



BOSHES CREEK FLORA RESERVE N^o. 23

SITE SPECIFIC WORKING PLAN



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This site-specific working plan describes the important values of an individual flora reserve and identifies site-specific priorities for management. The plan is to be read in conjunction with the 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

Boshes Creek Flora Reserve (№. 23) is situated within the Mullions Range State Forest №. 176, at about 26 kilometres north of the City of Orange. It encompasses compartments 915 and 921 of the State Forest, which is part of the Northern Softwoods Region, Bathurst Management Area. The boundaries of the reserve are marked by a gravel road and forest boundary to the north, Lookout Rock Road to the west and by the State Forest boundary on the east. A locality map is attached 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:

- » Representation of forest types historically cleared for plantation. The reserve was set aside during a period of extensive clearing of native forest for pine plantation in the 1970s and 1980s as a good example of the forest types being removed.
- » Relatively undisturbed area of dry sclerophyll forest. The reserve area is in a relatively undisturbed state with little history of use for wood production, pastoral use, or other human activities.

1.3 GENERAL DESCRIPTION

Area

Boshes Creek Flora Reserve is 183 hectares. It is surrounded by native hardwood / bushland and pine plantation within the State Forest and privately owned agricultural land.

Topography

The reserve occupies part of a steep-sided valley on the eastern fall of the Mullions Range and is drained by Boshes Creek which descends some 120 metres within the Reserve over 1.5 kilometres. This creek flows except in exceptionally dry times. Even then, the larger holes will still contain water. The valley sides are dissected by numerous steep gullies connecting with the main creek. The landscape is broken and rugged. The altitude varies between about 670 metres and 850 metres.

Refer to Appendix 1 for topographic map.

Geology and soils

Geologically the reserve is on the eastern edge of the Mullions Range volcanic formation which is placed in the Silurian period. Soil is a grayish to brown podzol derived from acid tuffs, outcrops of which are a general feature of the area, and to a lesser extent from shales and quartz.

There are two main soil types within the reserve:

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- (i) Burrendong formation occurring in the central area of the reserve.

The landscape is rolling to steep hills with rocky slopes with elevation ranges from 690-1100 metres. Dominant dry sclerophyll forest is a broad-leaved peppermint and scribbly gum community. The soils of this unit are shallow pale loams and sands formed near rock outcrops on higher slopes, shallow red podzolics at midslope, yellow soloths in drainage lines and yellow massive earths on lower slopes. Southern slopes are more stable to all forms of erosion.

- (ii) Mookerawa formation occurring on the western edge, north-east corner and southern corner of the reserve.

The landscape is rolling hills with some steep rocky slopes with elevation ranges from 600-976 metres. Dry sclerophyll forest are dominant on the slopes. The soils of this unit are red podzolics on crests and upper slopes, yellow soloths and yellow solodic soils on lower slopes and drainage depressions.

Climate

The area has a temperate summer climate and a cold winter. Frosts are of frequent occurrence in winter with occasional light snowfalls on the higher sections. Rainfall occurs generally in the winter-spring period.

Rainfall figures have been taken from the Mullions Range State Forest where records date from 1941 to the present. Temperatures listed are from Orange and would be similar to those at the reserve.

Rainfall	Mean annual	972mm
	Lowest record	469mm
	Highest record	1935mm
Temperature	Mean max	21°C
	Mean min	5°C
	Extreme max	41°C
	Extreme min	-12°C

Vegetation / flora and fauna

Vegetation / flora

The reserve supports a dry sclerophyll forest in various stages of maturity which was representative of areas being cleared for pine plantation development in the region between 1975 to 1980. In general, the area is relatively undisturbed. There is a sparse shrub layer and good ground cover layer of grasses, forest litter, herbs, and woody material. Canopy height is low, and the site quality is generally poor. See Appendix 5 for photographic illustrations of the forest structure.

The predominant tree species are Brittle Gum (*Eucalyptus mannifera*), Scribbly Gum (*E. rossii*) with Red Stringybark (*E. macrorhyncha*), and Long-leaved Box (*E. goniocalyx*). Broad-leaved Peppermint (*E. dives*), Yellow Box (*E. melliodora*), Red Box (*E. polyanthemus*), and Candlebark Gum (*E. rubida*) occur on the deeper soils, and Black Cypress Pine (*Callitris endlicheri*) is found on some of the northern slopes. A wide range of shrub species exists in the reserve, including many wattles: Silver Wattle (*Acacia dealbata*) is the most common of these.

