



# SILVERTRIS FLORA RESERVE NO. 100

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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

Silvestris Flora Reserve is located about 11 kilometres west of the town of Narooma, in Bodalla State Forest. The reserve is generally accessible via F-Ridge Road, Feeder Road 36/1 and Wattle Grove Road. The latter two roads form the reserve boundaries on the western and eastern sides respectively. 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 natural occurrence of Bodalla Silver Wattle (*Acacia silvestris*)
- » species listed as vulnerable or are at their southern distribution limit in the South Coast Management Area
- » representative examples of forest ecosystems in the area.

### 1.3 GENERAL DESCRIPTION

#### Area

The reserve has an area of about 57 hectares, measuring about 1500 metres from east to west and being about 300 metres to 500 metres in width and provides a ridge-creek-ridge transect across the catchment of a northeasterly-flowing, unnamed tributary of Billa Bilba Creek, which in turn flows eastward into Wagonga Inlet.

#### Topography

Topography is moderately undulating, with major ridgelines forming the eastern and western boundaries, and with a fall of about 100 m from these ridgelines to the main gully. Lateral gullies draining into the main gully form the northern and southern boundaries of the reserve. Elevation ranges from about 70 metres above sea level at the creek line to 180 metres on the western ridgeline. Refer to Appendix 2 for topographic map.

#### Geology and Soils

The underlying geology is Ordovician sediments. The soils formed in the area are relatively shallow, gravelly, and infertile.

#### Climate

The reserve has a temperate maritime climate. Strong northerly to westerly winds associated with high temperatures and low humidity cause periods of extreme fire danger over spring and summer. Although

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the reserve would experience greater extremes of temperature than at Narooma, the average climate data at Narooma show:

- » Mean annual rainfall (rainfall data from period 1910 to 2021): 919.8 mm. Rainfall is distributed throughout the year with a tendency for the highest falls in late summer and early autumn and the lowest in late winter and early spring.
- » Mean temperature (temperature data from period 1965 to 2021): The hottest month of January had a maximum temperature of 23.8°C. The coldest month was July with a maximum temperature of 16.3°C and a minimum of 6.8°C.

## Vegetation / flora and fauna

Vegetation in the reserve is entirely forested, it carries mostly Coastal Grey Box-Woollybutt type, with ribbons of Grey Myrtle rainforest along the main gully. Bodalla Silver Wattle (*Acacia silvestris*), the main feature of this reserve occurs as isolated understorey specimens over a large proportion of the reserve. These patches are probably best regarded as a form of scrub, though their stand height, which is in the order of 12 m to 15 m, is greater than that normally recognised for scrub types. Rock Waxflower (*Eriostemon trachyphyllus*) is usually common in the understorey of these patches. Appendix 2 Map shows the various forest types and their locations within the reserve.

Bodalla Silver Wattle occurs from Bodalla State Forest southwards into East Gippsland, Victoria, and in a number of areas forms patches of scrub similar to those present in this Reserve. Such communities occurring in the vicinity of the NSW - Victorian border, east of the Snowy River, have been studied by K.A. Clayton-Greene and D.J. Wimbush.

These stands are locally known as “black jungle” or “black scrub” from their dark colour and relative impenetrability, are essentially similar both structurally and floristically to the scrub in the Reserve, though occurring at much higher elevations (700-1100m).

Within the reserve there are several notable species, including *Pomaderris cinerea*, and four species which reach their southern limit in the South Coast Management Area, these are: *Astrotricha latifolia*, *Parsonsia straminea*, *Rubus moorei*, and *Schizomeria ovata*.

Threatened species recorded within 2 km of the reserve include the Sooty Owl (*Tyto tenebricosa*), Powerful Owl (*Ninox strenua*), Masked Owl (*Tyto novaehollandie*), and Glossy Black Cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus lathamii*). 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

Silvestris 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

Much of the reserve has received a Single Tree Selection harvest event. The western half of the reserve was harvested in 1966, and the majority of the eastern half of the reserve was harvested two years later in 1968. The reserve has not been harvested since.

