



WHITE BEECH FLORA RESERVE NO. 71

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

White Beech Flora Reserve is located about 35 kilometres northeast of Tenterfield, situated in the southern section of Girard State Forest. Tower Road forms the reserves northern boundary. See Locality Map in Appendix 1.

1.2 KEY ATTRIBUTES OF THE RESERVE

The reserve possesses the following identified attributes that are to be protected:

- » well-developed subtropical and warm temperate rainforests
- » stands of White Beech (*Gmelina leichhardtii*)
- » stands of High Conservation Value Old Growth
- » good examples of local eucalypt forest types.

1.3 GENERAL DESCRIPTION

Area

The reserve comprises approximately 100 hectares.

Topography

The topography of the reserve is steep with most slopes over 30°, with the dominant aspect being southerly. Elevation ranges from 640 to 950 metres above sea level. The reserve carries two perennial streams draining from the northwest and northeast, meeting in the centre of the reserve and flowing as one stream to the south. Refer to Appendix 2 for topographic map.

Geology and Soils

The Warwick 1:250,000 Geological Series Map indicates the geology of the area to be Gilgurry Mudstone (Upper Permian), comprising mudstone and minor feldspathic sandstone.

Soils are generally deep red podsoles on lower and sheltered areas, with some skeletal soils on the higher exposed areas near Tower Road. Soils in the area are not considered highly erodible.

Climate

The reserve experiences warm, moist summers and cold, dry winters, and has an average annual rainfall of 1430mm. Frosts are experienced in open sites during the winter.

Vegetation / flora and fauna

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The reserve carries a variety of forest types from New England Blackbutt (forest type 163) and Silvertop Stringybark (forest type 167) on the high ground, to Sydney Blue Gum (forest type 46) and Brush Box (forest type 53) in the sheltered upper parts of the catchment, continuing on to the rainforest in deeper and more shelter areas of the creek itself.

The rainforest comprises of the subtropical rainforest Crabapple – Sassafras – Corkwood – Silver Sycamore (forest type 3), the warm temperate rainforest Coachwood – Sassafras (forest type 12), and Viney Scrub (forest type 26).

The reserve is named from the occurrence of several notable trees of White Beech (*Gmelina leichhardtii*) in the rainforest area. The largest of these has previously been recorded with a breast height diameter of 160cm, with an estimated clear bole of about 20 metres, this is among the larger specimens of this species known in NSW. 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 and Cultural Values

White Beech Flora Reserve is situated within the traditional lands of the Ngarabal 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 in association with the Cataract River and its tributaries, 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

Due to the difficulties in access due to the steep and rocky topography, most of the area of the reserve has not been subject to harvesting operations or similar disturbances. However about 30 hectares, comprising the flatter plateau area adjoining Tower Road to the north, have been selectively logged in the past. While the only recorded harvesting was undertaken in 1972/73, upon inspection it is clear that several cycles of selective logging has preceded this operation. The selective logging of better stems has resulted in a remnant stand of old growth trees.

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 has encountered wildfire during 1988 and most recently fire entered the east edge of the reserve during the 2019/20 summer season, however only a small area of vegetation was affected during the most recent event.

Establishment of Flora Reserve

The area was gazetted as Flora Reserve No. 97522 on 26th July 1985. In a general renumbering of Flora Reserves in the Government Gazette of 24th July 1987, the Reserve became White Beech Flora Reserve No. 71.

1.5 CURRENT USAGE

The reserve receives limited recreational usage, primarily by visitors driving past the reserve on Tower Road. No recreational facilities are provided at the reserve due to the nature of the terrain and there is no intention to develop any facilities.

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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 objectives of White Beech Flora Reserve are to:

- » enhance the ecological quality of the well-developed subtropical and warm temperate rainforest, stands of High Conservation Value Old Growth, stands of White Beech (*Gmelina leichhardtii*), and the local eucalypt forest types
- » preserve native flora and fauna species
- » protect Aboriginal cultural heritage sites and cultural values
- » 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
 - weed control
 - removal of rubbish
 - 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, White Beech Flora Reserve 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.

