



# CURROWAN CREEK FLORA RESERVE NO. 183

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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

Currowan Creek Flora Reserve is located 29 kilometres northwest of the town Batemans Bay, situated 7 kilometers north from the Kings Highway in Currowan State Forest. Road access to the reserve is via the Western Distributor and Wallaby Forest Roads, leading from Kings Highway (Braidwood Road). The reserve occupies the upper catchment of a tributary of Currowan Creek and is located within the Shoalhaven City Council boundary. See Locality Map in Appendix 1.

### 1.2 KEY ATTRIBUTES OF THE RESERVE

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

- » The reserve is a good example of forest type gradation over relatively short distances. It starts as pure Silvertop Ash (*Eucalyptus sieberi*) on the ridge tops through to Yellow Stringybark (*E. muelleriana*) and Monkey Gum (*E. cypellocarpa*), then to Brown Barrel (*E. fastigata*) on the gully edges, and then to very narrow gully scrub.
- » Although it forms a minor part of the reserve, the gully scrub is interesting in this part of Currowan State Forest due to the low incidence of Coachwood (*Ceratopetalum apetalum*), the dominance of Crabapple (*Schizomeria ovata*), and occurrence of figs which apart from sand-paper figs (*Ficus coronata*) are relatively rare in this sub-district.
- » The reserve contains lowland rainforest, a Threatened Ecological Community
- » The Giant Stinger Trees (*Dendrocnide excelsa*) present are good examples of those that occur in the sub-district.
- » The hardwoods in patches, show obvious signs of over-maturity but retain a majestic appearance.

### 1.3 GENERAL DESCRIPTION

#### Area

Currowan Creek Flora Reserve has an area of approximately 70 hectares. It is roughly square in shape and is bounded on the east, north and west by No. 4 logging road, Wallaby Road and Western Distributor Forest Roads, respectively. The southern boundary is an east-west line commencing at this junction of Western Distributor Road with logging road 497/1, passing through the fork of the creek due east until it intersects with No. 4 logging road.

#### Topography

The reserve is situated at the upper end of a small catchment basin and has a predominantly southerly aspect. A north-south ridge runs from the north-west corner into the reserve and is flanked by two major gullies which drain southwards into a tributary of Currowan Creek. The slope varies from level on

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ridgetops to very steep adjacent to the main gullies. Altitude ranges from 470 metres above sea level in the northeast corner, down to 250 metres at the southern end of the reserve.

## Geology and Soils

The gravelly red, yellow, and brown earth soils overlay the parent Ordovician shales and mudstones. They are shallow and of low fertility on the ridges but become deeper and more fertile downslope. This fertility gradient is reflected in the associated vegetation changes.

## Climate

The reserve has a maritime climate broadly influenced by mountain ranges to the west and the coast about 30 km to the east. Mean Annual Rainfall for the reserve would be slightly higher than the average of 912 mm recorded at Batemans Bay (average monthly climate statistics from period 1985 to 2021). Rain is well distributed throughout the year, but the highest falls normally occur in late summer (February), and the lowest in mid-winter (July).

## Vegetation / flora and fauna

The vegetation of the reserve is undisturbed forest with the pattern of vegetation clearly influenced by aspect, soil depth and fertility. A gradation downslope from dry sclerophyll through wet sclerophyll forest, to warm temperature rainforest occurs. Forest height ranges to 50 m.

Forest types include:

- » Type 157: Yellow Stringybark – Mountain Grey Gum (40 ha). A wet sclerophyll forest type found mid-slope between the dry Ash type and the gully rainforest, this type includes Brown Barrel (*Eucalyptus fastigata*), Large Fruited Red Mahogany (*E. scias*) and Gully Peppermint (*E. smithii*) as associates. Understorey in this type is shrubby and dense, ranging to 10m in height and including Blueberry Ash (*Elaeocarpus reticulatus*), scentless Rosewood (*Synoum glandulosum*) and Bolwarra (*Eupomatia laurina*).
- » Type 114: Silvertop Ash – Stringybark (24 ha). A dry sclerophyll forest type found along ridge tops and upper slopes. Silvertop Ash (*E. sieberi*) dominates the type, but yellow and blue-leaved stringybark (*E. muelleriana* & *E. agglomerata*) are common associates. This type shows considerable evidence of damage by past wildfires. The understorey is generally low and dense, comprising Banksias, Acacias, Leptospermum and numerous other xerophytic shrubs
- » Type 6: Sassafras – Giant Stinger (12 ha). A warm temperate rainforest type found bordering the major gullies of the reserve. Associates include Soapy Box (*Citronella moorei*), Crabapple (*Schizomeria ovata*), and occasionally Coachwood (*Ceratopetalum apetalum*), and a number of subtropical species such as Small-leaved Fig (*Ficus obliqua*), and Koda (*Ehretia acuminata*). Brush Bloodwood (*Baloghia lucida*) and Hairy Clerodendron (*Clerodendron tomentosum*) occur in the understorey while Giant Maidenhair Fern, Strap Fern, Jungle Brake and Smooth Nettle are in the ground cover. Epiphytes such as Hare's Foot Fern and Birds Nest Fern are conspicuous.

Appendix 2 Map shows the various Forest Types and their locations.

Yellow Ash (*Emmenosperma alphitoniodes*), Anchor Vine (*Palmeria scandens*), and Feather wood (*Polyosma cunninghamii*) reach their apparent southern limit of occurrence at approximately the latitude of this reserve.

Records of threatened fauna within 2 km of the reserve include the Gang Gang Cockatoo (*Callocephalon fimbriatum*), Sooty Owl (*Tyto tenebricosa*), Powerful Owl (*Ninox strenua*), Glossy Black Cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus lathami*), Koala (*Phascolarctos cinereus*), Grey-headed Flying-fox (*Pteropus poliocephalus*) and the Yellow-bellied Glider (*Petaurus australis*). Appendices 3 and 4 outlines a list of flora and fauna species known to occur within the reserve.

## 1.4 HISTORY

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## Aboriginal History and Cultural Values

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

## Post European Settlement

### Harvesting

There are no known or recorded harvest events in the reserve. No grazing has occurred in the reserve.

### Fire

Fire has been part of the Australian landscape for at least the last 60,000 years and most forests have experienced fire multiple times over many centuries. The drier ridge top forest types of the reserve show evidence that a number of major wildfires have burnt through the area in past years, sometimes causing considerable damage. The remainder of the reserve does not show significant evidence of disturbance by fire. The drier ridge top vegetation of the reserve has also been included in periodic low intensity hazard reduction burning in the past, hazard reduction burns were undertaken through the reserve in 1976 and 2001.

