



BROAD CREEK FLORA RESERVE NO. 96

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

The Broad Creek Flora Reserve is located within the Northern section of Yadboro State Forest. The reserve lies on the lower slopes of the upper Clyde River catchment, about 1 kilometre west of the Clyde River at Blue Gum Flat, and about 26 km west of the town of Ulladulla in a direct line. Access to the reserve by conventional vehicles is by Western Distributor Road and then by Blue Gum Flat Road, which forms the western boundary of the reserve. See Locality Map in Appendix 1.

1.2 KEY ATTRIBUTES OF THE RESERVE

Under the *Forestry Act 2012*, flora reserves are set apart for the preservation of native flora.

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

- » an undisturbed and almost pure stand of Spotted Gum (*Corymbia maculata*)
- » Aboriginal cultural values of the reserve
- » a reference stand to understand successional growth processes.

1.3 GENERAL DESCRIPTION

Area

Broad Creek Flora Reserve comprises 15.4 hectares and is roughly rectangular in shape. Blue Gum Flat Road forms the western boundary, and the other three sides of the reserve are bounded by gullies.

Topography

The topography is generally hilly, with side slopes ranging from 10-25°C. The reserve lies astride a short side spur which extends east from the ridgeline along which Blue Gum Flat Road is located. Aspect is generally easterly but varies from northeasterly to southerly on sides of the spur. Altitude ranges from 90 metres above sea level along the gully on the northeastern corner to about 200 metres along the western ridge. Refer to Appendix 2 for topographic map.

Geology and Soils

The reserve overlies Ordovician slate and metamorphosed shale, which is evident in the gully areas. This parent material gives rise to generally shallow, gravelly, yellow to grey-brown soils of relatively low fertility.

Climate

The reserve experiences a temperate climate of a somewhat maritime nature. Climate statistics from Ulladulla weather station (average monthly climate statistics from 1991 to 2021) show the mean annual rainfall is 1100 mm. The climate in the reserve is modified by the distance from the coast and by its

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enclosure in the river valley and would tend to have a somewhat lower annual rainfall than are experienced in Ulladulla.

Vegetation / flora and fauna

The broad forest type present within the reserve is Spotted Gum Forest, which is close to the Western limits of Spotted Gum (*Corymbia maculata*) in the Clyde River valley. Spotted Gum stands occupy most of the reserve, except on the upper, drier slopes where Bloodwood (*Eucalyptus gummifera*) and White Stringybark (*E. globoidea*) dominate. Some Woollybutt (*E. longifolia*) and White Stringybark are associated with the Spotted Gum. The understorey consists mainly of wattles (*Acacia* spp.) and Geebung (*Persoonia* spp.), with some rainforest species occurring towards the gullies. Ground cover over most of the reserve has been influenced by both controlled and uncontrolled fires and varies from bare soil with leaf litter to grasses, bracken, and other herbs on the better sites. Site quality varies from poor on the exposed ridgetops to good in the sheltered gullies, demonstrating an evident fertility gradient, with the stand heights ranging from about 18m to 40m. Appendix 2 shows the various Forest Types and their locations.

Records of Glossy Black Cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus lathamii*), Powerful Owl (*Ninox strenua*), Masked Owl (*Tyto novaehollandie*), Sooty Owl (*Tyto tenebricosa*), and Common Bent-wing Bat (*Miniopterus schreibersii*) occur within 2km of 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

Broad Creek 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 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 recorded or known harvest events within this reserve.

Apart from Blue Gum Flat Road, along the western boundary, there are no developments in the reserve.

Fire

Fire has been part of the Australian landscape for at least the last 60,000 years and most forests have experienced fire multiple times over many centuries. The reserve has been subjected to frequent wildfires, with the most recent during the 2019-20 summer season, with medium to high intensity fire recorded, resulting in the canopy being partially burnt in discrete areas.

Hazard reduction burns in the Reserve occurred in 1976, 1987 and 2001.

