



**Working Plan for Bruxner Park Flora Reserve No 3
Upper North East Forest Agreement Region
North East Region**

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1. Details of the Reserve

1.1 Introduction

This plan has been prepared as a supplementary plan under the Nature Conservation Strategy of the Upper North East Ecologically Sustainable Forest Management (ESFM) Plan. It is prepared in accordance with the terms of section 25A (5) of the *Forestry Act 1916* with the objective to provide for the future management of that part of Orara East State Forest No 536 set aside as Bruxner Park Flora Reserve No 3.

The plan was approved by the Minister for Forests on 16.5.2011 and will be reviewed in 2021.

1.2 Location

The Reserve lies in the southeastern part of Orara East State Forest, adjoining compartments 68, 71-73, 75, 76 and 128. Part of the Reserve is also within Orara National Forest No 8. It is situated within Parish of Moonee, County of Fitzroy and the Coffs Harbour City Council Local Government Area. It is located approximately 4 kilometres north west of Coffs Harbour.

See Locality Map in Appendix 1 Map 1.

1.3 Key Attributes of the Reserve

Bruxner Park Flora Reserve possesses the following identified attributes:

- Lowland rainforest endangered ecological community (123 ha);
- High conservation value old growth forest (28 ha);
- Fine examples of Blackbutt, Tallowood- Blue Gum, Brushbox and Flooded Gum Forest Types;
- The Reserve forms the eastern most part of a significant forested corridor linking ranges to the west and the coast;
- Vantage points that afford spectacular views of Coffs Harbour and the coast from Sealy Lookout over the Solitary Islands to Smoky Cape.

1.4 General Description

Area and Connectivity with National Park

The area of the Reserve is 429 ha. The eastern and southern boundary of the Reserve is the State forest boundary while the western boundary is formed by various ridge lines and gullies that now form the boundary with the adjoining Ulidarra National Park declared in 1998 following the revocation of part of Orara East State Forest. The northern boundary is formed by Bucca Creek and Bex Fire Trail to the Coast Range and Orara East State Forest boundary.

Survey shield trees have been established at key points along the boundary.

The Public Road from Coffs Harbour to Central Bucca runs through the Reserve entering the Reserve on the crest of the range at The Gap.

Bruxner Park Flora Reserve and the adjoining Ulidarra National Park provide a vegetated corridor linking the Dorrigo Plateau and the ranges to the west with coastal forests. The eastern most point of the Reserve is less than two kilometres from the Pacific Ocean and is one of few areas where there is a vegetated linkage from the Dividing range extending to within a few kilometres of the coastline.

Climate

The climate of the Reserve is subtropical maritime with a typically late summer autumn rainfall peak and late winter/spring period of low rainfall. There are occasional frosts in winter and

cyclonic storms may be experienced between December and March. Annual rainfall in the Reserve is expected to average about 2000mm.

Topography

The Reserve is moderately undulating with the most southern section forming part of the very steep flank of the Coast Range. Most of this section drains into Jordan Creek while a small part drains into Coffs Creek. Both of these creeks drain easterly into the Pacific Ocean. The balance of the Reserve forms part of the upper catchment of an arm of Bucca Bucca Creek, a tributary of the Orara River that flows northwards to the Clarence River. The Reserve is an integral part of the forest that originally covered the Coast range, dividing the coastal streams north of Coffs Harbour from the Clarence River system.

The elevation of the Reserve ranges from 317 metres above sea level just west of Sealy Lookout to about 120 metres where Bucca Bucca Creek drains out of the Reserve. While aspect is generally north westerly, all aspects are represented in the Reserve.

Geology and Soils

The geology of the Reserve comprises the Carboniferous or Lower Permian Coramba Beds. These beds consist of greywacke, slate and siliceous argillite with calcareous siltstone and acid and basic volcanic present in small quantities. The beds are often steeply dipping and folded, overlain by soils up to four metres deep, resulting from weathering of the bedrock due to the permeability of some rock strata.

A fairly typical catena grades from shallow ridgetop lithosols, down slope through deeper red duplex soils which may have low subsoil permeability. These soils grade into yellow duplex soils and drainage may deteriorate down slope. Alluvial yellow earths occur in the gullies.

These soils are of relatively high fertility for forest soils.

Floristics, Forest Types and Forest Ecosystems

The forest communities present in the Reserve vary in composition from closed rainforests in gullies and the tall Flooded Gum (*Eucalyptus grandis*) stands of the lower slopes and gullies to the wet and dry sclerophyll forests of the upper slopes. The mosaic of forest types reflects the varying influences of aspect, soil conditions and fire frequency and the structure of the types reflect in part the influence of logging histories. Forest Types in accordance with Forestry Commission Research Note 17 classification within the Reserve are shown in Appendix 1 (Map 2).

Five major groups of forest types can be recognized in the Reserve:

(i) Rainforest (123 ha)

The gullies and lower slopes of the area are occupied by rainforest types. This reflects sites which are suboptimal for the development of subtropical rainforest but are better than those typical of the warm temperate rainforest stands resulting in a merging of species from both communities. Because of this, as well as logging disturbance in the early 20th century, the rainforest in the Reserve contains a high diversity of species.

The community, classified as Forest Type No 5 (Booyong-Coachwood) in Research Note 17, often has an overstorey of veteran Brushbox (*Lophostemon confertus*), Flooded Gum and Strangler Fig (*Ficus watkinsiana*). The presence in the the overstorey of fire dependent species, such as Brushbox and Flooded Gum, without similar representation in the lower strata indicates that major fires do occur but are very infrequent on the moist lower slopes. These fires would result in some retreat and subsequent advance of the rainforest boundary and this is also reflected in the presence of Flooded Gum within the broad area of rainforest. Rainforest species are also common in the understorey of some of the moister eucalypt stands in the Reserve. The present boundary of the main rainforest stands appear to have been relatively static for a long period with the absence of large specimens of fire resistant rainforest trees, such as Corkwood (*Caldcluvia paniculosa*) and Murrogun (*Cryptocaryya microneura*), on the rainforest margin indicates that the boundary is not retreating, while the presence of large Strangler Figs and Yellow Carabeen (*Sloanea woollsi*) close to the rainforest margin indicates that it is not advancing.

The main canopy contains a complex mixture of Yellow Carabeen, Black and White Booyongs (*Argyrodendron actinophyllum* and *A. trifoliolatum*), Coachwood (*Ceratoptetalum apetalum*) and Crabapple (*Schizomeria ovata*). All five species have a wide distribution in rainforests but have different requirements and tolerances for such factors as soil fertility, soil moisture, temperature and fire history. Mature Coachwood has only been recorded in the broadest section of the main gully where fires are least likely to penetrate, while a little further upstream on the north eastern slopes of Bucca Bucca Creek there is a well developing stand of Coachwood resulting from earlier logging. Yellow Carabeen is visually prominent throughout the Reserve because of its large buttressing and its broad spreading crown. There are scattered trees of both Black and White Booyongs with Black Booyong predominating in side gullies. Groves of Bangalow Palms (*Archontophoenix cunninghamiana*) are found on moister creek banks sometimes reaching to the canopy.

The understorey contains small Walking Stick Palms (*Linospadix monostachyus*), tangles of Lawyer Cane (*Calamus muelleri*), small Palm Lily (*Cordyline stricta*) as well as many ferns.

Strangler Figs at various stages of growth from young plants to independent trees that have killed their hosts are found with their fruit providing an important source of food for many birds and other fauna. The Booyongs, Yellow Carrabeen and some other large trees have distinctive buttressing at the base of stems while Black Apple (*Planchonella australe*) has a characteristically fluted stem. Epiphytes including the Birds Nest Fern (*Asplenium australasicum*), Elk-horn Fern (*Platyserium aliocorne*) and Rock Lilly (*Dendrobium speciosum*) are common in the tree tops. Stem climbers and small vines including Pothos (*Pothos loureiri*) and Native Pepper (*Piper novae-hollandiae*) clothe many of the tree trunks. Loops of large lianes, such as Water Vines (*Cissus Antarctica*) hang down from the canopy. Other species include the Climbing Bamboo (*Flagellaria indica*), and the Large Leaved Cunjevoi (*Colocasia macrorrhiza*) is frequently found on road edges.

Because of the extensive clearing of lowland rainforest, rainforest stands below 600 metres elevation on the NSW North Coast are listed as an endangered ecological community under the *Threatened Species Conservation Act*.

(ii) Blackbutt Types (213 ha)

Stands dominated by Blackbutt (*Eucalyptus pilularis*) and classed as either Moist or Dry Blackbutt Forest Types (Forest Type 36 or 37) cover much of the area and range in composition from almost pure Blackbutt stands to mixed species stands on sites where Blackbutt loses its competitive edge but still forms approximately 50% of the overstorey. Associated species vary with soil moisture and fertility. On the less fertile ridgetop sites, Smoothbarked Apple (*Angophora costata*) and Red Mahogany (*Eucalyptus resinifera*) may form up to 20% of the overstorey. On the more fertile ridges and mid slopes, Sydney Blue Gum (*E. saligna*), Tallowood (*E. microcorys*), Brush Box and Turpentine (*Syncarpia glomulifera*) are frequent associates. On the less fertile sites, White Mahogany (*E. acmeniodes*) and Grey Ironbark (*E. paniculata*) occur, while Brush Box is a frequent associate on the more fertile moist sites. The second storey of these types is generally made up young eucalypts, Forest Oak (*Allocasuarina torulosa*), Turpentine and on the moister sites, various mesophytic species, often also present in the rainforest. The dry blackbutt type has a grassy understorey with sparsely distributed shrubs. Burrawong (*Lepidozamia peroffskyana*) and Grasstree (*Xanthorrhoea australis*) are common and distinctive understorey species in the dry blackbutt type near Sealy Lookout and on the ridge running west from the lookout. These forests are classified as Tall Open or Open Forests and are largely made up of a mosaic of even aged stands of varying size reflecting past logging and fire history. Large old growth Blackbutt trees occur as only scattered stems among the younger regrowth stands which have been heavily logged in the past. These trees form a more significant component on less accessible sites subject to only light past logging.

(iii) Moist Hardwood Types (55 Ha)

Two forest types, Tallowwood –Sydney Blue Gum (Forest Type No 47) and Brush Box (Forest Type No 53) make up this group which occurs on mid to lower slopes where the proportion of Blackbutt decreases. In the former, Tallowwood and Sydney Blue Gum make up more than 50% of the canopy. Brush Box, Flooded Gum and other eucalypts, Turpentine, Forest Oak, palms, and various rainforest species contribute more downslope where Brush Box may predominate in the latter forest type.

(iv) Flooded Gum Type (26 Ha)

The Flooded Gum type (Forest Type No 48) is typically dominated by the single species. It normally occurs in distinct single aged stands, ranging from patches carrying trees less than 60 cm diameter at breast height (DBH) to patches containing scattered relics believed to be about 300 years old. One of the more notable of these veteran trees has been named the Vincent Tree and stands amid rainforest adjacent to the Central Bucca Road. This tree has a total height of 65m and a DBH of 2.27m. Many of the younger are the result of logging disturbance that occurred in the area from about 1890.

