



JEREWARRAH FLORA RESERVE NO. 12

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

Jerewarrah Flora Reserve is located approximately 70 kilometres southwest of the town of Casino in Ewingar State Forest. Lionsville Road creates the northern boundary of the Reserve. 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 key attributes of Jerewarrah Flora Reserve are:

- » stands of High Conservation Value Old Growth
- » lowland Rainforest, a threatened ecological community
- » the Indigenous significance of the area
- » representative examples of forest ecosystems in the area.

1.3 GENERAL DESCRIPTION

Area

Jerewarrah Flora Reserve comprises approximately 260 hectares.

Topography

The Reserve lies within the catchment of Cedar Creek, a tributary of Washpool Creek, and thence of the Clarence River. The Reserve slopes steeply from Lionsville Road into Cedar Creek, which drains the whole area. Aspect is generally southerly. The altitude varies from 310 metres above sea level on Cedar to 720 metres in the northwestern corner of the Reserve.

Geology and Soils

The geological map of the area shows the Reserve overlying argillites, phyllites, slates, limestones and intermediate volcanics of the Ordovician/Silurian period.

Soils are only of average fertility and depth, and this shows in the vegetation types present.

Climate

Climate is warm temperate with an average annual rainfall of about 1500mm.

Vegetation / flora and fauna

The subtropical rainforest (forest type 2/3) occurs in one small patch on the western edge of the Reserve. The small occurrence of this type is indicative of the generally poor soils of the Reserve. Because of its

location it has been protected from major fires and is a typical example of this type in the Ewingar/Washpool Areas.

The sclerophyll forest communities have a recognisable pattern of occurrence. Brush Box (forest type 53) and Tallowwood-Sydney Blue Gum (forest type 47) wet sclerophyll forest types are found typically in the moister and more sheltered sites, often adjacent to rainforest, with the Tallowwood-Sydney Blue Gum type usually extending to the more exposed sites. Grey Gum-Grey Ironbark-White Mahogany type (forest type 62) is characteristic of the ridge top sites at the lower altitudes and is replaced by New England Blackbutt type (forest type 163) at higher elevations. 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 Cultural Values

Jerewarrah Flora Reserve is situated within the traditional lands of the Bundjalung people. The name Jerewarrah is based on an Aboriginal legend relating to the area. Jerewarrah ('man with a tomahawk') was a spirit which reputedly inhabited the area and threatened any travellers through the forests. Local Aboriginal guides coming into this forested country always insisted on taking the second or subsequent place in any line of travellers, believing that Jerewarrah would attack the leading traveller.

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. 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

The Reserve has mostly remained untouched apart from the construction of Lionsville Road which forms the northern boundary of the Reserve. There have been no known timber harvesting operations in the area that now forms the Reserve.

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. Fire has occurred within the reserve in 2002 and most recently, the reserve was burnt by wildfire during in the 2019/2020 summer season, with low intensity recorded, resulting in a burnt understory an unburnt canopy.

Establishment of Reserve

The establishment of this Flora Reserve was originally suggested by the Grafton Pastures Protection Board when this and adjacent areas of forested land were being considered for dedication as State Forest. The subsequent agreement with the Department of Lands for the dedication of these lands included an undertaking that a Flora reserve of about 200 hectares would be set aside in the Cedar Creek Basin.

The area was gazetted as Flora Reserve No. 79964 on 12th November 1971. In a general renumbering of Flora Reserves in the Government Gazette of 24th July 1987, the Reserve became Jerewarrah Flora Reserve No. 12.

1.5 CURRENT USAGE

The Reserve receives very little public use, as access to the area by the public is difficult as there is an open crossing on Washpool Creek which cannot be safely negotiated except by four-wheel drive vehicles even when the creek is low. Access via the North Ewingar Road is also unreliable to two-wheel drive vehicles except in dry periods.

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 main objective of Twelve Sixty Flora Reserve is to:

- » protect stands of High Conservation Old Growth
- » enhance the ecological value of the Threatened Ecological Community, Lowland Rainforest
- » protect Aboriginal cultural heritage sites and cultural values
- » promote local communities' engagement in managing and protecting the Flora Reserve
- » 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
 - 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, Jerewarrah Flora Reserve N. 12 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.

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

The following activities may be permitted subject to standard conditions approved by the delegated Manager and consistent with the management objectives for the reserve, 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.

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Mining

- The reserve was exempted from the provisions of the Mining Act by notice in the Government Gazette of 18th April 1975.

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.

