



# SELECTION CREEK FLORA RESERVE NO. 77

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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

Selection Flat Flora Reserve is centrally located within Myrtle State Forest and lies on the western side of The Summerland Way. It is situated approximately 32 kilometres south of the town of Casino and 15 kilometres north of the village of Whiporie. See Locality Map in Appendix 1.

### 1.2 KEY ATTRIBUTES OF THE RESERVE

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

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

- » stands of *Eucalyptus glaucina* (commonly known as slaty red gum), a species classified as vulnerable
- » areas of the threatened ecological community of Subtropical Coastal Floodplain Forest
- » representative examples of Spotted Gum and Red Gum forest ecosystems in the area.

### 1.3 GENERAL DESCRIPTION

#### Area

Selection Flat Flora Reserve comprises an area of about 140 hectares. A section of the Grafton-Casino 330 kv Transmission Line borders the east of the reserve. Un-named forest tracks create the south and west boundary, and the Clearfield Forest Road creates the north boundary.

#### Topography

The reserve varies in altitude from 40 metres above sea level in the east to 50 metres in the west. The topography is gently undulating, ranging from board, flat drainage lines to a central low hill. Refer to Appendix 2 for topographic map.

The main drainage line extending through the northern section of the reserve contains a number of small permanent waterholes and is part of the area known as Selection Flat and drained by Selection Flat Creek. Drainage is subsequently into Six Mile Creek, then into Myrtle Creek and finally into the South Arm of the Richmond River.

#### Geology and Soils

The parent rock of the area comes from Jurassic and Cretaceous sedimentary deposits, mainly of the Grafton formation. These consist of sandstone, siltstone and claystones.

The soils from these sedimentary rocks are of a podsolic nature being composed of silty sands over clay with the depth to the clay sometimes as much as 60 centimeters, but usually much less.

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## Climate

The climate is subtropical with predominately summer/autumn rainfall and a dry winter and spring. Light frosts are experienced during the winter months.

## Vegetation / flora and fauna

The reserve samples a characteristic series of forest types that occur in this area of the North Coast, particularly those dominated by Spotted Gum (*Corymbia maculata*) on the higher topographic positions and by Forest Red Gum (*Eucalyptus tereticornis*) on the lower sites. The largest forest type is Spotted Gum – Grey Box and Spotted Gum – Grey Ironbark (forest types 72/74) covering 70 hectares within the reserve. Appendix 2 Map shows the various forest types and their locations within the reserve.

Areas of the reserve also comprise of the threatened ecology community of Subtropical Coastal Floodplain Forest.

An interesting feature of the reserve is the presence of Slaty Red Gum (*Eucalyptus glaucina*). This species is a close, but distinct, relative of the more common and widespread Forest Red Gum, of which it was once regarded as a variety (*E. tereticornis* var. *glaucina*). Slaty Red Gum has been classed as vulnerable, though it is relatively common in the reserve. 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

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

### Post European Settlement

#### Harvesting and developments

As with other accessible forests in the Casino Forestry District, Myrtle State Forest has been selectively logged over a period of many decades for sawlogs, sleepers, poles, and girders. At least since 1960 no timber harvesting has taken place on the reserve.

The most notable development in the area occurred in 1981. This involved the clearing and subsequent erection of a 330 kv transmission line through Myrtle State Forest as part of the Grafton – Lismore section of the State Power Grid. The western edge of the transmission line easement serves as the eastern boundary of the reserve.

### Fires

Fire has been part of the Australian landscape for at least the last 60,000 years and most forests have experienced fire multiple times over many centuries. In common with all the lowland forests in the Casino District, Myrtle State Forest has a record of frequent wildfires. Records of a wildfire exist from 1990 and most recently, Selection Flat Flora Reserve was impacted by wildfires in the 2019-20 summer season, with medium to high intensity fire recorded, resulting in the canopy being partially burnt in discrete areas.

### Establishment of the Flora Reserve

Three small Forest Preserves, totaling 47 hectares in area, had been set aside on Myrtle State Forest in 1966 to provide samples of the local Spotted Gum and Red Gum communities. Following a review of the Native Forest Preservation program in Casino Forestry District in 1981 these three preserves were

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replaced by a single larger area, which includes all forest types represented in the earlier sites. This larger area is now the Selection Flat Flora Reserve.