Occasional stems of Blackbutt, Tallowwood, Sydney Blue Gum and Brush Box may occur in association with Flooded Gum. Below the taller trees, there may be a layer of smaller suppressed eucalypts and rainforest species. The understorey may change downslope, from a mesic assemblage to an immature gully rainforest type above which Flooded Gum and Brush Box are emergent trees.

(v) Other (12 ha)

A limited area of Spotted Gum - Ironbark/Grey Gum type (Forest Type 74) occurs on the eastern edge of the Reserve while there are small areas of cleared land in the southern part of the Reserve.

During the Comprehensive Regional Assessment, a forest ecosystem classification system that reflects the diversity of the region at a relatively large spatial scale was developed. The table below shows the extent of CRA Forest Ecosystems present within the Reserve as well as the reservation status of the Forest Ecosystems within dedicated reserves as well as in the Comprehensive Adequate and Representative Reserve system at the time of completion of the Comprehensive Regional Assessment.

CRA Forest Ecosystem (FE)	Area(Ha)	Extant FE in CAR Reserve System%	Extant FE in CAR Reserve System%
		Dedicated Reserve	CAR Reserve
32 Dry Foothills Blackbutt-Turpentine	91	8.1	12.9
55 Foothills Grey Gum-Spotted Gum	2	5.9	14.1
106 Open Coastal Brushbox	43	11.1	21.7
154 Wet Flooded Gum-Tallowwood	26	2.2	3.9
155 Wet Foothills Blackbutt-Turpentine	106	16.0	25.6

A list of flora species known to occur within the Flora Reserve is provided in Appendix 2.

Old Growth Forest

As part of the Comprehensive Regional Assessment, the mapping of high conservation old growth resulted in 28 ha being identified generally within Blackbutt forest type in the southern part of the Reserve. Other growth stages mapped within the Reserve are mature dominant stands with less than 10% senescent crown form with either less than 10% regrowth (tC) or 10-30% regrowth (sC).

Vegetation growth stages and rainforest as mapped in the Comprehensive Regional Assessment are shown in Appendix 1 Map 3.

Fauna

The Reserve supports a broad array of fauna. Details of birds and other fauna recorded within the Reserve are contained in Appendix 3. These include a number of historical records and the source of some of these records cannot be confirmed.

The rainforest areas within the Reserve are a food source for fruit eating fauna, such as bowerbirds and possums. These rainforests, along with patches near the Reserve, also provide a low elevation coastal supplement to the fruit resources of the Clarence Valley and the Dorrigo Plateau for migratory and nomadic frugivores, such as cuckoos, fruit bats and fruit pigeons.

The Reserve also provides nesting sites in the large hollow bearing eucalypts with the Powerful Owl, Sooty Owl, Masked Owl, Barking Owl as well as a local dense population of Boobook Owl being observed within the Reserve.

All arboreal marsupials that occur in Central Eastern Australia have been recorded within the Reserve. Macropods are rare reflecting the dense understorey, lack of grazing areas or predation by nearby feral and domestic dogs from nearby agricultural and urban areas.

The Southern Angle-headed Dragon which has a patchy distribution mainly because of discontinuous habitat and extensive clearing for agricultural and other purposes is found in the Reserve. It is primarily an arboreal species but forages in rainforest leaf litter for insects and other food.

Weeds

The introduced Lantana (*Lantana camara*) is common in parts of the Reserve and is particularly aggressive in the moister Flooded Gum type.

1.5 History

Aboriginal Heritage and Historic Heritage

Aboriginal communities have a strong association and connection with the land. The escarpment was used as a travel route from the Orara Valley to the coast at Coffs Harbour. There are several recorded sites within the Reserve and the adjacent National Park.

A logging tramline built by the British Australian Timber Company in 1908 traversed the Reserve and cuttings associated with the line are evident in some areas.

A weir was constructed for irrigation of bananas in the mid 1950's.

High Conservation Value Old Growth Forest in Upper North East Region, some of which occurs in the Reserve, is recorded on the State Heritage Register.

Forest Management History

The Coast Range area was logged from the 1880's. The logging was initially very selective with only the best trees being removed. A logging tramline from Coffs Harbour to Orara East State Forest was constructed through the present Reserve and was used to extract logs from within the area now within the Reserve. The line was built by the British Australian Timber Company (BAT) and supplied logs to its sawmill on the site now occupied by Coffs Harbour High School near the Jetty. The line climbed the Coast range from Korora, entering the Reserve at the Gap. The route with its steep but even grade is now used by the Public Road. After The Gap the line veered to the right and the engine entered a dead end where it would reverse and push the trucks down the hill into the Reserve. This meant that the engine faced the route home when it arrived at the loading ramps near the creeks close to the Vincent Tree. At each of the ramps, a steam operated winch hauled in logs from the bush up to 800 metres away. Four bullocks hauled a heavy wire rope along bush tracks to the logs. During the period 1908 to 1914, when the mill burnt down, the engine was able to move two loads comprising 6 logs per day.

Logging was particularly heavy for timber and fuel near the tramline. Logging operations in the area continued spasmodically after the BAT mill was destroyed. It is probable that a road leading through the Reserve was first established by some of the early log cutters. This road was properly formed and gravelled in the early 1930's and in 1969 the section from the Gap to the Halfway Picnic Point was realigned and sealed.

At about the same time as the road was improved, there was some local agitation “to have an area of this beautiful scrub scenery reserved for all time” because there were some concerns that the improved access would result in heavy logging, particularly in the rainforest stands adjacent to the road. The Minister for Forests, The Honourable Ray Vincent, MLA, who was also the Local Member, was sympathetic and in 1933 directed that a suitable area should be reserved as “Bruxner Park”, named after Lt Col M F Bruxner, MLA, who at the time was Deputy Premier of NSW. In 1936, Parliament approved the revocation of an area of about 57 ha from Orara East State Forest to allow for the transfer of the land to the Department of Lands. However, before the gazettal of the revocation had been effected, the Minister decided that it should be declared as a Flora Reserve under the amendments to the *Forestry Act* passed by Parliament in 1935.

Notification of the area as a Flora Reserve was delayed, apparently due to problems over the procedures to be adopted in notifying a Flora reserve, and some logging occurred in the area before it was stopped by the Forestry Commission. The area proposed for the Flora Reserve was specifically excluded from the declaration of Orara National Forest in 1938. The notification of the Reserve was further delayed by World War 2 and after the war it was apparently not realized that the Reserve had still not been formally notified. A working plan, the first such plan to be prepared, was finally drafted. It was also the first to involve local organizations in the management of a Reserve. The Flora Reserve of 57 ha was finally gazetted on 6 June 1958.

In 1963, a buffer area covering rainforest areas close to the Reserve was approved by the Commission and in 1977 a major extension to the Reserve incorporating the 1963 buffer area and associated hardwood stands was approved in principle. The extension was to include Sealy Lookout, located on the range south of the reserve that provided views over Coffs Harbor and southward down the coast to Smokey Cape. While the area had been managed as part of the Reserve since the mid 1960's, action towards notifying the extension was delayed until 1984 pending the finalisation of a roading plans for the adjoining State forest areas. The extension was gazetted on 27 July 1984 and revision of the working plan was necessary.

No logging has occurred in the area of the extension since the early 1950's, except for the felling of two trees along the road to Sealy Lookout as a demonstration during the Royal visit of 1970. Some silvicultural treatment comprising culling of unmerchantable trees occurred in the area in 1956.

A weir and pipeline was constructed in the mid-1950's in the area subsequently included in the extension to the Reserve. The weir provides water for irrigation of bananas on property adjacent to the Reserve.

An advisory committee established under the original working plan began to function in 1957 and about the same time the first picnic facilities were provided along Central Bucca Road and the walking trail along Bucca Bucca Creek was established.

On 14 January 1961, a large Flooded Gum tree along Central Bucca Road was officially named the “Vincent Tree” in recognition of the role played by the Honorable RS Vincent in the establishment of the Reserve. This ceremony was the first official function of the Coffs Harbour Centenary Year.

Work commenced on the provision of facilities at the Lookout south of the Reserve in 1967. Considerable assistance was provided by the Coffs Harbour Lions Club, and the area was eventually recognized as Sealy Lookout, in memory of Harold Sealy, a local forester who had been a leading member of the Lions movement.

The Flora Reserve and Sealy Lookout were visited by HM Queen Elizabeth II and members of the Royal family during the visit to Australia as part of the Captain Cook Bicentenary celebrations in 1970.

In 1984 action was taken to remove the Reserve from the provisions of the Mining Act with the exemption being gazetted on 25 July 1986.

State forest adjoining the Reserve was revoked and declared as Ulidarra National Park under the provisions of the *Forestry and National Park Estate Act* in 1998.

Previous Working Plans

The first Working Plan for the Reserve was drafted for the original Reserve prior to its notification as a Flora Reserve in 1958. The Working Plan was revised prior to the gazettal of the significant

extension of the Reserve in 1984. The current plan has been developed following the development of new guidelines for formal reserves in 2010.

Other

The Reserve forms part of the Orara Ornithological Area listed on the Register of the National Estate. The statement of significance notes that the area has very high bird diversity and is particularly rich in raptor and tree hollow-using species. Species listed include Glossy Black-cockatoo, White-eared Monarch, Painted Honeyeater, Wompoo Fruit-dove, Rose-crowned Fruit-dove, Yellow-tailed Black-cockatoo, Powerful Owl, Masked Owl, Sooty Owl and Yellow-eyed Cuckoo-shrike. The register was frozen in 2007 following amendments to the *Australian Heritage Council Act 2003* but continues as a statutory register until February 2012 with a transitional period allowing for review, and where appropriate, transfer of places to other heritage registers.

1.6 Current Usage

Recreation

The major recreational facility within the Reserve is Sealy Lookout where an observation platform with a plaque identifying landscape features from the lookout, picnic facilities and toilets have been provided. There are three small picnic areas adjacent to the public road where tables and fireplaces have been installed.

A series of walking trails follow Bucca Bucca Creek from The Gap to the Park Creek picnic area on Swans Road near the boundary of the Reserve. A marked nature trail has been developed near the Gap.

The reserve is an extremely popular recreation area with large numbers of visitors being attracted to the scenic lookout and other facilities.

Access

The Coffs Harbour-Central Bucca Road bisects the Reserve. This Road is a public road and is not covered by the provisions of this plan. The Scenic Road leads south from the public road at The Gap running along the Coast Range to Sealy Lookout.

Towards the north of the Reserve, another road runs to the west from the public road and crosses Bucca Bucca Creek before dividing into two roads, Swans Road running south and Cross Road going west with Swans Road extending beyond the Reserve into the adjoining Ulidarra National Park.

Scenic Road and Swans Road provide practical, but not legal access to a number of adjacent properties. Swans Road and Shelter Road provide dry weather two wheel drive access through the National Park.