#### Fire

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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. Forestry Corporation records show the majority of the Reserve was burnt by wildfires in the years 1968, and 1990. However, in the 1986 plan it was believed that the 1968 fire missed the reserve. Most recently, the reserve was impacted by wildfire during the 2019-20 summer season, with medium to high intensity fire recorded, resulting in the canopy being partially burnt in discrete areas.

Recorded hazard reduction burns conducted within the reserve were in the years 1979/80 and 1991, however the 1979/80 fire did not penetrate into stands containing Bodalla Silver Wattle. There have been many hazard reduction burns performed in the surrounding area of the reserve.

### Establishment of Flora Reserve

About 20 ha within the reserve were set aside informally as Silvestris Forest Preserve in 1966, this was subsequently extended to a total of 57 hectares that is now Silvestris Flora Reserve. The area was gazetted as Flora Reserve No. 180009 on 19<sup>th</sup> December 1986. In a general renumbering of Flora Reserves in the Government Gazette of 24 July 1987, the reserve became Silvestris Flora Reserve No. 100.

## 1.5 CURRENT USAGE

The reserve receives limited recreational usage, primarily by visitors driving pass the reserve on Wattle Grove 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

The objects of management will be to:

- » preserve the natural occurrence of Bodalla Silver Wattle (*Acacia silvestris*)
- » protect species listed as vulnerable or are at their southern distribution limit
- » 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

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- 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 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
    - 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.

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, Silvestris Flora Reserve N<sup>o</sup>. 100 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)

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- » 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 15<sup>th</sup> April 1988.

## 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

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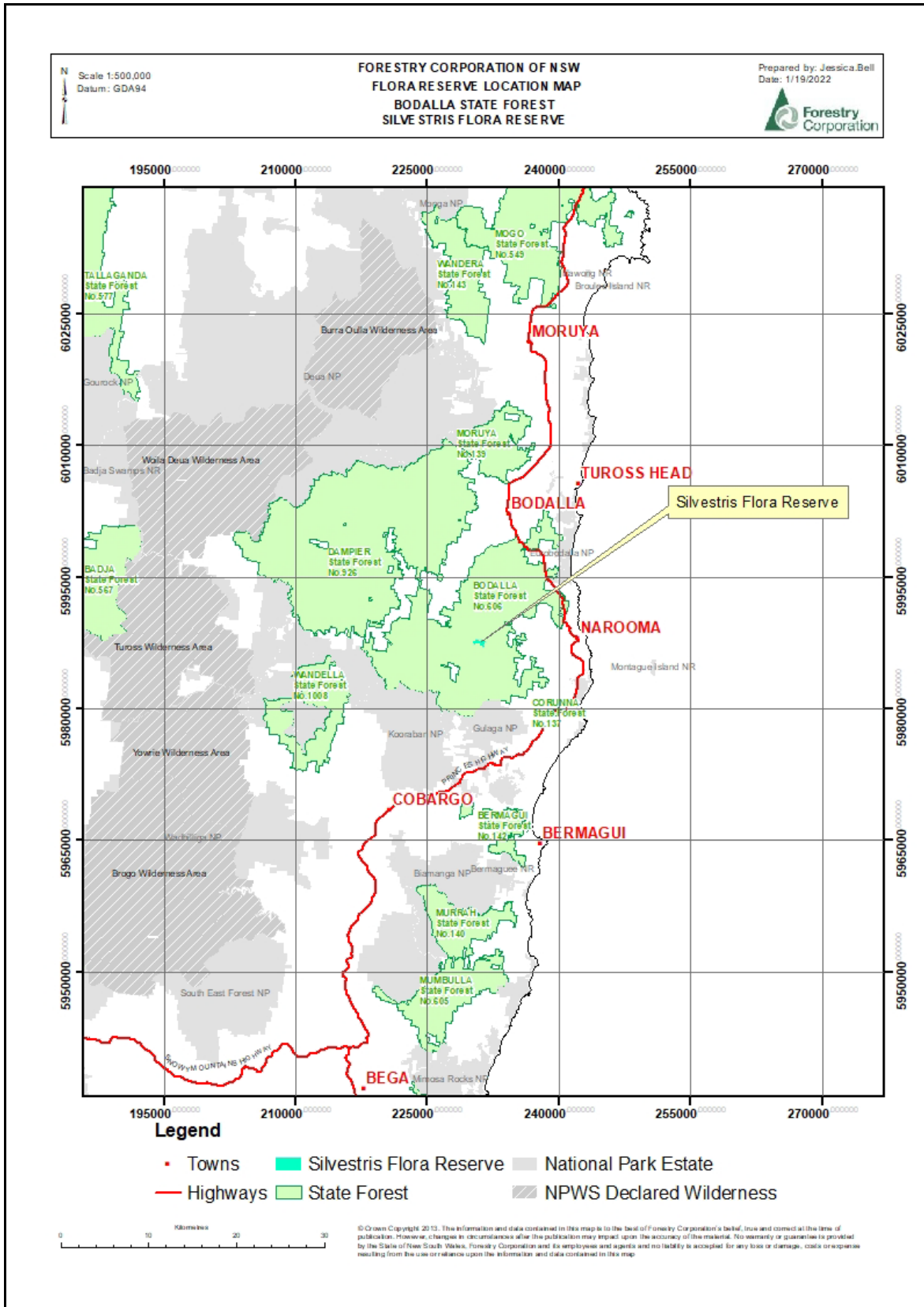
- » Appendix 2 – Topographic and Forest Type Map
- » Appendix 3 – Flora Species List
- » Appendix 4 – Fauna Species List
- » Appendix 5 – Approval and Amendments from previous version

