



JERRABATTGULLA FLORA RESERVE NO. 182

SITE SPECIFIC WORKING PLAN

Table of Contents

1. Details of the Reserve	3
1.1 Location	3
1.2 Key Attributes of the reserve	3
1.3 General Description	3
1.4 History	4
1.5 Current Usage	5
2. System of Management	5
2.1 Objectives of Management	5
2.2 Management Strategies	5
2.3 Management Responsibility	7
2.4 Monitoring, Reporting and Review	7
3. List of Appendices	7
Appendix 1 – Locality Map	8
Appendix 2 – Topographic & Forest Type Map	9
Appendix 3 – Flora Species List	10
Appendix 4 – Fauna Species List	12
Appendix 5 – Approval and Amendments from previous version	13

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

Jerrabattgulla Flora Reserve is located approximately 32 kilometres south of the township of Captains Flat and 54 km northeast from the town of Cooma, situated in Tallaganda State Forest. The reserve's western, northern, and eastern boundaries are creeks, and the southern boundary is Jerrabattgulla Road. It is located within the Palerang Shire Council boundary. 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 mature and undisturbed stand of the main local communities including Brown Barrel (*Eucalyptus fastigata*), Manna Gum (*E. viminalis*), White Ash (*E. fraxinoides*), and Shining Gum (*E. nitens*)
- » scenic values, with the tall eucalypts presenting an imposing attraction
- » excellent drinking water is available in Jerrabattgulla Creek.

1.3 GENERAL DESCRIPTION

Area

Jerrabattgulla Flora Reserve comprises of approximately 30 hectares.

Topography

Topography of the reserve is hilly through to steep in some limited sections adjoining Jerrabattgulla Creek. Aspects present in the reserve are southeast, north, and northwest. Altitude of the reserve varies from 1130 metres above sea level in the northeast to 1280 metres in the southwest. Refer to Appendix 2 for topographic map.

Geology and Soils

Soils are relatively deep, medium textured loam derived from shale. The geology consists of folded sedimentary rocks, shallow red, and yellow massive earths.

Climate

Climatic monthly averages from Cooma (statistics from period 1973 to 2021) show:

- » mean annual rainfall: 542.1 mm
- » mean temperature hottest months (January) max 27.5°C and min 10.9°C

Document title: Jerrabattgulla Site Specific Working Plan	Version No.: 2	Page 3 of 13
Document ID: D22/5514	Owner: Senior Manager Forest Stewardship	Issue date: 6/9/23
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- » mean temperature coldest month (July) max 11.5°C and min -2.7°C.

The reserve is subject to intermittent snowfalls and frequent winter frosting.

Vegetation / flora and fauna

The forest types present in the reserve are:

- » Type 154: Brown Barrel (15 ha)
- » Type 155: Brown Barrel – Gum (9 ha)
- » Type 159: Mountain/Manna Gum (4 ha)
- » Type 162: White Ash (4 ha).

White Ash (*E. fraxinoides*) generally dominates the reserve, except in the east of the area adjoining Jerrabattgulla Creek where Manna Gum (*E. viminalis*) predominates. In a small southeastern section of the area along Jerrabattgulla Forest Road White Ash (*E. fraxinoides*) occurs virtually as a pure stand. Appendix 2 Map shows the various forest types and their locations within the reserve.

Threatened species recorded within 2 km of the Reserve include the Gang Gang Cockatoo (*Callocephalon fimbriatum*), Powerful Owl (*Ninox strenua*), Spotted-tailed Quoll (*Dasyurus maculates*), Flame Robin (*Petroica phoenicea*), Scarlet Robin (*Petroica boodang*), Olive Whistler (*Pachycephala olivacea*) and Eastern False-Pipistrelle (*Falsistrellus tasmaniensis*). 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

Jerrabattgulla Flora Reserve is situated within the traditional lands of the Ngarigo people and 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 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

There are no known or recorded harvest events in the reserve.

