JINGERA FLORA RESERVE NO. 138

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

Jingera Flora Reserve is located within Nullica State Forest and Gnupa State Forest on the Far South Coast of N.S.W. The reserve is approximately 18 kilometres north-west of Eden in a direct line, and about 25 kilometres north-west of Eden by road. 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:

- scrub communities of special botanical significance containing several species which are rare or endemic to the district
- areas of River-Flat Eucalypt Forest, a threatened ecological community
- representative examples of forest ecosystems in the area.

1.3 GENERAL DESCRIPTION

Area

The area of this reserve is about 470 hectares. The shape of the reserve is relatively compact with the northern and eastern boundaries following that of Nullica State Forest, the western boundary following natural drainage channels just east of Crawley's Creek Road, while the southern boundary follows Dobbyns Road for approximately 1.5 kilometres before leaving this road and heading approximately north-east along natural drainage lines.

Topography

The topography of the reserve consists of steep, narrow, east-west ridges with deep bisecting drainage lines which form part of the catchment of the easterly flowing Burtons Creek and Crawleys Creek: both of these stream's flow into the Pambula River, and thence into the ocean at Pambula beach. Altitude ranges from 200 metres above sea level to 530 metres. Refer to Appendix 2 for topographic map.

Geology and Soils

The reserve is characterised by a geology of Middle Devonian rhyolite, with Lochiel formation basalt occurring just north and east of the reserve on private property. A sedimentary sequence consisting of hornfels, greywacke, sandstone and shale occurs just west of the reserve on State Forest.

Soils in the reserve are derived from the rhyolite and range from being relatively deep in the gullies to skeletal on the ridges. Exposed rocky outcrops occur, these consisting of extensively fractured rock, with a small amount of soil accumulation in the resultant crevices.

Climate

Merimbula Airport, located about 12 km northeast of the reserve has recorded an annual rainfall of 829 mm. The average hottest month is February with a mean maximum temperature of 24.6°C and a mean minimum temperature of 15.4°C, and the average coldest month is July with a mean maximum temperature of 15.8°C and a minimum mean temperature of 4.4°C.

Rainfall in the reserve is probably somewhat greater than at Merimbula, because of the higher altitude. Temperatures, for the same reason, may tend to be slightly lower, though frosts would be rare. Rainfall is relatively evenly distributed, with falls somewhat higher during the summer, but the variability of rainfall is high. Dry spells occur, but rarely exceed 3-4 months in length, though periodic severe droughts occur, with associated wildfires.

Winds over the area are mainly light to moderate, but strong winds and wind squalls occur occasionally. Winds are predominantly north-west in summer

Vegetation / flora and fauna

Four main types occur in the reserve, using the classification of the Forestry Commission of N.S.W. (Res. Note No. 17).

- Type 112- Silvertop Ash. A dry sclerophyll forest community clearly dominated by Silvertop Ash (Eucalyptus sieberi) and occurring on ridges and spurs, particularly on westerly aspects. The type has a sparse understorey and covers an area of about 190 hectares, with a stand height of about 30 metres.
- Type 114 – Silvertop Ash-Stringybark. A dry sclerophyll forest community occurring just below Type 112. Silvertop Ash and one or more species of Stringybark (notably E. globoidea and E. agglomerate) dominate the stand with associates. Again, the understorey is relatively sparse, and the type covers an area of approximately 140 hectares with a stand height of about 30 metres.
- Type 157 – Yellow Stringybark-Mountain Grey Gum. Often tall forest type dominated by Yellow Stringybark (E. muelleriana) and Mountain Grey Gum (E. cypellocarpa). Associates include Messmate (E. obliqua), Silvertop Ash and Gully Peppermint (E. smithii) occurring below Type 114. Occasional patches with Maidens Gum (E. globulus ssp. maidenii) occur and are very distinctive because of the presence of young plants bearing the tree's striking, ashy-coloured juvenile foliage. Understorey is relatively dense, stand height is approximately 35 metres, and the type covers an area of approximately 70 hectares.
- Type 224/234 – Scrub/Rock. Occurring on and close to the rhyolite rock outcrops are a number of relatively small areas of scrub up to about 3-4 m in height, dominated by Melaleuca armillaris and Kunzea ambigua. These scrub (or shrubland) communities are considered to have special botanical significance because of the number of species which are rare or endemic to the district. (D.E. Albrecht, 1986). Appendix 2 Map shows the various forest types and their locations within the reserve.

