



PADDYS BRUSH FLORA RESERVE NO. 89

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

Paddys Brush Flora Reserve is in Stewarts Brook State Forest, located approximately 80km east of the town of Scone, and 5km due north of Polblue Swamp, a prominent feature on the Barrington Tops Forest Road. The reserve occupies most of the catchment of a tributary of Paddys Creek, the water of which ultimately flows, via Ormadale Brooke, into the Upper Hunter River. The reserve can be reached by road via Barrington Tops Forest Road, thence Barrington Trail and Beech Trail. 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:

- » stands of Antarctic Beech (*Nothofagus moorei*) and other unique vegetation outside their normal distribution or only found in the Barrington Tops region
- » an isolated area of cool temperate rainforest
- » areas of High Conservation Value Old Growth
- » representative examples of forest ecosystems in the area.

1.3 GENERAL DESCRIPTION

Area

The reserve has an area of about 70 hectares. Ridges forming the watershed of the tributary form the boundary on the north, east, and south, while the western boundary was defined by the line of a proposed extension of Tubrabucca Road. The reserve is surrounded by Barrington Tops State Conservation Area.

Topography

The topography of the reserve ranges from fairly level along the ridge tops towards the east, to steep towards the lower reaches of the tributary in the west, as the tributary nears Paddys Creek. Mostly, however, relief is moderate. The area is well drained, with numerous minor gullies. The main aspects present in the reserve are southern, northern, and north-western. Elevation ranges from 1320 to 1455 metres above sea level.

Geology and Soils

Two rock parent materials are present in the reserve. These are Permian granodiorite and Tertiary basalt, which occurs at the higher elevations. Soil types are krasnosems and lithosols. Both soil types are relatively deep, well drained, and fertile, apart from sites close to local minor rocky outcrops, where the soils are shallow.

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Climate

The reserve is subject to very cold weather in winter, with periods of mists, rain, light snow, and severe frost. The temperature conditions for the summer months are generally mild, with occasional hotter periods. The mean annual rainfall over Paddys Brush is estimated at 1125mm.

Vegetation/Flora and Fauna

Four main forest types occur in the reserve, Antarctic Beech (forest type 16), Snow Gum (forest type 140), Brown Barrel/Messmate (forest type 151), and Brown Barrel-Gum (forest type 155).

The major feature of the reserve, and the one leading to its having been preserved, is the occurrence of the cool temperate rainforest, which forms a very distinctive community, surrounded by eucalypt forest, in the basin of the reserve. This patch of rainforest is relatively isolated from other areas of rainforest on the Barrington Tops. The rainforest has high aesthetic appeal, particularly in the more open patches where there is a well-developed understorey of Soft Tree Fern (*Dicksonia antarctica*).

The dominant species, Antarctic Beech (*Nothofagus moorei*), is a characteristic feature of the vegetation of the former supercontinent Gondwanaland. Antarctic Beech, the only Beech species native to NSW, occurs discontinuously from the Barrington Tops to the McPherson Range, where it extends into southern Queensland. The Paddys Brush stand of Antarctic Beech is among the more westerly of those occurring in the Barrington Tops and is present in an area of lower rainfall than usual for the species.

Two other features in the stand of cool temperate rainforest that are of interest is the Southern Sassafras (*Atherosperma moschatum*), which is present here at close to its northernmost limits, and the Purple Pepper-bush (*Tasmannia purpurascens*) which is confined to the Barrington Tops area. Both plants also share a similar Gondwanic origin.

Wild dogs and pigs have both been sighted within the reserve. There is, however, very little sign of pig disturbance and numbers are relatively low in the area of the reserve. Wild horses (brumbies) are present in nearby sites on the Barrington Tops and are likely to make occasional use of the reserve. Appendices 2 and 3 outline a list of flora and fauna species known to occur within the reserve.

1.4 HISTORY

Aboriginal History and Cultural Values

Paddys Brush Flora Reserve is situated within the traditional lands of the Geawegal 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 as a travel route.

Post European Settlement

Harvesting

Several Antarctic Beech trees were felled and removed from what is now Paddys Brush Flora Reserve, at least 70 years ago. There is little indication of this operation now, with the heads and stumps rotting away and covered in moss.

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. Evidence of fire damage prior to 1980 can be found on the southern side of the rainforest, which caused the death of some Beech trees.