The reserve was disturbed during construction for a survey access track for Jerrabattgulla Road. This track would now be overgrown (and indiscernible as recorded in 1982) with revegetation across the Southeast corner of the area near the creek crossing of Jerrabattgulla Road.

The area has been subject to irregular low intensity grazing by cattle for some time especially since the construction of Jerrabattgulla Forest Road in 1972. Tenure of the area was vacant crown land until October 1980 when dedication as State Forest took place. Subsequent to this date arrangements have been made with the owner to secure his stock under an OP agreement the boundary of which is some distance from the proposed preserve area.

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. There are no recorded wildfire events in the reserve. The only Hazard Reduction burn performed in the reserve was in 2004.

Document title: Jerrabattgulla Site Specific Working Plan	Version No.: 2	Page 4 of 13
Document ID: D22/5514	Owner: Senior Manager Forest Stewardship	Issue date: 6/9/23
		Review date: 6/9/33

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Establishment of Flora Reserve

Jerrabattgulla Flora Preserve was first included in the Forestry Commission's Native Forest Preservation programme as a Priority Class 4 Forest Preserve on 3rd September 1982.

The area was gazetted as Jerrabattgulla Flora Reserve No. 182 on 1 January 2001.

1.5 CURRENT USAGE

The reserve receives limited recreational usage, primarily by visitors driving pass the reserve on Jerrabattgulla 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:

- » protect existing flora and fauna
- » enhance the ecological quality of mature and undisturbed local forest ecosystems in the area
- » preserve the scenic values associated with the tall eucalypts in the reserve
- » protect Aboriginal cultural heritage sites and cultural values
- » maintain reference stands and provide for limited scientific study consistent with the protection of the area, including the development of an understanding of successional growth processes after disturbance and as a reference for assessing the effects of alternative land use in surrounding areas
- » provide for the continued protection of the reserve and neighboring areas from damaging wildfire and other agents.

2.2 MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES

The broad management strategies and related actions to preserve native flora and improve the value and extent of habitat in State forest flora reserves are detailed in the Flora Reserve Management Plan: Background and General Management document, which is to be read in conjunction with this plan. Specific additional management strategies applied in this flora reserve may include:

- » Property maintenance, through:
 - establishment and maintenance of appropriate fences, gates, and signs
 - removal of unnecessary fencing
 - maintenance of roads and trails
 - restricting visitor use to walking trails for educational activities.
- » Conservation and improvement of habitat, through:
 - maintenance of native vegetation, which may include manipulation by mechanical means for habitat improvement
 - regeneration of any cleared or degraded land, through plantings and natural recruitment

Document title: Jerrabattgulla Site Specific Working Plan	Version No.: 2	Page 5 of 13
Document ID: D22/5514	Owner: Senior Manager Forest Stewardship	Issue date: 6/9/23
		Review date: 6/9/33

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- removal of rubbish
 - weed control
 - management of human disturbance, including harvesting and other forest product operations
 - retention of dead timber and other habitat resources
 - management of fire, including prescribed or hazard reduction burning.
- » Pest animal control.

Cultural Values

Explore opportunities for Aboriginal community involvement in managing the flora reserve.

Weeds

The vegetation within the flora reserve is in very healthy state with no obvious weeds present. As far as reasonably practicable, exotic species will be controlled, as detailed in section 2.4.

Trail maintenance

Maintenance of roads and trails is important to enable access to the forest for forest management, firefighting, tourism, and recreation. Poorly maintained roads can also transport significant levels of sediment, increasing the turbidity of water within creeks. This consequently reduces habitat quality and aquatic biodiversity and can take significant periods of time to recover.

Permitted activities

Under the Forest Management Zoning (FMZ) system, Jerrabattgulla Flora Reserve No. 182 is a dedicated reserve zoned FMZ 1 and therefore contributes to the dedicated reserve system in the Southern Region. Management will be consistent with the requirements of JANIS dedicated reserves.

The State Forests of NSW, Operational Circular 99/10 (1999) *Managing our Forests sustainably: Forest Management Zoning in NSW State Forests* describes the activities not permitted in FMZ 1.

