



TIRRILL CREEK FLORA RESERVE NO. 56

SITE SPECIFIC WORKING PLAN



Table of Contents

1. Details of the Reserve	3
1.1 Location	3
1.2 Key Attributes of the Reserve	3
1.3 General Description	3
1.4 History	4
1.5 Current Usage	5
2. System of Management	5
2.1 Objectives of Management	5
2.2 Management Strategies	5
2.3 Management Responsibility	7
2.4 Monitoring, Reporting and Review	7
3. List of Appendices	7
Appendix 1 – Locality Map	8
Appendix 2 – Topographic & Forest Type Map	9
Appendix 3 – Flora Species List	10
Appendix 4 – Fauna Species List	13
Appendix 5 – Approval and Amendments from previous version	16

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

Tirrill Creek Flora Reserve is 42 kilometres northwest of the town of Wingham in Bulga State Forest. The Reserve is in the Tirrill Creek catchment, a tributary of Rowleys River in the Manning catchment. Blue Mountain Creek Forest Road passes through the north 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.

Tirrill Creek Flora Reserve possesses the following identified attributes that are to be protected:

- » outstanding examples of mature wet sclerophyll forest, (the majority of which is mapped as High Conservation Value Old Growth Forest)
- » rainforest stands along Tirrill Creek and its tributaries
- » scenic values of the waterfalls and rock pools of Tirrill Creek
- » the largest known Sydney Blue Gum (*Eucalyptus saligna*) in NSW.

1.3 GENERAL DESCRIPTION

Area

Tirrill Creek Flora Reserve comprises 198 hectares and is roughly circular in shape. The reserve contains ridge-top and gully areas.

Topography

The topography of the reserve is moderately steep, with an altitude range of 410 to 650 metres above sea level. The reserve generally has a southerly aspect, protected by ridges to the north and west. There is numerous waterfalls and rock pools along Tirrill Creek within the reserve. Refer to Appendix 2 for topographic map.

Geology and soils

Soils are mainly deep red clay-loams arising from Devonian shales and mudstone. There are some occurrences of quartzite on ridge tops.

Climate

The reserve has an average rainfall of 1500-1800 millimetres. Winter temperatures can reach below freezing, with frosts occurring in open areas. Light occasional snowfalls have been recorded.

Flora Reserve Plan: Tirrill Creek Site Specific Working Plan	Version No.: 2	Page 3 of 16
Document ID: D22/5360	Owner: Senior Manager Forest Stewardship	Issue date: 6/9/23
		Review date: 6/9/33

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Vegetation/flora and fauna

The major feature of the reserve is the presence of very fine examples of wet sclerophyll forest stands typical of the North Coast escarpment zone. These stands occupy 60% of the reserve and consists of three forest types, Tallowood-Sydney Blue Gum (forest type 47), Sydney Blue Gum (type 46) and Brush Box (type 53). Refer to Appendix 2 for a map showing the various Forest Types and their locations within the Reserve. Part of these stands are of particularly high quality, with stands heights approaching 60m. The reserve includes the tallest known Sydney Blue Gum in NSW, with a total height of 65 metres and a diameter at breast height of 2.19 metres.

There is a gradation from dry hardwood forests on the ridges through moist types to subtropical rainforest communities along creek lines. The reserve is typical of the natural vegetation found throughout an extensive area of State Forest and National Park in the vicinity.

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

Tirrill Creek Flora Reserve is situated within the traditional lands of the Birpai people and there are a number of Aboriginal cultural heritage sites located within the surrounding area. The area is part of a cultural landscape, used for everyday and ceremonial activities including seasonal food and resource gathering in association with Rowleys River and its tributaries, also as a travel route from the mountains to the coast. Tangible aspects of these activities are evident as walking tracks and scar trees, the remains of camp sites with stone tools (isolated stone artefact and artefact scatters) as well as sacred features and places created at the beginning of time.

Extensions

Most of what is now Tirrill Creek Flora Reserve was initially reserved in 1974, when the area east of Tirrill Creek and south of Blue Mountain Creek Road was set aside as Tirrill Creek Forest Preserve. The preserve aimed to set aside examples of Tallowood, Brush Box and Sydney Blue Gum, which the local area is well known for.

The preserve was extended in 1976 by adding the area west of the creek and north of the road. This extension was designed to include the tall Sydney Blue Gum, and to ensure that the succession of falls and pools along the creek was fully within the reserved area.

A further area of 12ha, on the southwest corner of the reserve south of Blue Mountain Creek, was added to the reserve as a result of the implementation of Forest Management Zoning in 1998, and included areas of rainforest, wet and dry sclerophyll forests.