The reserve has been impacted by two major fires since 2001 with the most recent during the 2019/2020 summer season, with medium to high intensity recorded, resulting in the canopy being partially or completely burnt in areas.

## Establishment of Flora Reserve

Currowan Creek Flora Reserve was first known as Wallaby Flora Preserve; this name was subsequently changed to Murrenburg Flora Reserve after the Parish in which the reserve is located. The name was again changed from Murrenburg Flora Preserve to Currowan Creek Flora Reserve on 4<sup>th</sup> September 2000.

Currowan Creek Flora Reserve was first included in the Forestry Commission's Native Forest Preservation Programme as a Priority Class 4 Forest Preserve (example of generally widespread types) on 12<sup>th</sup> May 1975.

The area was officially gazetted as Currowan Creek Flora Reserve No. 183 on 1<sup>st</sup> January 2001.

## 1.5 CURRENT USAGE

The reserve receives limited recreational usage, primarily by visitors driving past the reserve on No. 4 logging road, Wallaby Road and The Western Distributor Forest Road. No recreational facilities are provided at the reserve and there is no intention to develop any facilities.

## 2. SYSTEM OF MANAGEMENT

### 2.1 OBJECTIVES OF MANAGEMENT

The objects of management will be to:

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- » preserve a good example of forest type gradation over relatively short distances edges, and then to very narrow gully scrub
- » protect the gully scrub that contains Coachwood, Crabapple, and an occurrence of figs which apart from sand-paper figs are relatively rare in this sub-district
- » enhance the ecological quality of lowland rainforest, a Threatened Ecological Community
- » protect representative examples of forest ecosystems in the area
- » protect Aboriginal cultural heritage sites and cultural values
- » maintain reference stands and provide for limited scientific study consistent with the protection of the area, including the development of an understanding of successional growth processes after disturbance and as a reference for assessing the effects of alternative land use in surrounding areas
- » provide for the continued protection of the reserve and neighboring areas from damaging wildfire and other agents.

## 2.2 MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES

The broad management strategies and related actions to preserve native flora and improve the value and extent of habitat in State forest flora reserves are detailed in the Flora Reserve Management Plan: Background and General Management document, which is to be read in conjunction with this plan. Specific additional management strategies applied in this flora reserve may include:

- » Property maintenance, through:
  - establishment and maintenance of appropriate fences, gates and signs
  - removal of unnecessary fencing
  - Western Distributor and Wallaby Roads will be maintained normally as part of the local roading network. No 4 Logging Road and other fire trails will only be maintained on a need's basis. As far as is practicable no other vehicle access shall be constructed within the reserve, but in the event of wildfire, access tracks may if deemed necessary be constructed
  - restricting visitor use to walking trails for educational activities.
- » Conservation and improvement of habitat, through:
  - maintenance of native vegetation, which may include manipulation by mechanical means for habitat improvement
  - regeneration of any cleared or degraded land, through plantings and natural recruitment
  - removal of rubbish
  - weed control
  - management of human disturbance, including harvesting and other forest product operations
  - retention of dead timber and other habitat resources
  - management of fire, including prescribed or hazard reduction burning.
- » Pest animal control.

### Cultural Values

Explore opportunities for Aboriginal community involvement in managing the flora reserve.

### Weeds

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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 and for neighbours accessing adjoining properties. 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, Currowan Creek Flora Reserve N<sup>o</sup>. 183 is a dedicated reserve zoned FMZ 1 and therefore contributes to the dedicated reserve system in the Southern Region. Management will be consistent with the requirements of JANIS dedicated reserves.

The State Forests of NSW, Operational Circular 99/10 (1999) *Managing our Forests sustainably: Forest Management Zoning in NSW State Forests* describes the activities not permitted in FMZ 1.

The following activities may be permitted subject to standard conditions approved by the dedicated Manager and consistent with the management objectives for the reserve, relevant codes of practice, forest practices / operational circulars, protocols, licenses, and management / recovery plans:

- » scientific studies (e.g., fauna surveys including trapping)
- » maintenance of existing roads and fire trails
- » maintenance of existing recreation facilities and upgrading where necessary to keep pace with demand while protecting the attributes of the reserve
- » limited tree and or limb removal for safety, viewing or construction of facilities in areas used for recreation
- » pest animal and weed control
- » general access for activities such as bush walking, photography and nature study
- » beekeeping (existing set-down sites may be used)
- » Aboriginal use of forest products consistent with the maintenance of the conservation attributes to be protected in the reserve
- » fire management will be undertaken in a manner consistent with maintaining the health of forest ecosystems.

The following activities may only be permitted with special conditions:

- » Construction of new roads. Construction will only be permitted in exceptional instances and consistent with the following principles:
  - no practical alternative is available
  - the attributes of the reserve will not be significantly affected by the road or fire trail
  - opportunity is provided for public comment on the proposal, obtained through advertising in the local newspaper
  - Ministerial approval is given for the proposal.

### Mining

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

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## 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

