



# PADDYS RIVER FLORA RESERVE NO. 120

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SITE SPECIFIC WORKING PLAN

## Table of Contents

<b>1. Details of the Reserve</b>	<b>3</b>
1.1 Location	3
1.2 Key Attributes of the reserve	3
1.3 General Description	3
1.4 History	5
1.5 Current Usage	5
<b>2. System of Management</b>	<b>6</b>
2.1 Objectives of Management	6
2.2 Management Strategies	6
2.3 Management Responsibility	8
2.4 Monitoring, Reporting and Review	8
<b>3. List of Appendices</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>Appendix 1 – Locality Map</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>Appendix 2 – Topographic &amp; Forest Type Map</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>Appendix 3 – Flora Species List</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>Appendix 4 – Fauna Species List</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>Appendix 5 – Approval and Amendments from previous version</b>	<b>16</b>

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 River Flora Reserve is located approximately 18 kilometres northeast of the town of Tumbarumba in the heart of Bago State Forest. The southwestern side of the reserve is delineated by Houlihans Track and other boundaries previously marked with painted survey pegs or blazes. 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 central feature of the reserve is the Paddys River Dam located on the central southern side
- » areas of Montane Peatland & Swamp, a threatened ecological community
- » a wildlife corridor, joining a large area of informal reserves within State Forest and Kosciusko National Park to the northeast
- » areas of both Aboriginal and European cultural and archaeological values.

### 1.3 GENERAL DESCRIPTION

#### Area

Paddys River Flora Reserve has an area of approximately 120 hectares.

The reserve joins a large area (approximately 600 hectares) of Informal Reserve (Forest Management Zone 2) and is also connected to Kosciuszko National Park to the Northeast via a Wildlife Corridor (Forest Management Zone 3A).

Access is provided by Forests NSW roads/tracks, namely JDX road, Hume & Hovell Walking Track & Houlihans Track via Bullongra Road.

#### Topography

A central feature of the reserve is the Paddys River Dam located on the central southern side. This dam occupies approximately 5 hectares and is fed by Paddys River and its tributaries, McCredies Gully and Baileys Gully.

The reserve is basically flat and basin-shaped, with undulating low ridges forming a rim around the northern, eastern, and western boundaries. The streams feeding the dam variously dissect the inner flat areas.

Paddys River flows south through the reserve below the dam, its waters ultimately joining the Murray River via Tumbarumba Creek and the Tooma River.

Document title: Paddys River Site Specific Working Plan	Version No.: 2	Page 3 of 16
Document ID: D22/5573	Owner: Senior Manager Forest Stewardship	Issue date: 6/9/23
		Review date: 6/9/33

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Altitude varies from approximately 1160 metres above sea level near the dam up to 1260 metres on the surrounding ridges. Refer to Appendix 2 for topographic map.

## Geology and Soils

Situated over part of the extensive Silurian Maragle igneous intrusions of granite, granodiorite, and related rocks. Rocky granite outcrops occur in isolated patches towards and on the ridges of the reserve. Over most of the reserve this rock has produced red clay-loams of varying depth, but these are replaced by peaty swamp soils close to steams.

## Climate

The reserve has a cool temperate climate. Climate details from the Pilot Hill Forest station, lying about 11 kilometres north of the reserve at a similar altitude, showcase an average annual precipitation of 1400m, with a predominantly winter rainfall. This figure includes snowfalls, the severity and frequency of which vary greatly from year to year. Heavy frosts are frequent throughout winter but may occur at any time during the year.

## Vegetation / flora and fauna

The reserve contains five main forest types:

- » Type 137: Black Sallee. This type is confined to the lower slopes adjacent to the dam and creek lines. Widely spaced Black Sallees (*Eucalypt stellulata*) with low spreading crowns
- » Type 140: Snow Gum-Mountain Gum. The upper slopes and ridges are dominated by this forest type. Mountain Gum (*E. daltympleana*) and Snow Gum (*E. pauciflora*) are the dominate species, with scattered Manna Gum (*E. viminalis*). Some particularly large specimens of Mountain Gum occur within this type (height approximately 45 metres, diameter approximately 100 cm). Patches of eucalypt regrowth occur where gaps have been created in the overstorey.
- » Type 230: Natural Grassland. Consisting mainly of Snow Grass (*Poa* spp.) and their herbaceous species.
- » Type 231: Swamp. This type forms a rim around the edge of the dam. It is essentially treeless, being dominated by moisture loving monocotyledonous plants.
- » Type 235: Water Surfaces. This is Paddys River Dam located on the central southern side of the reserve.

