

Vegetation of Camerons Gorge Nature Reserve and State Conservation Area



**Camerons Gorge
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1. Introduction

1.1 Study area

Camerons Gorge Nature Reserve and State Conservation Area (referred to as the planning area) are located near Scone, and approximately 10 kilometres east of the township of Wingen in the Upper Hunter Valley north-west of Newcastle, NSW. The Nature Reserve covers 1318 hectares and the adjoining State Conservation Area covers 429 hectares, totalling 1747 hectares. The planning area is located within the NSW North Coast bioregion near the north-eastern border of the Sydney Basin bioregion (DECC 2008).

The purpose of this study was to identify and map the vegetation communities within the planning area for the Camerons Gorge Nature Reserve and State Conservation Area Plan of Management. Opportunistic fauna observations have also been provided.

1.2 Topography, Soils and Geology

The Pages River flows through the centre of the Camerons Gorge Nature Reserve, and drains south-east before flowing into the Hunter River (DECC 2008).

The planning area has distinctive geological features with a prominent escarpment running north/south. This prominent meridional scarp forms the eastern boundary of the Blacktop Horst. Large benching and terraces of conglomerate and sandstone are exposed on the east mid-slope above the Pages River. Basaltic lava remnants overlie tilted planes of sandstone, conglomerate and glacial beds (DECC 2008).

Elevation ranges from approximately 900 metres on the high escarpment in the south (Lagoon Mountain) to approximately 300 metres on the Pages River (DECC 2008).

The majority of soils within the planning area are colluvial. Soil parent material consists mostly of colluvial mass movement debris including scree and talus. Cliffs, scarps, and moderately inclined to precipitous hillslopes are common throughout the planning area (DECC 2008).

2. Methods

The methods applied for this investigation are described below. All field surveys were undertaken from 26 May to 30 May 2008. Figure 1 provides the locations of all survey plot data, survey points and traverses.

2.1 Vegetation Survey

2.1.1 Preliminary Aerial Photo Interpretation

The extent of vegetation communities within the planning area was determined through initial Aerial Photo Interpretation (API) to delineate variations in the vegetation structure. Units of variation were digitised using ArcGIS and target field survey points were marked as waypoints for ground truthing in the field.

2.1.2 Survey Plot Assessments

Marked survey points were located in the field with a GPS. Five survey plots (20mx20m) were undertaken within the planning area. Field data were recorded on standard proformas, recording various attributes including the following:

- Location within the planning area, including a GPS waypoint;
- Aspect and slope;
- Soils;
- Structural classification;
- Species dominance according to stratum layers;
- Structural characteristics, including height and percentage cover within the plot;
- Sketched plot profile;
- Dominant species cover and abundance;
- Full floristic species assemblage.

2.1.3 Data Points

Twenty five survey data points were completed within the planning area. These data points provided additional information and aided ground-truthing of the initial API vegetation mapping. Attributes included floristic structure, species dominance, additional species encountered and information on vegetation community boundaries.

2.1.4 Vegetation Mapping

Mapping of vegetation community boundaries was carried out using ArcGIS, and was based on field survey data, stereoscopic aerial photo interpretation and contour data.

2.1.5 Targeted flora surveys

Searches for threatened flora were undertaken where potential habitat was observed whilst traversing the planning area and completing survey plots and data points.

2.2 Opportunistic Observations

All fauna encountered in the field were identified and recorded as opportunistic observations, though no targeted fauna surveys were undertaken as part of this study.

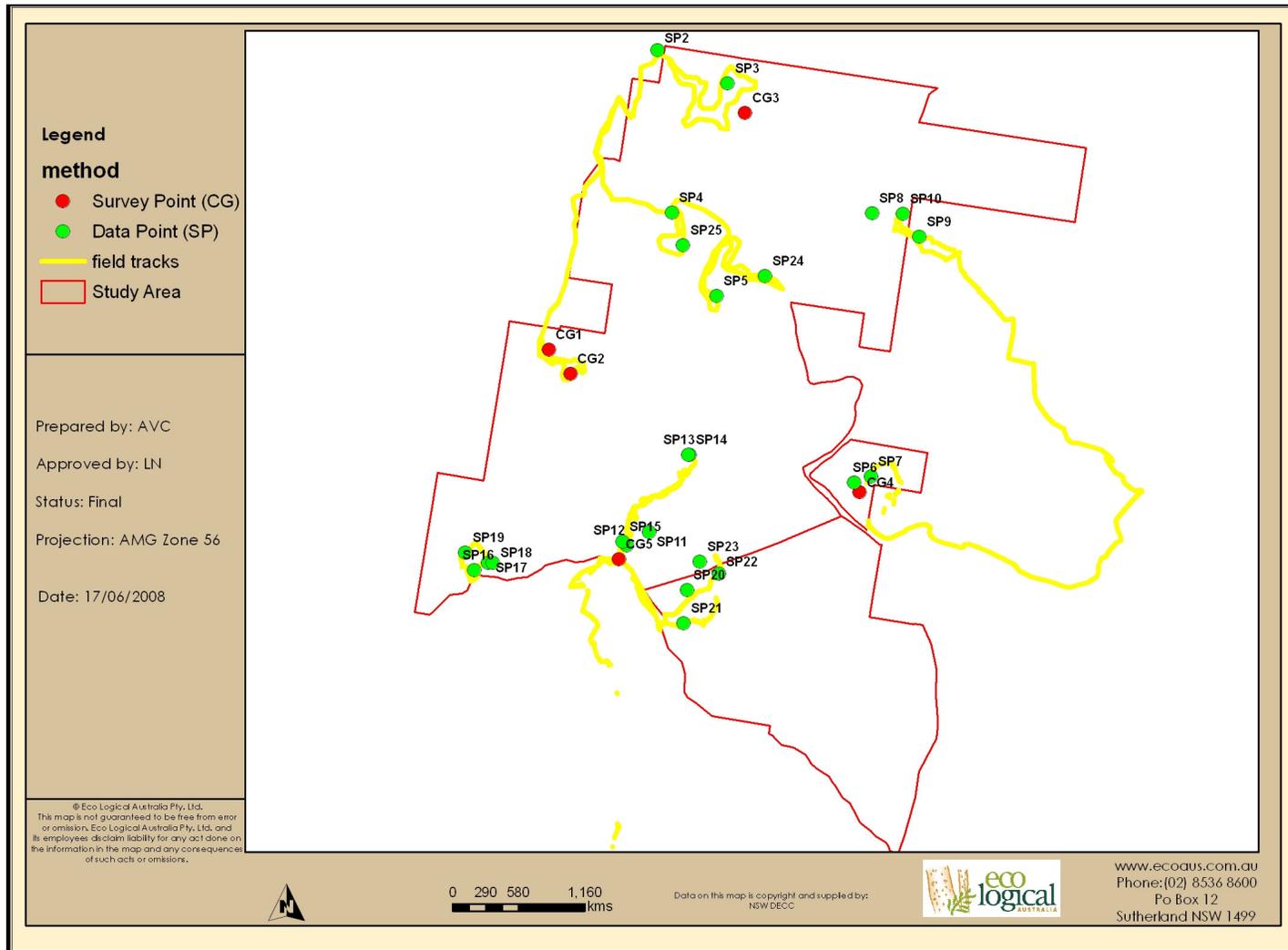


Figure 1: Survey methods.

3. Results

3.1 Vegetation Survey

Thirteen vegetation communities were surveyed and mapped within the planning area (Figure 2).