Several other fire trails occur mainly around the boundaries but these are not open to vehicular access by the public. However these trails may be used for walking and mountain biking.

Other uses

A number of Occupation Permits have been issued over parts of the Reserve.

An Occupation Permit for a dam and pipeline (OP 9909) has been in existence since the mid 1950's and is located in the extension to the Reserve to the south of original Reserve. It is used to irrigate bananas to the east of the Reserve.

Several occupation permits have been issued to cover the construction and use of telecommunication facilities on the ridge running east from Scenic Road. OP 13535 is held by a commercial television station for a translator tower and equipment building and was issued in 1981 prior to the notification of this section as an extension to the Reserve. Coffs Harbour City Council also holds an occupation permit for this site (OP 14041) approved by the Minister in 1986 for an underground power line to this site to provide power to a beacon erected on the television translator tower as part of the upgrade to Coffs Harbour Regional Airport. A mobile phone carrier also holds an occupation permit (OP CX0003) adjacent to these facilities for a separate building and transmission pole.

Three occupation permits are current within a small cleared area immediately adjacent to the north eastern boundary of the Reserve. These occupation permits cover radio transmission and communications facilities for a local radio station and several private companies.

There are a number of other users that have co-located on the towers under agreements with the infrastructure owners and Forests NSW.

2. System of Management

2.1 Objectives of Management

The objects of management will be to:

- Protect existing flora and fauna;
- Protect representative examples of forest ecosystems in the area;
- Protect Aboriginal and other 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 recreational and ecotourism use of the Reserve while limiting risks to the safety of users and impacts on the identified attributes of the Reserve to an acceptably low level;
- Promote a knowledge and understanding of the ecosystems and history of the Reserve and surrounding areas;
- Protect the Reserve and neighbouring areas from damaging wildfire and other agents.

2.2 Management Strategies

Management will seek to achieve the objectives outlined above by:

- Excluding the area from disturbance from harvesting and other forest product operations;
- Suppressing wildfire threatening the Reserve as a priority and ensuring that any hazard reduction within the Reserve is restricted to low intensity burning within sclerophytic stands and;
- Maintaining and improving recreation, ecotourism, interpretive and educational facilities;
- Ensuring that any new proposals for increasing recreational, ecotourism, interpretative or educational opportunities are subject to safety and environmental assessment and that any potential adverse impacts are monitored and controlled.

Under the Forest Management Zoning (FMZ) system, Bruxner Park Flora Reserve is zoned FMZ 1 and therefore contributes to the dedicated reserve system in the North East Region. Management will be consistent with the requirements of JANIS dedicated reserves and the area cannot be revoked except by an Act of Parliament.

Consistent with FMZ 1, the following activities are not permitted:

- Timber harvesting;
- Removal of forest products and materials;
- Grazing by domestic stock;
- Beekeeping;
- Gravel or hard rock quarrying;

- Mineral and petroleum exploration and mining when exempted by the Minister administering the Mining Act 1992.

The following activities may be permitted subject to standard conditions contained in Codes of Practice, Forest Practices Circulars, protocols, Licenses and Recovery Plans after approval by the Regional Manager:

- Scientific studies (eg, fauna surveys including trapping);
- Maintenance of existing roads and fire trails;
- Maintenance and improvements of existing recreation facilities comprising picnic facilities, observation platform, toilets, signposting and car parks including upgrading where necessary at Sealy Lookout, The Gap and walking trails to meet demand while protecting the attributes of the Reserve;
- Limited tree and or limb removal for safety, maintaining views or maintenance of existing infrastructure used for recreation or communications;
- 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 picnicking, bush walking, photography and nature study;
- Aboriginal use of forest products in instances where there is no other suitable land that 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;
- Prescribed burning in a manner consistent with maintaining the health of forest ecosystems. Fuel management within the Reserve will be undertaken as part of the District Fire Committee considerations and consistent with the *Rural Fires Act*. Any proposed prescribed burning within or surrounding the Reserve will take into consideration public comment obtained through advertisement in the local newspapers and will be consistent with the Regional Fuel Management Plan;
- Maintenance of existing communication towers and associated infrastructure such as guy wires, compounds, buildings and vegetation control on existing sites by the permit holders and the installation of improvements on existing infrastructure.

The following activities may only be permitted after environmental impact assessment under the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act* including the opportunity for public comment obtained through advertising the proposal in local newspapers. Any approval will require the implementation of special conditions to ensure that the identified attributes of the Reserve are not significantly affected by the activity:

- Construction of additional communication towers and associated buildings but only in circumstances where it is not possible to co-locate on existing facilities and the proposal, including provision of power and access has negligible impact on vegetation, soil disturbance, recreational use and aesthetics;
- Development of facilities and activities to enhance education, sustainable ecotourism and recreation by Forests NSW, in association with interagency partners or by third parties. These facilities and activities may include:
 - Extended day or overnight walks within the Reserve or in association with Department of Environment Climate Change and Water in the Reserve and adjoining National park;
 - Interpretative Centre for forest management, timber industry, environmental and/or cultural heritage themes;
 - New visitor experiences such as skywalks, canopy activities, ecotours and ecoadventure opportunities;
 - New car parks adjacent to existing roads to service these developments.
- Construction of new roads and fire trails but only in exceptional instances and consistent with the following principles:

- There is no practical alternative available;
- The attributes of the Reserve will not be significantly affected by the road or fire trail.
- Ministerial approval is given for the proposal.

2.3 Management Responsibility

The Reserve will be administered by the Regional Manager of Forests NSW North East Region, who shall ensure:

- The boundaries of the Reserve are maintained in a clearly marked condition. 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;
- Occupation and Special Purposes permits are issued only for activities consistent with the management objectives for the Reserve;
- Public participation when considering any changes to the management objectives or boundaries of the 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 reported in the Annual ESFM Report for the Region and will contribute to the five-yearly review of the Forest Agreement.

The provisions of this Working Plan will be amended, if necessary, in light of the results of monitoring and will be subject to approval by the Minister for Forests in accordance with provisions of S25A(5) of the *Forestry Act*.

3. List of Appendices

Appendix 1 – Maps

Map 1 – Locality Map

Map 2 – Cadastral Boundaries, Forest Types and Streams

Map 3 – Vegetation Growth Stages

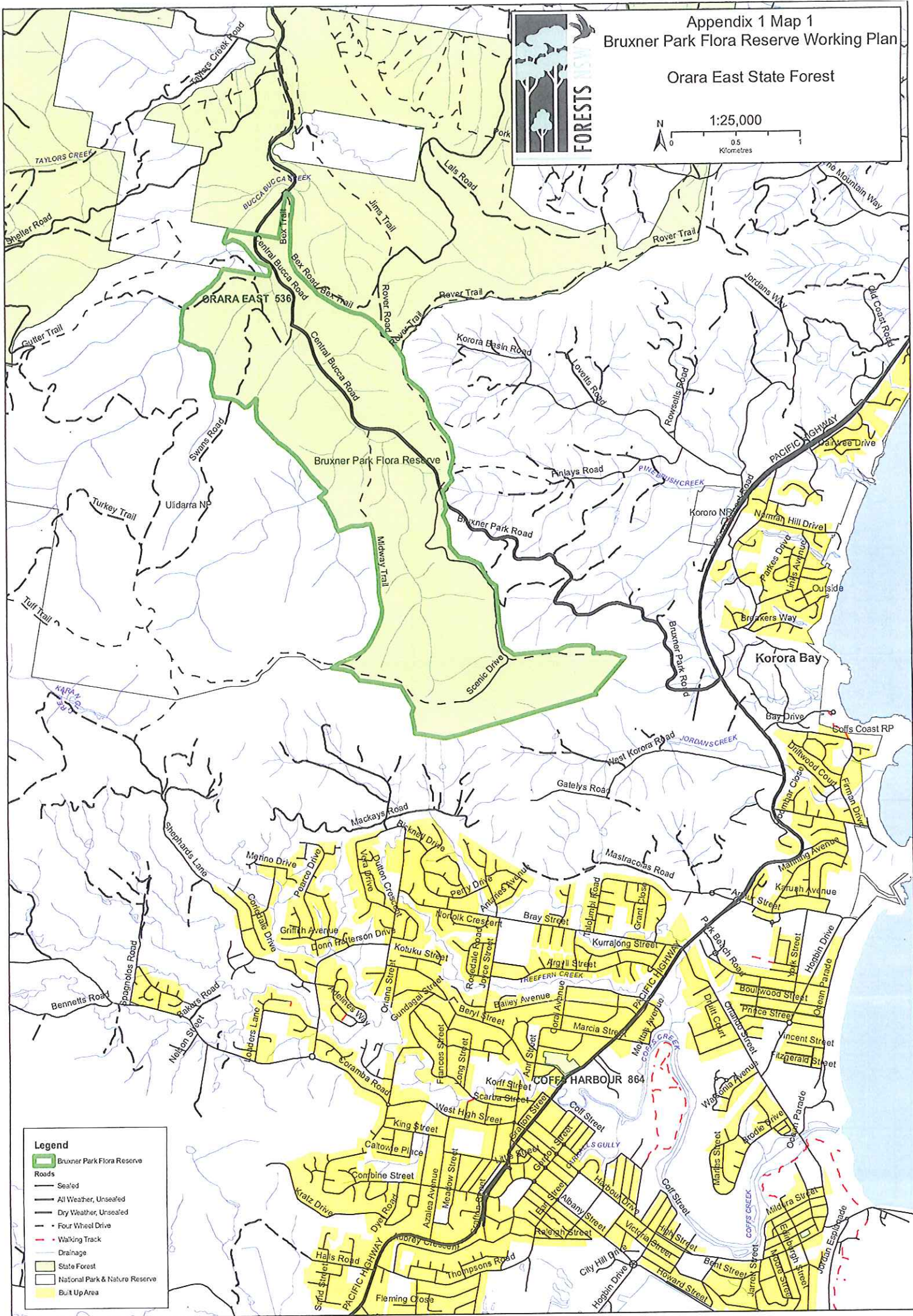
Map 4 – Existing Occupation Permits and Recreation Facilities

Appendix 2 – Flora species known to occur in the Reserve

Appendix 3 – Fauna Species recorded on or within 2km of the Reserve

Appendix 1 Map 1
Bruxner Park Flora Reserve Working Plan

Orara East State Forest



Legend

- Bruxner Park Flora Reserve
- Roads**
- Sealed
- All Weather, Unsealed
- Dry Weather, Unsealed
- Four Wheel Drive
- Walking Track
- Drainage
- State Forest
- National Park & Nature Reserve
- Built Up Area