The area was gazetted as Flora Reserve No. 97529 on 8 November 1985. In a general renumbering of Flora Reserves in the Government Gazette of 24 July 1987, the reserve became Selection Flat Road Flora Reserve No. 77.

## 1.5 CURRENT USAGE

The reserve receives limited recreational usage, primarily by visitors driving past the reserve on Clearfield 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

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

- » preserve stands of *Eucalyptus glaucina* (commonly known as salty red gum), a species classified as vulnerable
- » enhance the ecological quality of areas of the threatened ecological community of Subtropical Coastal Floodplain Forest
- » protect representative examples of Spotted Gum and Red Gum forest ecosystems in the area
- » provide for the continued protection of the reserve and neighboring areas from damaging wildfire and other agents
- » 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 may include:

- » Property maintenance, through:
  - establishment and maintenance of appropriate fences, gates and signs
  - removal of unnecessary fencing
  - maintenance of roads and trails.
- » 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
  - management of human disturbance, including harvesting and other forest product operations

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- retention of dead timber and other habitat resources
  - fire management, including cultural burning in a manner consistent with maintaining the health of forest ecosystems and in consultation with local Aboriginal communities.
- » 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, Selection Flat Flora Reserve No. 77 is a dedicated reserve zoned FMZ 1 and therefore contributes to the dedicated reserve system in the Upper North East 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

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- 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* to 20 metres depth by notice in the Government Gazette of 26 October 1986.