Post European Settlement

Harvesting

The first extension in 1976 resulted in an area that had been harvested several years prior being included. This covers some 20 hectares along the western edge of the reserve, and it is the only part of the reserve that has been subject to any timber harvesting operations.

Fire

Fire has been part of the Australian landscape for at least the last 60,000 years and most forests have experienced fire multiple times over many centuries.

The reserve was impacted by wildlife in the summer season of 2019/2020, resulting in the canopy being partially burnt.

Flora Reserve Plan: Tirrill Creek Site Specific Working Plan	Version No.: 2	Page 4 of 16
Document ID: D22/5360	Owner: Senior Manager Forest Stewardship	Issue date: 6/9/23
		Review date: 6/9/33

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Establishment of Flora Reserve

The area was gazetted as Flora Reserve No. 80016 on 6th April 1984. In a general renumbering of Flora Reserves in the Government Gazette of 24th July 1987, the Reserve became Tirrill Creek Flora Reserve No. 56.

1.5 CURRENT USAGE

The reserve receives some recreational usage. A small picnic area has been developed alongside Tirrill Creek, near the bridge. Walking trails along the side of the creek connect the picnic area with the large Blue Gum further north and with the falls and pools further south within the reserve.

2. SYSTEM OF MANAGEMENT

2.1 OBJECTIVES OF MANAGEMENT

The objects of management will be to:

- » enhance the ecological quality of the mature wet sclerophyll forest
- » protect areas of high conservation value old growth forest
- » enhance the ecological quality of rainforest stands along Tirrill Creek and its tributaries
- » maintain scenic values of the waterfalls and rock pools of Tirrill Creek
- » preserve the largest known Sydney Blue Gum (*Eucalyptus saligna*) in NSW
- » protect Aboriginal cultural heritage sites and cultural values.

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 include:

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

Flora Reserve Plan: Tirrill Creek Site Specific Working Plan	Version No.: 2	Page 5 of 16
Document ID: D22/5360	Owner: Senior Manager Forest Stewardship	Issue date: 6/9/23
		Review date: 6/9/33

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- 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, Tirrill Creek Flora Reserve is zoned FMZ 1 and therefore contributes to the dedicated reserve system in the Lower North East Region. Management will be consistent with the requirements of JANIS dedicated.

The latest operational guide detailing information not permitted in FMZ1 is published on the Forestry Corporation website.

The following activities may be permitted subject to standard conditions approved by Forestry Corporation's Hardwood Forest Division 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:

Flora Reserve Plan: Tirrill Creek Site Specific Working Plan		Version No.: 2	Page 6 of 16
Document ID: D22/5360	Owner: Senior Manager Forest Stewardship	Issue date: 6/9/23	Review date: 6/9/33

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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
 - Ministerial approval is given for the proposal.

Mining

The Reserve was exempted from the provisions of the *Mining Act 1992* by notice in the Government Gazette of 14th June 1985. The Minister approved a Working Plan on 14th February 1984.

2.3 MANAGEMENT RESPONSIBILITY

The reserve will be administered by Forestry Corporation of NSW's Hardwood Forests Division, with the authority for decision making delegated to the Senior Manager Forest Stewardship or equivalent level manager.

2.4 MONITORING, REPORTING AND REVIEW

Forestry Corporation 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*.

