



MOUNT POOLE FLORA RESERVE NO. 168

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

Mount Poole Flora Reserve is located within Yambulla State Forest on the far South Coast of New South Wales. The reserve is approximately 37.5 kilometres southwest of Eden in a direct line and about 61 kilometres 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:

- » vegetation communities that contain rare or uncommon flora species
- » historical workings of the Yambulla Goldfields which occur within the reserve
- » Aboriginal cultural significance
- » representative examples of forest ecosystems in the area.

1.3 GENERAL DESCRIPTION

Area

The reserve comprises roughly 940 hectares. The shape of the reserve resembles a horseshoe with two arms reaching roughly southwards along ridgelines. The reserve boundaries largely follow straight line bearings between creek junctions and saddles.

A small section on the top of Mount Poole (approximately 5 hectares) is a horizontal control point within a trigonometric reserve and is excluded from State Forest and thus the Flora Reserve.

Topography

The majority of the reserve is steep and rocky. High ridges surround the upper reaches of Heathy Gap Creek in a horseshoe shape with rocky outcrops a feature of the area.

All drainage from the ridges finally reaches the Wallagaraugh River, either running west, directly into that river, south via Timbillica Creek and Heathy Gap Creek or North and East via Indigo Creek and Falkner Creek. Between Heathy Gap Creek and the surrounding ridges is a basin-like area made up of numerous small tributary creeks containing high quality messmate – gum forest (forest type 152). Refer to Appendix 2 for topographic map.

Geology and soils

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The Mount Poole formation is composed of pink granite of Middle Devonian origin. Gold was found in the area in narrow, pyritiferous quartz veins which traverse course-grained biotite granite and in altered granite flanking the veins. Definite shear zones traverse the area in north-south directions.

Soils derived from granite are characteristically vulnerable to erosion, partly explaining the rocky nature of much of the reserve. On the upper slopes and ridges are skeletal soils and rock, changing to deeper soils downslope towards Heathy Gap Creek.

Climate

Minimal annual rainfall for the region is 600mm with a normal range of 650mm – 1300mm, falling with an even monthly distribution although variation is high from year to year. Periodic severe droughts, accentuated by steep, exposed slopes result in high fire danger conditions.

Vegetation / flora and fauna

Forest type 112 - Silvertop Ash (*Eucalyptus sieberi*) stands cover an area of approximately 317 hectares mostly on the higher ridgetops and western and northern aspects. The forest type 152 – Messmate/Gum (*E.obliqua/ E. cypellocarpa*) covers an area of approximately 251 hectares mostly on eastern and southern aspects and into the Heathy Gap Creek flats. Appendix 2 Map shows the various forest types and their locations within the reserve.

Four rare or threatened species are found within the reserve:

- » *Hibbertia hermanniifolia* (Guinea Flower). This species is also found in the blue mountains and in Eastern Victoria. Within the Eden region this species occurs in four locations, two of which occur in the Mount Poole Flora Reserve. It occurs at sites on both major ridges in the reserve. Although found over a wide area *H. hermanniifolia* is restricted to specific sites. It is considered rare but not endangered or vulnerable.
- » *Pomaderris costata*. Found at a number of sites from Deua National Park west of Narooma south to East Gippsland, Victoria. It is restricted to highly specific habitats and is not presently endangered. Locally, the species is known to be only on Mount Poole Summit in the Trigonometric Reserve.
- » *Pomaderris* sp 2 ('Virgata'). Again, a widespread but rare species occurring from Wadbilliga National Park south to Mount Poole Flora Reserve. All known locations are reserved. It is restricted to highly specific habitats but is not currently considered vulnerable or endangered. Within the reserve it occurs at a site on the eastern ridgeline.
- » *Pseudanthus divaricatissimus* (Tangled Pseudanthus). Found over a wide range of highly specific sites. It is a rare species although not currently considered endangered or vulnerable. Within the reserve it is found on the eastern ridgeling on rocky sites.

Fauna recorded within 5 kilometres of the reserve include, Southern Brown Bandicoot (eastern) (*Isodon obesulus obesulus*), Glossy Black Cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus lathami*), Greater Glider (*Petauroides volans*), and Superb Lyrebird (*Menura novaehollandiae*).

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

Mount Poole 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 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.

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Post European Settlement

Harvesting

A compartment on the eastern boundary of the reserve was logged in 1986. A small area of coupe 1 (less than one hectare) falls within the reserve.

Poor access due mainly to steep slopes and rocky topography has restricted past logging in the area. Evidence of past sleeper cutting operations can be found just outside the northern boundary along Poole Fire Trail.

Mining

Goldmining occurred in the area during the late 1800's to early 1900's. The site of the old goldmining town of Yambulla, now reclaimed by forest regeneration, is about 1 kilometre southeast of the reserve. Evidence of mining activities, including shafts and adits, can be found on the lower parts of the ridge in the south-eastern corner of 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. In January 1978 a wildfire originating from a lightning strike burnt 3 hectares on Mount Poole causing no damage to trees and burning 90% of grass fuels. Aerial reduction burning in 1973 was believed to have reduced the intensity and rate of spread of the fire and contributed to itself extinguishing overnight.

The reserve was also impacted by a major wildfire during the 2019-20 summer season, with medium to high intensity fire recorded, resulting in the canopy being completely scorched in discrete areas.

