



MT BURR FOREST
MANAGEMENT PLAN

February 2010



Government
of South Australia

Foreword

Mt Burr Forest Management Plan

ForestrySA has prepared this plan to set out the purpose and management objectives for the Mt Burr Forest Reserve. The management plan has been developed within the framework of ForestrySA's policies, guidelines and Forest Management System.

The Mt Burr Forest Reserve will be managed consistent with this Plan. These management objectives underpin the framework for sustainable forest management.

The administrative details contained in this document are current as at date of authorisation. The plan will operate for a period of five years at which time it will be reviewed. Implementation of the Plan will occur so that regulatory and other obligations are met and so that programs are delivered in line with budgets and operational constraints.

I hereby authorise the Mt Burr Forest Management Plan for implementation.



Brian Farmer
CHIEF EXECUTIVE
FORESTRYSA

23 / 2 / 2010

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FOREWORD	INFC
MANAGEMENT PHILOSOPHY	2
STATEMENT OF PURPOSE	2
MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES	2
COMMUNITY CONSULTATION	2
INTRODUCTION	3
Location and General Description	3
MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK	5
Legislative Framework	5
State & Regional Planning Frameworks	5
ForestrySA Management Context	5
Forest Management Zoning	6
Management Planning & Administration	6
RESERVE VALUES & MANAGEMENT ACTIONS	8
Plantation Forestry	8
Softwood Management Context	11
Silvicultural Practices	11
Hardwood Plantations	12
Native Forests	12
Biodiversity Conservation	15
Revegetation, Rehabilitation & Biodiversity Corridors	15
Weeds	18
Pest Animals	19
Other Pests and Diseases - Softwood Plantations	20
Other Pests and Diseases - Hardwood Plantations	20
Other Pests and Diseases - Native Forests	20
CULTURAL VALUES	21
Indigenous Cultural Heritage	21
European Cultural Heritage	21
COMMUNITY USE	23
Visitor Facilities	23
Recreation Trails	24
Tourism & Events	26
Community and Stakeholder Engagement	26
Rubbish Management in Forest Reserves	28
FIRE MANAGEMENT	29

Prescribed Burning	29
RESEARCH	30
RESOURCE USE	31
Exploration and Mining	31
ForestrySA Managed Quarries	31
Leases, Licences & Agreements	31
REFERENCES	32
BIBLIOGRAPHY	33

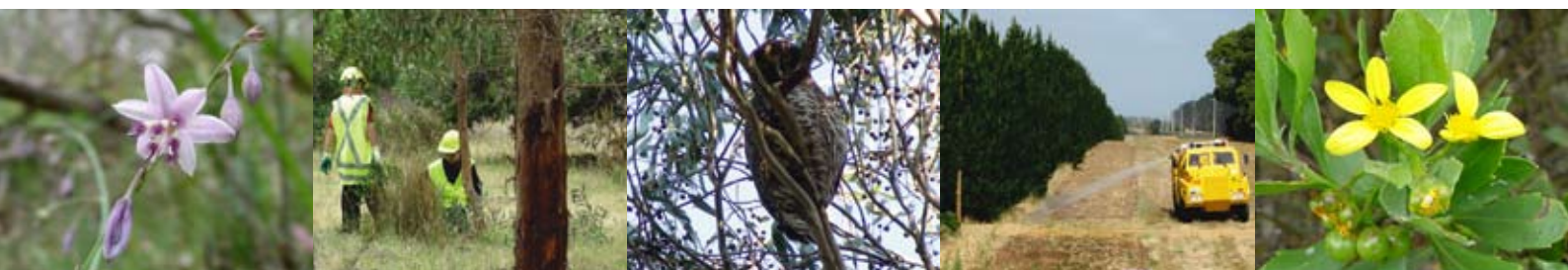
Figures

Fig. 1	Mt Burr Forest - Location & Regional Context	4
Fig. 2	Mt Burr Forest Reserve - Vegetation Management Zones, Localities, Drainage and Topography	7
Fig. 3	Mt Burr Forest Reserve - Plantation Species	10
Fig. 4	Native Forest Reserves - Gazetted & Proposed	17
Fig. 5	Mt Burr Forest Reserve - Recreational Trails & Facilities	27

Appendices

A	Mt Burr Forest Reserve - Summary of Management Actions	34
B	Legislation & Summary of Implications	38
C	Mt Burr Forest Reserve - Flora & Fauna Species Lists	41
D	Mt Burr Forest Reserve - Summary of Leases & Licences	66
E	Mt Burr Forest - Land Parcel Information	67

Management Philosophy



Management Philosophy

The management of the Mt Burr Forest is in line with ForestrySA's Charter.

ForestrySA has also implemented a Forest Management System with the objective of managing forest assets consistent with the Australian Forestry Standard (AS 4708).

Statement of Purpose

The Mt Burr Forest will be managed as a working commercial forest optimising economic value to the owner and to regional communities through plantation forest operations, while protecting biodiversity and cultural heritage, and providing for a range of recreational activities, community events and educational values.

Management Objectives

- > Manage plantation forest to provide timber and other products to industry and the local community achieving economic, environmental and social outcomes.
- > Protect and enhance biodiversity values and areas of significance in native forest and the plantation estate.
- > Maintain and promote cultural and historical values.
- > Encourage cooperation with the community and other stakeholders and promote the community use of the Mt Burr Forest for a range of recreational activities, community events and educational values.

Community Consultation

ForestrySA has identified relevant stakeholders that may have an interest in the management of the Mt Burr Forest. These stakeholders have been provided with opportunity to comment on the draft plan. They include agencies, groups and individuals with social, economic, environmental or cultural interests in the Mt Burr Forest Reserve.

Introduction



ForestrySA's Mt Burr Forest Reserve is located in the Green Triangle Region in the south-east of South Australia (referred to as the Mt Burr Forest or MBF throughout this document).

The plan describes the management context and planning framework, and provides a summary of the natural, built and heritage values, community use and issues that impact on the management of the Mt Burr Forest. It addresses the main land uses including plantation forestry, conservation, recreation and historical and heritage aspects of the forest reserve.

The plan also provides a summary of the values and issues in the Mt Burr Forest for external audiences. It is the overarching planning document for ForestrySA that sets the management direction for the forest reserve. Additional tactical and operational plans provide more detailed direction for specific aspects of management for the MBF.

Management objectives stated in this plan underpin the framework for management of the Mt Burr Forest, while **Management actions** reflect the priorities for the values identified within the forest reserves (Refer to Appendix A - Mount Burr Forest Reserve Summary of Management Actions).

Location and General Description

The Mt Burr Forest (MBF) includes forests around Mt Burr and Noolook that are situated in the Lower South East of South Australia. The majority of the forest is located around the township of Mt Burr extending to Glencoe in the south-east and Furner to the north-west. The Noolook Forest is located between the coastal ports of Kingston and Robe on the northern end of the Woakwine Range.

The Mt Burr Forest Headquarters is located 1 kilometre west of the township of Mt Burr.

MBF was first established in the late 1800's and has trial plantings dating back to 1887. The forest is named after Deputy Surveyor-General Thomas Burr and shares its name with the township of Mount Burr. The township was established to service the local sawmill which opened in 1931. While the Mt Burr sawmill has since closed, products from MBF continue to supply regional sawlog, peeler, preservation and pulp processing facilities. *Pinus radiata* is the dominant plantation species on MBF and now comprises around 97% of the current plantation area.

The majority of the forest is surrounded by private farming land. The landscape of the Mt Burr Forest ranges from flat to undulating topography with notable high points of Mt Burr, Mt McIntyre and Mt Muirhead and Mt Benson in the Noolook Forest. The soils in the MBF are reasonably fertile and provide good growing conditions for plantation forestry.

The climate of the region is Mediterranean with warm dry summers and cool wet winters. Average annual rainfall for the Mount Burr area is 800mm and 600mm for Noolook Forest. There is a trend of decreasing rainfall from the west to east, moving away from the Mt Burr Range.

Climatological information is available online at the Bureau of Meteorology website (<http://www.bom.gov.au>). Figure 2 shows the drainage and topography for the Mt Burr Forest Reserve .

