

COMLEROIY FLORA RESERVE N^o. 205

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

Comleroy FR is in the Western Sydney and Blue Mountains region of New South Wales. The reserve covers the full extent of Comleroy State Forest (SF). It is located approximately 5 kilometres east of Colo Heights and 11 kilometres west of Wisemans Ferry, adjacent to the southern boundary of Parr SCA (see Figure 1). The Colo River borders the southern edge of the reserve and joins the Hawkesbury River approximately 6 kilometres to the east. On the south side of the river is Wollemi National Park.

Putty Road provides access to the reserve from the south and west. Wheelbarrow Ridge Road parallels the northern boundary of the reserve. A series of trails have also been constructed into the reserve from Putty and Wheelbarrow Ridge roads, but access to the reserve is quite limited.

An area of approximately 3 hectares around Wheelbarrow Trig has been excluded from the reserve.

See the Locality Map in Appendix 1.

1.2 KEY ATTRIBUTES OF THE RESERVE

The reserve forms part of an extensive protected sandstone landscape in the Sydney Basin, exhibiting high biodiversity and wilderness values. The reserve and the adjoining park contribute to north-south and east-west wildlife corridors.

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

- » regionally significant vegetation
- » moderate density Koala population
- » threatened fauna and flora species
- » wilderness values
- » part of the traditional Country for the Darkinung Aboriginal community.

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

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1.3 GENERAL DESCRIPTION

Provide a description of the reserve, including the following:

Area

Comleroy FR is 2,531 hectares and covers the entire area of Comleroy State Forest. The reserve is located on the southern edge of Parr SCA. Areas of Wollemi NP are located a few kilometres to the south, across the Colo River.

Areas of Wollemi NP to the west and south of the reserve, and Yengo NP to the north are part of the Greater Blue Mountains World Heritage Area.

Topography

The boundary of Comleroy FR follows the ridgeline that encapsulates the catchments of Whatley's Creek and four unnamed waterways. The land is heavily incised by these waterways and is characterised by steep rocky gorges and cliff lines, with a predominantly southern aspect. As a result of the southerly aspect and numerous creek lines, extensive tracts of mesic vegetation types occur in lower elevation areas. Dense, dry heaths and open grassy woodlands dominate the drier and rockier slopes and ridgelines.

The highest elevation in the Comleroy FR occurs in the northwest corner at 230 metres above sea level (ASL), with the lowest elevation at 60 meters ASL in the eastern section of the reserve along lower Whatley's Creek.

Climate

Comleroy FR is in a rain shadow and receives lower rainfall than the higher tablelands to the west and coastal ranges to the east. The nearest station rainfall records are available from Colo Heights (Mountain Pines), located approximately 5 kilometres west of the reserve, where average annual rainfall is 1025 millimetres and Wisemans Ferry (Old Post Office), some 11 kilometres east of the reserve, where average annual rainfall is 865 millimetres.

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

Annual rainfall distribution is also influenced by topography. Annual rainfall is approximately 985 millimetres at the highest points in the south-west of the reserve and is generally forecast to be greater than 900 millimetres per annum on higher ridges. Average annual rainfall declines to 820 millimetres on the lower parts of the reserve.

Geology and soils

Comleroy FR is within the Sydney Basin Yengo IBRA sub-region, with two geological landscape units mapped over the reserve: Blaxland's Ridge and Hawkesbury Gorge (DPE 2017).

Blaxland's Ridge landscape is characterised by undulating dissected ridges with a dendritic drainage network on horizontal Triassic quartz sandstone and shale, a few linear cappings of shale comparable to the Bilpin Ridges landscape, a general elevation of 190 to 250 m, local relief of 50 m. Moderate amounts of rock outcrop, thin sand accumulations in joint crevices, and red and yellow texture-contrast soils on wider benches underlain by shale.

Hawkesbury Gorge landscape is characterised by steep stepped slopes with frequent cliffs up to 15 m high on horizontal Triassic quartz sandstone, a general elevation of 0 to 200 m, and local relief of 150 m.

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Vegetation / flora and fauna

Vegetation in Comleroy FR has been mapped as part of the NSW-wide State Vegetation Type Mapping program (SVTM). Plant Community Types (PCTs) are the master community-level typology used in NSW planning, assessment tools, and vegetation mapping and management programs. The PCT classification is maintained in the BioNet Vegetation Classification application. This includes PCT descriptions, relationships to higher levels in the NSW vegetation classification hierarchy, associations with threatened biodiversity, vegetation condition benchmarks and estimates of PCT clearing loss.