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

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

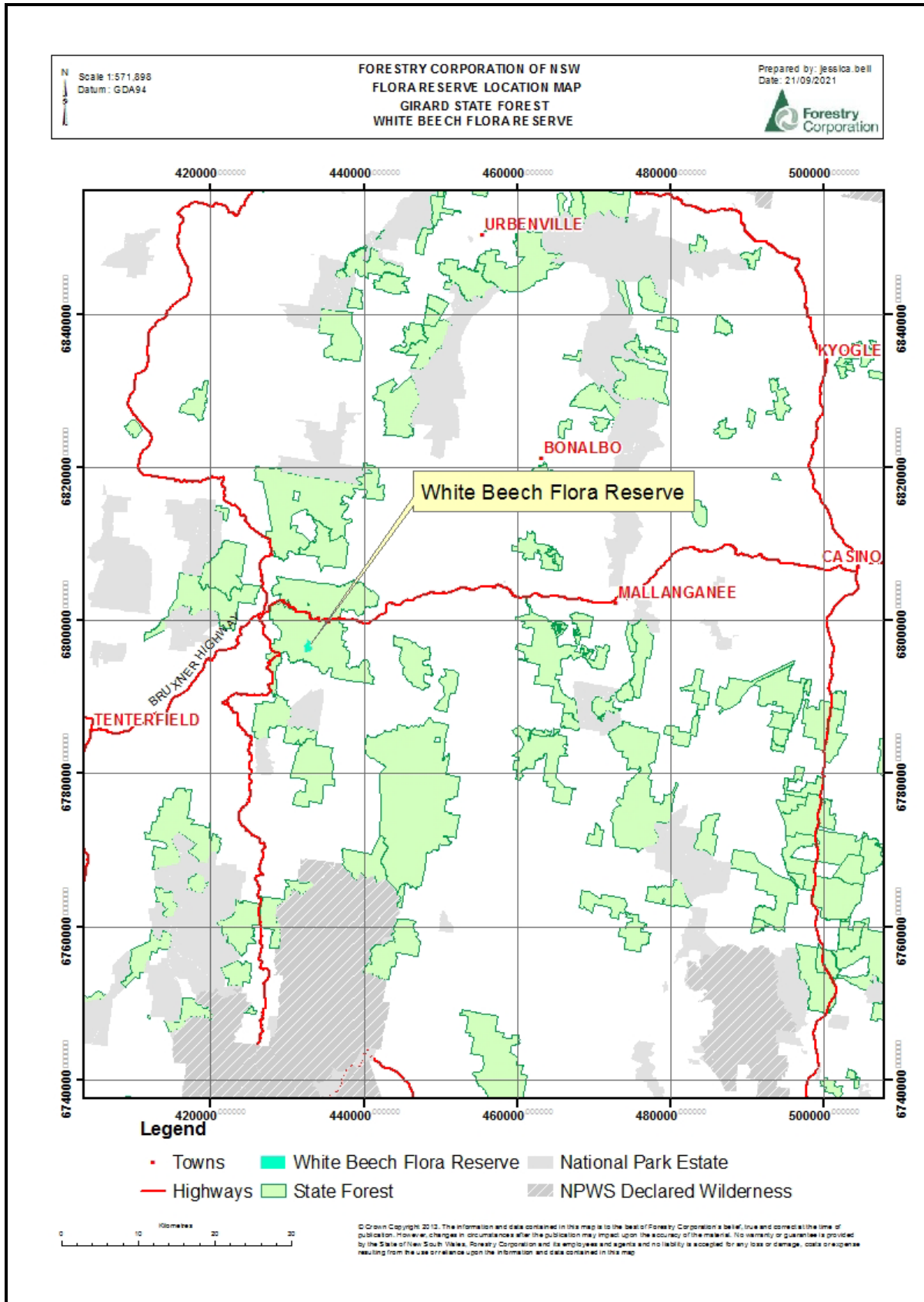
The results of this monitoring, review and management response will be included in annual reporting processes.

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*.