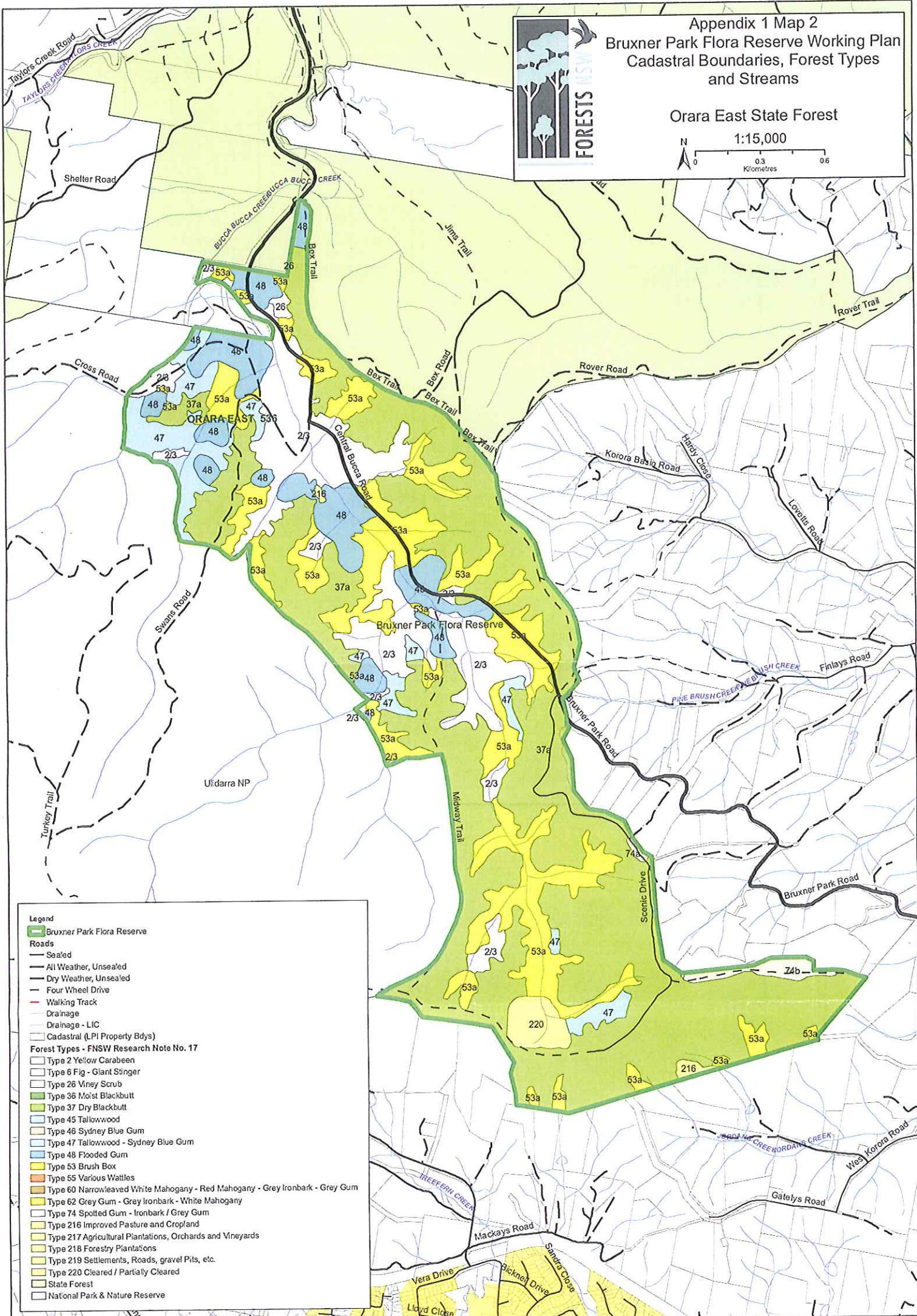
Appendix 1 Map 2
 Bruxner Park Flora Reserve Working Plan
 Cadastral Boundaries, Forest Types and Streams

Orara East State Forest

1:15,000



0 0.3 0.6
 Kilometres

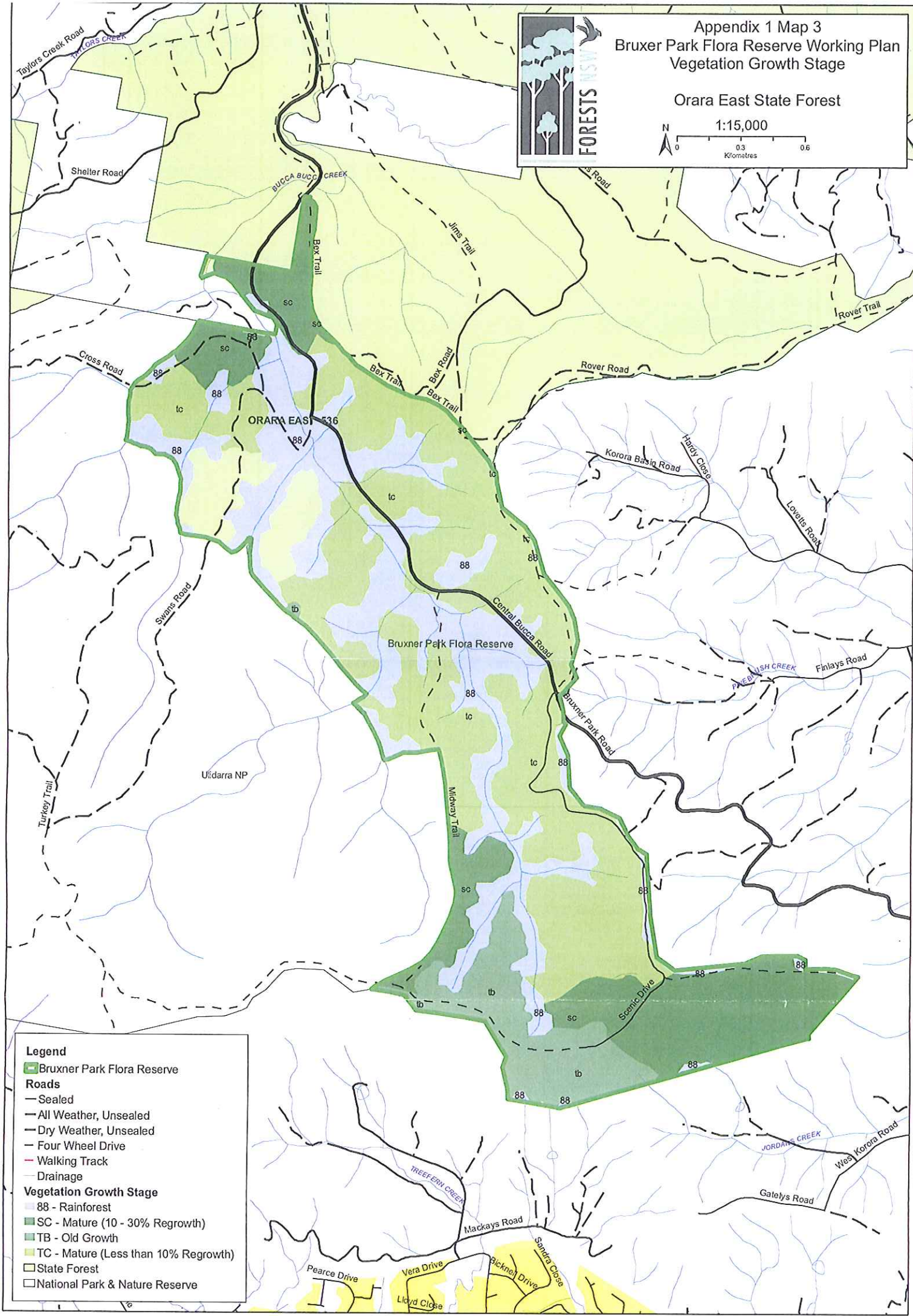
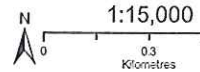


- Legend**
- Bruxner Park Flora Reserve
 - Roads**
 - Sealed
 - All Weather, Unsealed
 - Dry Weather, Unsealed
 - Four Wheel Drive
 - Walking Track
 - Drainage
 - Drainage - LIC
 - Cadastral (LPI Property Bds)
 - Forest Types - FNSW Research Note No. 17**
 - Type 2 Yellow Carabeen
 - Type 6 Fig - Giant Stinger
 - Type 26 Vine Scrub
 - Type 36 Moist Blackbutt
 - Type 37 Dry Blackbutt
 - Type 45 Tallwood
 - Type 46 Sydney Blue Gum
 - Type 47 Tallwood - Sydney Blue Gum
 - Type 48 Flooded Gum
 - Type 53 Brush Box
 - Type 55 Various Wattles
 - Type 60 Narrow-leaved White Mahogany - Red Mahogany - Grey Ironbark - Grey Gum
 - Type 62 Grey Gum - Grey Ironbark - White Mahogany
 - Type 74 Spotted Gum - Ironbark / Grey Gum
 - Type 216 Improved Pasture and Cropland
 - Type 217 Agricultural Plantations, Orchards and Vineyards
 - Type 218 Forestry Plantations
 - Type 219 Settlements, Roads, gravel Pits, etc.
 - Type 220 Cleared / Partially Cleared
 - State Forest
 - National Park & Nature Reserve



Appendix 1 Map 3
 Bruxner Park Flora Reserve Working Plan
 Vegetation Growth Stage

Orara East State Forest



Legend

Bruxner Park Flora Reserve

- Roads**
- Sealed
 - All Weather, Unsealed
 - Dry Weather, Unsealed
 - Four Wheel Drive
 - Walking Track
 - Drainage