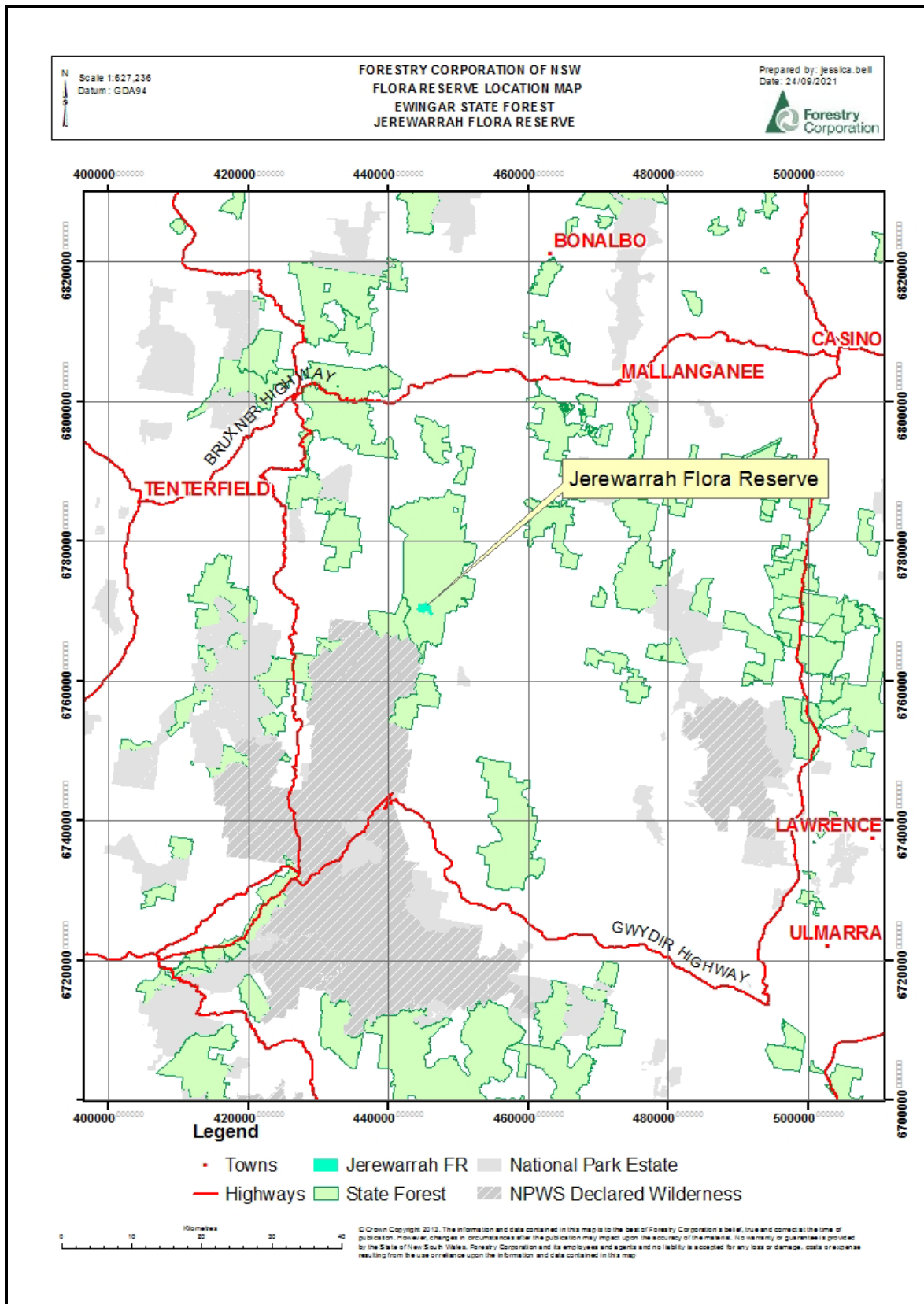
The results of this monitoring, review and management response will be included in annual reporting processes.

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*.