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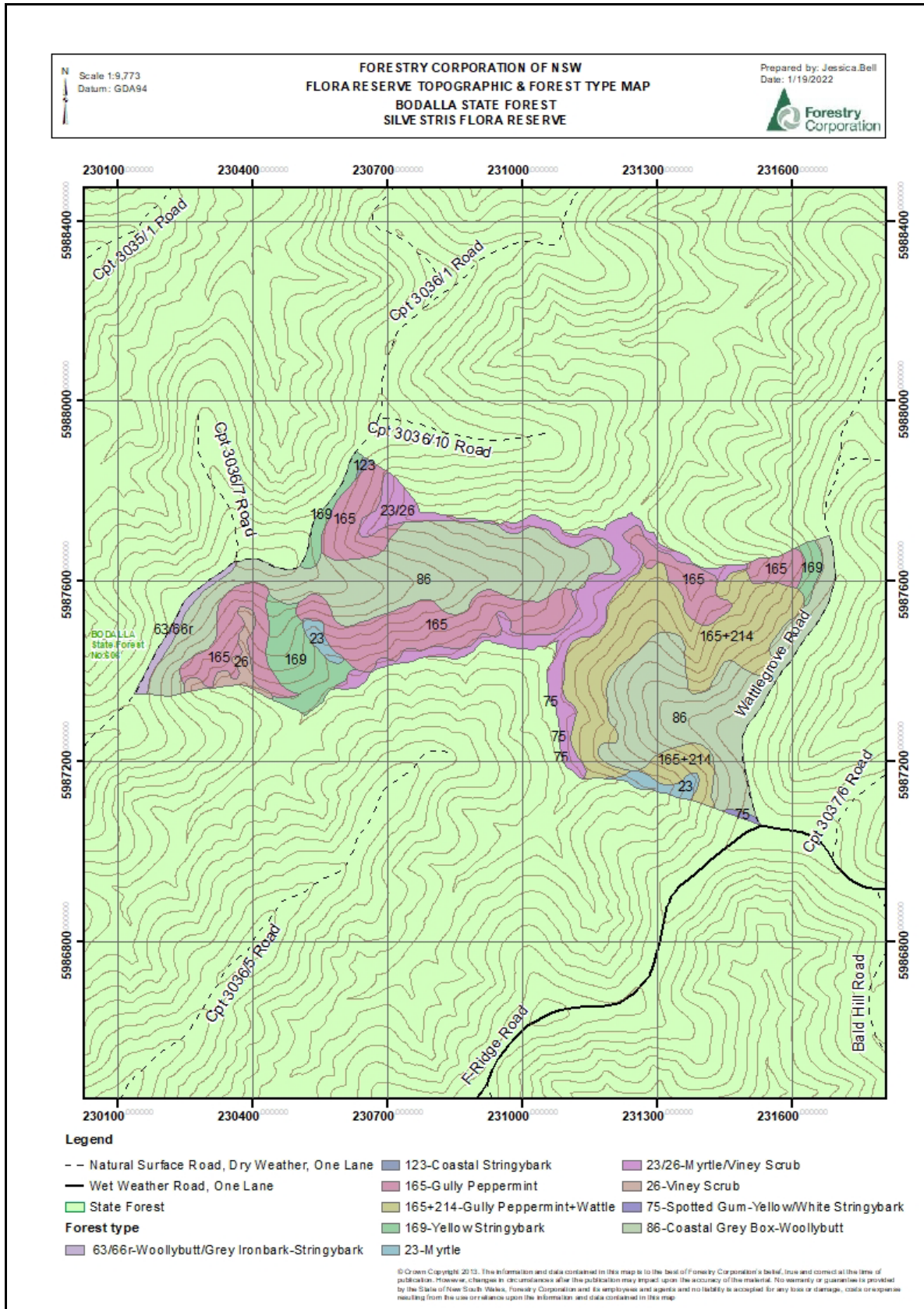
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# APPENDIX 1 – LOCALITY MAP