Other fuel reduction burns were carried out in 1981, 1984, and 1987. The latter prescribed burn was carried out along Poole Gap Trail and Fossicker Road.

Grazing

There is no record of the area ever having been grazed by domestic stock. It is unlikely that grazing has occurred on the reserve due to its relative isolation from private property and its rough terrain.

Establishment of Flora Reserve

The area was officially gazetted as Mount Poole Flora Reserve No. 168 on 1st January 1999.

1.5 CURRENT USAGE

The reserve receives limited recreational usage. There is no all weather access into the Flora Reserve although Goldmine Road and Fossicker Road provide such access to within 1 kilometre. Four-wheel drive access includes Poole Gap Trail just north of Mount Poole and Poole trail just within the northern boundary. Fire trails are closed to the public to discourage four-wheel drive vehicles and motorcycles from operating within the reserve.

A trigonometric reserve is located on the top of Mount Poole and is excluded from the Flora Reserve.

2. SYSTEM OF MANAGEMENT

2.1 OBJECTIVES OF MANAGEMENT

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The objectives of management are to:

- » protect existing flora and fauna
- » preserve the four rare or uncommon flora species occurring within the reserve
- » preserve the historical workings of Yambulla Goldfields
- » 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
 - 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.

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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, Mount Poole Flora Reserve №. 168 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:

- » 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.

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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 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*.