Appendix 2 identifies the major forest types in the reserve. Appendix 3 outlines a list of flora species known to occur in the reserve.

Fauna

The reserve supports a broad array of fauna. Fauna records for the area were collected from random sightings at around the time of the gazettal of the reserve. No formal records for fauna sightings are available through the Wildlife Atlas (NSW BioNet Atlas). Appendix 4 lists fauna species informally recorded around 1980 in the reserve.

The Black Striped Wallaby (*Wallabia dorsalis*) was informally recorded in the reserve and is presently listed as endangered. The Squirrel Glider (*Petaurus norfolcensis*) and Spotted Tail Quoll (*Dasyurops*

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maculates) were also informally recorded in the area and are presently listed as vulnerable. These three sighting records are believed to be circa 1980 and are unconfirmed.

1.4 HISTORY

Boshes Creek Flora Reserve is situated within the lands of the Wiradjuri people. Although there are no recorded Aboriginal cultural heritage sites within the reserve, the area was likely used traditionally by local Wiradjuri clan groups and as a result may contain evidence of past occupation that hold cultural values to present-day Aboriginal people. According to NSW Heritage's Aboriginal Heritage Management System (AHIMS), there are a number of Aboriginal cultural heritage sites located outside the reserve; the closest site lays approximately 1.4 kilometres to the east. An example of the important Indigenous heritage of the area is 'Yuranighs Aboriginal Grave Historic Site'. This important place lies south-west of the reserve. Noteworthy landscape features such as Mount Meehan (Mulyan at an elevation of 1016 metres) is situated to the south-west of the reserve while the Macquarie River is situated to the east of the reserve and so Boshes Creek Flora Reserve forms part of a rich Aboriginal cultural landscape.

There is little information available on the history of this reserve. The adjacent plantation bordering the reserve was cleared in 1978. The reserve was not known to be used for timber production except for a small number of Red Box trees removed for fencing material. There is no history of large fires in the Mullions Range area since the 1920s and hazard reduction burning has been largely excluded from the reserve since its gazettal in 1973. A hazard reduction burn was conducted on the northeastern slope of the reserve in 2010.

1.5 CURRENT USAGE

The main use of the reserve is recreation. Recreational use is limited by the rough terrain of the reserve and limited access to the locality, so is mostly local dirt bike riders. The surrounding pine forest is used for softwood timber production and other recreational uses such as 4WDs, orienteering and bushwalkers.

2. SYSTEM OF MANAGEMENT

2.1 OBJECTIVES OF MANAGEMENT

The objectives of management are to:

- » protect existing flora and fauna
- » protect representative examples of forest ecosystems in the area
- » protect indigenous/non-indigenous cultural and archaeological values of the reserve
- » 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

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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:

- » Property maintenance, through:
 - establishment and maintenance of fences, gates and signs where appropriate
 - removal of rubbish
 - maintenance of existing roads and trails
 - exclusion of road construction except along reserve boundaries
 - avoiding development or support of any recreational activities within the reserve except for educational activities.

- » Conservation and improvement of habitat, through:
 - maintenance of native vegetation
 - weed control, which may include controlling pine wildling regrowth
 - management of human disturbance, including harvesting and other forest product operations
 - retention of dead timber and other habitat resources
 - management of fire, including:
 - limiting any hazard reduction burning except to an area within a 300 metre strip from the western and north-western boundaries. Burning within this strip should aim to produce a mosaic of burnt and unburnt patches.
 - firefighting activities where required to protect community assets outside of lands managed by Forestry Corporation.

- » Pest animal control.

Cultural

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

Weeds

The vegetation within the flora reserve has relatively few weeds present. The site will be monitored periodically to prevent weed incursions.

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, Boshes Creek Flora Reserve No. 23 is a dedicated reserve zoned FMZ 1 and therefore contributes to the dedicated reserve system in Northern Softwoods Region, Bathurst Management Area. Management will be consistent with the requirements of JANIS dedicated reserves and the area cannot be revoked except by an act of Parliament.

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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 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 (as far as practicable noxious weeds and other exotic species will be eliminated from the reserve)
- » general access for activities such as bush walking, photography and nature study
- » beekeeping (existing set-down sites may be used but new set-down sites will not be approved)
- » Aboriginal use of forest products (the Regional 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 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, either print or online, or by publication on a website considered reasonably likely to come to the attention of members of the local community
 - Ministerial approval is given for the proposal.