Establishment of a Flora Reserve

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Forestry Commission introduced its Native Forest Preservation program in 1965, one of the earlier proposals was an informal Forest Preserve covering Paddys Brush. Subsequently the preserved area was extended to take in virtually the whole of the local stream catchment, encompassing both the rainforest and adjacent eucalypt forest.

The preserve was gazetted as Flora Reserve No. 97553 on 7th November 1986. In a general renumbering of Flora Reserves in the Government Gazette of 24th July 1987, the reserve became Paddys Brush Flora Reserve No. 89.

1.5 CURRENT USAGE

The reserve receives limited recreational usage. The only existing development on the reserve is Beech Trail, on the northern side of the reserve. This trail has not been used or maintained for many years. 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 objectives of management are to:

- » protect stands of Antarctic Beech (*Nothofagus moorei*) and other unique vegetation outside their normal distribution or only found in the Barrington Tops region
- » enhance the ecological quality of the isolated area of cool temperate rainforest
- » preserve areas of High Conservation Value Old Growth
- » 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

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- 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
 - 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.

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, Paddys Brush Flora Reserve is zoned FMZ 1 and therefore contributes to the dedicated reserve system in the Lower 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, 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)

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- » 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 16th October 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.

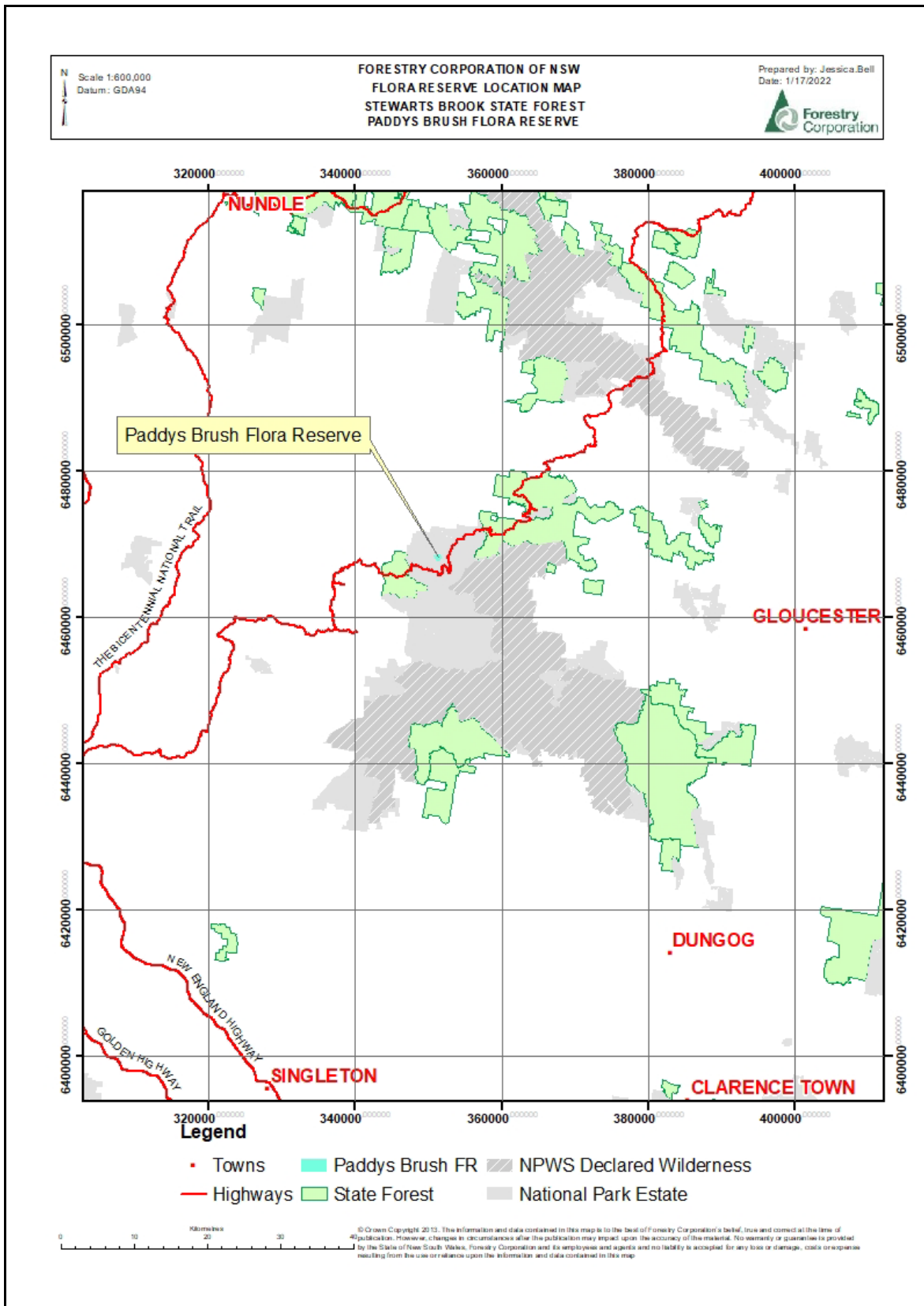
The results of this monitoring, review and management response will be included in annual reporting processes.