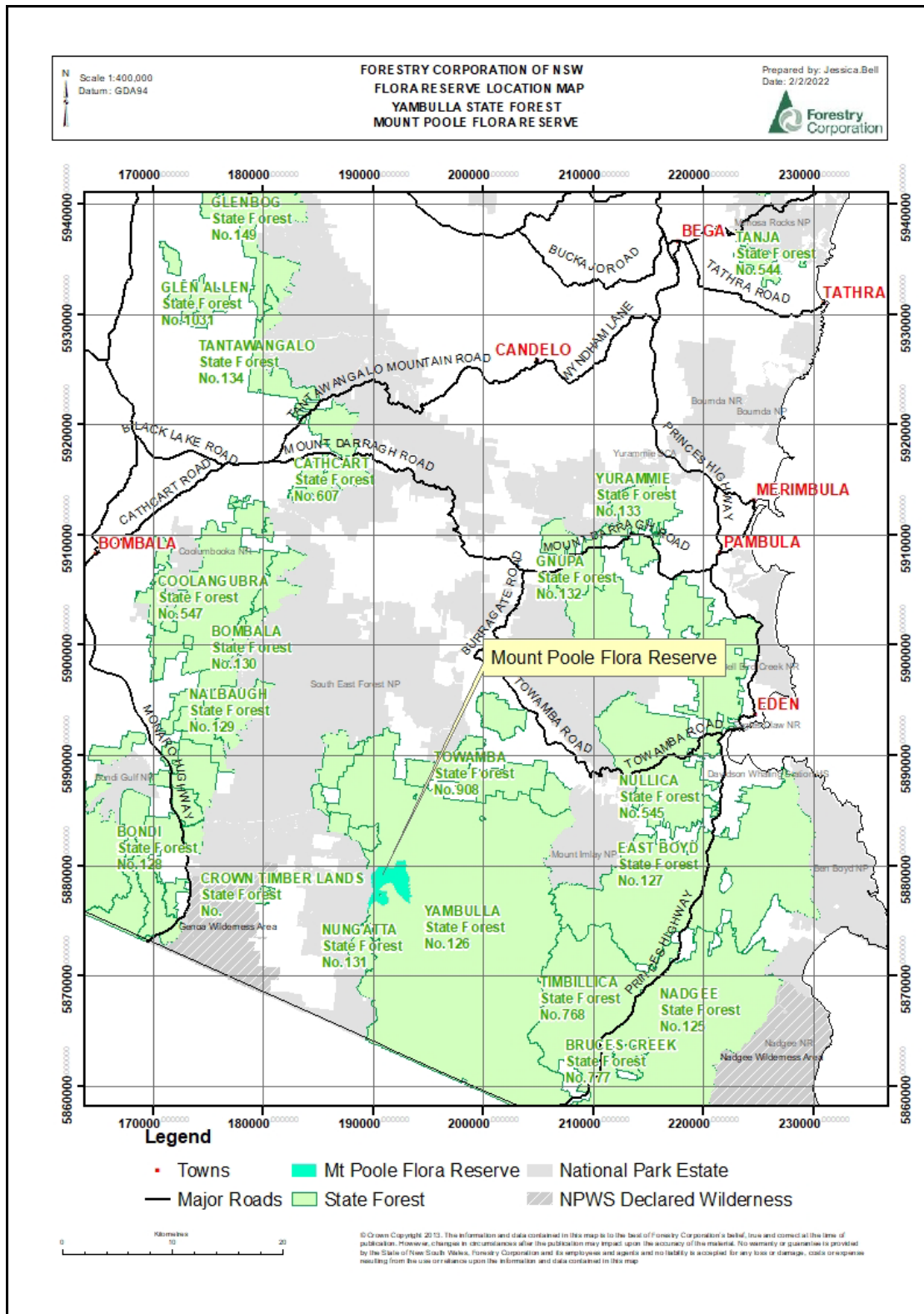
3. LIST OF APPENDICES

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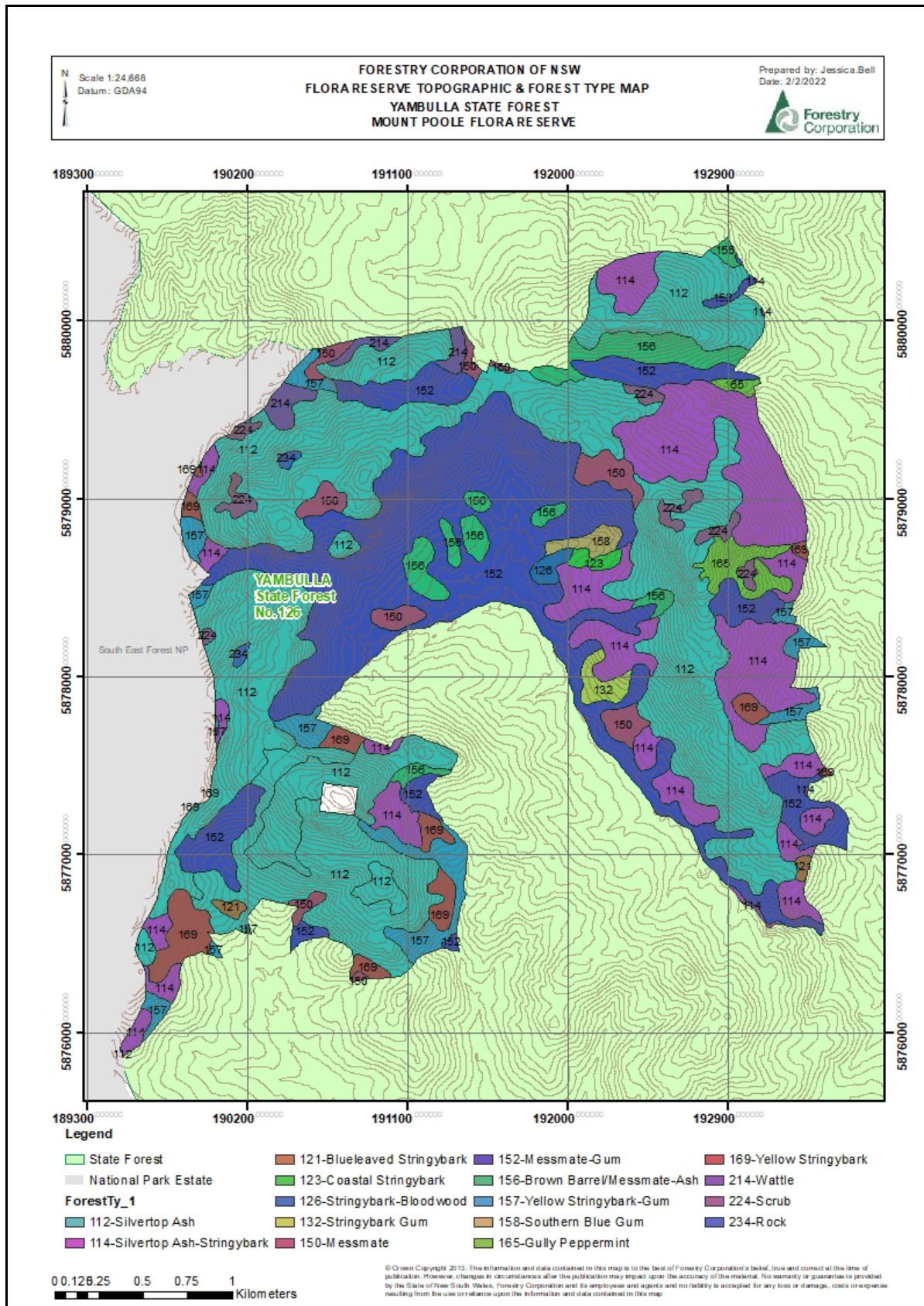
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APPENDIX 1 – LOCALITY MAP



APPENDIX 2 – TOPOGRAPHIC & FOREST TYPE MAP



APPENDIX 3 – FLORA SPECIES LIST

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

Scientific name
<i>Acacia aculeatissima</i>
<i>Acacia cognata</i>
<i>Acacia dealbata</i>
<i>Acacia elongata</i>
<i>Acacia falciformis</i>
<i>Acacia floribunda</i>
<i>Acacia gunnii</i>
<i>Acacia longifolia</i>
<i>Acacia longifolia subsp. longifolia</i>
<i>Acacia mearnsii</i>
<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i>
<i>Acacia mucronata subsp. longifolia</i>
<i>Acacia myrtifolia</i>
<i>Acacia spp.</i>
<i>Acacia subtilinervis</i>
<i>Acacia terminalis</i>
<i>Acacia ulicifolia</i>
<i>Acacia verniciflua</i>
<i>Acaena novae-zelandiae</i>
<i>Acaena ovina</i>
<i>Acianthus pusillus</i>
<i>Acmena smithii</i>
<i>Acrotriche serrulata</i>
<i>Adiantum aethiopicum</i>
<i>Aira caryophyllea</i>
<i>Ajuga australis</i>
<i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i>
<i>Allocasuarina paludosa</i>
<i>Amperea xiphioclada</i>
<i>Amperea xiphioclada var. xiphioclada</i>
<i>Amyema pendula</i>
<i>Amyema pendula subsp. pendula</i>
<i>Anisopogon avenaceus</i>
<i>Aotus ericoides</i>
<i>Arrhenechthites mixta</i>
<i>Arthropodium minus</i>
<i>Arthropodium sp. B</i>

