OLD JEREMIAH FLORA RESERVE No. 178

WORKING PLAN

Bungongo State Forest

Hume Region

Eucalyptus globulus Eurabbie regrowth

CONTENTS

1. INTRODUCTION

This plan has been prepared in accordance with the terms of section 25A (5) of the *Forestry Act 1916* with the objective of providing for the future management of that part of Bungongo State Forest No. 582, set aside as Old Jeremiah Flora Reserve No. 178. The plan aims to identify the important values of the Reserve and to provide guidelines that will protect those values.

Old Jeremiah Flora Reserve forms part of the dedicated reserve system for the Southern Region Forest Agreement.

2. KEY VALUES OF THE RESERVE

Old Jeremiah Flora Reserve has the following identified values requiring protection:

- Remnant vegetation, including White Box Yellow Box Blakely's Red Gum Woodland – an ecological community listed as Endangered under the *NSW Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995*. The region has been extensively cleared for agricultural purposes, and historically for pine plantation. The Reserve contains a significant area of native vegetation and associated fauna.
- Habitat for significant flora species. Yass Daisy (*Ammobium craspedioides)* is listed as Vulnerable on the *NSW Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995* Flora Schedule and is present within the Reserve.
- Habitat for threatened fauna as listed on the *NSW Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995*. This incudes the Endangered Booroolong Frog *(Litoria booroolongensis)* and the following Vulnerable species - Yellow-bellied Glider (*Petaurus australis),* Squirrel Glider *(Petaurus norfolcensis)*, the Large Bent-wing Bat *(Miniopterus schreibersii)* and the Eastern False Pipistrelle (*Falsistrellus tasmaniensis).*

3. DESCRIPTION OF THE RESERVE

Refer to Appendices 1and 2 for locality and topographic maps.

3.1 Location

Old Jeremiah Flora Reserve is located within Bungongo State Forest, approximately 10 kilometres north east of the settlement of Adjungbilly, and approximately 30 kilometres directly east of Gundagai. Access is mainly via Nanangroe Road and then Bungongo Road which traverses the southern section of the Reserve or Black Andrew Road which leads to the northern section of the Reserve.

Old Jeremiah Flora Reserve is managed by Hume Region, Forests NSW. Management units within the Reserve are Compartments 8204 – 8208, inclusive.

3.2 Exclusions

There are several exclusions within the boundaries of the Reserve. Public Road easements run approximately north - south though the middle of the Reserve and east-west along the northern section of the Reserve.

3.3 Geography

Old Jeremiah Flora Reserve covers an area of approximately 1630 ha, with elevation ranging from 550 – 830 m ASL.

The terrain ranges from relatively flat and undulating to steep. A major broad ridgeline runs north – south through the middle of the Reserve. On the eastern side of the ridge, drainage lines run north-east into Old Jeremiah Creek, which flows into Poppet Creek and then the Murrumbidgee River just below the Burrinjuck Dam wall. To the north of this ridge, water flows into Mistake Creek and then into the Murrumbidgee River. On the western side of the ridgeline, water drains into Parsons Creek, which flows in a north-westerly direction and joins Oak Creek. This water converges with the Murrumbidgee River further downstream.

The western (Parsons Creek) side of the Reserve is steeper than the rest of the Flora Reserve with more broken terrain, and inclines to Parson Mountain form a major visual landscape feature on the north – west boundary of the Reserve. Parson Mountain is located just outside the boundary of State forest and the Reserve, and at 811 m ASL is a significant natural feature in the landscape.

Pinus radiata plantations occur on the northern, southern and western boundaries. Private grazing properties are also located on the southern and northern boundaries of the Reserve. The north-east corner of the Reserve adjoins other areas of native forest managed by South Coast Region, Forests NSW.

Bungongo Road dissects the Old Jeremiah Flora Reserve in the southern end. This road was constructed in the early 1990's to facilitate access for pine plantation development. Eurabbie Forest Road runs north to south along the major ridgeline in the middle of the Reserve. Black Andrew Road is located to the north of the Reserve boundary.

3.4 Geology and Soils

Old Jeremiah Flora Reserve is within the Yass - Canberra Rise and is part of the Forbes Anticlinoral Zone (Wagga Wagga Metallogenic Series Sheet S1/55-15). The geology of the Reserve is primarily granite, granodiorite and adamellite, although in the northern section of the Flora Reserve, there are small outcrops of Plateau (olivine) basalt.

Soils range from deep red-brown earths and duplex soils on the ridges to yellow earths on the poorer drained sites (G. Wilkinson, FCNSW, unpubl.)

3.5 Climate

Figures provided are averages for Red Hill State Forest from readings taken over the period 1938 – 1970. This data was taken from the Commonwealth Bureau of Meteorology website (Red Hill climate data). Red Hill State Forest is located approximately 15 km south-west of Old Jeremiah Flora Reserve, and is the closest location with climatic records at a similar altitude.

Median annual rainfall	1076.6mm
Mean daily minimum temperature	0.8° Celcius
Mean daily maximum temperature	28.7° Celcius

The highest monthly rainfall occurs during winter and spring (May - October), although regular rain is experienced in the other months. Frosts and fogs are common during winter, with infrequent light snowfalls, rarely settling on the ground for longer than one day (G. Wilkinson, FCNSW unpubl.).

3.6 Vegetation

See Appendix 3 for the Old Jeremiah Flora Reserve flora species list.

Vegetation in the Reserve has been classified using Forest Types in NSW, Research Note No.17. The vegetation was summarised as typifying a "transition from southern tablelands/highlands types to the east into western plains types to the west" (Kohn, unpublished, 1990).

- FT 111 Peppermint (*Eucalyptus radiata/E.dives*) and FT 124 Red Stringybark (*E. macrorhyncha*) dominate throughout the Reserve. The north-east section of the Reserve is predominantly FT 164 Eurabbie (*E.bicostata*), forming pure stands in some places. Other major forest types occurring within the Reserve are –
- FT 131 Peppermint – Mountain/Manna Gum (*E.radiata/ E.viminalis*)
- FT 103 Apple Box (*E. bridgesiana*)
- FT 160 Manna Gum/Stringybark (*E. viminalis/E. macrorhynca)*
- FT 177 Red Gum/Stringybark (*E.blakeyi/E.macrorhynca*)
- FT 150 Messmate (*E. obliqua*)

The western section of the Reserve is dominated by Broad-leaved Peppermint (*E.dives*) forming "a complex mosaic with red stringybark … there are rapid changes in species composition … but either or both the peppermint and stringybark normally retain dominance" (Kohn,unpub.).

There are several cleared areas within the Reserve, particularly along the northern side of Bungongo Road and following the broad middle ridgeline adjacent to Eurabbie Forest Road.

The remnant vegetation within the Reserve has significant natural values in a landscape that has been greatly altered by clearing for agricultural production and pine plantation establishment. Few other areas of native forest in the vicinity cover an area the size of the Reserve (ie. over 1500 ha).

The presence of Yellow Box within Old Jeremiah Reserve indicates that the endangered ecological community may occur in some areas of the Reserve (Doug Binns, pers.comm, 2004). White Box - Yellow Box - Blakely's Red Gum Woodland is an endangered ecological community listed on Part 3 of Schedule 1 of the *Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995*. This vegetation community is endangered due to a drastic reduction in its area and a high level of fragmentation through clearing for cropping and pasture improvement. A number of fauna and flora species of conservation significance are likely to occur in this ecological community. For details on the assemblage of flora species characterising this woodland, and the significant species that may occur, refer to Box-gum woodland.