Establishment of Flora Reserve

Broad Creek Flora Reserve was first named Broad Gully Flora Preserve after the large basin to the north and west. Approval was sought to change the name Broad Gully to Broad Creek on 27th May 1986. Broad Creek Flora Reserve was officially gazetted as Flora Reserve No. 97561 on 14th November 1986. In a general renumbering of Flora Reserves in the Government Gazette of 24 July 1987, the reserve became Broad Creek Flora Reserve No. 96.

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1.5 CURRENT USAGE

The reserve receives limited recreational usage, primarily by visitors driving pass the reserve on Blue Gum Flat 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 objectives of management are to:

- » preserve the undisturbed and almost pure stand of Spotted Gum (*Corymbia maculata*)
- » 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.

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
 - management of fire, including

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- 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

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, Broad Creek Flora Reserve №. 96 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 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)
- » 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:

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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, either print or online, or by publication on a website considered reasonably likely to come to the attention of members of the local community
 - 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 Hardwoods 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*.

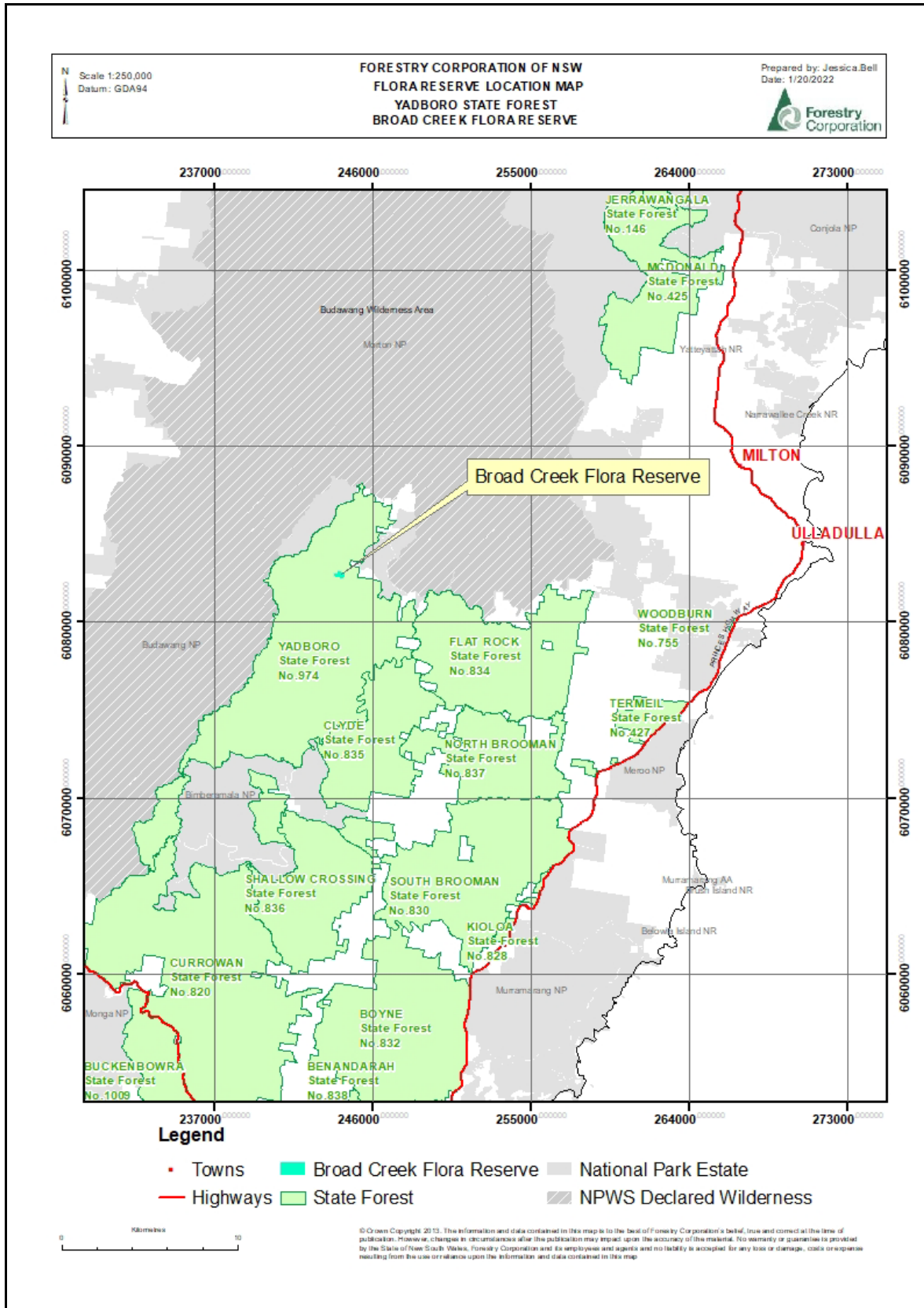
3. LIST OF APPENDICES

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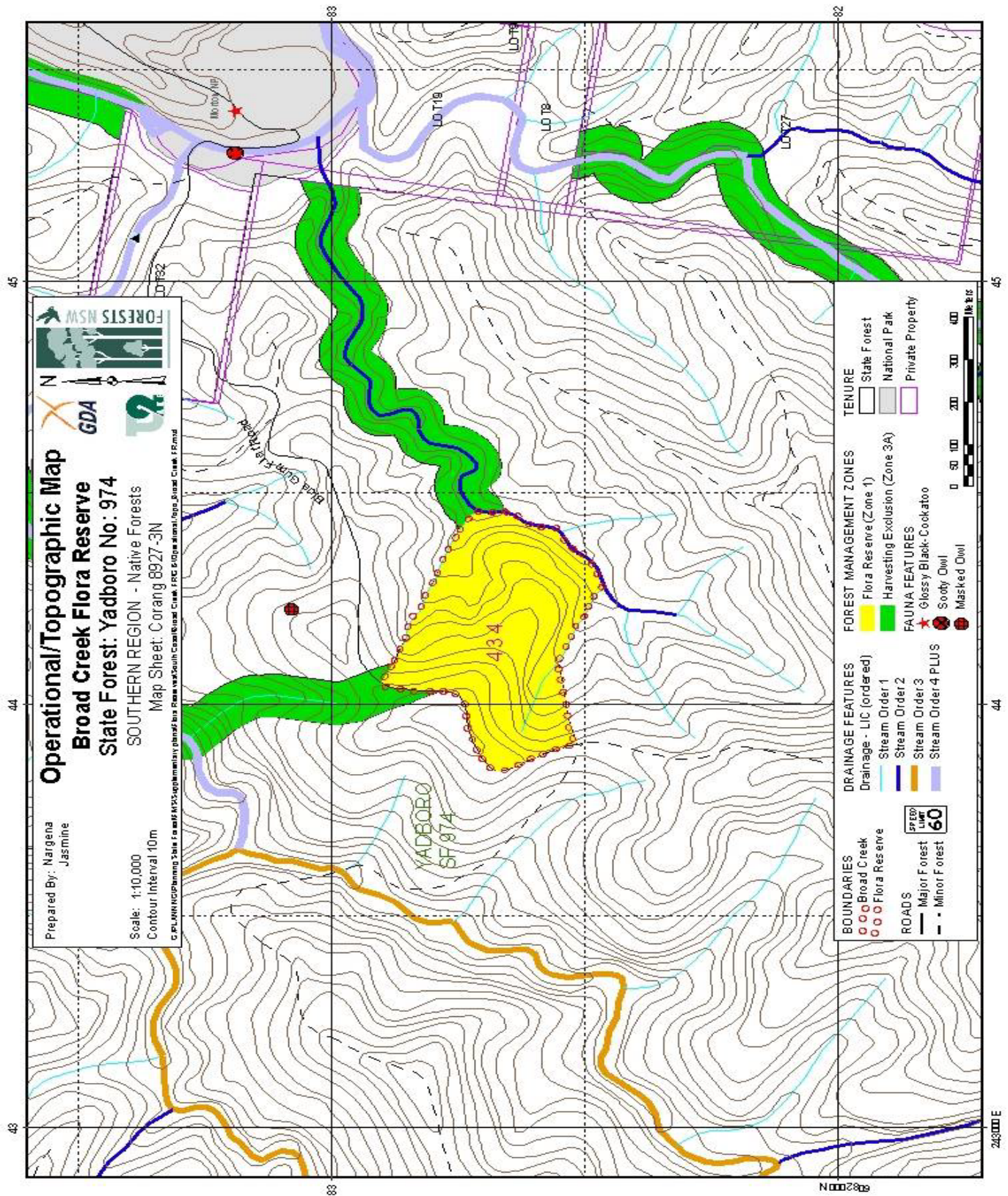
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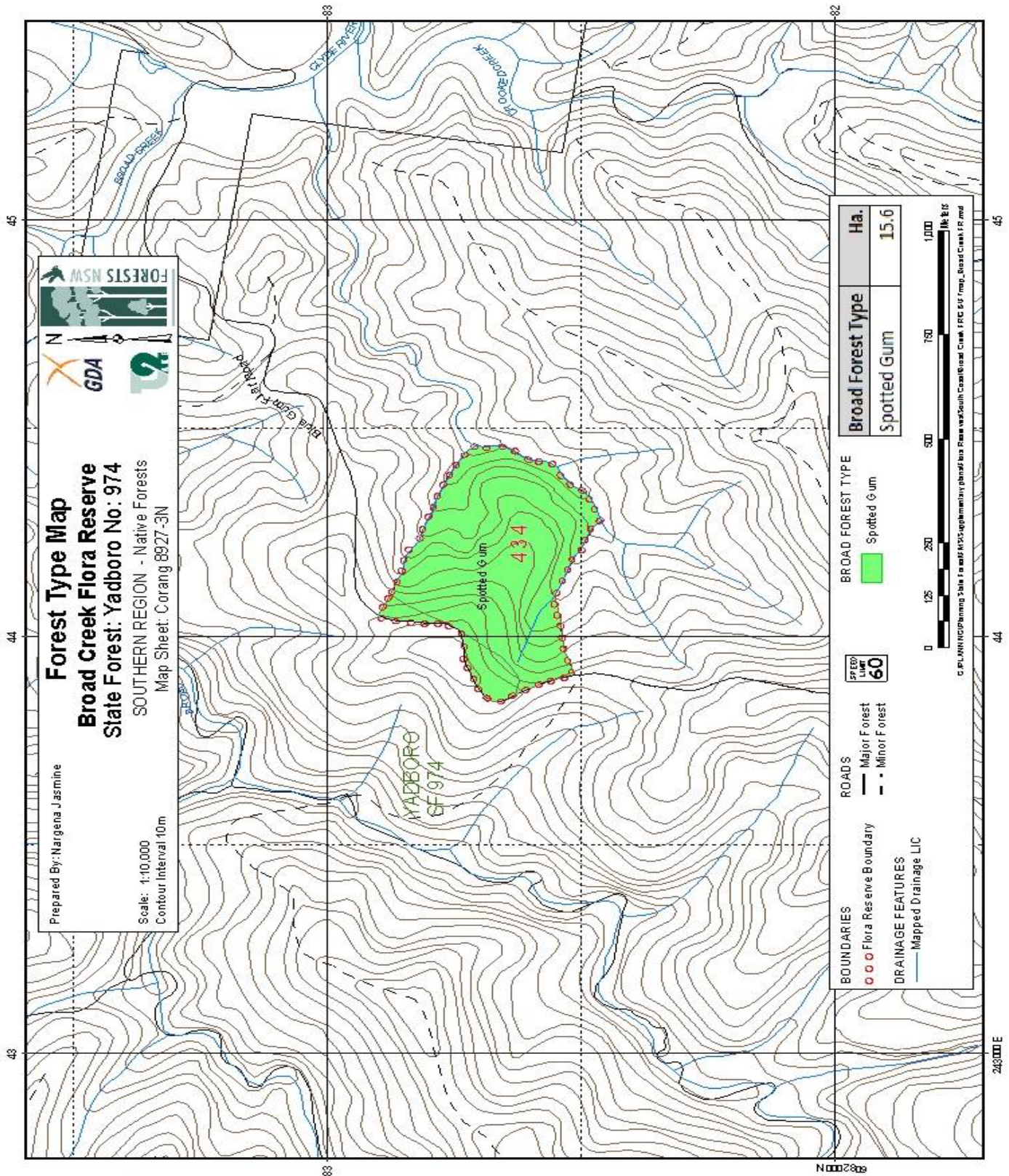
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APPENDIX 1 – LOCALITY MAP



