

CORRABARE FLORA RESERVES (CORRABARE NORTH N^o. 203 AND CORRABARE SOUTH N^o. 204)

SITE SPECIFIC WORKING PLAN



View of Corrabare South Flora Reserve from the north (proposed Corrabare Nature Reserve Area). Photo credit: Ashley Deveridge, NPWS.

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The NSW Department of Planning and Environment (DPE) Secretary has been appointed as land manager of Corrabare North (FR) No. 203 and Corrabare South FR No. 204 (Appendix 1) by the Minister responsible for the *Forestry Act 2012* under section 57(3) of the Act. These flora reserves are collectively referred to as 'Corrabare Flora Reserves'. Under section 146(3) of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*, nearby or adjoining land to existing reserves can be managed by NPWS.

This site-specific working plan 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 General Working Plan for Flora Reserves Managed by NPWS document which identifies NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service's broad objectives and strategies for managing flora reserves (Appendix 2). These two documents together form the flora reserve working plan in line with the requirements of section 25 of the *Forestry Act 2012*.¹

1. DETAILS OF THE RESERVE

1.1 LOCATION

Corrabare FR is approximately 70 kilometres west of Newcastle in the Hunter region of New South Wales. Corrabare North FR is located at Sweetmans Creek, approximately 14 kilometres south-west of Cessnock. The nearest small towns to the east are Millfield and Paxton. Corrabare South FR is remotely located, south-east of the historic town of Wollombi and approximately 2 kilometres north of Watagan Creek.

Public access to Corrabare North FR is available from Hayes Road and North Road approaching from the east. The FR can also be approached through Corrabare SF from the south via Western Fire Trail which forms the south west border of the FR. There is currently no vehicular access to Corrabare South FR.

See Locality Map in Appendix 1.

1.2 KEY ATTRIBUTES OF THE RESERVE

Corrabare FR is within a regional habitat corridor that connects the conservation reserves of the coastal plain and the escarpment,

Specific values that are to be protected in the reserve include:

- intact dry sclerophyll forest and other regionally significant vegetation
- Aboriginal cultural heritage
- threatened fauna and flora species
- partially identified as an area of regional koala significance (ARKS) of high resilience.

These values are described in more detail in the following sections.

1.3 GENERAL DESCRIPTION

Area

Corrabare North FR consists of 774 hectares at the northern edge of Corrabare State Forest (SF) and, at approximately 7 km to the south, Corrabare South FR consists of 56 hectares on the south-western edge of the forest.

Corrabare North FR is located on the southern side of Congewai Creek and comprises two irregularly shaped blocks which are linked by their corners at Sweetmans Creek.

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Topography

The terrain in Corrabare North FR is steep to very steep hills with an elevational range of 270 metres. There are two dominant ridgelines in the parcel, aligned north-west to south-east and reaching heights of 400 metres ASL and 300 metres ASL respectively. The FR is dissected by a network of minor creeklines. Those in the north generally drain directly into Congewai Creek, whilst the remainder drain into Congewai Creek via Sweetmans Creek.

Corrabare South FR slopes steeply downwards to the west, losing over 200 metres in elevation from its highest point on the eastern boundary of 430 metres ASL. A single drainage line dissects the parcel.

Corrabare FR is within a regional habitat corridor that connects the conservation reserves of the coastal plain and the escarpment, namely Watagan and Werakata NPs in the east with Yengo and Wollemi NPs in the west.

Approximately five kilometres north of the reserve, across the Congewai Valley, is the proposed Pokolbin Nature Reserve (NR), on the edge of Pokolbin SF. The southern parcel of Corrabare FR adjoins the southern boundary of proposed Corrabare NR. The proposed Pokolbin NR and Corrabare NR are part of NPWS estate but are not yet gazetted.

The reserve lies within the administrative regions of the Lower North East Regional Forest Agreement, Hunter Local Land Services, Awabakal and Biraban Local Aboriginal Land Councils, NPWS Blue Mountains Branch, Forest Corporation of NSW and Cessnock City Council.

The reserve is in the Sydney Basin Bioregion (Australian Government Department of the Environment and Energy (DotEE) 2016).