Ammobium craspedioides (Yass Daisy) is listed as Vulnerable (Schedule 2, *Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995*) and has been recorded in Old Jeremiah Flora Reserve. This species is a perennial herb that is endemic to the south-west slopes. It appears to be a species of dry woodland, although in many cases that woodland has now been removed (NPWS 1999). Ploughing has been identified as a major threat to this species, as have changes in land use from rough grazing to improved pasture and softwood plantation.

Introduced noxious weeds are present within the Reserve, including Blackberry and St Johns Wort. These weeds are predominantly in the cleared sections of the Reserve, and have the potential to spread significantly into native forest sections. Willow and Poplars are also naturalising (some may have been initially planted for erosion control) along drainage lines adjacent to Bungongo Road.

3.6 Fauna

Appendix 4 contains a list of fauna species known to occur in the Reserve.

Gall et.al (1980) noted that the Greater Glider (*Petaurus volans*) was the most common glider surveyed within Bungongo S.F., with highest populations in the Eurabbie forests. Most of the forest area included in the survey now lies within the Old Jeremiah Flora Reserve boundaries.

Petaurus australis (Yellow-bellied Glider) is listed as Vulnerable (Schedule 2, Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995) and has been recorded in the southern section of the Reserve. This arboreal mammal is found in tall moist

eucalypt forest where sufficient tree hollows for nesting occur, foraging primarily on eucalypt nectar and sap (NPWS 2003).

Petaurus norfolcensis (Squirrel Glider) is listed as Vulnerable under the Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995 and has been recorded within Bungongo S.F., and most probably within the Reserve boundary (Gall et.al 1980). This species occurs in a wide variety of forest and woodland vegetation types, generally below 300m ASL. Its occurrence is dependent typically on the presence of large, hollow-bearing eucalypt trees, mixed-age stands and an understorey of flowering shrubs, particularly acacia's.

Falsistrellus tasmaniensis (Eastern False Pipistrelle) was recorded within the area that is now Reserve in a bat survey conducted in 1995 by Dr Alan York, Forests NSW. This species is listed as Vulnerable on the Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995 schedule 2 due to a suspected decline in population and distribution. The species is facing severe threatening processes and it is an ecological specialist (that is, it depends on particular types of diet and habitat). This survey also recorded *Miniopterus schreibersii* (Large Bent-wing Bat), another Vulnerable species present within the Reserve that hunts in forested areas, swooping on moths and other insects above the treetops. Processes threatening this species include disturbance to colony roosting sites (mainly caves), loss of foraging habitat and increased predation from the introduced fox and feral cat (NPWS 1999).

Ninox connivens (Barking Owl) has been recorded within 5 km of the Reserve (Gall et.al 1980). This species is listed under the Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995 as Vulnerable. It requires hollows in large, old eucalypt trees for nesting and tall densely-foliaged understorey trees for roosts. Territories range from 30 – 200 ha, and the owl feeds on a variety of prey, including birds, invertebrates and small mammals (NPWS 2003).

Litoria booroolongensis (Booroolong Frog) is listed under the Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995 as Endangered and has also been recorded within 5 km of the Reserve (Gall et.al 1980). This species is associated with permanent streams in a range of environments, including cleared grazing land. Adults tend to occur on or near cobblebanks that are slow flowing or isolated pools of water (NPWS 2003).

Introduced species, such as the fox and pig, have been recorded within the Reserve (refer to Appendix 4). The feral cat is also likely to occur within the Reserve.

4. HISTORY

4.1 Indigenous Cultural Heritage

There are no known archaeological surveys of Old Jeremiah Reserve and no records of cultural heritage sites.

A number of Aboriginal sites have been discovered in the locality, particularly on the property formerly known as “Nanangroe” to the north.

4.2 Non-Indigenous Cultural History

During the 1800’s, a large area, including what is now Old Jeremiah Flora Reserve, was part of the Jeremiah and Bongongo Pastoral Run No. 426. This run totaled 57 200 acres.

The area of what is now Old Jeremiah Flora Reserve was divided by the boundary between two Parishes – Bungongo Parish on the western side, Childowla Parish on the eastern side. Both Parishes are in the County of Buccleuch.

The Bongongo Parish Map of 1881 shows that by this time the area had been subdivided into Conditional Purchases and Leases. This map also shows “The Parson” (Parson Trig) and Old Jeremiah Creek. A large section of country in the north of the Parish was leased by Jeremiah Quinn, which may provide some answer to the naming of Old Jeremiah Creek.

By 1895 the spelling of Bongongo had changed to Bungongo.

4.3 Forest Management

Bungongo State Forest was initially dedicated in 1917. A large extension (to the west of Old Jeremiah Creek) was added in 1924. Further extensions occurred in 1974, 1981 (the area south of Bungongo Road) and 1993.

Forester G.A. Mc Arthur conducted extensive reconnaissance surveys on horseback in the Buccleuch/ Wee Jasper area in 1950, as part of the assessment for potential pine plantation development. The following areas he surveyed are now within the Reserve boundaries -

1. The eastern section of Bungongo State Forest – the main ridgeline area within the Reserve. He noted the main ridgeline to be primarily granite with “good planting country” with “easy slopes”. The basalt area tended to have dense sapling stands of Eurabbie (*E. bicostata*). Tree species were mainly *E.dives, E. radiata, E. bicostata*, *E. macrorrhyncha* and some *E. stuartiana* and *E. dalrympleana*.

2. Portion 113 (120 acres) owned by D. Sheehan, and marked half basalt, half granite with approximately one third of the block cleared. He identified a dense stand of pole sized trees of *E.dives, E. radiata, E. bicostata*, *E. macrorrhyncha* and some *E. stuartiana* and *E. dalrympleana*.
3. Portion 7 (187 acres) – a Special Lease held by E.M. Roberts, was marked as one third basalt, two thirds granite with more rocky areas and stony poorer country. Tree species the same as Portion 113.

McArthur accessed these areas from "Main Trunk Road" – essentially the Adjungbilly – Wee Jasper Road and then a northerly track he labelled as "Rough Track – Jeep". This track tied in with Eurabbie Road in the middle of the Reserve. He identified the large tract of *E. bicostata* that runs along the main ridgeline within the Reserve.

Logging of the area has occurred periodically and at a range of intensities. Primarily sawlogs and fencing materials have been removed during selective logging operations. High quality forest areas (Eurabbie – FT 164) were heavily logged (probably in 1950's – 60's), resulting in areas of significant regrowth (Wilkinson, unpubl.). Forest on on steep, rocky or inaccessible country has not been logged.

The Reserve area has been grazed by domestic stock for many years. This grazing has been authorised through annual permits.

The section of the Reserve south of Bungongo Road (Compartment 8026) was proposed for clearing, with other areas of State Forest, for pine plantation development in 1993. Whilst the pine establishment did not occur, sections were heavily logged for native timber, in anticipation of future clearing.

Apiary sites have been located in the area, at a low intensity, and there has also been a low level of recreational fishing and horse riding conducted in the area.

Old Jeremiah Flora Reserve was established on 1st January 2001 through enactment of the National Park Estate (Southern Region Reservations) Act of 2000, Schedule 3. The area is comprised of land that was dedicated in 1917 and parts of extensions that occurred in 1924, 1974 and 1993.