More generally, the vegetation on Jingera Flora Reserve forms a mosaic in which Black She-oak (*Allocasuarina littoralis*) frequently occurs as an understorey component, often forming thickets below the eucalypt canopy. As one moves on to the rhyolite outcrops proper, the vegetation structure and floristics change rapidly. *Melaleuca armillaris-Kunzea ambigua* scrub dominates these rocky habitats above cliffs, with an occasionally stunted emergent eucalypt species. Several vegetation sub-communities have been identified on these outcrops by D.E. Albrecht. Among the more significant species present in the scrub communities are:

- Westringia davidii (Lamiaceae). This species is confined to exposed rocky rhyolite outcrops and has an altitude range of 170 metres above sea level to 500 metres. The species occurs on a small area of Nullica State Forest and adjacent private property lands. Areas occurring outside the reserve on State Forest are all classified for special emphasis flora protection and are considered adequately protected.
- Phebalium ralstonii (Rutaceae). A characteristic species of Melaleuca armillaris-Kunzea ambigua scrub on Nullica State Forest. This species occurs on rocky outcrops, slopes and in gullies. Other small populations occur nearby also at Nethercote Falls Flora Reserve, Egan Peaks Nature Reserve and on freehold land.

- Acacia subtilinervis (Mimosaceae). This species is restricted to highly specific habitats. Communities occur within Nethercote Falls Flora Reserve, Mt. Imlay National Park, Jingera Flroa Reserve and local freehold lands. Other occurrences are on Bemboka State Forest, in the Upper Snowy River area in Victoria and on the Wadbilliga, Deua and Moreton National Parks.

Other species of interest, which occur in the rhyolite outcrop communities, but which are not considered rare or threatened, include *Dodonaea multijuga*, *Pultenaea villifera*, *Kunzea ambigua*, *Melaleuca armillaris*, *Pomaderris ledifolia*, and *Boronia rigens*. Of these, the occurrences of both *Dodonaea multijuga* and *Pultenaea villifera* are perhaps most interesting as they represent a range extension of the previously known occurrences of these two species. These species are known to be adequately represented within a National Park or other proclaimed reserve. Appendices 3 and 4 outline a list of flora and fauna species known to occur within the reserve.

1.4 HISTORY

Aboriginal Heritage and Cultural Values

Jingera Flora Reserve is situated within the traditional lands of the Yuin 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, 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 and grazing

Previous logging operations and clearing were restricted by poor access and the quality of the timber stand. Details of past operations have not been documented, but there is evidence that selective logging has been carried out in the past for the extraction of sawlogs and railway sleepers. Evidence of old logging tracks can be seen on a couple of ridges, and some of these could be upgraded for use as fire trails.

There is no record of the area ever having been grazed by domestic stock. However, because of the nearness to private property and the extensive past grazing on State Forest, it is most probable that grazing has occurred.

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. Since the keeping of records from 1950, the most severe fire to have burnt the reserve was the 1952 fire which, on the 25th of January 1952, burnt most of what is now the Jingera Section of Nullica State Forest. At least 20 per cent of the area burnt by this fire was by crown fire.

A second wildfire again burnt through the area of the reserve in November 1972, this fire burning most of Jingera Section east of Burragate Fire Trail.

Evidence of these past fires can be seen in the reserve by the prevalence of pole sized regeneration, particularly of Silvertop Ash, on the ridges. On these sites the suppressive overmature component has been much reduced, those trees that remain showing evidence of severe fire-scarring on the butt.

Protective burning was carried out on the reserve in 1986, however no other controlled burns have been recorded for this area.

Establishment of Flora Reserve

The area of the reserve was informally set aside as Jingera Forest Preserve in 1988, and the Flora Reserve was notified in the Government Gazette of 17th February 1989.

1.5 CURRENT USAGE

All weather access to Jingera Flora Reserve is provided by Dobbyns Road and Crawleys Creek Road. The reserve receives limited recreational usage, 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
- preserve scrub communities of special botanical significance containing several species which are rare or endemic to the district
- enhance the ecological quality of areas of River-Flat Eucalypt Forest, a threatened ecological community
- 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 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, Jingera Flora Reserve №. 138 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:

- 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

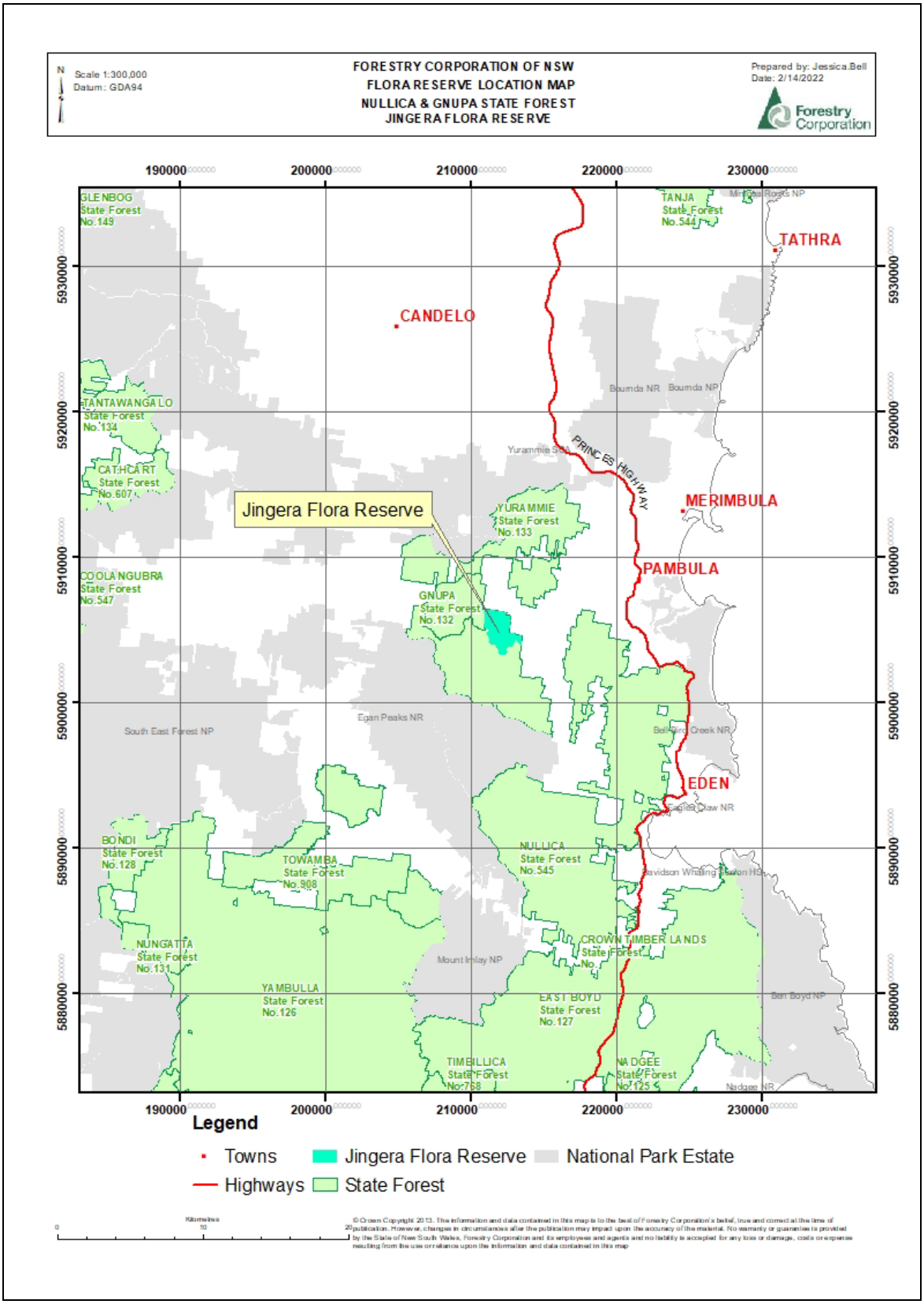
The region will monitor changes to the key attributes of the reserve and will review the effectiveness of the management strategies designed to protect those attributes and to achieve the management objectives.

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

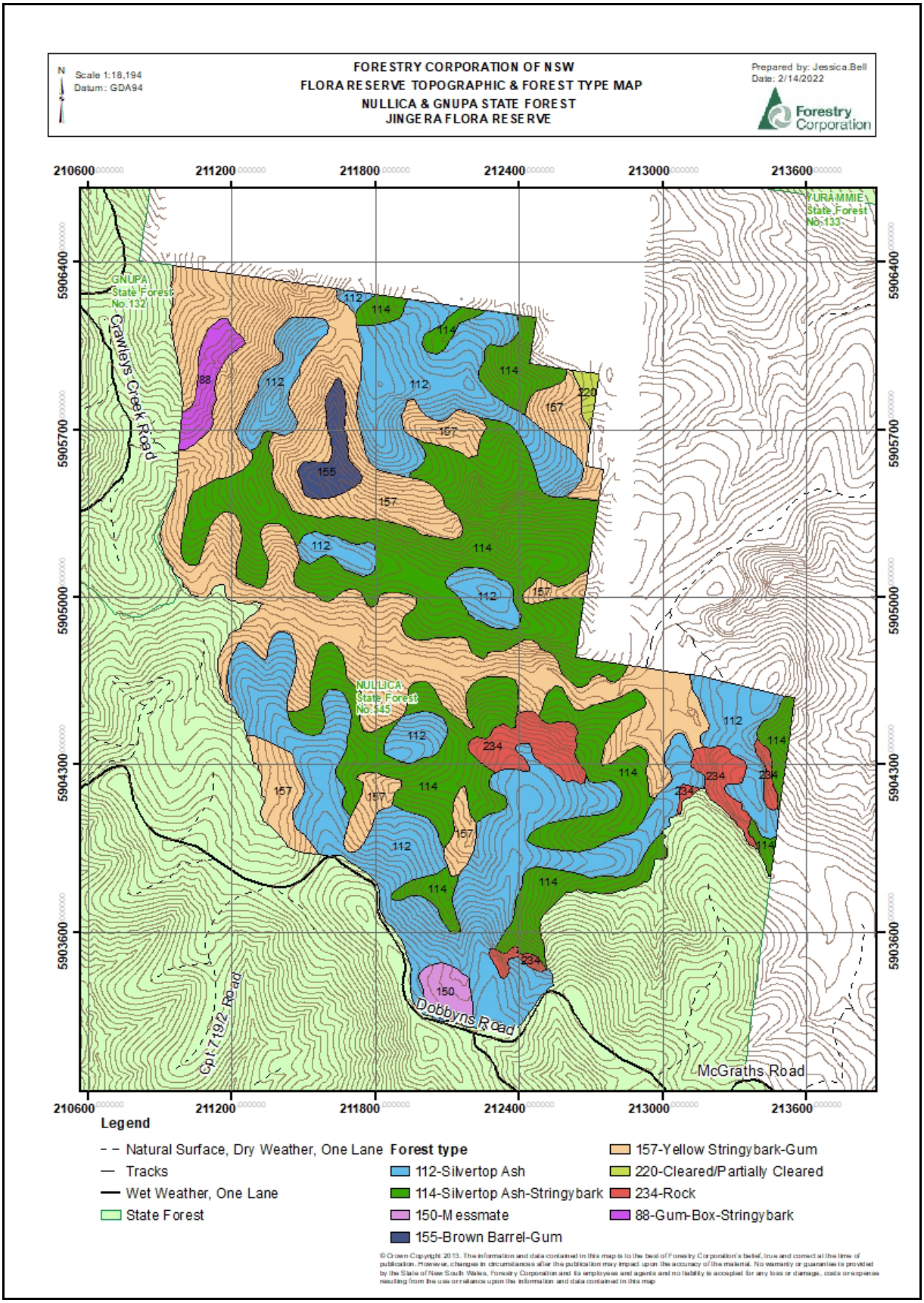
The provisions of this working plan will be amended, if necessary, in light of the results of the monitoring program and / or legislative change and with the approval of the Minister administering the *Forestry Act 2012*.

