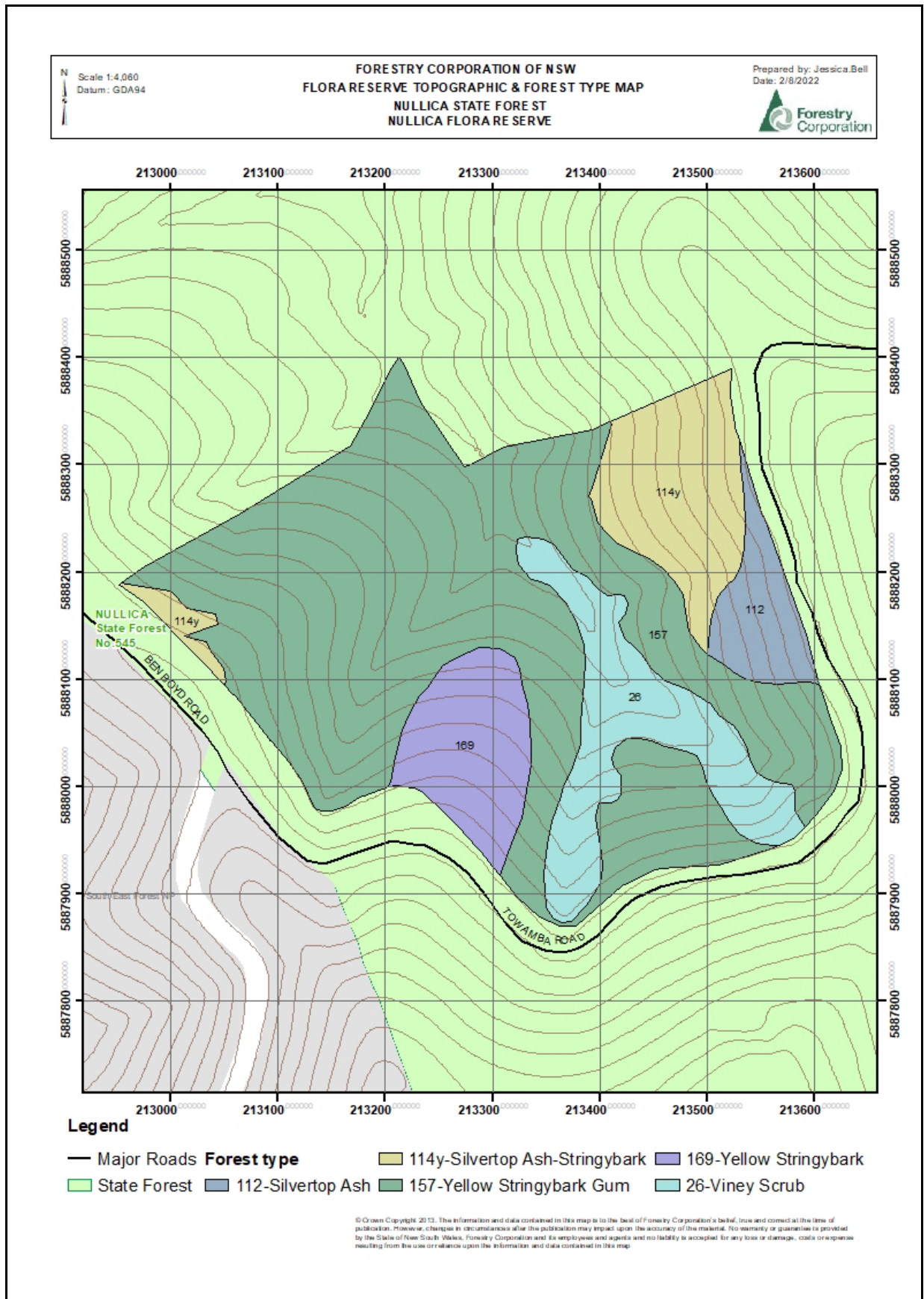
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APPENDIX 1 – LOCALITY MAP