2.3 MANAGEMENT RESPONSIBILITY

The reserve will be administered by the Regional Manager of Forestry Corporation's Northern Softwoods Region, Bathurst Management Area, who shall ensure:

- » The reserve boundaries will be mapped in GIS. The state of the boundary marking will be checked, and if necessary clarified, before any operations are carried out in the vicinity of the reserve
- » Operations in adjacent areas are performed in a manner so as not to cause damage or disturbance to the reserve

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- » Forest Permits are issued only for activities consistent with the management objectives for the reserve.

Mining

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

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 and Topographic Map
- » Appendix 2 – Forest Type Table
- » Appendix 3 – Flora Species List
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- » Appendix 5 – Images
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APPENDIX 1 – LOCALITY & TOPOGRAPHIC MAP

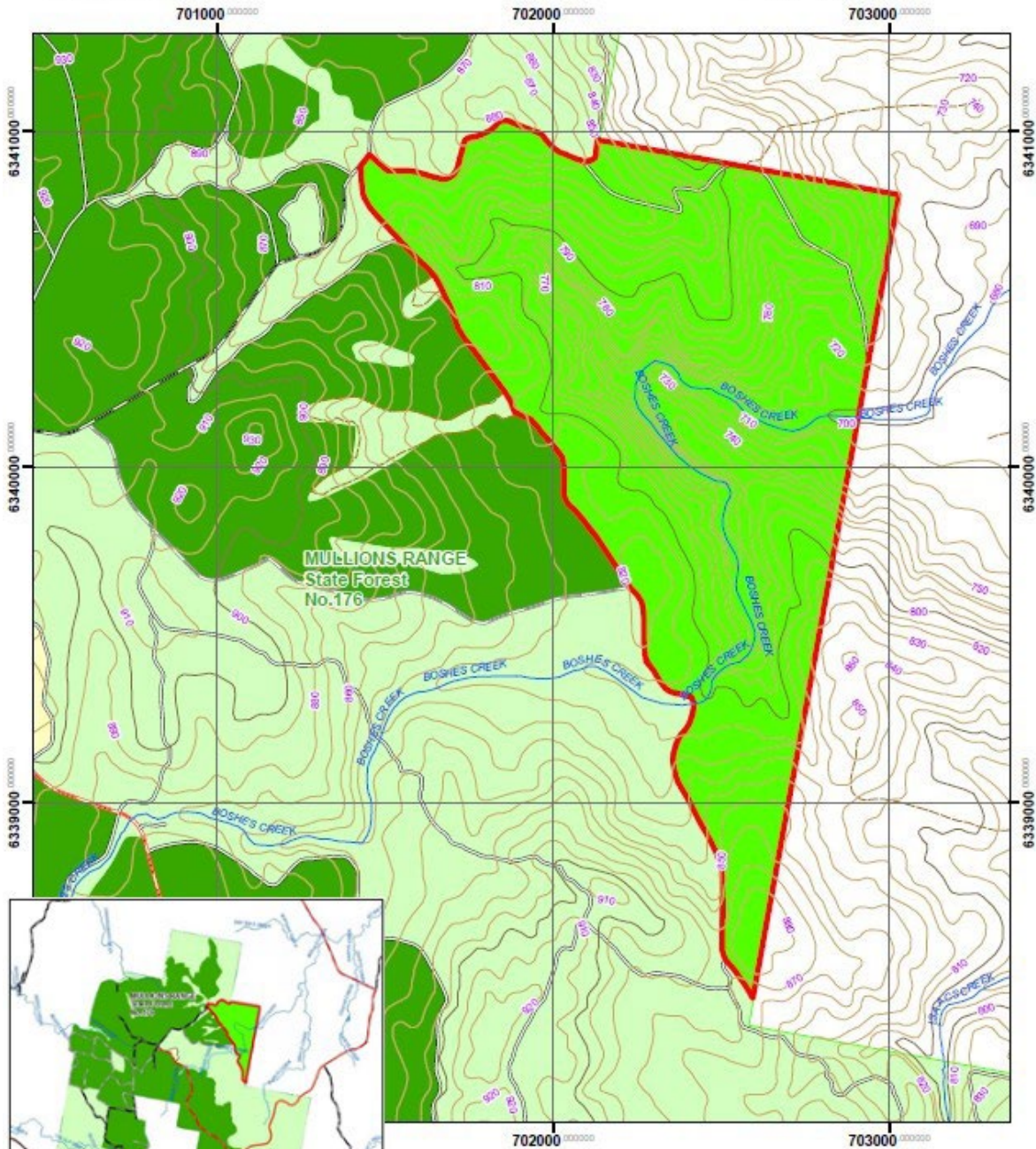


Forestry Corporation of NSW, Northern Softwoods
 Bathurst Management Area
 Boshes Creek Flora Reserve
 Mullions Range State Forest