## 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*.

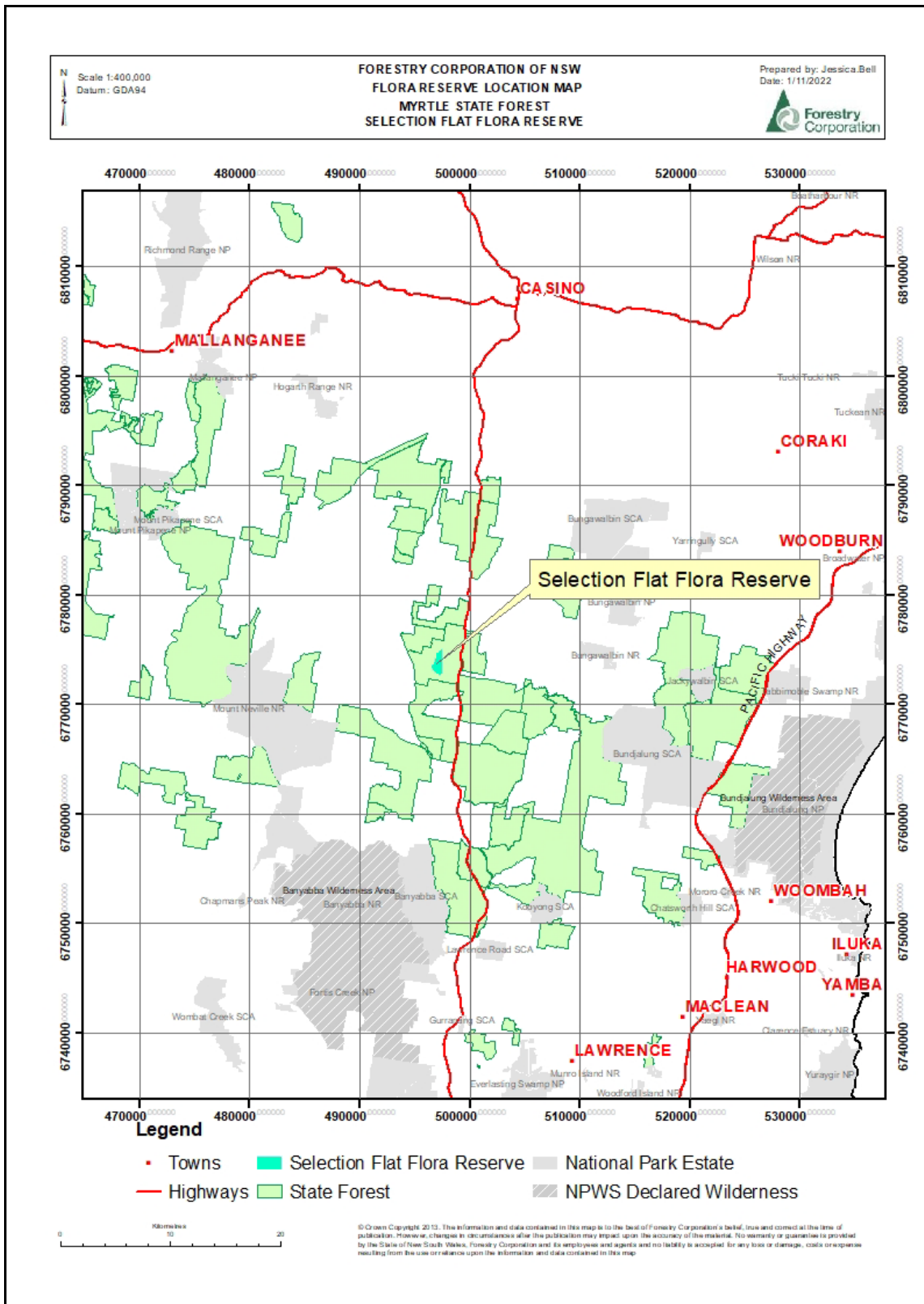
## 3. LIST OF APPENDICES

- » Appendix 1 – Locality Map
- » Appendix 2 – Topographic and Forest Type Map
- » Appendix 3 – Flora Species List
- » Appendix 4 – Fauna Species List
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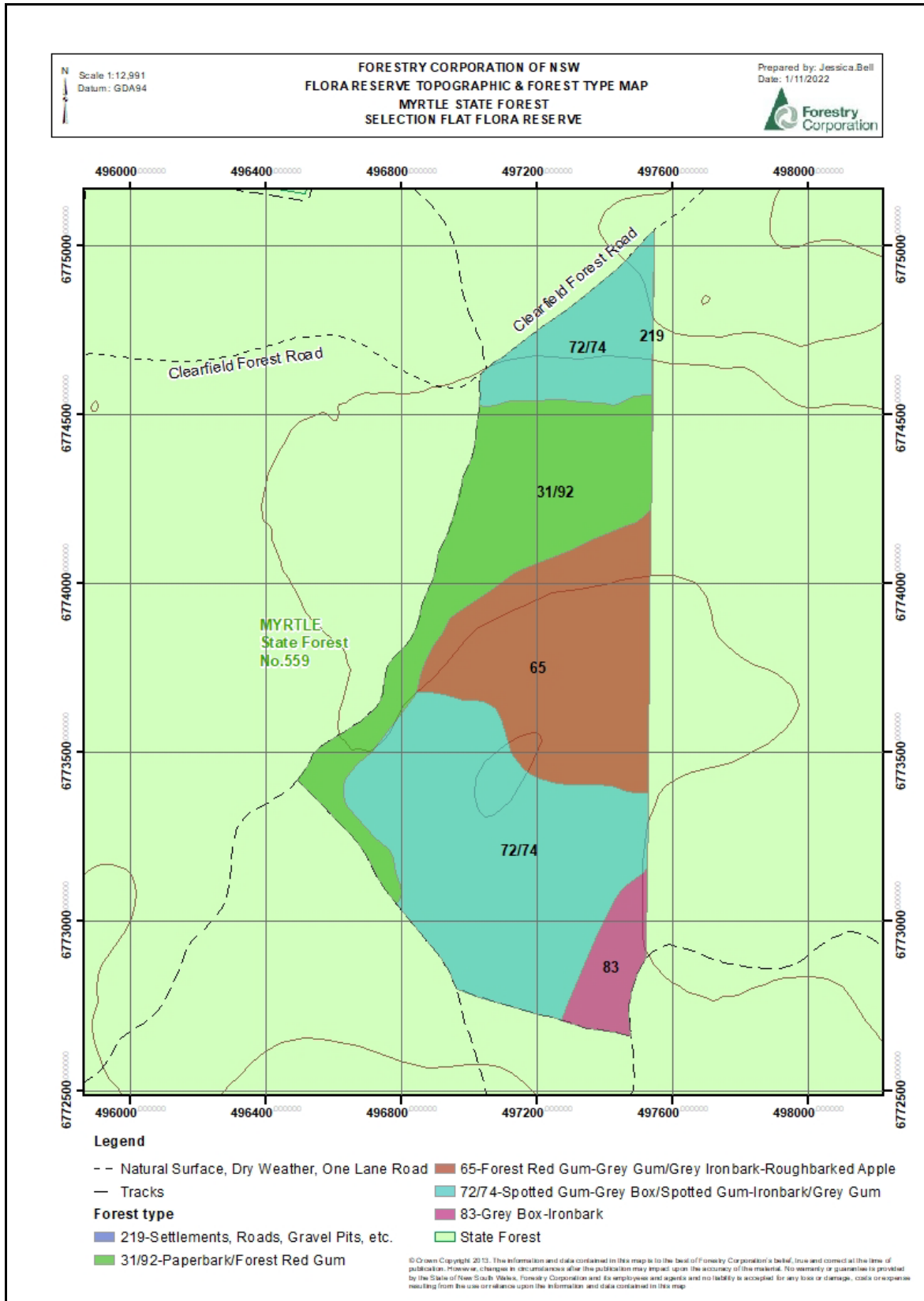
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# APPENDIX 1 – LOCALITY MAP