4.4 Fire

Since clearing for agriculture, and the establishment of pine plantation on adjacent land, the natural fire regime in the Old Jeremiah area has been considerably modified. In a landscape that naturally experiences seasons of numerous dry storms and lightning strikes, the wildfire occurrence in the past 30 – 40 years has been reduced to virtually nil. This is a deliberate consequence of rapid detection and response to any fire outbreak by government and community agencies. The last wildfire reaching a significant size that affected the reserve occurred in 1968, which reportedly burnt the entire area of Bungongo State Forest. A small fire (approximately 5ha in size) was suppressed within the reserve in 2006.

Occasional low intensity burning within the general area has occurred for grazing and hazard reduction purposes (Wilkinson, unpubl.) with the last burn conducted in autumn 2007.

5. CURRENT USAGE

Public usage of this area is low, and there are no recreational facilities. There is some evidence of unauthorised activities such as firewood collection and dumping of rubbish. Illegal grazing by cattle also occurs, as fencing between the Reserve and adjacent plantation area is inadequate to prevent stock movement.

6. MANAGEMENT

6.1 Objectives of Management

- To preserve native flora and fauna species in the Reserve.
- To protect examples of forest ecosystems in the area.
- To protect Aboriginal cultural heritage and archaeological values of the Reserve.
- To meet the expectations of the local community with respect to the management of the Reserve, consistent with Forests NSW legal and policy requirements.
- To protect the Reserve and neighbouring areas from wildfire.
- To maintain reference stands within the natural forest to provide for scientific study, and for assessing the effects of alternative land use in surrounding areas, consistent with the protection of the Reserve.

6.2 Management Issues

The following issues will influence future management priorities. Over time, these issues will change and will require review. Many of the works program priorities identified in Appendix 5 are in response to these issues.

6.2.1 Available archaeological and scientific data

There is a limited amount of data available on natural and cultural heritage values within the Reserve. Further survey work would assist in assessment of values and development of appropriate management practices.

6.2.2 Human impact on the site

There is a need to reduce the impact of unauthorised activities in the Reserve. Options that need evaluation include physically restricting access with gates and fences, and education through appropriate signage.

6.2.3 Road Access

The roads and tracks bounding and within the reserve are of varying condition. Satisfactory access for vehicles to adjoining areas of the forest and for management purposes is required.

Maintenance of existing roads is necessary to reduce the likelihood of vehicles traversing off road and impacting on native vegetation and periodic maintenance work is required to improve drainage of water off tracks to reduce the potential for erosion.

6.2.4 Weeds

Weeds such as Blackberry, Patersons Curse and St Johns wort occur within the Reserve. The distribution and rate of spread of noxious weeds and other environmental weeds requires ongoing monitoring and if necessary, control.

Weed control has been identified as an important conservation action for the Yass Daisy (*Ammobium craspedioides*).

At present there does not appear to be any significant infestation by pine wildlings (*Pinus radiata*) from adjacent plantations. However, this will require monitoring as the Reserve is at high risk of infestation.

6.2.5 Feral animals

Predation by the European Red Fox (*Vulpes vulpes*) and feral cats (*Felis catus*) are Key Threatening Processes under the Threatened Species Conservation Act. Fox and cat populations should be monitored, and baiting or trapping programs conducted if necessary. To be effective, fox and cat baiting programs need to be done in association with neighbouring landholders.

Competition and grazing by the feral European Rabbit is also an identified Key Threatening Process. Rabbits are present on some areas within the Reserve. Abatement programs may need to be done in conjunction with neighbouring landholders.

6.2.6 Fire

The impact of uncontrolled wildfire on the wildlife in the Reserve is likely to be severe, with alternative habitat nearby either low in availability or non-existent. Exposure to invasion by weeds and feral animals is also likely to be high. There

is also a responsibility for preventing wildfire from escaping from the Reserve and spreading to adjacent assets, including private property and pine plantation. Consequently, suppression of any wildfire would be a priority.

The need to protect the pine plantations, private property and the biodiversity values of the Reserve from wildfire is very high. Consequently, the use of a suite of fire protection measures is essential. There are several sections of firebreak separating pine plantation from the Reserve. These must be maintained and may need to be extended for fire control purposes.

Properly managed prescribed burning may play an important role in meeting biodiversity management objectives, as well as protecting resources. For example, Van der Ree (unpublished) identified the need to maintain a diversity of flowering plants and ensure recruitment of new individuals as being critical for the survival of the Squirrel Glider population, and the use of fire may have a role here.

An unfavourable fire regime (severe wildfire or excessive hazard reduction burning) may have a negative impact on the White Box - Yellow Box - Blakely's Red Gum Endangered Ecological Community and the Yass Daisy. Potential impact should be taken into consideration when planning hazard reduction activities.

6.2.7 Grazing

Unauthorised grazing within the Reserve is currently a problem. Hume Region issues Grazing Permits in adjoining areas of pine plantation. Fences adjoining private land need to be maintained to prevent stock entering the Flora Reserve, and consultation with Permittees is urgently required to ensure exclusion of stock from the Flora Reserve and to assess fencing requirements.

6.3 Future Management

Old Jeremiah Flora Reserve will be managed by Hume Region, Forests NSW.

The following management priorities have been adopted:

- Maintenance of healthy forest condition in the Reserve to protect key values, consistent with the dynamic nature of forest ecosystems.
- Maintenance of existing roads and trails as required, consistent with the objectives of the Reserve. Boundary roads to be graded and gravelled as required to maintain access for firefighting and other management purposes and visitor use.

- Fuel management within the Reserve will be undertaken as part of the District Bush Fire Committee considerations and consistent with the Rural Fires Act 1997.
- Occupation and Special Purposes permits will only be issued for activities consistent with the objectives for the reserve. Hunting is permitted within the Reserve by holders of a Game Licence issued under the *Game and Feral Control Act 2002.*
- The boundary of the reserve must be checked and if necessary its location confirmed prior to commencement of any forestry operations in the vicinity of the Reserve. Operations in adjacent areas will be performed in a manner not to cause damage or disturbance to the Reserve.

Under the Forest Management Zoning (FMZ) system Murraguldrie Flora Reserve is zoned FMZ 1 and therefore contributes to the dedicated (formal) Comprehensive Adequate and Representative reserve system in the Southern Region (Tumut Subregion). Management is to meet the requirements of JANIS dedicated (formal) reserves. Refer to the Southern Region Forest Agreement 2002 for further details and definitions.

Minister for Forestry approval by notice in the Gazette is required for new declarations, revocations or boundary amendment.

6.3.1 Activities Not Permitted

The following activities are not permitted:

- Timber harvesting
- Removal of forest products and materials
- Grazing by domestic stock
- Gravel or hard rock quarrying
- Mineral and petroleum exploration and mining

6.3.2 Activities Permitted with Standard Conditions

The following activities will be permitted subject to standard conditions approved by the Regional Manager and consistent with Codes of Practice, Operational Circulars, protocols, licenses and Management/Recovery Plans:

- Scientific studies (eg, fauna surveys including trapping)
- Maintenance of existing roads and fire trails
- Limited tree removal for safety reasons or weed control only.
- Feral animal and noxious weed control

- General access for activities such as bush walking and photography
- Suppression of wildfire
- Prescribed burning

6.3.3 Activities Permitted with Special Conditions

The following activities will be permitted subject to special conditions approved by the Regional Manager and consistent with the Integrated Forestry Operation Approval, Codes of Practice, Operational Circulars, protocols, Licenses and Management/Recovery Plans.

Construction of New Roads and Trails

It is unlikely that any other construction of new roads and trails in the Reserve will be required, as existing roads generally provide adequate access. Additional road construction will only be permitted in exceptional instances and consistent with the following principles:

- No practical alternative is available;
- The values of the Reserve will not be significantly affected by the road or fire trail;
- Opportunity is provided for public comment on the proposal; and
- Ministerial approval is given for the proposal.