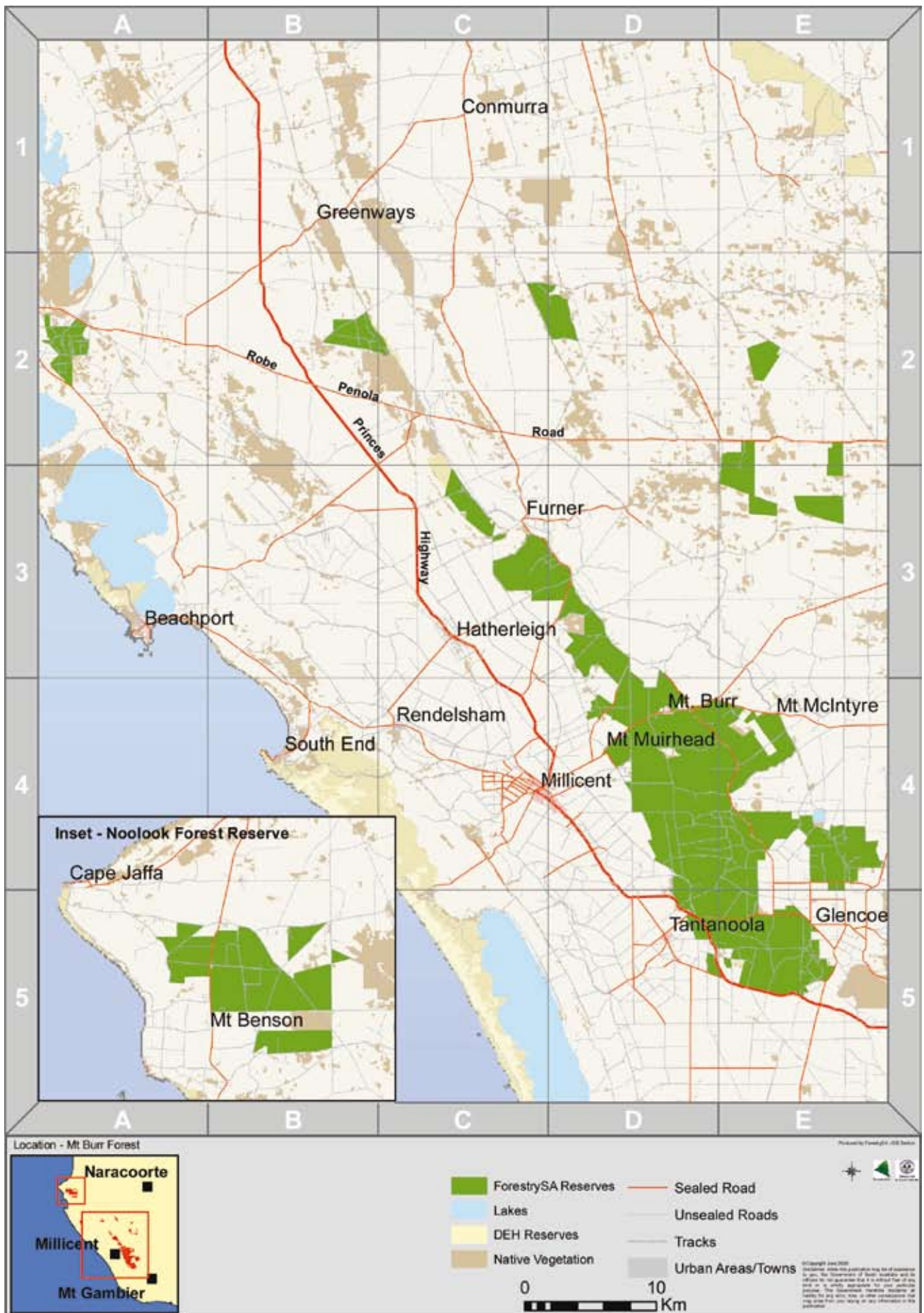


Figure 1 – Mt Burr Forest - Location & Regional Context

Management Framework

Legislative Framework

ForestrySA complies with the provisions of numerous Commonwealth and State legislation, most importantly the Forestry Act 1950 and Forestry Regulations 2005, Forest Property Act 2000, South Australian Forestry Corporation Act 2000, Native Vegetation Act 1991 and the Natural Resources Management Act 2004. A list of relevant legislation and a summary of its potential impacts is included in Appendix B.

State & Regional Planning Frameworks

The management goals for the Mt Burr Forest complement many existing plans for the region including those relating to the management of commercial forestry, bushfires, natural resources, cultural heritage, recreation and tourism.

These include:

- > South Australia's Strategic Plan (2007). For more information visit: http://www.saplan.org.au/images/pdf/South_Australia_Strategic_Plan_2007.pdf
- > South Australian Tourism Plan (2002). Available online at http://www.tourism.sa.gov.au/tourism/plan/TourismPlan2003_2008.pdf
- > State Natural Resource Management Plan (2006). Further information is available at http://www.dwlbc.sa.gov.au/assets/files/NRM_StateNRMPlan2006.pdf.

At a regional level the Biodiversity Plan for the South-East of South Australia (Croft *et al*, 1999) provides detailed information on the biodiversity assets of the region. The plan is currently out of print but copies may be available through offices of the Department for Environment and Heritage. The South-East Natural Resources Management Board (SENRM) also provides information for this region. For more information visit: <http://www.senrm.sa.gov.au/>

Sections of the MBF are within the Wattle Range, Robe or Kingston and District Council areas. These district councils have strategic plans and planning schemes that include objectives for increased tourism, heritage and environmental protection, volunteer support and improved recreational opportunities in this region.

The Limestone Coast Regional Land Use Framework, currently under development by the Department of Planning and Local Government will further clarify an integrated vision for future land-use planning and development in the region, through SA joint land use planning process. For further information see online at <http://www.planning.sa.gov.au>.

ForestrySA Management Context

The ForestrySA Charter was formulated in accordance with Section 12 of the Public Corporations Act 1993. The Charter outlines ForestrySA's strategic position, commercial and non-commercial operations in light of economic conditions and government policies and general financial and commercial management practices. The Charter is online at: http://www.forestry.sa.gov.au/pdf/SAFC_Charter.pdf.

The ForestrySA Annual Report outlines the corporation's vision, mission, roles and values and is online at: <http://www.forestry.sa.gov.au/annualreports.stm>.

The ForestrySA Strategic Plan 2008/2010 addresses a number of targets and priority actions contained in South Australia's Strategic Plan (2007). It details responses to a changing business environment within the key result areas of: Better Business, Growth, Research and Innovation, Culture and Capability and Knowledge Transfer. The implementation of the Mt Burr Forest Management Plan facilitates a number of tasks identified in the ForestrySA Strategic Plan including:

Task 4.1 Maintain certifications

Task 4.2 Achieve safety, environment and quality targets.

Task 5.3 Increase the effectiveness of external communications

ForestrySA is committed to high standards and best practice for forestry operations and environmental management. ForestrySA maintains certification to the Australian Forest Standard (AS 4708) as well as the international standards for Quality (ISO 9001) and the Environment (ISO 14001).

ForestrySA has integrated management systems relating to quality, environment and sustainable forest practices into a Forest Management System (FMS). The FMS provides a framework of sustainable forest management practices, processes and systems, which aims to safeguard soil and water resources, minimise waste and protect areas of conservation, heritage or scientific significance during operations. Information on the Forest Management System is online at: <http://www.forestry.sa.gov.au/nata.stm>.

Management Framework cont.

Forest Management Zoning

In 1992 the Native Vegetation Council and ForestrySA agreed to a process for the vegetation zoning of Forest Reserves, which was supported by the relevant Ministers. The following zones were created across ForestrySA's forest reserves:

- > General Forestry Zone; includes commercial plantations and other plantings and land uses related to commercial timber production. These areas are exempt from the requirements of the Native Vegetation Act 1991.
- > Conservation Zone; contains areas of remnant and regenerating native vegetation managed for conservation purposes. These zones include gazetted Native Forest Reserves as well as numerous small areas of native vegetation scattered throughout the forest reserves. These zones are protected under the Native Vegetation Act 1991 and remain protected for conservation purposes in perpetuity.
- > Transition Zone; contains both commercial and non-commercial plantings, sometimes in significant numbers, as well as native vegetation. These zones are managed to increase their conservation values through the removal of the remaining pines; through weed control to encourage regeneration of native plant species and sometimes additional revegetation with tubestock plants. Once native vegetation is established these areas are generally transferred to the Conservation Zone.

The vegetation management zones for the MBF are displayed in Figures 2.

Management Planning and Administration

The MBF is within the Green Triangle Region. It is managed by a District Forest Manager based at MBF Headquarters. ForestrySA maintains an office at this site (Plate 1) where a management and works team are based.

Forest Reserves are identified by a system of locality names and compartment numbers. Locality names generally reflect land areas based on topography or historical land use or ownership (Figure 2). Compartments are smaller land areas identified by a unique coding for forest management purposes linked to Geographical Information Systems (GIS).

Operational plans are developed for forest activities including plantation establishment, harvesting, weed control, biodiversity management, and the maintenance of built heritage and community programs. Actions identified in this plan will be recognised and prioritised into operational and other management processes as relevant and as budget and funding permit.

ForestrySA implements and achieves the objectives of its Charter and Strategic Plan through a variety of internal and external funding sources, including some funding from the South Australian Government, through PIRSA Forestry, for the provision of Community Service Obligations (CSO's) including:

- > native forest management (biodiversity/conservation management)
- > community fire protection (including fire prevention)
- > visitor management (recreational aspects)
- > heritage and cultural management , and
- > research.

From time to time, additional external funding through grants from Commonwealth and State Government initiatives enhances these programs

ForestrySA undertakes operational works through a combination of employees and contractors depending on the nature, frequency and complexity of projects and tasks.

ForestrySA also coordinates an extensive community program that assists with the management of native vegetation, recreational facilities and heritage sites. Volunteers are engaged through the 'Friends of the Forest' - Community Programs. Larger teams are regularly engaged through a variety of youth development, community service and environmental training programs, such as Green Corps.