The following activities may be permitted subject to standard conditions approved by the delegated Manager and consistent with the management objectives for the reserve, relevant codes of practice, forest practices / operational circulars, protocols, licenses, and management / recovery plans:

- » scientific studies (e.g., fauna surveys including trapping)
- » maintenance of existing roads and fire trails
- » maintenance of existing recreation facilities and upgrading where necessary to keep pace with demand while protecting the attributes of the reserve
- » limited tree and or limb removal for safety, viewing or construction of facilities in areas used for recreation
- » pest animal and weed control
- » general access for activities such as bush walking, photography, and nature study
- » beekeeping (existing set-down sites may be used)
- » Aboriginal use of forest products consistent with the maintenance of the conservation attributes to be protected in the reserve
- » fire management will be undertaken in a manner consistent with maintaining the health of forest ecosystems.

The following activities may only be permitted with special conditions:

Document title: Jerrabattgulla Site Specific Working Plan	Version No.: 2	Page 6 of 13
Document ID: D22/5514	Owner: Senior Manager Forest Stewardship	Issue date: 6/9/23
		Review date: 6/9/33

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- » 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

There are no gazetted exemptions from provisions of the *Mining Act 1992* for this this flora reserve.

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*.

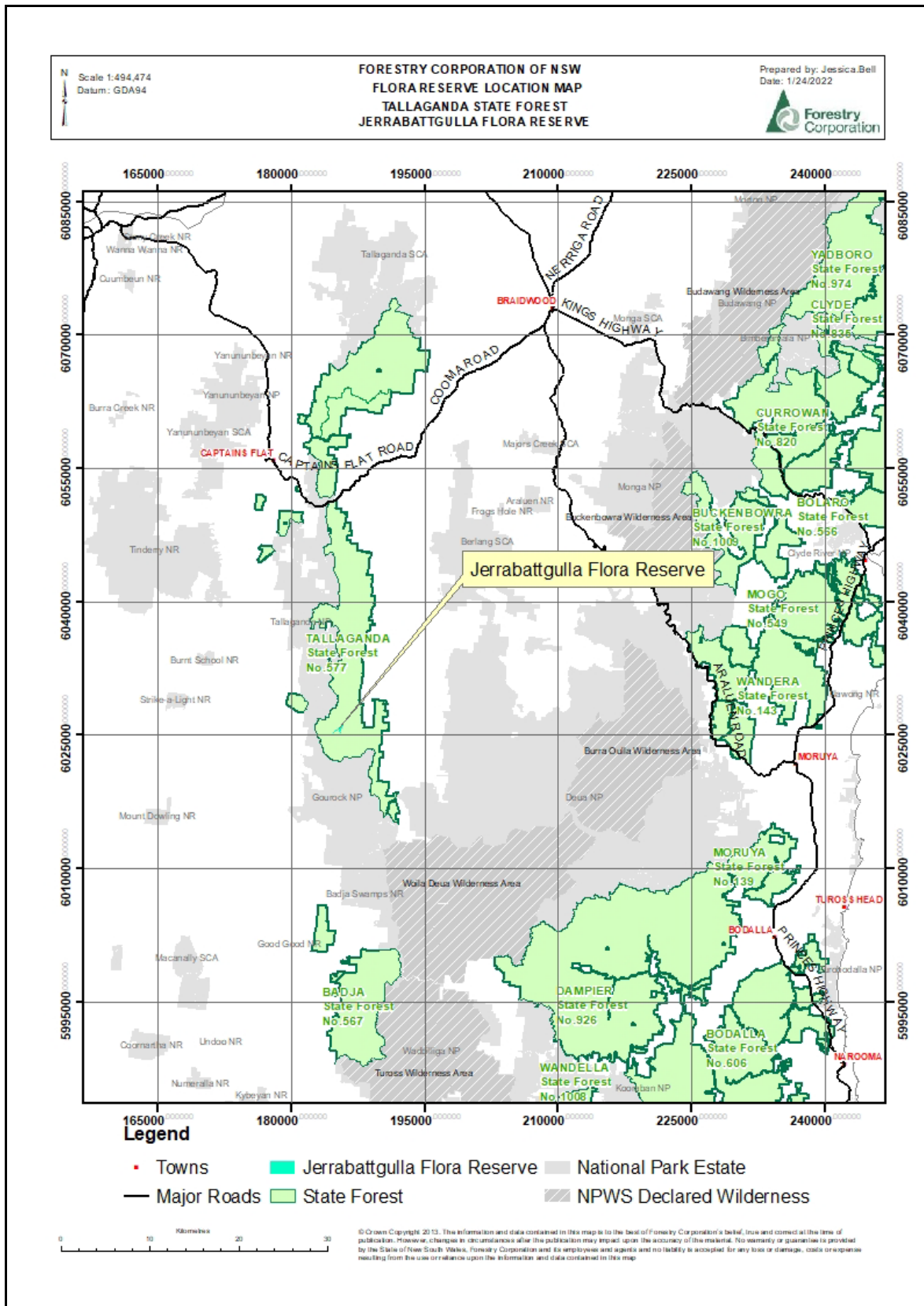
3. LIST OF APPENDICES

- » Appendix 1 – Locality Map
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- » Appendix 4 – Fauna Species List
- » Appendix 5 – Approval and amendments from previous version

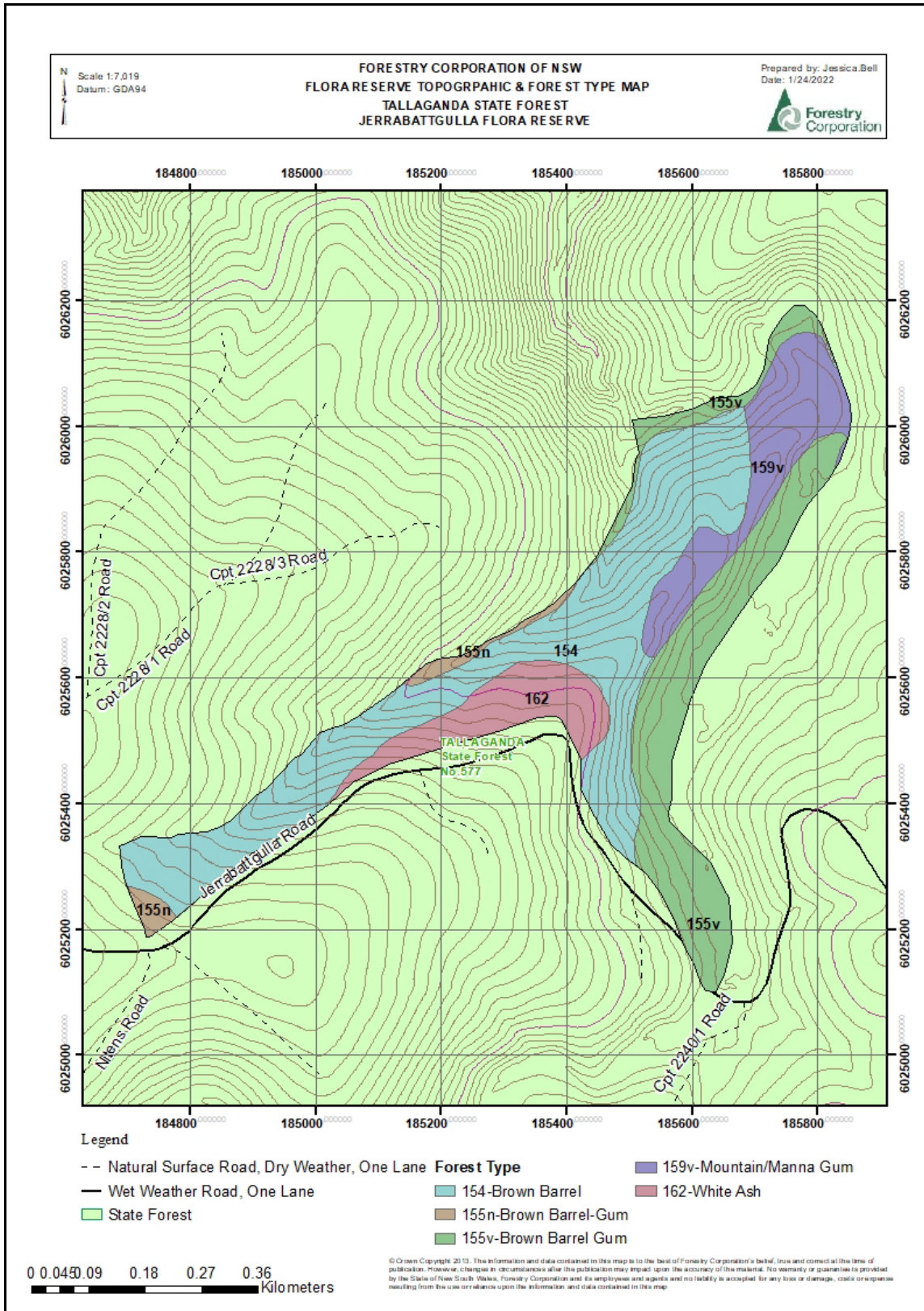
Document title: Jerrabattgulla Site Specific Working Plan	Version No.: 2	Page 7 of 13
Document ID: D22/5514	Owner: Senior Manager Forest Stewardship	Issue date: 6/9/23
		Review date: 6/9/33