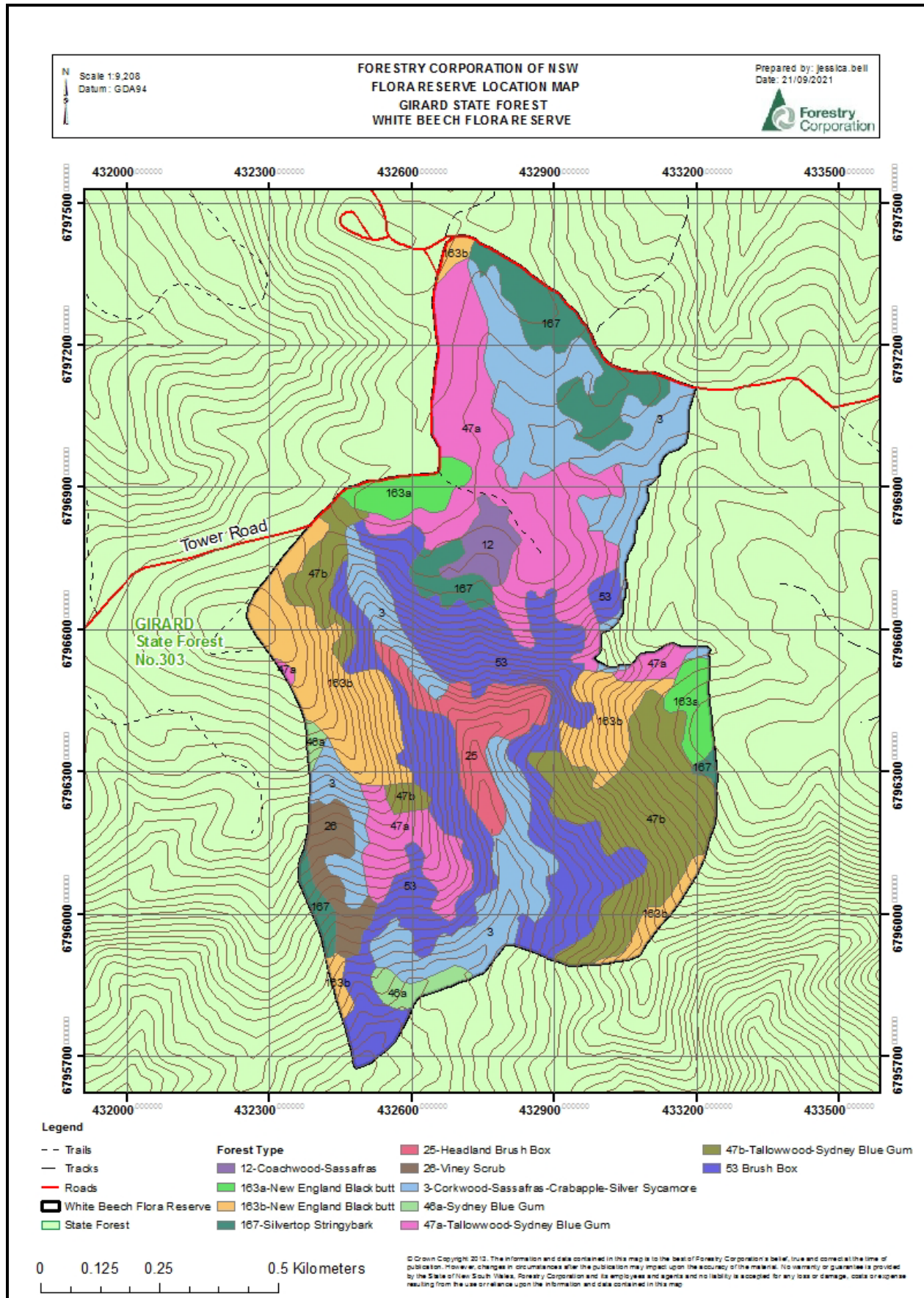
3. LIST OF APPENDICES

- » Appendix 1 – Locality Map
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APPENDIX 1 – LOCALITY MAP



APPENDIX 2 – TOPOGRAPHIC & FOREST TYPE MAP



APPENDIX 3 – FLORA SPECIES LIST

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

Scientific name
<i>Acacia binervata</i>
<i>Acacia concurrens</i>
<i>Acacia falcata</i>
<i>Acacia fimbriata</i>
<i>Acacia floribunda</i>
<i>Acacia irrorata</i>
<i>Acacia irrorata subsp. irrorata</i>
<i>Acacia leiocalyx subsp. leiocalyx</i>
<i>Acacia maidenii</i>
<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i>
<i>Acacia penninervis</i>
<i>Acianthus exsertus</i>
<i>Acmena ingens</i>
<i>Acmena smithii</i>
<i>Acronychia oblongifolia</i>
<i>Acrotriche aggregata</i>
<i>Adiantum aethiopicum</i>
<i>Adiantum formosum</i>
<i>Alangium villosum subsp. polyosmoides</i>
<i>Alectryon subcinereus</i>
<i>Allocasuarina torulosa</i>
<i>Alocasia brisbanensis</i>
<i>Alpinia caerulea</i>
<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>
<i>Amyema pendula</i>
<i>Andropogon virginicus</i>
<i>Aneilema acuminatum</i>
<i>Angophora subvelutina</i>
<i>Anopterus macleayanus</i>
<i>Archirhodomyrtus beckleri</i>
<i>Archontophoenix cunninghamiana</i>
<i>Aristida vagans</i>
<i>Arthropodium milleflorum</i>
<i>Arthropodium sp. B</i>
<i>Arthropteris beckleri</i>
<i>Arthropteris tenella</i>
<i>Asplenium australasicum</i>
<i>Asplenium polyodon</i>