Reserve Values

The following sections relate to the values and associated management issues of Plantation Forestry, Biodiversity, Cultural Heritage and Community Use in the MBF. Management Objectives are to:

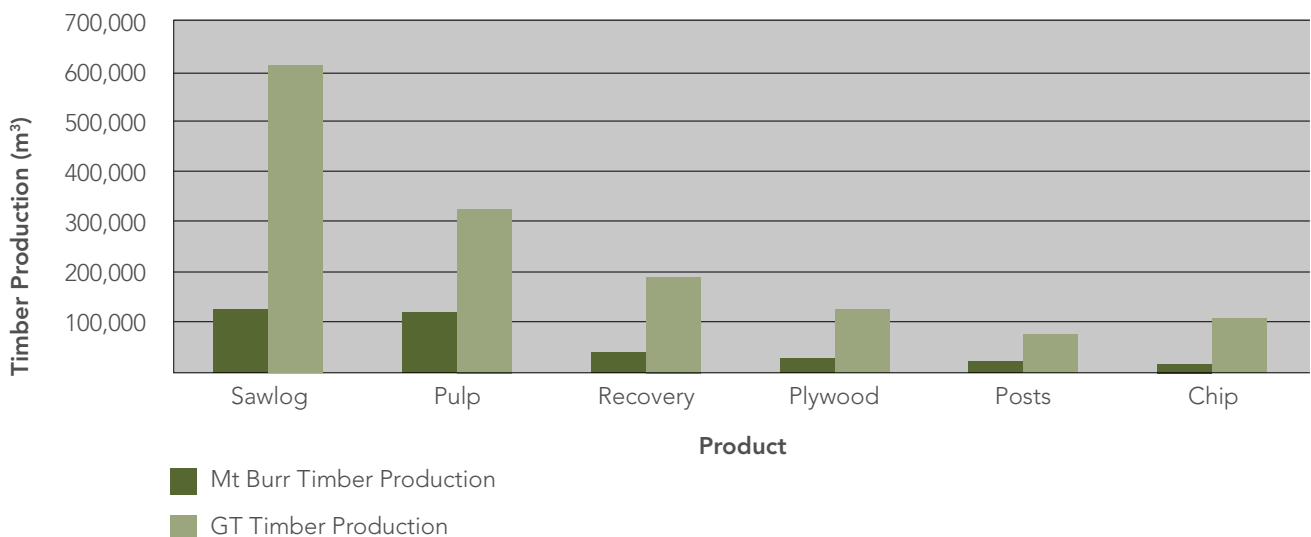
- > Manage as plantation forests to provide timber and other products to industry and the local community achieving economic, environmental and social outcomes.
- > Conserve and enhance biodiversity and areas of conservation and scientific significance in native forest and the plantation estate.
- > Maintain and promote the cultural and historical values.
- > Encourage cooperation with the community and other stakeholders and promote the community use of the Mt Burr Forest for a range of recreational activities, community events and educational values.
- > Seek other compatible land use activities.

Plantation Forestry

Mt Burr Forest occupies 38,262ha or approximately 40% of ForestrySA's Green Triangle (GT) land area. *Pinus radiata* is the primary plantation species established on MBF occupying approximately 27,652ha or 96% of the plantation area.

Products from MBF contribute to the supply of regional sawlog, peeler, preservation and pulp facilities. Graph 1 below reflects the proportional outturn of products from Mt Burr Forest for the 2008 to 2009 period.

Graph 1: 2008/09 ForestrySA timber production from the Green Triangle region in comparison to Mt Burr Forest.



Reserve Values cont.

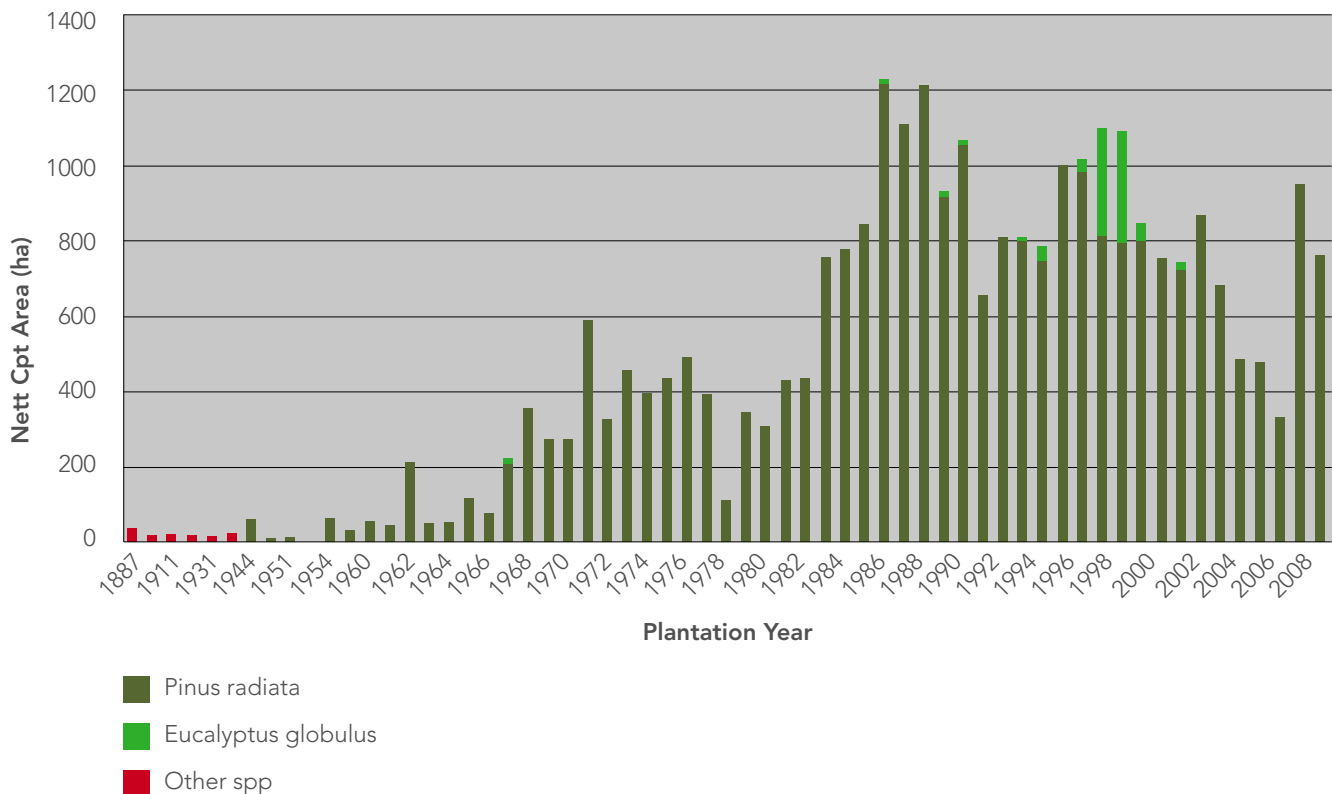
The other main plant species is *Eucalyptus globulus* (Tasmanian Blue Gum) which occupies approximately 1,144ha or 4% of the area and is grown primarily for fibre production. Some of the Blue Gum areas have been purchased recently as established forest and will be converted to radiata pine following harvest.

The remainder of the MBF plantation area (< 4%) is made up of more than 18 alternative species initially established for trial, amenity and experimental purposes. Alternative species include other pine, eucalypt, cypress, she-oak and poplar species. Graph 2 sets out plantation establishment years by plantation type.

MBF was significantly affected by the 1983 Ash Wednesday fires with approximately 8,642 ha of plantations burnt. This is evident in Graph 2 in the sharp increase in planted area from 1983 to 1987 and has resulted in 46% of plantation area ranging in age from 12 to 25 years.

While the plantation establishment area over the last ten years has varied quite markedly the average over this period (689ha) is consistent with the 40 year average of 652ha. The small areas of radiata pine older age classes will be progressively harvested as the ForestrySA radiata pine target rotation age of 37 years is reached.