# APPENDIX 2 – TOPOGRAPHIC & FOREST TYPE MAP



## APPENDIX 3 – FLORA SPECIES LIST

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

Scientific name
<i>Acacia cognata</i>
<i>Acacia falciformis</i>
<i>Acacia floribunda</i>
<i>Acacia implexa</i>
<i>Acacia irrorata</i> subsp. <i>irrorata</i>
<i>Acacia longifolia</i> subsp. <i>longifolia</i>
<i>Acacia maidenii</i>
<i>Acacia mearnsii</i>
<i>Acacia rubida</i>
<i>Acacia silvestris</i>
<i>Acacia terminalis</i> subsp. <i>angustifolia</i>
<i>Acmena smithii</i>
<i>Acronychia oblongifolia</i>
<i>Adiantum aethiopicum</i>
<i>Adiantum formosum</i>
<i>Adiantum hispidulum</i>
<i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i>
<i>Amyema pendula</i> subsp. <i>pendula</i>
<i>Angophora floribunda</i>
<i>Aphanopetalum resinum</i>
<i>Araujia sericifera</i>
<i>Arthropodium</i> sp. <i>B</i>
<i>Asplenium flabellifolium</i>
<i>Backhousia myrtifolia</i>
<i>Banksia spinulosa</i> var. <i>spinulosa</i>
<i>Beyeria lasiocarpa</i>
<i>Billardiera scandens</i>
<i>Blechnum cartilagineum</i>
<i>Blechnum neohollandicum</i>
<i>Blechnum nudum</i>
<i>Boronia microphylla</i>
<i>Brachyscome</i> spp.
<i>Breynia oblongifolia</i>
<i>Callitriche muelleri</i>
<i>Calochilus robertsonii</i>
<i>Calochlaena dubia</i>
<i>Carex appressa</i>
<i>Carex longebrachiata</i>

