



EURABBIE FLORA RESERVE NO. 143

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

Eurabbie Flora Reserve is located approximately 7 kilometres northeast of the town of Tumbarumba, on the southern edge of Bago State Forest. See Locality Map in Appendix 1. The reserve shares a boundary with a private property on its southern side, the western border is shared with an extension (no. 46) to Bago State Forest, Charcoal Gap Road forms the north boundary, and the rest of the boundaries are defined by a ridge lying northeast of Gap Gully that extends to the southeastern corner of the reserve.

1.2 KEY ATTRIBUTES OF THE RESERVE

Under the *Forestry Act 2012*, flora reserves are set apart for the preservation of native flora.

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

- » stands of Eurabbie (*Eucalyptus globulus* ssp. *bicostata*), the species for which the reserve was established and from which it receives its name
- » representative examples of native forest ecosystems in the Batlow-Tumbarumba area
- » a section of native forest in an area that has been extensively cleared to provide land for farming, pine plantation, and other local developments.

1.3 GENERAL DESCRIPTION

Area

Eurabbie Flora Reserve is 75 hectares in size.

Topography

The reserve contains a series of four deeply entrenched creeks which flow southeast, and which fall steeply from Pound Ridge and form part of the headwaters of Burra Creek. The spurs separating these creeks are mostly steep to very steep and often rocky. The ridge forming the northeastern boundary is gentler.

Altitude ranges from 950 metres above sea level in the southwestern corner to 720 metres in the southeastern corner of the reserve. Refer to Appendix 2 for topographic map.

Geology and Soils

The reserve area is situated on Green Hills Granodiorite, which has produced red clay loam soils.

Climate

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Mean temperatures vary from about 28°C to 10°C during the summer and from 10°C to 1°C during the winter. Heavy frosts are frequent throughout winter but can also occur at any time during the year.

Vegetation / flora and fauna

The reserve carries a tall, mature to overmature stand of Eurabbie (*Eucalyptus globulus* ssp. *bicostata*), Narrowleaved Peppermint (*E. radiata* ssp. *robertsonii*), Mountain Gum (*E. dalrympleana*) and Manna (Ribbon) Gum (*E. viminalis*). On the higher slopes and ridges various *Acacia* species form an open understorey and below lies a ground cover of Snow Grass and Bracken Fern. Appendix 2 Map shows the various forest types and their locations within the reserve.

Eurabbie, the species for which the reserve was established and from which it receives its name, is a tall, striking looking tree in the Tasmanian Blue Gum (*E. globulus*) group. Previously regarded as a separate species, *E. bicostata*, it is now usually classed as subspecies *bicostata* of *E. globulus*. The tree's main centre of distribution is in east central Victoria and extending into adjacent parts of NSW, particularly in the Tumbarumba district. The reserve is typical of this occurrence.

Observation has indicated the presence of wombats, kangaroos, wallabies, and varied bird life. An abundance of stags and overmature trees throughout the reserve should be attractive to tree dwelling marsupials and a variety of bird species. Appendices 3 and 4 outline a list of flora and fauna species known to occur within the reserve.

1.4 HISTORY

Aboriginal Heritage Cultural Values

Eurabbie Flora Reserve is situated within the traditional lands of the Wiradjuri 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. 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

A few very old stumps are present, indicating some long past timber harvesting, but the reserve can virtually be considered to be in a natural state, with minimum human disturbance.

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 presence of a young even-aged stand in the northeast section of the reserve indicates past disturbance, possibly from a wildfire.

The reserve was burnt by wildfire during the 2019/20 summer season, with high to extreme intensity recorded, resulting in a full/partial burnt canopy throughout the reserve.

Establishment of Flora Reserve

The area was gazetted as Eurabbie Flora Reserve No. 143 on 23rd June 1989.

1.5 CURRENT USAGE

Access to the reserve is by Charcoal Gap Road which forms the northern boundary of the reserve. Rooding involved with pine establishment in Blomleys Sections of Bago State Forest, to the west of the reserve, allows reasonable access. Although, the reserve receives limited recreational usage, the Hume

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and Hovell Walking Track passes the east of the reserve but does not enter the reserve. 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

Under the *Forestry Act 2012*, flora reserves are set apart for the preservation of native flora. The objectives of Eurabbie Flora Reserve are to:

- » preserve stands of Eurabbie (*Eucalyptus globulus* ssp. *bicostata*), the species for which the reserve was established and from which it receives its name
- » protect representative examples of native forest ecosystems in the Batlow-Tumbarumba area
- » protect native forest in an area that has been extensively cleared
- » 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.

2.2 MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES

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

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

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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.