Graph 2: Age class range of plantation species in MBF



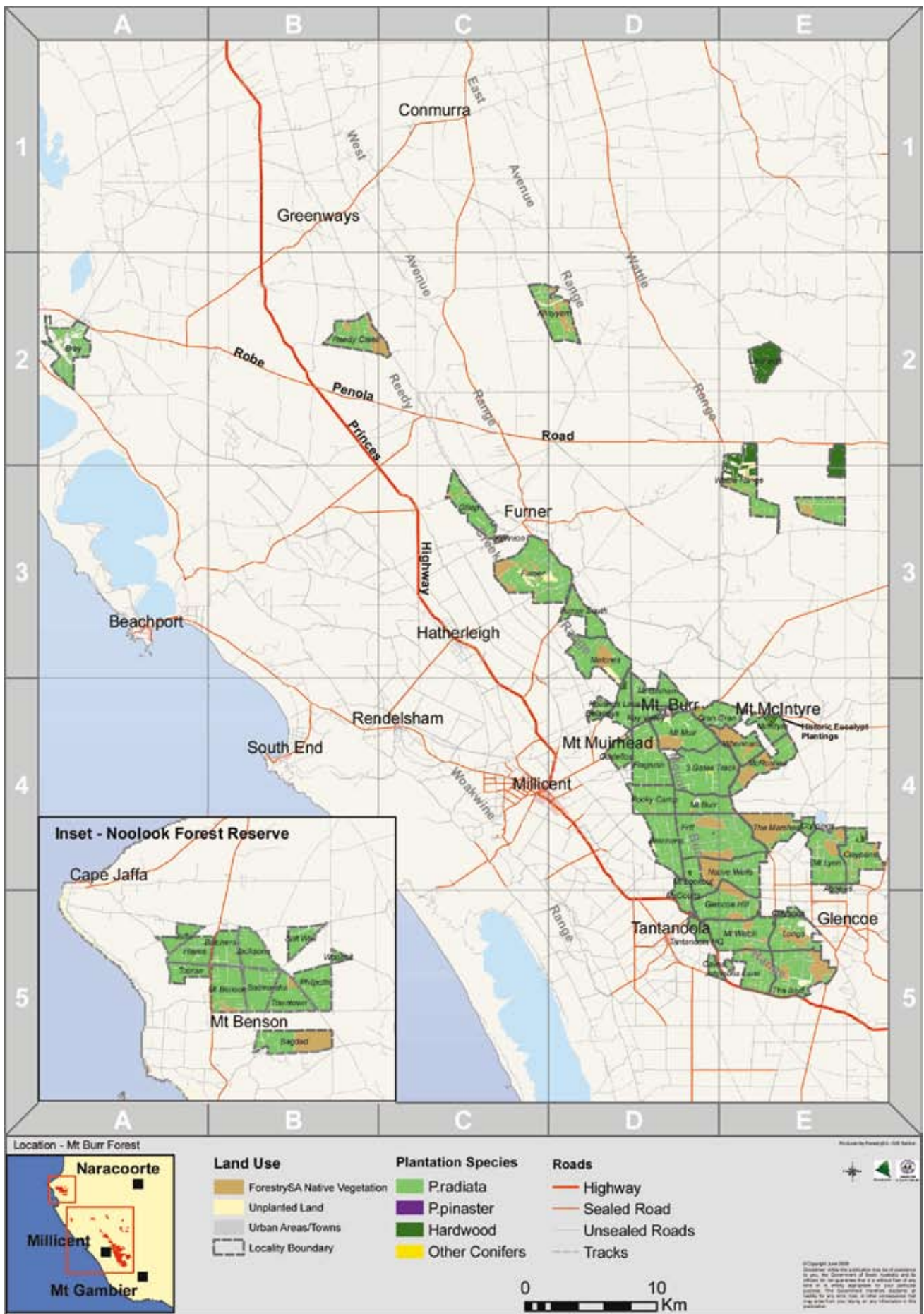


Figure 3 - Mt Burr Forest Reserve - Plantation Species

Reserve Values cont.

Softwood Management Context

Softwood silviculture is generally consistent across all ForestrySA District Forests in the Green Triangle. This translates to site preparation, establishment, tending protection and harvesting operations being undertaken at a regional scale. This provides ForestrySA with important benefits when managing suppliers and contractors that help service those operations, and internal utilisation of heavy machinery and operators.

Graph 2 illustrates the high proportion of younger trees from the MBF as a result of the 1983 Ash Wednesday fire.

Growing conditions in the MBF are generally favourable with relatively fertile soils, flat to gently undulating terrain and moderate rainfall (750mm/year). These factors combine to enable standard rates of establishment (1660 stems/ha), and an intensive production thinning regime. Rainfall is lower at Noolook (600mm/year) which can impact on survival and growth.

The Noolook Forest is situated around 100km NNW from Mt Burr; it represents approximately 19% of the MBF plantation area and produces 21% of the MBF products in 2007/08. The remote location of Noolook to Mt Burr results in some operational and logistical challenges especially when managing fire. This challenge is ever increasing with the purchase of other satellite forests to the north and west of Mt Burr.

ForestrySA continues to seek opportunities to expand the plantation estate in the MBF, consistent with its strategy for growth, and has purchased 462 hectares in Noolook (Saltwell, Woolmit), 963 hectares (Bray). ForestrySA has also purchased 1360 hectares of the former Woakwine plantations.

Silvicultural Practices

The ForestrySA Plantation Forestry Manual (ForestrySA, 2009) outlines the internal operational policies and practices for plantation management. ForestrySA is certified under the Australian Forest Standard (AFS) requiring adherence to sustainable forest management practices. Guidelines set out in the Primary Industries and Resources SA, *Guidelines for Plantation Forestry in South Australia*, (Government of South Australia, 2009) provide guidance as to how operational goals may be achieved. The Mt Burr Forest is managed within this framework.

The initial stocking rate for establishment of Radiata pine in the GT region is 1,660 stems per hectare to optimise growing conditions and control branch size and form. Small branch size and good form maximise the production of saleable products.

Thinning operations maintain growth and health of plantations. Thinning principles which link plantation age to site quality have been developed following decades of research into response to thinning methods and aim to remove subdominant poorer and/or malformed trees and focus site growth capacity on residual trees.

As the standard and size of thinned trees increases through subsequent thinnings so does the quantity and value of end products. This is evident in first thinnings (T1) which generally comprise 90% pulp while later thinnings (T2 & T3) have a higher proportion of more valuable sawlog.

The total harvest volume from MBF has averaged around 470,000 m³ per year from 2004 to 2008. Clearfall volume supplies the dominant proportion of this and is typically around 400 m³ per hectare nearly equating to all T1, T2, T3 thinning volumes combined (c.443 m³ per hectare). However, when considering harvest area, this is predominantly comprised of thinnings due to the relatively young age of forests on the MBF. This trend continues for harvest forecasts out to 2012.

Reserve Values cont.

Thinning intensity and volumes can be influenced by the use of fertiliser. In 2005 the 0-10-20 thinning regime was introduced which resulted in an increase in thinning intensity through the application of fertiliser to boost growth of the unthinned stems. Traditionally, fertiliser was applied to areas of lower growth rates. However with the introduction of the 0-10-20 regime, fertiliser use has increased markedly since 2005. Although this has been tempered recently by significant fertiliser price increases.

Pruning is carried out selectively and periodically in the first > 8 years following establishment solely for fire protection, reducing fuel and potential for fire escalation on the edge of selected plantations. Investigations are underway to explore the economic benefits of marketing pruned logs from fuel modified zones.



Plate 1 - Example of high pruned trees managed for fire protection

Other site preparation and tending operations include:

- > chopper rolling to assist in the breakdown of logging residue and improve planting access;
- > spot and mound cultivation to improve microsite conditions at establishment;
- > herbicide application and manual treatments for the control of weed competition.

These operations, together with improved herbicide and fertiliser application and tree genetics have been improved and refined over decades of experience and research, and continue to ensure productivity in perpetuity through successive rotations.

Management Actions

- > Plantation re-establishment will continue in order to maintain a production forest for log supply to the local market.
- > Changes and advances in silvicultural and general forestry management treatments and practices will be identified in updates of the ForestrySA Forestry Manual.

Hardwood Plantations

There are 1,222ha of hardwood plantations in Mt Burr Forest (Figure 3) comprising of three types of stand with differing objectives:

- > Blue Gum plantations established under various Schemes for the purpose of wood fibre production purchased by ForestrySA at varying stages of development (1047ha)
- > Blue Gum plantations established as trials by ForestrySA to investigate options for growing and supplying wood fibre (105ha).
- > Mixed hardwood and mixed eucalypt plantations established as trials and amenity plantings from 1881 onwards (71ha)

Management Actions

- > Blue Gum plantations will be re-established with radiata pine following harvest.
- > ForestrySA will review the mixed species hardwood plantations of Mt McIntyre and assess their aesthetic or heritage values and seek to retain them and amend their management as required.

Native Forests

ForestrySA manages over 27,000ha of native forest, woodland and wetland in the higher rainfall areas of South Australia. The native vegetation in the MBF contributes significantly to biodiversity conservation in the Lower South East region where less than 6% of the area of the indigenous vegetation remains and is conserved as protected areas (Foulkes and Heard, 2003).

MBF contains over 4,600ha of native vegetation or 8% of the Forest Reserve area. Larger and more significant areas of native vegetation contained within forest reserves are generally gazetted as Native Forest Reserves (NFRs) under the Forestry Act 1950 and managed under the Forestry Regulations 2005. Currently 24 NFRs are gazetted in the Mt Burr Forest.

Other areas of native vegetation are protected and managed as Conservation Zones under the land zoning protocols (NVC). The plantation mosaic, with inliers of native vegetation, contributes to habitat values particularly for forest and woodland bird species (Plate 3).

Reserve Values cont.

Because of its size and proximity to other protected remnants and quality of the habitat, the Mount Burr Range is a significant biodiversity asset for the region. Protected lands adjacent to the Mt Burr Forest include conservation parks and remnant native vegetation located on private property which together form the longest link of inland remnant native vegetation areas in the lower south east region (Figure 1).

Much of the native vegetation contained in either Native Forest Reserves or Conservation Zones in Mt Burr Forest is of moderate to excellent condition despite many being historic wood cutting sites and swamps that when dry were used for growing vegetables and other agricultural crops.