Scientific name
<i>Asperula conferta</i>
<i>Asperula scoparia</i>
<i>Asplenium flabellifolium</i>
<i>Asterolasia trymalioides</i>
<i>Astroloma humifusum</i>
<i>Australina pusilla</i>
<i>Austrostipa pubinodis</i>
<i>Austrostipa rudis subsp. nervosa</i>
<i>Austrostipa rudis subsp. rudis</i>
<i>Banksia marginata</i>
<i>Banksia serrata</i>
<i>Banksia spp.</i>
<i>Baumea rubiginosa</i>
<i>Bedfordia arborescens</i>
<i>Beyeria lasiocarpa</i>
<i>Billardiera scandens</i>
<i>Blechnum cartilagineum</i>
<i>Blechnum minus</i>
<i>Blechnum neohollandicum</i>
<i>Blechnum nudum</i>
<i>Blechnum wattsii</i>
<i>Boronia anemonifolia subsp. anemonifolia</i>
<i>Bossiaea buxifolia</i>
<i>Bossiaea prostrata</i>
<i>Botrychium australe</i>
<i>Brachyloma daphnoides</i>
<i>Brachyscome angustifolia var. heterophylla</i>
<i>Brachyscome spathulata</i>
<i>Bromus spp.</i>
<i>Burchardia umbellata</i>
<i>Bursaria spinosa</i>
<i>Bursaria spinosa subsp. lasiophylla</i>
<i>Caesia parviflora var. parviflora</i>
<i>Caladenia carnea</i>
<i>Caladenia congesta</i>

Scientific name
<i>Calandrinia calyptata</i>
<i>Caleana major</i>
<i>Callistemon citrinus</i>
<i>Callistemon subulatus</i>
<i>Calochilus robertsonii</i>
<i>Calochlaena dubia</i>
<i>Calytrix tetragona</i>
<i>Carex appressa</i>
<i>Carex breviculmis</i>
<i>Carex gaudichaudiana</i>
<i>Carex inversa</i>
<i>Carex longebrachiata</i>
<i>Carex spp.</i>
<i>Cassinia aculeata</i>
<i>Cassinia longifolia</i>
<i>Cassinia trinerva</i>
<i>Cassytha pubescens</i>
<i>Caustis flexuosa</i>
<i>Centaurium erythraea</i>
<i>Centaurium tenuiflorum</i>
<i>Centella asiatica</i>
<i>Centella cordifolia</i>
<i>Centrolepis fascicularis</i>
<i>Centrolepis strigosa subsp. strigosa</i>
<i>Cheilanthes austrotenuifolia</i>
<i>Cheilanthes sieberi subsp. sieberi</i>
<i>Choretrum candollei</i>
<i>Choretrum pauciflorum</i>
<i>Chrysocephalum baxteri</i>
<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>
<i>Clematis aristata</i>
<i>Clematis glycinoides</i>
<i>Clematis glycinoides var. glycinoides</i>
<i>Comesperma defoliatum</i>
<i>Comesperma ericinum</i>
<i>Comesperma volubile</i>
<i>Conyza spp.</i>
<i>Conyza sumatrensis</i>

Scientific name
<i>Cooperookia barbata</i>
<i>Coprosma hirtella</i>
<i>Coprosma quadrifida</i>
<i>Coronidium elatum</i>
<i>Coronidium scorpioides</i>
<i>Correa reflexa</i>
<i>Correa reflexa var. reflexa</i>
<i>Corybas spp.</i>
<i>Crassula sieberiana</i>
<i>Crowea exalata</i>
<i>Cryptostylis subulata</i>
<i>Cyathea australis</i>
<i>Cymbonotus spp.</i>
<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>
<i>Cyperus lucidus</i>
<i>Dampiera stricta</i>
<i>Daviesia buxifolia</i>
<i>Daviesia latifolia</i>
<i>Daviesia ulicifolia</i>
<i>Dendrobium speciosum</i>
<i>Dendrobium striolatum</i>
<i>Desmodium gunnii</i>
<i>Desmodium varians</i>
<i>Deyeuxia contracta</i>
<i>Deyeuxia gunniana</i>
<i>Deyeuxia monticola</i>
<i>Deyeuxia monticola var. monticola</i>
<i>Deyeuxia quadriseta</i>
<i>Deyeuxia scaberula</i>
<i>Dianella caerulea</i>
<i>Dianella caerulea var. caerulea</i>
<i>Dianella revoluta</i>
<i>Dianella revoluta var. revoluta</i>
<i>Dianella tasmanica</i>
<i>Dichelachne inaequiglumis</i>
<i>Dichelachne micrantha</i>
<i>Dichelachne rara</i>
<i>Dichondra repens</i>
<i>Dicksonia antarctica</i>
<i>Dillwynia sericea</i>
<i>Diplarrena moraea</i>
<i>Dipodium punctatum</i>
<i>Diuris sulphurea</i>