# APPENDIX 2 – TOPOGRAPHIC & FOREST TYPE MAP



## APPENDIX 3 – FLORA SPECIES LIST

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

Scientific name
<i>Abildgaardia ovata</i>
<i>Acacia aulacocarpa</i>
<i>Acacia complanata</i>
<i>Acacia concurrens</i>
<i>Acacia disparrima</i> subsp. <i>disparrima</i>
<i>Acacia falcata</i>
<i>Acacia floribunda</i>
<i>Acacia implexa</i>
<i>Acacia leiocalyx</i> subsp. <i>leiocalyx</i>
<i>Acacia melanoxydon</i>
<i>Acacia</i> spp.
<i>Adiantum aethiopicum</i>
<i>Adiantum hispidulum</i>
<i>Ageratina riparia</i>
<i>Ageratum houstonianum</i>
<i>Ajuga australis</i>
<i>Allocastrum littoralis</i>
<i>Allocastrum torulosa</i>
<i>Alloternstroemia semialata</i>
<i>Alphitonia excelsa</i>
<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>
<i>Amyema congener</i> subsp. <i>congener</i>
<i>Angophora floribunda</i>
<i>Angophora subvelutina</i>
<i>Angophora woodsiana</i>
<i>Aristida calycina</i>
<i>Aristida vagans</i>
<i>Arthrochilus prolixus</i>
<i>Arthropodium milleflorum</i>
<i>Axonopus fissifolius</i>
<i>Banksia integrifolia</i>
<i>Banksia integrifolia</i> subsp. <i>integrifolia</i>
<i>Banksia marginata</i>
<i>Baumea</i> spp.
<i>Bidens pilosa</i>
<i>Brachyscome microcarpa</i>

Scientific name
<i>Breynia oblongifolia</i>
<i>Brunoniella australis</i>
<i>Brunoniella pumilio</i>
<i>Caesia parviflora</i>
<i>Capillipedium parviflorum</i>
<i>Capillipedium spicigerum</i>
<i>Carex breviculmis</i>
<i>Carex inversa</i>
<i>Casuarina cunninghamiana</i> subsp. <i>cunninghamiana</i>
<i>Casuarina glauca</i>
<i>Centella asiatica</i>
<i>Centipeda minima</i> subsp. <i>minima</i>
<i>Cheilanthes sieberi</i>
<i>Cheilanthes sieberi</i> subsp. <i>sieberi</i>
<i>Chiloglottis diphylla</i>
<i>Chloris gayana</i>
<i>Chloris ventricosa</i>
<i>Chrysocephalum apiculatum</i>
<i>Chrysopogon filipes</i>
<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>
<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>
<i>Commelina cyanea</i>
<i>Conyza bonariensis</i>
<i>Conyza sumatrensis</i>
<i>Corymbia henryi</i>
<i>Corymbia intermedia</i>
<i>Crassocephalum crepidioides</i>
<i>Crotalaria mitchellii</i> subsp. <i>laevis</i>
<i>Crotalaria montana</i> var. <i>angustifolia</i>
<i>Cryptocarya microneura</i>
<i>Curculigo ensifolia</i> var. <i>ensifolia</i>
<i>Cyclosorus dentatus</i>
<i>Cyclosporum leptophyllum</i>
<i>Cymbidium suave</i>
<i>Cymbopogon refractus</i>