- White Box – Yellow Box – Blakely's Red Gum Woodland a) and b)
- White Box – Yellow Box – Tumbledown Red Gum Woodland
- Ironbark – Tumbledown Red Gum – White Box Woodland
- Ironbark – White Box – Yellow Box Woodland
- Rough-barked Apple Woodland
- Rough-barked Apple – Blakely's Red Gum – Yellow Box Woodland
- Blakely's Red Gum – Apple Box – Silver Top Stringybark Open Forest
- Gum Vine - Rusty Fig Vine Thicket
- Native Olive – Cypress Pine Open Woodland
- Cassinia Scrub
- Acacia Woodland
- Derived Grasslands

These are described below, based on the survey plot data and data points. A full floristic species list is provided in Appendix A.

Note: This study reports White Box (*Eucalyptus albens*) as one of the dominant canopy species occurring within the planning area, and good examples of this species were observed during the current survey. However, some ambiguity was experienced in identifying examples of this species within the planning area. White Box (*E. albens*) and Grey Box (*E. moluccana*) are known to intergrade with each other in the Upper Hunter Valley (Johnson 1974, Hill 2002), and such intergrades have also been reported by Bell and Driscoll (2007).

Some of the specimens collected during the current survey are non-glaucous forms of White Box, suggesting intergrades between White Box (*Eucalyptus albens*) and Grey Box (*E. moluccana*) occur within the planning area. Examples demonstrating attributes of both species were collected and compared against the collections at the National Herbarium, Royal Botanic Gardens in Sydney, and these appear to represent such intergrades.

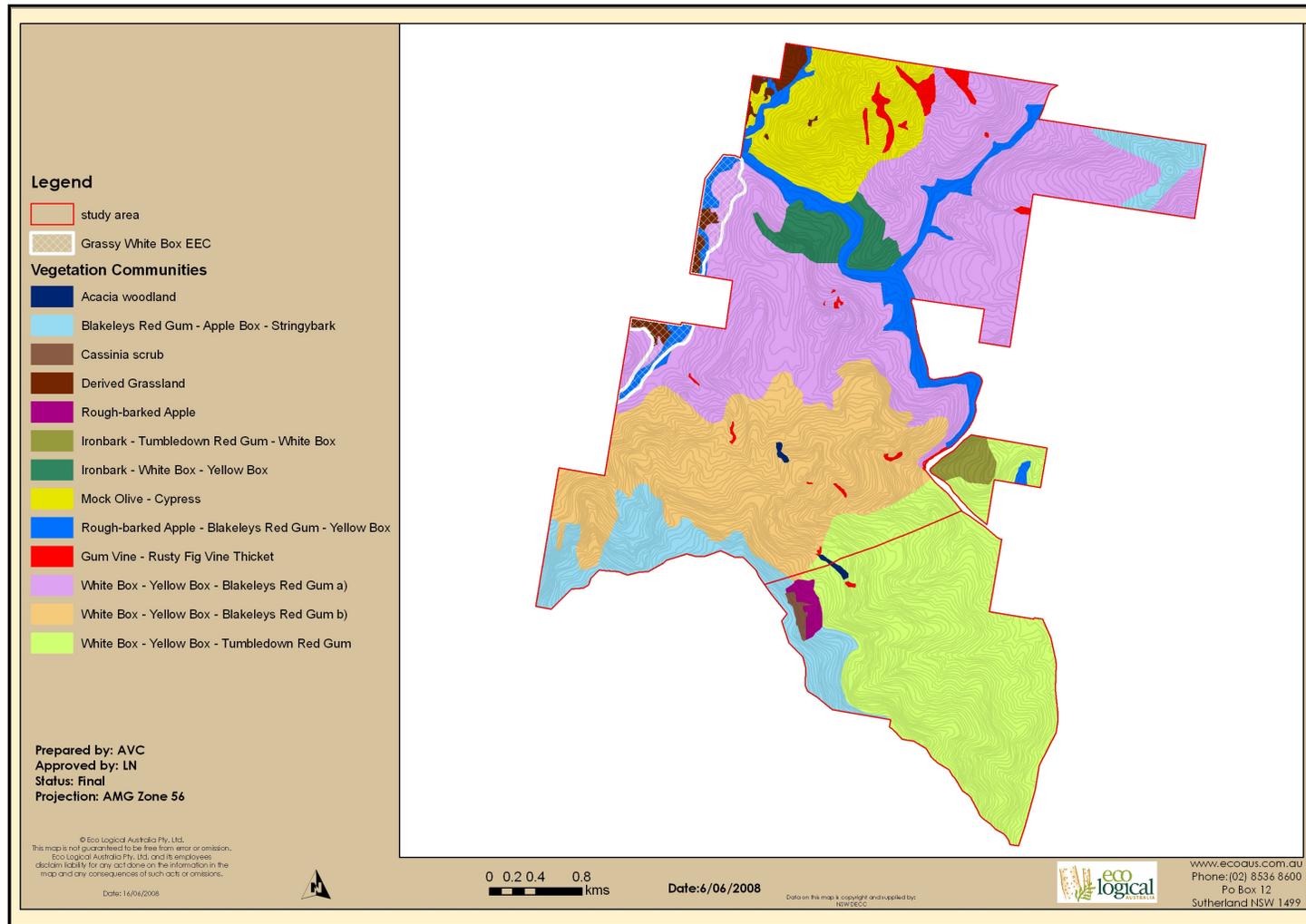


Figure 2: Vegetation mapping within the planning area.

3.1.1 White Box – Yellow Box – Blakely's Red Gum Woodland a) and b)

White Box – Yellow Box – Blakely's Red Gum Woodland is the dominant vegetation community within the planning area, occurring on the low to upper slopes in the centre and north-east of the planning area. This vegetation community has a shrubby woodland structural formation, although small areas of the White Box Yellow Box Blakely's Red Gum Woodland Endangered Ecological Community (EEC) under the *NSW Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995* (TSC Act) and Environmental Protection Biodiversity Conservation Act (EPBC Act) occur on the lower flats on the western margins of the planning area (refer to Figure 2).

The canopy is dominated by White Box (*Eucalyptus albens*), Yellow Box (*E. melliodora*) and Blakely's Red Gum (*E. blakelyi*) with Rough-barked Apple (*Angophora floribunda*) occurring less frequently. The shrubby understorey comprises occasional emergent Kurrajong (*Brachychiton populneus*), Native Olive (*Notelaea microcarpa*), Sticky Daisy Bush (*Olearia elliptica* subsp. *elliptica*), *Spartothamnella juncea*, *Cassinia quinquefaria*, *Acacia paradoxa*, and Sweet Pittosporum (*Pittosporum undulatum*). The open grassy ground layer includes *Bothriochloa* sp., *Aristida ramosa*, *Austrostipa scabra* subsp. *scabra*, Barbed Wire Grass (*Cymbopogon refractus*), *Vittadinia cuneata*, *Sigesbeckia australiensis*, *Wahlenbergia gracilentia* and *Geranium solanderi*.

On the lower slopes (community variant a)) the community has a more shrubby open woodland structural formation with Yellow Box (*Eucalyptus melliodora*) occurring frequently. The upper slopes (community variant b) is more typically a shrubby woodland structural formation with an increased occurrence of Sweet Pittosporum (*Pittosporum undulatum*) in the shrub layer.

Weeds are consistently sparse within this community but commonly include Fleabane (*Conyza* spp.), Cobbler's Pegs (*Bidens pilosa*) and Prickly Pear (*Opuntia stricta*).

3.1.2 White Box – Yellow Box – Tumbledown Red Gum Woodland

White Box – Yellow Box – Tumbledown Red Gum Woodland is a shrubby woodland structural formation that occurs on the lower to upper slopes on the eastern aspect slopes of the planning area.