Scientific name
<i>Dodonaea triquetra</i>
<i>Dodonaea truncatiales</i>
<i>Dodonaea viscosa subsp. angustifolia</i>
<i>Drosera auriculata</i>
<i>Drosera peltata</i>
<i>Drosera pygmaea</i>
<i>Echinopogon ovatus</i>
<i>Elaeocarpus reticulatus</i>
<i>Eleocharis gracilis</i>
<i>Eleocharis sphacelata</i>
<i>Empodisma minus</i>
<i>Entolasia marginata</i>
<i>Entolasia stricta</i>
<i>Epacris impressa</i>
<i>Epacris microphylla</i>
<i>Epacris paludosa</i>
<i>Epilobium billardierianum</i>
<i>Eriochilus cucullatus</i>
<i>Eucalyptus agglomerata</i>
<i>Eucalyptus angophoroides</i>
<i>Eucalyptus consideriana</i>
<i>Eucalyptus conspicua</i>
<i>Eucalyptus cypellocarpa</i>
<i>Eucalyptus dives</i>
<i>Eucalyptus elata</i>
<i>Eucalyptus fastigata</i>
<i>Eucalyptus fraxinoides</i>
<i>Eucalyptus globoidea</i>
<i>Eucalyptus maidenii</i>
<i>Eucalyptus muelleriana</i>
<i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i>
<i>Eucalyptus ovata</i>
<i>Eucalyptus permixta</i>
<i>Eucalyptus polyanthemus</i>
<i>Eucalyptus polyanthemus subsp. polyanthemus</i>
<i>Eucalyptus polyanthemus subsp. vestita</i>
<i>Eucalyptus radiata</i>
<i>Eucalyptus radiata subsp. radiata</i>
<i>Eucalyptus sieberi</i>
<i>Eucalyptus smithii</i>
<i>Eucalyptus sp. aff. radiata</i>
<i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i>

Scientific name
<i>Eucalyptus x dixonii</i>
<i>Euchiton japonicus</i>
<i>Eustrephus latifolius</i>
<i>Exocarpos cupressiformis</i>
<i>Exocarpos strictus</i>
<i>Festuca asperula</i>
<i>Gahnia clarkei</i>
<i>Gahnia melanocarpa</i>
<i>Gahnia radula</i>
<i>Gahnia sieberiana</i>
<i>Galium binifolium</i>
<i>Galium gaudichaudii</i>
<i>Galium leiocarpum</i>
<i>Galium liratum</i>
<i>Galium propinquum</i>
<i>Geitonoplesium cymosum</i>
<i>Geranium homeanum</i>
<i>Geranium neglectum</i>
<i>Geranium potentilloides</i>
<i>Geranium potentilloides var. potentilloides</i>
<i>Geranium solanderi</i>
<i>Geranium solanderi var. solanderi</i>
<i>Geranium spp.</i>
<i>Gleichenia microphylla</i>
<i>Glossodia major</i>
<i>Glycine clandestina</i>
<i>Gompholobium huegelii</i>
<i>Gonocarpus micranthus subsp. micranthus</i>
<i>Gonocarpus tetragynus</i>
<i>Gonocarpus teucroides</i>
<i>Goodenia elongata</i>
<i>Goodenia ovata</i>
<i>Goodenia paniculata</i>
<i>Goodenia stelligera</i>
<i>Goodia lotifolia</i>
<i>Gratiola peruviana</i>
<i>Grevillea parvula</i>
<i>Grevillea patulifolia</i>
<i>Grevillea victoriae subsp. nivalis</i>
<i>Hackelia suaveolens</i>
<i>Hakea decurrens</i>
<i>Hakea eriantha</i>

Scientific name
<i>Hakea macraeana</i>
<i>Hakea microcarpa</i>
<i>Hakea sericea</i>
<i>Haloragis heterophylla</i>
<i>Hardenbergia violacea</i>
<i>Hedycarya angustifolia</i>
<i>Helichrysum leucopsideum</i>
<i>Hibbertia aspera</i>
<i>Hibbertia empetrifolia</i> subsp. <i>empetrifolia</i>
<i>Hibbertia obtusifolia</i>
<i>Hibbertia serpyllifolia</i>
<i>Hierochloe rariflora</i>
<i>Histiopteris incisa</i>
<i>Hovea linearis</i>
<i>Hovea purpurea</i>
<i>Hydrocotyle acutiloba</i>
<i>Hydrocotyle hirta</i>
<i>Hydrocotyle laxiflora</i>
<i>Hydrocotyle sibthorpioides</i>
<i>Hydrocotyle</i> spp.
<i>Hydrocotyle tripartita</i>
<i>Hymenophyllum</i> <i>cupressiforme</i>
<i>Hymenophyllum flabellatum</i>
<i>Hypericum gramineum</i>
<i>Hypericum japonicum</i>
<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>
<i>Hypolepis glandulifera</i>
<i>Hypolepis muelleri</i>
<i>Hypoxis hygrometrica</i> var. <i>hygrometrica</i>
<i>Indigofera australis</i>
<i>Juncus australis</i>
<i>Juncus gregiflorus</i>
<i>Juncus sarophorus</i>
<i>Juncus</i> spp.
<i>Juncus usitatus</i>
<i>Kennedia rubicunda</i>
<i>Kunzea ambigua</i>
<i>Kunzea ericoides</i>
<i>Kunzea parvifolia</i>
<i>Lagenifera stipitata</i>
<i>Lagenophora gracilis</i>
<i>Lagenophora stipitata</i>
<i>Lasiopetalum ferrugineum</i>