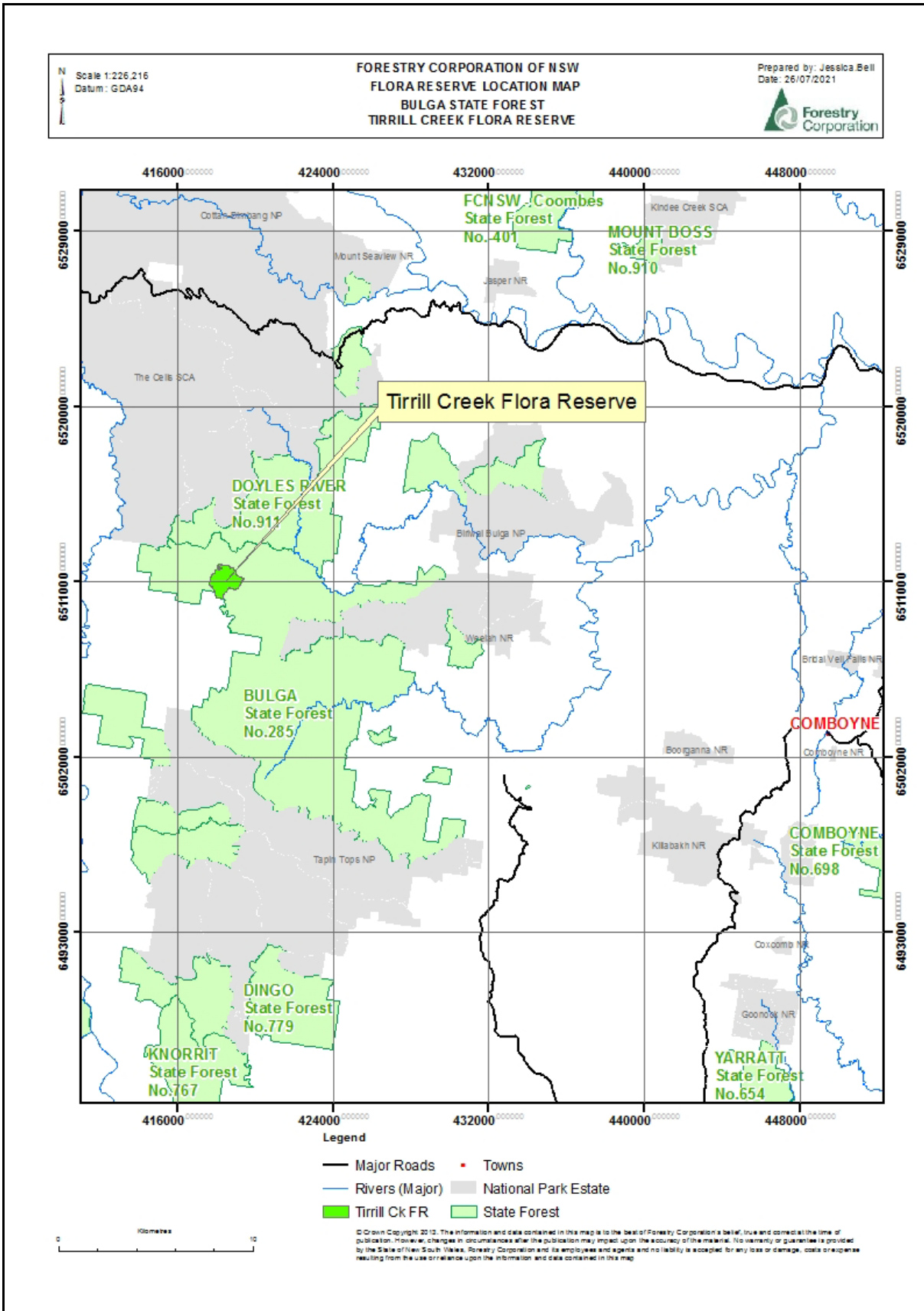
3. LIST OF APPENDICES

- » Appendix 1 – Locality Map
- » Appendix 2 – Topographic and Forest Type Map
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- » Appendix 4 – Fauna Species List