3. LIST OF APPENDICES

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 February 2022

Scientific name
Acacia cognata
Acacia elongata
Acacia falciformis
Acacia floribunda
Acacia implexa
Acacia longifolia
Acacia longifolia subsp. longifolia
Acacia maidenii
Acacia mearnsii
Acacia melanoxylon
Acacia myrtifolia
Acacia obtusifolia
Acacia penninervis
Acacia suaveolens
Acacia subporosa
Acacia subtilinervis
Acacia terminalis
Acacia ulicifolia
Acaena agnipila
Acaena novae-zelandiae
Acetosella vulgaris
Acmena smithii
Acronychia oblongifolia
Adiantum aethiopicum
Adiantum formosum
Adiantum hispidulum
Alectryon subcinereus
Allocasuarina littoralis
Amperea xiphoclada
Amperea xiphoclada var. xiphoclada
Amyema pendula
Amyema pendula subsp. pendula
Anisopogon avenaceus
Anthosachne scabra
Anthoxanthum odoratum
Aotus ericoides
Aphanopetalum resinosum
Arrhenechthites mixta
Arthropodium milleflorum
Arthropodium sp. B
Asplenium flabellifolium
Australina pusilla

Scientific name
Austrostipa rudis
Austrostipa rudis subsp. nervosa
Austrostipa rudis subsp. rudis
Austrostipa semibarbata
Banksia serrata
Banksia spinulosa var. spinulosa
Baumea planifolia
Bedfordia arborescens
Beyeria lasiocarpa
Billardiera scandens
Blechnum cartilagineum
Blechnum neohollandicum
Blechnum nudum
Blechnum patersonii
Blechnum patersonii subsp. patersonii
Blechnum wattsii
Boronia anemonifolia subsp. anemonifolia
Bossiaea obcordata
Brachychiton populneus
Brachychiton populneus subsp. populneus
Brachyloma daphnoides
Breynia oblongifolia
Bromus hordeaceus
Bulbine semibarbata
Bursaria spinosa
Caleana major
Callitris rhomboidea
Calochlaena dubia
Calomeria amaranthoides
Calytrix tetragona
Carex appressa
Carex breviculmis
Carex longebrachiata
Cassinia aculeata
Cassinia aureonitens
Cassinia longifolia
Cassinia trinerva
Cassytha glabella
Cassytha glabella f. glabella
Cassytha pubescens

Scientific name
Caustis flexuosa
Celastrus australis
Cenchrus clandestinus
Centaurium erythraea
Cheilanthes austrotenuifolia
Cheilanthes sieberi
Cheilanthes sieberi subsp. sieberi
Chiloglottis reflexa
Cirsium vulgare
Cissus hypoglauca
Claoxylon australe
Clematis aristata
Clematis glycinoides
Clematis glycinoides var. glycinoides
Comesperma ericinum
Comesperma volubile
Commersonia fraseri
Conyza spp.
Conyza sumatrensis
Coopernookia barbata
Coprosma quadrifida
Coronidium elatum
Coronidium scorpioides
Correa reflexa
Correa reflexa var. reflexa
Corymbia gummifera
Crassula sieberiana
Cryptostylis leptochila
Cyathea australis
Cymbopogon refractus
Cyperus gracilis
Cyperus lucidus
Dactylis glomerata
Dampiera stricta
Darwinia briggsiae
Darwinia camptostylis
Daucus glochidiatus
Daviesia buxifolia
Daviesia mimosoides subsp. mimosoides
Daviesia ulicifolia
Daviesia wyattiana
Dendrobium speciosum