The canopy is dominated by White Box (*Eucalyptus albens*), Yellow Box (*E. melliodora*) and Tumbledown Red Gum (*E. dealbata*) with Rough-barked Apple (*Angophora floribunda*) occurring less frequently. The shrubby understorey comprises occasional emergent Kurrajong (*Brachychiton populneus*), Native Olive (*Notelaea microcarpa*), Sticky Daisy Bush (*Olearia elliptica* subsp. *elliptica*), *Cassinia quinquefaria* and Sweet Pittosporum (*Pittosporum undulatum*). The open grassy ground layer includes *Bothriochloa* sp., *Aristida ramosa*, *Austrostipa scabra* subsp. *scabra*, Barbed Wire Grass (*Cymbopogon refractus*), *Lepidosperma laterale*, *Vittadinia cuneata*, *Sigesbeckia australiensis*, *Wahlenbergia gracilentia*, Kidney Weed (*Dichondra repens*), *Dichondra* sp. A, and *Geranium solanderi*.

Weeds were consistently sparse within this association, with species including Fleabane (*Conyza* spp.), Farmers Friend (*Bidens pilosa*) and Prickly Pear (*Opuntia stricta*).

3.1.3 Ironbark –Tumbledown Red Gum –White Box Woodland

Ironbark –Tumbledown Red Gum –White Box occurs on the west to north-west facing slopes in the central eastern portion of the planning area, east of the Pages River. This association merges with White Box – Yellow Box – Tumbledown Red Gum on the ridgeline interfaces between eastern and western aspects.

The canopy is dominated by Narrow-leaved Ironbark (*Eucalyptus crebra*) and Tumbledown Red Gum (*E. dealbata*) and some White Box (*E. albens*). The understorey is sparse and comprises emergent Native Olive (*Notelaea microcarpa*), Sticky Daisy Bush (*Olearia elliptica* subsp. *elliptica*), *Spartothamnella juncea* and Coffee Bush (*Breynia oblongifolia*). The open ground layer includes *Bothriochloa* sp., *Aristida ramosa*, *Austrostipa scabra* subsp. *scabra*, Barbed Wire Grass (*Cymbopogon refractus*), *Melichrus erubescens*, *Vittadinia cuneata*, *Cyperus gracilis*, *Sigesbeckia australiensis*, *Desmodium brachypodum*, *Dichondra* sp. A, *Wahlenbergia gracilentia* and *Cheilanthes sieberi*.

Weeds were consistently sparse within this association, with species including Fleabane (*Conyza* spp.), Farmers Friend (*Bidens pilosa*) and Prickly Pear (*Opuntia stricta*).

3.1.4 Ironbark – White Box – Yellow Box Woodland

Ironbark – White Box – Yellow Box occurs on the west and north-west aspects of the lower slopes adjacent to the Pages River. This association merges with Rough-barked Apple - Blakely's Red Gum – Yellow Box Woodland and White Box – Yellow Box – Blakely's Red Gum Woodland and has some common associate species within the shrub layer and understorey.

Canopy species include Narrow-Leaved Ironbark (*Eucalyptus crebra*), White Box (*E. albens*) and Yellow Box (*E. melliodora*). The low understorey is dominated by Native Olive (*Notelaea microcarpa*), Kurrajong (*Brachyachiton populneus*), and Kangaroo Thorn (*Acacia paradoxa*). The grassy ground layer is dominated by Barbed Wire Grass (*Cymbopogon refractus*), Kangaroo Grass (*Themeda australis*), *Austrostipa scabra* subsp. *scabra*, *Dichelachne* sp., Spiny-headed Mat-rush (*Lomandra longifolia*), *Lomandra multiflora*, *Sigesbeckia australiensis*, and *Vittadinia cuneata*.

Weeds were consistently sparse within this association, with species including Fleabane (*Conyza* sp.), Farmers Friend (*Bidens pilosa*) and Prickly Pear (*Opuntia stricta*).

3.1.5 Rough-barked Apple Woodland

Rough-barked Apple Woodland is an unusual isolated patch of woodland dominated by Rough-barked Apple (*Angophora floribunda*) on the upper slopes of the State Conservation Area. Evidence of historic grazing adjacent to this community, such as fallen fencing and the Cassinia Scrub to the south, may have influenced the species composition and structure of this area. The dense shrub layer is dominated by *Cassinia quinquefaria*, Sweet Pittosporum (*Pittosporum undulatum*) and Native Olive (*Notelaea microcarpa*). Ground covers are sparse amongst the rocky substrate, but comprise *Aristida ramosa*, Barbed Wire Grass (*Cymbopogon refractus*), Kangaroo Grass (*Themeda australis*) and *Sigesbeckia australiensis*.

Weed species were consistently scattered within this association and include Fleabane (*Conyza bonariensis*), Farmers Friends (*Bidens pilosa*), and Prickly Pear (*Opuntia stricta*).

3.1.6 Rough-barked Apple – Blakely's Red Gum – Yellow Box Woodland

Rough-barked Apple–Blakely's Red Gum–Yellow Box occurs as a riparian community along the Pages River and tributaries. Portions of this vegetation community on the western edge of the planning area are considered to represent and merge into White Box Yellow Box Blakely's Red Gum Woodland EEC according the NSW TSC Act and Commonwealth EPBC Act definition.

Canopy species include Rough-barked Apple (*Angophora floribunda*), Blakely's Red Gum (*Eucalyptus blakelyi*), and Yellow Box (*E. melliodora*). River Oak (*Casuarina cunninghamiana*) occurs along the edges of the Pages River, often as scattered regenerating thickets. The understorey is low and sparse with Native Olive (*Notelaea microcarpa*), Kurrajong (*Brachychiton populneus*), Kangaroo Thorn (*Acacia paradoxa*), and *Acacia implexa*. The grassy understorey comprises *Bothriochloa* sp., *Aristida ramosa*, *Panicum effusum*, *Poa sieberiana*, Barbed Wire Grass (*Cymbopogon refractus*), Kidney Weed (*Dichondra repens*) and *Lepidosperma laterale*.

In-stream aquatic species include *Schoenoplectus validus*, Broad-leaf Cumbungi (*Typha orientalis*), *Myriophyllum* sp., *Juncus continuus*, *Cyperus vaginatus* and *Carex* sp.

Weeds are common within this association, particularly along the Pages River embankments. Common weeds include Stinking Roger (*Tagetes minuta*), Fleabane (*Conyza bonariensis*), Giant Reed (*Arundo donax*), Purple Top (*Verbena officinalis*) Blackberry (*Rubus fruticosus* sp. agg.), Chinese Wormwood (*Artemisia verlotiorum*), and Californian Poppy (*Eschscholzia californica*).

3.1.7 Blakely's Red Gum – Apple Box – Silver Top Stringybark Open Forest

Blakely's Red Gum – Apple Box – Silver Top Stringybark occurs as a montane community in the higher elevations and higher elevation southern aspect slopes within the planning area.

Canopy species include Blakely's Red Gum (*Eucalyptus blakelyi*), Apple Box (*E. bridgesiana*) and Silver Top Stringybark (*E. laevopinea*). The understorey comprises Sticky Daisy Bush (*Olearia elliptica* subsp. *elliptica*), Sweet Pittosporum (*Pittosporum undulatum*), *Clematis glycinoides* and Native Olive (*Notelaea microcarpa*). The grassy and herbaceous ground covers comprise Barbed Wire Grass (*Cymbopogon refractus*), *Austrostipa scabra* subsp. *scabra*, *Pratia purpurascens*, *Desmodium varians*, Native Violet (*Viola betonicifolia*), *Melichrus erubescens*, and *Geranium solanderi*.