Scientific name
<i>Axonopus fissifolius</i>
<i>Baloghia inophylla</i>
<i>Beilschmiedia elliptica</i>
<i>Bidens pilosa</i>
<i>Billardiera scandens</i>
<i>Blechnum cartilagineum</i>
<i>Blechnum neohollandicum</i>
<i>Blechnum spinulosum</i>
<i>Botrychium australe</i>
<i>Brachychiton acerifolius</i>
<i>Brachychiton populneus</i>
<i>Brachyscome microcarpa</i>
<i>Breynia oblongifolia</i>
<i>Brunoniella australis</i>
<i>Bulbine spp.</i>
<i>Bulbophyllum elisae</i>
<i>Caladenia fragrantissima</i>
<i>Caladenia parva</i>
<i>Calanthe triplicata</i>
<i>Caldcluvia paniculosa</i>
<i>Callistemon salignus</i>
<i>Calochlaena dubia</i>
<i>Calotis cuneifolia</i>
<i>Capillipedium parviflorum</i>
<i>Capillipedium spicigerum</i>
<i>Carex breviculmis</i>
<i>Carex declinata</i>
<i>Carex longebrachiata</i>
<i>Carpesium cernuum</i>
<i>Cassinia compacta</i>
<i>Cayratia clematidea</i>
<i>Cayratia eurynema</i>
<i>Celastrus australis</i>
<i>Celastrus subspicata</i>
<i>Centratherum riparium</i>
<i>Cephalalaria cephalobotrys</i>
<i>Cephalomanes caudatum</i>
<i>Ceratopetalum apetalum</i>
<i>Cheilanthes distans</i>
<i>Cheilanthes sieberi subsp. sieberi</i>

Scientific name
<i>Chloris gayana</i>
<i>Chloris ventricosa</i>
<i>Cinnamomum virens</i>
<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>
<i>Cissus antarctica</i>
<i>Cissus hypoglauca</i>
<i>Cissus sterculiifolia</i>
<i>Citronella moorei</i>
<i>Claoxylon australe</i>
<i>Clematis aristata</i>
<i>Clematis glycinoides</i>
<i>Clerodendrum tomentosum</i>
<i>Commelina cyanea</i>
<i>Conyza bonariensis</i>
<i>Conyza sumatrensis</i>
<i>Cordyline petiolaris</i>
<i>Cordyline stricta</i>
<i>Corymbia intermedia</i>
<i>Corymbia maculata</i>
<i>Corymbia variegata</i>
<i>Crassula colorata</i>
<i>Crassula sieberiana</i>
<i>Cryptocarya erythroxylon</i>
<i>Cryptocarya glaucescens</i>
<i>Cryptocarya meissneriana</i>
<i>Cryptocarya microneura</i>
<i>Cryptocarya obovata</i>
<i>Cyathea australis</i>
<i>Cyathea leichhardtiana</i>
<i>Cymbidium suave</i>
<i>Cymbopogon refractus</i>
<i>Cyperus tetraphyllus</i>
<i>Davallia solida var. pyxidata</i>
<i>Daviesia acicularis</i>
<i>Daviesia genistifolia</i>
<i>Dendrobium aemulum</i>
<i>Dendrobium gracilicaule</i>
<i>Dendrobium kingianum</i>
<i>Dendrobium mortii</i>
<i>Dendrobium pugioniforme</i>

Scientific name
<i>Dendrocnide excelsa</i>
<i>Denhamia bilocularis</i>
<i>Denhamia celastroides</i>
<i>Denhamia silvestris</i>
<i>Desmodium rhytidophyllum</i>
<i>Desmodium varians</i>
<i>Deyeuxia parviseta</i>
<i>Dianella caerulea</i>
<i>Dianella longifolia</i>
<i>Dianella revoluta</i>
<i>Dichelachne micrantha</i>
<i>Dichondra repens</i>
<i>Dicksonia antarctica</i>
<i>Dictymia brownii</i>
<i>Digitaria breviglumis</i>
<i>Digitaria parviflora</i>
<i>Dioscorea transversa</i>
<i>Diospyros australis</i>
<i>Diospyros pentamera</i>
<i>Diploglottis australis</i>
<i>Dipodium punctatum</i>
<i>Doryphora sassafras</i>
<i>Dysoxylum fraserianum</i>
<i>Dysoxylum rufum</i>
<i>Echinopogon caespitosus</i>
<i>Elaeocarpus reticulatus</i>
<i>Emmenosperma alphonoides</i>
<i>Empodisma minus</i>
<i>Endiandra sieberi</i>
<i>Entolasia marginata</i>
<i>Entolasia stricta</i>
<i>Eragrostis brownii</i>
<i>Eremochloa bimaculata</i>
<i>Eremophila debilis</i>
<i>Eucalyptus acmenoides</i>
<i>Eucalyptus amplifolia</i> subsp. <i>amplifolia</i>
<i>Eucalyptus andrewsii</i>
<i>Eucalyptus biturbinata</i>
<i>Eucalyptus caliginosa</i>
<i>Eucalyptus cameronii</i>
<i>Eucalyptus campanulata</i>
<i>Eucalyptus carnea</i>
<i>Eucalyptus eugenioides</i>
<i>Eucalyptus fibrosa</i>