Geology and soils

Corrabare FR is underlain by Mesozoic era sedimentary rocks of the Narrabeen Group, which are composed of quartz sandstone, siltstone and claystone. A lens of Hawkesbury Sandstone occurs in the south-east corner of the southern parcel.

The reserve is in the Watagan Soil Landscape (Kovac & Lawrie 1991). The most common soils are shallow lithosols on crests, yellow podzolics on upper slopes and yellow earths or earthy sands on some midslope positions. These are shallow soils of low fertility and moderate erosion hazard.

Climate

Corrabare FR is in the Hunter climatic region (OEH 2014a, OEH 2014b).

The nearest weather station rainfall records are available from Pokolbin (Myrtledale), located approximately 7 kilometres north-east of the northern parcel where average annual rainfall is 904 mm and Wollombi (St Johns Church), some 6 kilometres south-west of the northern parcel and 8 kilometres north-west of the southern parcel, where average annual rainfall is 681 mm.

Annual rainfall distribution is seasonal. Rainfall at these sites predominantly occurs over summer with peaks January to March. Winter periods are drier.

Annual rainfall distribution is also influenced by topography. In the northern parcel annual rainfall is approximately 940 mm at the highest points (400 metres ASL), declining to 745 mm on the lower parts of the reserve on its northern boundary (BioClim 2009). In the southern parcel annual rainfall is forecast to be 1018 mm at the highest points (420 metres ASL), declining to 913 mm on the lower western slopes at 230 metres ASL.

Average annual temperatures are also expected to vary with elevation, and with slope and aspect, which impacts on the amount of solar insolation received.

Under climate change, minimum and maximum temperatures in the Hunter climatic region are expected to increase by 0.4 – 1.0°C and the number of hot days (over 35°C) will increase. Average annual rainfall is projected to decrease in spring and winter and average fire weather is expected to increase in summer, spring and winter (OEH 2014a, OEH 2014b).

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Vegetation / flora and fauna

Vegetation types

Vegetation in Corrabare FR was mapped as part of the NSW State Vegetation Type Map (DPE 2022) which relied heavily on GIS capabilities to predict the distribution of vegetation communities. The Plant Community Types (PCTs) identified in this mapping are presented in Table 1.

Existing vegetation mapping will be ground-truthed to provide a more accurate description of vegetation communities in the FR.

Table 1: Plant Community Types (PCTs) mapped in Corrabare Flora Reserves (DPE 2022)

PCT ID	PCT Name	Class	Formation
3086	Lower North Hinterland Riparian Dry Rainforest	Dry Rainforests	Rainforests
3087	Lower North Ranges Riparian Turpentine Forest	North Coast Wet Sclerophyll Forests	Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)
3150	Hunter Coast Ranges Turpentine Wet Forest	North Coast Wet Sclerophyll Forests	Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)
3151	Northwest Sydney Sandstone Grey Myrtle Dry Rainforest	Dry Rainforests	Rainforests
3152	Hunter Range Turpentine- Grey Myrtle Gully Forest	Northern Hinterland Wet Sclerophyll Forests	Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Grassy sub-formation)
3239	Hunter Range Sheltered Grey Gum Forest	Northern Hinterland Wet Sclerophyll Forests	Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Grassy sub-formation)
3242	Lower North Ranges Turpentine Moist Forest	Northern Hinterland Wet Sclerophyll Forests	Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Grassy sub-formation)
3244	Lower North Spotted Gum- Mahogany-Ironbark Sheltered Forest	Northern Hinterland Wet Sclerophyll Forests	Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Grassy sub-formation)
3258	Sydney Basin Creekflat Blue Gum-Apple Forest	Northern Hinterland Wet Sclerophyll Forests	Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Grassy sub-formation)
3444	Lower Hunter Spotted Gum- Ironbark Forest	Hunter-Macleay Sclerophyll Forests	Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)
3489	Hunter Escarpment Grey Box Forest	Central Gorge Sclerophyll Forests	Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)
3605	Hunter Range Ironbark Forest	Sydney Hinterland Sclerophyll Forests	Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)
3608	Hunter Range Yellow Bloodwood Forest	Sydney Hinterland Sclerophyll Forests	Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)
3617	Sydney Hinterland Peppermint-Apple Forest	Sydney Hinterland Sclerophyll Forests	Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)
3620	Sydney Hinterland Turpentine Sheltered Forest	Sydney Hinterland Sclerophyll Forests	Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)
3621	Sydney Hinterland Turpentine-Apple Gully Forest	Sydney Hinterland Sclerophyll Forests	Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)
3622	Sydney Hinterland Yellow	Sydney Hinterland Dry	Dry Sclerophyll Forests