Vegetation Growth Stage

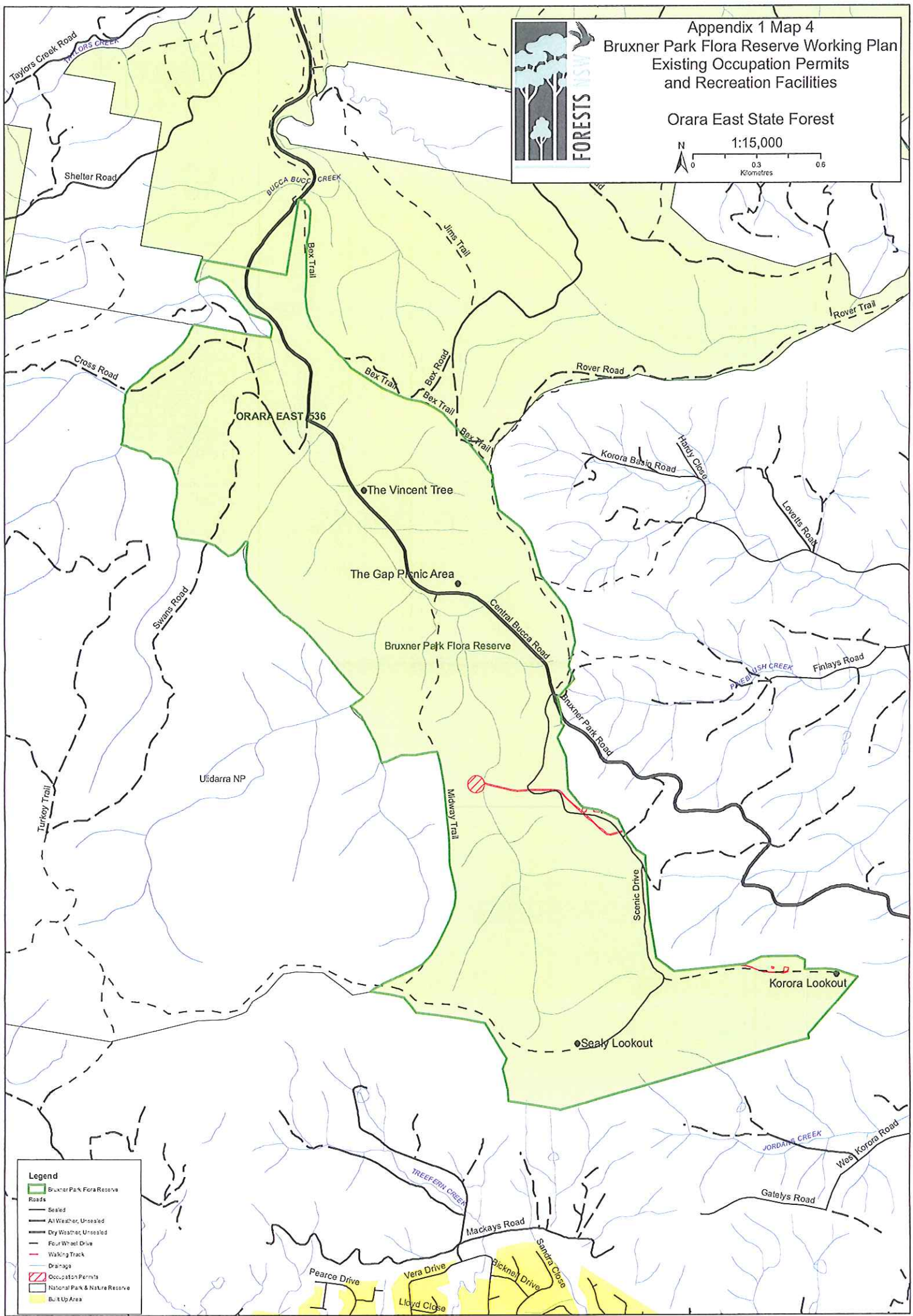
- 88 - Rainforest
- SC - Mature (10 - 30% Regrowth)
- TB - Old Growth
- TC - Mature (Less than 10% Regrowth)

- State Forest
- National Park & Nature Reserve



Appendix 1 Map 4
 Bruxner Park Flora Reserve Working Plan
 Existing Occupation Permits
 and Recreation Facilities

Orara East State Forest



Legend

- Bruxner Park Flora Reserve
- Roads**
- Sealed
- All Weather, Unsealed
- Dry Washes, Unsealed
- Four Wheel Drive
- Walking Track
- Drainage
- Occupation Permits
- National Park & Nature Reserve
- Built Up Area

Appendix 2 – Flora species known to occur in the Reserve

Source data: T. D. Tweedie, S. Bruskin, W. S. Chapman, and R. W. Heyward. 1995. *Flora Survey of the Urunga and Coffs Harbour Management Areas. Northern Region, State Forests of NSW*. Coffs Harbour /Urunga Management Area EIS. Supporting Document No.5.

Family	Species	Common Name
Adiantaceae	<i>Adiantum hispidulum</i>	Rough Maidenhair Fern
Adiantaceae	<i>Adiantum silvaticum</i>	Maidenhair Fern
Akaniaceae	<i>Akania bidwillii</i>	Turnipwood
Anacardiaceae	<i>Euroschinus falcatus</i> var. <i>falcatus</i>	Ribbonwood
Annonaceae	<i>Melodorum leichhardtii</i>	Zig- zag Vine
Apocynaceae	<i>Ervatamia angustisepala</i>	Banana Bush
Apocynaceae	<i>Marsdenia flavescens</i>	Hairy Milk Vine
Apocynaceae	<i>Marsdenia longiloba</i> *	Slender Marsdenia
Apocynaceae	<i>Melodinus australis</i>	Rubber Vine
Apocynaceae	<i>Parsonsia fulva</i>	Rusty Silkpod
Apocynaceae	<i>Parsonsia straminea</i>	Ivy Silkpod
Apocynaceae	<i>Parsonsia velutina</i>	Hairy Silkpod
Apocynaceae	<i>Parsonsia ventricosa</i>	Acuminate Silkpod
Apocynaceae	<i>Tabernaemontana pandacaqui</i>	Banana Bush
Araceae	<i>Alocasia brisbanensis</i>	Cunjevoi
Araceae	<i>Gymnostachys anceps</i>	Settlers Flax
Araceae	<i>Pothos longipes</i>	Pothos
Araliaceae	<i>Astrotricha floccosa</i>	Sneeze Bush
Araliaceae	<i>Cephalalaria cephalobotrys</i>	Climbing Panax
Araliaceae	<i>Polyscias elegans</i>	Celerywood
Araliaceae	<i>Polyscias murrayi</i>	Pencil Cedar
Arecaceae	<i>Archontophoenix cunninghamiana</i>	Bangalow Palm
Arecaceae	<i>Calamus muelleri</i>	Lawer Cane
Arecaceae	<i>Linospadix monostachya</i>	Walking-stick Palm
Arecaceae	<i>Livistona australis</i>	Cabbage Tree Palm
Aspleniaceae	<i>Asplenium australasicum</i>	Birds-nest Fern
Aspleniaceae	<i>Asplenium flaccidum</i> subsp. <i>flaccidum</i>	Weeping Spleenwort
Aspleniaceae	<i>Asplenium polyodon</i>	Sickle Spleenwort
Asteliaceae	<i>Cordyline stricta</i>	Erect Palm Lily
Bignoniaceae	<i>Pandorea baileyana</i>	Large-leaved Wonga Vine
Blechnaceae	<i>Blechnum cartilagineum</i>	Soft Water Fern
Blechnaceae	<i>Blechnum nudum</i>	Fishbone Water Fern
Blechnaceae	<i>Blechnum patersonii</i>	Strap Water Fern
Boraginaceae	<i>Ehretia acuminata</i> var. <i>acuminata</i>	Koda
Casuarinaceae	<i>Allocasuarina torulosa</i>	Forest Oak
Celastraceae	<i>Denhamia celastroides</i>	Orange Boxwood
Celastraceae	<i>Denhamia pittosporoides</i>	Orange Boxwood
Cucurbitaceae	<i>Sicyos australis</i>	Star Cucumber
Cucurbitaceae	<i>Zehneria cunninghamii</i>	Wild Cucumber
Cunoniaceae	<i>Aphanopetalum resinosum</i>	Gum Vine
Cunoniaceae	<i>Caldcluvia paniculosa</i>	Corkwood
Cunoniaceae	<i>Callicoma serratifolia</i>	Callicoma
Cunoniaceae	<i>Ceratopetalum apetalum</i>	Coachwood
Cunoniaceae	<i>Geissois benthamiana</i>	Red Carabeen
Cunoniaceae	<i>Schizomeria ovata</i>	Crab Apple
Cupressaceae	<i>Callitris macleayana</i>	Brush Cypress Pine

Cyatheaceae	<i>Cyathea leichhardtiana</i>	Prickly Tree Fern
Cyperaceae	<i>Baumea juncea</i>	
Cyperaceae	<i>Baumea rubiginosa</i>	
Cyperaceae	<i>Carex appressa</i>	Tall Sedge
Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus tetraphyllus</i>	
Cyperaceae	<i>Gahnia melanocarpa</i>	Black Fruit Saw-sedge
Cyperaceae	<i>Gymnoschoenus sphaerocephalus</i>	Button Grass
Cyperaceae	<i>Ptilothrix deusta</i>	
Davalliaceae	<i>Davallia solida</i> var. <i>pyxidata</i>	Hare's Foot Fern
Dennstaedtiaceae	<i>Histiopteris incisa</i>	Bat's Wing Fern
Dicksoniaceae	<i>Calochlaena dubia</i>	Rainbow Fern
Dicksoniaceae	<i>Culcita dubia</i>	False Braken
Dilleniaceae	<i>Hibbertia dentata</i>	Trailing Guinea Flower
Dilleniaceae	<i>Hibbertia scandens</i>	Twining Guinea Flower
Dioscoraceae	<i>Dioscorea transversa</i>	Yam
Dryopteridaceae	<i>Lastreopsis acuminata</i>	Creeping Shield Fern
Ebenaceae	<i>Diospyros pentamera</i>	Black Myrtle
Elaeocarpus	<i>Elaeocarpus reticulatus</i>	Blueberry Ash
Elaeocarpus	<i>Sloanea australis</i>	Maiden's Blush
Elaeocarpus	<i>Sloanea woollsi</i>	Yellow Carabeen
Epacridaceae	<i>Trochocarpa laurina</i>	Tree Heath
Escalloniaceae	<i>Abrophyllum ornans</i>	Native Hydrangea
Escalloniaceae	<i>Anopterus macleayanus</i>	Macleay Laurel
Escalloniaceae	<i>Cuttsia viburnea</i>	Elderberry
Escalloniaceae	<i>Polyosma cunninghamii</i>	Featherwood
Escalloniaceae	<i>Quintinia sieberi</i>	Brown Possumwood
Escalloniaceae	<i>Quintinia verdonii</i>	Grey Possumwood
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Actephila lindleyi</i>	Actephila
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Baloghia inophylla</i>	Scrub Bloodwood
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Breynia oblongifolia</i>	Coffee Bush
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Claoxylon australe</i>	Brittlewood
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Croton verreauxii</i>	Green Native Casarilla
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Glochidion ferdinandi</i>	Cheese Tree
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Homalanthus populifolius</i>	Bleeding Heart
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Omalthus populifolius</i>	Native Poplar
Fabaceae	<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i>	Sally Wattle
Fabaceae	<i>Acacia myrtifolia</i>	Myrtle Wattle
Fabaceae	<i>Archidendron grandiflorum</i>	Pink Laceflower
Fabaceae	<i>Austrosteenisia blackii</i> var. <i>blackii</i>	Blood Vine
Fabaceae	<i>Derris involuta</i>	Derris Vine
Fabaceae	<i>Senna X floribunda</i>	Arsenic Bush
Flacourtiaceae	<i>Scolopia braunii</i>	Flintwood
Flagellariaceae	<i>Flagellaria indica</i>	Whip Vine
Hymenophyllaceae	<i>Cephalomanes caudatum</i>	Jungle Bristle Fern
Icacinaeae	<i>Citronella moorei</i>	Soap Box
Juncaceae	<i>Juncus usitatus</i>	Common Rush
Lamiaceae	<i>Gmelina leichhardtii</i>	White Beech
Lauraceae	<i>Beilschmiedia elliptica</i>	Grey Walnut
Lauraceae	<i>Beilschmiedia obtusifolia</i>	Hard Bolly Gum
Lauraceae	<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>	Camphor Laurel
Lauraceae	<i>Cinnamomum oliveri</i>	Oliver's Sassafras
Lauraceae	<i>Cryptocarya glaucescens</i>	Jackwood
Lauraceae	<i>Cryptocarya microneura</i>	Murrogon
Lauraceae	<i>Cryptocarya obovata</i>	Pepperberry
Lauraceae	<i>Cryptocarya rigida</i>	Forest Maple