Blackberry (*Rubus fruticosus*) is a known issue throughout the area. The reserve will be monitored and as far as reasonably practicable, exotic species, including blackberry, will be controlled.

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, Eurabbie Flora Reserve No. 143 is a dedicated reserve zoned FMZ 1 and therefore contributes to the dedicated reserve system in the Southern Region. Management will be consistent with the requirements of JANIS dedicated reserves.

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

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

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

The following activities may only be permitted with special conditions:

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

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Mining

The reserve was exempted from the provisions of the *Mining Act 1992* by notice in the Government Gazette of 11th September 1992.

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*.

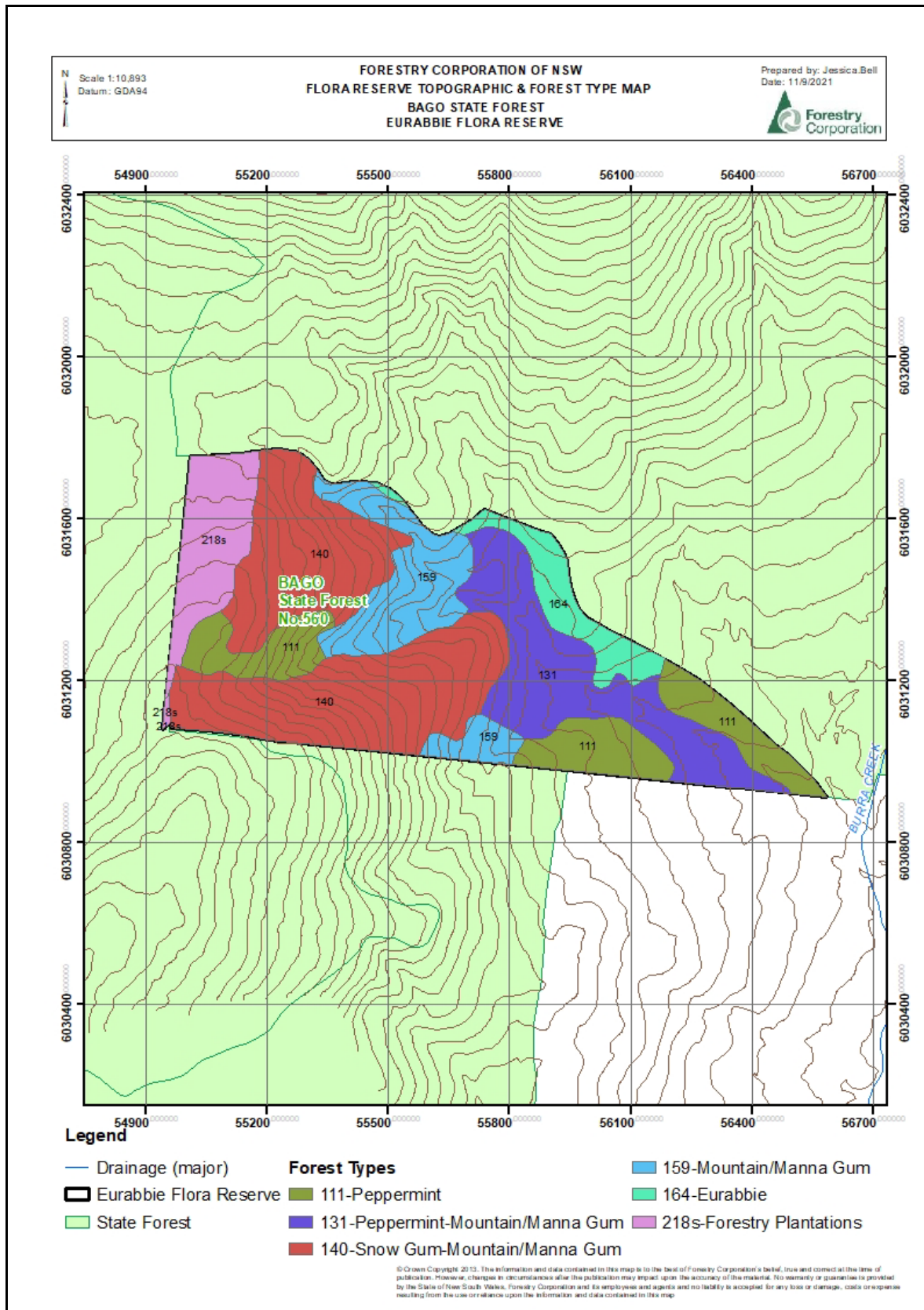
3. LIST OF APPENDICES

- » Appendix 1 – Locality Map
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APPENDIX 2 – TOPOGRAPHIC & FOREST TYPE MAP