7. MONITORING, REPORTING AND REVIEW

Forests NSW will monitor:

- The output of scientific research and will incorporate the results, where relevant into future management of the Reserve.
- The condition of the roads and fire trails and fuel accumulation in the Reserve.

The provisions of this Working Plan will be amended if necessary in light of the results of the monitoring program.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This Working Plan was prepared by Gabriel Wilks, Forests NSW. The following people have contributed data, knowledge and expertise in the development of this document.

David Leslie, Ecologist, Riverina Region Forests NSW (fauna)
Doug Binns, Ecologist, Forests NSW (flora)
Duncan Watt , Planning Manager Hume Region, Forests NSW
Alice Williams, Forests NSW Aboriginal Co-ordinator, Tumut (Indigenous culture)
Janet Wild, Regional Soil Surveyor Murrumbidgee Region, Dept. of Infrastructure, Planning and Natural Resources (geology and soils).

9. REFERENCES

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9. Forests NSW (1999*): "Forest Practices Code Part 4: Forest Roads and Fire Trails"*

10. APPENDICES

Appendix 1 Locality Map

Appendix 2 Old Jeremiah FR Topographic Map

Appendix 3 Old Jeremiah FR Flora Species List

Appendix 4 Old Jeremiah FR Fauna Species List

APPENDIX 1

Old Jeremiah Flora Reserve Location Map

Bungongo State Forest No 582
Hume Region
Forests NSW
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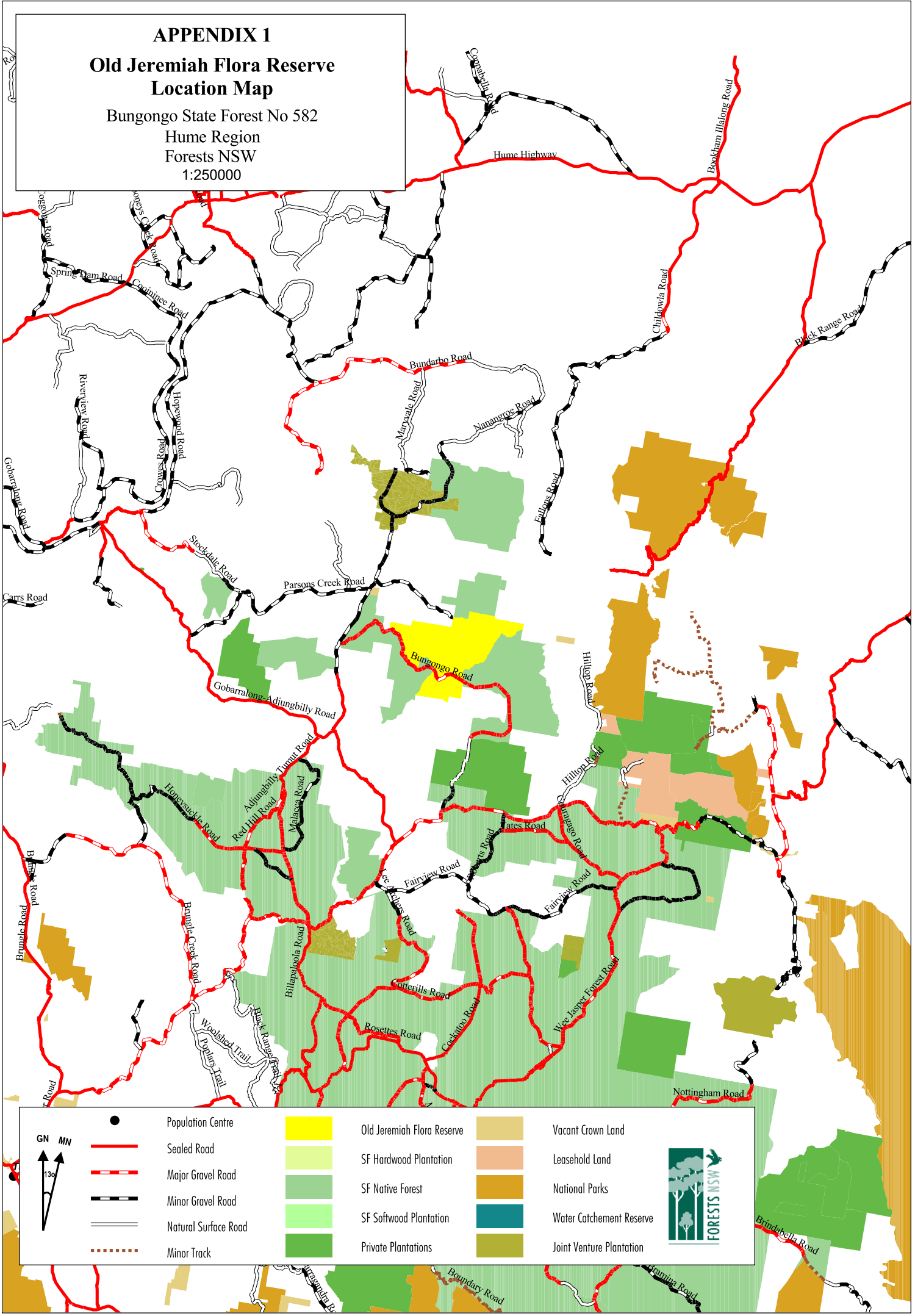

APPENDIX 2

Old Jeremiah Flora Reserve
Topographical Map

Bungongo State Forest No 582
Hume Region
Forests NSW

Flora Reserve
FNSW Plantation
Other Non-plantation area
Environmental Exclusion
(Contour Interval 10 M)
Powerline - 11-33kv; 66-132kv; 330-500kv
Major Contour
Gas Pipeline
Drainage Line
Minor Contour
Closed Road
Sealed Road
Major Gravel Road
Minor Gravel Road
Natural Surface Road
Minor Track