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

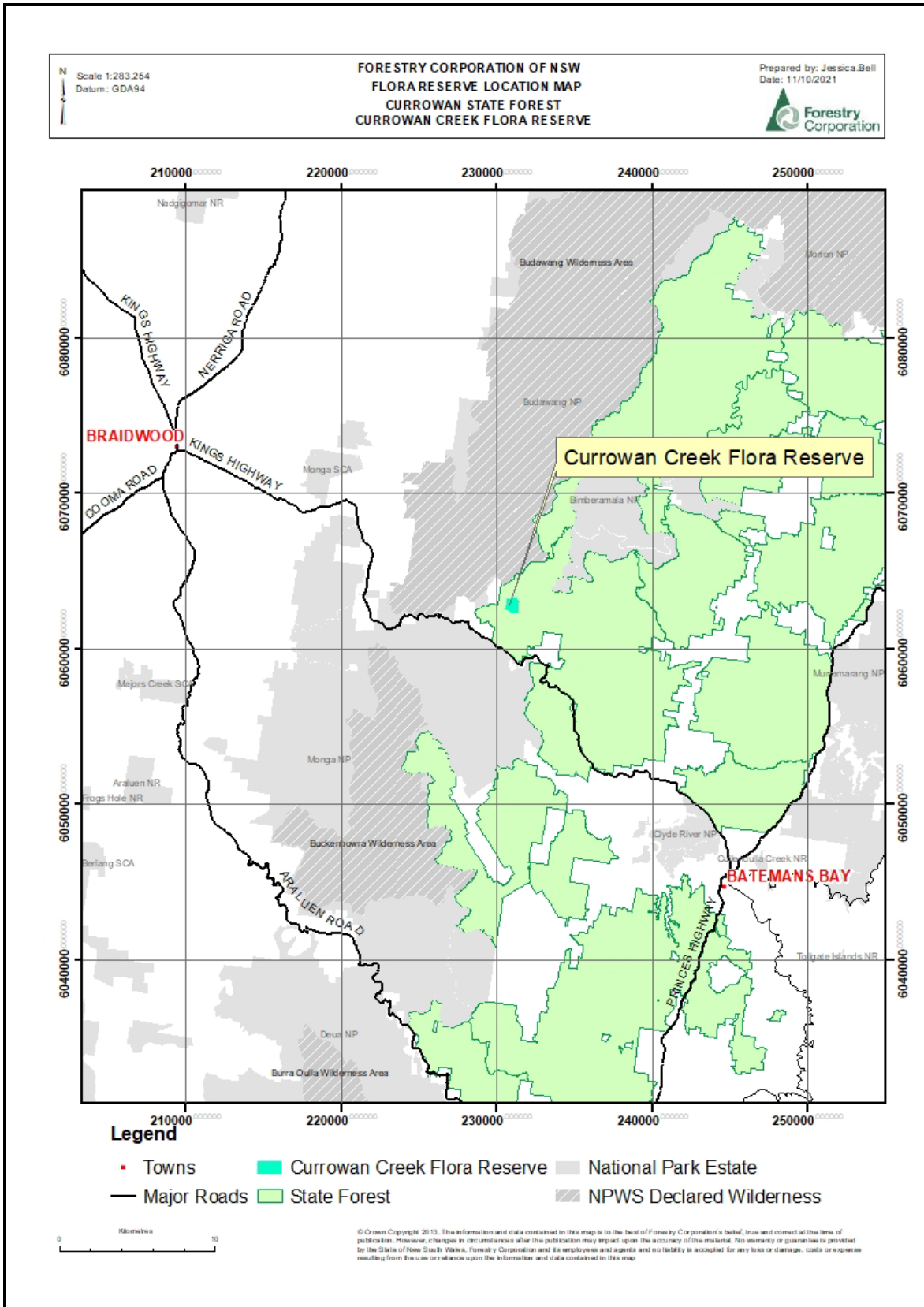
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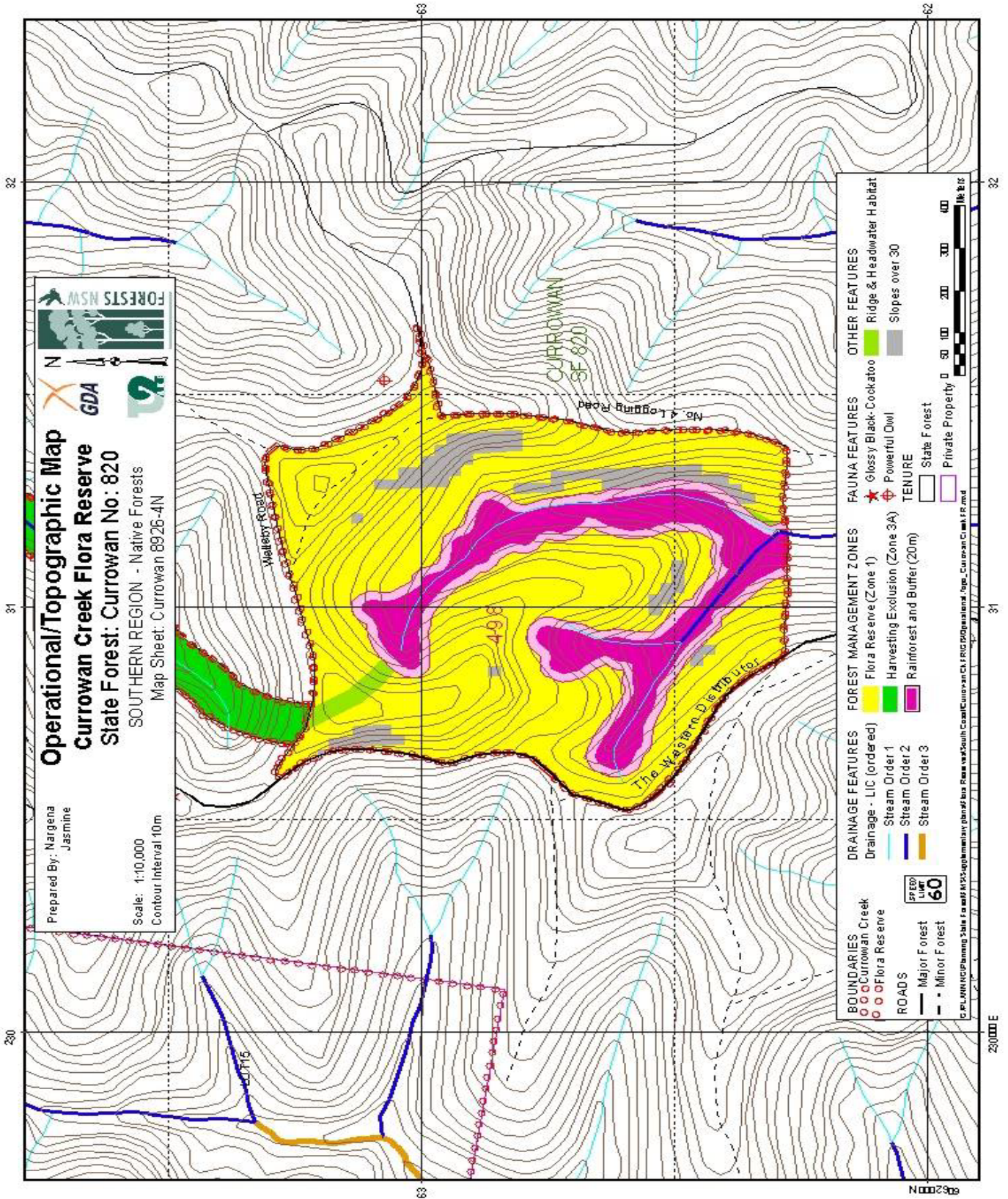
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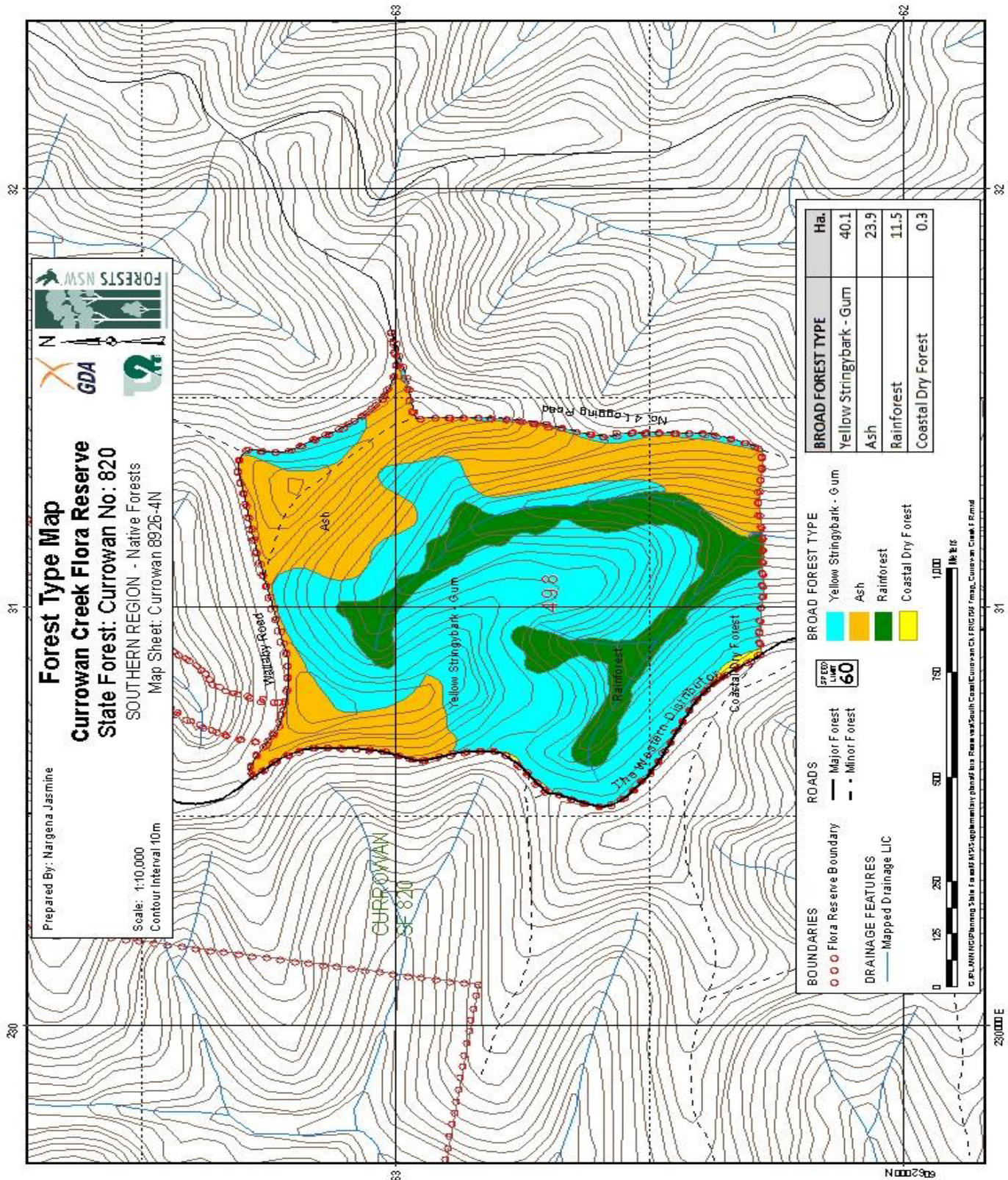