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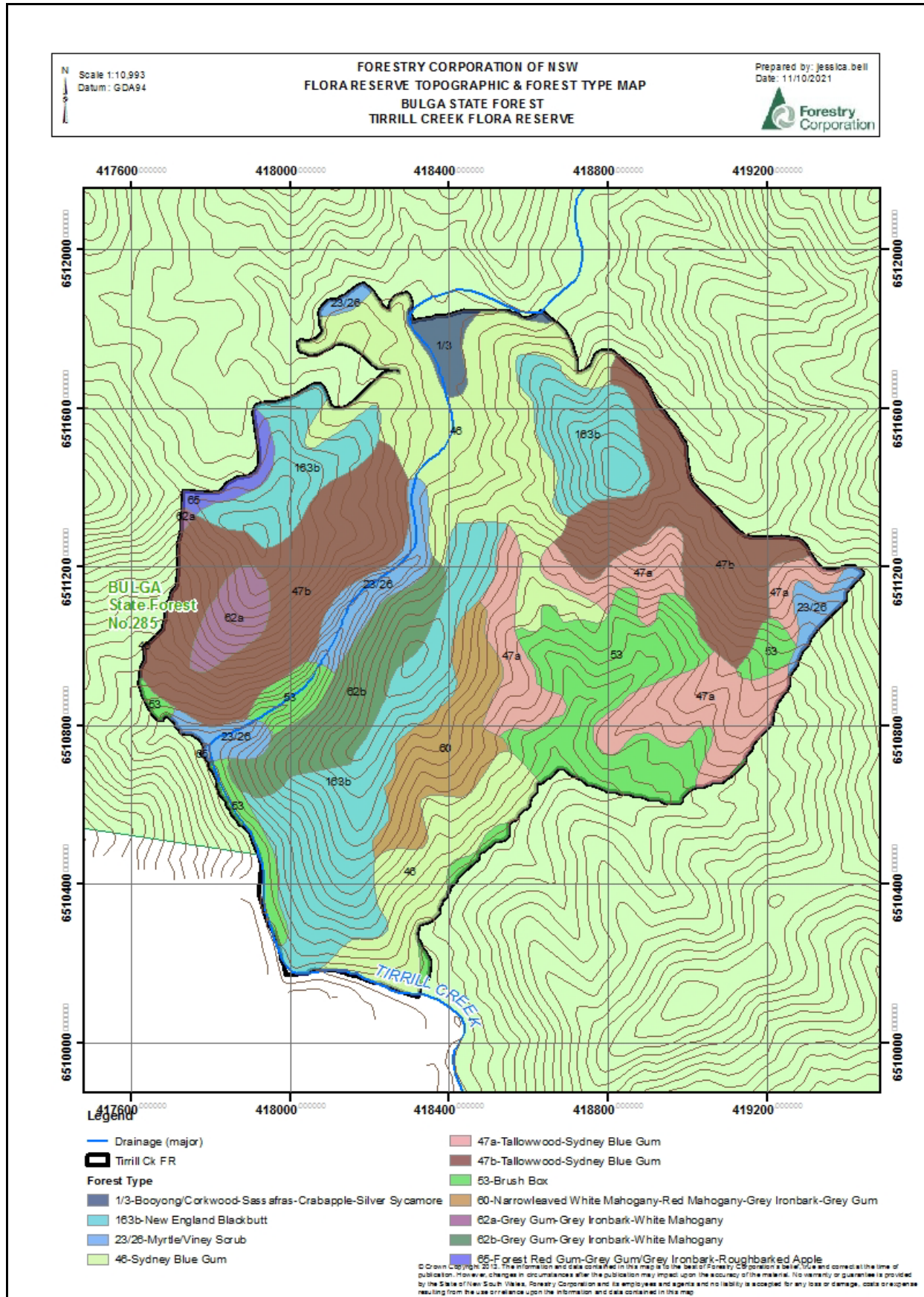
Flora Reserve Plan: Tirrill Creek Site Specific Working Plan	Version No.: 2	Page 7 of 16
Document ID: D22/5360	Owner: Senior Manager Forest Stewardship	Issue date: 6/9/23
		Review date: 6/9/33