Prescribed burning operations conducted each year within most reserves have assisted in keeping them fairly weed free, with the exception of those weeds that are not impacted but encouraged by fire (blue-bell creeper, blackberry and boneseed). (Plate 4)



Plate 2 - Mt Burr Forest showing inliers of native vegetation within ForestrySA plantation

Considerable biological survey work has been undertaken in the MBF with an emphasis on NFR's. However, further surveys are warranted in some proposed NFR areas and most Conservation Zones.

Surveys to date in Mt Burr Native Forest Reserves have recorded over 650 species of native plants, including four species of National Conservation Significance, Silver Daisy-bush (*Olearia pannosa subsp. pannosa*), Wrinkled Cassinia (*Cassinia rugata*), Kangaroo Island Pomaderris (*Pomaderris halmaturina subsp. halmaturina*), and Swamp Flax-lily (*Dianella callicarpa*) and over 180 species of State conservation significance. Two populations of Button Grass (*Gymnoschoenus sphaerocephalus*) (SA Endangered) are known in South Australia, both occur within MBF.



Plate 3 – Bluebell creeper infestation in Long Native Forest Reserve located in the Mt Burr Forest. Source: DEH

Reserve Values cont.

The following table identifies priority vegetation associations known in MBF (as listed by SENRMB, 2003):

VEGETATION ASSOCIATION	RATING
Swamp gum (<i>Eucalyptus ovata</i>) Grassy Woodland	Endangered
Rough-barked Manna-gum (<i>E. viminalis cygnetensis</i>) Woodland	Endangered
Silky tea-tree (<i>Leptospermum lanigerum</i>)	Vulnerable
Cutting grass (<i>Gahnia trifida</i>) swamplands	Vulnerable
River Red-gum (<i>E. camaldulensis</i>) Woodland	Vulnerable
Marsh peppermint (<i>E. willisii</i>) Low woodland	Rare
South Australian Blue gum (<i>E. leucoxydon</i>)	Vulnerable
Pink gum (<i>E. fasciculosa</i>) Woodland	Vulnerable
Silky Tea-tree (<i>Leptospermum lanigerum</i>) Tall Shrubland	Vulnerable
Prickly Tea-tree (<i>Leptospermum continentale</i>) Shrubland	Rare
Common Reed (<i>Phragmites australis</i>)	Rare
Cumbungi (<i>Typha domingensis</i>) Closed Sedgelands	Rare

Table 2 - Priority Vegetation Associations in the MBF

A variety of other regionally significant wetland vegetation associations (not currently recognised under South Australian Floristic classifications) are also present in Mt Burr Forest, such as;

- > Tassel cord-rush (*Baloskion tetraphyllum*) Sedgeland
- > Swamp Twig-rush (*Baumea arthrophylla*) Sedgeland
- > Jointed Twig-rush (*Baumea articulata*) Sedgeland
- > Tall Saw-sedge (*Gahnia clarkei*) Sedgeland
- > Swamp Honeymyrtle (*Melaleuca squamea*) Shrubland

Remnant grasslands and grassy woodland ecosystems are some of the most endangered ecosystems in south-eastern Australia (Greening Australia, 2006). Whennan and Reedy Creek localities contain areas of River Red-gum (*E. camaldulensis*) Grassy Woodland (Plate 5).

Over 100 bird species have been recorded in the Mt Burr Forest, with 25 species of high conservation significance in South Australia including the Powerful owl (*Ninox strenua*), Satin flycatcher (*Myiagra cyanoleuca*), Rufous bristlebird (*Dasyornis broadbenti*), Southern emu-wren (*Stipiturus malchurus*) and Beautiful firetail (*Stagonopleura bella*).



Plate 4 - Red gum grassy woodland protected as Conservation Zone in the Mt Burr Forest.

Reserve Values cont.

Biodiversity Conservation

Over 20 species of reptiles and amphibians have been recorded, including the Growling grass-frog (*Litoria raniformis*) which is rated Endangered for the State. A new species Mallee Worm – lizard (*Aprasia aurita*) found in May 2009 is likely to become a species of national significance. 11 native mammal species have been recorded including the Southern Brown Bandicoot (*Isodon obesulus*), of which the MBF is the stronghold for the species in the region (Harley, et. al. 2007). Several native fish populations occur within MBF including the nationally significant Yarra Pygmy Perch (*Nannoperca obscura*) (Vulnerable) and Dwarf Galaxias (*Galaxiella pusilla*) (Vulnerable).

A Resource Document has been prepared for the Mount Lyon, Lake Edward and The Claypans and these areas are under consideration for gazettal as NFRs in the future. Resource Documents are planned for other larger areas of native vegetation at Khayyam, Wattle Range and Bray. These areas may be considered for gazettal as NFRs under the Forestry Act 1950.

Conservation Programs - Revegetation, Rehabilitation & Biodiversity Corridors

Since 1996 ForestrySA has undertaken a number of significant conservation based projects focussing on rehabilitation, weed control and revegetation. Most notable has been the development of a Strategic Biodiversity Corridors Plan across Forest Reserves in the South-East to link areas of isolated native vegetation. This plan involves targeted harvesting of pine replacement with native vegetation. For more information refer to <http://www.forestry.sa.gov.au/corridors.stm>.

ForestrySA is a major contributor to a broader project titled Lower South-East Biodiversity Corridors Project which has been funded in part by SENRMB as a priority project identified in the South East Natural Resources Management Plan.

To date three biodiversity corridors have been established by ForestrySA in the MBF comprising:

- > The Bluff to Woolwash
- > Woolwash to Honan
- > The Bluff to Windy Hill

Other corridors in progress or planned for development by ForestrySA include:

- > Windy Hill to Gower Conservation Park
- > Glencoe Hill to Native Wells
- > Burr Slopes South to The Marshes
- > Windy Hill to Mt Watch
- > The Woolwash to Long

It is planned to remove a total of 39ha of pine and replace it with native vegetation in the establishment of the 12 corridors. To date 11.5ha of pine has been replaced to establish 3 corridors (Refer to Plate 7).



Plate 5 - Biodiversity corridor established between The Woolwash and Honan NFRs

This project is delivering significant benefits to the community and ForestrySA including:

- > Improving the long term viability of native flora and fauna populations by creating biodiversity corridors.
- > Monitoring of corridors to improve understanding of the success of the revegetation efforts by using bird presence/ absence and populations as an indicator of success.
- > Showcasing landscape scale revegetation and biodiversity corridor establishment techniques.

Development of the biodiversity corridors program is also linked to ForestrySA's Community Programs. In the MBF nurseries established on school grounds at Newbery Park Primary and Millicent High Schools provide seedlings for revegetation works. Students are also involved in planting and weed control during corridor establishment. This work links to the school curriculum and enables these activities to be part of the regular school program.

A regionally threatened fish recovery project also forms part of Millicent High Schools work with ForestrySA. Small dwindling populations of rare fish have been saved from local extinction through ex-situ management of colonies from locally drying wetlands.

Reserve Values cont.



Plate 6 - Biodiversity Corridors planned and established in the Mt Burr Forest

Management Actions

- > Continue to protect areas of native vegetation as conservation zone and investigate proclamation of more significant areas of native vegetation as Native Forest Reserves under the Forestry Act 1950.
- > Complete the resource document and gazettal process for the Mount Lyon, Lake Edward and The Claypans NFRs.
- > Investigate preparation of NFR Resource Documents for Khayyam, Wattle Range, and Bray and consider for gazettal as NFRs under the Forestry Act 1950.
- > Develop a program for collection of biological data using a variety of professional, community program and volunteer sources. Include this information into existing NFR Resource Documents and Management Plans and for use in the development of new Resource Documents.
- > Develop a GIS based biological database for storage and management of information. Provide this data to the DEH on a periodic basis.
- > Plan and maintain conservation programs for the management of native vegetation including weed control, rehabilitation and biodiversity corridors.
- > Maintain links with other natural resource management programs to further develop communication on conservation issues and priorities and to provide opportunities to further develop integrated regional conservation programs and to access funds for on-ground works.
- > Continue to foster relationships with adjoining landholders to encourage integrated conservation management.
- > Continue active encouragement of participants and volunteers in Community programs to increase involvement in biodiversity conservation activities.
- > Continue to seek external funds to leverage ForestrySA and CSO efforts.