# APPENDIX 1 – LOCALITY MAP



APPENDIX 2 – TOPOGRAPHIC & FOREST TYPE MAP





## APPENDIX 3 – FLORA SPECIES LIST

### Flora found within 5000m of Flora Reserve, desktop search undertaken November 2021

Scientific name	Scientific name	Scientific name
<i>Acacia elongata</i>	<i>Asplenium australasicum</i>	<i>Calystegia marginata</i>
<i>Acacia falciformis</i>	<i>Asplenium bulbiferum subsp. gracillimum</i>	<i>Carex appressa</i>
<i>Acacia implexa</i>	<i>Asplenium flabellifolium</i>	<i>Carex breviculmis</i>
<i>Acacia irrorata subsp. irrorata</i>	<i>Asplenium polyodon</i>	<i>Carex brunnea</i>
<i>Acacia mabellae</i>	<i>Astrotricha latifolia</i>	<i>Carex longebrachiata</i>
<i>Acacia maidenii</i>	<i>Astrotricha sp. B</i>	<i>Cassinia aculeata</i>
<i>Acacia mearnsii</i>	<i>Australina pusilla</i>	<i>Cassinia trinerva</i>
<i>Acacia melanoxydon</i>	<i>Austrostipa pubescens</i>	<i>Cassytha glabella</i>
<i>Acacia obliquinervia</i>	<i>Austrostipa rudis</i>	<i>Cassytha glabella f. glabella</i>
<i>Acacia obtusifolia</i>	<i>Backhousia myrtifolia</i>	<i>Casuarina cunninghamiana subsp. cunninghamiana</i>
<i>Acacia rubida</i>	<i>Baloghia inophylla</i>	<i>Celastrus australis</i>
<i>Acacia subtilinervis</i>	<i>Baloskion australe</i>	<i>Centella asiatica</i>
<i>Acacia terminalis</i>	<i>Baloskion longipes</i>	<i>Cephalomanes caudatum</i>
<i>Acacia terminalis subsp. angustifolia</i>	<i>Banksia spinulosa var. spinulosa</i>	<i>Ceratopetalum apetalum</i>
<i>Acacia trachyphloia</i>	<i>Bedfordia arborescens</i>	<i>Cestichis reflexa</i>
<i>Acacia ulicifolia</i>	<i>Beyeria lasiocarpa</i>	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>
<i>Acetosa sagittata</i>	<i>Billardiera scandens</i>	<i>Cissus antarctica</i>
<i>Acmena smithii</i>	<i>Blechnum cartilagineum</i>	<i>Cissus hypoglauca</i>
<i>Acronychia oblongifolia</i>	<i>Blechnum neohollandicum</i>	<i>Citronella moorei</i>
<i>Adiantum aethiopicum</i>	<i>Blechnum nudum</i>	<i>Claoxylon australe</i>
<i>Adiantum formosum</i>	<i>Blechnum patersonii</i>	<i>Clematis aristata</i>
<i>Adiantum hispidulum</i>	<i>Blechnum patersonii subsp. patersonii</i>	<i>Clematis glycinoides</i>
<i>Ajuga australis</i>	<i>Blechnum penna-marina subsp. alpina</i>	<i>Clerodendrum tomentosum</i>
<i>Alectryon subcinereus</i>	<i>Blechnum wattsii</i>	<i>Comesperma ericinum</i>
<i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i>	<i>Boronia ledifolia</i>	<i>Comesperma retusum</i>
<i>Alphitonia excelsa</i>	<i>Bossiaea obcordata</i>	<i>Comesperma volubile</i>
<i>Amperea xiphoclada var. xiphoclada</i>	<i>Breynia oblongifolia</i>	<i>Commelina cyanea</i>
<i>Angophora floribunda</i>	<i>Briza minor</i>	<i>Commersonia fraseri</i>
<i>Aphanopetalum resinosum</i>	<i>Brunoniella pumilio</i>	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>
<i>Aristida vagans</i>	<i>Bulbophyllum exiguum</i>	<i>Conyza parva</i>
<i>Arrhenechthites mixta</i>	<i>Bursaria spinosa subsp. lasiophylla</i>	<i>Conyza sumatrensis</i>
<i>Arthropodium milleflorum</i>	<i>Caladenia carnea</i>	<i>Cooperhooikia barbata</i>
<i>Arthropodium spp.</i>	<i>Callicoma serratifolia</i>	<i>Coprosma quadrifida</i>
<i>Arthropteris beckleri</i>	<i>Callitriche muelleri</i>	<i>Coronidium elatum</i>
<i>Arthropteris tenella</i>	<i>Calochlaena dubia</i>	<i>Coronidium scorpioides</i>
<i>Asparagus asparagoides</i>		<i>Correa reflexa var. reflexa</i>
<i>Asperula conferta</i>		<i>Corymbia gummifera</i>