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APPENDIX 1 – LOCALITY MAP



APPENDIX 2 – TOPOGRAPHIC & FOREST TYPE MAP



APPENDIX 3 – FLORA SPECIES LIST

Flora found within 5000m of the Reserve

Scientific name	Scientific name	Scientific name
<i>Acacia binervata</i>	<i>Botrychium australe</i>	<i>Dendrobium aemulum</i>
<i>Acacia falciformis</i>	<i>Brachychiton acerifolius</i>	<i>Dendrobium fairfaxii</i>
<i>Acacia floribunda</i>	<i>Brachyscome microcarpa</i>	<i>Dendrobium gracilicaule</i>
<i>Acacia implexa</i>	<i>Breynia oblongifolia</i>	<i>Dendrobium pugioniforme</i>
<i>Acacia irrorata</i> subsp. <i>irrorata</i>	<i>Bulbophyllum exiguum</i>	<i>Dendrocide excelsa</i>
<i>Acacia maidenii</i>	<i>Bulbophyllum shepherdii</i>	<i>Denhamia celastroides</i>
<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i>	<i>Caldcluvia paniculosa</i>	<i>Denhamia silvestris</i>
<i>Acaena novae-zelandiae</i>	<i>Callicoma serratifolia</i>	<i>Desmodium gunnii</i>
<i>Acmena smithii</i>	<i>Callitris macleayana</i>	<i>Desmodium rhytidophyllum</i>
<i>Acronychia oblongifolia</i>	<i>Calochlaena dubia</i>	<i>Desmodium varians</i>
<i>Adiantum formosum</i>	<i>Carex appressa</i>	<i>Dianella caerulea</i>
<i>Adiantum hispidulum</i>	<i>Carex incomitata</i>	<i>Dianella caerulea</i> var. <i>assera</i>
<i>Ajuga australis</i>	<i>Celastrus subspicata</i>	<i>Dianella caerulea</i> var. <i>caerulea</i>
<i>Alangium villosum</i> subsp. <i>polyosmoides</i>	<i>Centella asiatica</i>	<i>Dianella caerulea</i> var. <i>cinerascens</i>
<i>Alectryon subcinereus</i>	<i>Cephalalaria cephalobotrys</i>	<i>Dianella caerulea</i> var. <i>producta</i>
<i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i>	<i>Ceratopetalum apetalum</i>	<i>Dianella longifolia</i> var. <i>longifolia</i>
<i>Allocasuarina torulosa</i>	<i>Cinnamomum virens</i>	<i>Dianella revoluta</i>
<i>Alyxia ruscifolia</i>	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	<i>Dianella revoluta</i> var. <i>vinosa</i>
<i>Aneilema acuminatum</i>	<i>Cissus antarctica</i>	<i>Dichondra repens</i>
<i>Angophora floribunda</i>	<i>Cissus hypoglauca</i>	<i>Dictymia brownii</i>
<i>Angophora subvelutina</i>	<i>Claoxylon australe</i>	<i>Dioscorea transversa</i>
<i>Aphanopetalum resinosum</i>	<i>Clematis aristata</i>	<i>Diospyros australis</i>
<i>Archirhodomyrtus beckleri</i>	<i>Clematis</i> spp.	<i>Diospyros pentamera</i>
<i>Argyrodendron actinophyllum</i>	<i>Clerodendrum tomentosum</i>	<i>Diplazium australe</i>
<i>Arthropteris tenella</i>	<i>Corymbia intermedia</i>	<i>Diploglottis australis</i>
<i>Asplenium australasicum</i>	<i>Cryptocarya erythroxyton</i>	<i>Doryphora sassafras</i>
<i>Austrosteenisia blackii</i> var. <i>blackii</i>	<i>Cryptocarya foveolata</i>	<i>Drymophila moorei</i>
<i>Backhousia myrtifolia</i>	<i>Cryptocarya glaucescens</i>	<i>Dysoxylum fraserianum</i>
<i>Baloghia inophylla</i>	<i>Cryptocarya meisneriana</i>	<i>Echinopogon caespitosus</i>
<i>Banksia integrifolia</i> subsp. <i>monticola</i>	<i>Cryptocarya microneura</i>	<i>Ehretia acuminata</i> var. <i>acuminata</i>
<i>Benthamina alyxifolia</i>	<i>Cryptocarya rigida</i>	<i>Elaeocarpus reticulatus</i>
<i>Berberidopsis beckleri</i>	<i>Cupaniopsis baileyana</i>	<i>Elattostachys nervosa</i>
<i>Billardiera scandens</i>	<i>Cyathea australis</i>	<i>Embelia australiana</i>
<i>Blechnum cartilagineum</i>	<i>Cyathea leichhardtiana</i>	<i>Endiandra crassiflora</i>
<i>Blechnum neohollandicum</i>	<i>Cymbidium suave</i>	
<i>Boronia polygalifolia</i>	<i>Cyperus tetraphyllus</i>	
	<i>Daphnandra apatela</i>	
	<i>Daphnandra micrantha</i>	
	<i>Daphnandra</i> spp.	

Scientific name
<i>Endiandra muelleri</i>
<i>Endiandra sieberi</i>
<i>Entolasia marginata</i>
<i>Entolasia stricta</i>
<i>Eucalyptus acmenoides</i>
<i>Eucalyptus amplifolia</i> subsp. <i>amplifolia</i>
<i>Eucalyptus cameronii</i>
<i>Eucalyptus campanulata</i>
<i>Eucalyptus eugenioides</i>
<i>Eucalyptus globoidea</i>
<i>Eucalyptus laevopinea</i>
<i>Eucalyptus microcorys</i>
<i>Eucalyptus propinqua</i>
<i>Eucalyptus saligna</i>
<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>
<i>Euchiton japonicus</i>
<i>Euchiton sphaericus</i>
<i>Eupomatia laurina</i>
<i>Eustrephus latifolius</i>
<i>Exocarpos cupressiformis</i>
<i>Ficus coronata</i>
<i>Gahnia melanocarpa</i>
<i>Galium binifolium</i>
<i>Galium</i> spp.
<i>Geitonoplesium cymosum</i>
<i>Geranium homeanum</i>
<i>Geranium potentilloides</i>
<i>Geranium potentilloides</i> var. <i>abditum</i>
<i>Geranium potentilloides</i> var. <i>potentilloides</i>
<i>Glycine clandestina</i>
<i>Glycine microphylla</i>
<i>Glycine tabacina</i>
<i>Gomphocarpus fruticosus</i>
<i>Gonocarpus humilis</i>
<i>Gonocarpus teucroides</i>
<i>Guioa semiglauca</i>
<i>Gymnostachys anceps</i>
<i>Gynochthodes jasminoides</i>
<i>Hackelia latifolia</i>
<i>Hakea salicifolia</i>
<i>Hardenbergia violacea</i>
<i>Hedycarya angustifolia</i>