Appendix 2 Map shows the various forest types and their locations within the reserve.

Threatened species:

- » Threatened species recorded within 5 kilometres of the reserve include:
  - Flame Robin (*Petroica phoenicea*)
  - Yellow-bellied Glider (*Petaurus australis*)
  - Gang Gang Cockatoo (*Callocephalon fimbriatum*)
  - Pink Robin (*Petroica rodinogaster*)
  - Olive Whistler (*Pachycephala olivacea*)
  - Bago Leek Orchid (*Prasophyllum bagoensis*).
- » Threatened Ecological Communities:
  - Tableland Snow Gum. Black Sallee, Candlebark & Ribbon Gum Grassy Woodland
  - Montane Peatland & Swamp.

Appendices 3 and 4 outline a list of flora and fauna species known to occur within 5km of the reserve.

Document title: Paddys River Site Specific Working Plan	Version No.: 2	Page 4 of 16
Document ID: D22/5573	Owner: Senior Manager Forest Stewardship	Issue date: 6/9/23
		Review date: 6/9/33

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## 1.4 HISTORY

### Aboriginal History and Cultural Values

Paddys River 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. Tangible aspects of these activities included an Aboriginal archaeological open camp site associated with the Paddys River Dam.

### Post European heritage

In 1928 Hydroelectric powerhouse was built at Tumberumba where water was brought from Burra Creek by gravity along an eastern water race to a storage dam and then piped into the power plant. The race gradually extended as far as the upper reaches of Paddys River (length 34 kilometres) and in 1936 Eurabbie Power Company constructed Paddys River Dam. The dam almost guaranteed water supply to the powerhouse.

Gold mining commenced in the district during the 1870's and the area around the reserve became known as Quartzville. Activity was initially concentrated on recovery of alluvial gold, with later development of a steam-powered battery for the crushing of ore extracted from shafts sunk to the west of the reserve. Remnants of the gold era are still evident throughout the reserve in the form of water races and building foundations.

The Graves of George Richardson & Olive Frances Willmott are located at the site of the Historic Quartzville Village.

### Harvesting and grazing

Records indicate there may have been some timber removal from the reserve leading up to the reserve been initially set aside informally as a preserved area in 1969, however there would have been heavy cutting of timber in the reserve area during the gold mining period.

There has been limited grazing of cattle in or around the reserve 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. 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.

### Establishment of Flora Reserve

The area was set aside as a Flora Preserve in 1969.

Paddys River Flora Reserve was formally set apart as a Flora Reserve by Air Marshall Sir James Anthony Rowland, Governor of the State of New South Wales by Government Gazette notification of 10<sup>th</sup> June 1988.

## 1.5 CURRENT USAGE

The reserve is readily accessible via JDX road and Houlihans track to the south, and four-wheel drive track enables access to the north of the reserve. The reserve receives moderate use, visitors drive past the reserve on Houlihans track to get to Paddys River Campsite. This campsite is just south of the reserve and is a popular spot for campers and anglers.

Document title: Paddys River Site Specific Working Plan	Version No.: 2	Page 5 of 16
Document ID: D22/5573	Owner: Senior Manager Forest Stewardship	Issue date: 6/9/23
		Review date: 6/9/33

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Also, the Hume and Hovell Track, a walking track that stretches 426 kilometres starting in Yass and finishing in Albury, passes through the center of the reserve.

## 2. SYSTEM OF MANAGEMENT

### 2.1 OBJECTIVES OF MANAGEMENT

The objects of management will be to:

- » enhance the ecological quality of areas of Montane Peatland & Swamp, a threatened ecological community
- » preserve a wildlife corridor between the reserve system within State Forest and Kosciusko National Park to the northeast
- » protect existing flora and fauna
- » 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
- » promote local communities' engagement in managing and protecting the flora reserve.