3.1.8 Gum Vine – Rusty Fig Vine Thicket

Gum Vine – Rusty Fig Vine Thicket is characterised by mesic rainforest species and occurs in sheltered locations on rock escarpments, scree slopes and drainage lines. Although not confined to south-east slopes, this association occurs within parts of the planning area that are subject to reduced sunlight exposure due to topographic shading.

Structurally, Gum Vine – Rusty Fig Vine Thicket is characterised by a low and closed canopy with no defined strata. Species include Rusty Fig (*Ficus rubiginosa*), Gum Vine (*Aphanopetalum resinum*), Wonga Wonga Vine (*Pandorea pandorana*), Native Quince (*Alectryon subcinereus*), Cockspur Thorn (*Maclura cochinchinensis*), *Spartothamnella juncea*, *Austrostipa verticillata*, *Zygophyllum glaucum* and Common Maidenhair (*Adiantum aethiopicum*). Rock orchids recorded in these areas include *Dendrobium* sp., however, a lack of flowering parts and restricted access prevented identification to species. Slender vines included *Clematis glycinoides* and *Cissus opaca*.

3.1.9 Native Olive – Cypress Pine Open Woodland

Native Olive – Cypress Pine Open Woodland occurs in the north-west of the planning area and represents a disturbed community. Historic vegetation clearing in this area has led to the emergence of dense Native Olive (*Notelaea microcarpa*) and White Cypress Pine (*Callitris glaucophylla*) regrowth on the lower slopes.

The canopy comprises White Cypress Pine (*Callitris glaucophylla*) on the lower slopes, scattered White Box (*Eucalyptus albens*) and Kurrajong (*Brachychiton populneus*). Native Olive (*Notelaea microcarpa*) dominates this association as a tall shrub, although other shrub species occur and include *Cassinia quinquefaria*, *Dodonea viscosa* and *Acacia implexa*. The open grassy ground layer includes *Bothriochloa* sp., *Aristida ramosa*, *Austrodanthonia* sp., *Cyperus gracilis*, *Sigesbeckia australiensis*, *Desmodium brachypodium* and *Vittadinia cuneata*.

Weed species were consistently scattered within this association, including Farmers Friends (*Bidens pilosa*), Prickly Pear (*Opuntia stricta*) and Fleabane (*Conyza bonariensis*).

3.1.10 *Cassinia Scrub*

Cassinia Scrub occurs as an isolated low shrubby community on the steep upper east facing slopes of the State Conservation Area. Evidence of historic grazing, such as fallen fencing, suggests that this disturbance has prevented the succession of a native woodland vegetation type.

The association is dominated by *Cassinia quinquefaria*. Other species including Sweet Pittosporum (*Pittosporum undulatum*) and Native Olive (*Notelaea microcarpa*) are also common.

3.1.11 *Acacia Woodland*

Acacia Woodland is dominated by *Acacia crassa* and is associated with shallow soils on rocky escarpments. Common shrubs include *Beyeria viscosa* and Native Olive (*Notelaea microcarpa*). The ground layer species include *Isotoma axillaris*, *Lepidosperma laterale* and *Lomandra filiformis*.

3.1.12 *Derived Grasslands*

These communities are common around the fringes of the planning area, particularly in the north-west portion. Some grassland patches are found within the planning area and can be observed on aerial photographs, although these appear to be regenerating with shrubby species such as Native Olive (*Notelaea microcarpa*) and Sticky Daisy Bush (*Olearia elliptica* subsp. *elliptica*). Portions of this vegetation community on the western edge of the planning area are considered to represent and merge into White Box Yellow Box Blakely's Red Gum Woodland Endangered EEC under the TSC Act and EPBC Act

Common species within the grasslands include *Sporobolus creber*, *Bothriochloa macra*, *Panicum effusum*, Pale Pigeon Grass (*Setaria gracilis*), *Aristida ramosa*, *Conyza* spp., *Trifolium arvense*, *Verbascum thapsus*, *Dichondra repens* and *Geranium solanderi*.

3.2 Opportunistic Fauna Observations

All opportunistic observations of fauna within the planning area are provided in Appendix B.

4. Threatened Species and Communities

4.1.1 Significant Plant Species

To date 239 plant species have been recorded in the planning area of which the significant species are listed in Table 1. No threatened flora species were recorded within the planning area. However, some plant species are of national and/or state significance, and one species represents an extension of range.

Table 1: Significant plant species in the planning area.

Scientific Name	Significance			
	ROTAP (national)	TSC Act (NSW)	NPW Act	Other
Legally protected species				
<i>Macrozamia concinna</i>			Sch.13	
			Sch.13	
<i>Casuarina cunninghamiana</i>			Sch.13	
<i>Acianthus</i> sp.			Sch.13	
<i>Cymbidium</i> sp.			Sch.13	
<i>Dendrobium</i> sp.			Sch.13	
<i>Pterostylis</i> spp.			Sch.13	
<i>Acacia decora</i>			Sch.13	
<i>Adiantum aethiopicum</i>			Sch.13	
Rare, uncommon or outside of normal distribution				
<i>Lagenophora stipitata</i>				Extension of range for CWS
<i>Eucalyptus dealbata</i>				Regionally significant

Notes: Significance Code: ROTAP = Rare or Threatened Australian Plants, TSC Act = NSW *Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995* and NPW Act = *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*.

ROTAP Code (refer to Briggs and Leigh, 1996 for definitions)

3RC=Geographic range over 100 km in Australia, rare and reserved.

TSC Act, 1995 E=Endangered, V=Vulnerable

Sch. 13 (NPW Act) = Plants listed under Schedule 13 of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*

4.1.2 Endangered Ecological Communities

White Box Yellow Box Blakeley's Red Gum Woodland EEC, listed under both NSW TSC Act and Commonwealth EPBC Act, had a limited occurrence on the low lying portions on the western edge of the planning area. Although White Box, Yellow Box and Blakeley's Red Gum were commonly recorded as canopy species within the mapped vegetation associations, the majority of these associations are of the shrubby structural formation and not regarded as the EEC as defined by the Scientific Committee's determination and the EPBC Policy Statement (NSW Scientific Committee 2007; DEWHA 2008). Vegetation communities that contained representative examples of the White Box Yellow Box Blakeley's Red Gum Woodland

EEC include White Box – Yellow Box – Blakely's Red Gum Woodland, Rough-barked Apple – Blakely's Red Gum – Yellow Box and Derived Grasslands on the western lowland flats. Figure 2 provides an indicative extent of the EEC, with mapping based on floristic assemblage and position in the landscape, particularly where prior disturbance has altered the EEC (ie Derived Grassland).

4.1.3 Threatened Fauna Species

Two species of threatened fauna were recorded within the planning area, Squirrel Glider (*Petaurus norfolcensis*) was recorded in the north-east of the planning area and Black-chinned Honeyeater (*Melithreptus gularis*) was recorded in the central slopes of the planning area.

5. Fire Management

There is little evidence of past fire (ie scorch marks) within the planning area, with some faint scorch marks observed on trees on a north facing ridge in the south-west of the planning area suggesting fire occurred greater than 20 years prior to this vegetation survey.

No bushfire fuel surveys were undertaken as part of this survey. In general, however, surface fuels (ie grasses and litter) were low to moderate, the dense shrub layer in the woodland associations contained high fuel levels and the canopy was mostly open and not touching. The northwest facing slopes and ridges in the southern portion of the planning area in particular had high fuel densities in the shrub layer.

The Vine Thicket vegetation community is a fire sensitive community and fire exclusion where this association occurs is recommended and would improve community succession.