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PCT ID	PCT Name	Class	Formation
	Bloodwood Woodland	Sclerophyll Forests	(Shrubby sub-formation)
4039	Hunter Range Creekflat Apple-Red Gum Forest	Coastal Floodplain Wetlands	Forested Wetlands
4058	Sydney Hinterland Red Gum Riverflat Forest	Coastal Floodplain Wetlands	Forested Wetlands
4127	Colo Plateau Dwarf Apple Heath-Woodland	Sydney Coastal Heaths	Heathlands

Flora

Two threatened plant species have been recorded within Corrabare FR and/or adjoining Corrabare SF and are presented in Appendix 4. In addition to these, the critically endangered species, scrub turpentine (*Rhodamnia rubescens*) was recorded by Bell (2018) in proposed Corrabare NR. All stands observed by Bell were infected with myrtle rust, which is listed as a key threatening process under the *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016*.

A survey of proposed Pokolbin NR has also identified some rare flora species, which could potentially occur in the northern parcel of Corrabare FR including: Singleton mint bush (*Prostanthera cineolifera*), *Eucalyptus fergusonii* subsp. *dorsiventralis*, *Eucalyptus hypostomatica* and *Eucalyptus prominula* (Bell 2017).

Vertebrate Fauna

Corrabare SF is part of a large area of contiguous native forest which includes private lands to the north, east and south. Rugged terrain and intact vegetation provide habitat for a range of fauna in Corrabare FR, particularly arboreal species and forest owls. Habitat features include rock outcropping, overhangs, caves and intermittent streams suited to amphibians. A recent fauna survey in the proposed Pokolbin NR found fauna habitat attributes to be of moderate to high values for resident, nomadic and migratory species (Kleinfelder Australia 2018b).

A total of 23 threatened native animals have been recorded in or within one kilometre of the reserve and are presented in Appendix 5. Additional records of threatened species immediately to the north include eastern false pipistrelle (*Falsistrellus tasmaniensis*), eastern coastal free-tailed bat (*Micronomus norfolkensis*), brush-tailed rock-wallaby (*Petrogale penicillata*) and flame robin (*Petroica phoenicea*) (Kleinfelder Australia 2018a).

Koalas

NSW BioNet Atlas contains four records of koalas in Corrabare FR in the period between 1985 - 2012 (DPIE 2018a). A koala was sighted in April 2022 during a drone survey for the species.

Corrabare FR is within the Central Coast Koala Management Area (KMA) (OEH 2018). Trees used by koalas in Central Coast KMA that occur within the common vegetation types for Corrabare FR (OEH 2012, OEH 2018) include:

- » grey gum (*Eucalyptus punctata*)
- » blue-leaved stringybark (*E. agglomerata*)
- » turpentine (*Syncarpia glomulifera*)
- » grey box (*E. moluccana*)
- » broad-leaved white mahogany (*E. carnea*)
- » narrow-leaved stringybark (*E. sparsifolia*)
- » smooth-barked apple (*Angophora costata*)

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- » forest oak (*Allocasuarina tortulosa*)
- » “rainforest species”.

All of Corrabare South FR and approximately 15% of the southern area of Corrabare North FR fall within an area of regional koala significance (ARKS) of high resilience, as identified by the Koala Prioritisation Project NSW (DPIE 2018b). ARKS mapping provides focus for koala strategy, providing profiling and analysis of the landscape values and threats acting on koala populations in New South Wales (DPIE 2018b).

Corrabare FR forms part of the NSW Koala Strategy 2018-2021 (NSW Government 2018) and management of the reserve will support the actions and strategies of the NSW Koala Strategy 2022.

1.4 HISTORY

Aboriginal history and heritage

The area around Wollombi was a meeting point for coastal Aboriginal people who made their way from there to Mt Yengo, a place of great significance to Aboriginal people, now in Yengo National Park (NP).

Corrabare North FR is within the area covered by Awabakal Local Aboriginal Land Council (LALC) and the Corrabare South FR is in the Biraban LALC area.