Scientific name
<i>Corymbia maculata</i>
<i>Crepidomanes venosum</i>
<i>Cryptocarya glaucescens</i>
<i>Cryptocarya microneura</i>
<i>Cyathea australis</i>
<i>Cyathea leichhardtiana</i>
<i>Cymbidium suave</i>
<i>Cymbopogon refractus</i>
<i>Cyperus eragrostis</i>
<i>Cyperus lucidus</i>
<i>Dampiera purpurea</i>
<i>Daviesia acicularis</i>
<i>Daviesia ulicifolia</i>
<i>Delairea odorata</i>
<i>Dendrobium linguiforme</i>
<i>Dendrobium pugioniforme</i>
<i>Dendrobium speciosum</i>
<i>Dendrobium striolatum</i>
<i>Dendrocnide excelsa</i>
<i>Dennstaedtia davallioides</i>
<i>Desmodium gunnii</i>
<i>Desmodium varians</i>
<i>Deyeuxia monticola</i> var. <i>monticola</i>
<i>Deyeuxia parviseta</i> var. <i>parviseta</i>
<i>Dianella caerulea</i>
<i>Dianella caerulea</i> var. <i>assera</i>
<i>Dianella caerulea</i> var. <i>caerulea</i>
<i>Dianella revoluta</i>
<i>Dianella tasmanica</i>
<i>Dichelachne inaequiglumis</i>
<i>Dichelachne micrantha</i>
<i>Dichondra repens</i>
<i>Dicksonia antarctica</i>
<i>Digitaria diffusa</i>
<i>Digitaria ramularis</i>
<i>Dillwynia retorta</i>
<i>Diospyros australis</i>
<i>Diplazium australe</i>
<i>Doodia australis</i>
<i>Doryphora sassafras</i>
<i>Echinopogon caespitosus</i>
<i>Echinopogon ovatus</i>
<i>Ehretia acuminata</i> var.

Scientific name
<i>acuminata</i>
<i>Elaeocarpus reticulatus</i>
<i>Elatostema reticulatum</i>
<i>Emmenosperma alphononoides</i>
<i>Entolasia marginata</i>
<i>Entolasia stricta</i>
<i>Epacris impressa</i>
<i>Epacris microphylla</i>
<i>Epilobium billardierianum</i> subsp. <i>cinereum</i>
<i>Eriobotrya japonica</i>
<i>Eucalyptus agglomerata</i>
<i>Eucalyptus botryoides</i>
<i>Eucalyptus botryoides</i> <--> <i>saligna</i>
<i>Eucalyptus consideniana</i>
<i>Eucalyptus cypellocarpa</i>
<i>Eucalyptus dalrympleana</i> subsp. <i>dalrympleana</i>
<i>Eucalyptus dendromorpha</i>
<i>Eucalyptus elata</i>
<i>Eucalyptus fastigata</i>
<i>Eucalyptus fibrosa</i>
<i>Eucalyptus fraxinoides</i>
<i>Eucalyptus globoidea</i>
<i>Eucalyptus muelleriana</i>
<i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i>
<i>Eucalyptus paniculata</i> subsp. <i>paniculata</i>
<i>Eucalyptus piperita</i>
<i>Eucalyptus saligna</i>
<i>Eucalyptus scias</i> subsp. <i>callimastha</i>
<i>Eucalyptus sieberi</i>
<i>Eucalyptus smithii</i>
<i>Euchiton japonicus</i>
<i>Euchiton sphaericus</i>
<i>Eucryphia moorei</i>
<i>Eupomatia laurina</i>
<i>Eustrephus latifolius</i>
<i>Exocarpos cupressiformis</i>
<i>Exocarpos strictus</i>
<i>Ficus coronata</i>
<i>Ficus obliqua</i>
<i>Ficus rubiginosa</i>
<i>Fieldia australis</i>