Native vegetation within Comleroy FR includes 17 separate PCTs (Table 1), with Colo Plateau Dwarf Apple Heath-Woodland (PCT 4127) covering 1,005 hectares. Nine of the 17 PCTs cover an area of less than 50 hectares. Threatened Ecological Communities (TECs) Listed under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) and *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* (BC Act) occur within Comleroy FR and encompass 176 hectares of the flora reserve.

PCTID	PCT Common Name	Area (ha)	TEC
3230	Central Coast Escarpment Moist Forest	15.94	No
4127	Colo Plateau Dwarf Apple Heath-Woodland	1005.16	No
3321	Cumberland Shale-Sandstone Ironbark Forest	68.75	Yes
3238	Hunter Range Colluvial Apple-Gum Forest	10.45	Yes
3239	Hunter Range Sheltered Grey Gum Forest	228.15	No
3152	Hunter Range Turpentine-Grey Myrtle Gully Forest	105.85	No
N/A	Not native vegetation	28.32	N/A
3258	Sydney Basin Creekflat Blue Gum-Apple Forest	37.29	Yes
3592	Sydney Coastal Enriched Sandstone Forest	48.8	No
4057	Sydney Creekflat Swamp Mahogany-Paperbark Forest	17.34	Yes
3616	Sydney Hinterland Grey Gum Transition Forest	15.93	Yes
3111	Sydney Hinterland Grey Myrtle Riparian Forest	5.68	Yes
3617	Sydney Hinterland Peppermint-Apple Forest	223.32	No
3620	Sydney Hinterland Turpentine Sheltered Forest	290.71	No
3621	Sydney Hinterland Turpentine-Apple Gully Forest	104.31	No
3622	Sydney Hinterland Yellow Bloodwood Woodland	678.25	No
3041	Sydney Sandstone Coachwood-Grey Myrtle Rainforest	21.38	Yes

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No comprehensive flora surveys have been undertaken within Comleroy FR; however, five threatened flora species have been identified within or adjacent (<500 m). These species of flora are:

- » *Seringia denticulata* (Critically Endangered Population BC Act).
- » *Persoonia hirsuta* Hairy Geebung (Endangered EPBC Act and BC Act).
- » *Senna acclinis* Rainforest cassia (Endangered BC Act).
- » *Asterolasia elegans* (Endangered EPBC Act and BC Act).
- » *Tetratheca glandulosa* (Vulnerable BC Act).

Fauna

Fauna surveys have been undertaken within the Comleroy FR in May 2021, which identified 71 species of vertebrate fauna including six threatened species including:

- » Giant Burrowing Frog (*Heleioporus australiacus*) (Vulnerable EPBC and BC Act).
- » Fork-tailed Swift (*Apus pacificus*) (Migratory EPBC Act).
- » Powerful Owl (*Ninox strenua*) (Vulnerable EPBC Act).
- » Rufous Fantail (*Rhipidura rufifrons*) (Migratory EPBC Act).
- » Large Bent-wing Bat (*Miniopterus orianae oceanensis*) (Vulnerable EPBC Act).
- » Koala (*Phascolarctos cinereus*) (Endangered EPBC and BC Act).

An additional 10 threatened species of vertebrate fauna have been recorded within Comleroy FR within the last 20 years.

Comleroy FR transfer occurred as an NSW Government initiative to secure Koala habitat across the state within unproductive State Forests. Recent Koala surveys, undertaken using drones equipped with thermal cameras, recorded eight Koalas within four 100-hectare survey sites. This indicates that a moderate to high-density Koala population occurs within the reserve. These surveys and future data will be used to improve knowledge, update koala likelihood mapping, and refine the koala strategy's priorities and programs. Thus, over time reserve managers may be required to adjust management in accordance with emerging information and policy.

1.4 HISTORY

Aboriginal Heritage

Comleroy FR is in the traditional country of the Darkiñung Aboriginal people. No native title claims covering Comleroy FR have been registered with the National Native Title Tribunal. However, the reserve may be the subject of a native title claim in the future.

A recent archaeological survey of Comleroy FR was undertaken by Jackson Ward Archaeology (2021) as little is known about the aboriginal heritage of the area within the reserve. Prior to the recent surveys a total of twelve sites within the reserve had been registered on the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS). These sites included shelters with art, grinding grooves and one engraving. The recent surveys identified 24 new Aboriginal archaeological sites which included open sites, shelters with art, occupation shelters and grinding groove sites. An excerpt from the archaeological report is included below.