Scientific name
<i>Cassinia aculeata</i>
<i>Cassinia trinerva</i>
<i>Cassytha pubescens</i>
<i>Celastrus australis</i>
<i>Centella asiatica</i>
<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>
<i>Cissus antarctica</i>
<i>Cissus hypoglauca</i>
<i>Clematis aristata</i>
<i>Clematis glycinoides</i>
<i>Clematis glycinoides</i> var. <i>glycinoides</i>
<i>Commersonia fraseri</i>
<i>Coprosma quadrifida</i>
<i>Correa reflexa</i> var. <i>reflexa</i>
<i>Corymbia maculata</i>
<i>Cyathea australis</i>
<i>Cymbidium suave</i>
<i>Cymbopogon refractus</i>
<i>Cyperus rotundus</i>
<i>Daviesia mimosoides</i>
<i>Daviesia mimosoides</i> subsp. <i>mimosoides</i>
<i>Dendrocnide excelsa</i>
<i>Desmodium gunnii</i>
<i>Desmodium varians</i>
<i>Dianella caerulea</i>
<i>Dianella caerulea</i> var. <i>caerulea</i>
<i>Dichelachne parva</i>
<i>Dichondra repens</i>
<i>Dicksonia antarctica</i>
<i>Diplazium australe</i>
<i>Diuris sulphurea</i>
<i>Dodonaea triangularis</i>
<i>Dodonaea triquetra</i>
<i>Doryphora sassafras</i>
<i>Elaeocarpus reticulatus</i>
<i>Entolasia marginata</i>
<i>Entolasia stricta</i>
<i>Epacris impressa</i>
<i>Eucalyptus agglomerata</i>

Scientific name
<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 longifolia</i>
<i>Eucalyptus muelleriana</i>
<i>Eucalyptus radiata</i> subsp. <i>radiata</i>
<i>Eucalyptus sieberi</i>
<i>Eucalyptus smithii</i>
<i>Eucalyptus tricarpa</i>
<i>Euchiton sphaericus</i>
<i>Eustrephus latifolius</i>
<i>Exocarpos strictus</i>
<i>Ficus coronata</i>
<i>Gahnia aspera</i>
<i>Gahnia melanocarpa</i>
<i>Galium binifolium</i>
<i>Geitonoplesium cymosum</i>
<i>Geranium homeanum</i>
<i>Glycine clandestina</i>
<i>Gonocarpus tetragynus</i>
<i>Gonocarpus teucroides</i>
<i>Goodenia ovata</i>
<i>Goodia lotifolia</i>
<i>Grevillea irrasa</i> subsp. <i>didymochiton</i>
<i>Grevillea victoriae</i> subsp. <i>navalis</i>
<i>Gynochthodes jasminoides</i>
<i>Hakea dactyloides</i>
<i>Hakea eriantha</i>
<i>Haloragis exalata</i> subsp. <i>exalata</i> var. <i>exalata</i>
<i>Hardenbergia violacea</i>
<i>Hedycarya angustifolia</i>
<i>Hibbertia aspera</i>
<i>Hibbertia dentata</i>
<i>Histiopteris incisa</i>
<i>Homalanthus populifolius</i>
<i>Hydrocotyle acutiloba</i>