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 – Flora Species List
- » Appendix 3 – Fauna Species List
- » Appendix 4 – Approval and Amendments from previous version

APPENDIX 1 – LOCALITY MAP



APPENDIX 2 – FLORA SPECIES LIST

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

Scientific name
<i>Acacia barringtonensis</i>
<i>Acacia dealbata</i>
<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i>
<i>Acacia</i> spp.
<i>Acacia ulicifolia</i>
<i>Acaena novae-zelandiae</i>
<i>Acaena</i> spp.
<i>Acianthus fornicatus</i>
<i>Acmena smithii</i>
<i>Acrothamnus hookeri</i>
<i>Acrotriche serrulata</i>
<i>Adenochilus nortonii</i>
<i>Adiantum aethiopicum</i>
<i>Agrostis bettyae</i>
<i>Ajuga australis</i>
<i>Alphitonia excelsa</i>
<i>Amyema</i> spp.
<i>Angophora floribunda</i>
<i>Anthosachne scabra</i>
<i>Arthropodium milleflorum</i>
<i>Asperula conferta</i>
<i>Asperula gunnii</i>
<i>Asperula scoparia</i>
<i>Asplenium bulbiferum</i> subsp. <i>gracillimum</i>
<i>Asplenium flabellifolium</i>
<i>Atherosperma moschatum</i>
<i>Atherosperma moschatum</i> subsp. <i>integrifolium</i>
<i>Australina pusilla</i>
<i>Baeckea utilis</i>
<i>Baloskion stenocoleum</i>
<i>Banksia integrifolia</i>
<i>Baumea gunnii</i>
<i>Baumea</i> spp.
<i>Berberidopsis beckleri</i>
<i>Billardiera macrantha</i>
<i>Billardiera scandens</i>
<i>Blechnum cartilagineum</i>

Scientific name
<i>Blechnum fluviatile</i>
<i>Blechnum minus</i>
<i>Blechnum nudum</i>
<i>Blechnum patersonii</i>
<i>Blechnum penna-marina</i> subsp. <i>alpina</i>
<i>Blechnum wattsii</i>
<i>Brachyscome microcarpa</i>
<i>Brachyscome</i> spp.
<i>Bulbine bulbosa</i>
<i>Bursaria spinosa</i>
<i>Caladenia gracilis</i>
<i>Callicoma serratifolia</i>
<i>Callistemon pallidus</i>
<i>Cardamine astoniae</i>
<i>Cardamine lilacina</i>
<i>Cardamine papillata</i>
<i>Cardamine paucijuga</i>
<i>Carduus nutans</i> subsp. <i>nutans</i>
<i>Carduus</i> spp.
<i>Carex appressa</i>
<i>Carex breviculmis</i>
<i>Carex fascicularis</i>
<i>Carex gaudichaudiana</i>
<i>Carex incomitata</i>
<i>Carex inversa</i>
<i>Carex nemoralis</i>
<i>Carex</i> spp.
<i>Cassinia quinquefaria</i>
<i>Celastrus australis</i>
<i>Centaurium tenuiflorum</i>
<i>Centipeda elatinoides</i>
<i>Cerastium fontanum</i> subsp. <i>fontanum</i>
<i>Cerastium glomeratum</i>
<i>Cerastium vulgare</i>
<i>Cheilanthes distans</i>
<i>Cheilanthes sieberi</i> subsp. <i>sieberi</i>