Date: 17/01/2022



0 0.1 0.2 0.4 Kilometers



Legend

- Special Protection (Z 1)
- Special Management (Z 2)
- General Management (Z 4)
- Softwood Plantations (Z 6)
- FloraReserves
- Drainage major LPI SPD
- Contour (100m)
- Intermediate Gravel
- Wet Weather Gravel
- Major Gravel
- Natural Surface
- 4WD track

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APPENDIX 2 – FOREST TYPES TABLE

Forest type	Dominant species (scientific name)	Dominant species (common name)
Shallow soil forest type	<i>E. mannifera</i>	Brittle Gum
	<i>E. rossii</i>	Scribbly Gum
	<i>E. macrorrhyncha</i>	Red Stringybark
	<i>E. goniocalyx</i>	Long-leaved Box
Deep soil forest type	<i>E. dives</i>	Broadleaved Peppermint
	<i>E. melliodora</i>	Yellow Box
	<i>E. polyanthemos</i>	Red Box
	<i>E. rubida</i>	Candlebark
Northern slopes	<i>Callitris endlicheri</i>	Black Cypress Pine

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APPENDIX 3 – FLORA SPECIES LIST

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	NSW Status
Asparagaceae	<i>Lomandra filiformis</i> subsp. <i>Coriacea</i>	Wattle Mat-rush	
Asparagaceae	<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	Spiny-headed Mat-rush	
Asphodelaceae	<i>Dianella longifolia</i> var. <i>longifolia</i>		
Asphodelaceae	<i>Dianella revoluta</i>	Blue Flax-lily	
Asphodelaceae	<i>Stypandra glauca</i>	Nodding Blue Lily	
Asphodelaceae	<i>Tricoryne elatior</i>	Yellow Rush-lily	
Aspleniaceae	<i>Asplenium flabellifolium</i>	Necklace Fern	
Asteraceae	<i>Brachycome spathulata</i>		
Asteraceae	<i>Cassinia sifton</i>	Sifton Bush	
Asteraceae	<i>Cassinia longifolia</i>		
Asteraceae	<i>Craspedia uniflora</i>	Billybuttons	
Asteraceae	<i>Helichrysum apiculatum</i>	Common Everlasting Daisy	
Asteraceae	<i>Microseris scapigera</i>	Yam Daisy	
Asteraceae	<i>Senecio</i> sp.	Groundsel	
Asteraceae	<i>Olearia erubescens</i>	Pink-tip Daisy-bush	
Bignoniaceae	<i>Pandorea pandorana</i>	Wonga Wonga Vine	
Campanulaceae	<i>Wahlenbergia stricta</i>	Australian Bluebell	
Campanulaceae	<i>Isotoma axillaris</i>	Rock Isotome	
Campanulaceae	<i>Isotoma fluviatilis</i>	Swamp Isotome	
Caryophyllaceae	<i>Stellaria pungens</i>	Prickly Starwort	
Casuarinaceae	<i>Allocasuarina distyla</i>	Scrub She-oak	
Colchicaceae	<i>Wurmbea dioica</i>	Early Nancy	
Cupressaceae	<i>Callitris endlicheri</i>	Black Cypress Pine	
Dennstaedtiaceae	<i>Pteridium esculentum</i>	Bracken	
Dilleniaceae	<i>Hibbertia obtusifolia</i>	Hoary Guinea Flower	
Droseraceae	<i>Droser peltata</i>		
Elaeocarpaceae	<i>Tetradlea thymifolia</i>	Thyme Pink-bells	
Ericaceae	<i>Brachyloma daphnoides</i>	Daphne Heath	
Ericaceae	<i>Leucopogon virgatus</i>		
Ericaceae	<i>Leucopogon</i> sp.		
Ericaceae	<i>Lissanthe strigosa</i>	Peach Heath	
Ericaceae	<i>Melichrus urceolatus</i>	Urn Heath	
Ericaceae	<i>Monotoca scoparia</i>		
Ericaceae	<i>Styphelia triflora</i>	Pink Five-Corners	
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Phyllanthus hirtellus</i>	Thyme Spurge	
Fabaceae	<i>Bossiaea foliosa</i>	Leafy Bossiaea	
Fabaceae	<i>Bossiaea rhombifolia</i>		
Fabaceae	<i>Daviesia leptophylla</i>		