APPENDIX 3 – FLORA SPECIES LIST

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Scientific name
<i>Acacia dealbata</i>
<i>Acacia doratoxylon</i>
<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i>
<i>Acaena novae-zelandiae</i>
<i>Aira</i> spp.
<i>Ajuga australis</i>
<i>Amyema</i> spp.
<i>Anthosachne scabra</i>
<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>
<i>Arthropodium</i> sp. A
<i>Asperula scoparia</i>
<i>Baeckea utilis</i>
<i>Bedfordia arborescens</i>
<i>Blechnum nudum</i>
<i>Blechnum penna-marina</i> subsp. <i>alpina</i>
<i>Blechnum wattsii</i>
<i>Boronia</i> spp.
<i>Briza maxima</i>
<i>Bulbine bulbosa</i>
<i>Caladenia carnea</i>
<i>Caladenia gracilis</i>
<i>Caladenia</i> spp.
<i>Carex appressa</i>
<i>Carex gaudichaudiana</i>
<i>Cassinia aculeata</i>
<i>Cassytha pubescens</i>
<i>Chiloglottis valida</i>
<i>Clematis aristata</i>
<i>Coprosma quadrifida</i>
<i>Corybas</i> spp.
<i>Cotoneaster</i> spp.
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>
<i>Cyperus lucidus</i>
<i>Cyperus</i> spp.
<i>Daviesia latifolia</i>
<i>Deyeuxia monticola</i> var. <i>monticola</i>
<i>Deyeuxia rodwayi</i>
<i>Dianella longifolia</i>
<i>Dianella revoluta</i>
<i>Dianella tasmanica</i>
<i>Dichelachne micrantha</i>
<i>Dichelachne sieberiana</i>
<i>Dichondra repens</i>

Scientific name
<i>Dicksonia antarctica</i>
<i>Dipodium roseum</i>
<i>Echinopogon ovatus</i>
<i>Epacris breviflora</i>
<i>Epilobium billardierianum</i> subsp. <i>cinereum</i>
<i>Eucalyptus bicostata</i>
<i>Eucalyptus bridgesiana</i>
<i>Eucalyptus camphora</i>
<i>Eucalyptus camphora</i> subsp. <i>humeana</i>
<i>Eucalyptus dalrympleana</i> subsp. <i>dalrympleana</i>
<i>Eucalyptus delegatensis</i> subsp. <i>delegatensis</i>
<i>Eucalyptus dives</i>
<i>Eucalyptus robertsonii</i>
<i>Eucalyptus robertsonii</i> subsp. <i>robertsonii</i>
<i>Eucalyptus rubida</i>
<i>Eucalyptus stellulata</i>
<i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i>
<i>Euchiton japonicus</i>
<i>Euchiton</i> spp.
<i>Exocarpos strictus</i>
<i>Festuca asperula</i>
<i>Galium gaudichaudii</i>
<i>Gastrodia sesamoides</i>
<i>Geranium neglectum</i>
<i>Geranium potentilloides</i> var. <i>abditum</i>
<i>Geranium solanderi</i> var. <i>solanderi</i>
<i>Glycine clandestina</i>
<i>Gonocarpus tetragynus</i>
<i>Gratiola peruviana</i>
<i>Grevillea rosmarinifolia</i>
<i>Grevillea victoriae</i> subsp. <i>nivalis</i>
<i>Hakea microcarpa</i>
<i>Hemarthria uncinata</i>
<i>Hibbertia obtusifolia</i>
<i>Hibbertia riparia</i>
<i>Holcus lanatus</i>
<i>Hydrocotyle laxiflora</i>
<i>Hypericum gramineum</i>

Scientific name
<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>
<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>
<i>Isolepis multicaulis</i>
<i>Juncus usitatus</i>
<i>Lagenifera stipitata</i>
<i>Lepidosperma urophorum</i>
<i>Leptinella filicula</i>
<i>Leptorhynchos squamatus</i> subsp. <i>squamatus</i>
<i>Leptospermum grandifolium</i>
<i>Leptospermum juniperinum</i>
<i>Leptospermum</i> spp.
<i>Lobelia pedunculata</i>
<i>Lomandra filiformis</i>
<i>Lomandra filiformis</i> subsp. <i>coriacea</i>
<i>Lomandra filiformis</i> subsp. <i>filiformis</i>
<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>
<i>Lomandra multiflora</i> subsp. <i>multiflora</i>
<i>Lomatia myricoides</i>
<i>Luzula flaccida</i>
<i>Luzula flaccida</i> subsp. <i>flaccida</i>
<i>Mentha laxiflora</i>
<i>Microlaena stipoides</i> var. <i>stipoides</i>
<i>Mimulus moschatus</i>
<i>Myosotis australis</i>
<i>Olearia argophylla</i>
<i>Olearia megalophylla</i>
<i>Olearia stellulata</i>
<i>Oreomyrrhis eriopoda</i>
<i>Oxalis exilis</i>
<i>Panicum effusum</i>
<i>Phragmites australis</i>
<i>Pinus radiata</i>
<i>Plantago gaudichaudii</i>
<i>Plantago varia</i>
<i>Platylobium formosum</i>
<i>Platylobium formosum</i> subsp. <i>formosum</i>
<i>Poa helmsii</i>
<i>Poa labillardierei</i> var. <i>labillardierei</i>