Scientific name
var. <i>ferrugineum</i>
<i>Lasiopetalum macrophyllum</i>
<i>Lepidosperma filiforme</i>
<i>Lepidosperma gunnii</i>
<i>Lepidosperma laterale</i>
<i>Lepidosperma neesii</i>
<i>Lepidosperma urophorum</i>
<i>Leptospermum continentale</i>
<i>Leptospermum lanigerum</i>
<i>Leptospermum obovatum</i>
<i>Leptospermum scoparium</i>
<i>Leptostigma reptans</i>
<i>Lepyrodia anarthria</i>
<i>Leucopogon attenuatus</i>
<i>Leucopogon lanceolatus</i>
<i>Leucopogon lanceolatus</i> var. <i>lanceolatus</i>
<i>Leucopogon microphyllus</i> var. <i>pilibundus</i>
<i>Lilaeopsis polyantha</i>
<i>Lindsaea linearis</i>
<i>Lissanthe strigosa</i>
<i>Logania albiflora</i>
<i>Lomandra confertifolia</i> subsp. <i>leptostachya</i>
<i>Lomandra confertifolia</i> subsp. <i>rubiginosa</i>
<i>Lomandra filiformis</i>
<i>Lomandra filiformis</i> subsp. <i>coriacea</i>
<i>Lomandra filiformis</i> subsp. <i>filiformis</i>
<i>Lomandra filiformis</i> subsp. <i>flavior</i>
<i>Lomandra glauca</i>
<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>
<i>Lomandra multiflora</i> subsp. <i>multiflora</i>
<i>Lomatia ilicifolia</i>
<i>Lomatia myricoides</i>
<i>Luzula flaccida</i>
<i>Lycopus australis</i>
<i>Lysimachia arvensis</i>
<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>
<i>Mazus pumilio</i>
<i>Melaleuca armillaris</i> subsp. <i>armillaris</i>

Scientific name
<i>Melaleuca squarrosa</i>
<i>Mentha diemenica</i>
<i>Microlaena stipoides</i>
<i>Microlaena stipoides</i> var. <i>stipoides</i>
<i>Microtis parviflora</i>
<i>Mitrasacme serpyllifolia</i>
<i>Monotoca scoparia</i>
<i>Myosotis australis</i>
<i>Myriophyllum pedunculatum</i> subsp. <i>pedunculatum</i>
<i>Myriophyllum variifolium</i>
<i>Myrsine howittiana</i>
<i>Nassella neesiana</i>
<i>Olearia argophylla</i>
<i>Olearia erubescens</i>
<i>Olearia glandulosa</i>
<i>Olearia stellulata</i>
<i>Opercularia aspera</i>
<i>Opercularia diphylla</i>
<i>Opercularia hispida</i>
<i>Opercularia varia</i>
<i>Oxalis chnoodes</i>
<i>Oxalis exilis</i>
<i>Oxalis incarnata</i>
<i>Oxalis perennans</i>
<i>Oxalis</i> spp.
<i>Ozothamnus argophyllus</i>
<i>Ozothamnus cuneifolius</i>
<i>Ozothamnus obcordatus</i> subsp. <i>major</i>
<i>Pandorea pandorana</i>
<i>Patersonia fragilis</i>
<i>Patersonia glabrata</i>
<i>Patersonia longifolia</i>
<i>Pelargonium australe</i>
<i>Pellaea falcata</i>
<i>Persicaria decipiens</i>
<i>Persicaria praetermissa</i>
<i>Persoonia confertiflora</i>
<i>Persoonia linearis</i>
<i>Phragmites australis</i>
<i>Picris angustifolia</i> subsp. <i>angustifolia</i>
<i>Pimelea axiflora</i>
<i>Pimelea axiflora</i> subsp.

Scientific name
<i>axiflora</i>
<i>Pimelea humilis</i>
<i>Pimelea ligustrina</i>
<i>Pimelea ligustrina</i> subsp. <i>ligustrina</i>
<i>Pinus radiata</i>
<i>Plantago debilis</i>
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>
<i>Plantago major</i>
<i>Plantago</i> spp.
<i>Plantago varia</i>
<i>Platylobium formosum</i>
<i>Platylobium formosum</i> subsp. <i>formosum</i>
<i>Platysace lanceolata</i>
<i>Poa affinis</i>
<i>Poa cheelii</i>
<i>Poa ensiformis</i>
<i>Poa labillardierei</i> var. <i>labillardierei</i>
<i>Poa meionectes</i>
<i>Poa sieberiana</i>
<i>Poa sieberiana</i> var. <i>sieberiana</i>
<i>Poa</i> spp.
<i>Poa tenera</i>
<i>Poaceae</i> indeterminate
<i>Podolobium ilicifolium</i>
<i>Polyscias sambucifolia</i>
<i>Polyscias sambucifolia</i> subsp. <i>sambucifolia</i>
<i>Pomaderris aspera</i>
<i>Pomaderris eriocephala</i>
<i>Pomaderris lanigera</i>
<i>Pomaderris ledifolia</i>
<i>Pomaderris ligustrina</i>
<i>Pomax umbellata</i>
<i>Poranthera corymbosa</i>
<i>Poranthera microphylla</i>
<i>Prostanthera denticulata</i>
<i>Prostanthera lasianthos</i>
<i>Prostanthera rotundifolia</i>
<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>
<i>Pseudanthus divaricatissimus</i>
<i>Psoralea pinnata</i>
<i>Pteridium esculentum</i>