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
<i>Acacia brownii</i>
<i>Acacia cognata</i>
<i>Acacia falciformis</i>
<i>Acacia floribunda</i>
<i>Acacia longifolia</i>
<i>Acacia longifolia subsp. longifolia</i>
<i>Acacia mearnsii</i>
<i>Acacia obtusifolia</i>
<i>Acacia terminalis</i>
<i>Acaena novae-zelandiae</i>
<i>Acmena smithii</i>
<i>Adiantum aethiopicum</i>
<i>Adiantum formosum</i>
<i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i>
<i>Amyema pendula</i>
<i>Amyema pendula subsp. pendula</i>
<i>Arctotheca calendula</i>
<i>Argemone ochroleuca subsp. ochroleuca</i>
<i>Arrhenechthites mixta</i>
<i>Arthropodium milleflorum</i>
<i>Asperula scoparia</i>
<i>Asplenium flabellifolium</i>
<i>Australina pusilla</i>
<i>Austrostipa rudis</i>
<i>Austrostipa rudis subsp. nervosa</i>
<i>Bedfordia arborescens</i>
<i>Billardiera scandens</i>
<i>Blechnum cartilagineum</i>
<i>Blechnum neohollandicum</i>
<i>Blechnum spinulosum</i>
<i>Bossiaea heterophylla</i>
<i>Breynia oblongifolia</i>
<i>Bursaria spinosa</i>
<i>Caladenia spp.</i>
<i>Calochlaena dubia</i>
<i>Carex appressa</i>
<i>Carex longibrachiata</i>

Scientific name
<i>Cassinia aculeata</i>
<i>Cassinia longifolia</i>
<i>Cassinia trinerva</i>
<i>Cassytha pubescens</i>
<i>Celastrus australis</i>
<i>Cissus hypoglauca</i>
<i>Clematis aristata</i>
<i>Clematis glycinoides</i>
<i>Clematis glycinoides var. glycinoides</i>
<i>Comesperma volubile</i>
<i>Conyza canadensis var. canadensis</i>
<i>Cooperookia barbata</i>
<i>Coprosma quadrifida</i>
<i>Coronidium elatum</i>
<i>Correa reflexa</i>
<i>Correa reflexa var. reflexa</i>
<i>Cyathea australis</i>
<i>Cynoglossum australe</i>
<i>Darwinia briggsiae</i>
<i>Daviesia buxifolia</i>
<i>Daviesia ulicifolia</i>
<i>Desmodium gunnii</i>
<i>Desmodium varians</i>
<i>Deyeuxia contracta</i>
<i>Deyeuxia monticola</i>
<i>Dianella caerulea</i>
<i>Dianella caerulea var. caerulea</i>
<i>Dichelachne inaequiglumis</i>
<i>Dichelachne rara</i>
<i>Dichondra repens</i>
<i>Diplazium australe</i>
<i>Diuris sulphurea</i>
<i>Echinopogon ovatus</i>
<i>Echium plantagineum</i>
<i>Einadia hastata</i>
<i>Elaeocarpus reticulatus</i>
<i>Entolasia marginata</i>

Scientific name
<i>Entolasia stricta</i>
<i>Epacris impressa</i>
<i>Eragrostis curvula</i>
<i>Eucalyptus agglomerata</i>
<i>Eucalyptus angophoroides</i>
<i>Eucalyptus baueriana</i>
<i>Eucalyptus bosistoana</i>
<i>Eucalyptus cypellocarpa</i>
<i>Eucalyptus elata</i>
<i>Eucalyptus globoidea</i>
<i>Eucalyptus maidenii</i>
<i>Eucalyptus muelleriana</i>
<i>Eucalyptus ovata</i>
<i>Eucalyptus radiata</i>
<i>Eucalyptus radiata subsp. radiata</i>
<i>Eucalyptus sieberi</i>
<i>Eucalyptus smithii</i>
<i>Eucalyptus spp.</i>
<i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i>
<i>Eustrephus latifolius</i>
<i>Exocarpos cupressiformis</i>
<i>Gahnia melanocarpa</i>
<i>Gahnia radula</i>
<i>Galium propinquum</i>
<i>Geitonoplesium cymosum</i>
<i>Geranium potentilloides</i>
<i>Geranium spp.</i>
<i>Glycine clandestina</i>
<i>Gonocarpus teucrioides</i>
<i>Goodenia ovata</i>
<i>Goodia lotifolia</i>
<i>Grevillea parvula</i>
<i>Gynochthodes jasminoides</i>
<i>Hardenbergia violacea</i>
<i>Hedycarya angustifolia</i>
<i>Helichrysum leucopsidium</i>
<i>Hibbertia aspera</i>
<i>Hibbertia dentata</i>
<i>Hibbertia empetrifolia subsp.</i>