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FORESTS NSW

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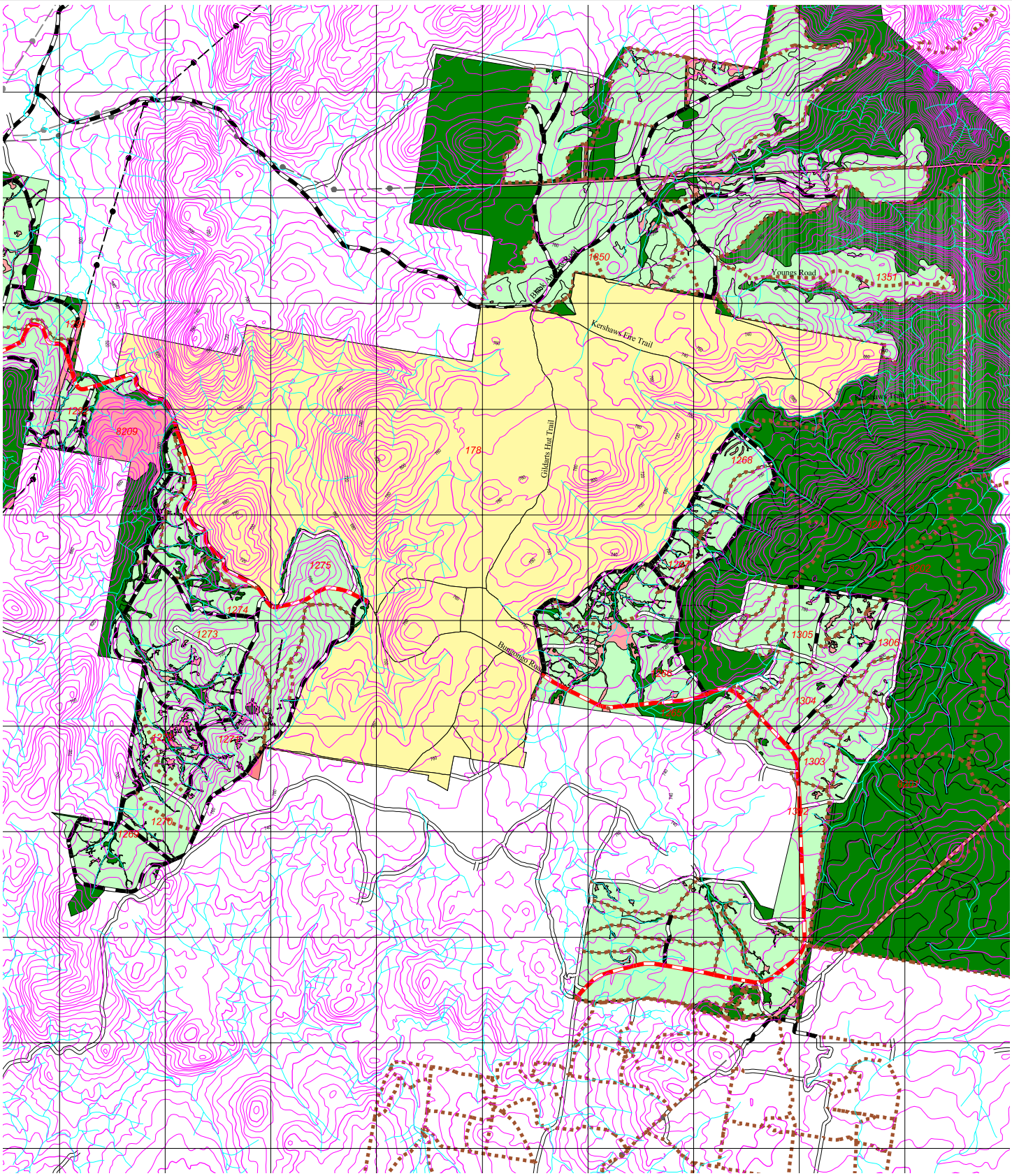

Appendix 3 OLD JEREMIAH FR FLORA SPECIES LIST

1. Species list survey conducted by Doug Binns, Forests NSW Ecologist, Dec. 1998

2. Species list from survey conducted by B.Gall CSIRO, 1980.

* indicates introduced species

(W #) indicates category of declared noxious weed in Gundagai shire

FAMILY	SPECIES	SOURCE
Adiantaceae	*Adiantum aethiopicum*	2
Amaranthaceae	*Alternanthera denticulata* *	2
Anthericaceae	*Arthropodium minus*	1
Anthericaceae	*Thysanotus patersonii*	1
Anthericaceae	*Thysanotus tuberosus subsp. tuberosus*	1
Anthericaceae	*Tricoryne elatior*	1
Apiaceae	*Daucus glochidiatus*	1
Apiaceae	*Eryngium sp.*	2
Apiaceae	*Hydrocotyle laxiflora*	1,2
Apiaceae	*Hydrocotyle tripartita*	2
Apiaceae	*Lilaeopsis polyantha*	2
Apiaceae	*Oreomyrrhis eriopoda*	1,2
Araliaceae	*Astrotricha ledifolia*	2
Asphodelaceae	*Bulbine bulbosa*	1
Aspleniaceae	*Asplenium flabellifolium*	2
Asteraceae	*Ammobium craspedioides*	1
Asteraceae	*Brachyscome scapiformis*	2
Asteraceae	*Brachyscome scapigera*	2
Asteraceae	*Brachyscome spathulata*	1
Asteraceae	*Calotis scabiosifolia var. integrifolia*	1,2
Asteraceae	*Carduus pyenocephalus* *	2
Asteraceae	*Carduus tenuiflorus* *	1
Asteraceae	*Cassinia aculeata*	1
Asteraceae	*Cassinia longifolia*	1,2
Asteraceae	*Centipeda cunninghamii*	2
Asteraceae	*Chondrilla juncea*	1
Asteraceae	*Cirsium vulgare* *	1,2
Asteraceae	*Conyza bilbaoana* *	2
Asteraceae	*Craspedia sp.*	2
Asteraceae	*Crepis capillaris**	1,2
Asteraceae	*Cymbonotus preissianus*	1,2
Asteraceae	*Euchiton gymnocephalus*	1
Asteraceae	*Gnaphalium americanum* *	2
Asteraceae	*Gnaphalium involucratum*	2

Asteraceae	*Gnaphalium sphaericum*	2
Asteraceae	*Helichrysum rudidolepis*	2
Asteraceae	*Helichrysum scorpioides*	1
Asteraceae	*Hypochaeris radicata**	1
Asteraceae	*Leptorynchos elongatus*	1
Asteraceae	*Leptorynchos squamatus*	2
Asteraceae	*Olearia erubescens*	2
Asteraceae	*Senecio diaschides*	1
Asteraceae	*Senecio hispidulus var. hispidulus*	1
Asteraceae	*Senecio minimus var. minimus*	2
Asteraceae	*Silybum marianum **	2
Asteraceae	*Solenogyne gunnii*	1
Asteraceae	*Sonchus asper **	2
Asteraceae	*Taraxacum officinale **	2
Asteraceae	*Tolpis umbellata **	2
Blechnaceae	*Blechnum minus*	2
Blechnaceae	*Blechnum nudum*	2
Boraginaceae	*Echium plantagineum* (W3)*	2
Boraginaceae	*Cynoglossum suaveolens*	1
Brunioniaceae	*Brunonia australis*	2
Campanulaceae	*Wahlenbergia stricta ssp. stricta*	1, 2
Caryophyllaceae	*Stellaria angustifolia*	2
Caryophyllaceae	*Stellaria pungens*	2
Clusiaceae	*Hypericum gramineum*	1
Colchicaceae	*Burchardia umbellata*	1
Colchicaceae	*Wurmbea dioica ssp dioica*	1
Convolvulaceae	*Convolvulus erubescens*	2
Convolvulaceae	*Dichondra repens.*	1
Crassulaceae	*Crassula helmsii*	2
Crassulaceae	*Crassula sieberana*	2
Cyperaceae	*Carex appressa*	2
Cyperaceae	*Carex breviculmis*	1
Cyperaceae	*Cyperus lucidus*	2
Cyperaceae	*Cyperus sphaeroideus*	2
Cyperaceae	*Eleocharis acuta*	2
Cyperaceae	*Eleocharis sphacelata*	2
Cyperaceae	*Lepidospema laterale*	2
Cyperaceae	*Schoenus apogon*	1,2
Cyperaceae	*Scirpus inundatuss*	2
Cyperaceae	*Scirpus subtilissimus*	2
Dennstaediaceae	*Hypolepis rugulosa*	2
Dennstaediaceae	*Pteridium esculentum*	1,2
Dilleniaceae	*Hibbertia obtusifolia*	1,2
Droseraceae	*Drosera auriculata*	1,2
Droseraceae	*Drosera peltata*	2