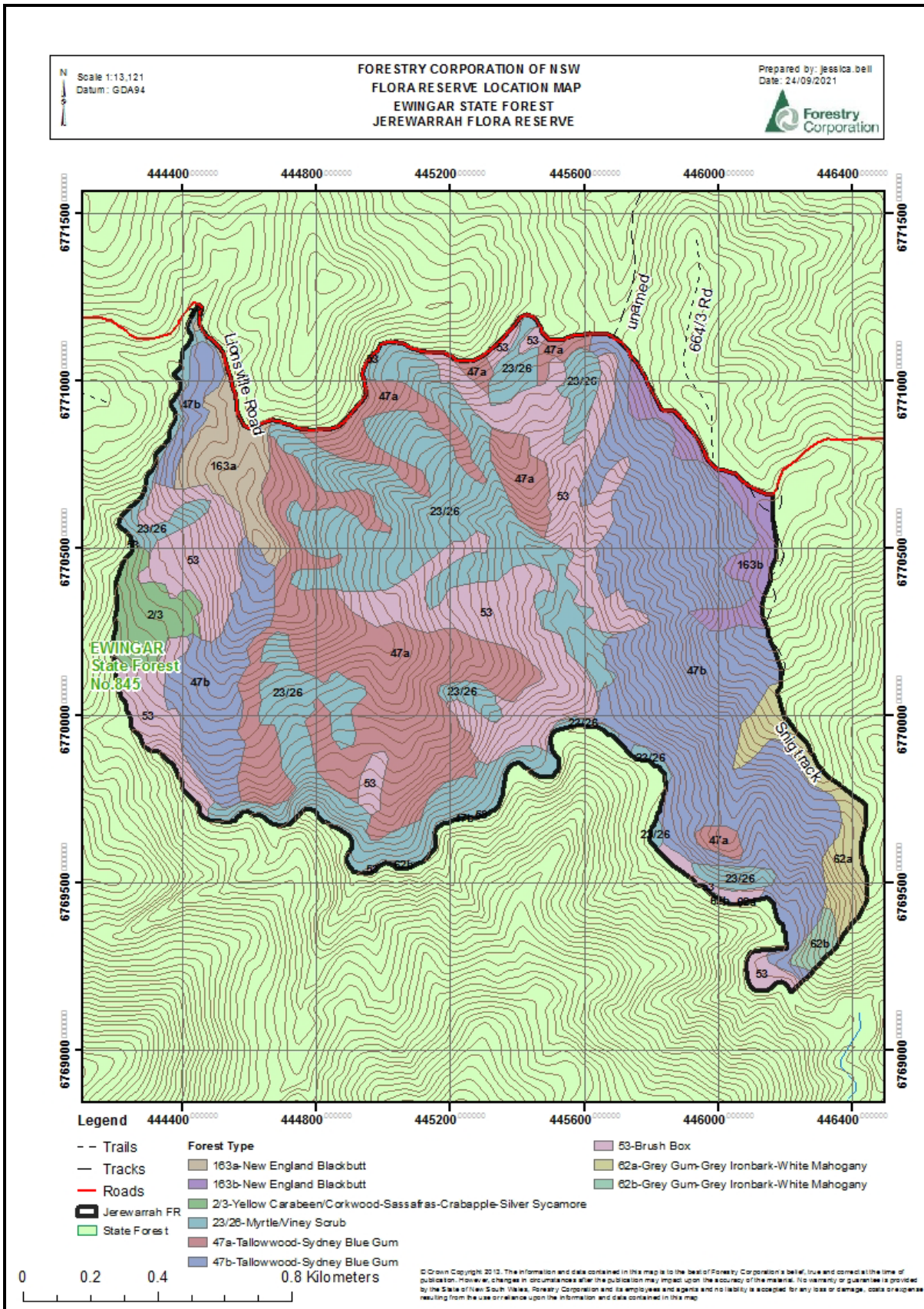
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APPENDIX 1 – LOCALITY MAP