The Darkiñung speaking people shared close ties with neighbouring Darug communities on the Cumberland Plain to the east, Gundungurra communities to the south, and Kamilaroi speaking groups near the Hunter River in the north. The name 'Darkiñung' was first used by R.H. Mathews in the 1890s

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who recorded it as the name identifying the language spoken by Aboriginal groups spanning the Hawkesbury/ Hunter Ranges between Richmond and Maitland (Mathew's 1897a:11). Prior to this, the Aboriginal people of the ranges had been called 'The Branch natives' [sic], referring to the branches of the Hawkesbury River, the Macdonald, Colo and Grose Rivers. Other recorded names included the 'Mellon natives' [sic] (Parr 1817) the 'Wollombi tribe', the 'Richmond Hill tribe', and 'Portland Head tribe'. Darkiñung' country is likely to have included a large section of the northern Blue Mountains World Heritage including the northern Blue Mountains National Park (BMNP), Wollemi National Park (WNP), and the Parr and Yengo protected reserves. 'Darkiñung' communities shared the 'Būrbūng' form of initiation ceremony with their neighbouring groups to the north and west, the Wiradjuri and Kamilaroi communities (Mathews, 1897a).

The early records demonstrate that Aboriginal people from the Richmond area were aware of a travelling route through the ranges towards Putty (Boottee), and then on to the other side of the ranges towards 'Comleroy' or Kamilaroi Country. This area straddled the Hawkesbury River catchment to the east and south, and the Hunter River catchment to the northeast. Aboriginal men such as Beeary and Miroam (known as Miles) guided European explorers and associates along this route, in addition to showing them a pathway along Wheelbarrow Ridge (Parr 1817). It appears that the Comleroy FR area and watersheds were well-known as part of this travelling route across the ranges.

The vegetable and faunal profile of the greater Comleroy FR displays widespread resources, although unlikely to form a staple food base for permanent or large-scale occupation when compared with the neighbouring riverine corridors. Hinterland food harvesting likely occurred, although it is likely to have been opportunistic whilst travelling through the Whatley's Creek catchment on journeys across the ranges and back, towards 'Comleroy' country.

Shared Heritage

The adjacent Parr State Conservation Area was named after one of the earliest European explorers of overland routes out of Sydney, who traversed the area in 1817. Due to the proximity of the area to Sydney, settlement progressed quickly along the alluvial valleys for orchards and grazing, including Webb Creek and Macdonald and Wollombi rivers. Land away from these areas was less attractive to European settlers but a route through to the fertile Hunter region became a priority.

Early European transport routes between Sydney and the Hunter Valley can still be seen in Parr SCA, including remnants of the Old Bulga Road. Bulga Road was opened in 1823 and was the first road to link Sydney to the Hunter Valley. During the 1850s a new road to the north was constructed via Wisemans Ferry and the Putty Road was no longer used as a through route. In 1942, with the possibility of Australia being invaded from the north, the Department of Main Roads undertook a massive reconstruction of the road to allow for it to be used as a defence (and evacuation) route due to the vulnerability of the Hawkesbury River ferry crossings. Following the end of the war in 1945, the Department of Main Roads took ownership of the road, proclaiming it as Main Road No. 503 and restoring the original Putty Road name.

Timber-getting became established after the 1950s (DECC 2008). Until then, selective logging had supplied landowners with timber for housing, fencing and firewood. Mechanised harvesting techniques targeted Ironbarks, Blue Gums, Turpentine, Stringybarks, Blackbutt and Cabbage Gum and fed sawmills located in Colo Heights, Putty and Muswellbrook. With the declaration of the Yengo and Parr reserves in 1989 logging ceased. However, evidence of logging remains today where regrowth stands of Blue Gum (*Eucalyptus saligna*), Narrow-leaved Ironbark (*E. crebra*) and Blackbutt (*E. pilularis*) mark gullies and sheltered slopes accessible from logging trails off the Putty Road (DECC 2008).

Forest Management History

There is no recent history of logging in Comleroy FR. A network of former forestry trails extends southwards into the reserve from Wheelbarrow Ridge Road but these are now overgrown and do not allow vehicle access

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Forestry operations ceased in 1989. Since then, these trails have been used for wildfire response and more recently by bowhunters.

Fire History

The land now in Comleroy FR has been affected by wildfire in 1980-81, 1987-87, 1997-98 and 2001 – 02. The fire in 2001 -02 burnt the entire Comleroy SF.

Historically the majority of wildfires occurring in the land now in the reserve originate from adjoining property (NPWS 2003) but others have been ignited by lightning.

The Hawkesbury Sandstone-derived vegetation and steep exposed slopes combine to create a high fire potential on the plateau. Not surprisingly it has experienced a high frequency of wildfire events and many areas have received repetitive wildfires to the extent that they are overburnt. Too frequent fire is listed as a key threatening process under the Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016 as it results in destruction and other adverse impacts of cultural and biodiversity values.