Scientific name
<i>Pteris tremula</i>
<i>Pterostylis</i> spp.
<i>Pultenaea daphnoides</i>
<i>Pultenaea dentata</i>
<i>Pultenaea linophylla</i>
<i>Pultenaea polifolia</i>
<i>Pultenaea retusa</i>
<i>Pultenaea scabra</i>
<i>Ranunculus inundatus</i>
<i>Ranunculus lappaceus</i>
<i>Ranunculus plebeius</i>
<i>Ranunculus</i> spp.
<i>Rhytidosporum procumbens</i>
<i>Rosa rubiginosa</i>
<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> sp. agg.
<i>Rubus parvifolius</i>
<i>Rumex brownii</i>
<i>Rytidosperma longifolium</i>
<i>Rytidosperma monticola</i>
<i>Rytidosperma pallidum</i>
<i>Rytidosperma pilosum</i>
<i>Rytidosperma racemosum</i>
<i>Rytidosperma racemosum</i> var. <i>racemosum</i>
<i>Sannantha pluriflora</i>
<i>Sarcopetalum harveyanum</i>
<i>Scaevola ramosissima</i>
<i>Schelhammera undulata</i>
<i>Schoenus apogon</i>
<i>Schoenus melanostachys</i>
<i>Schoenus moorei</i>
<i>Scutellaria humilis</i>
<i>Scutellaria mollis</i>
<i>Selaginella uliginosa</i>
<i>Senecio hispidulus</i>
<i>Senecio linearifolius</i>
<i>Senecio minimus</i>
<i>Senecio prenanthoides</i>
<i>Senecio quadridentatus</i>
<i>Senecio velleioides</i>
<i>Sigesbeckia orientalis</i> subsp. <i>orientalis</i>
<i>Smilax australis</i>
<i>Solanum pungetium</i>
<i>Solanum</i> spp.
<i>Solanum vescum</i>

Scientific name
<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>
<i>Sonchus</i> spp.
<i>Stackhousia monogyna</i>
<i>Stellaria angustifolia</i>
<i>Stellaria flaccida</i>
<i>Stellaria pungens</i>
<i>Sticherus lobatus</i>
<i>Stylidium graminifolium</i>
<i>Stypandra glauca</i>
<i>Tetrarrhena juncea</i>
<i>Tetratheca bauerifolia</i>
<i>Tetratheca pilosa</i>
<i>Tetratheca subaphylla</i>
<i>Tetratheca thymifolia</i>
<i>Thelionema caespitosum</i>
<i>Thelymitra cyanea</i>
<i>Themeda triandra</i>
<i>Thysanotus tuberosus</i> subsp. <i>tuberosus</i>
<i>Todea barbara</i>
<i>Tristaniopsis laurina</i>
<i>Tylophora barbata</i>
<i>Urtica incisa</i>
<i>Utricularia lateriflora</i>
<i>Vallisneria australis</i>
<i>Veronica calycina</i>
<i>Veronica gracilis</i>
<i>Veronica perfoliata</i>
<i>Veronica plebeia</i>
<i>Viola betonicifolia</i>
<i>Viola hederacea</i>
<i>Wahlenbergia communis</i>
<i>Wahlenbergia gracilis</i>
<i>Wahlenbergia stricta</i>
<i>Wahlenbergia stricta</i> subsp. <i>stricta</i>
<i>Westringia eremicola</i>
<i>Xanthorrhoea concava</i>
<i>Xanthosia dissecta</i>
<i>Xanthosia pilosa</i>
<i>Xerochrysum bracteatum</i>
<i>Xyris</i> spp.
<i>Zieria smithii</i>

APPENDIX 4 – FAUNA SPECIES LIST

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

Amphibians and reptiles	
Scientific name	Common name
<i>Pseudophryne bibronii</i>	Bibron's Toadlet
<i>Litoria citropa</i>	Blue Mountains Tree Frog
<i>Litoria ewingii</i>	Brown Tree Frog
<i>Crinia signifera</i>	Common Eastern Froglet
<i>Litoria phyllochroa</i>	Leaf-green Tree Frog
<i>Litoria lesueurii</i>	Lesueur's Frog
<i>Litoria peronii</i>	Peron's Tree Frog
<i>Egernia</i>	Black Rock Skink

Amphibians and reptiles	
Scientific name	Common name
<i>saxatilis</i>	
<i>Pseudonaja textilis</i>	Eastern Brown Snake
<i>Intellagama lesueurii</i>	Eastern Water Dragon
<i>Amphibolurus muricatus</i>	Jacky Lizard
<i>Varanus varius</i>	Lace Monitor
<i>Austrelaps superbus</i>	Lowland Copperhead
<i>Lampropholis guichenoti</i>	Pale-flecked Garden Sunskink

Amphibians and reptiles	
Scientific name	Common name
<i>Pseudechis porphyriacus</i>	Red-bellied Black Snake
<i>Eulamprus tympanum</i>	Southern Water-skink
<i>Hemiergis decresiensis</i>	Three-toed Earless Skink
<i>Pseudemoia spenceri</i>	Trunk-climbing Cool-skink
<i>Eulamprus heatwolei</i>	Yellow-bellied Water-skink