Elatinaceae	*Elatine gratioloides*	2
Epacridaceae	*Acrotriche serrulata*	1
Epacridaceae	*Epacris breviflora*	2
Epacridaceae	*Leucopogon virgatus*	2
Eriocaulaceae	*Eriocaulon scariosum*	2
Euphorbiaceae	*Euphorbia peplus* *	2
Euphorbiaceae	*Poranthera microphylla*	1,2
Fabaceae (Faboideae)	*Bossiaea prostrata*	1
Fabaceae (Faboideae)	*Daviesia latifolia*	1,2
Fabaceae (Faboideae)	*Davesia ulicifolia*	2
Fabaceae (Faboideae)	*Desmodium gunnii*	1
Fabaceae (Faboideae)	*Desmodium varians*	1
Fabaceae (Faboideae)	*Dillwynia retorta subsp. B*	2
Fabaceae (Faboideae)	*Glycine clandestina*	1,2
Fabaceae (Faboideae)	*Gompholobium huegelii*	2
Fabaceae (Faboideae)	*Hardenbergia violacea*	2
Fabaceae (Faboideae)	*Hovea linearis*	1,2
Fabaceae (Faboideae)	*Indigo australis var. australis*	2
Fabaceae (Faboideae)	*Mirbelia oxylobioides*	2
Fabaceae (Faboideae)	*Platylobium formosum subsp. formosum*	1,2
Fabaceae (Faboideae)	*Psolalea adscendens*	2
Fabaceae (Faboideae)	*Pultenaea cunninghamii*	1,2
Fabaceae (Faboideae)	*Trifolium angustifolium* *	2
Fabaceae (Faboideae)	*Trifolium arvense* *	1,2
Fabaceae (Faboideae)	*Trifolium campestre**	1,2
Fabaceae (Faboideae)	*Trifolium dubium**	1
Fabaceae (Faboideae)	*Trifolium glomeratum* *	1,2
Fabaceae (Faboideae)	*Trifolium repens* *	1,2
Fabaceae (Mimosoideae)	*Acacia dealbata*	1,2
Fabaceae (Mimosoideae)	*Acacia melanoxylon*	1,2
Fabaceae (Mimosoideae)	*Acacia pravissima*	2
Fabaceae (Mimosoideae)	*Acacia siculiformis*	2
Gentianaceae	*Centaurium erythraea* *	1,2
Gentianaceae	*Centaurium tenuflorum* *	1
Geraniaceae	*Geranium potentilloides*	2
Geraniaceae	*Geranium solanderi var solanderi*	1,2
Geraniaceae	*Pelargonium australe*	2
Haloragaceae	*Gonocarpus micranthus*	2
Haloragaceae	*Gonocarpus tetragynus*	1,2
Haloragaceae	*Haloragis heterophylla*	2
Haloragaceae	*Myriophyllum propinquum*	2
Hypericaceae	*Hypericum gramineum*	2
Hypericaceae	*Hypericum perforatum * (W2)*	2
Hypoxidae	*Hypoxis hygrometrica*	2
Juncaceae	*Juncus articulatus* *	2

Juncaceae	*Juncus australis*	2
Juncaceae	*Juncus holoschoenus subsp. 2*	2
Juncaceae	*Juncus homalocaulis*	2
Juncaceae	*Juncus sarophorus*	2
Juncaceae	*Juncus vaginatus*	2
Juncaceae	*Luzula densiflora*	1
Juncaceae	*Luzula flaccida*	1
Lamiaceae	*Ajuga australis*	2
Lamiaceae	*Mentha diemenica*	1,2
Lamiaceae	*Mentha sp. aff. diemenica*	2
Lamiaceae	*Prunella vulgaris*	2
Lamiaceae	*Scutellaria humilis*	1,2
Lemnaceae	*Lemna triscula*	2
Liliaceae	*Arthropodium milleflorum*	2
Liliaceae	*Bulbine bulbosa*	2
Liliaceae	*Burchardia umbellata*	2
Liliaceae	*Caesia vittata*	2
Liliaceae	*Dianella revoluta*	2
Liliaceae	*Wurmbea dioica*	2
Linaceae	*Linum marginale*	2
Lobeliaceae	*Isotoma fluviatilis*	2
Loranthaceae	*Amyema pendulum*	2
Lomandraceae	*Lomandra filiformis ssp coriacea*	1
Lomandraceae	*Lomandra filiformis ssp filiformis*	1
Malvaceae	*Gynatrix pulchella*	2
Menyanthaceae	*Nymphiodes geminata*	2
Myrtaceae	*Baeckea utilis*	2
Myrtaceae	*Callistemon sieberi*	2
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus bicostata*	1,2
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus bridgesiana*	1,2
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus dalrympleana ssp dalrympleana*	1
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus dives*	1,2
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus macrorhyncha*	1,2
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus mannifera ssp mannifera*	2
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus melliodora*	1
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus pauciflora ssp. pauciflora*	2
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus robertsonii ssp robertsonii*	1,2
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus rubida ssp rubida*	1,2
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus stellulata*	2
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus viminalis*	1,2
Myrtaceae	*Leptospermum lanigerum*	2
Myrtaceae	*Leptospermum myrtifolium*	2
Myrtaceae	*Leptospermum phylicoides*	2
Myrtaceae	*Leptospermum sp. aff. jumiperinum*	2
Myrtaceae	*Kunzea ericoides*	1

Onagraceae	*Epilobium billardierianum ssp cinereum*	1
Orchidaceae	*Acianthus exsertus*	2
Orchidaceae	*Caladenia sp.*	2
Orchidaceae	*Chiloglottis valida*	1
Orchidaceae	*Dipodium punctatum*	2
Orchidaceae	*Dipodium roseum*	1
Orchidaceae	*Diuris sulphurea*	1
Orchidaceae	*Gastrodia sesamoides*	1
Orchidaceae	*Microtis unifolia*	1,2
Orchidaceae	*Pterostylis longifolia*	2
Orchidaceae	*Spiranthes sinensis ssp australis*	1,2
Orchidaceae	*Thelymitrea pauciflora*	2
Oxalidaceae	*Oxalis exilis*	1
Oxalidaceae	*Oxalis corniculata*	2
Phormiaceae	*Dianella longifolia var longifolia*	1
Pittosporaceae	*Billardiera scandens var scandens*	1
Pittosporaceae	*Bursaria spinosa*	2
Plantaginaceae	*Plantago varia*	1,2
Poaceae	*Agropyron sp.*	2
Poaceae	*Aira caryophyllea* *	2
Poaceae	*Aira elegantissima* *	1
Poaceae	*Anthoxanthum odoratum* *	1
Poaceae	*Briza maxima* *	1,2
Poaceae	*Briza minor* *	1,2
Poaceae	*Joycea pallida*	1
Poaceae	*Cynosurus echinatus* *	1
Poaceae	*Danthonia laevis*	2
Poaceae	*Danthonia pilosa var pilosa*	1
Poaceae	*Danthonia racemosa var racemosa*	1
Poaceae	*Deyeuxia quadriseta*	1
Poaceae	*Dichelachne inaequiglumis*	1
Poaceae	*Dichelachne micrantha*	1
Poaceae	*Dichelachne rara*	2
Poaceae	*Dichelachne sieberiana*	1
Poaceae	*Echinopogon ovatus*	1
Poaceae	*Elymus scaber var scaber*	1
Poaceae	*Eragrostis sp.*	2
Poaceae	*Hemarthria uncinata*	2
Poaceae	*Holcus lanatus* *	2
Poaceae	*Isachne globosa*	2
Poaceae	*Microlaena stipoides var stipoides*	1
Poaceae	*Poa labillardieri*	1
Poaceae	*Poa sieberiana var hirtella*	1,2
Poaceae	*Poa sieberiana var sieberiana*	1
Poaceae	*Poa tenera*	1