Scientific name
<i>Hydrocotyle hirta</i>
<i>Hydrocotyle laxiflora</i>
<i>Hydrocotyle spp.</i>
<i>Hymenophyllum cupressiforme</i>
<i>Hypericum gramineum</i>
<i>Hypolepis glandulifera</i>
<i>Hypolepis muelleri</i>
<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>
<i>Indigofera australis</i>
<i>Kennedia rubicunda</i>
<i>Lagenifera stipitata</i>
<i>Lagenophora stipitata</i>
<i>Lastreopsis decomposita</i>
<i>Lastreopsis microsora subsp. microsora</i>
<i>Lastreopsis spp.</i>
<i>Lepidosperma gunnii</i>
<i>Lepidosperma laterale</i>
<i>Lepidosperma urophorum</i>
<i>Leptospermum emarginatum</i>
<i>Leptospermum trinervium</i>
<i>Leucopogon lanceolatus var. lanceolatus</i>
<i>Libertia paniculata</i>
<i>Lindsaea linearis</i>
<i>Lindsaea microphylla</i>
<i>Lobelia anceps</i>
<i>Lobelia purpurascens</i>
<i>Logania pusilla</i>
<i>Lomandra confertifolia subsp. rubiginosa</i>
<i>Lomandra confertifolia subsp. similis</i>
<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>
<i>Lomandra multiflora subsp. multiflora</i>
<i>Lomatia ilicifolia</i>
<i>Lomatia myricoides</i>
<i>Lonicera japonica</i>
<i>Macrozamia communis</i>
<i>Marsdenia flavescens</i>
<i>Marsdenia rostrata</i>
<i>Melicytus dentatus</i>
<i>Microlaena stipoides var. stipoides</i>
<i>Myoporum bateae</i>
<i>Myrsine howittiana</i>

Scientific name
<i>Notelaea venosa</i>
<i>Olearia argophylla</i>
<i>Olearia stellulata</i>
<i>Opercularia aspera</i>
<i>Oplismenus imbecillis</i>
<i>Oxalis chnoodes</i>
<i>Oxalis corniculata</i>
<i>Ozothamnus argophyllus</i>
<i>Ozothamnus diosmifolius</i>
<i>Ozothamnus ferrugineus</i>
<i>Pandorea pandorana</i>
<i>Parsonsia straminea</i>
<i>Pelargonium australe</i>
<i>Pellaea falcata</i>
<i>Persoonia linearis</i>
<i>Phyllanthus gunnii</i>
<i>Phyllanthus hirtellus</i>
<i>Pimelea ligustrina subsp. ligustrina</i>
<i>Pittosporum multiflorum</i>
<i>Pittosporum revolutum</i>
<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>
<i>Platysace lanceolata</i>
<i>Plectorrhiza tridentata</i>
<i>Plectranthus parviflorus</i>
<i>Poa ensiformis</i>
<i>Poa meionectes</i>
<i>Podolobium ilicifolium</i>
<i>Polyscias murrayi</i>
<i>Polystichum proliferum</i>
<i>Pomaderris aspera</i>
<i>Pomaderris betulina</i>
<i>Pomaderris bodalla</i>
<i>Pomaderris cinerea</i>
<i>Pomaderris ferruginea</i>
<i>Pomax umbellata</i>
<i>Poranthera microphylla</i>
<i>Prostanthera incana</i>
<i>Prostanthera incisa</i>
<i>Prostanthera lasianthos</i>
<i>Prostanthera violacea</i>
<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>
<i>Pseuderanthemum variabile</i>
<i>Psychotria loniceroides</i>
<i>Pteridium esculentum</i>
<i>Pterostylis longipetala</i>

Scientific name
<i>Pultenaea scabra</i>
<i>Pyrrhosia rupestris</i>
<i>Rhytidosporum procumbens</i>
<i>Rubus moluccanus var. trilobus</i>
<i>Rubus parvifolius</i>
<i>Rubus rosifolius</i>
<i>Rubus ulmifolius</i>
<i>Rumex brownii</i>
<i>Rytidosperma longifolium</i>
<i>Rytidosperma pallidum</i>
<i>Sambucus australasica</i>
<i>Sannantha pluriflora</i>
<i>Santalum obtusifolium</i>
<i>Schelhammera undulata</i>
<i>Senecio linearifolius</i>
<i>Senecio velleioides</i>
<i>Sigesbeckia orientalis subsp. orientalis</i>
<i>Smilax australis</i>
<i>Solanum prinophyllum</i>
<i>Solanum pseudocapsicum</i>
<i>Solanum pungetium</i>
<i>Solanum stelligerum</i>
<i>Stackhousia viminea</i>
<i>Stellaria flaccida</i>
<i>Stypandra glauca</i>
<i>Synoum glandulosum subsp. glandulosum</i>
<i>Tecticornia arbuscula</i>
<i>Themeda triandra</i>
<i>Tradescantia fluminensis</i>
<i>Tristaniopsis laurina</i>
<i>Tylophora barbata</i>
<i>Urtica incisa</i>
<i>Vernonia cinerea var. cinerea</i>
<i>Veronica derwentiana</i>
<i>Veronica plebeia</i>
<i>Viola hederacea</i>
<i>Wahlenbergia communis</i>
<i>Wahlenbergia gracilis</i>
<i>Xanthorrhoea concava</i>
<i>Xanthosia atkinsoniana</i>
<i>Zieria smithii</i>