NPWS is endeavouring to reduce fire frequency in this area and manage fire in accordance with fire thresholds based on vegetation type. The Hawkesbury District Rural Fire Service volunteers and FCNSW fire crews conducted a successful hazard reduction burn in the reserve in 2018.

NPWS manages wildfire, fuel loads and response capabilities in accordance with the Reserve Fire Management Strategy, in conjunction with the local bushfire committee and in collaboration with NPWS wildlife ecologists and neighbours. When preparing burn plans NPWS considers the biodiversity thresholds for the target vegetation types and the fuel loading of the area.

1.5 CURRENT USAGE

At the time of dedication, a permit for 'miscellaneous occupation' is current over a small area of land on the south- eastern edge of the reserve.

The flora reserve is open to bow hunting (Category 4) but anecdotal evidence suggests the dry conditions are not conducive to hunting game species. This flora reserve forms part of public land that has been declared for the purposes of hunting under the Game and Feral Animal Control Act 2002. Hunting activities in this forest will continue under a Memorandum of Understanding between the DPI and NPWS. The approved area is shown in Figure 2 (Appendix 2).

The reserve is publicly accessible from the south via Putty Road, a sealed road maintained by RMS. There are also some trails into the reserve from Putty Road which provide access, but many of these are overgrown and impassable.

Several trails also lead southwards into Comleroy FR from Wheelbarrow Ridge Road north of the reserve, an unsealed road which is maintained by Hawkesbury City Council. However, some of these trails require access through private land, others pass through part of Parr State Conservation Area and many are overgrown and impassable. This means there is no direct public vehicle access into the reserve from the north.

Comleroy FR is remote and there are no facilities for visitors. Visitor use, including bow hunting is low.

Unauthorised uses which may potentially occur in the reserve are illegal access by four-wheel drivers and unregistered trail bikes, removal of bush rock, rubbish dumping and illegal hunting. There are currently no access controls in place within the reserve to manage unauthorised uses.

2. SYSTEM OF MANAGEMENT

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2.1 OBJECTIVES OF MANAGEMENT

Comleroy FR is gazetted over state forest land. Timber harvesting is excluded from this area and the reserve will be managed by NPWS for conservation purposes. Management will be guided by the principles and objectives of the NPW Act providing for activities that are consistent with the Forestry Act 2012 59 (2)(b), to ensure that actions are consistent with the use of flora reserves for the preservation of native flora.

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. 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 Comleroy FR will be to:

- » Integrate management of the Flora Reserve with management of Wollemi NP in accordance with the Wollemi National Park Plan of Management
- » Ensure that management of the reserve is complementary to the objectives of the reserve establishment.

2.2 MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES

Stewardship activities within the reserve are enabled by this working plan as informed by the Wollemi National Park Plan of Management and 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 the General Working Plan for NPWS-Managed Flora Reserves.

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

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

Biodiversity management and ecological knowledge

- » The relevant actions in the Koala Strategy and the Saving Our Species Iconic Koala Project will be implemented.
- » Identify areas for revegetation to support the Iconic Koala Project, focusing on disturbed and cleared land within Comleroy Flora Reserve.
- » Install or implement protective measures to protect high value ecological assets.
- » Floristic surveys to improve understanding of threatened flora and ecological communities within the reserve particularly for the Critically Endangered Hawkesbury population of *Seringia denticulata*.

Cultural Heritage

- » Heritage items identified as of local or State significance, so appearing in Forestry Corporation's Heritage and Conservation Register (S.170 register) or State Heritage Register, will be maintained with due diligence in accordance with State Owned Heritage Management Principles (S.170A of the Heritage Act 1977).
- » No fire containment lines or fire trails to be constructed within proximity of all shelter and platform sites during fire operations.

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- » Install or implement protective measures to protect high-value cultural heritage assets.

Pest and Weed Management

- » As per the General Working Plan and any actions in the adaptable works program (which includes actions under the Regional Pest Management Strategy – Blue Mountains Region).
- » Pest animal and weed control (as far as practicable priority weeds and other exotic species will be eliminated from the reserve).

Fire management

- » Fire planning and operations will be managed and conducted in collaboration with the Hawkesbury Bushfire Management Committee and other adjoining landowners.
- » This working plan and the reserve's values and boundaries will be considered in any review of the applying NPWS Fire Management Strategies and in NPWS burn plans.

Trail maintenance

- » NPWS will maintain the forestry roads within Comleroy FR, for visitor and fire management purposes.
- » Where roads and trails that pass through the reserve provide vehicular access for neighbouring properties, access agreements will be developed and/or updated as relevant between NPWS and adjoining landowners.

Visitor opportunities and management

- » Establishment of one improved visitor access node will be considered at one of the following locations: Wheelbarrow Ridge Trig Fire Trail and Whalley's Creek Fire Trail. These facilities will include interpretive information on the reserve's values and opportunities for recreational use.