Scientific name
Dendrobium striolatum
Dennstaedtia davallioides
Desmodium gunnii
Desmodium varians
Deyeuxia monticola var. monticola
Deyeuxia scaberula
Dianella caerulea
Dianella caerulea var. caerulea
Dianella revoluta
Dianella revoluta var. revoluta
Dianella tasmanica
Dichelachne crinita
Dichelachne micrantha
Dichelachne rara
Dichelachne spp.
Dichondra repens
Dicksonia antarctica
Dillwynia sericea
Diplazium australe
Dipodium punctatum
Dodonaea multijuga
Dodonaea triquetra
Dodonaea truncatiales
Dodonaea viscosa
Dodonaea viscosa subsp. angustifolia
Drosera peltata
Dryopoa dives
Echinopogon caespitosus var. caespitosus
Echinopogon ovatus
Einadia hastata
Einadia nutans
Einadia trigonos
Elaeocarpus reticulatus
Entolasia marginata
Entolasia stricta
Epacris impressa
Epacris microphylla
Eragrostis leptostachya
Eucalyptus agglomerata
Eucalyptus angophoroides
Eucalyptus baueriana
Eucalyptus bosistoana

Scientific name
Eucalyptus consideniana
Eucalyptus croajingolensis
Eucalyptus cypellocarpa
Eucalyptus elata
Eucalyptus fastigata
Eucalyptus globoidea
Eucalyptus maidenii
Eucalyptus muelleriana
Eucalyptus obliqua
Eucalyptus radiata subsp. radiata
Eucalyptus sieberi
Eucalyptus smithii
Eucalyptus tricarpa
Euchiton japonicus
Euchiton sphaericus
Euphorbia lathyris
Eupomatia laurina
Eustrephus latifolius
Exocarpos cupressiformis
Exocarpos strictus
Ficus rubiginosa
Fieldia australis
Gahnia melanocarpa
Gahnia microstachya
Gahnia radula
Gahnia sieberiana
Galium binifolium
Galium leiocarpum
Galium propinquum
Gamochaeta calviceps
Geitonoplesium cymosum
Genoplesium rhyoliticum
Geranium homeanum
Geranium potentilloides
Geranium potentilloides var. potentilloides
Geranium solanderi
Geranium solanderi var. solanderi
Geranium spp.
Gleichenia dicarpa
Gleichenia microphylla
Glycine clandestina
Glycine tabacina
Gonocarpus tetragynus
Gonocarpus teucrioides

Scientific name
Goodenia ovata
Goodia lotifolia
Grevillea irrasa
Grevillea irrasa subsp. irrasa
Grevillea victoriae subsp. nivalis
Gynochthodes jasminoides
Hackelia suaveolens
Hakea dactyloides
Hakea eriantha
Hakea macraeana
Hardenbergia violacea
Hedycarya angustifolia
Helichrysum leucopsideum
Hibbertia aspera
Hibbertia circumdans
Hibbertia dentata
Hibbertia empetrifolia subsp. empetrifolia
Hibbertia hermanniifolia
Hierochloe rariflora
Holcus lanatus
Hovea purpurea
Howittia trilocularis
Hydrocotyle acutiloba
Hydrocotyle geraniifolia
Hydrocotyle hirta
Hydrocotyle laxiflora
Hydrocotyle spp.
Hypericum gramineum
Hypochaeris radicata
Hypolepis glandulifera
Hypolepis muelleri
Imperata cylindrica
Indigofera australis
Isolepis prolifera
Isotoma axillaris
Juncus continuus
Juncus gregiflorus
Juncus pauciflorus
Juncus planifolius
Juncus vaginatus
Kennedia rubicunda
Korthalsella rubra subsp. geijericola
Kunzea ambigua
Kunzea ericoides

Scientific name
Lachnagrostis aequata
Lagenifera stipitata
Lagenophora gracilis
Lasiopetalum ferrugineum
Lasiopetalum ferrugineum var. ferrugineum
Lasiopetalum macrophyllum
Lastreopsis acuminata
Lastreopsis decomposita
Lastreopsis microsora subsp. microsora
Leionema ralstonii
Leontodon taraxacoides subsp. taraxacoides
Lepidosperma concavum
Lepidosperma filiforme
Lepidosperma gunnii
Lepidosperma laterale
Lepidosperma urophorum
Leptomeria acida
Leptospermum continentale
Leptospermum emarginatum
Leptospermum scoparium
Leptospermum trinervium
Leucopogon attenuatus
Leucopogon juniperinus
Leucopogon lanceolatus
Leucopogon lanceolatus var. lanceolatus
Leucopogon setiger
Libertia paniculata
Lindsaea linearis
Lindsaea microphylla
Lobelia anceps
Lobelia gibbosa
Lobelia purpurascens
Logania albiflora
Lolium perenne
Lomandra confertifolia subsp. leptostachya
Lomandra confertifolia subsp. rubiginosa
Lomandra filiformis subsp. filiformis
Lomandra glauca
Lomandra longifolia
Lomandra multiflora subsp. multiflora