6. Desired Outcomes

- No loss of significant plant species or further degradation to plant communities.
- Vegetation structural diversity and habitat values are to be maintained and restored where necessary.
- Fire exclusion in the Vine Thicket vegetation association.
- Control and management of weeds, particularly along the Pages River and tributaries where the introduction of weeds from up-stream has lead to source populations or weed hot spots that threaten to encroach further into the planning area.
- Control and management of introduced pests, in particular, feral pig populations and feral goats. Evidence of feral pigs was observed at the confluence of the Pages River and the main drainage line flowing south into the Pages River.

Further, a feral pig was observed crossing over from private property into the planning area in the vicinity of Lagoon Mountain. Feral goat scats were observed around the rocky escarpments and ridges within the central portion of the planning area. A fox was also encountered near Lagoon Mountain and scats were regularly observed during the survey.

7. Conclusion

This report presents an inventory of the vegetation communities that occur within Camerons Gorge Nature Reserve and State Conservation Area. Thirteen vegetation communities were identified within the planning area, which have been mapped (see Figure 2).

In total, 239 plants were recorded within the planning area and a species list is provided in Appendix A. Fauna species were also recorded and have been provided in Appendix B.

In terms of threatened species and EECs, no threatened flora species were recorded, although several significant plant species have been identified (Table 1). One EEC, White Box Yellow Box Blakeley's Red Gum Woodland, was recorded.

Two threatened fauna species, Squirrel Glider and Black-chinned Honeyeater, were recorded.

Several management issues have been identified, in particular, control of exotic weeds throughout the planning area and in particular along the Pages River and its tributaries. Feral animals are also an issue within the planning area where they provide competition for habitat and food resources as well as helping to spread exotic weed species.

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Appendix A – Flora Species List

Family	Species Name	Common Name	Legal Status	Plot Number or Opportunistic (Opp) records.
Acanthaceae	<i>Brunoniella australis</i>	Blue Trumpet	U	opp
Acanthaceae	<i>Rostellularia adscendens</i>		U	2,opp
Adiantaceae	<i>Adiantum aethiopicum</i>	Common Maidenhair	P13	3,opp,VT
Adiantaceae	<i>Cheilanthes distans</i>	Bristly Cloak Fern	U	2,4
Adiantaceae	<i>Cheilanthes sieberi</i>		U	1,2,4
Adiantaceae	<i>Pellaea falcata</i>	Sickle Fern	U	2,3,opp
Amaranthaceae	<i>Alternanthera denticulata</i>	Lesser Joyweed	U	opp
Amaranthaceae	<i>Nyssanthes diffusa</i>	Barbwire Weed	U	1, opp
Anthericaceae	<i>Arthropodium sp.</i>		U	4,5,opp
Apiaceae	<i>Daucus glochidiatus</i>	Native Carrot	U	2,3
Apiaceae	<i>Hydrocotyle laxiflora</i>	Stinking Pennywort	U	1,3,opp
Asclepiadaceae	<i>Gomphocarpus fruticosus</i> *	Narrow-leaved Cotton Bush	U	3,opp
Asclepiadaceae	<i>Marsdenia sp.</i>		U	opp
Asclepiadaceae	<i>Marsdenia viridiflora subsp. viridiflora</i>	Native Pear	U	opp
Asphodelaceae	<i>Bulbine bulbosa</i>	Bulbine Lily	U	opp
Aspleniaceae	<i>Asplenium flabellifolium</i>	Necklace Fern	U	3,opp
Asteraceae	<i>Artemisia verlotiorum</i>	Chinese Wormwood	U	opp
Asteraceae	<i>Bidens pilosa</i> *	Cobbler's Pegs	U	1,opp
Asteraceae	<i>Bidens subalternans</i> *	Greater Beggar's Ticks	U	opp
Asteraceae	<i>Brachyscome sp.</i>		U	opp
Asteraceae	<i>Calotis lappulacea</i>	Yellow Burr-daisy	U	1,2,4,opp
Asteraceae	<i>Carthamus lanatus</i> *	Saffron Thistle	U	opp
Asteraceae	<i>Cassinia quinquefaria</i>		U	3,opp
Asteraceae	<i>Cassinia sp.</i>		U	2,5
Asteraceae	<i>Chrysocephalum apiculatum/semipapposum</i>		U	
Asteraceae	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i> *	Spear Thistle	U	1,3,opp
Asteraceae	<i>Conyza bonariensis</i> *	Flaxleaf Fleabane	U	opp

Asteraceae	<i>Conyza sp. *</i>		U	1,2,3,4,opp
Asteraceae	<i>Cymbonotus sp.</i>		U	1,3,opp
Asteraceae	<i>Euchiton involucratus</i>	Star Cudweed	U	1,opp
Asteraceae	<i>Euchiton sp.</i>		U	4
Asteraceae	<i>Gamochoeta sp.</i>		U	1
Asteraceae	<i>Helipterum anthemoides</i>		U	opp
Asteraceae	<i>Hypochaeris glabra *</i>	Smooth Catsear	U	1
Asteraceae	<i>Hypochaeris radicata *</i>	Catsear	U	opp
Asteraceae	<i>Lactuca serriola</i>	Prickly Lettuce	U	1
Asteraceae	<i>Lagenifera stipitata</i>	Blue Bottle-daisy	U	opp
Asteraceae	<i>Lagenophora stipitata</i>	Blue Bottle-daisy, Common Lagenophora	U	3, opp
Asteraceae	<i>Olearia elliptica subsp. elliptica</i>	Sticky Daisy Bush	U	2,4,5,opp
Asteraceae	<i>Picris angustifolia</i>		U	3,5
Asteraceae	<i>Senecio hispidulus</i>	Hill Fireweed	U	5,opp
Asteraceae	<i>Senecio lautus subsp. dissectifolius</i>		U	opp
Asteraceae	<i>Senecio madagascariensis *</i>	Fireweed	U	1,opp
Asteraceae	<i>Senecio sp.</i>		U	1
Asteraceae	<i>Sigesbeckia australiensis</i>		U	1,2,3,4,5,opp
Asteraceae	<i>Sigesbeckia orientalis subsp. orientalis</i>	Indian Weed	U	opp
Asteraceae	<i>Silybum marianum *</i>	Variegated Thistle	U	opp
Asteraceae	<i>Sonchus oleraceus *</i>	Common Sowthistle	U	3,opp
Asteraceae	<i>Tagetes minuta *</i>	Stinking Roger	U	opp
Asteraceae	<i>Vittadinia cuneata var. cuneata *</i>		U	opp
Asteraceae	<i>Vittadinia cuneata var. hirsute *</i>		U	opp
Asteraceae	<i>Vittadinia sp. *</i>		U	2,opp
Asteraceae	<i>Xanthium spinosum</i>	Bathurst Burr	U	opp
Bignoniaceae	<i>Pandorea pandorana</i>	Wonga Wonga Vine	U	1,3,4,opp
Boraginaceae	<i>Cynoglossum australe</i>		U	1,2,4,opp
Brassicaceae	<i>Lepidium pseudohyssopifolium</i>	Peppercress	U	2
Brassicaceae	<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>	Wild Radish	U	opp
Cactaceae	<i>Cylindropuntia imbricate *</i>	Devil's Rope Pear	U	opp
Cactaceae	<i>Opuntia aurantiaca *</i>	Tiger Pear	U	opp