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 elongata</i>
<i>Acacia falciformis</i>
<i>Acacia filicifolia</i>
<i>Acacia irrorata</i> subsp. <i>irrorata</i>
<i>Acacia mabellae</i>
<i>Acacia obtusifolia</i>
<i>Acacia parramattensis</i>
<i>Acacia</i> spp.
<i>Acacia terminalis</i>
<i>Acacia trachyphloia</i>
<i>Acmena smithii</i>
<i>Adiantum aethiopicum</i>
<i>Aneilema biflorum</i>
<i>Angophora floribunda</i>
<i>Aristida</i> spp.
<i>Aristida vagans</i>
<i>Astrotricha latifolia</i>
<i>Astrotricha</i> sp. <i>B</i>
<i>Austrostipa rudis</i> subsp. <i>nervosa</i>
<i>Axonopus fissifolius</i>
<i>Backhousia myrtifolia</i>
<i>Banksia spinulosa</i>
<i>Banksia spinulosa</i> var. <i>spinulosa</i>
<i>Beyeria lasiocarpa</i>
<i>Beyeria viscosa</i>
<i>Billardiera scandens</i>
<i>Blechnum cartilagineum</i>
<i>Blechnum neohollandicum</i>
<i>Blechnum nudum</i>
<i>Blechnum spinulosum</i>
<i>Bossiaea obcordata</i>
<i>Breynia oblongifolia</i>
<i>Brunoniella pumilio</i>
<i>Bursaria spinosa</i>
<i>Callicoma serratifolia</i>
<i>Calochlaena dubia</i>
<i>Carex longebrachiata</i>
<i>Carex</i> spp.
<i>Cassinia denticulata</i>
<i>Cassytha glabella</i>

Scientific name
<i>Cassytha glabella</i> f. <i>glabella</i>
<i>Cassytha pubescens</i>
<i>Casuarina cunninghamiana</i> subsp. <i>cunninghamiana</i>
<i>Caustis flexuosa</i>
<i>Cenchrus clandestinus</i>
<i>Centella asiatica</i>
<i>Ceratopetalum apetalum</i>
<i>Ceratopetalum gummiferum</i>
<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>
<i>Cissus antarctica</i>
<i>Cissus hypoglauca</i>
<i>Clematis aristata</i>
<i>Clematis glycinoides</i>
<i>Clematis glycinoides</i> var. <i>glycinoides</i>
<i>Commersonia fraseri</i>
<i>Coronidium elatum</i>
<i>Coronidium scorpioides</i>
<i>Correa reflexa</i>
<i>Corymbia gummifera</i>
<i>Corymbia maculata</i>
<i>Cryptocarya glaucescens</i>
<i>Cyathea australis</i>
<i>Cyathochaeta diandra</i>
<i>Cymbidium suave</i>
<i>Dampiera purpurea</i>
<i>Daviesia ulicifolia</i>
<i>Dendrophthoe vitellina</i>
<i>Desmodium gunnii</i>
<i>Desmodium varians</i>
<i>Deyeuxia nudiflora</i>
<i>Dianella caerulea</i>
<i>Dianella caerulea</i> var. <i>assera</i>
<i>Dianella caerulea</i> var. <i>caerulea</i>
<i>Dichelachne micrantha</i>
<i>Dichondra repens</i>
<i>Dipodium punctatum</i>
<i>Dipodium variegatum</i>
<i>Dodonaea triquetra</i>
<i>Dodonaea viscosa</i> subsp. <i>angustissima</i>