Scientific name
<i>Eucalyptus fusiformis</i>
<i>Eucalyptus laevopinea</i>
<i>Eucalyptus macrorhyncha</i>
<i>Eucalyptus microcorys</i>
<i>Eucalyptus moluccana</i>
<i>Eucalyptus propinqua</i>
<i>Eucalyptus resinifera</i>
<i>Eucalyptus resinifera</i> subsp. <i>hemilampra</i>
<i>Eucalyptus saligna</i>
<i>Eucalyptus scias</i> subsp. <i>apoda</i>
<i>Eucalyptus siderophloia</i>
<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>
<i>Eucalyptus tindaliae</i>
<i>Euchiton sphaericus</i>
<i>Eupomatia laurina</i>
<i>Euroschinus falcatus</i> var. <i>falcatus</i>
<i>Eustrephus latifolius</i>
<i>Exocarpos cupressiformis</i>
<i>Ficus coronata</i>
<i>Ficus watkinsiana</i>
<i>Fimbristylis dichotoma</i>
<i>Gahnia aspera</i>
<i>Gahnia melanocarpa</i>
<i>Galinsoga parviflora</i>
<i>Galium propinquum</i>
<i>Gamochaeta coarctata</i>
<i>Geitonoplesium cymosum</i>
<i>Geranium homeanum</i>
<i>Geranium potentilloides</i> var. <i>potentilloides</i>
<i>Geranium solanderi</i>
<i>Glochidion ferdinandi</i>
<i>Glossocardia bidens</i>
<i>Glycine clandestina</i>
<i>Glycine microphylla</i>
<i>Glycine tabacina</i>
<i>Gmelina leichhardtii</i>
<i>Gonocarpus tetragynus</i>
<i>Gonocarpus teucroides</i>
<i>Goodenia hederacea</i>
<i>Guilfoylia monostylis</i>
<i>Guioa semiglaucula</i>
<i>Gymnostachys anceps</i>
<i>Gynochthodes jasminoides</i>

Scientific name
<i>Hardenbergia violacea</i>
<i>Hibbertia aspera</i>
<i>Hibbertia dentata</i>
<i>Hibbertia obtusifolia</i>
<i>Hibbertia scandens</i>
<i>Homalanthus populifolius</i>
<i>Hybanthus stellarioides</i>
<i>Hydrocotyle laxiflora</i>
<i>Hydrocotyle sibthorpioides</i>
<i>Hydrocotyle tripartita</i>
<i>Hyparrhenia hirta</i>
<i>Hypericum gramineum</i>
<i>Hypericum japonicum</i>
<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>
<i>Hypolepis glandulifera</i>
<i>Hypoxis hygrometrica</i>
<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>
<i>Juncus usitatus</i>
<i>Kennedia rubicunda</i>
<i>Lagenifera stipitata</i>
<i>Lantana camara</i>
<i>Lastreopsis decomposita</i>
<i>Lastreopsis microsora</i> subsp. <i>microsora</i>
<i>Lepidosperma laterale</i>
<i>Leucopogon lanceolatus</i>
<i>Leucopogon lanceolatus</i> var. <i>lanceolatus</i>
<i>Linospadix monostachyos</i>
<i>Litsea reticulata</i>
<i>Lobelia purpurascens</i>
<i>Lobelia trigonocaulis</i>
<i>Lomandra filiformis</i>
<i>Lomandra filiformis</i> subsp. <i>coriacea</i>
<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>
<i>Lomandra spicata</i>
<i>Lomatia silaifolia</i>
<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>
<i>Maclura cochinchinensis</i>
<i>Marsdenia flavescens</i>
<i>Marsdenia rostrata</i>
<i>Mentha diemenica</i>
<i>Microlaena stipoides</i>
<i>Microlaena stipoides</i> var. <i>stipoides</i>

Scientific name
<i>Microsorium scandens</i>
<i>Muellerina celastroides</i>
<i>Myoporum betcheanum</i>
<i>Myrsine howittiana</i>
<i>Myrsine variabilis</i>
<i>Neolitsea australiensis</i>
<i>Neolitsea dealbata</i>
<i>Opercularia aspera</i>
<i>Oplismenus aemulus</i>
<i>Oplismenus imbecillis</i>
<i>Orites excelsus</i>
<i>Oxalis chnoodes</i>
<i>Oxalis corniculata</i>
<i>Oxytes brachypoda</i>
<i>Palmeria scandens</i>
<i>Pandorea pandorana</i>
<i>Panicum simile</i>
<i>Parsonsia fulva</i>
<i>Parsonsia purpurascens</i>
<i>Parsonsia straminea</i>
<i>Paspalidium criniforme</i>
<i>Passiflora edulis</i>
<i>Pellaea falcata</i>
<i>Pennantia cunninghamii</i>
<i>Persoonia oleoides</i>
<i>Persoonia stradbokensis</i>
<i>Phyllanthus gunnii</i>
<i>Phytolacca octandra</i>
<i>Picris angustifolia</i>
<i>Pimelea ligustrina</i>
<i>Pimelea neo-anglica</i>
<i>Piper hederaceum</i> var. <i>hederaceum</i>
<i>Pittosporum multiflorum</i>
<i>Pittosporum revolutum</i>
<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>
<i>Plantago debilis</i>
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>
<i>Platycerium bifurcatum</i>
<i>Plectorrhiza tridentata</i>
<i>Plectranthus parviflorus</i>
<i>Plectranthus suaveolens</i>
<i>Poa labillardierei</i> var. <i>labillardierei</i>
<i>Poa meionectes</i>
<i>Pollia crispata</i>