Cactaceae	<i>Opuntia sp. *</i>		U	1,2,3,4,5,opp
Cactaceae	<i>Opuntia stricta *</i>	Prickly Pear	U	
Campanulaceae	<i>Wahlenbergia gracilentia</i>	Annual Bluebell	U	opp
Campanulaceae	<i>Wahlenbergia stricta</i>	Tall Bluebell	U	opp
Caryophyllaceae	<i>Paronychia brasiliiana</i>	Chilean Whitlow Wort	U	opp
Caryophyllaceae	<i>Petrorhagia nanteuilii</i>		U	opp
Caryophyllaceae	<i>Stellaria pungens</i>	Prickly Starwort	U	opp
Casuarinaceae	<i>Allocasuarina sp.</i>		U	opp
Casuarinaceae	<i>Casuarina cunninghamiana</i>	River Oak	P13	Pages River Riparian
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Chenopodium pumilio</i>	Small Crumbweed	U	opp
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Einadia hastata</i>	Berry Saltbush	U	1,2,4,opp
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Einadia nutans</i>	Climbing Saltbush	U	opp
Chloanthaceae	<i>Spartothamnella juncea</i>		U	2,4,opp
Clusiaceae	<i>Hypericum gramineum</i>	Small St John's Wort	U	3,opp
Convolvulaceae	<i>Dichondra repens</i>	Kidney Weed	U	1,2,3,5,opp
Convolvulaceae	<i>Dichondra species A</i>		U	4
Convolvulaceae	<i>Evolvulus alsinoides</i>		U	opp
Crassulaceae	<i>Crassula sieberiana</i>	Australian Stonecrop	U	4
Cunoniaceae	<i>Aphanopetalum resinum</i>	Gum Vine	U	opp
Cupressaceae	<i>Callitris glaucophylla</i>	White Cypress Pine	U	opp
Cyperaceae	<i>Carex appressa</i>	Tall Sedge	U	1
Cyperaceae	<i>Carex incomitata</i>		U	opp
Cyperaceae	<i>Carex inversa</i>	Knob Sedge	U	1,2,opp
Cyperaceae	<i>Carex sp.</i>		U	2,opp
Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus gracilis</i>	Slender Flat-sedge	U	1,2,4,opp
Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus vaginatus</i>		U	1,opp
Cyperaceae	<i>Gahnia aspera</i>	Rough Saw-sedge	U	4,opp
Cyperaceae	<i>Isolepis sp.</i>		U	opp
Cyperaceae	<i>Lepidosperma laterale</i>		U	opp
Cyperaceae	<i>Schoenoplectus validus</i>		U	opp
Cyperaceae	<i>Scleria mackaviensis</i>		U	1,2,opp
Dilleniaceae	<i>Hibbertia acicularis</i>		U	opp
Dilleniaceae	<i>Hibbertia obtusifolia sens. lat.</i>	Hoary Guinea Flower	U	opp

Epacridaceae	<i>Melichrus urceolatus</i>	Urn Heath	U	5,opp
Epacridaceae	<i>Monotoca scoparia</i>		U	opp
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Beyeria viscosa</i>	Pinkwood, Sticky Wallaby Bush	U	opp
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Breynia oblongifolia</i>	Coffee Bush	U	4,5,opp
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Chamaesyce dallachyana</i>		U	opp
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Chamaesyce drummondii</i>		U	1
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Euphorbia peplus</i>	Petty Spurge	U	1,opp
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Phyllanthus virgatus</i>		U	opp
Fabaceae (Caesalpinioideae)	<i>Senna coronilloides</i>		U	opp
Fabaceae (Faboideae)	<i>Desmodium brachypodum</i>	Large Tick-trefoil	U	4,5,opp
Fabaceae (Faboideae)	<i>Desmodium gunnii</i>	Slender Tick trefoil	U	3
Fabaceae (Faboideae)	<i>Desmodium varians</i>	Slender Tick-trefoil	U	1,2,3,4,5,opp
Fabaceae (Faboideae)	<i>Glycine clandestina</i>		U	3,opp
Fabaceae (Faboideae)	<i>Glycine tabacina</i>	Glycine	U	3,opp
Fabaceae (Faboideae)	<i>Hardenbergia violacea</i>	False Sarsaparilla	U	4,5,opp
Fabaceae (Faboideae)	<i>Indigofera australis</i>	Australian Indigo	U	3,opp
Fabaceae (Faboideae)	<i>Medicago arabica</i>	Spotted Burr Medic	U	opp
Fabaceae (Faboideae)	<i>Medicago polymorpha</i>	Burr Medic	U	3,opp
Fabaceae (Faboideae)	<i>Trifolium arvense</i>	Haresfoot Clover	U	opp
Fabaceae (Faboideae)	<i>Trifolium repens</i>	White Clover	U	opp
Fabaceae (Faboideae)	<i>Trifolium sp.</i>		U	1
Fabaceae (Mimosoideae)	<i>Acacia caesiella</i>	Blue Bush	U	opp
Fabaceae (Mimosoideae)	<i>Acacia crassa</i>		U	opp
Fabaceae (Mimosoideae)	<i>Acacia decora</i>	Western Golden Wattle	P13	opp
Fabaceae (Mimosoideae)	<i>Acacia implexa</i>	Hickory Wattle	U	3,opp
Fabaceae (Mimosoideae)	<i>Acacia paradoxa</i>	Kangaroo Thorn	U	2,opp
Gentianaceae	<i>Centaurium tenuiflorum</i> *		U	1,3,opp
Geraniaceae	<i>Geranium solanderi</i>	Native Geranium	U	1,2,3
Haloragaceae	<i>Haloragis serra</i>		U	opp
Haloragaceae	<i>Myriophyllum sp.</i>		U	opp
Juncaceae	<i>Juncus continuus</i>		U	opp
Juncaceae	<i>Juncus usitatus</i>		U	1
Juncaceae	<i>Luzula sp.</i>		U	opp

Lamiaceae	<i>Ajuga australis</i>	Austral Bugle	U	opp
Lamiaceae	<i>Marrubium vulgare</i>	Horehound	U	opp
Lamiaceae	<i>Scutellaria humilis</i>	Dwarf Skullcap	U	1,2,3,opp
Lobeliaceae	<i>Isotoma axillaris</i>	Showy Isotome	U	opp
Lobeliaceae	<i>Pratia purpurascens</i>	Whiteroot	U	5
Lomandraceae	<i>Lomandra filiformis</i>	Wattle Mat-rush	U	opp
Lomandraceae	<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	Spiny-headed Mat-rush	U	opp
Lomandraceae	<i>Lomandra multiflora</i>	Many-flowered Mat-rush	U	1,2,opp
Loranthaceae	<i>Amyema miquelii</i>		U	1,opp
Luzuriagaceae	<i>Eustrephus latifolius</i>	Wombat Berry	U	1,2,3,opp
Malvaceae	<i>Abutilon oxycarpum</i>	Flannel Weed	U	opp
Malvaceae	<i>Abutilon sp.</i>		U	opp
Malvaceae	<i>Pavonia hastata</i>		U	1,opp
Malvaceae	<i>Sida cunninghamii</i>		U	opp
Menispermaceae	<i>Stephania japonica</i>		U	opp
Moraceae	<i>Ficus rubiginosa</i>	Port Jackson Fig, Rusty Fig	U	opp,VT
Moraceae	<i>Maclura cochinchinensis</i>	Cockspur Thorn	U	VT
Myoporaceae	<i>Myoporum montanum</i>	Western Boobialla	U	1,2,3,opp
Myrsinaceae	<i>Myrsine variabilis</i>		U	3,opp
Myrtaceae	<i>Angophora floribunda</i>	Rough-barked Apple	U	opp
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus albens</i>	White Box	U	opp
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus albens x moluccana</i>		U	4,opp
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus blakelyi</i>	Blakely's Red Gum	U	1,4,opp
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus bridgesiana</i>	Apple Box	U	4,opp
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	U	opp
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus dealbata</i>	Tumbledown Red Gum	U	4,opp
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus laevopinea</i>	Silver Top Stringybark	U	5,opp
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus melliodora</i>	Yellow Box	U	3,opp
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus moluccana</i>	Grey Box	U	2
Oleaceae	<i>Jasminum suavissimum</i>		U	opp
Oleaceae	<i>Notelaea microcarpa var. microcarpa</i>		U	1,2,3,4,5,opp
Orchidaceae	<i>Acianthus sp.</i>		P13	3
Orchidaceae	<i>Cymbidium sp.</i>		P13	opp