Aboriginal cultural heritage is prolific in the general area around the FR. A number of Aboriginal sites have been recorded in Corrabare North FR. The majority of these are enclosed shelters containing rock art while some shelters also contain artefacts. No Aboriginal sites have been recorded in the southern parcel.

Shared heritage

European settlement of the Hunter Valley commenced with the first land grants to free settlers from about 1812 onwards. Patrick’s Plains (later Singleton) was occupied in 1822. By the end of the 1820s the fertile and well-watered lands of the lower Hunter Valley were already highly cultivated, including vineyards, cattle and crops. By the 1840s wheat was the dominant crop, and horse breeding and coal mining had also become established.

Development of the hinterland was closely connected with the opening of road routes between Sydney and the Hunter Valley. The Putty Road was completed in 1823. The Old Great North Road was built by convicts between 1825 and 1836 over 260 kilometres of the rugged terrain that hindered early agricultural expansion. From Wisemans Ferry, the Old Great North Road passes along the edge of Dharug NP through Bucketty to Wollombi. With the completion of the road, Wollombi was established as the administrative centre of the district in the 1830s. From Wollombi, the road forks with one branch continuing to Warkworth and the upper Hunter Valley, and the other leading to Cessnock, Maitland and on to Newcastle.

Cedar cutting commenced in the ranges west of Tuggerah Lake and Lake Macquarie from about the 1820s onwards. In some areas, cedar was virtually exhausted by the 1890s. The demand for hardwood later took over as railway building commenced and then mining generated the need for pit props. Wheat was grown in this area and a flour mill established at Millfield in 1850. In the off season, wheat growers turned to timber-cutting (Trove 1945).

In recognition of the need to protect timber supplies, state forests were declared from the early 20th century. The majority of Corrabare SF was dedicated in 1917 but the northeast portion was only dedicated in 1985.

Corrabare FR has not been harvested. Integrated harvesting was undertaken in Corrabare SF immediately to the south of Corrabare North FR in 2013.

Fire history

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Corrabare North FR experienced wildfire in August 1995, September 2002 and 2016. Both these fires burnt small areas in the western block of the FR and were caused by arson. In August 2018, under dry conditions, almost the entire FR was burnt. Some wildfires in this area are caused by escaped burns by landowners on private land.

The whole of Corrabare South FR was burnt by wildfire in the 1979-80 fire season. This fire also burnt over 75% of proposed Pokolbin NR (immediately adjoining to the north). In 1999-2000, the southern parcel was included in a prescribed burn covering a large area of Corrabare SF.

1.5 CURRENT USAGE

Public vehicle access is available to the northern parcel of Corrabare FR but not to the southern parcel, but the level of visitor use of the FR is unknown at the time of its gazettal.

Unauthorised uses which may threaten the reserve values include bushrock removal, firewood collection, unregistered vehicle and trailbike use.

Both parcels of Corrabare FR are within bee ranges from licensed bee sites in adjoining state forest.

Corrabare North and Corrabare South Flora Reserves form part of public land (Corrabare State Forest) that has been declared for the purposes of recreational hunting under the *Game and Feral Animal Control Act 2002*. The area contained within both Flora Reserves is currently listed as a hunting exclusion zone which means that hunting is not permitted. This may be revised should the circumstances around the exclusion change.

2. SYSTEM OF MANAGEMENT

2.1 OBJECTIVES OF MANAGEMENT

General objectives for the management of all flora reserves managed by NPWS are set out in Section 1.1 of the General Working Plan for NPWS Managed Flora Reserves (Appendix 2). This includes objectives from applying local NPWS operational plans and strategies including those for fire, pests and weeds.

In addition to that general guidance, the objectives for Corrabare FR will be to:

- » Conserve biodiversity values
- » Protect Aboriginal cultural heritage values
- » Integrate management of the flora reserves with management of proposed Pokolbin NR and proposed Corrabare NR
- » Improve knowledge of use of the reserve by koalas and other threatened species and develop and implement appropriate management strategies.

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2.2 MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES

Stewardship activities within the reserves are enabled by this working plan as informed by the general requirements of the NPWS Parks Management Framework.