APPENDIX 2 – TOPOGRAPHIC & FOREST TYPE MAP



APPENDIX 3 – FLORA SPECIES LIST

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

Scientific name	Scientific name	Scientific name
<i>Acacia falciformis</i>	<i>Breynia oblongifolia</i>	<i>Crotalaria montana</i> var. <i>angustifolia</i>
<i>Acacia irrorata</i>	<i>Brunoniella australis</i>	<i>Croton verreauxii</i>
<i>Acacia irrorata</i> subsp. <i>irrorata</i>	<i>Bulbophyllum exiguum</i>	<i>Cryptocarya erythroxylon</i>
<i>Acacia maidenii</i>	<i>Calanthe triplicata</i>	<i>Cryptocarya foveolata</i>
<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i>	<i>Caldcluvia paniculosa</i>	<i>Cryptocarya glaucescens</i>
<i>Acmena smithii</i>	<i>Callicoma serratifolia</i>	<i>Cryptocarya meissneriana</i>
<i>Acomis acoma</i>	<i>Calochlaena dubia</i>	<i>Cryptocarya microneura</i>
<i>Acradenia euodiiiformis</i>	<i>Capillipedium spicigerum</i>	<i>Cryptocarya obovata</i>
<i>Acronychia octandra</i>	<i>Carex breviculmis</i>	<i>Cryptocarya rigida</i>
<i>Acronychia pubescens</i>	<i>Carex inversa</i>	<i>Cyathea australis</i>
<i>Adiantum aethiopicum</i>	<i>Cayratia clematidea</i>	<i>Cyathea leichhardtiana</i>
<i>Adiantum formosum</i>	<i>Cayratia euryneura</i>	<i>Cyclophyllum longipetalum</i>
<i>Adiantum hispidulum</i>	<i>Celastrus</i> spp.	<i>Cymbopogon refractus</i>
<i>Ajuga australis</i>	<i>Celastrus subspicata</i>	<i>Cyperus cyperoides</i>
<i>Allocasuarina torulosa</i>	<i>Centella asiatica</i>	<i>Cyperus disjunctus</i>
<i>Alocasia brisbanensis</i>	<i>Cephalalaria cephalobotrys</i>	<i>Cyperus enervis</i>
<i>Alphitonia excelsa</i>	<i>Cephalomanes caudatum</i>	<i>Cyperus laevis</i>
<i>Alpinia caerulea</i>	<i>Ceratopetalum apetalum</i>	<i>Cyperus polystachyos</i>
<i>Amylothea dictyophleba</i>	<i>Chamaecrista nomame</i> var. <i>nomame</i>	<i>Cyperus sesquiflorus</i>
<i>Aneilema acuminatum</i>	<i>Cheilanthes sieberi</i> subsp. <i>sieberi</i>	<i>Daphnandra apatela</i>
<i>Aneilema biflorum</i>	<i>Chiloglottis</i> spp.	<i>Daucus glochidiatus</i>
<i>Angophora subvelutina</i>	<i>Chrysocephalum apiculatum</i>	<i>Davallia solida</i> var. <i>pyxidata</i>
<i>Anopterus macleayanus</i>	<i>Chrysopogon sylvaticus</i>	<i>Dendrobium gracilicaule</i>
<i>Arachniodes aristata</i>	<i>Cinnamomum virens</i>	<i>Dendrobium pugioniforme</i>
<i>Archirhodomyrtus beckleri</i>	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	<i>Dendrobium tetragonum</i>
<i>Archontophoenix cunninghamiana</i>	<i>Cissus antarctica</i>	<i>Dendrocnide excelsa</i>
<i>Aristida ramosa</i>	<i>Cissus hypoglauca</i>	<i>Denhamia bilocularis</i>
<i>Aristida vagans</i>	<i>Cissus sterculiifolia</i>	<i>Denhamia celastroides</i>
<i>Arthropteris beckleri</i>	<i>Clematis glycinoides</i>	<i>Denhamia silvestris</i>
<i>Arthropteris tenella</i>	<i>Clerodendrum tomentosum</i>	<i>Derris involuta</i>
<i>Asplenium australasicum</i>	<i>Commelina cyanea</i>	<i>Desmodium gunnii</i>
<i>Asplenium polyodon</i>	<i>Conyza bonariensis</i>	<i>Desmodium nemorosum</i>
<i>Axonopus fissifolius</i>	<i>Conyza primulifolia</i>	<i>Desmodium rhytidophyllum</i>
<i>Bidens pilosa</i>	<i>Conyza sumatrensis</i>	<i>Desmodium varians</i>
<i>Billardiera scandens</i>	<i>Cordyline petiolaris</i>	<i>Deyeuxia reflexa</i>
<i>Blechnum cartilagineum</i>	<i>Cordyline stricta</i>	<i>Dianella caerulea</i>
<i>Blechnum neohollandicum</i>	<i>Coronidium elatum</i>	<i>Dianella longifolia</i> var. <i>longifolia</i>
<i>Bothriochloa decipiens</i> var. <i>decipiens</i>	<i>Correa reflexa</i>	<i>Dianella revoluta</i> var. <i>vinosa</i>
<i>Brachychiton acerifolius</i>	<i>Corymbia intermedia</i>	<i>Dichanthium sericeum</i> subsp.

Scientific name
<i>sericeum</i>
<i>Dichelachne micrantha</i>
<i>Dichondra repens</i>
<i>Dictymia brownii</i>
<i>Dioscorea transversa</i>
<i>Diospyros pentamera</i>
<i>Diplazium australe</i>
<i>Diploglottis australis</i>
<i>Dodonaea megazyga</i>
<i>Doryphora sassafras</i>
<i>Duboisia myoporoides</i>
<i>Dysoxylum fraserianum</i>
<i>Ehretia acuminata</i> var. <i>acuminata</i>
<i>Elaeocarpus kirtonii</i>
<i>Elaeocarpus obovatus</i>
<i>Elaeocarpus reticulatus</i>
<i>Embelia australiana</i>
<i>Endiandra muelleri</i>
<i>Endiandra muelleri</i> subsp. <i>muelleri</i>
<i>Endiandra sieberi</i>
<i>Entolasia stricta</i>
<i>Epilobium billardierianum</i>
<i>Eragrostis elongata</i>
<i>Eragrostis leptostachya</i>
<i>Eucalyptus acmenoides</i>
<i>Eucalyptus biturbinata</i>
<i>Eucalyptus campanulata</i>
<i>Eucalyptus eugenioides</i>
<i>Eucalyptus grandis</i>
<i>Eucalyptus laevopinea</i>
<i>Eucalyptus melanophloia</i>
<i>Eucalyptus melliodora</i>
<i>Eucalyptus microcorys</i>
<i>Eucalyptus punctata</i>
<i>Eucalyptus saligna</i>
<i>Eucalyptus scias</i> subsp. <i>apoda</i>
<i>Eucalyptus scias</i> subsp. <i>tanyula</i>
<i>Eucalyptus siderophloia</i>
<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>
<i>Eucalyptus umbra</i>
<i>Euchiton japonicus</i>
<i>Euchiton sphaericus</i>
<i>Eupomatia laurina</i>