In consultation with stakeholders, NPWS will undertake a review of the existing trail network, with a view of addressing both environmental effects of unauthorised use and creating opportunities for improving visitor experiences.

Permitted activities

Under the Forest Management Zoning (FMZ) system, Comleroy Flora Reserve N^o. 205 is a dedicated reserve zoned FMZ 1 and therefore contributes to the dedicated reserve system in the Hawkesbury Region. Management will be consistent with the requirements of JANIS dedicated reserves and the area cannot be revoked except by an act of Parliament. Activities that can be undertaken that do not require consent include:

- » All actions consistent with the management strategies identified in the General Working Plan for NPWS-managed Flora Reserves (at the time of writing this includes weeds, pest, fire, infrastructure and visitation management).
- » Nature-based activities such as bushwalking, bird watching and photography.
- » Recreational cycling.
- » Horse riding on publicly accessible fire trails.
- » Aboriginal cultural activities not requiring a permit.
- » On-lead dog walking on public roads.
- » Walk-in bush camping.
- » Compliance of bow hunting in the eastern parcel of the reserve will be managed by the DPI Game Licensing Unit with support from NPWS.

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Permitted with conditions

The following activities may be permitted subject to standard conditions approved by the delegated Manager and consistent with the Integrated Forestry Operations Approval (IFOA), relevant codes of practice, forest practices / operational circulars, protocols, licenses and management/recovery plans:

- » Scientific studies (eg, fauna surveys including trapping).
- » Maintenance of existing roads and fire trails.
- » Installation and maintenance of boundary fencing including vegetation management.
- » Maintenance of existing recreation facilities and upgrading where necessary to keep pace with demand while protecting the attributes of the reserve.
- » Aboriginal use of forest products (the delegated manager may authorise an Aboriginal person to carry out forest product operations within the reserve. This authorisation should only occur where no other land is reasonably accessible to the Aboriginal person and the scale and intensity of the activity is consistent with the maintenance of the conservation attributes to be protected in reserve.).
- » Fire management will be undertaken in a manner consistent with maintaining the health of forest ecosystems.
- » Recreational bow hunting will continue to be permitted in the eastern parcel of the reserve (see Figure 3) in accordance with provisions under the Forestry Act, DPI requirements and NPWS risk management guidelines.
- » 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 Secretary of DPE under section 60 of the Forestry Act. The following activities specific to Comleroy FR are listed as requiring permission:
 - Small scale events (less than 150 people) in accordance with NPWS Small Scale Event Guidelines.
 - Commercial tour operations.
 - Vehicular access to managed trails (Springhill and Bosch's Fire Trail and Soapy Flat Road).

Activities not permitted

The following activities will not be permitted in Comleroy FR:

- » Timber harvesting.
- » Removal of forest products and materials.
- » Grazing by domestic stock.
- » Gravel or hard rock quarrying.
- » single tracks through the bush, which may have been created previously, are not permitted and it is an offence for riders and drivers to create or use single trails.
- » No vehicle based camping.
- » Unrestrained dogs.
- » Mineral fossicking.
- » Horse riding off trail.

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2.3 MANAGEMENT RESPONSIBILITY

The Secretary of the Department of Planning and Environment (DPE) has been appointed as land manager of Comleroy 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.

NPWS will manage Comleroy FR 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 Comleroy Flora Reserve adjoins Wollemi National Park which is contiguous with the western boundary of the flora reserve. Wollemi National Park was gazetted in 1979 and is managed by NPWS under the Wollemi National Park Plan of Management (NPWS 2001). The management of Comleroy FR will be integrated into the management of Wollemi NP. 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 flexible and sound land management practices can be applied to protect the specific values of Comleroy Flora Reserve. This adaptive management approach ensures the integration of natural variability and environmental changes across the broader landscape into decisions and actions delivered.

2.4 MONITORING, REPORTING AND REVIEW

NPWS 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.

Annual reporting processes will include the results of this monitoring, review and management response.

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.