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Fabaceae	<i>Dillwynia retorta</i>		
Fabaceae	<i>Glycine clandestine</i>		
Fabaceae	<i>Gompholobium heugelii</i>	Pale Wedge Pea	
Fabaceae	<i>Hardenbergia violacea</i>	Purple Coral Pea	
Fabaceae	<i>Hovea linearis</i>		
Fabaceae	<i>Indigofera australis</i>	Australian Indigo	
Fabaceae	<i>Pultenaea polifolia</i>	Dusky Bush-pea	
Fabaceae	<i>Pultenaea spinosa</i>	Spiny Bush-pea	
Fabaceae	<i>Swainsona galegifolia</i>	Smooth Darling-pea	
Fabaceae	<i>Acacia paradoxa</i>	Kangaroo Thorn	
Fabaceae	<i>Acacia decora</i>	Western Silver Wattle	
Fabaceae	<i>Acacia dealbata</i>	Silver Wattle	
Fabaceae	<i>Acacia gunnii</i>	Ploughshare Wattle	
Fabaceae	<i>Acacia lanigera</i>	Hairy Wattle	
Fabaceae	<i>Acacia penninervis</i>	Mountain Hickory	
Fabaceae	<i>Acacia verniciflua</i>	Varnish Wattle	
Geraniaceae	<i>Geranium sp.</i>		
Geraniaceae	<i>Pelargonium australe</i>	Native Storksbill	
Goodeniaceae	<i>Goodenia hederacea</i>	Forest Goodenia	
Iridaceae	<i>Patersonia sericea</i>	Silky Purple-flag	
Juncaginaceae	<i>Cycnogeton procerum</i>	Water Ribbons	
Lauraceae	<i>Cassytha sp.</i>		
Malvaceae	<i>Brachychiton populneus</i>	Kurrajong	
Myrtaceae	<i>Callistemon sieberi</i>	River Bottlebrush	
Myrtaceae	<i>Calytrix tetragona</i>	Common Fringe Myrtle	
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus blakelyi</i>	Blakely's Red Gum	
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus bridgesiana</i>	Apple Box	
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus dives</i>	Broad-leaved Peppermint	
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus goniocalyx</i>	Long-leaved Box	
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus macroryncha</i>	Red Stringybark	
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus melliodora</i>	Yellow Box	
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus polyanthemos</i>	Red Box	
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus rossii</i>	Inland Scribbly Gum	
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i>	Ribbon Gum	
Myrtaceae	<i>Kunzea ambigua</i>	Tick Bush	
Myrtaceae	<i>Leptospermum multicaule</i>	Silver Tea-tree	
Myrtaceae	<i>Leptospermum myrtifolium</i>	Myrtle Tea-tree	
Myrtaceae	<i>Leptospermum trinervium</i>	Flaky-barked Tea-tree	
Orchidaceae	<i>Caladenia carnea</i>	Pink Fingers	
Orchidaceae	<i>Corybas sp.</i>		
Orchidaceae	<i>Diuris sp.</i>		
Orchidaceae	<i>Glossodia major</i>	Waxlip Orchid	
Orchidaceae	<i>Microtis sp.</i>		

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Orchidaceae	<i>Chiloglottis sp.</i>		
Pittosporaceae	<i>Billardiera scandens</i>	Hairy Apple Berry	
Pittosporaceae	<i>Bursaria spinosa</i>	Blackthorn	
Plantaginaceae	<i>Veronica perfoliata</i>	Digger's Speedwell	
Polygalaceae	<i>Comesperma ericinum</i>	Pyramid Flower	
Proteaceae	<i>Grevillea ramosissima</i>	Fan Grevillea	
Proteaceae	<i>Hakea sericea</i>	Needlebush	
Proteaceae	<i>Persoonia rigida</i>		
Pteridaceae	<i>Adiantum aethiopicum</i>	Maidenhair Fern	
Pteridaceae	<i>Cheilanthes tenuifolia</i>	Rock Fern	
Pteridaceae	<i>Pellaea falcata</i>	Sickle Fern	
Pteridaceae	<i>Pteris tremula</i>	Tender Brakefern	
Ranunculaceae	<i>Ranunculus sp.</i>		
Rhamnaceae	<i>Cryptandra propinqua</i>		
Rhamnaceae	<i>Pomaderris eriocephala</i>		
Rhamnaceae	<i>Pomaderris phyllicifolia</i>	Narrow-leaf Pomaderris	
Rosaceae	<i>Rubus sp.</i>		
Rutaceae	<i>Boronia microphylla</i>	Small Leaved Boronia	
Rutaceae	<i>Philothea salsolifolia</i>		
Santalaceae	<i>Exocarpos cupressiformis</i>	Cherry Ballart	
Sapindaceae	<i>Dodonaea viscosa</i> subsp. <i>Angustissima</i>	Narrow-leaved Hopbush	
Sapindaceae	<i>Dodonaea boroniifolia</i>	Fern-leaf Hopbush	
Stackhousiaceae	<i>Stackhousia monogyna</i>	Creamy Candles	
Violaceae	<i>Viola hederacea</i>	Ivy-leaved Violet	