Scientific name
<i>Cyperus brevifolius</i>
<i>Cyperus haspan</i> subsp. <i>haspan</i>
<i>Cyperus laevis</i>
<i>Cyperus sesquiflorus</i>
<i>Cyperus</i> spp.
<i>Cyperus trinervis</i>
<i>Daviesia genistifolia</i>
<i>Daviesia ulicifolia</i>
<i>Dendrobium linguiforme</i>
<i>Desmodium gunnii</i>
<i>Desmodium rhytidophyllum</i>
<i>Desmodium varians</i>
<i>Dianella caerulea</i>
<i>Dianella caerulea</i> var. <i>caerulea</i>
<i>Dianella caerulea</i> var. <i>producta</i>
<i>Dianella longifolia</i>
<i>Dianella longifolia</i> var. <i>longifolia</i>
<i>Dianella revoluta</i>
<i>Dianella</i> spp.
<i>Dichelachne micrantha</i>
<i>Dichondra repens</i>
<i>Digitaria breviglumis</i>
<i>Digitaria didactyla</i>
<i>Digitaria parviflora</i>
<i>Digitaria ramularis</i>
<i>Diodia teres</i>
<i>Duboisia myoporoides</i>
<i>Echinopogon caespitosus</i>
<i>Eclipta platyglossa</i>
<i>Eleocharis philippinensis</i>
<i>Eleocharis</i> spp.
<i>Entolasia marginata</i>
<i>Entolasia stricta</i>
<i>Enydra woollsi</i>
<i>Epaltes australis</i>
<i>Eragrostis benthamii</i>
<i>Eragrostis brownii</i>
<i>Eragrostis elongata</i>

Scientific name
<i>Eragrostis interrupta</i>
<i>Eragrostis leptostachya</i>
<i>Eragrostis pubescens</i>
<i>Eragrostis sororia</i>
<i>Eragrostis spp.</i>
<i>Eragrostis trachycarpa</i>
<i>Eremochloa bimaculata</i>
<i>Eremophila debilis</i>
<i>Eucalyptus acmenoides</i>
<i>Eucalyptus bancroftii</i>
<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>
<i>Eucalyptus fibrosa</i>
<i>Eucalyptus glaucina</i>
<i>Eucalyptus microcorys</i>
<i>Eucalyptus moluccana</i>
<i>Eucalyptus propinqua</i>
<i>Eucalyptus resinifera</i>
<i>Eucalyptus resinifera subsp. hemilampra</i>
<i>Eucalyptus seeana</i>
<i>Eucalyptus siderophloia</i>
<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>
<i>Eustrephus latifolius</i>
<i>Fimbristylis cinnamometorum</i>
<i>Fimbristylis dichotoma</i>
<i>Fimbristylis spp.</i>
<i>Fuirena ciliaris</i>
<i>Gahnia aspera</i>
<i>Galactia tenuiflora var. villosa</i>
<i>Geitonoplesium cymosum</i>
<i>Glochidion ferdinandi</i>
<i>Glochidion sumatranum</i>
<i>Glycine clandestina</i>
<i>Glycine microphylla</i>
<i>Glycine spp.</i>
<i>Glycine tabacina</i>
<i>Glycine tomentella</i>
<i>Goodenia hederacea</i>
<i>Goodenia paniculata</i>
<i>Goodenia rotundifolia</i>
<i>Gynochthodes jasminoides</i>
<i>Haemodorum planifolium</i>
<i>Hardenbergia violacea</i>
<i>Hemarthria uncinata</i>
<i>Hibbertia diffusa</i>