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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 dealbata</i>
<i>Acacia dealbata</i> subsp. <i>subalpina</i>
<i>Acacia falciformis</i>
<i>Acacia genistifolia</i>
<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i>
<i>Acacia terminalis</i>
<i>Acacia ulicifolia</i>
<i>Acaena novae-zelandiae</i>
<i>Acrothamnus hookeri</i>
<i>Acrotiche divaricata</i>
<i>Ajuga australis</i>
<i>Amyema</i> spp.
<i>Arrhenechthites mixta</i>
<i>Arthropodium milleflorum</i>
<i>Asperula conferta</i>
<i>Asperula scoparia</i>
<i>Asplenium flaccidum</i> subsp. <i>flaccidum</i>
<i>Astrotricha latifolia</i>
<i>Australopyrum pectinatum</i>
<i>Austrostipa</i> spp.
<i>Banksia marginata</i>
<i>Bedfordia arborescens</i>
<i>Billardiera scandens</i>
<i>Blechnum nudum</i>
<i>Blechnum penna-marina</i> subsp. <i>alpina</i>
<i>Blechnum wattsii</i>
<i>Bossiaea prostrata</i>
<i>Brachyloma daphnoides</i>
<i>Brachyscome scapigera</i>
<i>Brachyscome spathulata</i>
<i>Brachyscome</i> spp.
<i>Bursaria spinosa</i>
<i>Caladenia gracilis</i>
<i>Carduus pycnocephalus</i>
<i>Carex appressa</i>
<i>Carex breviculmis</i>
<i>Carex</i> spp.
<i>Cassytha glabella</i>