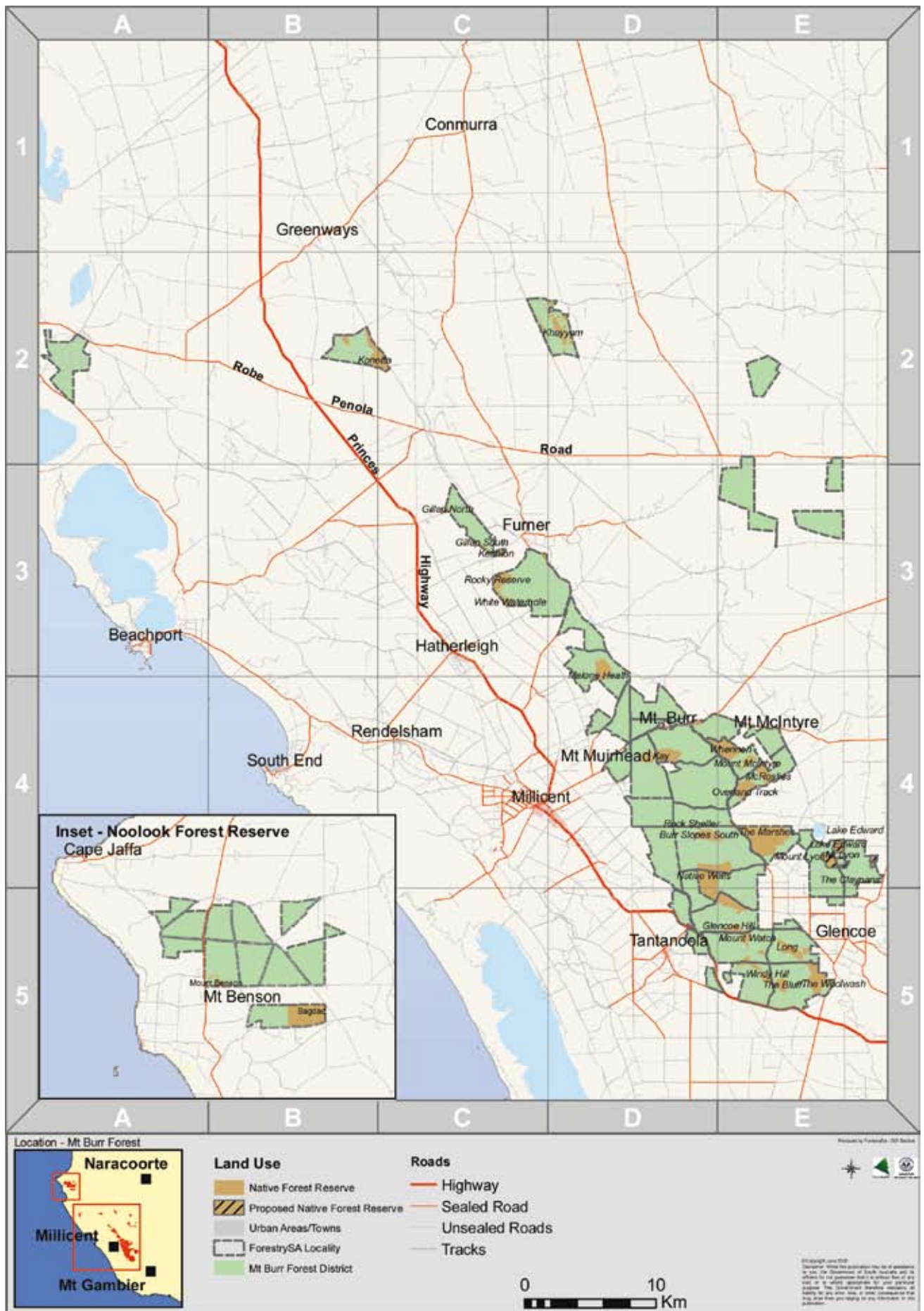


Figure 4 - Native Forest Reserves – Gazetted & Proposed

Weeds

Several plant species although not proclaimed under the NRM Act are problematic in plantation and native forest. For example, native plant species, e.g. bracken (*Pteridium esculentum*) and coastal wattle (*Acacia longifolia*), which compete for water, light and nutrients. This is especially critical during the first two growing seasons but the competition effects of woody weed species such as bracken can persist during an entire rotation. Weeds can impede harvesting, pruning and establishment practices and they can be a health or fire hazard (ForestrySA, 2009).

Weeds in native vegetation affect biodiversity values by displacing and competing with native plant species and altering the structure of the vegetation community. Of particular concern in native vegetation are boneseed, bluebell creeper, blackberry, South African orchid and bridal creeper (both common and Western Cape varieties). Minimising the transfer of weeds from between plantation and conservation areas is critical in protecting those values.

Issues will vary between sites and should be addressed when formulating operational plans, including potential risks of weed seed transfer and any hygiene protocols required.

Weed management requires an integrated approach across the whole of the forest estate and sometimes coordinated management is required with adjoining land tenures. In 2008 ForestrySA developed a 'Weed Management Strategy 2008-2012'. This strategy sets out objectives for monitoring and management of proclaimed weeds and other weeds of significance to ensure more effective and efficient documentation, reporting and control.

Many weed infestations require attention over a number of years to achieve either full control or containment. GIS based recording of weed locations and treatments will improve long-term outcomes and assist in effective management. Regular communication is maintained with the SENRMB and adjoining landholders on local pest plant and control programs.

The management of environmental weeds in and adjacent to the Conservation Zone is a priority for ForestrySA. Integrated 5 year weed management plans are in place which target specific weed species such as blackberry, blue-bell creeper, boneseed, pine wildlings and bridal creeper in high conservation areas. ForestrySA staff, contract labour and bushcare volunteers utilise the latest research results to target specific weed species with fire, mechanical, biological and chemical control options designed to minimise the environmental footprint. A geo database of all Weeds of National Significance (WON's) is being compiled which is being used to monitor the potential spread of these species and to aid in the targeted application of control options.

Effective weed control is essential to ensure the ongoing financial viability of plantation forestry in South Eastern Australia. The most limiting factors to wood production are

nutrients and moisture availability. Management practices such as retaining forest logging residues on site, which reduces moisture loss from sun and wind evaporation, spot cultivation which minimises soil disturbance and integrated mechanical, biological and chemical weed control practices are used to maximise the availability of nutrients rainfall.

In the Green Triangle establishment weed control begins prior to final harvest with woody weeds such as bracken, wattles, blackberry and pine wildlings being targeted under the canopy of the existing plantation crop 6 to 12 months prior to felling. Specific (targeting specific hard to control weed species) and general (targeting routine grass and broadleaf weeds found in plantations) mechanical and chemical weed control options are used prior to planting and at planting plus 11 months to ensure plantation survival and early growth rates are maximised.

Chemical weed control options are specifically prescribed for each plantation compartment or part compartment taking into account the range of target weeds, soil type, topography, environmental and neighbouring land use considerations. Second year weed control options include no further chemical control, dependant upon the effectiveness of the weed control at planting, environmental and neighbour considerations and the crops growth rate.

Management Actions

- > The risk of weed seed transfer and associated hygiene protocols will be addressed as necessary in operational plans.
- > Wild pine control in Conservation Zones will continue as an on-going weed management program.
- > The program for collection and storage of weed data to guide management decisions and priorities in the conservation zone and plantation areas will continue to be developed.
- > Where appropriate, weed management programs will be integrated across the whole forest reserve and with neighbours.
- > ForestrySA will continue to work with the SENRMB and other bodies (Council) to work in with regional priorities and to seek opportunities for funding for on-ground works.
- > Community programs will be actively encouraged and engaged to continue and increase involvement in weed management activities.
- > Site specific herbicide prescriptions will continue to be used for plantation management.
- > Research into the most effective methods of controlling or containing both environmental and commercial weed species will continue.

Pest Animals

Introduced pest animals recorded within the Mt Burr Forest, include Red Fox (*Vulpes vulpes*), Black Rat (*Rattus rattus*), Rabbit (*Oryctolagus cuniculus*), Fallow Deer (*Capreolus dama*), Red Deer (*Cervus elaphus*) and House Mouse (*Mus musculus*).

Key threatening processes, as listed under the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 relevant to the management of the forest include competition and land degradation by rabbits, and predation by the red fox.

Management of deer is undertaken internally by ForestrySA staff in collaboration with the SENRMB. Only small numbers occur throughout the MBF and control events are undertaken on a needs basis.

Targeted conservation based fox baiting programs are conducted four times per year in those NFR's identified with fauna species of high conservation significance. Fox baiting is also undertaken in selected plantation areas and is generally undertaken twice a year in collaboration with neighbouring baiting programs.

An authorised ForestrySA vertebrate pest control officer develops a program to control rabbits as required. Spotlighting and on-ground surveys are the basis for developing the control/baiting programs.

Management Actions

- > Existing pest animal control programs will continue and be subject to on-going review.
- > Communication with stakeholders, including neighbours and other land management agencies will be fostered in the management of pest animals.

Other Pests and Diseases - Softwood Plantations

Insect pests and diseases can affect the growth, health and survival of plantations.

Aerial forest health surveys of the GT softwood plantation estate are carried out annually. Flights are followed up by on-ground inspection of areas to determine/verify the cause and allow appropriate management decisions to be made.

In the GT the most important insect pests in softwood plantations are the Sirex Wood Wasp (*Sirex noctilio*) and the Monterey Pine Aphid (*Essigella californica*). The Five-Spined Bark Beetle (*Ips grandicollis*) also occasionally causes damage in GT plantations. Other insect pests that may cause damage are Wingless Grasshoppers (*Phaulacridium vittatum*) (in young plantations), the Golden Haired Bark Beetle (*Hylurgus ligniperda*) and the Black Pine Beetle (*Hylastes ater*).