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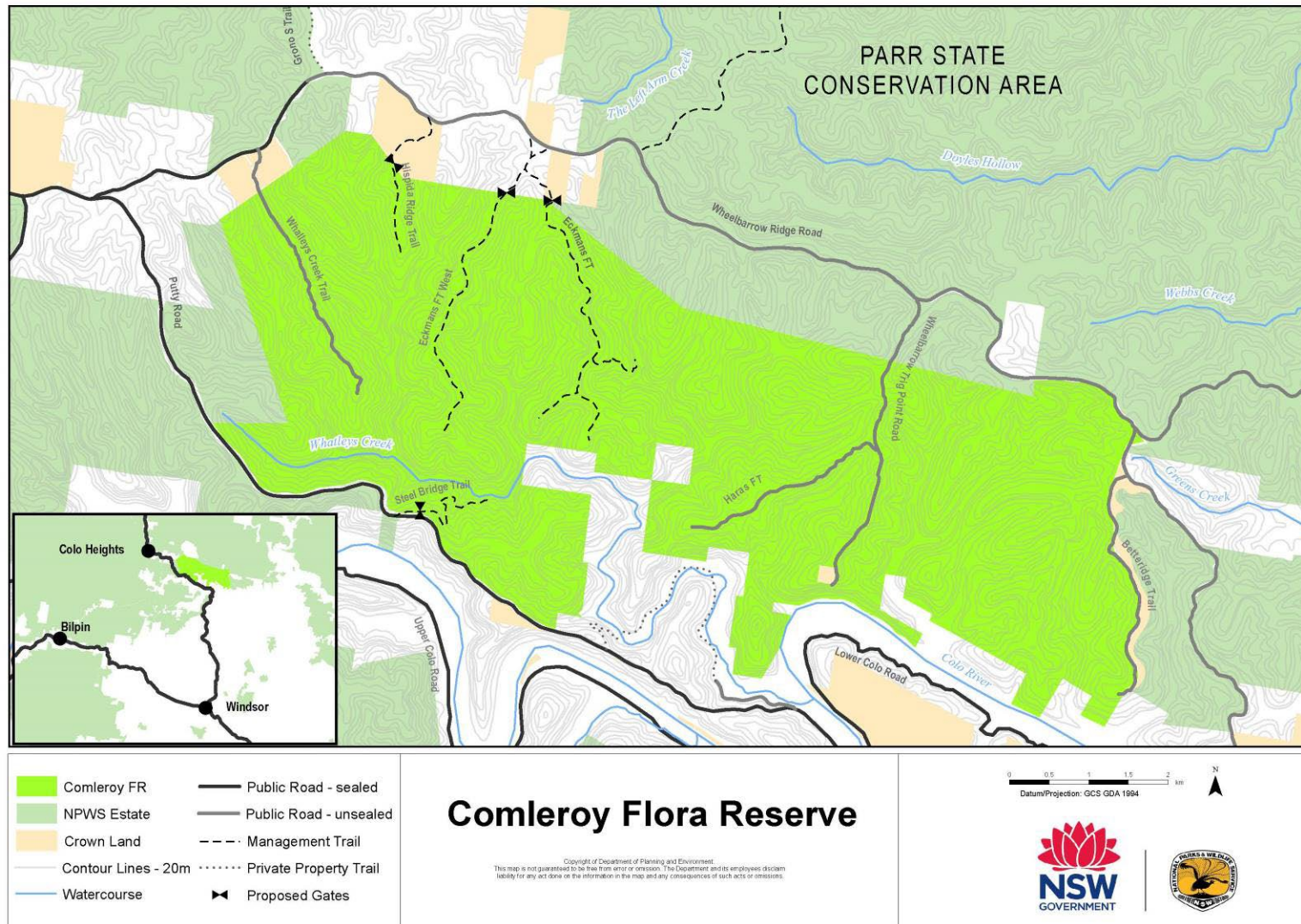
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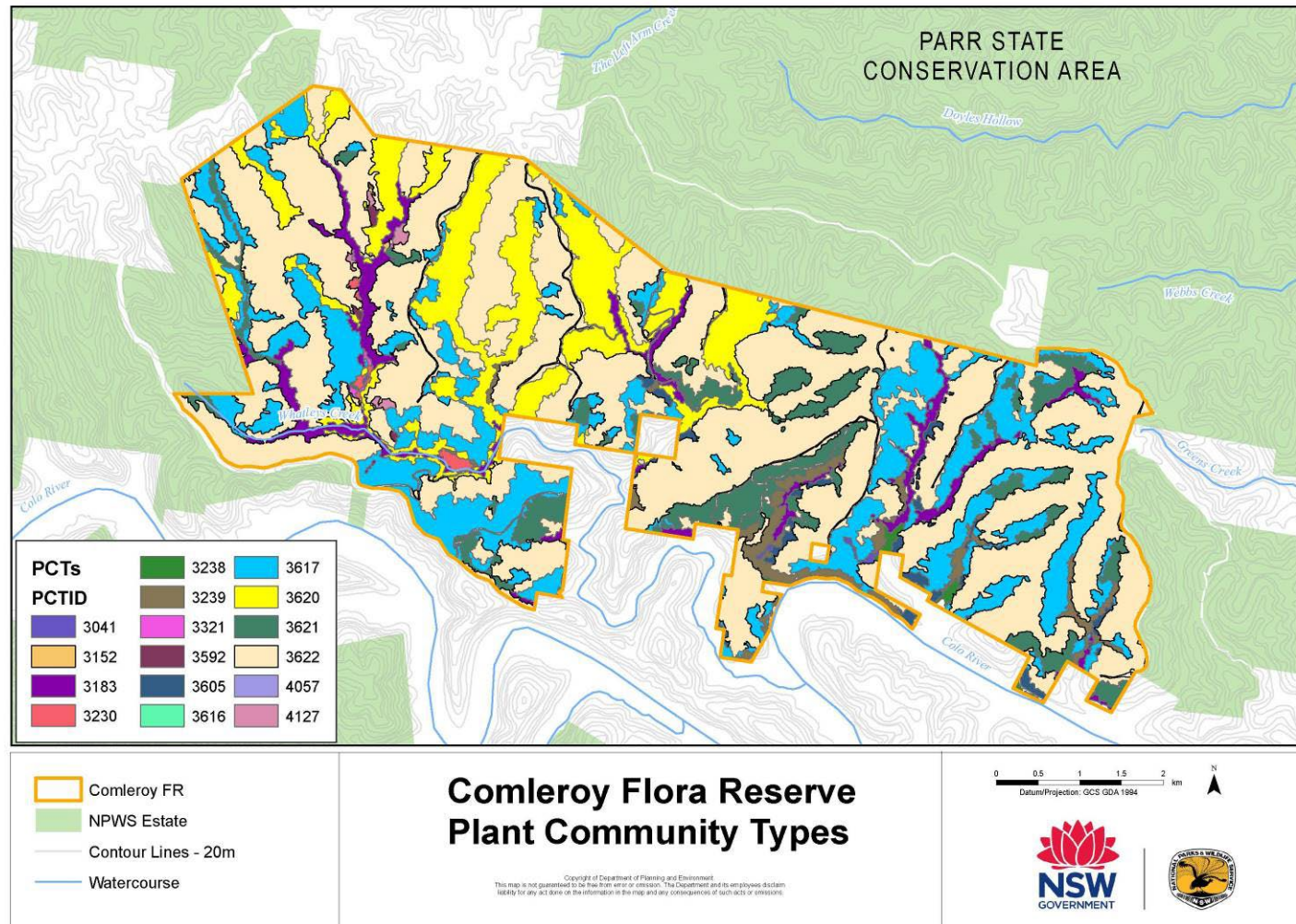
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APPENDIX 1 – LOCALITY MAP