Scientific name
<i>Hibbertia obtusifolia</i>
<i>Hibbertia scandens</i>
<i>Hibbertia vestita</i>
<i>Hybanthus stellarioides</i>
<i>Hydrocotyle acutiloba</i>
<i>Hydrocotyle laxiflora</i>
<i>Hydrocotyle tripartita</i>
<i>Hygrophila angustifolia</i>
<i>Hypericum gramineum</i>
<i>Hypoxis hygrometrica</i>
<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>
<i>Ischaemum australe</i>
<i>Ischaemum triticeum</i>
<i>Isotoma armstrongii</i>
<i>Jacksonia scoparia</i>
<i>Juncus spp.</i>
<i>Juncus usitatus</i>
<i>Kennedia rubicunda</i>
<i>Lagenophora gracilis</i>
<i>Lantana camara</i>
<i>Laxmannia gracilis</i>
<i>Leersia hexandra</i>
<i>Leptospermum brachyandrum</i>
<i>Leucopogon ericoides</i>
<i>Leucopogon lanceolatus</i>
<i>Leucopogon lanceolatus var. gracilis</i>
<i>Ligustrum sinense</i>
<i>Lobelia andrewsii</i>
<i>Lobelia purpurascens</i>
<i>Logania pusilla</i>
<i>Lomandra filiformis</i>
<i>Lomandra hystrix</i>
<i>Lomandra laxa</i>
<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>
<i>Lomandra multiflora subsp. multiflora</i>
<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>
<i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i>
<i>Ludwigia octovalvis</i>
<i>Ludwigia peploides subsp. montevidensis</i>
<i>Melaleuca alternifolia</i>
<i>Melaleuca decora</i>
<i>Melaleuca irbyana</i>
<i>Melaleuca nodosa</i>

Scientific name
<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>
<i>Microlaena stipoides</i>
<i>Microlaena stipoides var. stipoides</i>
<i>Murdannia graminea</i>
<i>Myriophyllum gracile var. gracile</i>
<i>Notelaea longifolia</i>
<i>Notelaea longifolia f. intermedia</i>
<i>Opercularia aspera</i>
<i>Opercularia diphylla</i>
<i>Oplismenus aemulus</i>
<i>Oplismenus imbecillis</i>
<i>Ottochloa gracillima</i>
<i>Oxytes brachypoda</i>
<i>Panicum effusum</i>
<i>Panicum obseptum</i>
<i>Panicum simile</i>
<i>Panicum spp.</i>
<i>Parsonsia straminea</i>
<i>Paspalidium distans</i>
<i>Paspalidium gracile</i>
<i>Paspalum ciliatifolium</i>
<i>Paspalum dilatatum</i>
<i>Paspalum mandiocanum</i>
<i>Paspalum orbiculare</i>
<i>Paspalum scrobiculatum</i>
<i>Passiflora suberosa</i>
<i>Pellaea falcata</i>
<i>Persoonia stradbokensis</i>
<i>Petalostigma pubescens</i>
<i>Phyllanthus tenellus</i>
<i>Phyllanthus virgatus</i>
<i>Physalis ixocarpa</i>
<i>Pimelea linifolia</i>
<i>Pinus radiata</i>
<i>Plectranthus parviflorus</i>
<i>Poaceae indeterminate</i>
<i>Polygala japonica</i>
<i>Polymeria calycina</i>
<i>Pomax umbellata</i>
<i>Poranthera microphylla</i>
<i>Pseuderanthemum variabile</i>
<i>Pteridium esculentum</i>
<i>Pterostylis spp.</i>

Scientific name
<i>Pultenaea euchila</i>
<i>Pultenaea myrtoidea</i>
<i>Pultenaea paleacea</i>
<i>Pultenaea spinosa</i>
<i>Ranunculus inundatus</i>
<i>Richardia brasiliensis</i>
<i>Sacciolepis indica</i>
<i>Sauropus hirtellus</i>
<i>Schoenus apogon</i>
<i>Scleria mackaviensis</i>
<i>Senecio madagascariensis</i>
<i>Setaria sphacelata</i>
<i>Sida rhombifolia</i>

Scientific name
<i>Smilax australis</i>
<i>Spermacoce brachystema</i>
<i>Sporobolus diander</i>
<i>Stephania japonica</i>
<i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i>
<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>
<i>Themeda triandra</i>
<i>Thysanotus tuberosus</i>
<i>Trema tomentosa var. aspera</i>
<i>Tricoryne elatior</i>
<i>Trochocarpa laurina</i>
<i>Velleia paradoxa</i>
<i>Verbena bonariensis</i>