Sirex noctilio, a native of Europe, is a major threat to the softwood forest industry. Constant vigilance and monitoring of population numbers reduces the risk of an outbreak. The 'National Strategy for Sirex Control'

(Haugen et al, 1990) and associated worksheets are used in all ForestrySA pine plantations. The strategy involves detection, monitoring and the use of both silvicultural methods (e.g. thinning) and biological control methods with a nematode (*Beddingia siricidicola*) and several species of parasitic wasps. The nematode is the main biological control agent used.

Essigella californica was first detected in Australia in 1998 and is now widespread in all pine growing areas. It is found in all age classes and causes mild to severe defoliation. It mainly attacks second year and older needles but current years' needles may be damaged if aphid numbers are high. In severe infestations loss of the older needles results in a pom-pom effect, with only tufts of needles left on the tips of branches. Defoliation levels are highly variable from tree to tree but damage tends to be more severe in older trees, in thinned plantations, and on edge trees. Some trees are also thought to be genetically more susceptible than others. Heavy defoliation can cause considerable growth loss. A number of other factors including drought, nutrient disorders and *Cyclaneusma* fungal disease can all cause similar symptoms.

Ips grandicollis is an introduced bark beetle that was first found in South Australia in 1943 in Wirrabara Forest. It is native to North America and is the most important bark beetle attacking pine in Australia. It is now present throughout the GT but rarely causes serious damage. It is generally regarded as a secondary pest, however under certain circumstances (e.g. when drought conditions occur and coincide with the availability of ample breeding material like fresh slash) or when population numbers reach epidemic proportions, it will attack live trees. Adult beetles tunnel under the bark and carry a fungus, *Ceratocystis ips*, which causes bluestain and subsequent downgrading of the timber. Good plantation hygiene is important (e.g. the removal or treatment of pine slash after silvicultural operations) in reducing the risk of outbreaks.

Hylastes ater is an introduced species that feeds in the inner bark of recently felled pine logs, especially when these are in contact with the ground. It is also found in the roots of stumps and dead trees and feeds on the bark around the root collar of seedlings. Sapstain fungi may be transmitted by this beetle. It is occasionally a problem in second and later rotation pines. It breeds up in slash between rotations, emerging to attack newly planted seedlings. Damage is prevented by delaying replanting of these sites until slash and stumps have dried out.

Hylurgus ligniperda is an introduced species that feeds in the inner bark of fresh stumps and slash from recently felled trees. This species also attacks logs in contact with the soil. It rarely attacks seedlings. Adult beetles may be vectors of sapstain fungi. Populations can be reduced by delaying planting (usually for one season) until stumps and slash have dried out and are no longer suitable as breeding sites.

Other Pests & Diseases

Tussock Moths (*Teia anartoides*, *Orgyia australis* and *Acyphas leucomelas*) are minor defoliating pests but can be a hazard for forestry workers. The larvae of these species have barbed hairs which irritate human skin. Some people exhibit severe allergic reactions resulting in itchy rashes on the skin. This is a problem not only when the larvae are present but long after the insects have disappeared, as the hairs and the hairy cocoons remain on the needles for a long time.

Two fungal diseases are common in GT pine plantations: *Diplodia pinea* (Autumn Brown Top) and *Cyclaneusma minus* (Spring Needle Cast). Both cause premature needle drop. In most cases control is not a practical option and there are no formal strategies for control, though there are silvicultural practices that can reduce the likelihood of outbreaks of these diseases. Outbreaks are often linked to extended warm and damp weather conditions.

Diplodia pinea is an endemic fungal disease that causes wilting, dead tops and branches and blue stain of the wood. It generally affects drought stressed or damaged trees (it can enter the tree via a wound e.g. caused by hail, mechanical damage e.g. during thinning operations, or by insects feeding) but can attack apparently healthy trees. It may also infect needles and cones. Moisture stress can predispose trees to infection. Outbreaks may occur from time to time but control is not practical. Young trees are rarely affected but trees 25+ years old are most susceptible.

Cyclaneusma minus (Spring Needle Cast) is another endemic fungal disease of pines. It causes premature shedding of one year old needles, in spring and autumn. Current years' needles are resistant to infection. Outbreaks occasionally occur when conditions are favourable. The same trees may be affected year after year, with young, unthinned trees being particularly susceptible. There are no practical methods of control.

Other Pests and Diseases – Hardwood Plantations

In hardwood plantations, Autumn gum moth (*Mnesampela privata*), sawflies (*Perga* sp.), eucalypt leaf beetles (*F. Chrysomelidae*), adult scarab beetles (various species eg *Heteronyx* sp. and *Cadmus* sp.) and weevils (*Gonipterus scutellatus*) are the most common pests that may require management. Autumn gum moth is generally only a problem in the first 2-3 years after planting. Once the trees obtain adult foliage it is rarely important. The other species mentioned are primarily pests of eucalypts older than 2-3 years, though they can be found in younger trees. The larval stages of *Heteronyx* and other scarab beetles may cause death of seedlings through feeding on the roots. In recent years, an insect known as the shothole miner (*Perthida* sp.) has become an important pest in eucalypt plantations. This is a leaf miner that causes premature defoliation and is widespread throughout the South East.

Other Pests and Diseases - Native Forests

Phytophthora cinnamomi (Pc) is a soil-borne water mould that is dispersed by water and other vectors, such as native animals, vehicles and bushwalkers. It mainly impacts on native vegetation but can also affect some exotic tree species. Pc has been identified as one of Australia's key threatening processes. *Note: Phytophthora cinnamomi is not considered to be a threat to pine plantations in the South East.* In the South East, Pc was identified in the 1970's from nursery stock in Mt Gambier but has not been identified since then, though other *Phytophthora* species are found in several areas (Department for Environment, 2006). The Upper and Lower South-East regions are deemed to be very low risk areas for Pc due to non-conducive (limestone and sandy) soil types (Department for Environment, 2006). However, there may be local areas where Pc could become established. The adoption of general hygiene management strategies can minimise the introduction and spread of Pc, especially for high risk activities like earthworks during wet conditions and machinery transfer. There are many areas in Mount Crawford and Kuitpo Forest Reserves confirmed with Pc therefore hygiene management strategies should be considered for the MBF if machinery movement is likely between the Adelaide Hills and the Green Triangle Region. *Phytophthora* Management Guidelines (2006) are available online at http://www.environment.sa.gov.au/biodiversity/pdfs/pc_management_guidelines.pdf. Recent soil testing in Hackett Hill NFR around dead grass trees revealed the presence of a common soil borne fungus, *Cylindrocladium*.

ForestrySA staff and members of the public are encouraged to report any suspected forest health issue to the ForestrySA Principal Scientist - Forest Health and Nutrition.

Management Actions

- > Annual health surveillance of all plantations will continue.
- > Annual implementation of Sirex control program as per the 'National Strategy for Sirex Control' and worksheets will continue.
- > Facilitate implementation of the *Essigella* biocontrol program.
- > Control eucalypt pests if necessary and practical.
- > Continue to develop and adopt silvicultural practices to minimise the risk of outbreaks and spread of pests and diseases.
- > Identify and manage high risk activities that have the potential to introduce or spread weeds and diseases.

Cultural Values

Indigenous Cultural Heritage

The South East Region was occupied by several groups of Aboriginal people. MBF is recognised as being occupied by the Boandik group with evidence of occupation dating back thousands of years found in archaeological excavations at various sites located throughout the forest.

According to Tindale (1974), Aboriginal people of the Meintangk tribe occupied the Mount Benson territory. Observations reported by G.F. Angas during a journey from Adelaide to Mount Gambier in 1844 provided evidence that the MBF formed part of the territory occupied by Aboriginal people even though there is some dispute about their tribal name.

The South Australian Government is responsible for the protection and preservation of sites of significance to Aboriginal people. These sites are listed on a Register of Aboriginal Sites and Objects under the Aboriginal Heritage Act 1988. The Aboriginal Affairs & Reconciliation Division (AARD) (Department of the Premier & Cabinet) database shows twenty sites recorded for MBF. However, the Register is not a comprehensive record of all sites so there may be sites and/or objects present that are not officially listed. It is an offence to damage, disturb or interfere with any Aboriginal site or damage any Aboriginal object without the authority of the Minister for Aboriginal Affairs and Reconciliation. Currently there are no Native Title Claims over the area covered by the MBF.

Management Actions

- > Indigenous cultural sites will be recorded on the ForestrySA GIS once they become known. These will be confirmed by AARD Dept. Premier & Cabinet.
- > Indigenous cultural sites will be managed and protected under the Forest Management System and Operational Planning process.
- > ForestrySA staff will be encouraged to report any indigenous sites/objects via the ForestrySA incident reporting system and the significant site record form.
- > Representatives of local Aboriginal groups will be consulted and encouraged to contribute on management issues within the MBF.

European Cultural Heritage

MBF plantations were first established in late 1880's and contain a number of sites of European cultural value. Heritage sites include:

- > The former Noolook Bark Mill site in the Noolook Forest;
- > Graves at Gran-Gran (located adjacent to Forest Reserve with management support provided by ForestrySA);
- > Pub Paddock (old inn) at the Mt Burr locality;
- > Historic eucalypt plantings at Mt McIntyre;
- > Plantings at Gran-Gran Corner;
- > Old stone wall at Bray.