Scientific name
<i>Hibbertia dentata</i>
<i>Hibbertia scandens</i>
<i>Hydrocotyle acutiloba</i>
<i>Hydrocotyle sibthorpioides</i>
<i>Hydrocotyle tripartita</i>
<i>Hymenosporum flavum</i>
<i>Hypericum gramineum</i>
<i>Hypericum japonicum</i>
<i>Hypolepis glandulifera</i>
<i>Hypoxis</i> spp.
<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>
<i>Indigofera australis</i>
<i>Jacksonia scoparia</i>
<i>Juncus</i> spp.
<i>Juncus usitatus</i>
<i>Kennedia rubicunda</i>
<i>Lastreopsis decomposita</i>
<i>Lastreopsis microsora</i> subsp. <i>microsora</i>
<i>Lastreopsis munita</i>
<i>Lastreopsis</i> spp.
<i>Legnephora moorei</i>
<i>Lepidosperma laterale</i>
<i>Lespedeza juncea</i> subsp. <i>sericea</i>
<i>Leucopogon lanceolatus</i> subsp. <i>group C</i>
<i>Leucopogon lanceolatus</i> var. <i>lanceolatus</i>
<i>Linospadix monostachyos</i>
<i>Litsea reticulata</i>
<i>Lobelia purpurascens</i>
<i>Lobelia trigonocaulis</i>
<i>Lomandra filiformis</i>
<i>Lomandra filiformis</i> subsp. <i>filiformis</i>
<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>
<i>Lomandra multiflora</i> subsp. <i>multiflora</i>
<i>Lomandra spicata</i>
<i>Lomatia arborescens</i>
<i>Lomatia fraseri</i>
<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>
<i>Marsdenia lloydii</i>
<i>Marsdenia rostrata</i>
<i>Melicope micrococca</i>

Scientific name
<i>Melodinus australis</i>
<i>Microlaena stipoides</i> var. <i>stipoides</i>
<i>Microstegium nudum</i>
<i>Monotoca scoparia</i>
<i>Myrsine howittiana</i>
<i>Myrsine variabilis</i>
<i>Neolitsea dealbata</i>
<i>Notelaea longifolia</i> f. <i>longifolia</i>
<i>Notelaea venosa</i>
<i>Oplismenus aemulus</i>
<i>Oplismenus imbecillis</i>
<i>Orites excelsus</i>
<i>Oxalis chnoodes</i>
<i>Oxalis corniculata</i>
<i>Oxytes brachypoda</i>
<i>Ozothamnus diosmifolius</i>
<i>Ozothamnus rufescens</i>
<i>Palmeria scandens</i>
<i>Pandorea pandorana</i>
<i>Panicum schinzii</i>
<i>Papillilabium beckleri</i>
<i>Parsonsia purpurascens</i>
<i>Parsonsia straminea</i>
<i>Parsonsia velutina</i>
<i>Pellaea falcata</i>
<i>Pellaea nana</i>
<i>Pellaea paradoxa</i>
<i>Pennantia cunninghamii</i>
<i>Persoonia conjuncta</i>
<i>Persoonia linearis</i>
<i>Persoonia media</i>
<i>Picris angustifolia</i> subsp. <i>angustifolia</i>
<i>Piper hederaceum</i> var. <i>hederaceum</i>
<i>Pittosporum multiflorum</i>
<i>Pittosporum revolutum</i>
<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>
<i>Plantago debilis</i>
<i>Platynerium bifurcatum</i>
<i>Plectorrhiza tridentata</i>
<i>Plectranthus parviflorus</i>
<i>Poa labillardierei</i> var. <i>labillardierei</i>

Scientific name
<i>Poa meionectes</i>
<i>Poa queenslandica</i>
<i>Poa sieberiana</i>
<i>Poa sieberiana</i> var. <i>sieberiana</i>
<i>Podolobium ilicifolium</i>
<i>Pollia crispata</i>
<i>Polyosma cunninghamii</i>
<i>Polyscias murrayi</i>
<i>Polyscias sambucifolia</i>
<i>Poranthera microphylla</i>
<i>Pseuderanthemum variabile</i>
<i>Psychotria loniceroides</i>
<i>Pteridium esculentum</i>
<i>Pteris tremula</i>
<i>Pultenaea villosa</i>
<i>Pyrrosia confluens</i> var. <i>confluens</i>
<i>Pyrrosia rupestris</i>
<i>Quintinia sieberi</i>
<i>Quintinia verdonii</i>
<i>Ranunculus lappaceus</i>
<i>Rhodamnia rubescens</i>
<i>Rhodomyrtus psidioides</i>
<i>Ripogonum discolor</i>