## APPENDIX 4 – FAUNA SPECIES LIST

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

Amphibians and reptiles	
Scientific name	Common name
<i>Litoria nudigita</i>	Leaf Green River Tree Frog
<i>Litoria lesueuri</i>	Lesueur's Frog
<i>Litoria verreauxii</i>	Verreaux's Frog
<i>Tiliqua scincoides</i>	Eastern Blue-tongue

Amphibians and reptiles	
Scientific name	Common name
<i>Pseudonaja textilis</i>	Eastern Brown Snake
<i>Chelodina longicollis</i>	Eastern Snake-necked Turtle
<i>Amphibolurus muricatus</i>	Jacky Lizard
<i>Pseudechis</i>	Red-bellied

Amphibians and reptiles	
Scientific name	Common name
<i>porphyriacus</i>	Black Snake
<i>Saproscincus mustelinus</i>	Weasel Skink

Birds	
Scientific name	Common name
<i>Alisterus scapularis</i>	Australian King-Parrot
<i>Gymnorhina tibicen</i>	Australian Magpie
<i>Aegotheles cristatus</i>	Australian Owlet-nightjar
<i>Pelecanus conspicillatus</i>	Australian Pelican
<i>Corvus coronoides</i>	Australian Raven
<i>Cygnus atratus</i>	Black Swan
<i>Monarcha melanopsis</i>	Black-faced Monarch
<i>Gerygone mouki</i>	Brown Gerygone
<i>Thalasseus bergii</i>	Crested Tern
<i>Platycercus elegans</i>	Crimson Rosella
<i>Artamus cyanopterus cyanopterus</i>	Dusky Woodswallow
<i>Eudynamis orientalis</i>	Eastern Koel
<i>Platycercus eximius</i>	Eastern Rosella
<i>Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris</i>	Eastern Spinebill
<i>Eopsaltria australis</i>	Eastern Yellow Robin
<i>Fulica atra</i>	Eurasian Coot
<i>Eolophus roseicapilla</i>	Galah
<i>Callocephalon</i>	Gang-gang

Birds	
Scientific name	Common name
<i>fimbriatum</i>	Cockatoo
<i>Calyptorhynchus lathami</i>	Glossy Black-Cockatoo
<i>Rhipidura albiscapa</i>	Grey Fantail
<i>Accipiter novaehollandiae</i>	Grey Goshawk
<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>	Grey Plover
<i>Microeca fascinans</i>	Jacky Winter
<i>Sericornis magnirostra</i>	Large-billed Scrubwren
<i>Dacelo novaeguineae</i>	Laughing Kookaburra
<i>Meliphaga lewinii</i>	Lewin's Honeyeater
<i>Cacatua sanguinea</i>	Little Corella
<i>Eudyptula minor</i>	Little Penguin
<i>Grallina cyanoleuca</i>	Magpie-lark
<i>Vanellus miles</i>	Masked Lapwing
<i>Tyto novaehollandiae</i>	Masked Owl
<i>Glossopsitta concinna</i>	Musk Lorikeet
<i>Strepera graculina</i>	Pied Currawong
<i>Ninox strenua</i>	Powerful Owl
<i>Trichoglossus haematodus</i>	Rainbow Lorikeet
<i>Anthochaera</i>	Red