Orchidaceae	<i>Dendrobium sp.</i>		P13	opp
Orchidaceae	<i>Pterostylis sp.</i>		P13	5,opp
Oxalidaceae	<i>Oxalis corniculata</i>	Creeping Oxalis	U	opp
Oxalidaceae	<i>Oxalis perennans</i>		U	5,opp
Papaveraceae	<i>Eschscholzia californica</i>	California Poppy	U	opp
Phormiaceae	<i>Dianella longifolia</i>		U	opp
Pittosporaceae	<i>Bursaria spinosa</i>	Native Blackthorn	U	opp
Pittosporaceae	<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>	Sweet Pittosporum	U	1,2,4,5,opp
Plantaginaceae	<i>Plantago debilis</i> *		U	2,4,opp
Plantaginaceae	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i> *	Lamb's Tongues	U	opp
Poaceae	<i>Aristida ramosa</i>	Purple Wiregrass	U	1,2,3,opp
Poaceae	<i>Aristida vagans</i>	Threeawn Speargrass	U	opp
Poaceae	<i>Arundo donax</i> *	Giant Reed	U	opp
Poaceae	<i>Austrodanthonia fulva</i>	Wallaby Grass	U	opp
Poaceae	<i>Austrodanthonia sp.</i>		U	opp
Poaceae	<i>Austrodanthonia tenuior</i>		U	2,opp
Poaceae	<i>Austrostipa scabra subsp. scabra</i>	Speargrass	U	4,5, 2,opp
Poaceae	<i>Austrostipa sp.</i>		U	opp
Poaceae	<i>Austrostipa verticillata</i>	Slender Bamboo Grass	U	opp
Poaceae	<i>Bothriochloa macra</i>	Red Grass	U	3
Poaceae	<i>Bothriochloa sp.</i>		U	1,2,opp
Poaceae	<i>Cenchrus caliculatus</i>	Hillside Burrgrass	U	1,opp
Poaceae	<i>Chloris truncata</i>	Windmill Grass	U	1,opp
Poaceae	<i>Cymbopogon refractus</i>	Barbed Wire Grass	U	1,2,4,5,opp
Poaceae	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	Common Couch	U	1,opp
Poaceae	<i>Dichanthium sericeum subsp. sericeum</i>	Queensland Bluegrass	U	1,opp
Poaceae	<i>Dichelachne sp.</i>		U	opp
Poaceae	<i>Echinopogon ovatus</i>	Forest Hedgehog Grass	U	1,3,opp
Poaceae	<i>Elymus scaber</i>		U	1,2,3,4,5,opp
Poaceae	<i>Enneapogon nigricans</i>	Niggerheads	U	opp
Poaceae	<i>Microlaena stipoides</i>		U	1,2,3,4,5,opp,VT
Poaceae	<i>Oplismenus aemulus</i>		U	1
Poaceae	<i>Panicum effusum</i>	Poison or Hairy Panic	U	opp

Poaceae	<i>Panicum sp.</i>		U	2
Poaceae	<i>Paspalum dilatatum</i>	Paspalum *	U	1
Poaceae	<i>Paspalum distichum</i>	Water Couch	U	opp
Poaceae	<i>Poa labillardierei var. labillardierei</i>	Tussock Grass	U	opp
Poaceae	<i>Poa sieberiana</i>	Snowgrass	U	3,opp
Poaceae	<i>Setaria gracilis</i>	Slender Pigeon Grass *	U	opp
Poaceae	<i>Sporobolus creber</i>	Slender Rat's Tail Grass	U	opp
Poaceae	<i>Themeda australis</i>	Kangaroo Grass	U	opp
Polygonaceae	<i>Polygonum plebeium</i>	Small Knotweed	U	1
Portulacaceae	<i>Calandrinia sp.</i>		U	opp
Primulaceae	<i>Anagallis arvensis</i>	Scarlet/Blue Pimpernel	U	1,3,opp
Ranunculaceae	<i>Clematis glycinoides</i>	Headache Vine	U	1,2,3,4,opp,VT
Rosaceae	<i>Acaena novae-zelandiae</i>	Bidgee-widgee, Biddy Biddy	U	1,3,opp
Rosaceae	<i>Rosa rubiginosa *</i>	Sweet Briar	U	opp
Rosaceae	<i>Rubus fruticosus sp. agg. *</i>	Blackberry complex	U	opp
Rosaceae	<i>Rubus parvifolius</i>	Native Raspberry	U	opp
Rubiaceae	<i>Asperula conferta</i>	Common Woodruff	U	5,opp
Rubiaceae	<i>Galium migrans</i>		U	1,2,opp
Rubiaceae	<i>Galium propinquum</i>	Maori Bedstraw	U	opp
Rubiaceae	<i>Psydrax oleifolia</i>		U	opp
Rutaceae	<i>Correa reflexa var. reflexa</i>	Native Fuschia	U	1,2,opp
Rutaceae	<i>Geijera parviflora</i>	Wilga	U	opp
Santalaceae	<i>Santalum lanceolatum</i>	Northern Sandalwood	U	opp
Sapindaceae	<i>Alectryon oleifolius</i>	Western Rosewood, Bonaree	U	VT
Sapindaceae	<i>Alectryon subcinereus</i>	Wild Quince	U	opp
Sapindaceae	<i>Dodonaea viscosa subsp. angustifolia</i>		U	opp
Sapindaceae	<i>Dodonaea viscosa subsp. cuneata</i>		U	opp
Scrophulariaceae	<i>Verbascum thapsus subsp. thapsus</i>	Blanket Weed	U	opp
Scrophulariaceae	<i>Verbascum virgatum</i>	Twiggy Mullein, Green Mullein	U	opp
Scrophulariaceae	<i>Veronica plebeia</i>	Trailing Speedwell	U	opp
Solanaceae	<i>Solanum brownii</i>	Violet Nightshade	U	4,opp
Solanaceae	<i>Solanum cinereum</i>	Narrawa Burr	U	opp
Solanaceae	<i>Solanum nigrum *</i>	Black-berry Nightshade	U	1,2,opp

Solanaceae	<i>Solanum pseudocapsicum</i>	Madeira Winter Cherry	U	opp
Sterculiaceae	<i>Brachychiton populneus</i>	Kurrajong	U	1,2,3,4,5,opp,VT
Thymelaeaceae	<i>Pimelea sp.</i>		U	opp
Typhaceae	<i>Typha domingensis</i>	Narrow-leaved Cumbungi	U	opp
Urticaceae	<i>Urtica incisa</i>	Stinging Nettle	U	opp,VT
Urticaceae	<i>Urtica urens</i>	Small Nettle	U	opp
Verbenaceae	<i>Clerodendrum tomentosum</i>	Hairy Clerodendrum, Downy Chance Tree	U	opp,VT
Verbenaceae	<i>Verbena bonariensis</i> *	Purpletop	U	1,3,opp
Verbenaceae	<i>Verbena officinalis</i> *	Common Verbena	U	opp
Violaceae	<i>Melicytus dentatus</i>	Tree Violet	U	3,opp
Violaceae	<i>Viola betonicifolia</i>	Native Violet	U	opp
Vitaceae	<i>Cayratia clematidea</i>	Slender Grape	U	3,opp
Vitaceae	<i>Cissus opaca</i>	Small-leaved Water Vine	U	VT
Zamiaceae	<i>Macrozamia concinna</i>		P13	5,opp
Zygophyllaceae	<i>Zygophyllum glaucum</i>	Pale Twinleaf	U	VT
				opp