Scientific name
<i>Polygala japonica</i>
<i>Polyosma cunninghamii</i>
<i>Polyscias elegans</i>
<i>Polyscias sambucifolia</i>
<i>Poranthera microphylla</i>
<i>Pseuderanthemum variabile</i>
<i>Psychotria loniceroides</i>
<i>Pteridium esculentum</i>
<i>Pteris tremula</i>
<i>Pteris umbrosa</i>
<i>Pterostylis nutans</i>
<i>Pterostylis obtusa</i>
<i>Pyrrosia confluens</i> var. <i>confluens</i>
<i>Pyrrosia rupestris</i>
<i>Quintinia sieberi</i>
<i>Ranunculus lappaceus</i>
<i>Rhinerrhiza divitiflora</i>
<i>Rhodamnia rubescens</i>
<i>Ripogonum brevifolium</i>
<i>Rubus moluccanus</i> var. <i>trilobus</i>
<i>Rubus nebulosus</i>
<i>Rubus parvifolius</i>
<i>Rubus rosifolius</i>
<i>Rytidosperma monticola</i>
<i>Rytidosperma tenuius</i>
<i>Sarcochilus falcatus</i>
<i>Sarcopetalum harveyanum</i>
<i>Schenkia spicata</i>
<i>Schizomeria ovata</i>
<i>Scutellaria humilis</i>
<i>Senecio diaschides</i>
<i>Senecio lautus</i>
<i>Senecio madagascariensis</i>
<i>Senecio prenanthoides</i>
<i>Sesbania cannabina</i> var. <i>cannabina</i>
<i>Sigesbeckia orientalis</i> subsp. <i>orientalis</i>
<i>Sloanea woollsii</i>
<i>Smilax australis</i>
<i>Smilax glyciophylla</i>
<i>Solanum aviculare</i>
<i>Solanum densevestitum</i>
<i>Solanum hapalum</i>

Scientific name
<i>Solanum nigrum</i>
<i>Solanum nobile</i>
<i>Solanum opacum</i>
<i>Solanum prinophyllum</i>
<i>Solanum pungetium</i>
<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>
<i>Sorghum leiocladum</i>
<i>Sporobolus diander</i>
<i>Sporobolus laxus</i>
<i>Stellaria flaccida</i>
<i>Stellaria media</i>
<i>Stenocarpus salignus</i>
<i>Stephania japonica</i> var. <i>discolor</i>
<i>Stylidium graminifolium</i>
<i>Swainsona galegifolia</i>
<i>Symphytum officinale</i> subsp. <i>officinale</i>
<i>Synoum glandulosum</i> subsp. <i>glandulosum</i>
<i>Syzygium australe</i>
<i>Syzygium crebrinerve</i>
<i>Tabernaemontana pandacaqui</i>
<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>
<i>Tasmannia insipida</i>
<i>Tetrastigma nitens</i>
<i>Tetradlea thymifolia</i>
<i>Themeda triandra</i>
<i>Toona ciliata</i>
<i>Trema tomentosa</i> var. <i>aspera</i>
<i>Trochocarpa laurina</i>
<i>Trophis scandens</i> subsp. <i>scandens</i>
<i>Tylophora paniculata</i>
<i>Vernonia cinerea</i>
<i>Vernonia cinerea</i> var. <i>lanata</i>
<i>Veronica plebeia</i>
<i>Viola betonicifolia</i>
<i>Viola hederacea</i>
<i>Wahlenbergia communis</i>
<i>Wikstroemia indica</i>
<i>Xanthorrhoea glauca</i>
<i>Xanthorrhoea johnsonii</i>
<i>Zehneria cunninghamii</i>
<i>Zieria smithii</i>

Scientific name
<i>Zornia dyctiocarpa</i> var. <i>dyctiocarpa</i>

APPENDIX 4 – FAUNA SPECIES LIST

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

Amphibians and reptiles	
Scientific name	Common name
<i>Litoria dentata</i>	Bleating Tree Frog
<i>Limnodynastes peronii</i>	Brown-striped Frog
<i>Crinia signifera</i>	Common Eastern Froglet
<i>Litoria fallax</i>	Eastern Dwarf Tree Frog
<i>Crinia parinsignifera</i>	Eastern Sign-bearing Froglet
<i>Mixophyes iteratus</i>	Giant Barred Frog
<i>Mixophyes fasciolatus</i>	Great Barred Frog
<i>Litoria lesueurii</i>	Lesueur's Frog
<i>Litoria pearsoniana</i>	Pearson's Green Tree Frog