Scientific name
<i>Euroschinus falcatus</i> var. <i>falcatus</i>
<i>Eustrephus latifolius</i>
<i>Ficus coronata</i>
<i>Ficus obliqua</i>
<i>Ficus watkinsiana</i>
<i>Fieldia australis</i>
<i>Fimbristylis dichotoma</i>
<i>Gahnia aspera</i>
<i>Galactia tenuiflora</i> var. <i>lucida</i>
<i>Galium gaudichaudii</i>
<i>Geitonoplesium cymosum</i>
<i>Geranium solanderi</i>
<i>Glochidion ferdinandi</i>
<i>Glochidion ferdinandi</i> var. <i>ferdinandi</i>
<i>Glossocardia bidens</i>
<i>Glycine clandestina</i>
<i>Glycine tabacina</i>
<i>Glycine tomentella</i>
<i>Gomphocarpus fruticosus</i>
<i>Goodenia heterophylla</i>
<i>Goodenia rotundifolia</i>
<i>Goodia lotifolia</i>
<i>Guilfoylia monostylis</i>
<i>Guioa semiglauca</i>
<i>Gymnostachys anceps</i>
<i>Gynochthodes jasminoides</i>
<i>Hardenbergia violacea</i>
<i>Hibbertia dentata</i>
<i>Hibbertia empetrifolia</i> subsp. <i>empetrifolia</i>
<i>Hibbertia obtusifolia</i>
<i>Hibbertia scandens</i>
<i>Homalanthus populifolius</i>
<i>Hybanthus stellarioides</i>
<i>Hydrocotyle pedicellosa</i>
<i>Hydrocotyle sibthorpioides</i>
<i>Hymenosporum flavum</i>
<i>Hypericum gramineum</i>
<i>Hypolepis glandulifera</i>
<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>
<i>Jacksonia scoparia</i>
<i>Kennedia rubicunda</i>
<i>Lagenifera stipitata</i>
<i>Lantana camara</i>

Scientific name
<i>Lastreopsis decomposita</i>
<i>Lastreopsis microsora</i> subsp. <i>microsora</i>
<i>Lepidosperma laterale</i>
<i>Lespedeza juncea</i> subsp. <i>sericea</i>
<i>Leucopogon juniperinus</i>
<i>Leucopogon lanceolatus</i> var. <i>lanceolatus</i>
<i>Linospadix monostachyos</i>
<i>Litsea reticulata</i>
<i>Livistona australis</i>
<i>Lobelia purpurascens</i>
<i>Lobelia trigonocaulis</i>
<i>Lomandra filiformis</i>
<i>Lomandra filiformis</i> subsp. <i>filiformis</i>
<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>
<i>Lomandra multiflora</i> subsp. <i>multiflora</i>
<i>Lomandra spicata</i>
<i>Lomatia silaifolia</i>
<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>
<i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i>
<i>Mallotus philippensis</i>
<i>Marsdenia liisae</i>
<i>Melodinus australis</i>
<i>Microlaena stipoides</i>
<i>Microlaena stipoides</i> var. <i>stipoides</i>
<i>Microsorium scandens</i>
<i>Muellerina celastroides</i>
<i>Myrsine howittiana</i>
<i>Myrsine variabilis</i>
<i>Neolitsea dealbata</i>
<i>Opercularia aspera</i>
<i>Oplismenus aemulus</i>
<i>Oplismenus imbecillis</i>
<i>Orites excelsus</i>
<i>Ottochloa gracillima</i>
<i>Oxalis corniculata</i>
<i>Oxytes brachypoda</i>
<i>Ozothamnus diosmifolius</i>
<i>Palmeria scandens</i>
<i>Pandorea pandorana</i>
<i>Panicum effusum</i>
<i>Parsonsia fulva</i>