Appendix B - Fauna species list

Class	Family	Species	Common Name	TSC Act/NPWS Act	EPBC Act
Amphibia	Myobatrachidae	<i>Crinia signifera</i>	Common Eastern Froglet	P	
Aves	Acanthizidae	<i>Acanthiza pusilla</i>	Brown Thornbill	P	
Aves	Accipitridae	<i>Aquila audax</i>	Wedge-tailed Eagle	P	
Aves	Accipitridae	<i>Coracina novaehollandiae</i>	Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike	P	
Aves	Alcedinidae	<i>Cracticus torquatus</i>	Grey Butcherbird	P	
Aves	Apodidae	<i>Dacelo novaeguineae</i>	Laughing Kookaburra	P	
Aves	Artamidae	<i>Strepera graculina</i>	Pied Currawong	P	
Aves	Cacatuidae	<i>Eolophus roseicapillus</i>	Galah	P	
Aves	Climacteridae	<i>Cormobates leucophaea</i>	White-throated Treecreeper	P	
Aves	Corcoracidae	<i>Corcorax melanorhamphos</i>	White-winged Chough	P	
Aves	Estrildidae	<i>Taeniopygia bichenovii</i>	Double-barred Finch	P	
Aves	Estrildidae	<i>Neochmia temporalis</i>	Firetail Finch	P	
Aves	Falconidae	<i>Falco berigora</i>	Brown Falcon	P	
Aves	Falconidae	<i>Falco cenchroides</i>	Nankeen Kestrel	P	
Aves	Maluridae	<i>Ocyphaps lophotes</i>	Crested Pigeon	P	
Aves	Meliphagidae	<i>Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris</i>	Eastern Spinebill	P	
Aves	Meliphagidae	<i>Lichenostomus chrysops</i>	Yellow-faced Honeyeater	P	
Aves	Meliphagidae	<i>Lichenostomus leucotis</i>	White-eared Honeyeater	P	
Aves	Meliphagidae	<i>Lichenostomus penicillatus</i>	White-plumed Honeyeater	P	
Aves	Meliphagidae	<i>Philemon corniculatus</i>	Noisy Friarbird	P	
Aves	Meliphagidae	<i>Melithreptus gularis gularis</i>	Black-chinned Honeyeater (eastern subspecies)	V	
Aves	Menuridae	<i>Menura novaehollandiae</i>	Superb Lyrebird	P	
Aves	Oriolidae	<i>Rhipidura leucophrys</i>	Willie Wagtail	P	
Aves	Pachycephalidae	<i>Pachycephala rufiventris</i>	Rufous Whistler	P	
Aves	Pachycephalidae	<i>Gymnorhina tibicen</i>	Australian Magpie	P	
Aves	Pardalotidae	<i>Pardalotus punctatus punctatus</i>		P	
Aves	Pardalotidae	<i>Pardalotus striatus uropygialis</i>		P	
Aves	Petroicidae	<i>Eopsaltria australis</i>	Eastern Yellow Robin	P	

Aves	Phasianidae	<i>Coturnix ypsilophora</i>	Brown Quail	P	
Aves	Psittacidae	<i>Glossopsitta concinna</i>	Musk Lorikeet	P	
Aves	Psittacidae	<i>Alisterus scapularis</i>	Australian King Parrot	P	
Aves	Psittacidae	<i>Psephotus haematonotus</i>	Red-rumped Parrot	P	
Aves	Psittacidae	<i>Platycercus elegans elegans x adscitus eximius</i>	Crimson/Eastern Rosella	P	
Aves	Strigidae	<i>Ninox boobook</i>	Southern Boobook	P	
Aves	Sturnidae	<i>Zosterops lateralis</i>	Silvereye	P	
Mammalia	Bovidae	<i>Capra hircus</i> *	Goat	U	
Mammalia	Canidae	<i>Vulpes vulpes</i> *	Fox	U	
Mammalia	Leporidae	<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i> *	Rabbit	U	
Mammalia	Macropodidae	<i>Wallabia bicolor</i>	Swamp Wallaby	P	
Mammalia	Macropodidae	<i>Macropus giganteus</i>	Eastern Grey Kangaroo	P	
Mammalia	Muridae	<i>Rattus fuscipes</i>	Bush Rat	P	
Mammalia	Petauridae	<i>Petaurus norfolcensis</i>	Squirrel Glider	V	
Mammalia	Suidae	<i>Sus scrofa</i> *	Pig	U	

Note: * Refers to exotic or introduced species.

Appendix C – Site Photographs

Plate 1 – White Box – Yellow Box – Blakely's Red Gum Woodland



Plate 2: White Box – Yellow Box – Tumbledown Red Gum

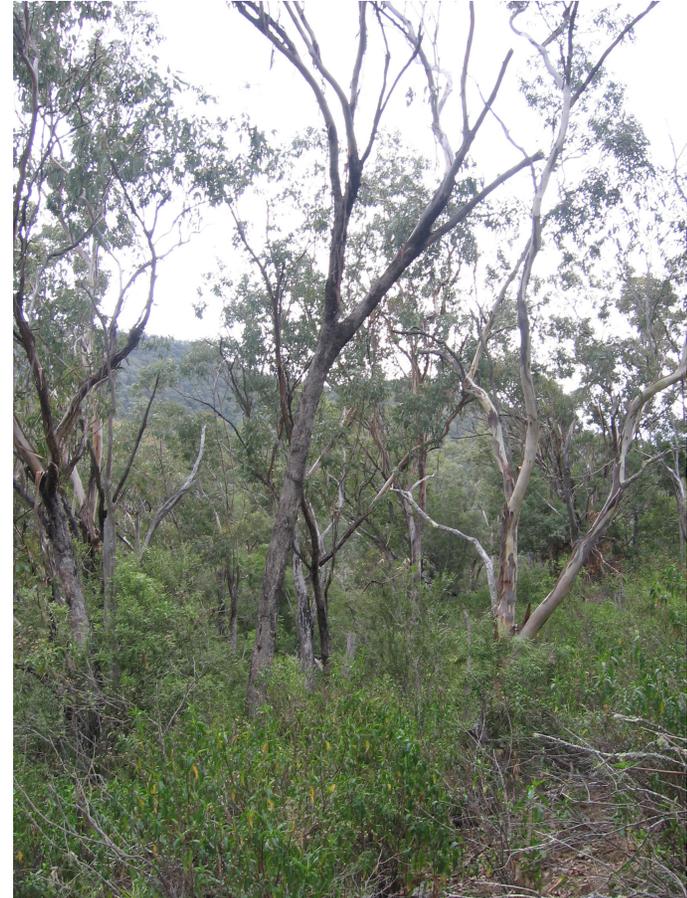


Plate 3: Ironbark – Tumbledown Red Gum – White Box
Woodland



Plate 4: Ironbark - White Box – Yellow Box



Plate 5: Blakely's Red Gum – Apple Box – Silvertop Stringybark



Plate 6: Vine Thicket



Plate 7: Cassinia Scrub



Plate 8: Native Olive – Cypress Pine Open Woodland



Plate 9: Derived Grassland