Scientific name
<i>Dodonaea viscosa</i> subsp. <i>spatulata</i>
<i>Doryphora sassafras</i>
<i>Echinopogon caespitosus</i> var. <i>caespitosus</i>
<i>Echinopogon ovatus</i>
<i>Elaeocarpus reticulatus</i>
<i>Entolasia marginata</i>
<i>Entolasia stricta</i>
<i>Eragrostis leptostachya</i>
<i>Eucalyptus agglomerata</i>
<i>Eucalyptus botryoides</i> <--> <i>saligna</i>
<i>Eucalyptus consideniana</i>
<i>Eucalyptus cypellocarpa</i>
<i>Eucalyptus elata</i>
<i>Eucalyptus fastigata</i>
<i>Eucalyptus fibrosa</i>
<i>Eucalyptus globoidea</i>
<i>Eucalyptus longifolia</i>
<i>Eucalyptus muelleriana</i>
<i>Eucalyptus multicaulis</i>
<i>Eucalyptus paniculata</i>
<i>Eucalyptus paniculata</i> subsp. <i>paniculata</i>
<i>Eucalyptus piperita</i>
<i>Eucalyptus saligna</i>
<i>Eucalyptus scias</i> subsp. <i>callimastha</i>
<i>Eucalyptus sieberi</i>
<i>Eucalyptus</i> spp.
<i>Euchiton</i> spp.
<i>Eupomatia laurina</i>
<i>Eustrephus latifolius</i>
<i>Exocarpos strictus</i>
<i>Ficus coronata</i>
<i>Gahnia melanocarpa</i>
<i>Galium binifolium</i>
<i>Galium liratum</i>
<i>Galium propinquum</i>
<i>Geitonoplesium cymosum</i>
<i>Genoplesium vernale</i>
<i>Geranium homeanum</i>

Scientific name
<i>Geranium solanderi</i>
<i>Geranium spp.</i>
<i>Glycine clandestina</i>
<i>Glycine spp.</i>
<i>Glycine tabacina</i>
<i>Gompholobium latifolium</i>
<i>Gonocarpus humilis</i>
<i>Gonocarpus tetragynus</i>
<i>Goodenia ovata</i>
<i>Gynochthodes jasminoides</i>
<i>Hakea dactyloides</i>
<i>Hardenbergia violacea</i>
<i>Hedycarya angustifolia</i>
<i>Hibbertia aspera</i>
<i>Hibbertia dentata</i>
<i>Hibbertia diffusa</i>
<i>Hibbertia empetrifolia subsp. empetrifolia</i>
<i>Hibbertia scandens</i>
<i>Hibbertia spp.</i>
<i>Howittia trilocularis</i>
<i>Hydrocotyle acutiloba</i>
<i>Hydrocotyle geraniifolia</i>
<i>Hydrocotyle hirta</i>
<i>Hydrocotyle laxiflora</i>
<i>Hydrocotyle spp.</i>
<i>Hypericum gramineum</i>
<i>Hypericum japonicum</i>
<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>
<i>Hypolepis glandulifera</i>
<i>Hypolepis muelleri</i>
<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>
<i>Indigofera australis</i>
<i>Isopogon anemonifolius</i>
<i>Kennedia rubicunda</i>
<i>Lagenophora gracilis</i>
<i>Lepidosperma laterale</i>
<i>Lepidosperma urophorum</i>
<i>Leptomeria acida</i>
<i>Leptospermum emarginatum</i>
<i>Leptospermum morrisonii</i>
<i>Leptospermum rotundifolium</i>
<i>Leucopogon juniperinus</i>
<i>Leucopogon lanceolatus</i>
<i>Leucopogon lanceolatus var. lanceolatus</i>