Scientific name
<i>Parsonsia induplicata</i>
<i>Parsonsia straminea</i>
<i>Paspalum distichum</i>
<i>Paspalum orbiculare</i>
<i>Passiflora edulis</i>
<i>Passiflora herbertiana</i> subsp. <i>herbertiana</i>
<i>Pellaea falcata</i>
<i>Pellaea nana</i>
<i>Pellaea paradoxa</i>
<i>Pennantia cunninghamii</i>
<i>Peperomia tetraphylla</i>
<i>Persoonia adenantha</i>
<i>Persoonia media</i>
<i>Persoonia</i> spp.
<i>Persoonia stradbokensis</i>
<i>Phyllanthus gunnii</i>
<i>Phyllanthus virgatus</i>
<i>Picris angustifolia</i> subsp. <i>angustifolia</i>
<i>Pimelea latifolia</i>
<i>Pimelea linifolia</i> subsp. <i>linifolia</i>
<i>Piper hederaceum</i> var. <i>hederaceum</i>
<i>Pittosporum multiflorum</i>
<i>Plantago debilis</i>
<i>Platynerium bifurcatum</i>
<i>Plectorrhiza tridentata</i>
<i>Plectranthus parviflorus</i>
<i>Poa labillardierei</i> var. <i>labillardierei</i>
<i>Pollia crispata</i>
<i>Polygala japonica</i>
<i>Polyosma cunninghamii</i>
<i>Polyscias elegans</i>
<i>Polyscias sambucifolia</i>
<i>Pseuderanthemum variabile</i>
<i>Psychotria loniceroides</i>
<i>Pteridium esculentum</i>
<i>Pteris tremula</i>

Scientific name
<i>Pyrrosia confluens</i> var. <i>confluens</i>
<i>Pyrrosia rupestris</i>
<i>Quintinia sieberi</i>
<i>Quintinia verdonii</i>
<i>Ranunculus plebeius</i>
<i>Rhodamnia argentea</i>
<i>Rhodamnia rubescens</i>
<i>Richardia brasiliensis</i>
<i>Richardia stellaris</i>
<i>Ripogonum elseyanum</i>
<i>Rubus moluccanus</i> var. <i>trilobus</i>
<i>Rubus nebulosus</i>
<i>Rubus parvifolius</i>
<i>Rubus rosifolius</i>
<i>Sambucus australasica</i>
<i>Santalum obtusifolium</i>
<i>Schizomeria ovata</i>
<i>Scolopia braunii</i>
<i>Senecio minimus</i>
<i>Senecio prenanthoides</i>
<i>Sigesbeckia orientalis</i> subsp. <i>orientalis</i>
<i>Sloanea woollsii</i>
<i>Smilax australis</i>
<i>Smilax glycyphylla</i>
<i>Solanum aviculare</i>
<i>Solanum campanulatum</i>
<i>Solanum densevestitum</i>
<i>Solanum furfuraceum</i>
<i>Solanum rixosum</i>
<i>Sonchus</i> spp.
<i>Sorghum leiocladum</i>
<i>Spermacoce brachystema</i>
<i>Sporobolus diander</i>
<i>Sporobolus elongatus</i>
<i>Stenocarpus salignus</i>
<i>Stephania japonica</i> var. <i>discolor</i>
<i>Stylidium graminifolium</i>

Scientific name
<i>Symplocos thwaitesii</i>
<i>Synoum glandulosum</i> subsp. <i>glandulosum</i>
<i>Syzygium corynanthum</i>
<i>Syzygium crebrinerve</i>
<i>Syzygium oleosum</i>
<i>Tabernaemontana pandacaqui</i>
<i>Tasmannia insipida</i>
<i>Tetrastigma nitens</i>
<i>Themeda triandra</i>
<i>Thysanotus tuberosus</i> subsp. <i>tuberosus</i>
<i>Toona ciliata</i>
<i>Tristaniopsis collina</i>
<i>Trochocarpa laurina</i>
<i>Trophis scandens</i>
<i>Tylophora paniculata</i>
<i>Urtica urens</i>
<i>Verbena rigida</i> var. <i>rigida</i>
<i>Vernonia cinerea</i>
<i>Vernonia cinerea</i> var. <i>cinerea</i>
<i>Veronica plebeia</i>
<i>Viola betonicifolia</i>
<i>Viola hederacea</i>
<i>Wahlenbergia communis</i>
<i>Wahlenbergia stricta</i> subsp. <i>stricta</i>
<i>Wikstroemia indica</i>
<i>Wilkiea huegeliana</i>
<i>Xanthorrhoea glauca</i>
<i>Xanthorrhoea latifolia</i>
<i>Xanthorrhoea latifolia</i> subsp. <i>latifolia</i>
<i>Xanthorrhoea malacophylla</i>
<i>Zehneria cunninghamii</i>
<i>Zieria southwellii</i>
<i>Zornia dyctiocarpa</i> var. <i>dyctiocarpa</i>