Scientific name
<i>Gahnia aspera</i>
<i>Gahnia clarkei</i>
<i>Gahnia melanocarpa</i>
<i>Gahnia sieberiana</i>
<i>Gahnia</i> spp.
<i>Gahnia subaequiglumis</i>
<i>Galium binifolium</i>
<i>Galium gaudichaudii</i>
<i>Galium liratum</i>
<i>Geitonoplesium cymosum</i>
<i>Genoplesium vernale</i>
<i>Geranium homeanum</i>
<i>Geranium neglectum</i>
<i>Glochidion ferdinandi</i> var. <i>ferdinandi</i>
<i>Glyceria maxima</i>
<i>Glycine clandestina</i>
<i>Glycine microphylla</i>
<i>Gonocarpus micranthus</i> subsp. <i>micranthus</i>
<i>Gonocarpus tetragynus</i>
<i>Gonocarpus teucroides</i>
<i>Goodenia elongata</i>
<i>Goodenia heterophylla</i> subsp. <i>eglandulosa</i>
<i>Goodenia ovata</i>
<i>Goodia lotifolia</i>
<i>Gratiola peruviana</i>
<i>Gynatrix pulchella</i>
<i>Gynochthodes jasminoides</i>
<i>Hackelia latifolia</i>
<i>Hakea eriantha</i>
<i>Hakea macraeana</i>
<i>Hardenbergia violacea</i>
<i>Hedycarya angustifolia</i>
<i>Helichrysum leucopsidium</i>
<i>Hibbertia aspera</i>
<i>Hibbertia dentata</i>
<i>Hibbertia empetrifolia</i> subsp. <i>empetrifolia</i>
<i>Hibbertia obtusifolia</i>
<i>Hibbertia scandens</i>
<i>Hierochloe rariflora</i>
<i>Hirschfeldia incana</i>
<i>Histiopteris incisa</i>

Scientific name
<i>Holcus lanatus</i>
<i>Homalanthus populifolius</i>
<i>Hovea longifolia</i>
<i>Howittia trilocularis</i>
<i>Hybanthus monopetalus</i>
<i>Hydrocotyle acutiloba</i>
<i>Hydrocotyle geraniifolia</i>
<i>Hydrocotyle hirta</i>
<i>Hydrocotyle laxiflora</i>
<i>Hydrocotyle spp.</i>
<i>Hydrocotyle tripartita</i>
<i>Hymenophyllum cupressiforme</i>
<i>Hypericum gramineum</i>
<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>
<i>Hypolepis glandulifera</i>
<i>Hypolepis muelleri</i>
<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>
<i>Indigofera australis</i>
<i>Isotoma axillaris</i>
<i>Juncus homalocaulis</i>
<i>Juncus planifolius</i>
<i>Kennedia rubicunda</i>
<i>Kunzea parvifolia</i>
<i>Lachnagrostis aemula</i>
<i>Lagenifera stipitata</i>
<i>Lagenophora gracilis</i>
<i>Lastreopsis acuminata</i>
<i>Lastreopsis decomposita</i>
<i>Lastreopsis microsora subsp. microsora</i>
<i>Legnephora moorei</i>
<i>Lepidosperma filiforme</i>
<i>Lepidosperma gunnii</i>
<i>Lepidosperma laterale</i>
<i>Lepidosperma spp.</i>
<i>Lepidosperma urophorum</i>
<i>Leptomeria acida</i>
<i>Leptospermum emarginatum</i>
<i>Leptospermum polygalifolium subsp. polygalifolium</i>
<i>Leptospermum trinervium</i>
<i>Leucopogon lanceolatus</i>
<i>Leucopogon lanceolatus subsp. group E</i>
<i>Leucopogon lanceolatus subsp.</i>

Scientific name
group F
<i>Leucopogon lanceolatus var. lanceolatus</i>
<i>Lindsaea linearis</i>
<i>Lindsaea microphylla</i>
<i>Livistona australis</i>
<i>Lobelia pedunculata</i>
<i>Lobelia purpurascens</i>
<i>Logania albiflora</i>
<i>Logania pusilla</i>
<i>Lolium perenne</i>
<i>Lomandra confertifolia subsp. rubiginosa</i>
<i>Lomandra confertifolia subsp. similis</i>
<i>Lomandra filiformis subsp. filiformis</i>
<i>Lomandra glauca</i>
<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>
<i>Lomandra multiflora subsp. multiflora</i>
<i>Lomandra obliqua</i>
<i>Lomandra spp.</i>
<i>Lomatia ilicifolia</i>
<i>Lomatia myricoides</i>
<i>Lomatia silaifolia</i>
<i>Luzula flaccida</i>
<i>Lycopodiella lateralis</i>
<i>Lysimachia arvensis</i>
<i>Macrozamia communis</i>
<i>Marsdenia flavescens</i>
<i>Marsdenia rostrata</i>
<i>Marsdenia suaveolens</i>
<i>Melicytus dentatus</i>
<i>Microlaena stipoides</i>
<i>Microlaena stipoides var. stipoides</i>
<i>Microsorium pustulatum</i>
<i>Microsorium pustulatum subsp. pustulatum</i>
<i>Microsorium scandens</i>
<i>Muehlenbeckia gracillima</i>
<i>Muellerina eucalyptoides</i>
<i>Myrsine howittiana</i>
<i>Notelaea longifolia f. longifolia</i>
<i>Notelaea venosa</i>

Scientific name
<i>Olearia argophylla</i>
<i>Olearia tenuifolia</i>
<i>Opercularia aspera</i>
<i>Opercularia varia</i>
<i>Oplismenus aemulus</i>
<i>Oplismenus imbecillus</i>
<i>Oxalis chnoodes</i>
<i>Oxalis corniculata</i>
<i>Oxalis exilis</i>
<i>Oxalis spp.</i>
<i>Ozothamnus argophyllus</i>
<i>Ozothamnus diosmifolius</i>
<i>Palmeria scandens</i>
<i>Pandorea pandorana</i>
<i>Pandorea pandorana subsp. pandorana</i>
<i>Panicum simile</i>
<i>Parsonsia brownii</i>
<i>Parsonsia straminea</i>
<i>Paspalidium gracile</i>
<i>Paspalum dilatatum</i>
<i>Passiflora herbertiana subsp. herbertiana</i>
<i>Patersonia glabrata</i>
<i>Patersonia sericea</i>
<i>Pelargonium inodorum</i>
<i>Pellaea falcata</i>
<i>Pellaea nana</i>
<i>Pennantia cunninghamii</i>
<i>Peperomia tetraphylla</i>
<i>Persicaria decipiens</i>
<i>Persicaria hydropiper</i>
<i>Persoonia lanceolata</i>
<i>Persoonia levis</i>
<i>Persoonia linearis</i>
<i>Persoonia mollis subsp. budawangensis</i>
<i>Persoonia mollis subsp. caleyi</i>
<i>Persoonia silvatica</i>
<i>Phyllanthus gunnii</i>
<i>Phyllanthus hirtellus</i>
<i>Picris angustifolia subsp. angustifolia</i>
<i>Pimelea axiflora subsp. axiflora</i>
<i>Pimelea ligustrina subsp. ligustrina</i>