Scientific name
<i>Libertia paniculata</i>
<i>Lindsaea microphylla</i>
<i>Livistona australis</i>
<i>Lobelia purpurascens</i>
<i>Logania pusilla</i>
<i>Lomandra confertifolia subsp. rubiginosa</i>
<i>Lomandra glauca</i>
<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>
<i>Lomandra multiflora subsp. multiflora</i>
<i>Lomandra obliqua</i>
<i>Lomandra spp.</i>
<i>Lomatia ilicifolia</i>
<i>Lomatia myricoides</i>
<i>Marsdenia rostrata</i>
<i>Marsdenia suaveolens</i>
<i>Melicytus dentatus</i>
<i>Microlaena stipoides</i>
<i>Microlaena stipoides var. stipoides</i>
<i>Microsorium scandens</i>
<i>Myoporum bateae</i>
<i>Myrsine howittiana</i>
<i>Notelaea venosa</i>
<i>Olearia stellulata</i>
<i>Olearia tomentosa</i>
<i>Opercularia aspera</i>
<i>Oplismenus aemulus</i>
<i>Oplismenus imbecillis</i>
<i>Oxalis chnoodes</i>
<i>Oxalis spp.</i>
<i>Ozothamnus diosmifolius</i>
<i>Pandorea pandorana</i>
<i>Panicum simile</i>
<i>Parsonia straminea</i>
<i>Paspalum dilatatum</i>
<i>Patersonia glabrata</i>
<i>Patersonia sericea</i>
<i>Pellaea falcata</i>
<i>Persoonia linearis</i>
<i>Petrophile pedunculata</i>
<i>Phyllanthus hirtellus</i>
<i>Pimelea ligustrina subsp. ligustrina</i>
<i>Pimelea linifolia subsp. linifolia</i>
<i>Pittosporum revolutum</i>

Scientific name
<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>
<i>Platylobium formosum subsp. formosum</i>
<i>Platylobium parviflorum</i>
<i>Platysace lanceolata</i>
<i>Poa cheelii</i>
<i>Poa ensiformis</i>
<i>Poa labillardierei var. labillardierei</i>
<i>Poa meionectes</i>
<i>Poa spp.</i>
<i>Podolobium ilicifolium</i>
<i>Polymeria calycina</i>
<i>Polyscias sambucifolia subsp. decomposita</i>
<i>Polyscias sambucifolia subsp. sambucifolia</i>
<i>Pomaderris ferruginea</i>
<i>Pomax umbellata</i>
<i>Poranthera corymbosa</i>
<i>Prostanthera incisa</i>
<i>Prostanthera lasianthos</i>
<i>Pseuderanthemum variabile</i>
<i>Psychotria loniceroides</i>
<i>Pteridium esculentum</i>
<i>Pultenaea flexilis</i>
<i>Pultenaea scabra</i>
<i>Pultenaea spp.</i>
<i>Ranunculus plebeius</i>
<i>Rhodamnia rubescens</i>
<i>Rubus moluccanus var. trilobus</i>
<i>Rubus parvifolius</i>
<i>Rubus rosifolius</i>
<i>Rytidosperma spp.</i>
<i>Sannantha pluriflora</i>
<i>Santalum obtusifolium</i>
<i>Sarcopetalum harveyanum</i>
<i>Scaevola ramosissima</i>
<i>Schelhammera undulata</i>
<i>Schizomeria ovata</i>
<i>Senecio linearifolius</i>
<i>Senna barronfieldii</i>
<i>Setaria parviflora</i>
<i>Sigesbeckia orientalis subsp. orientalis</i>
<i>Smilax australis</i>
<i>Smilax glycyphylla</i>