APPENDIX 4 – FAUNA SPECIES LIST

Fauna found within 5000m of Reserve, desktop search undertaken September 2021

Amphibians and reptiles	
Scientific name	Common name
<i>Crinia signifera</i>	Common Eastern Froglet
<i>Lechriodus fletcheri</i>	Fletcher's Frog
<i>Mixophyes iteratus</i>	Giant Barred Frog
<i>Mixophyes fasciolatus</i>	Great Barred Frog
<i>Litoria pearsoniana phyllochroa</i>	Leaf Green Tree Frog species complex
<i>Litoria phyllochroa</i>	Leaf-green Tree Frog
<i>Litoria lesueuri</i>	Lesueur's Frog
<i>Pseudophryne coriacea</i>	Red-backed Toadlet
<i>Litoria chloris</i>	Red-eyed Tree

Amphibians and reptiles	
Scientific name	Common name
	Frog
<i>Mixophyes balbus</i>	Stuttering Frog
<i>Adelotus brevis</i>	Tusked Frog
<i>Concinnia tenuis</i>	Barred-sided Skink
<i>Hemiaspis signata</i>	Black-bellied Swamp Snake
<i>Pygopus lepidopodus</i>	Common Scaly-foot
<i>Egernia cunninghami</i>	Cunningham's Skink
<i>Lampropholis delicata</i>	Dark-flecked Garden Sunskink
<i>Intellagama lesueurii</i>	Eastern Water Dragon
<i>Bellatorias major</i>	Land Mullet

Amphibians and reptiles	
Scientific name	Common name
<i>Bellatorias frerei</i>	Major Skink
<i>Silvascincus murrayi</i>	Murray's Skink
<i>Saproscincus challengeri</i>	Orange-tailed Shadeskink
<i>Cyclodomorphus gerrardii</i>	Pink-tongued Lizard
<i>Calyptotis scutirostrum</i>	Scute-snouted Calyptotis
<i>Saltuarius swaini</i>	Southern Leaf-tailed Gecko
<i>Saiphos equalis</i>	Three-toed Skink
<i>Lampropholis sp.</i>	unidentified grass skink
<i>Demansia psammophis</i>	Yellow-faced Whip Snake

Birds	
Scientific name	Common name
<i>Alectura lathami</i>	Australian Brush-turkey
<i>Alisterus scapularis</i>	Australian King-Parrot
<i>Aegotheles cristatus</i>	Australian Owllet-nightjar
<i>Corvus coronoides</i>	Australian Raven
<i>Manorina melanophrys</i>	Bell Miner
<i>Coracina novaehollandiae</i>	Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike
<i>Entomyzon cyanotis</i>	Blue-faced Honeyeater
<i>Macropygia phasianella</i>	Brown Cuckoo-Dove
<i>Gerygone mouki</i>	Brown Gerygone
<i>Acanthiza pusilla</i>	Brown Thornbill

Birds	
Scientific name	Common name
<i>Platycercus elegans</i>	Crimson Rosella
<i>Stagonopleura guttata</i>	Diamond Firetail
<i>Artamus cyanopterus cyanopterus</i>	Dusky Woodswallow
<i>Falcunculus frontatus frontatus</i>	Eastern Shrike-tit
<i>Psophodes olivaceus</i>	Eastern Whipbird
<i>Eopsaltria australis</i>	Eastern Yellow Robin
<i>Cacomantis flabelliformis</i>	Fan-tailed Cuckoo
<i>Calyptorhynchus lathami</i>	Glossy Black-Cockatoo
<i>Pachycephala pectoralis</i>	Golden Whistler
<i>Ailuroedus</i>	Green Catbird

Birds	
Scientific name	Common name
<i>crassirostris</i>	
<i>Rhipidura albiscapa</i>	Grey Fantail
<i>Colluricincla harmonica</i>	Grey Shrike-thrush
<i>Microeca fascians</i>	Jacky Winter
<i>Sericornis magnirostra</i>	Large-billed Scrubwren
<i>Dacelo novaeguineae</i>	Laughing Kookaburra
<i>Meliphaga lewinii</i>	Lewin's Honeyeater
<i>Orthonyx temminckii</i>	Logrunner
<i>Dicaeum hirundinaceum</i>	Mistletoebird
<i>Pitta versicolor</i>	Noisy Pitta
<i>Tregellasia capito</i>	Pale-yellow Robin