Scientific name
<i>Vernonia cinerea</i>
<i>Vernonia cinerea var. cinerea</i>
<i>Vernonia cinerea var. lanata</i>
<i>Veronica plebeia</i>
<i>Wahlenbergia planiflora subsp. planiflora</i>
<i>Wedelia spilanthisoides</i>
<i>Xanthorrhoea johnsonii</i>
<i>Xanthorrhoea spp.</i>
<i>Xyris juncea</i>
<i>Xyris operculata</i>

## APPENDIX 4 – FAUNA SPECIES LIST

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

Amphibians and reptiles	
Scientific name	Common name
<i>Crinia signifera</i>	Common Eastern Froglet
<i>Crinia parinsignifera</i>	Eastern Sign-bearing Froglet
<i>Mixophyes fasciolatus</i>	Great Barred Frog

Amphibians and reptiles	
Scientific name	Common name
<i>Pseudophryne coriacea</i>	Red-backed Toadlet
<i>Pogona barbata</i>	Bearded Dragon
<i>Cryptoblepharus virgatus</i>	Cream-striped Shinning-skink

Amphibians and reptiles	
Scientific name	Common name
<i>Concinnia martini</i>	Dark Barsided Skink
<i>Lampropholis delicata</i>	Dark-flecked Garden Sunskink
<i>Varanus varius</i>	Lace Monitor
<i>Demansia psammophis</i>	Yellow-faced Whip Snake

Birds	
Scientific name	Common name
<i>Alisterus scapularis</i>	Australian King-Parrot
<i>Gymnorhina tibicen</i>	Australian Magpie
<i>Aegotheles cristatus</i>	Australian Owllet-nightjar
<i>Chenonetta jubata</i>	Australian Wood Duck
<i>Geopelia humeralis</i>	Bar-shouldered Dove
<i>Ixobrychus flavicollis</i>	Black Bittern
<i>Melithreptus gularis gularis</i>	Black-chinned Honeyeater (eastern subspecies)
<i>Coracina novaehollandiae</i>	Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike
<i>Ephippiorhynchus asiaticus</i>	Black-necked Stork
<i>Entomyzon cyanotis</i>	Blue-faced Honeyeater
<i>Falco berigora</i>	Brown Falcon
<i>Climacteris picumnus victoriae</i>	Brown Treecreeper (eastern subspecies)
<i>Edolisoma tenuirostris</i>	Cicadabird
<i>Phaps chalcoptera</i>	Common Bronzewing

Birds	
Scientific name	Common name
<i>Stagonopleura guttata</i>	Diamond Firetail
<i>Stizoptera bichenovii</i>	Double-barred Finch
<i>Artamus cyanopterus cyanopterus</i>	Dusky Woodswallow
<i>Tyto javanica</i>	Eastern Barn Owl
<i>Platycercus eximius</i>	Eastern Rosella
<i>Falcunculus frontatus frontatus</i>	Eastern Shrike-tit
<i>Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris</i>	Eastern Spinebill
<i>Eopsaltria australis</i>	Eastern Yellow Robin
<i>Dromaius novaehollandiae</i>	Emu
<i>Ptilotula fusca</i>	Fuscous Honeyeater
<i>Calyptorhynchus lathamii</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

Birds	
Scientific name	Common name
<i>Pomatostomus temporalis temporalis</i>	Grey-crowned Babbler (eastern subspecies)
<i>Melanodryas cucullata cucullata</i>	Hooded Robin (south-eastern form)
<i>Microeca fascinans</i>	Jacky Winter
<i>Dacelo novaeguineae</i>	Laughing Kookaburra
<i>Meliphaga lewinii</i>	Lewin's Honeyeater
<i>Hieraetus morphnoides</i>	Little Eagle
<i>Philemon citreogularis</i>	Little Friarbird
<i>Glossopsitta pusilla</i>	Little Lorikeet
<i>Tyto novaehollandiae</i>	Masked Owl
<i>Dicaeum hirundinaceum</i>	Mistletoebird
<i>Glossopsitta concinna</i>	Musk Lorikeet
<i>Philemon corniculatus</i>	Noisy Friarbird
<i>Manorina melanocephala</i>	Noisy Miner
<i>Oriolus sagittatus</i>	Olive-backed Oriole