Lauraceae	<i>Endiandra crassiflora</i>	Dorrigo Maple
Lauraceae	<i>Endiandra discolor</i>	Rose Walnut
Lauraceae	<i>Endiandra muelleri</i> subsp. <i>muelleri</i>	Mueller's Walnut
Lauraceae	<i>Endiandra virens</i>	White Apple
Lauraceae	<i>Litsea australis</i>	Brown Bolly Gum
Lauraceae	<i>Neolitsea dealbata</i>	White Bolly Gum
Lomandraceae	<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	Spiny-headed Mat-rush
Lomandraceae	<i>Lomandra multiflora</i> subsp. <i>multiflora</i>	Many-flowered Mat-rush
Lomandraceae	<i>Lomandra spicata</i>	Jungle Mat-rush
Loranthaceae	<i>Amylothea dictyophleba</i>	Brush Mistletoe
Lycopodiaceae	<i>Lycopodium myrtifolium</i>	Tassel Fern
Malvaceae	<i>Hibiscus splendens</i>	Pink Cottonwood
Meliaceae	<i>Dysoxylum rufum</i>	Hairy Rosewood
Meliaceae	<i>Synoum glandulosum</i> subsp. <i>glandulosum</i>	Scentless Rosewood
Menispermaceae	<i>Stephania japonica</i> var. <i>discolor</i>	Tape Vine
Menispermaceae	<i>Tinospora tinosporoides</i> *	Arrow-head Vine
Monimiaceae	<i>Doryphora sassafras</i>	Sassafras
Monimiaceae	<i>Palmeria scandens</i>	Anchor Vine
Monimiaceae	<i>Trimenia moorei</i>	Bitter Vine
Monimiaceae	<i>Wilkiea huegeliana</i>	Veiny Wilkiea
Moraceae	<i>Ficus coronata</i>	Creek Sandpaper Fig
Moraceae	<i>Ficus watkinsiana</i>	Strangler Fig
Moraceae	<i>Trophis scandens</i>	Burny Vine
Myrsinaceae	<i>Embelia australiana</i>	Embelia
Myrtaceae	<i>Acmena smithii</i>	Lilly Pilly
Myrtaceae	<i>Angophora costata</i>	Smooth Barked Apple
Myrtaceae	<i>Archirhodomyrtus beckleri</i>	Rose Myrtle
Myrtaceae	<i>Backhousia myrtifolia</i>	Grey Myrtle
Myrtaceae	<i>Corymbia intermedia</i>	Pink Bloodwood
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus acmenoides</i>	White Mahogany
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus grandis</i>	Flooded Gum
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus microcorys</i>	Tallowood
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus paniculata</i>	Grey Ironbark
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus pilularis</i>	Blackbutt
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus resenifera</i>	Red Mahogany
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus saligna</i>	Sydney Blue Gum
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus siderophloia</i>	Northern Grey Ironbark
Myrtaceae	<i>Gossia acmenoides</i>	Scub Ironwood
Myrtaceae	<i>Gossia bidwillii</i>	Python Tree
Myrtaceae	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	Brush Box
Myrtaceae	<i>Pilidiostigma glabrum</i>	Plum Myrtle
Myrtaceae	<i>Rhodamnia argentea</i>	Malletwood
Myrtaceae	<i>Rhodamnia rubescens</i>	Brush Turpentine
Myrtaceae	<i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i>	Turpentine
Myrtaceae	<i>Syzygium coolminianum</i>	Blue cherry
Myrtaceae	<i>Syzygium corynanthum</i>	Sour Cherry
Myrtaceae	<i>Syzygium crebrinerve</i>	Purple Cherry
Myrtaceae	<i>Syzygium oleosum</i>	Blue Lilly Pilly
Orchidaceae	<i>Bulbophyllum exiguum</i>	Creeping Orchid
Orchidaceae	<i>Bulbophyllum schillerianum</i>	Red Rope Orchid
Orchidaceae	<i>Bulbophyllum shepherdii</i>	Stoncrop Orchid
Orchidaceae	<i>Caladenia carnea</i>	Pink Fingers
Orchidaceae	<i>Caladenia catenata</i>	White Fingers
Orchidaceae	<i>Calanthe triplicata</i>	Christmas Orchid
Orchidaceae	<i>Cymbidium suave</i>	Snake Orchid

Orchidaceae	<i>Dendrobium aemulum</i>	Ironbark Orchid
Orchidaceae	<i>Dendrobium gracilicaule</i>	Spotted Orchid
Orchidaceae	<i>Dendrobium kingianum</i>	Pink Rork Orchid
Orchidaceae	<i>Dendrobium pugioniforme</i>	Dagger Orchid
Orchidaceae	<i>Dendrobium schoeninum</i>	Pencil Orchid
Orchidaceae	<i>Dendrobium speciosum</i>	Rock Lily
Orchidaceae	<i>Dendrobium tetragonum</i>	Tree Spider Orchid
Orchidaceae	<i>Erythrorchis cassythoides</i>	Climbing Orchid
Orchidaceae	<i>Liparis reflexa</i>	Yellow Rock Orchid
Orchidaceae	<i>Plectorrhiza tridentata</i>	Tangle Orchid
Orchidaceae	<i>Pterostylis curta</i>	Blunt Greenhood
Orchidaceae	<i>Rhinerrhiza divitiflora</i>	Rapsy-root Orchid
Orchidaceae	<i>Sarcochilus falcatus</i>	Orange Blossom Orchid
Orchidaceae	<i>Sarcochilus olivaceus</i>	Lawer Orchid
Orchidaceae	<i>Thelymitra aristata</i>	Great Sun Orchid
Passifloraceae	<i>Passiflora subpeltata</i>	White Passion Fruit
Peperomiaceae	<i>Peperomia tetraphylla</i>	Four-leaved Peperomia
Philydraceae	<i>Philydrum lanuginosum</i>	Wooly Water Lily
Phormiaceae	<i>Dianella caerulea</i>	Rough Flax Lily
Picrodendraceae	<i>Austrobuxus swainii</i>	Pink Cherry
Piperaceae	<i>Piper novae-hollandiae</i>	Pepper Vine
Pittosporaceae	<i>Hymenosporum flavum</i>	Native Frangipani
Pittosporaceae	<i>Pittosporum revolutum</i>	Yellow Pittosporum
Poaceae	<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>	Blady Grass
Poaceae	<i>Oplismenus aemulus</i>	
Poaceae	<i>Oplismenus compositus</i>	
Poaceae	<i>Phragmites australis</i>	Common Reed
Polypodiaceae	<i>Microsorium scandens</i>	Fragrant Fern
Polypodiaceae	<i>Platycerium bifurcatum</i>	Elk Horn Fern
Polypodiaceae	<i>Platycerium superbum</i>	Stag Horn Fern
Polypodiaceae	<i>Pyrrosia confluens</i> var. <i>confluens</i>	
Polypodiaceae	<i>Pyrrosia rupestris</i>	
Proteaceae	<i>Helicia glabriflora</i>	Pale Oak
Proteaceae	<i>Orites excelsus</i>	Prickly Ash
Proteaceae	<i>Stenocarpus salignus</i>	Scrub Beefwood
Proteaceae	<i>Stenocarpus sinuatus</i>	Firewheel Tree
Ranunculaceae	<i>Clematis glycinoides</i>	Forest Clematis
Restionaceae	<i>Baloskion pallens</i>	Pale Cord Rush
Restionaceae	<i>Baloskion tetraphyllum</i>	Feather Plant
Restionaceae	<i>Eurychorda complanata</i>	Flat Cord Rush
Restionaceae	<i>Hypolaena fastigiata</i>	Tassel Rope Rush
Restionaceae	<i>Leptocarpus tenax</i>	Slender Twine Rush
Restionaceae	<i>Sporadanthus interruptus</i>	Twisting Scale Rush
Rhamnaceae	<i>Alphitonia excelsa</i>	Red Ash
Rhamnaceae	<i>Emmenosperma alphitonioides</i>	Yellow Ash
Rosaceae	<i>Rubus molluccanus</i> var. <i>Moluccanus</i>	Molucca Bramble
Rosaceae	<i>Rubus molluccanus</i> var. <i>trilobus</i>	Molucca Bramble
Rosaceae	<i>Rubus moorei</i>	Silky Bramble
Rosaceae	<i>Rubus nebulosus</i>	Green-leaved Rambler
Rosaceae	<i>Rubus rosifolius</i>	Rose-leaved Rambler
Rubiaceae	<i>Atractocarpus benthamianus</i>	Native Gardenia
Rubiaceae	<i>Morinda jasminoides</i>	Jasmine Morinda
Rubiaceae	<i>Randia benthamiana</i>	Native Gardenia
Rutaceae	<i>Acradenia euodiiformis</i>	Bonewood
Rutaceae	<i>Acronychia octandra</i>	Doughwood

Rutaceae	<i>Flindersia schottiana</i>	Bumpy Ash
Sapindaceae	<i>Alectryon subcinereus</i>	Wild Quince
Sapindaceae	<i>Arytera divaricata</i>	Rose Tamarind
Sapindaceae	<i>Diploglottis cunninghamii</i>	Native Tamarind
Sapindaceae	<i>Elatostachys nervosa</i>	Beetroot
Sapindaceae	<i>Guioa semiglauca</i>	Wild Quince
Sapindaceae	<i>Jagera pseudorhus</i> var. <i>pseudorhus</i>	Foambark
Sapindaceae	<i>Mischocarpus pyriformis</i> subsp. <i>pyriformis</i>	Brush Apple
Sapindaceae	<i>Sarcopteryx stipata</i>	Steelwood
Sapotaceae	<i>Niemeyera whitei</i> *	Rusty Plum
Sapotaceae	<i>Pouteria australis</i>	Black Apple
Smilacaceae	<i>Ripogonum album</i>	White Supplejack
Smilacaceae	<i>Ripogonum discolor</i>	Two-tone Supplejack
Smilacaceae	<i>Ripogonum fawcettianum</i>	Small Supplejack
Smilacaceae	<i>Smilax australis</i>	Lauer Vine
Solanaceae	<i>Solanum mauritianum</i>	Wild Tobacco
Sterculiaceae	<i>Brachychiton acerifolius</i>	Flame Tree
Sterculiaceae	<i>Heritiera actinophylla</i>	Black Booyong
Sterculiaceae	<i>Heritiera trifoliolata</i>	White Booyong
Thelypteridaceae	<i>Christella dentata</i>	Binung
Ulmaceae	<i>Trema tomentosa</i> var. <i>viridis</i>	Poison Peach
Umbellifera	<i>Hydrocotyle pedicellosa</i>	Pennywort
Urticaeae	<i>Elatostema reticulatum</i>	Smooth Nettle
Urticaeae	<i>Elatostema stipitatum</i>	Small Smooth Nettle
Verbenaceae	<i>Clerodendrum tomentosum</i>	Hairy Clerodendron
Verbenaceae	<i>Lantana camara</i>	Lantana
Violaceae	<i>Viola hederacea</i>	Ivy-leaved Violet
Viscaceae	<i>Notothixos cornifolius</i>	Kurrajong Mistletoe
Vitaceae	<i>Cissus antarctica</i>	Simple Water Vine
Vitaceae	<i>Cissus hypoglauca</i>	White-leaved Water Vine
Vitaceae	<i>Cissus sterculiifolia</i>	Kurrajong-leaved Grape
Vittariaceae	<i>Vittaria elongata</i>	Ribbon Fern
Winteraceae	<i>Tasmania insipida</i>	Tasteless Peper Bush
Xanthorrhoeaceae	<i>Xanthorrhoea macronema</i>	Bottlebrush Grass-tree
Zamiaceae	<i>Lepidozamia peroffskeyana</i>	Burrawang
Zingiberaceae	<i>Alpinia caerulea</i>	Wild Ginger

* An asterisk after the name of a species indicates that the species is listed as Threatened under the NSW *Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995*.