Birds	
Scientific name	Common name
<i>carunculata</i>	Wattlebird
<i>Petroica rosea</i>	Rose Robin
<i>Ptilonorhynchus violaceus</i>	Satin Bowerbird
<i>Ardenna tenuirostris</i>	Short-tailed Shearwater
<i>Chroicocephalus novaehollandiae</i>	Silver Gull
<i>Tyto tenebriosa</i>	Sooty Owl
<i>Cacatua galerita</i>	Sulphur-crested Cockatoo
<i>Menura novaehollandiae</i>	Superb Lyrebird
<i>Lathamus discolor</i>	Swift Parrot
<i>Podargus strigoides</i>	Tawny Frogmouth
<i>Phalacrocorax sp.</i>	Unidentified Cormorant
<i>Anthochaera sp.</i>	Unidentified Wattlebird
<i>Ardenna pacifica</i>	Wedge-tailed Shearwater
<i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i>	White-bellied Sea-Eagle
<i>Egretta novaehollandiae</i>	White-faced Heron
<i>Columba leucomela</i>	White-headed Pigeon
<i>Cormobates leucophaea</i>	White-throated Treecreeper

<i>Leucosarcia melanoleuca</i>	Wonga Pigeon
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<i>Lichenostomus melanops</i>	Yellow-tufted Honeyeater
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Mammals	
Scientific name	Common name
<i>Vombatus ursinus</i>	Bare-nosed Wombat
<i>Trichosurus sp.</i>	brush-tail possum
<i>Chalinolobus morio</i>	Chocolate Wattled Bat
<i>Trichosurus vulpecula</i>	Common Brushtail Possum
<i>Pseudocheirus peregrinus</i>	Common Ringtail Possum
<i>Canis lupus</i>	Dingo, domestic dog
<i>Scotorepens orion</i>	Eastern Broad-nosed Bat
<i>Macropus giganteus</i>	Eastern Grey Kangaroo
<i>Acrobates pygmaeus</i>	Feathertail Glider

Mammals	
Scientific name	Common name
<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	Fox
<i>Phoniscus papuensis</i>	Golden-tipped Bat
<i>Nyctophilus gouldi</i>	Gould's Long-eared Bat
<i>Chalinolobus gouldii</i>	Gould's Wattled Bat
<i>Petauroides volans</i>	Greater Glider
<i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i>	Grey-headed Flying-fox
<i>Macropus sp.</i>	kangaroo / wallaby
<i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i>	Koala
<i>Vespadelus darlingtoni</i>	Large Forest Bat
<i>Vespadelus vulturnus</i>	Little Forest Bat
<i>Perameles nasuta</i>	Long-nosed Bandicoot

Mammals	
Scientific name	Common name
<i>Potorous tridactylus</i>	Long-nosed Potoroo
<i>Ornithorhynchus anatinus</i>	Platypus
<i>Notamacropus rufogriseus</i>	Red-necked Wallaby
<i>Tachyglossus aculeatus</i>	Short-beaked Echidna
<i>Dasyurus maculatus</i>	Spotted-tailed Quoll
<i>Petaurus breviceps</i>	Sugar Glider
<i>Wallabia bicolor</i>	Swamp Wallaby
<i>Isoodon/Perameles sp.</i>	unidentified Bandicoot
<i>Seal sp.</i>	Unidentified Seal
<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"> <li>» Reference to the <i>Flora Reserve Plan: Background and General Management</i></li> <li>» Formatting updated</li> <li>» Change</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>» The Hon. Tara Moriarty MLC, Minister for Agriculture, Minister for Regional New South Wales and Minister for Western New South Wales, 6/9/23</li> </ul>