Scientific name
<i>Chiloglottis pluricallata</i>
<i>Chiloglottis</i> sp. aff. <i>pluricallata</i>
<i>Chiloglottis</i> spp.
<i>Chiloglottis trilabra</i>
<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>
<i>Cissus hypoglauca</i>
<i>Clematis aristata</i>
<i>Clematis glycinoides</i>
<i>Comesperma ericinum</i>
<i>Conyza bonariensis</i>
<i>Conyza sumatrensis</i>
<i>Coprosma nitida</i>
<i>Coprosma quadrifida</i>
<i>Coronidium scorpioides</i>
<i>Corybas fimbriatus</i>
<i>Corybas pruinosis</i>
<i>Craspedia variabilis</i>
<i>Crassula sieberiana</i>
<i>Crepidomanes venosum</i>
<i>Crepis capillaris</i>
<i>Cymbonotus lawsonianus</i>
<i>Cymbonotus preissianus</i>
<i>Cymbonotus</i> spp.
<i>Cyperus sphaeroideus</i>
<i>Cytisus scoparius</i> subsp. <i>scoparius</i>
<i>Daucus glochidiatus</i>
<i>Daviesia genistifolia</i>
<i>Daviesia ulicifolia</i>
<i>Daviesia ulicifolia</i> subsp. <i>ulicifolia</i>
<i>Dendrobium pugioniforme</i>
<i>Desmodium gunnii</i>
<i>Desmodium varians</i>
<i>Deyeuxia gunniana</i>
<i>Deyeuxia monticola</i>
<i>Deyeuxia monticola</i> var. <i>monticola</i>
<i>Deyeuxia parviseta</i>

Scientific name
<i>Deyeuxia reflexa</i>
<i>Dianella caerulea</i>
<i>Dianella longifolia</i>
<i>Dianella longifolia</i> var. <i>longifolia</i>
<i>Dianella</i> spp.
<i>Dianella tasmanica</i>
<i>Dichelachne inaequiglumis</i>
<i>Dichelachne micrantha</i>
<i>Dichelachne rara</i>
<i>Dichondra repens</i>
<i>Dicksonia antarctica</i>
<i>Digitaria ischaemum</i>
<i>Dioscorea transversa</i>
<i>Diplazium australe</i>
<i>Diuris abbreviata</i>
<i>Diuris venosa</i>
<i>Dodonaea viscosa</i> subsp. <i>angustissima</i>
<i>Doryphora sassafras</i>
<i>Dysphania pumilio</i>
<i>Echinopogon ovatus</i>
<i>Elaeocarpus holopetalus</i>
<i>Elatine gratiolooides</i>
<i>Elatostema reticulatum</i>
<i>Eleocharis gracilis</i>
<i>Eleocharis sphacelata</i>
<i>Eleusine tristachya</i>
<i>Empodisma minus</i>
<i>Epacris microphylla</i>
<i>Epacris rhombifolia</i>
<i>Epacris</i> spp.
<i>Epilobium billardierianum</i>
<i>Epilobium billardierianum</i> subsp. <i>hydrophilum</i>
<i>Epilobium gunnianum</i>
<i>Erigeron bellidioides</i>
<i>Eriocaulon scariosum</i>
<i>Eriochilus cucullatus</i>
<i>Eryngium expansum</i>
<i>Eucalyptus bridgesiana</i>
<i>Eucalyptus caliginosa</i>
<i>Eucalyptus cameronii</i>
<i>Eucalyptus dalrympleana</i>
<i>Eucalyptus dalrympleana</i> subsp. <i>heptantha</i>

Scientific name
<i>Eucalyptus fastigata</i>
<i>Eucalyptus laevopinea</i>
<i>Eucalyptus macrorhyncha</i>
<i>Eucalyptus nitens</i>
<i>Eucalyptus nobilis</i>
<i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i>
<i>Eucalyptus pauciflora</i>
<i>Eucalyptus radiata</i>
<i>Eucalyptus</i> spp.
<i>Eucalyptus stellulata</i>
<i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i>
<i>Euchiton involucratus</i>
<i>Euchiton japonicus</i>
<i>Euchiton sphaericus</i>
<i>Euchiton</i> spp.
<i>Euphrasia ciliolata</i>
<i>Exocarpos strictus</i>
<i>Fieldia australis</i>
<i>Gahnia sieberiana</i>
<i>Galium binifolium</i>
<i>Galium ciliare</i>
<i>Galium curvihirtum</i>
<i>Galium migrans</i>
<i>Galium propinquum</i>
<i>Gaultheria appressa</i>
<i>Gentianella barringtonensis</i>
<i>Gentianella diemensis</i>
<i>Geranium neglectum</i>
<i>Geranium potentilloides</i>
<i>Geranium potentilloides</i> var. <i>potentilloides</i>
<i>Geranium solanderi</i>
<i>Geranium</i> spp.
<i>Glycine clandestina</i>
<i>Glycine microphylla</i>
<i>Gonocarpus humilis</i>
<i>Gonocarpus micranthus</i> subsp. <i>micranthus</i>
<i>Gonocarpus tetragynus</i>
<i>Gonocarpus teucroides</i>
<i>Grammitis billardierei</i>
<i>Gratiola peruviana</i>
<i>Grevillea granulifera</i>
<i>Hakea microcarpa</i>
<i>Hakea salicifolia</i>
<i>Hardenbergia violacea</i>