Scientific name
<i>empetrifolia</i>
<i>Hierochloe rariflora</i>
<i>Holcus lanatus</i>
<i>Hydrocotyle acutiloba</i>
<i>Hydrocotyle hirta</i>
<i>Hydrocotyle laxiflora</i>
<i>Hypericum gramineum</i>
<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>
<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>
<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>
<i>Indigofera australis</i>
<i>Kunzea ambigua</i>
<i>Kunzea ericoides</i>
<i>Lachnagrostis aemula</i>
<i>Lagenifera stipitata</i>
<i>Lastreopsis microsora subsp. microsora</i>
<i>Lepidosperma laterale</i>
<i>Leptospermum brevipes</i>
<i>Leucopogon lanceolatus</i>
<i>Leucopogon lanceolatus subsp. group D</i>
<i>Leucopogon lanceolatus var. lanceolatus</i>
<i>Leucopogon setiger</i>
<i>Libertia paniculata</i>
<i>Lindsaea microphylla</i>
<i>Lobelia purpurascens</i>
<i>Lomandra confertifolia subsp. leptostachya</i>
<i>Lomandra filiformis subsp. filiformis</i>
<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>
<i>Lomandra multiflora subsp. multiflora</i>
<i>Lomatia ilicifolia</i>
<i>Marsdenia rostrata</i>
<i>Melaleuca ericifolia</i>
<i>Melicytus dentatus</i>
<i>Microlaena stipoides</i>
<i>Microlaena stipoides var. stipoides</i>
<i>Muellerina eucalyptoides</i>
<i>Myrsine howittiana</i>
<i>Notelaea venosa</i>

Scientific name
<i>Olearia argophylla</i>
<i>Olearia lirata</i>
<i>Olearia stellulata</i>
<i>Opercularia aspera</i>
<i>Opercularia hispida</i>
<i>Oplismenus imbecillis</i>
<i>Oxalis articulata</i>
<i>Oxalis perennans</i>
<i>Oxalis spp.</i>
<i>Ozothamnus argophyllus</i>
<i>Ozothamnus cuneifolius</i>
<i>Ozothamnus diosmifolius</i>
<i>Pandorea pandorana</i>
<i>Patersonia glabrata</i>
<i>Pellaea falcata</i>
<i>Persoonia linearis</i>
<i>Philotheca trachyphylla</i>
<i>Phyllanthus gunnii</i>
<i>Phyllanthus hirtellus</i>
<i>Physalis ixocarpa</i>
<i>Pimelea axiflora</i>
<i>Pimelea axiflora subsp. axiflora</i>
<i>Pittosporum revolutum</i>
<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>
<i>Plantago debilis</i>
<i>Platysace lanceolata</i>
<i>Plectranthus parviflorus</i>
<i>Poa ensiformis</i>
<i>Poa labillardierei var. labillardierei</i>
<i>Poa meionectes</i>
<i>Poa poiformis var. poiformis</i>
<i>Podolobium ilicifolium</i>
<i>Polyscias sambucifolia subsp. decomposita</i>
<i>Polystichum proliferum</i>
<i>Pomaderris aspera</i>
<i>Pomax umbellata</i>
<i>Poranthera microphylla</i>
<i>Prostanthera lasianthos</i>
<i>Pteridium esculentum</i>
<i>Pultenaea daphnoides</i>
<i>Rubus fruticosus sp. agg.</i>

Scientific name
<i>Rubus parvifolius</i>
<i>Rubus rosifolius</i>
<i>Rubus ulmifolius</i>
<i>Rytidosperma longifolium</i>
<i>Rytidosperma pallidum</i>
<i>Rytidosperma racemosum var. racemosum</i>
<i>Sambucus gaudichaudiana</i>
<i>Sannantha pluriflora</i>
<i>Santalum obtusifolium</i>
<i>Saponaria officinalis</i>
<i>Sarcopetalum harveyanum</i>
<i>Schelhammera undulata</i>
<i>Scutellaria mollis</i>
<i>Senecio elegans</i>
<i>Senecio hispidulus</i>
<i>Senecio linearifolius</i>
<i>Senecio minimus</i>
<i>Senecio velleioides</i>
<i>Sigesbeckia orientalis subsp. orientalis</i>
<i>Smilax australis</i>
<i>Solanum pseudocapsicum</i>
<i>Sporobolus africanus</i>
<i>Stackhousia monogyna</i>
<i>Stellaria flaccida</i>
<i>Stellaria pungens</i>
<i>Stephania japonica</i>
<i>Stylidium graminifolium</i>
<i>Stypandra glauca</i>
<i>Tetrarrhena juncea</i>
<i>Tetradlea thymifolia</i>
<i>Themeda triandra</i>
<i>Tylophora barbata</i>
<i>Urtica incisa</i>
<i>Veronica calycina</i>
<i>Veronica plebeia</i>
<i>Viola hederacea</i>
<i>Wahlenbergia gracilis</i>
<i>Xanthorrhoea australis</i>
<i>Xerochrysum bracteatum</i>