Scientific name
<i>Poa meionectes</i>
<i>Poa sieberiana</i>
<i>Poa sieberiana</i> var. <i>sieberiana</i>
<i>Poa tenera</i>
<i>Polystichum proliferum</i>
<i>Pomaderris aspera</i>
<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>
<i>Pteridium esculentum</i>
<i>Pterostylis curta</i>
<i>Pterostylis decurva</i>
<i>Pterostylis longifolia</i>
<i>Pterostylis nutans</i>
<i>Pterostylis</i> spp.
<i>Ranunculus inundatus</i>
<i>Ranunculus plebeius</i>
<i>Ranunculus scapiger</i>
<i>Rosa rubiginosa</i>

Scientific name
<i>Rubus anglocandicans</i>
<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> sp. agg.
<i>Rubus parvifolius</i>
<i>Rubus rosifolius</i>
<i>Rytidosperma fulvum</i>
<i>Rytidosperma pallidum</i>
<i>Rytidosperma pilosum</i>
<i>Rytidosperma racemosum</i> var. <i>racemosum</i>
<i>Salix</i> spp.
<i>Sanguisorba minor</i> subsp. <i>muricata</i>
<i>Schoenus apogon</i>
<i>Senecio diaschides</i>
<i>Senecio gunnii</i>
<i>Senecio linearifolius</i>
<i>Senecio prenanthoides</i>
<i>Stackhousia monogyna</i>

Scientific name
<i>Stellaria flaccida</i>
<i>Stellaria pungens</i>
<i>Tasmania lanceolata</i>
<i>Tetratheca</i> spp.
<i>Thelymitra</i> spp.
<i>Themeda triandra</i>
<i>Todea barbara</i>
<i>Veronica calycina</i>
<i>Veronica plebeia</i>
<i>Veronica subtilis</i>
<i>Viola betonicifolia</i>
<i>Viola hederacea</i>
<i>Wahlenbergia</i> spp.
<i>Wahlenbergia stricta</i> subsp. <i>stricta</i>
<i>Xerochrysum viscosum</i>

APPENDIX 4 – FAUNA SPECIES LIST

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

Birds	
Scientific name	Common name
<i>Alisterus scapularis</i>	Australian King-Parrot
<i>Gymnorhina tibicen</i>	Australian Magpie
<i>Coracina novaehollandiae</i>	Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike
<i>Eolophus roseicapilla</i>	Galah
<i>Dacelo novaeguineae</i>	Laughing Kookaburra
<i>Strepera graculina</i>	Pied Currawong
<i>Ninox strenua</i>	Powerful Owl
<i>Cacatua galerita</i>	Sulphur-crested Cockatoo
<i>Podargus strigoides</i>	Tawny Frogmouth
<i>Platycercus sp.</i>	Unidentified Rosella

Mammals	
Scientific name	Common name
<i>Vombatus ursinus</i>	Bare-nosed Wombat
<i>Trichosurus sp.</i>	brushtail possum
<i>Canis lupus</i>	Dingo, domestic dog
<i>Macropus giganteus</i>	Eastern Grey Kangaroo
<i>Dama dama</i>	Fallow Deer
<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	Fox
<i>Macropus sp.</i>	kangaroo / wallaby
<i>Vespadelus vulturnus</i>	Little Forest Bat
<i>Ornithorhynchus anatinus</i>	Platypus
<i>Tachyglossus aculeatus</i>	Short-beaked Echidna
<i>Wallabia bicolor</i>	Swamp Wallaby
<i>Petaurus australis</i>	Yellow-bellied Glider

APPENDIX 5 – APPROVAL AND AMENDMENTS FROM PREVIOUS VERSION

In line with section 25 of the *Forestry Act 2012*, flora reserve working plans and any amendments must be approved by the Minister. This plan forms part of the working plans for each of the individual flora reserves listed in section 6.

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

Date of approval: 6/9/23

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