### 2.2 MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES

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

- » Property maintenance, through:
  - establishment and maintenance of appropriate fences, gates, and signs
  - removal of unnecessary fencing
  - maintenance of roads and trails
  - restricting visitor use to walking trails for educational activities.
- » Conservation and improvement of habitat, through:
  - maintenance of native vegetation, which may include manipulation by mechanical means for habitat improvement
  - regeneration of any cleared or degraded land, through plantings and natural recruitment
  - removal of rubbish
  - weed control
  - management of human disturbance, including harvesting and other forest product operations
  - retention of dead timber and other habitat resources

Document title: Paddys River Site Specific Working Plan	Version No.: 2	Page 6 of 16
Document ID: D22/5573	Owner: Senior Manager Forest Stewardship	Issue date: 6/9/23
		Review date: 6/9/33

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- management of fire, including prescribed or hazard reduction burning.
- » Pest animal control.

## Cultural Values

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

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

## Weeds

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

## Trail maintenance

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

## Permitted activities

Under the Forest Management Zoning (FMZ) system, Paddys River Flora Reserve N<sup>o</sup>. 120 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:

- » Construction of new roads. Construction will only be permitted in exceptional instances and consistent with the following principles:

Document title: Paddys River Site Specific Working Plan	Version No.: 2	Page 7 of 16
Document ID: D22/5573	Owner: Senior Manager Forest Stewardship	Issue date: 6/9/23
		Review date: 6/9/33

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- 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 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

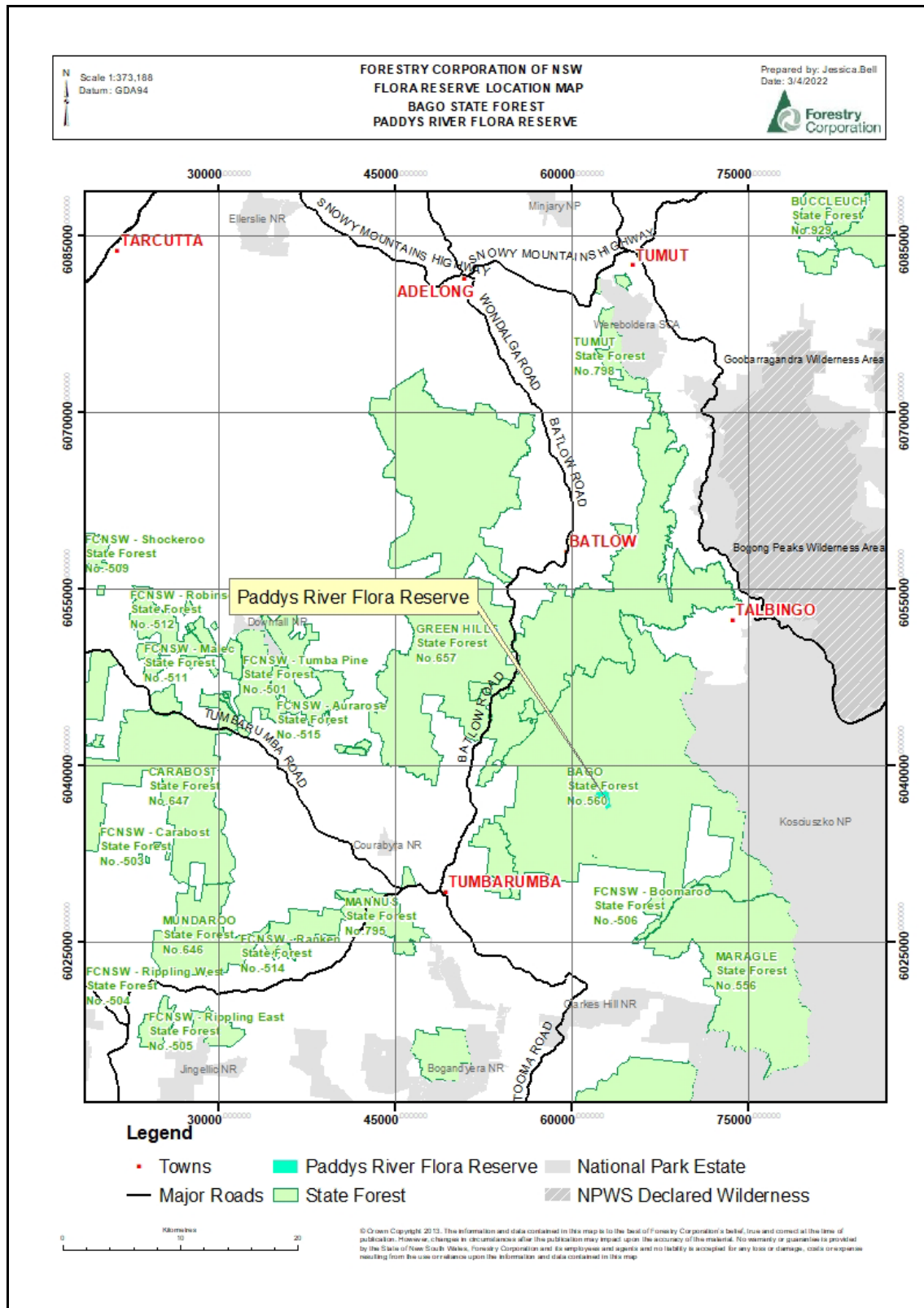
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- » Appendix 2 – Topographic and Forest Type Map
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- » Appendix 5 – Approval and Amendments from previous version