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APPENDIX 4 – FAUNA SPECIES LIST

Fauna species recorded from the NSW BioNet Atlas within Mullions Range State Forest as of August 2021.

Common Name	Scientific Name	NSW status
Brown Goshawk	<i>Accipiter fasciatus</i>	
Galah	<i>Eolophus roseicapilla</i>	
Crimson Rosella	<i>Platycercus elegans</i>	
Eastern Rosella	<i>Platycercus eximius</i>	
Laughing Kookaburra	<i>Dacelo novaeguineae</i>	
Yellow Thornbill	<i>Acanthiza nana</i>	
Brown Thornbill	<i>Acanthiza pusilla</i>	
Buff-rumped Thornbill	<i>Acanthiza reguloides</i>	
White-throated Gerygone	<i>Gerygone olivacea</i>	
Spotted Pardalote	<i>Pardalotus punctatus</i>	
Striated Pardalote	<i>Pardalotus striatus</i>	
Yellow-faced Honeyeater	<i>Caligavis chrysops</i>	
White-naped Honeyeater	<i>Melithreptus lunatus</i>	
Spotted Quail-thrush	<i>Cinclosoma punctatum</i>	
Eastern Shrike-tit	<i>Falcunculus frontatus frontatus</i>	
Varied Sittella	<i>Daphoenositta chrysoptera</i>	V
Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike	<i>Coracina novaehollandiae</i>	
Grey Shrike-thrush	<i>Colluricincla harmonica</i>	
Rufous Whistler	<i>Pachycephala rufiventris</i>	
Olive-backed Oriole	<i>Oriolus sagittatus</i>	
Pied Currawong	<i>Strepera graculina</i>	
Grey Fantail	<i>Rhipidura albiscapa</i>	
Leaden Flycatcher	<i>Myiagra rubecula</i>	
White-winged Chough	<i>Corcorax melanorhamphos</i>	
Common Ringtail Possum	<i>Pseudocheirus peregrinus</i>	
Common Brushtail Possum	<i>Trichosurus vulpecula</i>	
Eastern Grey Kangaroo	<i>Macropus giganteus</i>	
kangaroo / wallaby	<i>Macropus sp.</i>	
Shingle-back	<i>Tiliqua rugosa</i>	

NSW Status of V = Vulnerable

The following informal sightings were taken at the time of the creation of the reserve around 1980 (source unknown). Sightings unable to be verified.

Common Name	Scientific Name	NSW Status	Comm. Status
Brushtail Possum	<i>Trichosurus vulpecula</i>		
Ringtail Possum	<i>Pseudocheirus langinosus</i>		
Greater Glider	<i>Schoinobates volans</i>		Vulnerable
Squirrel Glider	<i>Petaurus norfolcensis</i>	Vulnerable	
Sugar Glider	<i>Petaurus breviceps</i>		

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Marsupial Mouse	<i>Antechinus sp.</i>		
Grey Kangaroo	<i>Macropus giganteus</i>		
Red-necked Wallaby	<i>Wallabia rufogrisia</i>		
Black-striped Wallaby	<i>Wallabia dorsalis</i>	Endangered	
Spotted Tail Quoll	<i>Dasyurops maculatus</i>	Vulnerable	Endangered

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APPENDIX 5 – IMAGES



Typical forest structure within the reserve

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APPENDIX 6 – APPROVAL AND AMENDMENTS FROM PREVIOUS VERSION

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

This plan was approved by The Hon. Dugald Saunders MP, Minister for Agriculture, and Minister for Western New South Wales.

Date of approval: 20 June 2022

Version	Changes	Approval details
2.0	» Reference to the <i>Flora Reserve Plan: Background and General Management</i>	» 20/6/22
	» Formatting updated	

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