Birds	
Scientific name	Common name
<i>Aviceda subcristata</i>	Pacific Baza
<i>Geopelia striata</i>	Peaceful Dove
<i>Cracticus nigrogularis</i>	Pied Butcherbird
<i>Strepera graculina</i>	Pied Currawong
<i>Ninox strenua</i>	Powerful Owl
<i>Merops ornatus</i>	Rainbow Bee-eater
<i>Trichoglossus haematodus</i>	Rainbow Lorikeet
<i>Malurus melanocephalus</i>	Red-backed Fairy-wren
<i>Neochmia temporalis</i>	Red-browed Finch
<i>Anthochaera phrygia</i>	Regent Honeyeater
<i>Myiagra inquieta</i>	Restless Flycatcher
<i>Rhipidura rufifrons</i>	Rufous Fantail
<i>Pachycephala rufiventris</i>	Rufous Whistler
<i>Todiramphus sanctus</i>	Sacred Kingfisher
<i>Trichoglossus chlorolepidotus</i>	Scaly-breasted Lorikeet

Birds	
Scientific name	Common name
<i>Myzomela sanguinolenta</i>	Scarlet Honeyeater
<i>Chalcites lucidus</i>	Shining Bronze-Cuckoo
<i>Zosterops lateralis</i>	Silvereye
<i>Ninox novaeseelandiae</i>	Southern Boobook
<i>Chthonicola sagittata</i>	Speckled Warbler
<i>Pardalotus punctatus</i>	Spotted Pardalote
<i>Pardalotus striatus</i>	Striated Pardalote
<i>Plectorhyncha lanceolata</i>	Striped Honeyeater
<i>Malurus cyaneus</i>	Superb Fairy-wren
<i>Podargus strigoides</i>	Tawny Frogmouth
<i>Petrochelidon nigricans</i>	Tree Martin
<i>Daphoenositta chrysoptera</i>	Varied Sittella
<i>Malurus lamberti</i>	Variegated Fairy-wren
<i>Aquila audax</i>	Wedge-tailed

Birds	
Scientific name	Common name
	Eagle
<i>Smicrornis brevirostris</i>	Weebill
<i>Hirundo neoxena</i>	Welcome Swallow
<i>Haliastur sphenurus</i>	Whistling Kite
<i>Coracina papuensis</i>	White-bellied Cuckoo-shrike
<i>Gerygone olivacea</i>	White-throated Gerygone
<i>Melithreptus albogularis</i>	White-throated Honeyeater
<i>Eurostopodus mystacalis</i>	White-throated Nightjar
<i>Cormobates leucophaea</i>	White-throated Treecreeper
<i>Rhipidura leucophrys</i>	Willie Wagtail
<i>Caligavis chrysops</i>	Yellow-faced Honeyeater

Mammals	
Scientific name	Common name
<i>Vombatus ursinus</i>	Bare-nosed Wombat
<i>Trichosurus sp.</i>	brush-tail possum
<i>Trichosurus vulpecula</i>	Common Brushtail Possum
<i>Canis lupus</i>	Dingo, domestic dog
<i>Macropus giganteus</i>	Eastern Grey Kangaroo
<i>Acrobates pygmaeus</i>	Feathertail Glider
<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	Fox

Mammals	
Scientific name	Common name
<i>Nyctophilus gouldi</i>	Gould's Long-eared Bat
<i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i>	Grey-headed Flying-fox
<i>Chalinolobus nigrogriseus</i>	Hoary Wattled Bat
<i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i>	Koala
<i>Miniopterus australis</i>	Little Bent-winged Bat
<i>Notamacropus rufogriseus</i>	Red-necked Wallaby
<i>Aepyprymnus rufescens</i>	Rufous Bettong

Mammals	
Scientific name	Common name
<i>Dasyurus maculatus</i>	Spotted-tailed Quoll
<i>Petaurus breviceps</i>	Sugar Glider
<i>Wallabia bicolor</i>	Swamp Wallaby
<i>Cervus sp.</i>	Unidentified Deer
<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"><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>