Scientific name
<i>Solanum prinophyllum</i>
<i>Solanum pseudocapsicum</i>
<i>Solanum pungetium</i>
<i>Sporobolus africanus</i>
<i>Stellaria flaccida</i>
<i>Stephania japonica</i>
<i>Stephania japonica</i> var. <i>discolor</i>
<i>Sticherus flabellatus</i> var. <i>flabellatus</i>
<i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i>

Scientific name
<i>Synoum glandulosum</i> subsp. <i>glandulosum</i>
<i>Tetratheca ciliata</i>
<i>Tetratheca thymifolia</i>
<i>Tmesipteris parva</i>
<i>Trema tomentosa</i> var. <i>aspera</i>
<i>Triglochin striata</i>
<i>Tristaniopsis collina</i>
<i>Tristaniopsis laurina</i>
<i>Tylophora barbata</i>

Scientific name
<i>Urtica incisa</i>
<i>Vernonia cinerea</i> var. <i>cinerea</i>
<i>Veronica calycina</i>
<i>Veronica plebeia</i>
<i>Viola banksii</i>
<i>Viola hederacea</i>
<i>Xanthorrhoea concava</i>
<i>Xanthosia pilosa</i>
<i>Zieria caducibracteata</i>
<i>Zieria smithii</i>

APPENDIX 4 – FAUNA SPECIES LIST

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

Birds	
Scientific name	Common name
<i>Corvus coronoides</i>	Australian Raven
<i>Ceyx azureus</i>	Azure Kingfisher
<i>Eopsaltria australis</i>	Eastern Yellow Robin
<i>Callocephalon fimbriatum</i>	Gang-gang Cockatoo
<i>Calyptorhynchus lathami</i>	Glossy Black-Cockatoo

Birds	
Scientific name	Common name
<i>Dacelo novaeguineae</i>	Laughing Kookaburra
<i>Meliphaga lewinii</i>	Lewin's Honeyeater
<i>Vanellus miles</i>	Masked Lapwing
<i>Strepera graculina</i>	Pied Currawong
<i>Ptilonorhynchus violaceus</i>	Satin Bowerbird
<i>Tyto tenebricosa</i>	Sooty Owl

Birds	
Scientific name	Common name
<i>Pardalotus punctatus</i>	Spotted Pardalote
<i>Malurus cyaneus</i>	Superb Fairy-wren
<i>Zanda funereus</i>	Yellow-tailed Black-Cockatoo

Mammals	
Scientific name	Common name
<i>Vombatus ursinus</i>	Bare-nosed Wombat
<i>Trichosurus vulpecula</i>	Common Brushtail Possum
<i>Canis lupus</i>	Dingo, domestic dog
<i>Macropus giganteus</i>	Eastern Grey

Mammals	
Scientific name	Common name
	Kangaroo
<i>Cercartetus nanus</i>	Eastern Pygmy-possum
<i>Perameles nasuta</i>	Long-nosed Bandicoot
<i>Ornithorhynchus anatinus</i>	Platypus
<i>Notamacropus rufogriseus</i>	Red-necked Wallaby

Mammals	
Scientific name	Common name
<i>Dasyurus maculatus</i>	Spotted-tailed Quoll
<i>Wallabia bicolor</i>	Swamp Wallaby
<i>Cervus sp.</i>	Unidentified Deer

Amphibians and reptiles	
Scientific name	Common name
<i>Litoria phyllochroa</i>	Leaf-green Tree Frog
<i>Varanus varius</i>	Lace Monitor

Fish	
Scientific name	Common name
<i>Macquaria novemaculeata</i>	Australian bass
<i>Retropinna semoni</i>	Australian Smelt
<i>Galaxias maculatus</i>	Common Jollytail

Fish	
Scientific name	Common name
<i>Gobiomorphus coxii</i>	Cox's gudgeon
<i>Philypnodon grandiceps</i>	Flathead gudgeon
<i>Anguilla reinhardtii</i>	longfin eel

Fish	
Scientific name	Common name
<i>Gobiomorphus australis</i>	Striped Gudgeon

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