Poaceae	*Stipa sp. aff. Variabilis*	2
Poaceae	*Themeda australis*	1,2
Poaceae	*Vulpia bromoides* *	1
Polygonaceae	*Acetosella vulgaris* *	2
Polygonaceae	*Polygonum aviculare**	2
Polygonaceae	*Polygonum decipiens*	2
Polygonaceae	*Rumex brownii*	1
Polygonaceae	*Rumex crispus* *	2
Potomogetonaceae	*Potomogeton ochreatus*	2
Primulaceae	*Anagallis arvensis* *	1,2
Proteaceae	*Banksia marginata*	2
Proteaceae	*Hakea microcarpa*	2
Proteaceae	*Lomatia myricoides*	2
Ranunculaceae	*Clematis aristata*	2
Ranunculaceae	*Clematis microphylla var leptophylla*	1,2
Ranunculaceae	*Ranunculus lappaceus*	1,2
Ranunculaceae	*Ranunculus rivularis*	2
Ranunculaceae	*Ranunculus scapiger*	1
Rosaceae	*Acaena echinata*	1
Rosaceae	*Acaena novae-zelandiae*	1
Rosaceae	*Acaena ovina*	2
Rosaceae	*Rosa rubiginosa * (W3)*	1,2
Rosaceae	*Rubus fruticosus * (W2)*	2
Rosaceae	*Rubus parvifolius*	1,2
Rosaceae	*Rubus ulmifolius* *	1
Rubiaceae	*Asperula scoparia*	1,2
Rubiaceae	*Galium binifolium*	1
Rubiaceae	*Galium ciliare*	2
Rubiaceae	*Opercularia aspera*	1
Rubiaceae	*Sherardia arvensis* *	2
Santalaceae	*Exocarpus strictus*	2
Scrophulariaceae	*Gratiola latifolia*	2
Scrophulariaceae	*Orobanche minor* *	1,2
Scrophulariaceae	*Parahebe derwentiana*	2
Scrophulariaceae	*Verbascum virgatum* *	2
Scrophulariaceae	*Veronica anagallis-aquatica* *	2
Scrophulariaceae	*Veronica arvensis* *	2
Scrophulariaceae	*Veronica calycina*	1
Scrophulariaceae	*Veronica gracilis*	1,2
Sinopteridaceae	*Cheilanthes austrotenuifolia*	1,2
Stackhousiaceae	*Stackhousia monogyna*	1,2
Sterculiaceae	*Brachychiton populneus ssp populneus*	1
Stylidiaceae	*Stylidium graminifolium*	2
Thymelaeaceae	*Pimelia curviflora*	2
Thymelaeaceae	*Pimelia linifolia*	2

Thymelaeaceae	*Pimelea treyvaudii*	1
Urticaceae	*Urtica incisa*	2
Urticaceae	*Urtica urens* *	2
Violaceae	*Viola betonicifolia ssp betonicifolia*	1,2
Violaceae	*Viola hederacea*	1,2
Xanthorrhoeaceae	*Lomandra filiformis*	2
Xanthorrhoeaceae	*Lomandra longifolia*	2

Appendix 4: Old Jeremiah FR Fauna Species List

Sources:

1. CSIRO Survey Bungongo S.F. conducted by B. Gall, A.B. Rose, J. Brickhill, J. Johnston & J. Caughley 1979 – 1980. This survey extended past the boundaries of the Flora Reserve and may have included some small areas of forest that is now pine plantation.
2. NPWS Wildlife Atlas: npws.nsw.gov.au/wildlifeatlas
3. York, Dr Alan: 1995 Surveys for Fauna Impact Statement, Forests NSW
4. Gay, Robert W: Forests NSW surveys 1994 –1996

Status Key:
- I Introduced
- P Protected
- V Vulnerable (as per Threatened species Conservation Act 1995 schedule 2)
- E Endangered (as per Threatened species Conservation Act 1995 schedule 2)

BIRDS

FAMILY	SPECIES	COMMON NAME	STATUS	SOURCE
Accipitridae	*Aquila audex*	Wedge-tailed Eagle	P	1
Accipitridae	*Accipiter fasciatus*	Brown Goshawk	P	1
Acanthizidae	*Sericornis frontalis*	White-browed Scrubwren	P	1
Acanthizidae	*Acanthiza chrysorrhoa*	Yellow-rumped Thornbill	P	1
Acanthizidae	*Acanthiza lineata*	Striated Thornbill	P	1
Acanthizidae	*Acanthiza nana*	Yellow Thornbill	P	1
Acanthizidae	*Acanthiza pusilla*	Brown Thornbill	P	1
Acanthizidae	*Acanthiza reguliodes*	Buff-rumped Thornbill	P	1
Acanthizidae	*Smicrornis brevirostris*	Weebill	P	1
Aegothelidae	*Aegotheles cristatus*	Australian Owlet –Nightjar	P	1,3
Alcedinidae	*Dacelo novaeguineae*	Laughing Kookaburra	P	1
Alcedinidae	*Todiramphus sanctus*	Sacred Kingfisher	P	1
Anatidae	*Anas superciliosa*	Black Duck	P	1
Anatidae	*Chenonetta jubata*	Wood Duck	P	1
Apodidae	*Hirundapus caudacutus*	Spine-tailed Swift	P	1
Ardeidae	*Ardea novaehollandiae*	White–faced Heron	P	1
Cacuatuidae	*Callocephalon fimbriaturm*	Gang-gang Cockatoo	P	1

Cacuatuidae	*Cacatua galerita*	Sulphur -crested Cockatoo	P	1
Campephagidae	*Coracina novaehollandiae*	Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike	P	1
Climacteridae	*Climacteris erythrops*	Red-browed Treecreeper	P	1
Climacteridae	*Cormobates leucophaeus*	White-throated Treecreeper	P	1
Coraciidae	*Eurystomus orientalis*	Dollarbird	P	1
Corcoracidae	*Corcorax melanorhamphos*	White-winged Chough	P	1
Corvidae	*Corvus coronoides*	Australian Raven	P	1
Cracticidae	*Gymnorhina tibicen*	Australian Magpie	P	1
Cracticidae	*Strepera graculina*	Pied Currawong	P	1
Cracticidae	*Strepera versicolor*	Grey Currawong	P	1
Cuculidae	*Cuculus variolosus*	Brush Cuckoo	P	1
Cuculidae	*Chrysococcyx lucidus*	Shining Bronze-Cuckoo	P	1
Dicaeidae	*Dicaeum hirundinaceum*	Mistletoebird	P	1
Falconidae	*Falco berigora*	Brown Falcon	P	1
Falconidae	*Falco cenchroides*	Australian Kestrel	P	1
Grallinidae	*Grallina cyanoleuca*	Australian Magpie-lark	P	1
Maluridae	*Malurus cyaneus*	Superb Fairy-wren	P	1
Meliphagidae	*Melithreptus brevirostris*	Brown-headed Honeyeater	P	1
Meliphagidae	*Anthochaera carunculata*	Red Wattlebird	P	1
Meliphagidae	*Lichenostomus leucotis*	White-eared Honeyeater	P	1
Meliphagidae	*Lichenostomus penicillatus*	White-plumed Honeyeater	P	1
Meliphagidae	*Melithreptus lunatus*	White-naped Honeyeater	P	1
Meliphagidae	*Philemon corniculatus*	Noisy Friar Bird	P	1
Meliphagidae	*Lichenostomus chrysops*	Yellow-faced Honeyeater	P	1
Menuridae	*Menura novaehollandiae*	Superb Lyrebird	P	1
Muscicapidae	*Falcunculus frontatus*	Crested Shrike-tit	P	1
Muscicapidae	*Eopsaltria australis*	Eastern Yellow Robin	P	1
Muscicapidae	*Colluricincla harmonica*	Grey Shrike-thrush	P	1
Muscicapidae	*Pachycephala pectoralis*	Golden Whistler	P	1
Muscicapidae	*Rhipidura fuliginosa*	Grey Fantail	P	1
Muscicapidae	*Petroica phoenicea*	Flame Robin	P	1