Document title: Paddys River Site Specific Working Plan	Version No.: 2	Page 8 of 16
Document ID: D22/5573	Owner: Senior Manager Forest Stewardship	Issue date: 6/9/23
		Review date: 6/9/33

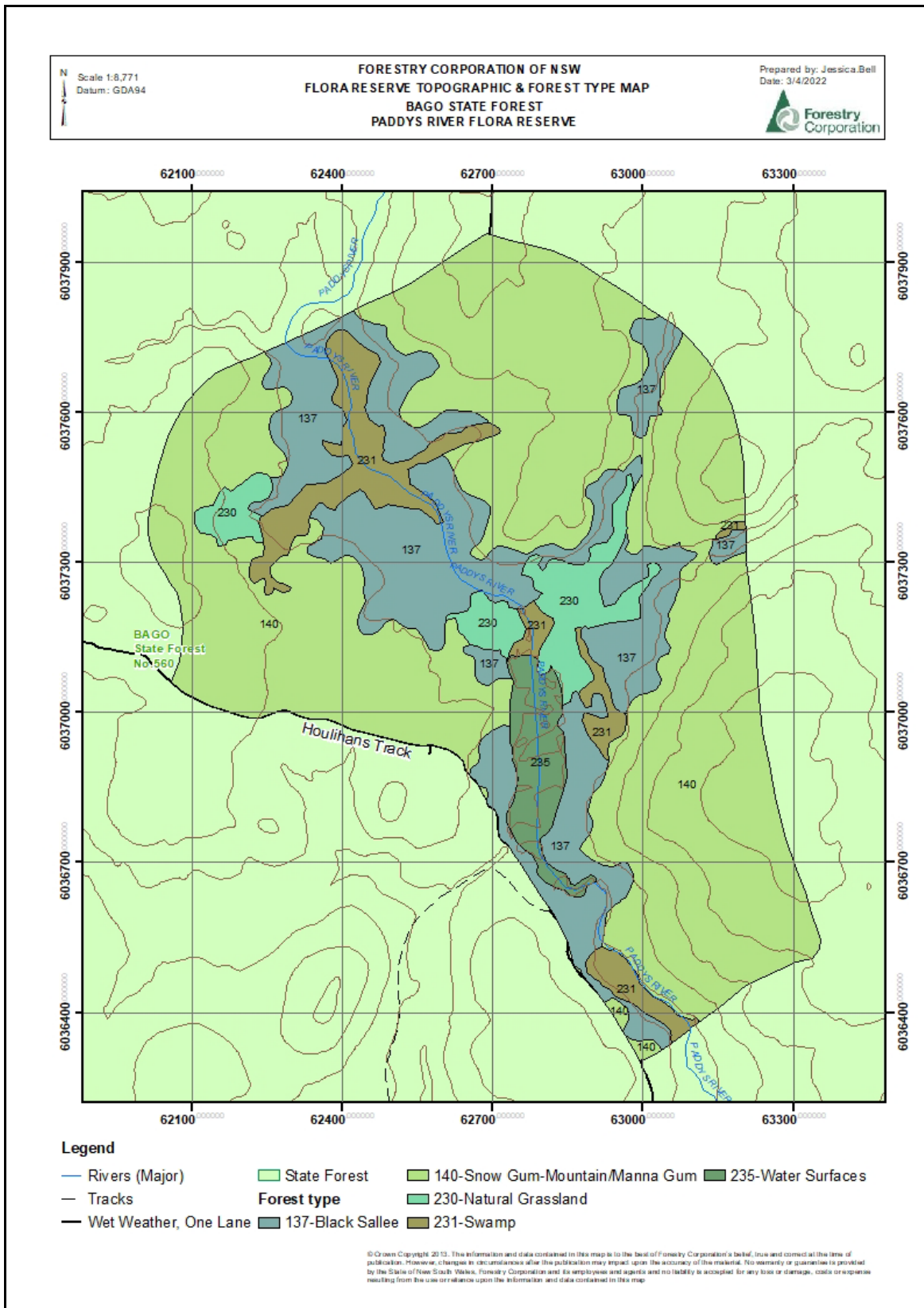
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# APPENDIX 1 – LOCALITY MAP