Amphibians and reptiles	
Scientific name	Common name
<i>Litoria peronii</i>	Peron's Tree Frog
<i>Pseudophryne coriacea</i>	Red-backed Toadlet
<i>Litoria chloris</i>	Red-eyed Tree Frog
<i>Litoria revelata</i>	Revealed Frog
<i>Mixophyes balbus</i>	Stuttering Frog
<i>Litoria tyleri</i>	Tyler's Tree Frog
<i>Litoria verreauxii</i>	Verreaux's Frog
<i>Uperoleia sp.</i>	
<i>Morelia spilota</i>	Carpet & Diamond Pythons
<i>Concinnia martini</i>	Dark Barsided Skink
<i>Lampropholis delicata</i>	Dark-flecked Garden

Amphibians and reptiles	
Scientific name	Common name
	Sunskink
<i>Egernia mcpheei</i>	Eastern Crevice Skink
<i>Intelligama lesueurii</i>	Eastern Water Dragon
<i>Eulamprus quoyii</i>	Eastern Water-skink
<i>Varanus varius</i>	Lace Monitor
<i>Bellatorias major</i>	Land Mullet
<i>Bellatorias frerei</i>	Major Skink
<i>Cyclodomorphus gerrardii</i>	Pink-tongued Lizard
<i>Calyptotis scutirostrum</i>	Scute-snouted Calyptotis
<i>Saiphos equalis</i>	Three-toed Skink
<i>Lampropholis sp.</i>	unidentified grass skink

Birds	
Scientific name	Common name
<i>Alectura lathamii</i>	Australian Brush-turkey
<i>Alisterus scapularis</i>	Australian King-Parrot
<i>Gymnorhina tibicen</i>	Australian Magpie
<i>Corvus coronoides</i>	Australian Raven
<i>Zoothera lunulata</i>	Bassian Thrush
<i>Manorina melanophrys</i>	Bell Miner
<i>Coracina novaehollandiae</i>	Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike
<i>Monarcha melanopsis</i>	Black-faced Monarch
<i>Macropygia phasianella</i>	Brown Cuckoo-Dove

Birds	
Scientific name	Common name
<i>Gerygone mouki</i>	Brown Gerygone
<i>Accipiter fasciatus</i>	Brown Goshawk
<i>Acanthiza pusilla</i>	Brown Thornbill
<i>Climacteris picumnus victoriae</i>	Brown Treecreeper (eastern subspecies)
<i>Cacomantis variolosus</i>	Brush Cuckoo
<i>Scythrops novaehollandiae</i>	Channel-billed Cuckoo
<i>Edolisoma tenuirostris</i>	Cicadabird
<i>Accipiter cirrocephalus</i>	Collared Sparrowhawk

Birds	
Scientific name	Common name
<i>Platycercus elegans</i>	Crimson Rosella
<i>Artamus cyanopterus cyanopterus</i>	Dusky Woodswallow
<i>Eudynamis orientalis</i>	Eastern Koel
<i>Falcunculus frontatus frontatus</i>	Eastern Shrike-tit
<i>Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris</i>	Eastern Spinebill
<i>Psophodes olivaceus</i>	Eastern Whipbird
<i>Eopsaltria australis</i>	Eastern Yellow Robin
<i>Cacomantis flabelliformis</i>	Fan-tailed Cuckoo

Birds	
Scientific name	Common name
<i>Calyptorhynchus lathamii</i>	Glossy Black-Cockatoo
<i>Pachycephala pectoralis</i>	Golden Whistler
<i>Ailuroedus crassirostris</i>	Green Catbird
<i>Rhipidura albiscapa</i>	Grey Fantail
<i>Colluricincla harmonica</i>	Grey Shrike-thrush
<i>Microeca fascinans</i>	Jacky Winter
<i>Dacelo novaeguineae</i>	Laughing Kookaburra
<i>Myiagra rubecula</i>	Leaden Flycatcher
<i>Meliphaga lewinii</i>	Lewin's Honeyeater
<i>Glossopsitta pusilla</i>	Little Lorikeet
<i>Dicaeum hirundinaceum</i>	Mistletoebird
<i>Glossopsitta concinna</i>	Musk Lorikeet
<i>Nycticorax caledonicus</i>	Nankeen Night Heron
<i>Philemon corniculatus</i>	Noisy Friarbird
<i>Oriolus sagittatus</i>	Olive-backed Oriole
<i>Turnix varius</i>	Painted Button-quail
<i>Tregellasia capito</i>	Pale-yellow Robin
<i>Heteroscenes pallidus</i>	Pallid Cuckoo
<i>Strepera graculina</i>	Pied Currawong
<i>Ninox strenua</i>	Powerful Owl
<i>Trichoglossus haematodus</i>	Rainbow Lorikeet
<i>Anthochaera carunculata</i>	Red Wattlebird
<i>Neochmia temporalis</i>	Red-browed Finch
<i>Climacteris erythroptus</i>	Red-browed Treecreeper
<i>Calyptorhynchus banksii banksii</i>	Red-tailed Black-