Scientific name
<i>Hedycarya angustifolia</i>
<i>Helichrysum</i> spp.
<i>Hibbertia obtusifolia</i>
<i>Histiopteris incisa</i>
<i>Hovea heterophylla</i>
<i>Hovea linearis</i>
<i>Hybanthus monopetalus</i>
<i>Hydrocotyle acutiloba</i>
<i>Hydrocotyle geraniifolia</i>
<i>Hydrocotyle laxiflora</i>
<i>Hydrocotyle sibthorpioides</i>
<i>Hydrocotyle</i> spp.
<i>Hydrocotyle tripartita</i>
<i>Hymenophyllum cupressiforme</i>
<i>Hymenophyllum peltatum</i>
<i>Hypericum gramineum</i>
<i>Hypericum japonicum</i>
<i>Hypochaeris glabra</i>
<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>
<i>Hypoxis hygrometrica</i>
<i>Hypoxis hygrometrica</i> var. <i>hygrometrica</i>
<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>
<i>Isolepis crassiuscula</i>
<i>Isolepis habra</i>
<i>Isolepis subtilissima</i>
<i>Juncus alexandri</i> subsp. <i>melanobasis</i>
<i>Juncus articulatus</i>
<i>Juncus falcatus</i>
<i>Juncus pauciflorus</i>
<i>Juncus phaeanthus</i>
<i>Juncus</i> spp.
<i>Juncus vaginatus</i>
<i>Lachnagrostis aemula</i>
<i>Lachnagrostis filiformis</i>
<i>Lagenifera stipitata</i>
<i>Lastreopsis acuminata</i>
<i>Lepidozamia peroffskyana</i>
<i>Leptinella filicula</i>
<i>Leptospermum argenteum</i>
<i>Leptospermum polygalifolium</i>
<i>Leptospermum polygalifolium</i> subsp. <i>montanum</i>
<i>Leptospermum polygalifolium</i> subsp. <i>transmontanum</i>

Scientific name
<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>
<i>Leucopogon lanceolatus</i>
<i>Leucopogon lanceolatus</i> var. <i>lanceolatus</i>
<i>Leucopogon pilifer</i>
<i>Leucopogon</i> spp.
<i>Libertia paniculata</i>
<i>Libertia pulchella</i>
<i>Lilaeopsis polyantha</i>
<i>Lissanthe strigosa</i>
<i>Lobelia concolor</i>
<i>Lobelia gibbosa</i>
<i>Lobelia pedunculata</i>
<i>Lobelia purpurascens</i>
<i>Lobelia surrepens</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 arborescens</i>
<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>
<i>Luzula densiflora</i>
<i>Luzula flaccida</i>
<i>Luzula meridionalis</i>
<i>Melichrus urceolatus</i>
<i>Melicytus dentatus</i>
<i>Microlaena stipoides</i>
<i>Microlaena stipoides</i> var. <i>stipoides</i>
<i>Microsorium pustulatum</i>
<i>Microsorium scandens</i>
<i>Microtis unifolia</i>
<i>Mimulus moschatus</i>
<i>Mitrasacme serpyllifolia</i>
<i>Monotoca scoparia</i>
<i>Myosotis australis</i>
<i>Myriophyllum alpinum</i>
<i>Myriophyllum crispatum</i>
<i>Neopaxia australasica</i>
<i>Nertera granadensis</i>
<i>Notelaea</i> sp. A
<i>Notelaea venosa</i>
<i>Nothofagus moorei</i>