Scientific name
Lomatia ilicifolia
Lomatia myricoides
Luzula flaccida
Lysimachia arvensis
Marsdenia rostrata
Melaleuca armillaris subsp. armillaris
Melaleuca squarrosa
Melicytus dentatus
Microlaena stipoides
Microlaena stipoides var. stipoides
Microsorum scandens
Monotoca scoparia
Myrsine howittiana
Nassella trichotoma
Notelaea longifolia
Notelaea venosa
Olearia argophylla
Olearia erubescens
Olearia iodochroa
Olearia ramulosa
Olearia tomentosa
Opercularia aspera
Opercularia hispida
Opercularia varia
Oplismenus imbecillis
Oxalis chnoodes
Oxalis perdicaria
Oxalis perennans
Oxalis spp.
Ozothamnus argophyllus
Ozothamnus cuneifolius
Ozothamnus diosmifolius
Ozothamnus obcordatus
Ozothamnus obcordatus subsp. major
Pandorea pandorana
Panicum simile
Parietaria debilis
Paronychia brasiliana
Parsonsia brownii
Patersonia glabrata
Patersonia sericea
Pelargonium inodorum
Pellaea falcata
Pellaea nana

Scientific name
Persicaria decipiens
Persicaria praetermissa
Persoonia levis
Persoonia linearis
Petrorhagia nanteuilii
Philotheca myoporoides subsp. myoporoides
Philotheca trachyphylla
Philotheca virgata
Phyllanthus gunnii
Phyllanthus hirtellus
Picris angustifolia subsp. angustifolia
Pimelea axiflora
Pimelea axiflora subsp. axiflora
Pimelea linifolia subsp. linifolia
Pinus spp.
Pittosporum revolutum
Pittosporum undulatum
Plantago debilis
Plantago lanceolata
Platylobium formosum
Platylobium formosum subsp. formosum
Platysace lanceolata
Plectorrhiza tridentata
Plectranthus graveolens
Plectranthus parviflorus
Poa affinis
Poa cheelii
Poa ensiformis
Poa labillardierei var. labillardierei
Poa meionectes
Podolobium ilicifolium
Polycarpon tetraphyllum
Polyscias sambucifolia
Polyscias sambucifolia subsp. decomposita
Polyscias sambucifolia subsp. sambucifolia
Polystichum proliferum
Pomaderris aspera
Pomaderris bodalla
Pomaderris cinerea
Pomaderris elliptica subsp. elliptica

Scientific name
Pomaderris ferruginea
Pomaderris intermedia
Pomaderris lanigera
Pomaderris ledifolia
Pomaderris ligustrina
Pomaderris ligustrina subsp. ligustrina
Pomaderris virgata
Pomax umbellata
Poranthera corymbosa
Poranthera microphylla
Prostanthera incana
Prostanthera incisa
Prostanthera lasianthos
Prostanthera rotundifolia
Pseudanthus divaricatissimus
Pteridium esculentum
Pteris tremula
Pteris umbrosa
Pultenaea benthamii
Pultenaea daphnoides
Pultenaea linophylla
Pultenaea mollis
Pultenaea retusa
Pultenaea villifera
Pyrrosia rupestris
Ranunculus plebeius
Rhagodia candolleana subsp. candolleana
Rhytidosporum procumbens
Ripogonum album
Rorippa gigantea
Rubus moluccanus var. trilobus
Rubus parvifolius
Rubus rosifolius
Rubus ulmifolius
Rumex brownii
Rytidosperma longifolium
Rytidosperma pallidum
Rytidosperma pilosum
Rytidosperma racemosum
Rytidosperma racemosum var. racemosum
Rytidosperma spp.

Scientific name
Rytidosperma tenuius
Sambucus gaudichaudiana
Sannantha pluriflora
Santalum obtusifolium
Sarcopetalum harveyanum
Scaevola ramosissima
Schelhammera undulata
Schizaea bifida
Schoenus apogon
Schoenus maschalinus
Schoenus melanostachys
Scutellaria mollis
Senecio linearifolius
Senecio madagascariensis
Senecio minimus
Senecio pinnatifolius var. pinnatifolius
Senecio prenanthoides
Senecio velleioides
Sicyos australis
Sigesbeckia orientalis subsp. orientalis
Silene gallica
Sisymbrium spp.
Smilax australis
Solanum chenopodioides
Solanum prinophyllum
Solanum pseudocapsicum
Solanum pungetium
Solanum silvestre
Sonchus oleraceus
Stackhousia monogyna
Stackhousia viminea
Stellaria flaccida
Stellaria media
Stephania japonica
Stephania japonica var. discolor
Sticherus flabellatus var. flabellatus
Sticherus lobatus
Stylidium graminifolium
Stypandra glauca
Tagetes minuta
Tetrarrhena juncea