Scientific name
<i>Rubus moluccanus</i> var. <i>trilobus</i>
<i>Rubus nebulosus</i>
<i>Rubus parvifolius</i>
<i>Rubus rosifolius</i>
<i>Sarcochilus falcatus</i>
<i>Sarcochilus hillii</i>
<i>Sarcochilus parviflorus</i>
<i>Sarcochilus spathulatus</i>
<i>Sarcomelicope simplicifolia</i> subsp. <i>simplicifolia</i>
<i>Sarcopetalum harveyanum</i>
<i>Sarcopteryx stipata</i>
<i>Schizomeria ovata</i>
<i>Senecio amygdalifolius</i>
<i>Senecio madagascariensis</i>
<i>Sigesbeckia orientalis</i> subsp. <i>orientalis</i>
<i>Sloanea australis</i>
<i>Sloanea woollsii</i>
<i>Smilax australis</i>
<i>Smilax glycyphylla</i>
<i>Solanum amblymerum</i>
<i>Solanum brownii</i>

Scientific name
<i>Solanum curvicutuspe</i>
<i>Solanum prinophyllum</i>
<i>Solanum stelligerum</i>
<i>Stenocarpus salignus</i>
<i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i>
<i>Synoum glandulosum</i> subsp. <i>glandulosum</i>
<i>Syzygium australe</i>
<i>Tasmannia insipida</i>
<i>Themeda triandra</i>
<i>Trimenia moorei</i>
<i>Tristaniopsis collina</i>
<i>Tristaniopsis laurina</i>
<i>Trochocarpa laurina</i>
<i>Trophis scandens</i> subsp. <i>scandens</i>
<i>Tylophora paniculata</i>
<i>Urtica incisa</i>
<i>Vernonia cinerea</i>
<i>Viola betonicifolia</i>
<i>Viola hederacea</i>
<i>Wahlenbergia communis</i>
<i>Wilkiea huegeliana</i>
<i>Zieria smithii</i>

APPENDIX 4 – FAUNA SPECIES LIST

Fauna found within 5000m of the Reserve

Amphibians and reptiles	
Scientific name	Common name
<i>Crinia signifera</i>	Common Eastern Froglet
<i>Litoria subglandulosa</i>	Glandular Frog
<i>Litoria pearsoniana</i>	Leaf Green Tree Frog species
<i>Litoria lesueuri</i>	Lesueur's Frog
<i>Litoria pearsoniana</i>	Pearson's Green Tree Frog
<i>Pseudophryne coriacea</i>	Red-backed Toadlet
<i>Adelotus brevis</i>	Tusked Frog
<i>Hemiaspis signata</i>	Black-bellied Swamp

Amphibians and reptiles	
Scientific name	Common name
	Snake
<i>Morelia spilota</i>	Carpet & Diamond Pythons
<i>Lampropholis delicata</i>	Dark-flecked Garden Sunskink
<i>Egernia mcpheeii</i>	Eastern Crevice Skink
<i>Cryptophis nigrescens</i>	Eastern Small-eyed Snake
<i>Intellagama lesueurii</i>	Eastern Water Dragon
<i>Eulamprus quoyii</i>	Eastern Water-skink
<i>Cacophis squamulosus</i>	Golden-crowned Snake

Amphibians and reptiles	
Scientific name	Common name
<i>Amphibolurus muricatus</i>	Jacky Lizard
<i>Silvascincus murrayi</i>	Murray's Skink
<i>Lampropholis guichenoti</i>	Pale-flecked Garden Sunskink
<i>Pseudechis porphyriacus</i>	Red-bellied Black Snake
<i>Lophosaurus spinipes</i>	Southern Angle-headed Dragon
<i>Notechis scutatus</i>	Tiger Snake
<i>Lampropholis sp.</i>	unidentified grass skink

Birds	
Scientific name	Common name
<i>Anas rhynchotis</i>	Australasian Shoveler
<i>Alectura lathami</i>	Australian Brush-turkey
<i>Alisterus scapularis</i>	Australian King-Parrot
<i>Gymnorhina tibicen</i>	Australian Magpie
<i>Aegotheles cristatus</i>	Australian Owlet-nightjar
<i>Manorina melanophrys</i>	Bell Miner
<i>Coracina novaehollandiae</i>	Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike
<i>Monarcha</i>	Black-faced

Birds	
Scientific name	Common name
<i>melanopsis</i>	Monarch
<i>Macropygia phasianella</i>	Brown Cuckoo-Dove
<i>Falco berigora</i>	Brown Falcon
<i>Gerygone mouki</i>	Brown Gerygone
<i>Acanthiza pusilla</i>	Brown Thornbill
<i>Platycercus elegans</i>	Crimson Rosella
<i>Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris</i>	Eastern Spinebill
<i>Psophodes olivaceus</i>	Eastern Whipbird
<i>Corvus tasmanicus</i>	Forest Raven