Scientific name
<i>Pimelea linifolia</i>
<i>Pimelea linifolia</i> subsp. <i>linifolia</i>
<i>Piper hederaceum</i> var. <i>hederaceum</i>
<i>Pittosporum multiflorum</i>
<i>Pittosporum revolutum</i>
<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>
<i>Plantago varia</i>
<i>Platycerium bifurcatum</i>
<i>Platysace lanceolata</i>
<i>Plectorrhiza tridentata</i>
<i>Plectranthus parviflorus</i>
<i>Poa ensiformis</i>
<i>Poa labillardierei</i> var. <i>labillardierei</i>
<i>Poa meionectes</i>
<i>Poa sieberiana</i> var. <i>sieberiana</i>
<i>Poa tenera</i>
<i>Podolobium ilicifolium</i>
<i>Polymeria calycina</i>
<i>Polyosma cunninghamii</i>
<i>Polyscias murrayi</i>
<i>Polyscias sambucifolia</i> subsp. <i>decomposita</i>
<i>Polyscias sambucifolia</i> subsp. <i>sambucifolia</i>
<i>Polystichum australiense</i>
<i>Polystichum proliferum</i>
<i>Pomaderris aspera</i>
<i>Pomaderris lanigera</i>
<i>Pomax umbellata</i>
<i>Poranthera corymbosa</i>
<i>Poranthera microphylla</i>
<i>Prostanthera incana</i>
<i>Prostanthera incisa</i>
<i>Prostanthera lasianthos</i>
<i>Prostanthera porcata</i>
<i>Pseuderanthemum variabile</i>
<i>Psychotria loniceroides</i>
<i>Pteridium esculentum</i>
<i>Pteris tremula</i>
<i>Pteris umbrosa</i>
<i>Pterostylis curta</i>
<i>Pterostylis longifolia</i>

Scientific name
<i>Pterostylis pedunculata</i>
<i>Puccinellia stricta</i>
<i>Pultenaea daphnoides</i>
<i>Pultenaea flexilis</i>
<i>Pultenaea scabra</i>
<i>Pultenaea villifera</i>
<i>Pyrosia rupestris</i>
<i>Ranunculus plebeius</i>
<i>Rhodamnia rubescens</i>
<i>Ripogonum album</i>
<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>
<i>Rorippa gigantea</i>
<i>Rubus moluccanus</i> var. <i>trilobus</i>
<i>Rubus nebulosus</i>
<i>Rubus parvifolius</i>
<i>Rubus rosifolius</i>
<i>Rubus ulmifolius</i>
<i>Rumohra adiantiformis</i>
<i>Rytidosperma fulvum</i>
<i>Rytidosperma longifolium</i>
<i>Rytidosperma pallidum</i>
<i>Sambucus australasica</i>
<i>Sannantha pluriflora</i>
<i>Sarcophilus falcatus</i>
<i>Sarcophilus parviflorus</i>
<i>Sarcopetalum harveyanum</i>
<i>Scaevola aemula</i>
<i>Scaevola ramosissima</i>
<i>Schelhammera undulata</i>
<i>Schizomeria ovata</i>
<i>Senecio linearifolius</i>
<i>Senecio prenanthoides</i>
<i>Senecio velleioides</i>
<i>Senna barronfieldii</i>
<i>Senna septemtrionalis</i>
<i>Sigesbeckia orientalis</i> subsp. <i>orientalis</i>
<i>Smilax australis</i>
<i>Smilax glycyphylla</i>
<i>Solanum aviculare</i>
<i>Solanum chenopodioides</i>
<i>Solanum nigrum</i>
<i>Solanum prinophyllum</i>
<i>Solanum pseudocapsicum</i>
<i>Solanum pungetium</i>

Scientific name
<i>Solanum silvestre</i>
<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>
<i>Stackhousia monogyna</i>
<i>Stellaria flaccida</i>
<i>Stenocarpus salignus</i>
<i>Stephania japonica</i>
<i>Stephania japonica</i> var. <i>discolor</i>
<i>Sticherus flabellatus</i> var. <i>flabellatus</i>
<i>Sticherus lobatus</i>
<i>Stylidium armeria</i>
<i>Stylidium graminifolium</i>
<i>Stylidium laricifolium</i>
<i>Synoum glandulosum</i> subsp. <i>glandulosum</i>
<i>Tasmannia insipida</i>
<i>Tasmannia lanceolata</i>
<i>Tetradlea thymifolia</i>
<i>Themeda triandra</i>
<i>Tmesipteris ovata</i>
<i>Tmesipteris parva</i>
<i>Tradescantia fluminensis</i>
<i>Trema tomentosa</i> var. <i>aspera</i>
<i>Tristaniopsis collina</i>
<i>Tristaniopsis laurina</i>
<i>Trophis scandens</i>
<i>Trophis scandens</i> subsp. <i>scandens</i>
<i>Tylophora barbata</i>
<i>Urtica incisa</i>
<i>Verbascum thapsus</i> subsp. <i>thapsus</i>
<i>Vernonia cinerea</i>
<i>Vernonia cinerea</i> var. <i>cinerea</i>
<i>Veronica derwentiana</i> subsp. <i>derwentiana</i>
<i>Veronica grosseserrata</i>
<i>Veronica notabilis</i>
<i>Veronica plebeia</i>
<i>Viola betonicifolia</i>
<i>Viola hederacea</i>
<i>Wahlenbergia gracilis</i>
<i>Xanthorrhoea australis</i>
<i>Xanthorrhoea concava</i>
<i>Xanthorrhoea</i> spp.
<i>Xanthosia atkinsoniana</i>

<b>Scientific name</b>
<i>Xanthosia pilosa</i>
<i>Xanthosia tridentata</i>

<b>Scientific name</b>
<i>Xerochrysum bracteatum</i>
<i>Zieria smithii</i>



## APPENDIX 4 – FAUNA SPECIES LIST

### Fauna found within 5000m of Flora Reserve, desktop search undertaken November 2021

Amphibians and reptiles	
Scientific name	Common name
<i>Limnodynastes peronii</i>	Brown-striped Frog
<i>Crinia signifera</i>	Common Eastern Froglet
<i>Litoria aurea</i>	Green and Golden Bell Frog
<i>Litoria</i>	Leaf Green