General management strategies (policies) for the management of all flora reserves managed by NPWS are set out in Section 1.2 of the General Working Plan for NPWS Managed Flora Reserves (Appendix 2). This includes policies applying from local NPWS operational plans and strategies including those for fire, pests and weeds.

In addition to that general guidance, the management objectives in Section 4.1 will be met through the management strategies (policies) identified below and the adaptable works program at Appendix 3.

Biodiversity management and ecological knowledge

- » Relevant actions in the Koala Strategy and the *Saving Our Species* Iconic Koala Project will be implemented.

Cultural Heritage

- » Support work with the Aboriginal community to identify, manage (and interpret if relevant) Aboriginal heritage and other cultural resources in the reserve.
- » Opportunities for Aboriginal community involvement in the Flora Reserve will be promoted.

Pest and weed management

- » As per the General Working Plan (Appendix 2) and any actions in the adaptable works program (Appendix 3).

Fire

- » Fire planning and operations will be managed and conducted in collaboration with Forestry Corporation, the Lower Hunter / Hunter Bushfire Management Committee and other adjoining landowners.
- » A reserve fire management strategy will be developed for the reserve in consultation with Forestry Corporation and other relevant stakeholders.
- » This working plan and the reserve's values and boundaries will be included in any review of the applying NPWS Fire Management Strategies and in NPWS burn plans.

Roads and infrastructure

- » Public vehicular access is available to the northern parcel of the reserve only.
- » NPWS will conduct a review of existing roads to determine which trails need to be closed, made dormant or retained and to what standard, in concert with fire planning procedures.
- » In the northern parcel trails to remain open to public vehicle access include Jurds Road, Jacobs Road, North Road and Hawkins Road. These trails will be maintained to a 4WD all-weather standard.
- » Vehicular access to the northern parcel from the east via North Road and south via Western Trail will be managed and maintained by Forestry Corporation.

- » No public vehicular access is available to the southern parcel of the reserve. If required, an access agreement will be developed between NPWS and Forestry Corporation to facilitate NPWS access to the southern parcel of the reserve for management purposes.

Visitor opportunity and management

- » Visitor use includes horse riding and cycling on public roads and publicly accessible trails, and other nature-based activities such as bushwalking and bird watching.

Community engagement

- » As per the General Working Plan (Appendix 2) and any actions in the adaptable works program (Appendix 3).

Licenses and other third-party agreements

- » As per the General Working Plan (Appendix 2) and any actions in the adaptable works program (Appendix 3).

2.3 ACTIVITY PERMISSIBILITY

Activities permitted without approval or conditions

- » All actions consistent with the management strategies identified in the general working plan for NPWS managed flora reserves (at the time of writing this included weeds, pest, fire, infrastructure and visitation management)
- » use of registered motor vehicles operated by licenced drivers on publicly accessible roads and trails
- » nature-based activities such as bushwalking, bird watching and photography
- » cycling
- » Aboriginal cultural activities not requiring a permit
- » activities allowed by a continuing valid permit, e.g., scientific licence.

Activities permitted with conditions

Group activities in Corrabare FR require permission. Activities general to all flora reserves that require permitting are listed in the general working plan of NPWS managed flora reserves (Appendix 2).

Activities requiring permission will generally be subject to assessment and, if permitted, have conditions applied by the land manager (NPWS) consistent with the Forestry Act and applying policies and guidelines. Permits can only be issued for activities within flora reserves following approval by the DPE Secretary under section 61(1) of the Forestry Act.

Activities not permitted

The following activities will not be permitted in Corrabare Flora Reserve:

- » timber harvesting
- » removal of forest products and materials, with the exception of Aboriginal use of forest products (Appendix 2)

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- » grazing by domestic stock
- » gravel or hard rock quarrying
- » mineral and petroleum exploration and mining
- » lighting of campfires and any other unauthorized fires
- » camping
- » domestic dogs
- » mineral fossicking
- » new permits for beekeeping
- » hunting.

Mining

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

2.4 MANAGEMENT RESPONSIBILITY

The Secretary of the Department of Planning and Environment (DPE) has been appointed as land manager of Corrabare FR by the Minister for Regional NSW under section 57(3) of the *Forestry Act*. This will enable NPWS to manage the land in accordance with this working plan. Under section 146(3) of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* nearby or adjoining land to existing reserves can be managed by NPWS.