Appendix 3 – Fauna Species recorded on or within 2km of the Reserve

Table 1. Mammals recorded in Bruxner Park Flora Reserve.

Common Family Name	Family	Common Name	Scientific Name	Legal Status	Source
Platypus	Ornithorhynchidae	Platypus	<i>Ornithorhynchus anatinus</i>	Protected	NP Atlas
Echidnas	Tachyglossidae	Short-beaked Echidna	<i>Tachyglossus aculeatus</i>	Protected	NP Atlas
Dasyurids	Dasyuridae	Brush-tailed Phascogale	<i>Phascogale tapoatafa</i>	Vulnerable	Forests Historical Notes
Bandicoots	Peramelidae	Long-nosed Bandicoot	<i>Perameles nasuta</i>	Protected	Forests Historical Notes
Koala	Phascolarctidae	Koala	<i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i>	Vulnerable	Forests Biodata
Pygmy-possums	Burramyidae	Eastern Pygmy Possum	<i>Cercartetus nanus</i>	Vulnerable	Forests Historical Notes
Possums and Gliders	Petauridae	Sugar Glider	<i>Petaurus breviceps</i>	Protected	Forests Historical Notes
		Squirrel Glider	<i>Petaurus norfolcensis</i>	Vulnerable	Forests Historical Notes
		Yellow-bellied Glider	<i>Petaurus australis</i>	Vulnerable	Forests Historical Notes
Feathertail Glider	Acrobatidae	Feathertail Glider	<i>Acrobates pygmaeus</i>	Protected	Forests Historical Notes
Ringtail Possums and Greater Glider	Pseudocheiridae	Ringtail Possum	<i>Pseudocheirus peregrinus</i>	Protected	Forests Historical Notes
		Greater Glider	<i>Petauroides volans</i>	Protected	Forests Historical Notes
Brushtail Possums	Phalangeridae	Mountain Brushtail Possum	<i>Trichosurus caninus</i>	Protected	Forests Historical Notes
		Common Brushtail	<i>Trichosurus vulpecula</i>	Protected	Forests Historical Notes
Wallabies, Kangaroos and Tree-kangaroos	Macropodidae	Swamp Wallaby	<i>Wallabia bicolor</i>	Protected	NP Atlas
		Red-necked Wallaby	<i>Macropus rufogriseus</i>	Protected	Forests Historical Notes
		Red-legged Pademelon	<i>Thylogale stigmatica</i>	Protected	Forests Historical Notes
Murid Rodents	Muridae	Bush Rat	<i>Rattus fuscipes</i>	Protected	Forests Historical Notes
		Water-rat	<i>Hydromys chrysogaster</i>	Protected	Forests Historical Notes
Flying Foxes, Fruit Bats, Blossom bats	Pteropodidae	Grey-headed Flying-fox	<i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i>	Vulnerable	NP Atlas
Dingo, Dog and Fox	Canidae	Dingo, domestic dog	<i>Canis lupus</i>	Unprotected	NP Atlas
Cat	Felidae	Cat	<i>Felis catus</i>	Unprotected	Forests Historical Notes

Deer	Cervidae	Unidentified Deer	<i>Cervus</i> sp.	Unprotected	NP Atlas
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Table 2. Frogs recorded in Bruxner Park Flora Reserve.

Common Family Name	Family	Common Name	Scientific Name	Legal Status	Source
Tree Frogs	Hylidae	Eastern Dwarf Tree Frog	<i>Litoria fallax</i>	Protected	Forests Historical Notes
		Green Tree Frog	<i>Litoria caerulea</i>	Protected	Forests Historical Notes
		Red-eyed Tree Frog	<i>Litoria chloris</i>	Protected	NP Atlas
		Dainty Green Tree Frog	<i>Litoria gracilentata</i>	Protected	Forests Historical Notes
		Broad-palmed Frog	<i>Litoria latopalmata</i>	Protected	Forests Historical Notes
		Lesueur's Frog	<i>Litoria lesueuri</i>	Protected	NP Atlas
		Rocket Frog	<i>Litoria nasuta</i>	Protected	Forests Historical Notes
		Ornate Burrowing Frog	<i>Litoria ornatus</i>	Protected	Forests Historical Notes
		Peron's Tree Frog	<i>Litoria peronii</i>	Protected	NP Atlas
		Leaf-green Tree Frog	<i>Litoria phyllochroa</i>	Protected	NP Atlas
		Tyler's Tree Frog	<i>Litoria tyleri</i>	Protected	NP Atlas
		Spotted Marsh Frog	<i>Limnodynastes tasmaniensis</i>	Protected	Forests Historical Notes
Ground & Burrowing Frogs	Myobatrachidae	Tusked Frog	<i>Adelotus brevis</i>	Protected	NP Atlas
		Great Barred Frog	<i>Mixophyes fasciolatus</i>	Protected	NP Atlas
		Giant Barred Frog	<i>Mixophyes iteratus</i>	Endangered	NP Atlas
		Brown Toadlet	<i>Pseudophryne bibronii</i>	Protected	Forests Historical Notes
		Red-backed Toadlet	<i>Pseudophryne coriacea</i>	Protected	NP Atlas

Table 3. Reptiles recorded in Bruxner Park Flora Reserve.

Common Family Name	Family	Common Name	Scientific Name	Legal Status	Source
Geckos	Gekkonidae	Northern Leaf-tailed Gecko	<i>Phyllurus cornutus</i>		
Snake Lizards	Pygopodidae	Burton's Snake-lizard	<i>Lialis burtonis</i>	Protected	NP Atlas
		Common Scaly-foot	<i>Pygopus lepidopodus</i>	Protected	Forests Historical Notes
Goannas	Varanidae	Lace Monitor	<i>Varanus varius</i>	Protected	Forests Historical Notes
Dragons	Agamidae	Southern Angle-headed Dragon	<i>Hypsilurus spinipes</i>	Protected	Forests Historical Notes
		Eastern Water Dragon	<i>Physignathus lesueurii</i>	Protected	NP Atlas
		Eastern Bearded Dragon	<i>Pogona barbata</i>	Protected	Forests Historical Notes
Skinks	Scincidae	Major Skink	<i>Bellatorias frerei</i>	Protected	NP Atlas
		Red-tailed Calyptotis	<i>Calyptotis ruficauda</i>	Protected	NP Atlas
		Land Mullet	<i>Egernia major</i>	Protected	Forests Historical Notes
		Murray's Skink	<i>Eulamprus murrayi</i>	Protected	NP Atlas
		Pink-tongued Skink	<i>Hemisphaeriodon gerrardii</i>	Protected	Forests Historical Notes
		Dark-flecked Garden Sunskink	<i>Lampropholis delicata</i>	Protected	NP Atlas
		Short-limbed Snake-skink	<i>Ophioscincus truncatus</i>	Protected	NP Atlas
		Three-toed Skink	<i>Saiphos equalis</i>	Protected	NP Atlas
		A Skink	<i>Saproscincus challengerii</i>	Protected	Forests Historical Notes
		Weasel Skink	<i>Saproscincus mustelina</i>	Protected	Forests Historical Notes
		Pale-lipped Shadeskink	<i>Saproscincus spectabilis</i>	Protected	NP Atlas
Eastern Blue-tongue	<i>Tiliqua scincoides</i>	Protected	NP Atlas		
Blind or Worm Snakes	Typhlopidae	A Blind Snake	<i>Ramphotyphlops nigrescens</i>	Protected	Forests Historical Notes
		A Blind Snake	<i>Ramphotyphlops proximus</i>	Protected	Forests Historical Notes
Pythons	Boidae	Carpet & Diamond Pythons	<i>Morelia spilota</i>	Protected	NP Atlas
Colubrid Snakes	Colubridae	Brown Tree Snake	<i>Boiga irregularis</i>	Protected	NP Atlas
		Green Tree Snake	<i>Dendrelaphis punctulatus</i>	Protected	Forests Historical Notes
Elapid Snakes	Elapidae	Kreff's Dwarf Snake	<i>Cacophis krefftii</i>	Protected	Forests Historical Notes
		Golden-crowned Snake	<i>Cacophis squamulosus</i>	Protected	NP Atlas
		Eastern Small-eyed Snake	<i>Cryptophis nigrescens</i>	Protected	NP Atlas
		Yellow-faced Whip Snake	<i>Demansia psammophis</i>	Protected	NP Atlas
		Marsh Snake	<i>Hemiaspis signata</i>	Protected	Forests Historical Notes
		Stephens' Banded Snake	<i>Hoplocephalus stephensii</i>	Vulnerable	NP Atlas
		Red-bellied Black Snake	<i>Pseudechis porphyriacus</i>	Protected	Forests Historical Notes
		Rough-scaled Snake	<i>Tropidechis carinatus</i>	Protected	NP Atlas
Bandy Bandy	<i>Vermicella annulata</i>	Protected	Forests Historical Notes		

Table 4. Birds recorded in Bruxner Park Flora Reserve.