APPENDIX 4 – FAUNA SPECIES LIST

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

Birds	
Scientific name	Common name
<i>Tachybaptus novaehollandiae</i>	Australasian Grebe
<i>Alisterus scapularis</i>	Australian King-Parrot
<i>Gymnorhina tibicen</i>	Australian Magpie
<i>Chenonetta jubata</i>	Australian Wood Duck
<i>Manorina melanophrys</i>	Bell Miner
<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	Common Starling
<i>Ocyphaps lophotes</i>	Crested Pigeon
<i>Platycercus elegans</i>	Crimson Rosella
<i>Platycercus eximius</i>	Eastern Rosella
<i>Psophodes olivaceus</i>	Eastern Whipbird
<i>Eopsaltria australis</i>	Eastern Yellow Robin
<i>Dromaius novaehollandiae</i>	Emu
<i>Cacomantis flabelliformis</i>	Fan-tailed Cuckoo

Birds	
Scientific name	Common name
<i>Eolophus roseicapilla</i>	Galah
<i>Calyptorhynchus lathami</i>	Glossy Black-Cockatoo
<i>Rhipidura albiscapa</i>	Grey Fantail
<i>Colluricincla harmonica</i>	Grey Shrike-thrush
<i>Microeca fascians</i>	Jacky Winter
<i>Dacelo novaeguineae</i>	Laughing Kookaburra
<i>Grallina cyanoleuca</i>	Magpie-lark
<i>Vanellus miles</i>	Masked Lapwing
<i>Tyto novaehollandiae</i>	Masked Owl
<i>Manorina melanocephala</i>	Noisy Miner
<i>Anas superciliosa</i>	Pacific Black Duck
<i>Strepera graculina</i>	Pied Currawong
<i>Ninox strenua</i>	Powerful Owl

Birds	
Scientific name	Common name
<i>Anthochaera carunculata</i>	Red Wattlebird
<i>Pachycephala rufiventris</i>	Rufous Whistler
<i>Tyto tenebricosa</i>	Sooty Owl
<i>Pardalotus punctatus</i>	Spotted Pardalote
<i>Malurus cyaneus</i>	Superb Fairy-wren
<i>Menura novaehollandiae</i>	Superb Lyrebird
<i>Lathamus discolor</i>	Swift Parrot
<i>Smicrornis brevirostris</i>	Weebill
<i>Hirundo neoxena</i>	Welcome Swallow
<i>Cormobates leucophaea</i>	White-throated Treecreeper
<i>Corcorax melanorhamphos</i>	White-winged Chough
<i>Rhipidura leucophrys</i>	Willie Wagtail

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>Canis lupus</i>	Dingo, domestic dog
<i>Macropus giganteus</i>	Eastern Grey Kangaroo
<i>Cercartetus nanus</i>	Eastern Pygmy-

Mammals	
Scientific name	Common name
	possum
<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	Fox
<i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i>	Koala
<i>Perameles nasuta</i>	Long-nosed Bandicoot
<i>Ornithorhynchus anatinus</i>	Platypus
<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>	Rabbit
<i>Tachyglossus aculeatus</i>	Short-beaked Echidna
<i>Dasyurus</i>	Spotted-

Mammals	
Scientific name	Common name
<i>maculatus</i>	tailed Quoll
<i>Wallabia bicolor</i>	Swamp Wallaby
<i>Isoodon/Perameles sp.</i>	unidentified Bandicoot
<i>Cervus sp.</i>	Unidentified Deer
<i>Petaurus australis</i>	Yellow-bellied Glider

Reptiles	
Scientific name	Common name
<i>Morelia spilota</i>	Carpet & Diamond Pythons
<i>Acanthophis antarcticus</i>	Common Death Adder

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

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