Corrabare FR will be managed for conservation purposes by NPWS in accordance with the principles, objectives and legislative framework of the *Forestry Act* and the *Agreement for the Management of Flora Reserves between the Minister for Lands and Forestry and the Minister for the Environment* (OEH 2018). NPWS will draw on its own management frameworks to achieve this.

The management of Corrabare FR will be integrated into the management of other NPWS managed land. However, this working plan will stand alone in terms of its role in ensuring the original purpose of the Flora Reserve dedication is upheld.

The plan seeks to apply an adaptive management approach, to ensure that the application of flexible and sound land management practices can be applied to protect the specific values of Corrabare FR. This adaptive management approach ensures the integration of natural variability and environmental changes across the broader landscape into decisions and actions delivered.

2.5 MONITORING, REPORTING AND REVIEW

Observation, reporting and review will be undertaken in accordance with section 3 of the *General Working Plan for Flora Reserves Managed by NPWS* in Appendix 2.

Reviews of this Working Plan will be linked with reviews of relevant management plans prepared for proposed Pokolbin NR and proposed Corrabare NR. Further or refined review may be undertaken via the adaptable actions in Appendix 3.

3. LIST OF APPENDICES

- » Appendix 1 – Locality Map
- » Appendix 2 – General Working Plan for flora reserves managed by NPWS
- » Appendix 3 – Adaptable works program

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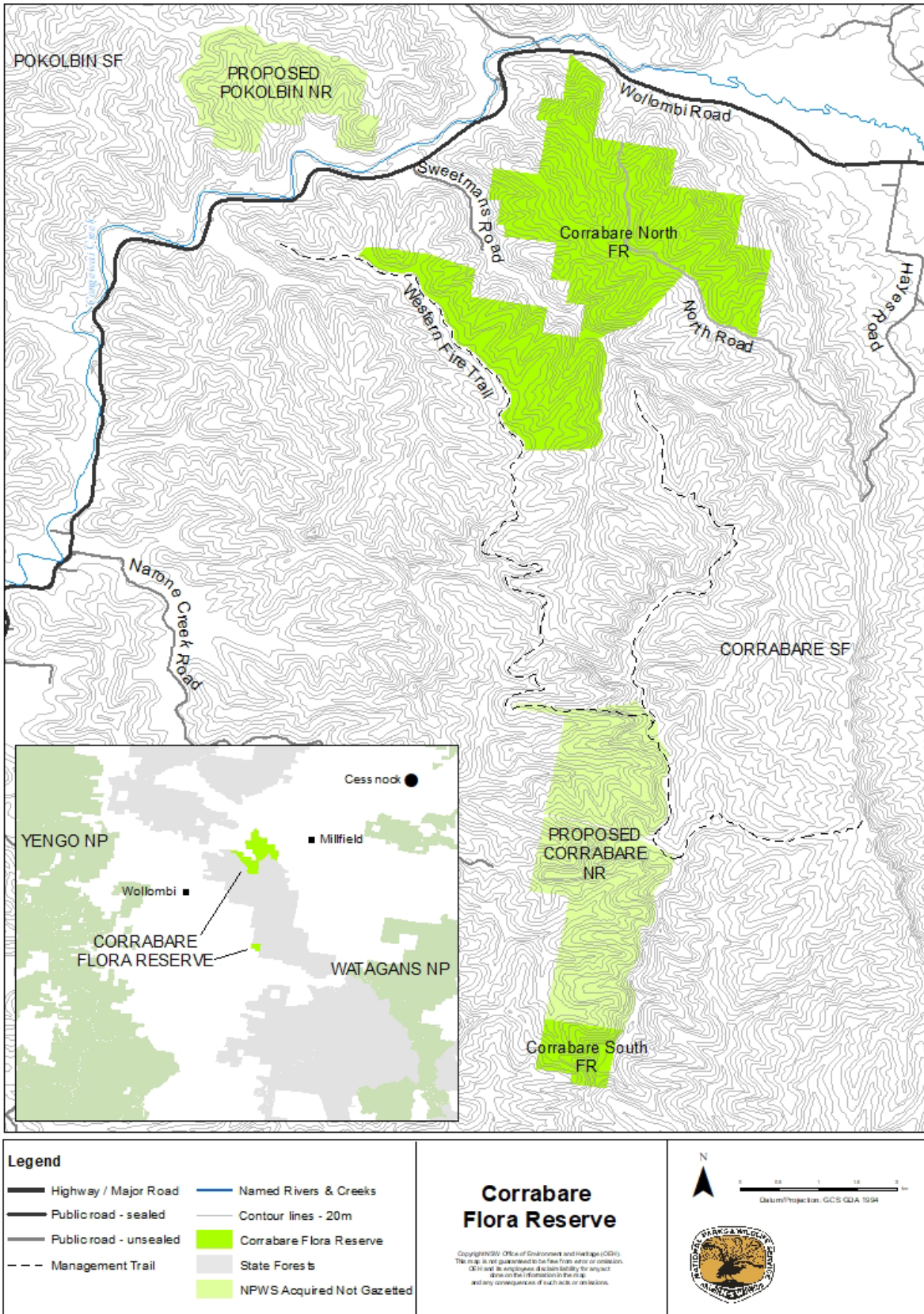
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- » Appendix 4 –Threatened Flora Species
- » Appendix 5 – Threatened Fauna Species List
- » Appendix 6 – Named Roads and Trails
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APPENDIX 1 – LOCALITY MAP