APPENDIX 2 – TOPOGRAPHIC & FOREST TYPE MAP



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3321	Cumberland Shale-Sandstone Ironbark Forest	68.75	Yes
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3152	Hunter Range Turpentine-Grey Myrtle Gully Forest	105.85	No
N/A	Not native vegetation	28.32	N/A
3258	Sydney Basin Creekflat Blue Gum-Apple Forest	37.29	Yes
3592	Sydney Coastal Enriched Sandstone Forest	48.8	No
4057	Sydney Creekflat Swamp Mahogany-Paperbark Forest	17.34	Yes
3616	Sydney Hinterland Grey Gum Transition Forest	15.93	Yes
3111	Sydney Hinterland Grey Myrtle Riparian Forest	5.68	Yes
3617	Sydney Hinterland Peppermint-Apple Forest	223.32	No
3620	Sydney Hinterland Turpentine Sheltered Forest	290.71	No
3621	Sydney Hinterland Turpentine-Apple Gully Forest	104.31	No
3622	Sydney Hinterland Yellow Bloodwood Woodland	678.25	No
3041	Sydney Sandstone Coachwood-Grey Myrtle Rainforest	21.38	Yes

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APPENDIX 3 – THREATENED FLORA SPECIES LIST

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status
<i>Seringia denticulata</i>	Hawkesbury <i>Seringia denticulata</i> population	Critically Endangered Population BC Act
<i>Persoonia hirsuta</i>	Hairy Geebung	Endangered EPBC Act and BC Act
<i>Senna acclinis</i>	Rainforest cassia	Endangered BC Act
<i>Asterolasia elegans</i>	N/A	Endangered EPBC Act and BC Act
<i>Tetralthea glandulosa</i>	N/A	Vulnerable BC Act