Scientific name
<i>Chiloglottis pluricallata</i>
<i>Chiloglottis reflexa</i>
<i>Chiloglottis</i> spp.
<i>Choretrum candollei</i>
<i>Choretrum pauciflorum</i>
<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>
<i>Clematis aristata</i>
<i>Coprosma hirtella</i>
<i>Coprosma quadrifida</i>
<i>Coronidium scorpioides</i>
<i>Cotula alpina</i>
<i>Craspedia coolaminica</i>
<i>Crepis capillaris</i>
<i>Daviesia ulicifolia</i>
<i>Desmodium varians</i>
<i>Deyeuxia brachyathera</i>
<i>Deyeuxia gunniana</i>
<i>Deyeuxia quadriseta</i>
<i>Dianella tasmanica</i>
<i>Dichelachne inaequiglumis</i>
<i>Dichelachne parva</i>
<i>Dichondra repens</i>
<i>Diuris subalpina</i>
<i>Doodia</i> spp.
<i>Echinopogon ovatus</i>
<i>Epacris impressa</i>
<i>Epacris microphylla</i>
<i>Epilobium</i> spp.
<i>Eucalyptus dalrympleana</i>
<i>Eucalyptus dalrympleana</i> subsp. <i>dalrympleana</i>
<i>Eucalyptus fastigata</i>
<i>Eucalyptus fraxinoides</i>
<i>Eucalyptus globoidea</i>
<i>Eucalyptus mannifera</i> subsp. <i>mannifera</i>
<i>Eucalyptus nitens</i>
<i>Eucalyptus pauciflora</i>
<i>Eucalyptus radiata</i> subsp. <i>radiata</i>
<i>Eucalyptus sieberi</i>

Scientific name
<i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i>
<i>Euchiton japonicus</i>
<i>Euchiton</i> spp.
<i>Galium gaudichaudii</i>
<i>Galium murale</i>
<i>Galium propinquum</i>
<i>Galium</i> spp.
<i>Geranium neglectum</i>
<i>Geranium potentilloides</i> var. <i>potentilloides</i>
<i>Geranium solanderi</i> var. <i>solanderi</i>
<i>Geranium</i> spp.
<i>Glossocardia bidens</i>
<i>Glycine clandestina</i>
<i>Gonocarpus tetragynus</i>
<i>Gratiola peruviana</i>
<i>Hakea eriantha</i>
<i>Hardenbergia violacea</i>
<i>Hibbertia obtusifolia</i>
<i>Hookerochloa eriopoda</i>
<i>Hydrocotyle laxiflora</i>
<i>Hydrocotyle sibthorpioides</i>
<i>Hydrocotyle</i> spp.
<i>Hypericum gramineum</i>
<i>Hypochaeris glabra</i>
<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>
<i>Indigofera australis</i>
<i>Isolepis multicaulis</i>
<i>Lagenifera stipitata</i>
<i>Leptinella filicula</i>
<i>Leucopogon esquamatus</i>
<i>Leucopogon lanceolatus</i>
<i>Leucopogon lanceolatus</i> var. <i>lanceolatus</i>
<i>Lobelia pedunculata</i>
<i>Lobelia purpurascens</i>
<i>Lomandra filiformis</i> subsp. <i>coriacea</i>
<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>
<i>Lomandra multiflora</i> subsp.

Scientific name
<i>multiflora</i>
<i>Lomatia fraseri</i>
<i>Lomatia myricoides</i>
<i>Luzula flaccida</i>
<i>Lycopus australis</i>
<i>Microlaena stipoides</i> var. <i>stipoides</i>
<i>Monotoca elliptica</i>
<i>Monotoca scoparia</i>
<i>Olearia argophylla</i>
<i>Olearia erubescens</i>
<i>Olearia megalophylla</i>
<i>Olearia</i> spp.
<i>Opercularia aspera</i>
<i>Oreomyrrhis eriopoda</i>
<i>Oxalis</i> spp.
<i>Persoonia linearis</i>
<i>Persoonia silvatica</i>
<i>Pimelea</i> spp.
<i>Pittosporum bicolor</i>
<i>Plantago debilis</i>
<i>Platysace lanceolata</i>
<i>Poa helmsii</i>
<i>Poa labillardierei</i> var. <i>labillardierei</i>
<i>Poa meionectes</i>
<i>Poa sieberiana</i> var. <i>cyanophylla</i>