Scientific name
<i>Olearia covenyi</i>
<i>Olearia oppositifolia</i>
<i>Olearia</i> sp. aff. <i>erubescens</i>
<i>Oreomyrrhis ciliata</i>
<i>Oreomyrrhis eriopoda</i>
<i>Oxalis chnoodes</i>
<i>Oxalis</i> spp.
<i>Ozothamnus dendroideus</i>
<i>Pandorea pandorana</i>
<i>Parsonsia brownii</i>
<i>Pellaea falcata</i>
<i>Persicaria prostrata</i>
<i>Persoonia acuminata</i>
<i>Persoonia chamaepeuce</i>
<i>Phebalium squamulosum</i>
<i>Picris angustifolia</i> subsp. <i>angustifolia</i>
<i>Picris angustifolia</i> subsp. <i>carolorum-henricorum</i>
<i>Pimelea ligustrina</i>
<i>Pimelea ligustrina</i> subsp. <i>ligustrina</i>
<i>Pimelea linifolia</i>
<i>Pimelea linifolia</i> subsp. <i>caesia</i>
<i>Pimelea linifolia</i> subsp. <i>linifolia</i>
<i>Plantago cladarophylla</i>
<i>Plantago debilis</i>
<i>Plantago gaudichaudii</i>
<i>Plantago palustris</i>
<i>Poa costiniana</i>
<i>Poa labillardierei</i> var. <i>labillardierei</i>
<i>Poa sieberiana</i>
<i>Poa sieberiana</i> var. <i>sieberiana</i>
<i>Polyscias sambucifolia</i>
<i>Polystichum australiense</i>
<i>Polystichum proliferum</i>
<i>Pomaderris argyrophylla</i>
<i>Poranthera microphylla</i>
<i>Potamogeton ochreatus</i>
<i>Prostanthera incisa</i>
<i>Prostanthera lasianthos</i>
<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>
<i>Pteridium esculentum</i>
<i>Pterostylis abrupta</i>
<i>Pterostylis coccinea</i>

Scientific name
<i>Pterostylis cycnocephala</i>
<i>Pterostylis decurva</i>
<i>Pterostylis furcata</i>
<i>Pterostylis riparia</i>
<i>Pterostylis</i> sp. aff. <i>cycnocephala</i> (Bishop)
<i>Pterostylis</i> spp.
<i>Pultenaea fasciculata</i>
<i>Pultenaea microphylla</i>
<i>Pyrrhosia rupestris</i>
<i>Ranunculus collinus</i>
<i>Ranunculus inundatus</i>
<i>Ranunculus lappaceus</i>
<i>Ranunculus pimpinellifolius</i>
<i>Ranunculus</i> spp.
<i>Rubus parvifolius</i>
<i>Rumex brownii</i>
<i>Rytidosperma caespitosum</i>
<i>Rytidosperma laeve</i>
<i>Rytidosperma pilosum</i>
<i>Rytidosperma racemosum</i> var. <i>obtusatum</i>
<i>Sarcocornia quinqueflora</i> subsp. <i>quinqueflora</i>
<i>Scaevola hookeri</i>
<i>Schenkia spicata</i>
<i>Schoenus apogon</i>
<i>Scirpus polystachyus</i>
<i>Scleranthus biflorus</i>
<i>Scleranthus gracilis</i>
<i>Senecio biserratus</i>
<i>Senecio diaschides</i>
<i>Senecio distalilobatus</i>
<i>Senecio lautus</i>
<i>Senecio pinnatifolius</i> var. <i>lanceolatus</i>
<i>Senecio prenanthoides</i>
<i>Senecio</i> spp.
<i>Sigesbeckia orientalis</i> subsp. <i>orientalis</i>
<i>Smilax australis</i>
<i>Sonchus asper</i>
<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>
<i>Sorghum leiocladum</i>
<i>Sparganium subglobosum</i>
<i>Spiranthes australis</i>

Scientific name
<i>Stellaria pungens</i>
<i>Sticherus flabellatus</i> var. <i>flabellatus</i>
<i>Stylidium graminifolium</i>
<i>Swainsona galegifolia</i>
<i>Swainsona</i> spp.
<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>
<i>Tasmannia glaucifolia</i>
<i>Tasmannia purpurascens</i>
<i>Tetrarrhena turfosa</i>
<i>Thelymitra cyanea</i>
<i>Themeda triandra</i>
<i>Todea barbara</i>

Scientific name
<i>Trifolium dubium</i>
<i>Trifolium repens</i>
<i>Trochocarpa montana</i>
<i>Typhonium clemeshae</i>
<i>Urtica incisa</i>
<i>Utricularia dichotoma</i>
<i>Utricularia monanthos</i>
<i>Velleia montana</i>
<i>Veronica calycina</i>
<i>Veronica grosseserrata</i>
<i>Veronica notabilis</i>
<i>Veronica plebeia</i>