APPENDIX 4 – FAUNA SPECIES LIST

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status
<i>Acanthiza pusilla</i>	Brown thornbill	
<i>Acanthorhynchus Vtenuirostris</i>	Eastern spinebill	
<i>Aegotheles cristatus</i>	Australian owl-nightjar	
<i>Antechinus flavipes</i>	Yellow-footed antechinus	
<i>Antechinus stuartii</i>	Brown antechinus	
<i>Apus pacificus</i>	Fork-tailed swift	Migratory EPBC Act
<i>Aquila audax</i>	Wedge-tailed eagle	
<i>Cacatua galerita</i>	Sulphur-crested cockatoo	
<i>Caligavis chrysops</i>	Yellow faced honeyeater	
<i>Calyptorhynchus lathami</i>	Glossy black-cockatoo	Vulnerable BC Act
<i>Canis familiaris</i>	Dog (domestic)	Introduced
<i>Chalinolobus gouldii</i>	Gould's wattled bat	
<i>Chalinolobus morio</i>	Chocolate wattled bat	
<i>Cinclosoma punctatum</i>	Spotted quail thrush	
<i>Coracina novaehollandiae</i>	Black faced cuckoo shrike	
<i>Cormobates leucophaea</i>	White throated treecreeper	
<i>Corvus coronoides</i>	Australian raven	
<i>Coturnix ypsilophora</i>	Brown quail	
<i>Cracticus torquatus</i>	Grey butcherbird	
<i>Dacelo novaeguineae</i>	Laughing kookaburra	
<i>Gerygone olivacea</i>	White-throated gerygone	
<i>Grallina cyanoleuca</i>	Magpie lark	
<i>Gymnorhina tibicen</i>	Australian magpie	
<i>Heleioporus australiacus</i>	Giant burrowing frog	Vulnerable EPBC and BC Act
<i>Hirundo neoxena</i>	Welcome swallow	
<i>Leucosarcia melanoleuca</i>	Wonga pigeon	
<i>Macropus giganteus</i>	Eastern grey kangaroo	
<i>Macropus robustus</i>	Common wallaroo	
<i>Macropus rufogriseus</i>	Red-necked wallaby	
<i>Malurus lamberti</i>	Variegated fairy wren	
<i>Manorina melanocephala</i>	Noisy miner	

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Scientific Name	Common Name	Status
<i>Manorina melanophrys</i>	Bell miner	
<i>Meliphaga lewinii</i>	Lewin's honeyeater	
<i>Menura novaehollandiae</i>	Superb lyrebird	
<i>Miniopterus orianae</i>	Large bent-wing bat	Vulnerable BC Act
<i>Mus musculus</i> #	House mouse	Introduced
<i>Neochmia temporalis</i>	<i>Red-browed finch</i>	
<i>Nesoptilotis leucotis</i>	White-eared honeyeater	
<i>Ninox novaeseelandiae</i>	Southern boobook	
<i>Ninox strenua</i>	Powerful owl	Vulnerable BC Act
<i>Ozimops ridei</i>	Ride's free-tailed bat	
<i>Pachycephala pectoralis</i>	Golden whistler	
<i>Pardalotus striatus</i>	Striated pardalote	
<i>Petaurus breviceps</i>	Sugar glider	
<i>Phaps chalcoptera</i>	Common bronzewing	
<i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i>	Koala	Endangered EPBC and BC Act
<i>Platycercus eximius</i>	Eastern rosella	
<i>Podargus strigoides</i>	Tawny frogmouth	
<i>Pseudocheirus peregrinus</i>	Ringtail possum	
<i>Rattus fuscipes</i>	Bush rat	
<i>Rattus species</i> ² #	Black rat and/or brown rat	Introduced
<i>Rhinolophus megaphyllus</i>	Eastern horseshoe bat	
<i>Rhipidura albiscapa</i>	Grey fantail	
<i>Rhipidura rufifrons</i>	Rufous fantail	
<i>Sericornis frontalis</i>	White-browed scrubwren	
<i>Smicrornis brevirostris</i>	Weebill	
<i>Sminthopsis murina</i>	Common dunnart	
<i>Strepera graculina</i>	Pied currawong	
<i>Sus scrofa</i> #	Feral pig	Introduced
<i>Trichoglossus haematodus</i>	Rainbow lorikeet	
<i>Trichosurus vulpecula</i>	Brushtail possum	
<i>Vombatus ursinus</i>	Common wombat	
<i>Vulpes vulpes</i> #	Fox	Introduced
<i>Wallabia bicolor</i>	Swamp wallaby	

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APPENDIX 5 – IMAGES



Photos: (top) Sydney Basin Creekflat Blue Gum-Apple Forest, (bottom) typical terrain of Comleroy FR

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APPENDIX 6 – REFERENCES

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APPENDIX 7 – 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: 20/8/25.

Version	Changes	Approval details
2.0	» Reference to the Flora Reserve Plan: Background and General Management » Formatting updated » Change	» The Hon. Tara Moriarty MLC, Minister for Agriculture, Minister for Regional New South Wales, and Minister for Western New South Wales 20/8/25

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