Scientific name
<i>Poa sieberiana</i> var. <i>sieberiana</i>
<i>Poa</i> spp.
<i>Podolobium ilicifolium</i>
<i>Polyscias sambucifolia</i> subsp. <i>leptophylla</i>
<i>Polyscias sambucifolia</i> subsp. <i>sambucifolia</i>
<i>Polystichum australiense</i>
<i>Polystichum proliferum</i>
<i>Pomaderris aspera</i>
<i>Pomaderris aspera</i> x <i>cinerea</i>
<i>Poranthera microphylla</i>
<i>Prostanthera lasianthos</i>
<i>Pteridium esculentum</i>
<i>Ranunculus lappaceus</i>
<i>Ranunculus pimpinellifolius</i>
<i>Ranunculus plebeius</i>
<i>Ranunculus</i> spp.
<i>Rubus parvifolius</i>
<i>Rytidosperma pallidum</i>
<i>Rytidosperma racemosum</i> var. <i>racemosum</i>
<i>Rytidosperma</i> spp.
<i>Senecio diaschides</i>
<i>Senecio linearifolius</i>
<i>Senecio minimus</i>
<i>Senecio pinnatifolius</i> var. <i>lanceolatus</i>

Scientific name
<i>Senecio prenanthoides</i>
<i>Smilax australis</i>
<i>Solenogyne dominii</i>
<i>Solenogyne gunnii</i>
<i>Stackhousia monogyna</i>
<i>Stackhousia viminea</i>
<i>Stellaria flaccida</i>
<i>Stellaria pungens</i>
<i>Stylidium graminifolium</i>
<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>
<i>Tasmannia lanceolata</i>
<i>Tasmannia xerophila</i> subsp. <i>xerophila</i>
<i>Thelymitra</i> spp.
<i>Trachymene humilis</i> subsp. <i>humilis</i>
<i>Trifolium fragiferum</i>
<i>Trifolium repens</i>
<i>Urtica incisa</i>
<i>Veronica calycina</i>
<i>Veronica</i> spp.
<i>Viola betonicifolia</i>
<i>Viola hederacea</i>
<i>Wahlenbergia communis</i>
<i>Wahlenbergia littoricola</i>
<i>Wahlenbergia</i> spp.
<i>Xerochrysum bracteatum</i>

APPENDIX 4 – FAUNA SPECIES LIST

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

Amphibians	
Scientific name	Common name
<i>Crinia signifera</i>	Common Eastern Froglet
<i>Litoria nudidigita</i>	Leaf Green River Tree Frog
<i>Litoria lesueuri</i>	Lesueur's Frog

Birds	
Scientific name	Common name
<i>Melithreptus brevirostris</i>	Brown-headed Honeyeater
<i>Platycercus elegans</i>	Crimson Rosella
<i>Petroica phoenicea</i>	Flame Robin
<i>Callocephalon fimbriatum</i>	Gang-gang Cockatoo
<i>Strepera versicolor</i>	Grey Currawong
<i>Rhipidura albiscapa</i>	Grey Fantail
<i>Colluricincla harmonica</i>	Grey Shrike-thrush

Birds	
Scientific name	Common name
<i>Chalcites basalus</i>	Horsfield's Bronze-Cuckoo
<i>Dacelo novaeguineae</i>	Laughing Kookaburra
<i>Pachycephala olivacea</i>	Olive Whistler
<i>Strepera graculina</i>	Pied Currawong
<i>Anthochaera carunculata</i>	Red Wattlebird
<i>Cinlosoma punctatum</i>	Spotted Quail-thrush
<i>Pardalotus striatus</i>	Striated Pardalote

Birds	
Scientific name	Common name
<i>Menura novaehollandiae</i>	Superb Lyrebird
<i>Sericornis frontalis</i>	White-browed Scrubwren
<i>Nesoptilotis leucotis</i>	White-eared Honeyeater
<i>Melithreptus lunatus</i>	White-naped Honeyeater
<i>Cormobates leucophaea</i>	White-throated Treecreeper

Mammals	
Scientific name	Common name
<i>Vombatus ursinus</i>	Bare-nosed Wombat
<i>Notamacropus rufogriseus</i>	Red-necked Wallaby
<i>Dasyurus maculatus</i>	Spotted-tailed Quoll

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