Birds	
Scientific name	Common name
<i>Calyptorhynchus lathami</i>	Glossy Black-Cockatoo
<i>Pachycephala pectoralis</i>	Golden Whistler
<i>Rhipidura albiscapa</i>	Grey Fantail
<i>Accipiter novaehollandiae</i>	Grey Goshawk
<i>Colluricincla harmonica</i>	Grey Shrike-thrush
<i>Meliphaga lewinii</i>	Lewin's Honeyeater
<i>Orthonyx temminckii</i>	Logrunner
<i>Dicaeum hirundinaceum</i>	Mistletoebird
<i>Cracticus</i>	Pied

Birds	
Scientific name	Common name
<i>nigrogularis</i>	Butcherbird
<i>Strepera graculina</i>	Pied Currawong
<i>Ninox strenua</i>	Powerful Owl
<i>Neochmia temporalis</i>	Red-browed Finch
<i>Petroica rosea</i>	Rose Robin
<i>Rhipidura rufifrons</i>	Rufous Fantail
<i>Tyto tenebricosa</i>	Sooty Owl
<i>Ninox novaeseelandiae</i>	Southern Boobook
<i>Symphysarchus trivirgatus</i>	Spectacled Monarch
<i>Pardalotus punctatus</i>	Spotted Pardalote
<i>Cinclusoma punctatum</i>	Spotted Quail-thrush

Birds	
Scientific name	Common name
<i>Acanthiza lineata</i>	Striated Thornbill
<i>Cacatua galerita</i>	Sulphur-crested Cockatoo
<i>Menura novaehollandiae</i>	Superb Lyrebird
<i>Podargus strigoides</i>	Tawny Frogmouth
<i>Malurus lamberti</i>	Variegated Fairy-wren
<i>Aquila audax</i>	Wedge-tailed Eagle
<i>Hirundo neoxena</i>	Welcome Swallow
<i>Sericornis frontalis</i>	White-browed Scrubwren

Birds	
Scientific name	Common name
<i>Melithreptus lunatus</i>	White-naped Honeyeater
<i>Eurostopodus mystacalis</i>	White-throated Nightjar
<i>Cormobates leucophaea</i>	White-throated Treecreeper
<i>Leucosarcia melanoleuca</i>	Wonga Pigeon
<i>Zanda funereus</i>	Yellow-tailed Black-Cockatoo
<i>Neosericornis citreogularis</i>	Yellow-throated Scrubwren

Mammals	
Scientific name	Common name
<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>Chalinolobus morio</i>	Chocolate Wattled Bat
<i>Trichosurus vulpecula</i>	Common Brushtail Possum
<i>Planigale maculata</i>	Common Planigale
<i>Pseudocheirus peregrinus</i>	Common Ringtail Possum
<i>Canis lupus</i>	Dingo, domestic dog
<i>Scotorepens orion</i>	Eastern Broad-nosed Bat
<i>Falsistrellus tasmaniensis</i>	Eastern False Pipistrelle

Mammals	
Scientific name	Common name
<i>Vespadelus pumilus</i>	Eastern Forest Bat
<i>Macropus giganteus</i>	Eastern Grey Kangaroo
<i>Acrobates pygmaeus</i>	Feathertail Glider
<i>Phoniscus papuensis</i>	Golden-tipped Bat
<i>Chalinolobus gouldii</i>	Gould's Wattled Bat
<i>Scoteanax rueppellii</i>	Greater Broad-nosed Bat
<i>Petauroides volans</i>	Greater Glider
<i>Miniopterus orianae oceanensis</i>	Large Bent-winged Bat
<i>Perameles nasuta</i>	Long-nosed Bandicoot
<i>Potorous tridactylus</i>	Long-nosed Potoroo
<i>Macropus parma</i>	Parma Wallaby
<i>Rattus sp.</i>	Rat

Mammals	
Scientific name	Common name
<i>Thylogale stigmatica</i>	Red-legged Pademelon
<i>Thylogale thetis</i>	Red-necked Pademelon
<i>Notamacropus rufogriseus</i>	Red-necked Wallaby
<i>Trichosurus caninus</i>	Short-eared Possum
<i>Vespadelus regulus</i>	Southern Forest Bat
<i>Dasyurus maculatus</i>	Spotted-tailed Quoll
<i>Petaurus breviceps</i>	Sugar Glider
<i>Wallabia bicolor</i>	Swamp Wallaby
<i>Canidae sp.</i>	unidentified canid
<i>Austronomus australis</i>	White-striped Freetail-bat
<i>Petaurus australis</i>	Yellow-bellied Glider

Crustaceans	
Scientific name	Common name
<i>Euastacus sp.</i>	

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