Birds	
Scientific name	Common name
	Cockatoo (coastal subspecies)
<i>Myiagra inquieta</i>	Restless Flycatcher
<i>Petroica rosea</i>	Rose Robin
<i>Rhipidura rufifrons</i>	Rufous Fantail
<i>Pachycephala rufiventris</i>	Rufous Whistler
<i>Todiramphus sanctus</i>	Sacred Kingfisher
<i>Ptilonorhynchus violaceus</i>	Satin Bowerbird
<i>Myiagra cyanoleuca</i>	Satin Flycatcher
<i>Trichoglossus chlorolepidotus</i>	Scaly-breasted Lorikeet
<i>Myzomela sanguinolenta</i>	Scarlet Honeyeater
<i>Chalcites lucidus</i>	Shining Bronze-Cuckoo
<i>Tyto tenebricosa</i>	Sooty Owl
<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>Cacatua galerita</i>	Sulphur-crested Cockatoo
<i>Malurus cyaneus</i>	Superb Fairy-wren
<i>Menura novaehollandiae</i>	Superb Lyrebird
<i>Podargus strigoides</i>	Tawny Frogmouth
<i>Lopholaimus antarcticus</i>	Topknot Pigeon
<i>Corvus orru</i>	Torresian Crow
<i>Zoothera sp.</i>	unidentified ground thrush

Birds	
Scientific name	Common name
<i>Malurus lamberti</i>	Variiegated Fairy-wren
<i>Aquila audax</i>	Wedge-tailed Eagle
<i>Hirundo neoxena</i>	Welcome Swallow
<i>Cheramoeca leucosterna</i>	White-backed Swallow
<i>Coracina papuensis</i>	White-bellied Cuckoo-shrike
<i>Sericornis frontalis</i>	White-browed Scrubwren
<i>Phylidonyris niger</i>	White-cheeked Honeyeater
<i>Columba leucomela</i>	White-headed Pigeon
<i>Melithreptus lunatus</i>	White-naped Honeyeater
<i>Gerygone olivacea</i>	White-throated Gerygone
<i>Eurostopodus mystacalis</i>	White-throated Nightjar
<i>Cormobates leucophaea</i>	White-throated Treecreeper
<i>Corcorax melanorhamphos</i>	White-winged Chough
<i>Rhipidura leucophrys</i>	Willie Wagtail
<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
<i>Lichenostomus melanops</i>	Yellow-tufted Honeyeater

Mammals

Scientific name	Common name
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<i>Macropus dorsalis</i>	Black-striped
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Mammals	
Scientific name	Common name
	Wallaby
<i>Antechinus stuartii</i>	Brown Antechinus
<i>Trichosurus sp.</i>	brush-tail possum
<i>Rattus fuscipes</i>	Bush Rat
<i>Felis catus</i>	Cat
<i>Trichosurus vulpecula</i>	Common Brushtail Possum
<i>Sminthopsis murina</i>	Common Dunnart
<i>Pseudocheirus peregrinus</i>	Common Ringtail Possum
<i>Osphranter robustus</i>	Common Wallaroo
<i>Canis lupus dingo</i>	Dingo
<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
<i>Macropus</i>	Eastern

Mammals	
Scientific name	Common name
<i>giganteus</i>	Grey Kangaroo
<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	Fox
<i>Nyctophilus gouldi</i>	Gould's Long-eared Bat
<i>Chalinolobus gouldii</i>	Gould's Wattled Bat
<i>Petauroides volans</i>	Greater Glider
<i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i>	Grey-headed Flying-fox
<i>Macropus sp.</i>	kangaroo / wallaby
<i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i>	Koala
<i>Vespadelus darlingtoni</i>	Large Forest Bat
<i>Nyctophilus geoffroyi</i>	Lesser Long-eared Bat
<i>Scotorepens greyii</i>	Little Broad-nosed Bat
<i>Perameles nasuta</i>	Long-nosed Bandicoot
<i>Isoodon macrourus</i>	Northern Brown Bandicoot
<i>Rattus sp.</i>	rat
<i>Thylogale thetis</i>	Red-necked

Mammals	
Scientific name	Common name
	Pademelon
<i>Notamacropus rufogriseus</i>	Red-necked Wallaby
<i>Aepyprymnus rufescens</i>	Rufous Bettong
<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>Rattus lutreolus</i>	Swamp Rat
<i>Wallabia bicolor</i>	Swamp Wallaby
<i>Antechinus sp.</i>	Unidentified Antechinus
<i>Isoodon/Perameles sp.</i>	unidentified Bandicoot
<i>Thylogale sp.</i>	Unidentified Pademelon
<i>Notamacropus parryi</i>	Whiptail Wallaby
<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 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
1.0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » First version of Flora Reserve Working Plan 	<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