# APPENDIX 2 – TOPOGRAPHIC & FOREST TYPE MAP



## APPENDIX 3 – FLORA SPECIES LIST

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

Scientific name
<i>Acacia dealbata</i>
<i>Acacia kettlewelliae</i>
<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i>
<i>Acacia obliquinervia</i>
<i>Acacia rubida</i>
<i>Acaena echinata</i>
<i>Acaena novae-zelandiae</i>
<i>Acaena sp. A</i>
<i>Acaena spp.</i>
<i>Acetosella vulgaris</i>
<i>Aciphylla simplicifolia</i>
<i>Acrothamnus hookeri</i>
<i>Agrostis parviflora</i>
<i>Agrostis venusta</i>
<i>Aira cupaniana</i>
<i>Ajuga australis</i>
<i>Anthosachne scabra</i>
<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>
<i>Arthrochilus huntianus</i>
<i>Arthropodium sp. A</i>
<i>Asperula gunnii</i>
<i>Asperula pusilla</i>
<i>Asperula scoparia</i>
<i>Asplenium flabellifolium</i>
<i>Baeckea gunniana</i>
<i>Baeckea utilis</i>
<i>Baloskion australe</i>
<i>Bedfordia arborescens</i>
<i>Blechnum minus</i>
<i>Blechnum nudum</i>
<i>Blechnum penna-marina subsp. alpina</i>
<i>Blechnum watsii</i>
<i>Brachyloma daphnoides</i>
<i>Brachyscome obovata</i>
<i>Brachyscome scapigera</i>
<i>Brachyscome spathulata</i>
<i>Briza minor</i>
<i>Bromus molliformis</i>

Scientific name
<i>Bulbine bulbosa</i>
<i>Bulbine glauca</i>
<i>Caladenia gracilis</i>
<i>Calotis scabiosifolia var. integrifolia</i>
<i>Calytrix tetragona</i>
<i>Carex appressa</i>
<i>Carex breviculmis</i>
<i>Carex gaudichaudiana</i>
<i>Carex inversa</i>
<i>Carex rara subsp. capillacea</i>
<i>Carex spp.</i>
<i>Cassinia aculeata</i>
<i>Cassinia longifolia</i>
<i>Cassytha pubescens</i>
<i>Cerastium balearicum</i>
<i>Chiloglottis valida</i>
<i>Chrysocephalum semipapposum</i>
<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>
<i>Clematis aristata</i>
<i>Comesperma retusum</i>
<i>Conyza spp.</i>
<i>Coprosma hirtella</i>
<i>Coprosma quadrifida</i>
<i>Coronidium scorpioides</i>
<i>Cotula alpina</i>
<i>Craspedia spp.</i>
<i>Craspedia variabilis</i>
<i>Crepis capillaris</i>
<i>Cymbonotus lawsonianus</i>
<i>Cymbonotus preissianus</i>
<i>Cyperus lucidus</i>
<i>Daviesia latifolia</i>
<i>Daviesia ulicifolia</i>
<i>Daviesia ulicifolia subsp. ruscifolia</i>
<i>Deyeuxia brachyathera</i>
<i>Deyeuxia gunniana</i>
<i>Deyeuxia monticola var.</i>