Amphibians and reptiles	
Scientific name	Common name
<i>nudidigita</i>	River Tree Frog
<i>Litoria lesueuri</i>	Lesueur's Frog
<i>Egernia saxatilis</i>	Black Rock Skink
<i>Lampropholis delicata</i>	Dark-flecked Garden Sunskink
<i>Varanus varius</i>	Lace Monitor

Amphibians and reptiles	
Scientific name	Common name
<i>Lampropholis guichenoti</i>	Pale-flecked Garden Sunskink
<i>Eulamprus heatwolei</i>	Yellow-bellied Water-skink

Birds	
Scientific name	Common name
<i>Alisterus scapularis</i>	Australian King-Parrot
<i>Aegotheles cristatus</i>	Australian Owlet-nightjar
<i>Zoothera lunulata</i>	Bassian Thrush
<i>Monarcha melanopsis</i>	Black-faced 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>Phaps elegans</i>	Brush Bronzewing
<i>Platycercus elegans</i>	Crimson Rosella
<i>Falcunculus frontatus frontatus</i>	Eastern Shrike-tit
<i>Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris</i>	Eastern Spinebill
<i>Psophodes olivaceus</i>	Eastern Whipbird
<i>Eopsaltria australis</i>	Eastern Yellow Robin
<i>Cacomantis flabelliformis</i>	Fan-tailed Cuckoo
<i>Callocephalon</i>	Gang-gang

Birds	
Scientific name	Common name
<i>fimbriatum</i>	Cockatoo
<i>Calyptorhynchus lathami</i>	Glossy Black-Cockatoo
<i>Pachycephala pectoralis</i>	Golden Whistler
<i>Cracticus torquatus</i>	Grey Butcherbird
<i>Rhipidura albiscapa</i>	Grey Fantail
<i>Colluricincla harmonica</i>	Grey Shrike-thrush
<i>Dacelo novaeguineae</i>	Laughing Kookaburra
<i>Myiagra rubecula</i>	Leaden Flycatcher
<i>Meliphaga lewinii</i>	Lewin's Honeyeater
<i>Glossopsitta pusilla</i>	Little Lorikeet
<i>Dicaeum hirundinaceum</i>	Mistletoebird
<i>Phylidonyris novaehollandiae</i>	New Holland Honeyeater
<i>Philemon corniculatus</i>	Noisy Friarbird
<i>Strepera graculina</i>	Pied Currawong
<i>Anthochaera carunculata</i>	Red Wattlebird
<i>Climacteris erythrops</i>	Red-browed Treecreeper

Birds	
Scientific name	Common name
<i>Petroica rosea</i>	Rose Robin
<i>Rhipidura rufifrons</i>	Rufous Fantail
<i>Pachycephala rufiventris</i>	Rufous Whistler
<i>Todiramphus sanctus</i>	Sacred Kingfisher
<i>Ptilonorhynchus violaceus</i>	Satin Bowerbird
<i>Chalcites lucidus</i>	Shining Bronze-Cuckoo
<i>Zosterops lateralis</i>	Silvereye
<i>Ninox novaeseelandiae</i>	Southern Boobook
<i>Pardalotus punctatus</i>	Spotted Pardalote
<i>Acanthiza lineata</i>	Striated Thornbill
<i>Menura novaehollandiae</i>	Superb Lyrebird
<i>Podargus strigoides</i>	Tawny Frogmouth
<i>Sericornis frontalis</i>	White-browed Scrubwren
<i>Melithreptus lunatus</i>	White-naped Honeyeater
<i>Cormobates leucophaea</i>	White-throated Treecreeper
<i>Leucosarcia</i>	Wonga Pigeon

<i>melanoleuca</i>	
<i>Caligavis</i>	Yellow-faced

<i>chrysops</i>	Honeyeater
<i>Neosericornis</i>	Yellow-

<i>citreogularis</i>	throated Scrubwren
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Mammals	
Scientific name	Common name
<i>Antechinus agilis</i>	Agile Antechinus
<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>Chalinolobus morio</i>	Chocolate Wattled Bat
<i>Trichosurus vulpecula</i>	Common Brushtail Possum
<i>Macropus giganteus</i>	Eastern Grey Kangaroo
<i>Rhinolophus</i>	Eastern

Mammals	
Scientific name	Common name
<i>megaphyllus</i>	Horseshoe-bat
<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	Fox
<i>Nyctophilus gouldi</i>	Gould's Long-eared Bat
<i>Chalinolobus gouldii</i>	Gould's Wattled Bat
<i>Petauroides volans</i>	Greater Glider
<i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i>	Koala
<i>Vespadelus vulturinus</i>	Little Forest Bat
<i>Perameles nasuta</i>	Long-nosed Bandicoot
<i>Potorous tridactylus</i>	Long-nosed Potoroo

Mammals	
Scientific name	Common name
<i>Rattus sp.</i>	rat
<i>Tachyglossus aculeatus</i>	Short-beaked Echidna
<i>Dasyurus maculatus</i>	Spotted-tailed Quoll
<i>Petaurus breviceps</i>	Sugar Glider
<i>Wallabia bicolor</i>	Swamp Wallaby
<i>Macropod sp.</i>	unidentified macropod
<i>Austronomus australis</i>	White-striped Freetail-bat
<i>Petaurus australis</i>	Yellow-bellied Glider

Fish and crustaceans	
Scientific name	Common name
<i>Retropinna semoni</i>	Australian Smelt
<i>Galaxias maculatus</i>	Common Jollytail
<i>Gobiomorphus coxii</i>	Cox's gudgeon

Fish and crustaceans	
Scientific name	Common name
<i>Gobiomorphus australis</i>	Striped Gudgeon
<i>Hyridella depressa</i>	Depressed Mussel
<i>Paratya australiensis</i>	Australian Paratya

Fish and crustaceans	
Scientific name	Common name
<i>Australatya striolata</i>	Riffle Shrimp

## 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"><li>» Reference to the <i>Flora Reserve Plan: Background and General Management</i></li><li>» Formatting updated</li><li>» Change</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>» The Hon. Tara Moriarty MLC, Minister for Agriculture, Minister for Regional New South Wales and Minister for Western New South Wales, 6/9/23</li></ul>