APPENDIX 2 – GENERAL WORKING PLAN FOR FLORA RESERVES MANAGED BY NPWS

[Forestry Corporation link to general working plan.](#)

APPENDIX 3 – ADAPTABLE WORKS PROGRAM

This list of actions has been developed from discussions with local staff referencing the objectives in Section 2.1 and the strategies/policies in Section 2.2.

In keeping with an adaptive management approach, the actions below may be revised or deleted and new actions may be added by the local NPWS Branch in order to better meet the objectives of the working plan. This may occur after they have been undertaken or attempted, when new information arises or to suit changing circumstances. The priorities applied to these actions may also be revised.

The priority rating in the table below have been agreed with local operational staff and reflect the importance of the list of actions relative to the situation in the reserve.

No.	Adaptable management actions	Priority
1	<p>Biodiversity management and ecological knowledge</p> <p>Revise existing vegetation mapping for the reserve.</p> <p>Share and exchange data on threatened species with Forestry Corporation relevant to Corrabare SF as the basis of developing a survey program for Corrabare FR and adjoining reserves.</p> <p>Undertake and/or support targeted fauna and flora surveys of threatened species in the reserve.</p> <p>Observe the condition of koala feed trees and record the occurrence of koalas in the reserve.</p> <p>Seek resources to support restoration and promotion of koala habitat.</p> <p>Observe the potential impact of management activities on use of the reserve by koalas.</p>	1
2	<p>Aboriginal heritage</p> <p>Support work with the Aboriginal community to identify, manage (and interpret if relevant) Aboriginal heritage and other cultural resources in the reserve.</p>	1
3	<p>Pest and weed management</p> <p>Until the flora reserve is established in the Branch Pest Management Strategy, priority pest/weed/pathogen control works will include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » wild dog and fox control » monitoring of deer » monitoring of cats » control of other pest species as needed » control of lantana (<i>Lantana camara</i>) » control of blackberry (<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> L. agg.) » monitoring for other weed species and taking action as needed » monitoring for myrtle rust and taking action as needed. 	1
4	<p>Fire management</p> <p>Manage the reserve as a Strategic Fire Advantage Zone (SFAZ) and Land Management Zone (LMZ), consistent with nearby nature reserve and state forest.</p> <p>The objective of an LMZ is to conserve biodiversity and protect cultural heritage</p>	1

	and manage fire consistent with published biodiversity thresholds.	
5	Roads and infrastructure Determine fire trails and classifications in cooperation with the Bush Fire Management Committee (BFMC) as part of the BFMC's Fire Access and Fire Trail Strategy. Develop maintenance agreement for shared roads and trails with Forestry Corporation.	2
6	Unauthorised uses Implement an initial campaign of observation and compliance response to unauthorised uses.	3

APPENDIX 4 –THREATENED FLORA SPECIES LIST

The table below lists the threatened native plants found in Corrabare Flora Reserve and/or Corrabare State Forest (DPIE 2018a).