Scientific name
<i>Veronica sobolifera</i>
<i>Viola betonicifolia</i>
<i>Viola hederacea</i>
<i>Wahlenbergia ceracea</i>
<i>Wahlenbergia littoricola</i>
<i>Wahlenbergia</i> spp.
<i>Wahlenbergia stricta</i> subsp. <i>alterna</i>
<i>Wahlenbergia stricta</i> subsp. <i>stricta</i>
<i>Xerochrysum bracteatum</i>
<i>Youngia japonica</i>

APPENDIX 3 – FAUNA SPECIES LIST

Fauna within 5000m of flora reserve, desktop search undertaken August 2021

Amphibians and reptiles	
Scientific name	Common name
<i>Pseudophryne bibronii</i>	Bibron's Toadlet
<i>Crinia signifera</i>	Common Eastern Froglet
<i>Litoria daviesae</i>	Davies' Tree Frog
<i>Pseudophryne coriacea</i>	Red-backed Toadlet
<i>Mixophyes balbus</i>	Stuttering Frog
<i>Litoria verreauxii</i>	Verreaux's Frog
<i>Uperoleia sp.</i>	
<i>Eulamprus kosciuskoi</i>	Alpine Water Skink
<i>Lampropholis delicata</i>	Dark-flecked

Amphibians and reptiles	
Scientific name	Common name
	Garden Sunskink
<i>Intellagama lesueurii</i>	Eastern Water Dragon
<i>Austrelaps ramsayi</i>	Highland Copperhead
<i>Lampropholis caligula</i>	Montane Sunskink
<i>Lampropholis guichenoti</i>	Pale-flecked Garden Sunskink
<i>Pseudechis porphyriacus</i>	Red-bellied Black Snake
<i>Acritoscincus platynotus</i>	Red-throated Skink
<i>Hemiergis</i>	Three-toed

Amphibians and reptiles	
Scientific name	Common name
<i>decesiensis</i>	Earless Skink
<i>Saiphos equalis</i>	Three-toed Skink
<i>Notechis scutatus</i>	Tiger Snake
<i>Pseudemoia entrecasteauxii</i>	Tussock Cool-skink
<i>Saproscincus mustelinus</i>	Weasel Skink
<i>Liopholis whitii</i>	White's Skink
<i>Eulamprus heatwolei</i>	Yellow-bellied Water-skink

Birds	
Scientific name	Common name
<i>Alisterus scapularis</i>	Australian King-Parrot
<i>Gymnorhina tibicen</i>	Australian Magpie
<i>Corvus coronoides</i>	Australian Raven
<i>Coracina novaehollandiae</i>	Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike
<i>Accipiter fasciatus</i>	Brown Goshawk
<i>Acanthiza pusilla</i>	Brown Thornbill
<i>Cacomantis variolosus</i>	Brush Cuckoo
<i>Acanthiza reguloides</i>	Buff-rumped Thornbill

Birds	
Scientific name	Common name
<i>Phylidonyris pyrrhopterus</i>	Crescent Honeyeater
<i>Platycercus elegans</i>	Crimson Rosella
<i>Platycercus eximius</i>	Eastern Rosella
<i>Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris</i>	Eastern Spinebill
<i>Psophodes olivaceus</i>	Eastern Whipbird
<i>Turdus merula</i>	Eurasian Blackbird
<i>Cacomantis flabelliformis</i>	Fan-tailed Cuckoo
<i>Petroica phoenicea</i>	Flame Robin
<i>Corvus tasmanicus</i>	Forest Raven

Birds	
Scientific name	Common name
<i>Pachycephala pectoralis</i>	Golden Whistler
<i>Rhipidura albiscapa</i>	Grey Fantail
<i>Colluricincla harmonica</i>	Grey Shrike-thrush
<i>Dacelo novaeguineae</i>	Laughing Kookaburra
<i>Myiagra rubecula</i>	Leadon Flycatcher
<i>Vanellus miles</i>	Masked Lapwing
<i>Falco cenchroides</i>	Nankeen Kestrel
<i>Pachycephala olivacea</i>	Olive Whistler
<i>Strepera</i>	Pied