Birds	
Scientific name	Common name
<i>Ptiloris paradiseus</i>	Paradise Riflebird
<i>Strepera graculina</i>	Pied Currawong
<i>Ninox strenua</i>	Powerful Owl
<i>Trichoglossus haematodus</i>	Rainbow Lorikeet
<i>Neochmia temporalis</i>	Red-browed Finch
<i>Sericulus chrysocephalus</i>	Regent Bowerbird
<i>Petroica rosea</i>	Rose Robin
<i>Atrichornis rufescens</i>	Rufous Scrub-bird
<i>Ptilonorhynchus violaceus</i>	Satin Bowerbird
<i>Chalcites lucidus</i>	Shining Bronze-Cuckoo
<i>Tyto tenebricosa</i>	Sooty Owl
<i>Ninox novaeseelandiae</i>	Southern Boobook
<i>Pardalotus</i>	Spotted

Birds	
Scientific name	Common name
<i>punctatus</i>	Pardalote
<i>Cinlosoma punctatum</i>	Spotted Quail-thrush
<i>Acanthiza lineata</i>	Striated Thornbill
<i>Cacatua galerita</i>	Sulphur-crested Cockatoo
<i>Malurus cyaneus</i>	Superb Fairy-wren
<i>Podargus strigoides</i>	Tawny Frogmouth
<i>Lopholaimus antarcticus</i>	Topknot Pigeon
<i>Malurus lamberti</i>	Variiegated Fairy-wren
<i>Hirundo neoxena</i>	Welcome Swallow
<i>Sericornis frontalis</i>	White-browed Scrubwren
<i>Nesoptilotis leucotis</i>	White-eared Honeyeater
<i>Columba</i>	White-

Birds	
Scientific name	Common name
<i>leucomela</i>	headed Pigeon
<i>Melithreptus lunatus</i>	White-naped Honeyeater
<i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i>	White-throated Needle-tail
<i>Cormobates leucophaea</i>	White-throated Treecreeper
<i>Ptilinopus magnificus</i>	Wompoo Fruit-Dove
<i>Leucosarcia melanoleuca</i>	Wonga Pigeon
<i>Caligavis chrysops</i>	Yellow-faced Honeyeater
<i>Zanda funereus</i>	Yellow-tailed Black-Cockatoo
<i>Neosericornis citreogularis</i>	Yellow-throated Scrubwren

Mammals	
Scientific name	Common name
<i>Trichosurus sp.</i>	brushtail possum
<i>Chalinolobus morio</i>	Chocolate Wattled Bat
<i>Trichosurus vulpecula</i>	Common Brushtail Possum
<i>Pseudocheirus peregrinus</i>	Common Ringtail Possum
<i>Osphranter robustus</i>	Common Wallaroo
<i>Canis lupus</i>	Dingo, domestic dog
<i>Scotorepens orion</i>	Eastern Broad-nosed Bat
<i>Falsistrellus tasmaniensis</i>	Eastern False Pipistrelle
<i>Vespadelus pumilus</i>	Eastern Forest Bat

Mammals	
Scientific name	Common name
<i>Macropus giganteus</i>	Eastern Grey Kangaroo
<i>Rhinolophus megaphyllus</i>	Eastern Horseshoe-bat
<i>Melomys cervinipes</i>	Fawn-footed Melomys
<i>Nyctophilus gouldi</i>	Gould's Long-eared Bat
<i>Petauroides volans</i>	Greater Glider
<i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i>	Grey-headed Flying-fox
<i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i>	Koala
<i>Miniopterus orianae oceanensis</i>	Large Bent-winged Bat
<i>Vespadelus darlingtoni</i>	Large Forest Bat

Mammals	
Scientific name	Common name
<i>Perameles nasuta</i>	Long-nosed Bandicoot
<i>Isoodon macrourus</i>	Northern Brown Bandicoot
<i>Macropus parma</i>	Parma Wallaby
<i>Ornithorhynchus anatinus</i>	Platypus
<i>Rattus sp.</i>	rat
<i>Thylogale thetis</i>	Red-necked Pademelon
<i>Tachyglossus aculeatus</i>	Short-beaked Echidna
<i>Trichosurus caninus</i>	Short-eared Possum
<i>Dasyurus maculatus</i>	Spotted-tailed Quoll
<i>Petaurus breviceps</i>	Sugar Glider
<i>Wallabia bicolor</i>	Swamp Wallaby

Mammals	
Scientific name	Common name
<i>Isoodon/Perameles sp.</i>	unidentified Bandicoot
<i>Mormopterus norfolkensis/sp 1</i>	Unidentified Mastiff-bat

Mammals	
Scientific name	Common name
<i>Hydromys chrysogaster</i>	Water-rat
<i>Notamacropus parryi</i>	Whiptail Wallaby

Mammals	
Scientific name	Common name
<i>Petaurus australis</i>	Yellow-bellied Glider

APPENDIX 5 – APPROVAL AND AMENDMENTS FROM PREVIOUS VERSION

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

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

Date of approval: 6/9/23

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