Common Name	Scientific Name	NSW Status*	Cwlth status [#]	Corrabare Flora Reserve@	Corrabare State Forest!
Grove's Paperbark	<i>Melaleuca groveana</i>	V	-	Known	Present
Rainforest Cassia	<i>Senna acclinis</i>	E	-		Present

* Listing NSW *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016*

Listing Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*

E = Endangered, CE = Critically Endangered

@ 'Known' is defined as all records occurring within 1000 metres of the boundary of the reserve

! Present is within the adjoining State Forest

APPENDIX 5 – THREATENED FAUNA SPECIES LIST

The table below lists the threatened native animals found in Corrabare Flora Reserve and/or Corrabare State Forest (DPIE 2018a).

Common Name	Scientific Name	NSW Status*	Cwlth status#	Corrabare Flora Reserve@	Corrabare State Forest!
Mammals					
Eastern Bentwing-bat	<i>Miniopterus schreibersii oceanensis</i>	V	-	Known	Present
Golden-tipped Bat	<i>Phoniscus papuensis</i>	V	-	Known	Present
Greater Broad-nosed Bat	<i>Scoteanax rueppellii</i>	V	-	Known	Present
Greater Glider	<i>Petauroides volans</i>	P	V		Present
Koala	<i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i>	V	V	Known	Present
Large-eared Pied Bat	<i>Chalinolobus dwyeri</i>	V	V	Known	Present
Little Bentwing-bat	<i>Miniopterus australis</i>	V	-		Present
Parma Wallaby	<i>Macropus parma</i>	V	-		Present
Spotted-tailed Quoll	<i>Dasyurus maculatus</i>	V	E	Known	Present
Squirrel Glider	<i>Petaurus norfolcensis</i>	V	-	Known	Present
Yellow-bellied Glider	<i>Petaurus australis</i>	V	-	Known	Present
Birds					
Black-chinned Honeyeater (eastern subspecies)	<i>Melithreptus gularis gularis</i>	V	-	Known	
Dusky Woodswallow	<i>Artamus cyanopterus cyanopterus</i>	V	-	Known	Present
Gang-gang Cockatoo	<i>Callocephalon fimbriatum</i>	V	-	Known	Present
Glossy Black-Cockatoo	<i>Calyptorhynchus lathami</i>	V	-	Known	Present
Grey-crowned Babbler (eastern subspecies)	<i>Pomatostomus temporalis temporalis</i>	V	-	Known	Present
Little Lorikeet	<i>Glossopsitta pusilla</i>	V	-	Known	Present
Powerful Owl	<i>Ninox strenua</i>	V	-	Known	Present
Rainbow Bee-eater	<i>Merops ornatus</i>		J		Present
Regent Honeyeater	<i>Anthochaera phrygia</i>	E	E	Known	
Sooty Owl	<i>Tyto tenebricosa</i>	V	-	Known	Present
Swift Parrot	<i>Lathamus discolor</i>	E	E		Present
Varied Sittella	<i>Daphoenositta chrysoptera</i>	V	-	Known	Present

* Listing NSW Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016

Listing Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*

V= Vulnerable, E = Endangered, C=CAMBA, J=JAMBA, K=ROKAMBA

@ Known is defined as all records occurring within 1000 metres of the boundary of the reserve

! Present is within the adjoining State Forest

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APPENDIX 6 – NAMED ROADS AND TRAILS

Trail/road name	Designation under FAFT Plan
Hawkins Road	None
Jacobs Road	None
Jurds Road	None
North Road	Tactical Cat 7

APPENDIX 7 – REFERENCES

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APPENDIX 8 – APPROVAL AND AMENDMENTS FROM PREVIOUS VERSION

In line with section 25 of the *Forestry Act 2012*, flora reserve working plans and any amendments must be approved by the Minister.

This plan was approved by The Hon. Tara Moriarty MLC, Minister for Agriculture, Minister for Regional New South Wales and Minister for Western New South Wales

Date of approval: 14/9/23

Version	Changes	Approval details
4.0	» Addressed comments by Forestry Corporation.	» The Hon. Tara Moriarty MLC, Minister for Agriculture, Minister for Regional New South Wales and Minister for Western New South Wales, 14/9/23