Scientific name
Tetratheca labillardierei
Tetratheca pilosa
Tetratheca thymifolia
Teucrium corymbosum
Themeda triandra
Thysanotus tuberosus
Thysanotus tuberosus subsp. tuberosus
Tmesipteris parva
Todea barbara
Tradescantia fluminensis
Trema tomentosa var. aspera
Trifolium repens
Tylophora barbata
Urtica incisa
Verbascum thapsus subsp. thapsus
Verbascum virgatum
Verbena bonariensis
Veronica anagallis-aquatica
Veronica calycina
Veronica notabilis
Veronica plebeia
Veronica spp.
Viola hederacea
Wahlenbergia gracilis
Wahlenbergia stricta
Wahlenbergia stricta subsp. stricta
Westringia davidii
Xanthorrhoea australis
Xanthorrhoea concava
Xanthosia pilosa
Xanthosia tridentata
Xerochrysum bracteatum
Zieria arborescens
Zieria buxijugum
Zieria compacta
Zieria formosa
Zieria parrisiae
Zieria smithii

APPENDIX 4 – FAUNA SPECIES LIST

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

Amphibians and reptiles	
Scientific name	**Common name**
Pseudophryne bibronii	Bibron's Toadlet
Limnodynastes peronii	Brown-striped Frog
Crinia signifera	Common Eastern Froglet
Heleioporus australiacus	Giant Burrowing Frog
Litoria jervisiensis	Jervis Bay Tree Frog
Litoria phyllochroa	Leaf-green Tree Frog
Litoria peronii	Peron's Tree Frog
Litoria	Verreaux's

Amphibians and reptiles	
Scientific name	**Common name**
verreauxii	Frog
Egernia saxatilis	Black Rock Skink
Acanthophis antarcticus	Common Death Adder
Lampropholis delicata	Dark-flecked Garden Sunskink
Morelia spilota spilota	Diamond Python
Tiliqua scincoides	Eastern Blue-tongue
Pseudonaja textilis	Eastern Brown Snake
Chelodina longicollis	Eastern Snake-necked Turtle

Amphibians and reptiles	
Scientific name	**Common name**
Amphibolurus muricatus	Jacky Lizard
Varanus varius	Lace Monitor
Lampropholis guichenoti	Pale-flecked Garden Sunskink
Pseudechis porphyriacus	Red-bellied Black Snake
Notechis scutatus	Tiger Snake
Eulamprus heatwolei	Yellow-bellied Water-skink

Birds	
Scientific name	**Common name**
Alisterus scapularis	Australian King-Parrot
Gymnorhina tibicen	Australian Magpie
Aegotheles cristatus	Australian Owlet-nightjar
Corvus coronoides	Australian Raven
Chenonetta jubata	Australian Wood Duck
Zoothera lunulata	Bassian Thrush
Manorina melanophrys	Bell Miner
Coracina novaehollandiae	Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike
Monarcha melanopsis	Black-faced Monarch
Macropygia phasianella	Brown Cuckoo-Dove
Acanthiza pusilla	Brown Thornbill

Birds	
Scientific name	**Common name**
Melithreptus brevirostris	Brown-headed Honeyeater
Phaps elegans	Brush Bronzewing
Phaps chalcoptera	Common Bronzewing
Phylidonyris pyrrhopterus	Crescent Honeyeater
Platycercus elegans	Crimson Rosella
Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris	Eastern Spinebill
Psophodes olivaceus	Eastern Whipbird
Eopsaltria australis	Eastern Yellow Robin
Dromaius novaehollandiae	Emu
Cacomantis flabelliformis	Fan-tailed Cuckoo
Petroica phoenicea	Flame Robin
Eolophus	Galah

Birds	
Scientific name	**Common name**
roseicapilla	
Callocephalon fimbriatum	Gang-gang Cockatoo
Calyptorhynchus lathami	Glossy Black-Cockatoo
Pachycephala pectoralis	Golden Whistler
Phalacrocorax carbo	Great Cormorant
Strepera versicolor	Grey Currawong
Rhipidura albiscapa	Grey Fantail
Colluricincla harmonica	Grey Shrike-thrush
Dacelo novaeguineae	Laughing Kookaburra
Meliphaga lewinii	Lewin's Honeyeater
Cacatua sanguinea	Little Corella
Vanellus miles	Masked Lapwing
Dicaeum	Mistletoebird