Scientific name
<i>monticola</i>
<i>Deyeuxia quadriseta</i>
<i>Deyeuxia rodwayi</i>
<i>Dianella revoluta var. revoluta</i>
<i>Dianella tasmanica</i>
<i>Dichelachne inaequiglumis</i>
<i>Dichelachne rara</i>
<i>Dichelachne sieberiana</i>
<i>Dichondra repens</i>
<i>Dicksonia antarctica</i>
<i>Dillwynia palustris</i>
<i>Dipodium roseum</i>
<i>Drosera peltata</i>
<i>Echinopogon ovatus</i>
<i>Eleocharis gracilis</i>
<i>Empodisma minus</i>
<i>Epacris breviflora</i>
<i>Epacris microphylla</i>
<i>Epacris paludosa</i>
<i>Epilobium billardierianum</i>
<i>Epilobium billardierianum subsp. cinereum</i>
<i>Epilobium billardierianum subsp. hydrophilum</i>
<i>Epilobium gunnianum</i>
<i>Eucalyptus camphora subsp. humeana</i>
<i>Eucalyptus dalrympleana</i>
<i>Eucalyptus dalrympleana subsp. dalrympleana</i>
<i>Eucalyptus delegatensis subsp. delegatensis</i>
<i>Eucalyptus pauciflora</i>
<i>Eucalyptus robertsonii subsp. robertsonii</i>
<i>Eucalyptus stellulata</i>
<i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i>
<i>Euchiton japonicus</i>
<i>Exocarpos strictus</i>
<i>Festuca asperula</i>
<i>Gastrodia sesamoides</i>

Scientific name
<i>Geranium homeanum</i>
<i>Geranium neglectum</i>
<i>Geranium potentilloides</i> var. <i>abditum</i>
<i>Geranium potentilloides</i> var. <i>potentilloides</i>
<i>Geranium solanderi</i>
<i>Geranium solanderi</i> var. <i>solanderi</i>
<i>Glycine clandestina</i>
<i>Gompholobium huegelii</i>
<i>Gompholobium inconspicuum</i>
<i>Gonocarpus micranthus</i>
<i>Gonocarpus micranthus</i> subsp. <i>micranthus</i>
<i>Gonocarpus tetragynus</i>
<i>Gratiola peruviana</i>
<i>Hakea microcarpa</i>
<i>Hemarthria uncinata</i> var. <i>uncinata</i>
<i>Holcus lanatus</i>
<i>Hookerchloa eriopoda</i>
<i>Hookerchloa hookeriana</i>
<i>Hydrocotyle laxiflora</i>
<i>Hydrocotyle sibthorpioides</i>
<i>Hypericum gramineum</i>
<i>Hypericum japonicum</i>
<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>
<i>Hypoxis hygrometrica</i> var. <i>hygrometrica</i>
<i>Isolepis aucklandica</i>
<i>Isolepis fluitans</i>
<i>Isolepis multicaulis</i>
<i>Isolepis subtilissima</i>
<i>Juncus alexandri</i> subsp. <i>alexandri</i>
<i>Juncus articulatus</i>
<i>Juncus australis</i>
<i>Juncus brevibracteus</i>
<i>Juncus falcatus</i>
<i>Juncus sandwithii</i>
<i>Juncus sarophorus</i>
<i>Lachnagrostis filiformis</i>
<i>Lagenifera stipitata</i>
<i>Leionema phycifolium</i>
<i>Leptinella filicula</i>
<i>Leptospermum grandifolium</i>
<i>Leptospermum myrtifolium</i>

Scientific name
<i>Leucopogon lanceolatus</i> var. <i>lanceolatus</i>
<i>Lilaeopsis polyantha</i>
<i>Linum marginale</i>
<i>Lobelia dentata</i>
<i>Lobelia gibbosa</i>
<i>Lobelia pedunculata</i>
<i>Lomandra filiformis</i> subsp. <i>coriacea</i>
<i>Lomandra filiformis</i> subsp. <i>filiformis</i>
<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>
<i>Lomandra multiflora</i> subsp. <i>multiflora</i>
<i>Lomatia myricoides</i>
<i>Lotus uliginosus</i>
<i>Luzula densiflora</i>
<i>Luzula flaccida</i>
<i>Luzula flaccida</i> subsp. <i>flaccida</i>
<i>Luzula modesta</i>
<i>Mentha laxiflora</i>
<i>Microlaena stipoides</i> var. <i>stipoides</i>
<i>Microseris lanceolata</i>
<i>Mimulus moschatus</i>
<i>Monotoca ledifolia</i>
<i>Monotoca scoparia</i>
<i>Myosotis australis</i>
<i>Myriophyllum variifolium</i>
<i>Olearia argophylla</i>
<i>Olearia erubescens</i>
<i>Olearia floribunda</i>
<i>Olearia megalophylla</i>
<i>Olearia ramulosa</i>
<i>Orchidaceae</i> indeterminate
<i>Oreomyrrhis ciliata</i>
<i>Oreomyrrhis eriopoda</i>
<i>Oxalis exilis</i>
<i>Oxylobium ellipticum</i>
<i>Ozothamnus thyrsoides</i>
<i>Paspalum dilatatum</i>
<i>Persoonia chamaepeuce</i>
<i>Persoonia subvelutina</i>
<i>Picris angustifolia</i>
<i>Picris angustifolia</i> subsp. <i>merxmulleri</i>
<i>Pimelea bracteata</i>
<i>Pimelea linifolia</i> subsp. <i>linifolia</i>