Common Family Name	Family	Common Name	Scientific Name	Legal Status	Source
Mound-builders	Megapodiidae	Australian Brush-turkey	<i>Alectura lathami</i>	Protected	NP Atlas
Herons, Egrets & Bitterns	Ardeidae	White-faced Heron	<i>Ardea novaehollandiae</i>	Protected	Forests Historical Notes
Kites, Hawks, Eagles & Harriers	Accipitridae	Collared Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter cirrhocephalus</i>	Protected	Forests Historical Notes
		Grey Goshawk	<i>Accipiter novaehollandiae</i>	Protected	NP Atlas
		Brown Goshawk	<i>Accipiter fasciatus</i>	Protected	Forests Historical Notes
		Pacific Baza	<i>Aviceda subcristata</i>	Protected	NP Atlas
		Little Eagle	<i>Hieraaetus morphnoides</i>	Vulnerable	Forests Historical Notes
		White-bellied Sea-eagle	<i>Hieraaetus leucogaster</i>	Protected	Forests Historical Notes
		Wedge-tailed Eagle	<i>Aquila audax</i>	Protected	Forests Historical Notes
Falcons & Kestrels	Falconidae	Brown Falcon	<i>Falco berigora</i>	Protected	Forests Historical Notes
Button-quails	Turnicidae	Painted Button-quail	<i>Turnix varia</i>	Protected	Forests Historical Notes
Pigeons & Doves	Columbidae	Emerald Dove	<i>Chalcophaps indica</i>	Protected	Forests Historical Notes
		White-headed Pigeon	<i>Columba leucomela</i>	Protected	NP Atlas
		Bar-shouldered Dove	<i>Geopelia humeralis</i>	Protected	Forests Historical Notes
		Wonga Pigeon	<i>Leucosarcia picata</i>	Protected	NP Atlas
		Topknot Pigeon	<i>Lopholaimus antarcticus</i>	Protected	NP Atlas
		Brown Cuckoo-Dove	<i>Macropygia amboinensis</i>	Protected	NP Atlas
		Wompoo Fruit-Dove	<i>Ptilinopus magnificus</i>	Vulnerable	NP Atlas
		Rose-crowned Fruit-Dove	<i>Ptilinopus regina</i>	Vulnerable	NP Atlas
Cockatoos	Cacatuidae	Yellow-tailed Black-Cockatoo	<i>Calyptorhynchus funereus</i>	Protected	NP Atlas
		Glossy Black-Cockatoo	<i>Calyptorhynchus lathami</i>	Vulnerable	Forests Historical Notes
Parrots, Lorikeets & Rosellas	Psittacidae	Australian King-Parrot	<i>Alisterus scapularis</i>	Protected	NP Atlas
		Musk Lorikeet	<i>Glossopsitta concinna</i>	Protected	NP Atlas
		Little Lorikeet	<i>Glossopsitta pusilla</i>	Vulnerable	Forests Historical Notes
		Crimson Rosella	<i>Platycercus elegans</i>	Protected	NP Atlas
		Eastern Rosella	<i>Platycercus eximius</i>	Protected	Forests Historical Notes
		Scaly-breasted Lorikeet	<i>Trichoglossus chlorolepidotus</i>	Protected	NP Atlas
		Rainbow Lorikeet	<i>Trichoglossus haematodus</i>	Protected	NP Atlas
Cuckoos	Cuculidae	Fan-tailed Cuckoo	<i>Cacomantis flabelliformis</i>	Protected	NP Atlas
		Brush Cuckoo	<i>Cacomantis variolosus</i>	Protected	NP Atlas
		Pheasant Coucal	<i>Centropus phasianinus</i>	Protected	NP Atlas
		Horsfield's Bronze-Cuckoo	<i>Chalcites basalis</i>	Protected	NP Atlas
		Shining Bronze-Cuckoo	<i>Chalcites lucidus</i>	Protected	NP Atlas

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		Koel	<i>Eudynamys scolopacea</i>	Protected	Forests Historical Notes
		Channel-billed Cuckoo	<i>Scythrops novaehollandiae</i>	Protected	Forests Historical Notes
Hawk Owls	Strigidae	Barking Owl	<i>Ninox connivens</i>	Vulnerable	Forests Historical Notes
		Southern Boobook	<i>Ninox novaeseelandiae</i>	Protected	NP Atlas
		Powerful Owl	<i>Ninox strenua</i>	Vulnerable	Forests Historical Notes
Masked Owls	Tytonidae	Masked Owl	<i>Tyto novaehollandiae</i>	Vulnerable	Forests Historical Notes
		Sooty Owl	<i>Tyto tenebricosa</i>	Vulnerable	NP Atlas
Frogmouths	Podargidae	Tawny Frogmouth	<i>Podargus strigoides</i>	Protected	Forests Historical Notes
Owlet-Nightjars	Aegothelidae	Australian Owlet-nightjar	<i>Aegotheles cristatus</i>	Protected	NP Atlas
Nightjars	Caprimulgidae	White-throated Nightjar	<i>Eurostopodus mystacalis</i>	Protected	Forests Historical Notes
Swifts	Apodidae	White-throated Needletail	<i>Hirundapis caudacutus</i>	Protected	Forests Historical Notes
Kingfishers & Kookaburras	Alcedinidae	Azure Kingfisher	<i>Ceyx azureus</i>	Protected	NP Atlas
		Laughing Kookaburra	<i>Dacelo novaeguineae</i>	Protected	NP Atlas
		Forest Kingfisher	<i>Todiramphus macleayi</i>	Protected	Forests Historical Notes
		Sacred Kingfisher	<i>Todiramphus sanctus</i>	Protected	NP Atlas
Rollers	Coraciidae	Dollarbird	<i>Eurystomus orientalis</i>	Protected	NP Atlas
Pittas	Pittidae	Noisy Pitta	<i>Pitta versicolor</i>	Protected	NP Atlas
Lyrebirds	Menuridae	Superb Lyrebird	<i>Menura novaehollandiae</i>	Protected	NP Atlas
Treecreepers	Climacteridae	White-throated Treecreeper	<i>Cormobates leucophaea</i>	Protected	NP Atlas
Fairy-wrens	Maluridae	Variagated Fairy-wren	<i>Malurus lamberti</i>	Protected	NP Atlas
		Superb Fairy-wren	<i>Malurus cyaneus</i>	Protected	Forests Historical Notes
		Red-backed Fairy-wren	<i>Malurus melanocephalus</i>	Protected	Forests Historical Notes
Pardalotes, Scrubwrens & Thornbills	Pardalotidae	Spotted Pardalote	<i>Pardalotus punctatus</i>	Protected	NP Atlas
		Striated Pardalote	<i>Pardalotus striatus</i>	Protected	Forests Historical Notes
		Striated Thornbill	<i>Acanthiza lineata</i>	Protected	NP Atlas
		Yellow Thornbill	<i>Acanthiza nana</i>	Protected	Forests Historical Notes
		Brown Thornbill	<i>Acanthiza pusilla</i>	Protected	NP Atlas
		Brown Gerygone	<i>Gerygone mouki</i>	Protected	NP Atlas
		Yellow-throated Scrubwren	<i>Sericornis citreogularis</i>	Protected	NP Atlas
White-browed Scrubwren	<i>Sericornis frontalis</i>	Protected	NP Atlas		

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		Large-billed Scrubwren	<i>Sericornis magnirostra</i>	Protected	NP Atlas
Honeyeaters	Meliphagidae	Eastern Spinebill	<i>Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris</i>	Protected	NP Atlas
		Yellow-faced Honeyeater	<i>Lichenostomus chrysops</i>	Protected	NP Atlas
		Lewin's Honeyeater	<i>Meliphaga lewinii</i>	Protected	NP Atlas
		Scarlet Honeyeater	<i>Myzomela sanguinolenta</i>	Protected	NP Atlas
		Noisy Friarbird	<i>Philemon corniculatus</i>	Protected	NP Atlas
Robins	Petroicidae	Eastern Yellow Robin	<i>Eopsaltria australis</i>	Protected	NP Atlas
		Rose Robin	<i>Petroica rosea</i>	Protected	Forests Historical Notes
		Pale-yellow Robin	<i>Tregellasia capito</i>	Protected	NP Atlas
Logrunner	Orthonychidae	Logrunner	<i>Orthonyx temminckii</i>	Protected	NP Atlas
Whipbirds & Quail-thrush	Cinclosomatidae	Eastern Whipbird	<i>Psophodes olivaceus</i>	Protected	NP Atlas
Whistlers & Shrike-thrush	Pachycephalidae	Grey Shrike-thrush	<i>Colluricincla harmonica</i>	Protected	NP Atlas
		Little Shrike-thrush	<i>Colluricincla megarhyncha</i>	Protected	NP Atlas
		Eastern Shrike-tit	<i>Falcunculus frontatus frontatus</i>	Protected	NP Atlas
		Golden Whistler	<i>Pachycephala pectoralis</i>	Protected	NP Atlas
		Rufous Whistler	<i>Pachycephala rufiventris</i>	Protected	Forests Historical Notes
Monarchs, Flycatchers & Fantails	Dicuridae	Spangled Drongo	<i>Dicurus bracteatus</i>	Protected	NP Atlas
		Magpie-lark	<i>Grallina cyanoleuca</i>	Protected	Forests Historical Notes
		Black-faced Monarch	<i>Monarcha melanopsis</i>	Protected	NP Atlas
		Spectacled Monarch	<i>Monarcha trivirgatus</i>	Protected	NP Atlas
		Grey Fantail	<i>Rhipidura albiscapa</i>	Protected	NP Atlas
		Rufous Fantail	<i>Rhipidura rufifrons</i>	Protected	NP Atlas
Cuckoo-shrikes & Trillers	Campephagidae	Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike	<i>Coracina novaehollandiae</i>	Protected	NP Atlas
		Cicadabird	<i>Coracina tenuirostris</i>	Protected	NP Atlas
		Varied Triller	<i>Lalage leucomela</i>	Protected	NP Atlas
Orioles & Figbirds	Oriolidae	Olive-backed Oriole	<i>Oriolus sagittatus</i>	Protected	NP Atlas
		Australasian Figbird	<i>Sphecotheres vieilloti</i>	Protected	NP Atlas
Woodswallows, Butcherbirds & Currawongs	Artamidae	Grey Butcherbird	<i>Cracticus torquatus</i>	Protected	Forests Historical Notes
		Magpie	<i>Gymnorhina tibicen</i>	Protected	Forests Historical Notes
		Pied Currawong	<i>Strepera graculina</i>	Protected	Forests Historical Notes
Paradise Riflebird	Paradisaeidae	Paradise Riflebird	<i>Ptiloris paradiseus</i>	Protected	Forests Historical Notes

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Ravens & Crows	Corvidae	Torresian Crow	<i>Corvus orru</i>	Protected	NP Atlas
Bowerbirds	Ptilonorhynchidae	Green Catbird	<i>Ailuroedus crassirostris</i>	Protected	NP Atlas
		Satin Bowerbird	<i>Ptilonorhynchus violaceus</i>	Protected	NP Atlas
		Regent Bowerbird	<i>Sericulus chrysocephalus</i>	Protected	NP Atlas
Finches	Passeridae	Red-browed Finch	<i>Neochmia temporalis</i>	Protected	NP Atlas
Mistletoebird	Dicaeidae	Mistletoebird	<i>Dicaeum hirundinaceum</i>	Protected	NP Atlas
Swallows & Martins	Hirundinidae	Welcome Swallow	<i>Hirundo neoxena</i>	Protected	Forests Historical Notes
White-eyes	Zosteropidae	Silvereye	<i>Zosterops lateralis</i>	Protected	NP Atlas