Birds	
Scientific name	Common name
<i>Anthus novaeseelandiae</i>	Australian Pipit
<i>Stagonopleura bella</i>	Beautiful Firetail
<i>Manorina melanophrys</i>	Bell Miner
<i>Elanus axillaris</i>	Black-shouldered Kite
<i>Acanthiza pusilla</i>	Brown Thornbill
<i>Scythrops novaehollandiae</i>	Channel-billed Cuckoo
<i>Hylacola pyrrhopygia</i>	Chestnut-rumped Heathwren
<i>Accipiter cirrocephalus</i>	Collared Sparrowhawk
<i>Platycercus elegans</i>	Crimson Rosella
<i>Falcunculus frontatus</i>	Eastern Shrike-tit
<i>Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris</i>	Eastern Spinebill
<i>Psophodes</i>	Eastern

Birds	
Scientific name	Common name
<i>olivaceus</i>	Whipbird
<i>Eopsaltria australis</i>	Eastern Yellow Robin
<i>Dromaius novaehollandiae</i>	Emu
<i>Cacomantis flabelliformis</i>	Fan-tailed Cuckoo
<i>Callocephalon fimbriatum</i>	Gang-gang Cockatoo
<i>Calyptorhynchus lathami</i>	Glossy Black-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>Tyto novaehollandiae</i>	Masked Owl
<i>Turnix varius</i>	Painted Button-quail
<i>Tregellasia capito</i>	Pale-yellow Robin

Birds	
Scientific name	Common name
<i>Strepera graculina</i>	Pied Currawong
<i>Pycnoptilus floccosus</i>	Pilotbird
<i>Ninox strenua</i>	Powerful Owl
<i>Trichoglossus haematodus</i>	Rainbow Lorikeet
<i>Anthochaera carunculata</i>	Red Wattlebird
<i>Rhipidura rufifrons</i>	Rufous Fantail
<i>Tyto tenebricosa</i>	Sooty Owl
<i>Ninox novaeseelandiae</i>	Southern Boobook
<i>Cinlosoma punctatum</i>	Spotted Quail-thrush
<i>Lophoictinia isura</i>	Square-tailed Kite
<i>Acanthiza lineata</i>	Striated Thornbill
<i>Menura novaehollandiae</i>	Superb Lyrebird
<i>Corvus sp.</i>	Unidentified Corvid
<i>Zoothera sp.</i>	unidentified

Birds	
Scientific name	Common name
	ground thrush
<i>Sericornis frontalis</i>	White-browed Scrubwren
<i>Nesoptilotis leucotis</i>	White-eared Honeyeater
<i>Eurostopodus mystacalis</i>	White-throated Nightjar

Birds	
Scientific name	Common name
<i>Cormobates leucophaea</i>	White-throated Treecreeper
<i>Corcorax melanorhamphos</i>	White-winged Chough
<i>Leucosarcia melanoleuca</i>	Wonga Pigeon
<i>Zanda funereus</i>	Yellow-tailed

Birds	
Scientific name	Common name
	Black-Cockatoo
<i>Lichenostomus melanops</i>	Yellow-tufted Honeyeater

Mammals	
Scientific name	Common name
<i>Vombatus ursinus</i>	Bare-nosed Wombat
<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>Pseudocheirus peregrinus</i>	Common Ringtail Possum
<i>Canis lupus</i>	Dingo, domestic dog
<i>Macropus giganteus</i>	Eastern Grey Kangaroo
<i>Rhinolophus megaphyllus</i>	Eastern Horseshoe-bat
<i>Cercartetus nanus</i>	Eastern Pygmy-possum
<i>Bos taurus</i>	European cattle
<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	Fox
<i>Petauroides volans</i>	Greater Glider

Mammals	
Scientific name	Common name
<i>Macropus sp.</i>	kangaroo / wallaby
<i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i>	Koala
<i>Miniopterus orianae oceanensis</i>	Large Bent-winged Bat
<i>Potorous longipes</i>	Long-footed Potoroo
<i>Perameles nasuta</i>	Long-nosed Bandicoot
<i>Antechinus mimites</i>	Mainland Dusky Antechinus
<i>Trichosurus cunninghami</i>	Mountain Brushtail Possum
<i>Sus scrofa</i>	Pig
<i>Ornithorhynchus anatinus</i>	Platypus
<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>	Rabbit
<i>Rattus sp.</i>	rat
<i>Notamacropus rufogriseus</i>	Red-necked Wallaby
<i>Cervus unicolor</i>	Sambar
<i>Tachyglossus aculeatus</i>	Short-beaked Echidna
<i>Trichosurus caninus</i>	Short-eared Possum

Mammals	
Scientific name	Common name
<i>Pseudomys fumeus</i>	Smoky Mouse
<i>Isoodon obesulus obesulus</i>	Southern Brown Bandicoot (eastern)
<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>Dasyuridae sp.</i>	unidentified dasyurid
<i>Macropod sp.</i>	unidentified macropod
<i>Muridae sp.</i>	unidentified murid rodent
<i>Hydromys chrysogaster</i>	Water-rat
<i>Sminthopsis leucopus</i>	White-footed Dunnart
<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 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