Scientific name
<i>Plantago gaudichaudii</i>
<i>Platylobium formosum</i>
<i>Platylobium formosum</i> subsp. <i>formosum</i>
<i>Poa costiniana</i>
<i>Poa helmsii</i>
<i>Poa labillardierei</i> var. <i>labillardierei</i>
<i>Poa meionectes</i>
<i>Poa sieberiana</i>
<i>Poa sieberiana</i> var. <i>hirtella</i>
<i>Poa sieberiana</i> var. <i>sieberiana</i>
<i>Poa tenera</i>
<i>Podolepis jaceoides</i>
<i>Polyscias sambucifolia</i>
<i>Polyscias sambucifolia</i> subsp. <i>leptophylla</i>
<i>Polystichum proliferum</i>
<i>Pomaderris aspera</i>
<i>Poranthera microphylla</i>
<i>Prasophyllum bagoense</i>
<i>Prostanthera lasianthos</i>
<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>
<i>Pteridium esculentum</i>
<i>Pterostylis alpina</i>
<i>Pterostylis decurva</i>
<i>Pterostylis monticola</i>
<i>Ranunculus diminutus</i>
<i>Ranunculus graniticola</i>
<i>Ranunculus inundatus</i>
<i>Ranunculus lappaceus</i>
<i>Ranunculus pimpinellifolius</i>
<i>Ranunculus plebeius</i>
<i>Ranunculus scapiger</i>
<i>Rosa rubiginosa</i>
<i>Rubus parvifolius</i>
<i>Rubus rosifolius</i>
<i>Rubus ulmifolius</i>
<i>Rytidosperma pallidum</i>
<i>Rytidosperma pilosum</i>
<i>Rytidosperma racemosum</i>
<i>Rytidosperma racemosum</i> var. <i>racemosum</i>
<i>Rytidosperma</i> spp.
<i>Schoenus apogon</i>
<i>Scleranthus biflorus</i>
<i>Senecio biserratus</i>

Scientific name
<i>Senecio diaschides</i>
<i>Senecio glomeratus</i>
<i>Senecio gunnii</i>
<i>Senecio linearifolius</i>
<i>Senecio linearifolius</i> var. <i>latifolius</i>
<i>Senecio prenanthoides</i>
<i>Solenogyne gunnii</i>
<i>Sonchus asper</i>
<i>Sphagnum</i> spp.
<i>Stackhousia monogyna</i>
<i>Stellaria angustifolia</i>
<i>Stellaria flaccida</i>

Scientific name
<i>Stellaria pungens</i>
<i>Stylidium armeria</i>
<i>Stylidium graminifolium</i>
<i>Tasmannia lanceolata</i>
<i>Thelymitra cyanea</i>
<i>Thelymitra ixioides</i> var. <i>ixioides</i>
<i>Themeda triandra</i>
<i>Thysanotus tuberosus</i>
<i>Todea barbara</i>
<i>Trachymene humilis</i> subsp. <i>humilis</i>
<i>Trifolium repens</i>
<i>Veronica calycina</i>

Scientific name
<i>Veronica derwentiana</i> subsp. <i>derwentiana</i>
<i>Veronica plebeia</i>
<i>Veronica subtilis</i>
<i>Viola betonicifolia</i>
<i>Viola hederacea</i>
<i>Vulpia bromoides</i>
<i>Wahlenbergia ceracea</i>
<i>Wahlenbergia gloriosa</i>
<i>Wahlenbergia stricta</i>
<i>Wahlenbergia stricta</i> subsp. <i>stricta</i>