Muscicapidae	*Pachycephala rufiventris*	Rufous Whistler	P	1
Muscicapidae	*Zoothera dauma*	Australian Ground Thrush	P	1
Muscicapidae	*Rhipidura leucophrys*	Willie Wagtail	P	1
Muscicapidae	*Myiagra rubecula*	Leaden Flycatcher	P	1
Muscicapidae	*Myiagra cyanoleuca*	Satin Flycatcher	P	1
Muscicapidae	*Petrioca multicolor*	Scarlet Robin	P	1
Neosittidae	*Daphoenositta chrysoptera*	Varied Sittella	P	1
Oriolidae	*Oriolus sagittatus*	Olive-backed Oriole	P	1
Pardalotidae	*Pardalotus punctatus*	Spotted Pardalote	P	1
Pardalotidae	*Pardalotus striatus*	Striated Pardalote	P	1
Platycercidae	*Platycercus elegans*	Crimson Rosella	P	1
Platycercidae	*Platycercus eximius*	Eastern Rosella	P	1
Ploceidae	*Neochmia temporalis*	Red-browed Firetail	P	1
Podargidae	*Podargus strigoides*	Tawny Frogmouth	P	1
Podicipedidae	*Tachybaptus novaehollandiae*	Australasian Little Grebe	P	1
Polytelitidae	*Alisterus scapularis*	King Parrot	P	1
Strigidae	*Ninox connivens*	Barking Owl	V	1
Strigidae	*Ninox novaeseelandiae*	Southern Boobook	P	1,3

MAMMALS

FAMILY	SPECIES	COMMON NAME	STATUS	SOURCE
Phalangeridae	*Trichosurus vulpecula*	Brushtail Possum spp.	P	1,3
Petauridae	*Pseudocheirus peregrinus*	Common Ringtail Possum	P	1,4
Petauridae	*Petaurus australis*	Yellow-bellied Glider	V	4,
Petauridae	*Petaurus breviceps*	Sugar Glider	P	1
Petauridae	*Petauroides norfolensis*	Squirrel Glider	V	1
Petauridae	*Petauroides volans*	Greater Glider	P	1,3,4
	Ornithorhynchus anatinus	Platypus	P	1
Dasyuridae	*Antechinus swainsonii*	Dusky Antechinus	P	1
Dasyuridae	*Antechinus stuartii*	Brown Antechinus	P	1
Macropodidae	*Macropus giganteus*	Eastern Grey Kangaroo	P	1

Macropodidae	*Macropus robustus*	Walleroo	P	1
Macropodidae	*Macropus rufogriseus*	Red-necked Wallaby	P	1
Macropodidae	*Wallabia bicolor*	Swamp Wallaby	P	1
Muridae	*Rattus rattus*	Black Rat	I	1
Vombatidae	*Vombatus ursinus*	Common Wombat	P	1
Tachyglossidae	*Tachyglossus aculeatus*	Echidna	P	1
Verspertilionidae	*Chalinolobus gouldii*	Gould's Wattled Bat	P	1,3
Verspertilionidae	*Chalinolobus morio*	Chocolate Wattled Bat	P	1,3
Verspertilionidae	*Eptesicus regulus*	Kings River Eptesicus	P	1
Verspertilionidae	*Eptesicus sagittula*	Large Forest Eptesicus	P	1
Verspertilionidae	*Falsistrellus tasmaniensis*	Eastern Falsistrelle	V	3
Verspertilionidae	*Miniopterus schreibersii*	Bent-wing Bat	V	3
Verspertilionidae	*Mormopterus planiceps*	Southern Mastiff Bat	P	3
Verspertilionidae	*Nyctophilus geoffroyi*	Lesser Long-Eared Bat	P	1,3
Verspertilionidae	*Nyctophilus gouldi*	Gould's Long-eared Bat	P	3
Verspertilionidae	*Nyctophilus sp.*	Long-eared bat		3 (within 1km)
Verspertilionidae	*Taphozous australis*	North-eastern Sheathtail-bat	P	3
Verspertilionidae	*Tadarida australis*	White – striped mastiff-bat	P	1
Verspertilionidae	*Vespadelus darlingtoni*	Large Forest Bat	P	3
Verspertilionidae	*Vespadelus regulus*	Southern Forest Bat	P	3
Verspertilionidae	*Vespadelus vulturnus*	Little Forest Bat	P	3
Verspertilionidae	*Vespadelus sp.*	Unidentified Eptesicus		3
Canidae	*Canis familiaris*	Dingo	P	1
Canidae	*Vulpes vulpes*	Fox	I	1
Suidae	*Sus scrofa*	Pig	I	1
Bovidae	*Bos taurus*	Cow	I	1
		Sheep	I	1
	Equus caballus	Horse	I	1
Leporidae	*Oryctolagus cuniculus*	Rabbit	I	1

REPTILES & AMPHIBIANS

FAMILY	SPECIES	COMMON NAME	STATUS	SOURCE
Hylidae	*Litoria booroolongensis*	Booroolong Frog	E	1
Hylidae	*Litoria peronii*	Peron's Tree Frog	P	1
Hylidae	*Litoria verreauxii*	Verreaux's Tree frog	P	1
Myobatrachidae	*Crinia signifera*	Common Eastern Froglet	P	1
Myobatrachidae	*Limnodynatestes dumerilii*	Eastern Banjo Frog	P	1
Myobatrachidae	*Limnodynastes peronii*	Striped Marsh Frog	P	1
Myobatrachidae	*Limnodynastes tasmaniensis*	Spotted Marsh Frog	P	1
Myobatrachidae	*Pseudophryne bibronii*	Brown Toadlet	P	1
Myobatrachidae	*Uperoleia marmorata*	Yellow-Spotted Toadlet	P	1
Scincidae	*Bassiana duperreyi*			1 (as *Leiolopisma trilineata*)
Scincidae	*Egernia striolata*	Tree Skink	P	1
Scincidae	*Ergenia whitii*	White's Skink	P	1
Scincidae	*Hemiergis decresiensis*	Skink	P	1
Scincidae	*Lampropholis delicata*	Skink	P	1
Scincidae	*Lampropholis guichenoti*	Skink	P	1
Scincidae	*Tiliqua nigrolutea*	Blotched Blue-tongue Lizard	P	1
Scincidae	*Tiliqua scinciodes*	Blue-tongue Lizard	P	1
Elapidae	*Pseudechis porphyriacus*	Red-bellied Black Snake	P	1

11. AMENDMENTS

Addendum – amendment to Old Jeremiah Flora Reserve Working Plan

On 6 April 2021, The Hon. John Barilaro MP, Deputy Premier and Minister for Regional NSW, Industry and Trade, approved the amendment of the Old Jeremiah Flora Reserve Working Plan as follows:

Insert at the end of clause 6.3.2 (Activities Permitted with Standard Conditions) a bullet point and the following text:

> "The carrying out and maintenance of fence line clearing up to 6 metres wide from, and approximately 3.5 kilometres along, the northern boundary fence of the Reserve adjoining private land holdings."

File reference: MFP21/003