Birds	
Scientific name	Common name
<i>graculina</i>	Currawong
<i>Ninox strenua</i>	Powerful Owl
<i>Anthochaera carunculata</i>	Red Wattlebird
<i>Climacteris erythroptus</i>	Red-browed Treecreeper
<i>Rhipidura rufifrons</i>	Rufous Fantail
<i>Todiramphus sanctus</i>	Sacred Kingfisher
<i>Ptilonorhynchus violaceus</i>	Satin Bowerbird
<i>Chalcites lucidus</i>	Shining Bronze-Cuckoo
<i>Zosterops lateralis</i>	Silvereye
<i>Ninox</i>	Southern

Birds	
Scientific name	Common name
<i>novaeseelandiae</i>	Boobook
<i>Pardalotus punctatus</i>	Spotted Pardalote
<i>Cinlosoma punctatum</i>	Spotted Quail-thrush
<i>Pardalotus striatus</i>	Striated Pardalote
<i>Acanthiza lineata</i>	Striated Thornbill
<i>Menura novaehollandiae</i>	Superb Lyrebird
<i>Podargus strigoides</i>	Tawny Frogmouth
<i>Corvus sp.</i>	Unidentified Corvid
<i>Sericornis frontalis</i>	White-browed Scrubwren

Birds	
Scientific name	Common name
<i>Nesoptilotis leucotis</i>	White-eared Honeyeater
<i>Melithreptus lunatus</i>	White-naped Honeyeater
<i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i>	White-throated Needle-tail
<i>Cormobates leucophaea</i>	White-throated Treecreeper
<i>Caligavis chrysops</i>	Yellow-faced Honeyeater
<i>Zanda funereus</i>	Yellow-tailed Black-Cockatoo

Mammals	
Scientific name	Common name
<i>Vombatus ursinus</i>	Bare-nosed Wombat
<i>Mastacomys fuscus</i>	Broad-toothed Rat
<i>Antechinus stuartii</i>	Brown Antechinus
<i>Trichosurus sp.</i>	brush-tail possum
<i>Phascogale tapoatafa</i>	Brush-tailed Phascogale
<i>Rattus fuscipes</i>	Bush Rat
<i>Felis catus</i>	Cat
<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>Canis familiaris</i>	Dog

Mammals	
Scientific name	Common name
<i>Scotorepens orion</i>	Eastern Broad-nosed Bat
<i>Macropus giganteus</i>	Eastern Grey Kangaroo
<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	Fox
<i>Chalinolobus gouldii</i>	Gould's Wattled Bat
<i>Scoteanax rueppellii</i>	Greater Broad-nosed Bat
<i>Petauroides volans</i>	Greater Glider
<i>Equus caballus</i>	Horse
<i>Mus musculus</i>	House Mouse
<i>Macropus sp.</i>	kangaroo / wallaby
<i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i>	Koala
<i>Vespadelus darlingtoni</i>	Large Forest Bat
<i>Perameles nasuta</i>	Long-nosed Bandicoot

Mammals	
Scientific name	Common name
<i>Antechinus mimetes</i>	Mainland Dusky Antechinus
<i>Isodon macrourus</i>	Northern Brown Bandicoot
<i>Sus scrofa</i>	Pig
<i>Ornithorhynchus anatinus</i>	Platypus
<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>	Rabbit
<i>Rattus sp.</i>	rat
<i>Notamacropus rufogriseus</i>	Red-necked Wallaby
<i>Tachyglossus aculeatus</i>	Short-beaked Echidna
<i>Trichosurus caninus</i>	Short-eared Possum
<i>Vespadelus regulus</i>	Southern Forest Bat
<i>Dasyurus maculatus</i>	Spotted-tailed Quoll
<i>Petaurus</i>	Sugar Glider

Mammals	
Scientific name	Common name
<i>breviceps</i>	
<i>Rattus lutreolus</i>	Swamp Rat
<i>Wallabia bicolor</i>	Swamp Wallaby
<i>Canidae sp.</i>	unidentified canid
<i>Dasyuridae sp.</i>	unidentified

Mammals	
Scientific name	Common name
	dasyurid
<i>Macropod sp.</i>	unidentified macropod
<i>Muridae sp.</i>	unidentified murid rodent
<i>Austronomus australis</i>	White-striped

Mammals	
Scientific name	Common name
	Freetail-bat
<i>Saccolaimus flaviventris</i>	Yellow-bellied Sheathtail-bat



APPENDIX 4 – 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