## APPENDIX 4 – FAUNA SPECIES LIST

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

Birds	
Scientific name	Common name
<i>Gymnorhina tibicen</i>	Australian Magpie
<i>Corvus coronoides</i>	Australian Raven
<i>Chenonetta jubata</i>	Australian Wood Duck
<i>Accipiter fasciatus</i>	Brown Goshawk
<i>Acanthiza pusilla</i>	Brown Thornbill
<i>Melithreptus brevirostris</i>	Brown-headed Honeyeater
<i>Cacomantis variolosus</i>	Brush Cuckoo
<i>Anas castanea</i>	Chestnut Teal
<i>Phaps chalcoptera</i>	Common Bronzewing
<i>Platycercus elegans</i>	Crimson Rosella
<i>Eopsaltria australis</i>	Eastern Yellow Robin
<i>Fulica atra</i>	Eurasian Coot
<i>Cacomantis flabelliformis</i>	Fan-tailed Cuckoo
<i>Petroica phoenicea</i>	Flame Robin
<i>Callocephalon fimbriatum</i>	Gang-gang Cockatoo
<i>Pachycephala pectoralis</i>	Golden Whistler
<i>Strepera versicolor</i>	Grey Currawong
<i>Rhipidura albiscapa</i>	Grey Fantail
<i>Colluricincla harmonica</i>	Grey Shrike-thrush
<i>Anas gracilis</i>	Grey Teal

Birds	
Scientific name	Common name
<i>Dacelo novaeguineae</i>	Laughing Kookaburra
<i>Myiagra rubecula</i>	Leaden Flycatcher
<i>Phalacrocorax sulcirostris</i>	Little Black Cormorant
<i>Microcarbo melanoleucos</i>	Little Pied Cormorant
<i>Corvus mellori</i>	Little Raven
<i>Vanellus miles</i>	Masked Lapwing
<i>Nycticorax caledonicus</i>	Nankeen Night Heron
<i>Oriolus sagittatus</i>	Olive-backed Oriole
<i>Anas superciliosa</i>	Pacific Black Duck
<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	Peregrine Falcon
<i>Strepera graculina</i>	Pied Currawong
<i>Anthochaera carunculata</i>	Red Wattlebird
<i>Neochmia temporalis</i>	Red-browed Finch
<i>Climacteris erythrops</i>	Red-browed Treecreeper
<i>Pachycephala rufiventris</i>	Rufous Whistler
<i>Todiramphus sanctus</i>	Sacred Kingfisher
<i>Ptilonorhynchus violaceus</i>	Satin Bowerbird
<i>Petroica boodang</i>	Scarlet Robin
<i>Zosterops lateralis</i>	Silvereye

Birds	
Scientific name	Common name
<i>Pardalotus punctatus</i>	Spotted Pardalote
<i>Cinclosoma punctatum</i>	Spotted Quail-thrush
<i>Pardalotus striatus</i>	Striated Pardalote
<i>Acanthiza lineata</i>	Striated Thornbill
<i>Cacatua galerita</i>	Sulphur-crested Cockatoo
<i>Malurus cyaneus</i>	Superb Fairy-wren
<i>Sericornis frontalis</i>	White-browed Scrubwren
<i>Nesoptilotis leucotis</i>	White-eared Honeyeater
<i>Melithreptus lunatus</i>	White-naped Honeyeater
<i>Ardea pacifica</i>	White-necked Heron
<i>Gerygone olivacea</i>	White-throated Gerygone
<i>Cormobates leucophaea</i>	White-throated Treecreeper
<i>Rhipidura leucophrys</i>	Willie Wagtail
<i>Acanthiza nana</i>	Yellow Thornbill
<i>Caligavis chrysops</i>	Yellow-faced Honeyeater
<i>Manorina flavigula</i>	Yellow-throated Miner

Mammals	
Scientific name	Common name
<i>Rattus fuscipes</i>	Bush Rat
<i>Canis lupus</i>	Dingo,

	domestic dog
<i>Tachyglossus aculeatus</i>	Short-beaked Echidna
<i>Petaurus australis</i>	Yellow-bellied Glider

<b>Amphibians</b>	
<b>Scientific name</b>	<b>Common name</b>
<i>Crinia signifera</i>	Common Eastern Froglet

## 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>