Birds	
Scientific name	**Common name**
hirundinaceum	
Phylidonyris novaehollandiae	New Holland Honeyeater
Oriolus sagittatus	Olive-backed Oriole
Turnix varius	Painted Button-quail
Heteroscenes pallidus	Pallid Cuckoo
Strepera graculina	Pied Currawong
Pycnoptilus floccosus	Pilotbird
Ninox strenua	Powerful Owl
Trichoglossus haematodus	Rainbow Lorikeet
Anthochaera carunculata	Red Wattlebird
Neochmia temporalis	Red-browed Finch
Climacteris erythrops	Red-browed Treecreeper
Pachycephala rufiventris	Rufous Whistler
Todiramphus sanctus	Sacred Kingfisher
Ptilonorhynchus violaceus	Satin Bowerbird
Myiagra	Satin

Birds	
Scientific name	**Common name**
cyanoleuca	Flycatcher
Petroica boodang	Scarlet Robin
Chalcites lucidus	Shining Bronze-Cuckoo
Chroicocephalus novaehollandiae	Silver Gull
Zosterops lateralis	Silvereye
Tyto tenebricosa	Sooty Owl
Ninox novaeseelandiae	Southern Boobook
Pardalotus punctatus	Spotted Pardalote
Cinclosoma punctatum	Spotted Quail-thrush
Pardalotus striatus	Striated Pardalote
Acanthiza lineata	Striated Thornbill
Cacatua galerita	Sulphur-crested Cockatoo
Malurus cyaneus	Superb Fairy-wren
Menura novaehollandiae	Superb Lyrebird
Zoothera sp.	unidentified ground

Birds	
Scientific name	**Common name**
	thrush
Platycercus sp.	Unidentified Rosella
Haliaeetus leucogaster	White-bellied Sea-Eagle
Sericornis frontalis	White-browed Scrubwren
Nesoptilotis leucotis	White-eared Honeyeater
Melithreptus lunatus	White-naped Honeyeater
Cormobates leucophaea	White-throated Treecreeper
Corcorax melanorhamphos	White-winged Chough
Leucosarcia melanoleuca	Wonga Pigeon
Caligavis chrysops	Yellow-faced Honeyeater
Zanda funereus	Yellow-tailed Black-Cockatoo
Lichenostomus melanops	Yellow-tufted Honeyeater

Mammals	
Scientific name	**Common name**
Antechinus agilis	Agile Antechinus
Vombatus ursinus	Bare-nosed Wombat
Antechinus stuartii	Brown Antechinus
Trichosurus sp.	brushtail possum
Phascogale tapoatafa	Brush-tailed Phascogale
Rattus fuscipes	Bush Rat
Felis catus	Cat
Trichosurus vulpecula	Common Brushtail Possum
Pseudocheirus peregrinus	Common Ringtail Possum

Mammals	
Scientific name	**Common name**
Canis lupus dingo	Dingo
Canis lupus	Dingo, domestic dog
Sminthopsis sp.	Dunnart
Macropus giganteus	Eastern Grey Kangaroo
Cercartetus nanus	Eastern Pygmy-possum
Acrobates pygmaeus	Feathertail Glider
Pteropus sp.	Flying-fox
Vulpes vulpes	Fox
Petauroides volans	Greater Glider

Mammals	
Scientific name	**Common name**
Pteropus poliocephalus	Grey-headed Flying-fox
Macropus sp.	kangaroo / wallaby
Phascolarctos cinereus	Koala
Perameles nasuta	Long-nosed Bandicoot
Potorous tridactylus	Long-nosed Potoroo
Antechinus mimetes	Mainland Dusky Antechinus
Trichosurus cunninghami	Mountain Brushtail Possum
Sus scrofa	Pig

Mammals	
Scientific name	**Common name**
Ornithorhynchus anatinus	Platypus
Potorous sp.	Potoroo
Rattus sp.	rat
Notamacropus rufogriseus	Red-necked Wallaby
Tachyglossus aculeatus	Short-beaked Echidna
Pseudomys fumeus	Smoky Mouse
Isoodon obesulus obesulus	Southern Brown

Mammals	
Scientific name	**Common name**
	Bandicoot (eastern)
Dasyurus maculatus	Spotted-tailed Quoll
Petaurus breviceps	Sugar Glider
Rattus lutreolus	Swamp Rat
Wallabia bicolor	Swamp Wallaby
Antechinus sp.	Unidentified Antechinus
Isoodon/Perameles sp.	unidentified Bandicoot
Cervus sp.	Unidentified

Mammals	
Scientific name	**Common name**
	Deer
Macropod sp.	unidentified macropod
Muridae sp.	unidentified murid rodent
Petaurus australis	Yellow-bellied Glider

APPENDIX 5 – REFERENCES

D.E. Albrecht: An assessment of the conservation significance of rhyolite outcrops in Nullica State Forest. Unpubl. Report of Nat. Herbarium of Victoria, 1986.

APPENDIX 6 – 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	» Reference to the *Flora Reserve Plan: Background and General Management* » Formatting updated » Change	» The Hon. Tara Moriarty MLC, Minister for Agriculture, Minister for Regional New South Wales and Minister for Western New South Wales, 6/9/23