Places of high state heritage value are recognised under the Heritage Places Act 1993.

Noolook Bark Mill Office & House

The site of the Noolook Bark Mill is identified in the Kingston District Council – Kingston Heritage Survey 2007 (Bell & Marsden, 2007). In the Summary of Recommendations within this report it is recommended that the former Noolook Bark Mill be provisionally entered in the South Australian Heritage Register as a New State Register Recommendation. In the Statement of Heritage Value of the survey it states, "Built in the 1890s and operating until 1960, the Noolook Bark Mill is a remarkable surviving relic of the wattle bark industry, a widespread rural enterprise whose evidence has almost entirely vanished"

The Mill also meets three of the relevant criteria under Section 16 of the Heritage Act 1993 as it demonstrates important aspects of the evolution or pattern of the State's history, it has rare, uncommon or endangered qualities that are of cultural significance and is an outstanding representation of a particular class of places of cultural significance.

At a Kingston District Council meeting held on 19 June 2009 it was moved that the former Noolook Bark Mill be recommended for listing on the local and State Heritage Register.

ForestrySA will assess this site and develop a works program that will initially include a risk assessment and site clean-up. Further consideration will be given to the development of a program to stabilise buildings of heritage significance and develop the area as a visitor

Cultural Values cont.



Plate 7 & 8 - Noolook Bark Mill, office and residence

interpretive site. Planning or implementation of any projects at this site will be considered following the development of a visitor infrastructure plan.

Management Actions

- > Sites of cultural and historical interest will continue to be identified and recorded on the ForestrySA GIS and managed and protected under the Forest Management System and Operational Planning process.
- > Subject to funding availability sites of cultural and heritage interest will be considered for restoration conservation works programs.
- > The ongoing involvement of the local community and other community programs will be encouraged in the conservation management of cultural heritage sites.
- > External funding will be pursued for heritage listed buildings and sites to assist in the implementation of conservation restoration works programs.
- > Complete Visitor Infrastructure Plan

Community Use

Community use, public access and visitor management of the MBF includes provision and maintenance of facilities including boat launching/mooring facilities, dry caving sites, picnic grounds, trails, boardwalks and bird hides. It also includes management of heritage sites and signage and the provision of information and event management such as the annual Pines Enduro car rally.

Community use of forest reserves is governed by sustainable forest management practices and may be restricted by forest operations or total fire bans. A number of activities are routinely allowed in the forest including walking and cycling.

The following activities require a permit:

- > Horseriding
- > Boating (powered by an electric outboard motor) and canoeing at Lake Edward
- > Firewood collection (limited supplies are available)
- > Caving

A number of dry caves are located within the MBF with access managed under a permit system. Permits to access the dry caves are generally only given to members of the public affiliated with relevant caving groups and with relevant caving experience. There are no wet cave diving sites located in the Mt Burr Forest. Permits are obtained from the Forest Ranger at the ForestrySA Corporate Office located in Mount Gambier. Shooting, trapping and other forms of hunting are not permitted in the MBF.

There are limited visitor statistics available for the MBF as there are few facilities and no formal method of recording visitation at these locations. Existing visitor information relates to a number of small events such as the Pines Enduro. It is estimated 500 - 1000 people visited the MBF in the last year.

Visitor Facilities

The main visitor facilities in the MBF are the picnic ground, boat launching area and trail at Lake Edward. There are also several caving sites located through the forest and a lookout located at Mount Muirhead.

The Lake Edward picnic and boat launching area is located on Lake Edward Road just north of Glencoe (Figure 5 identifies recreational trails and facilities located within the Mt Burr Forest). This area has limited facilities and has no toilet. The main car park is the location for boat launching as well as the trail head for the Lake Edward Loop Trail that circles the lake. This area is in the process of being gazetted and proclaimed as a native forest reserve that should be finalised in 2009. Dogs will be restricted from the Lake Edward visitor facilities including the walking trail. once the Reserve is proclaimed due to its conservation status and in line with Forest Regulations.



Plate 9 & 10 - Boardwalk and Lake Edward

Community Use cont.

The Mount Muirhead lookout is located to the west of the township of Mount Burr on the Mount Burr to Millicent Road and includes interpretive signage on the history of the MBF. The lookout gives a commanding view of the farming area on the Millicent Flats as well as Millicent township in the background. Lake Edward and the Mount Muirhead lookout feature as part of the Kanawinka Geopark (formerly part of the Volcanoes Discovery Trail) which connects locations of interest associated with past volcanic activity in the Western District of Victoria and South East South Australia.

The only other managed visitor site in the MBF is the Tantanoola Forest Information Stop and picnic area.

No Camping is not allowed in any of the ForestrySA Green Triangle Forests. ForestrySA plans to progressively assess options and upgrade visitor facilities and information resources in the MBF in accordance with the proposed Visitor Infrastructure Plan.

Information on activities and location of facilities for the MBF is contained in the South East Forests brochure available on the ForestrySA internet site at: www.forestrysa.sa.gov.au.

Management Actions

- > A program for upgrade of recreational facilities, structures, signs and sites will continue to be developed and prioritised for implementation as funds permit.
- > Locations of recreational facilities, structures, signs and sites will be recorded and maintained on ForestrySA GIS.
- > A regular servicing and maintenance program will continue to be implemented for recreational facilities, structures, signs and sites.
- > A Visitor Infrastructure Plan will be developed.

Recreation Trails

The Lake Edward Loop Trail is the only marked trail located in the Mt Burr Forest. It is a 3.5km dual use trail catering for walkers and mountain bike riders. It is rated as an easy walk/ride loop trail.

Walking and cycling are allowed on the significant network of established fire tracks throughout the forest, although these tracks are not specifically designated for these activities.

Horse riding is an authorised activity on established fire tracks in areas zoned for General Forestry in the Mt Burr Forest and is excluded from gazetted Native Forest



Plate 11 - Lake Edward



Plate 12 - Orienteering

Community Use cont.

Reserves and Conservation Zones which contain significant areas of native vegetation with high conservation value.

Comments received from horse riders endorse existing access to the Forest Reserve and use of plantation fire tracks as trails. Current level of use of the forest reserves by horse riders does not justify the need for any specialist horse infrastructure to be established.

A project is currently underway to improve fire track signage and compartment identification in plantation and conservation zones in conjunction with the Commonwealth Government Bushfire Mitigation Program. The improved signage, if combined with maps of the forest reserves, could provide additional recreational opportunities for visitors by providing easier navigation throughout the reserves.

Over the last eight years there have been some downhill mountain bike trails established in areas of native vegetation at The Bluff in the southern section of the Mt Burr Forest. These trails have also been used for racing events. Erosion and damage to native vegetation has lead to their subsequent closure. A rehabilitation plan has been prepared and is being implemented. There are no other areas in the Mt Burr Forest that are available for use for single track downhill or cross country mountain bike riding due to budget restraints in establishing high quality and sustainable single track trails to the appropriate International Mountain Bike Association and Australian Standards. Future developments will be considered in the context of the proposed Visitor Infrastructure Plan.

Regional maps and information brochures providing information on the GT Forests are available on the ForestrySA internet site. Figure 5 displays recreational trails and facilities located within the MBF.

Management Actions

- > A regular service and maintenance program will be developed for trails.
- > Periodical reviews will be undertaken for trail upgrades, closures, re-routes, developments or extensions that will be undertaken in line with ForestrySA policies and guidelines.
- > Partnerships with external stakeholders for trail development and management will be encouraged.
- > Any purpose built tracks or trails will be established and maintained to relevant Standards (such as AS156, 1-2001).
- > Any trail maps developed for recreational users of the MBF will be based on upgraded fire track and compartment signage.

> Access for horse riders to forest trails and information provided will be reviewed and updated if required.

> Site rehabilitation will continue at The Bluff downhill mountain bike trail area.

> ForestrySA will encourage input from the Limestone Coast Tourism Committee and the Limestone Coast Regional Development Board, State and Local Government agencies and peak user group organisations, regarding future recreational trail and tourism development opportunities and funding.



Plate 13 - National Mountain Bike Orienteering Championships held in Green Triangle Region Forests

Community Use cont.

Tourism and Events

Events held in the Mt Burr Forest include mountain bike races, car and motorcycle rallies, horse riding and orienteering. These events are coordinated through an event application process. On average over ten different user groups use the forest reserves annually. A summary of recorded visitor statistics for Forest Reserves is included in Appendix D.

There are no commercial tourist operators utilising the Mt Burr Forest although opportunities exist for adventure tourism style activities.

Increased commercial activity in MBF has the potential to provide social and economic benefits to the local community. Partnerships with tourism and recreational bodies will be considered in the MBF.

Management Actions

- > ForestrySA will continue to support appropriate community events in the MBF.
- > Proposals for commercial activities in the MBF will be considered in line with ForestrySA policies and guidelines and partnerships.

Community and Stakeholder Engagement

ForestrySA encourages the participation and involvement of individuals, community groups and other stakeholders in the management of forest reserves. The ForestrySA Friends of the Forest Community Program allows individuals or groups to become involved in a variety of volunteer activities. A number of youth development, community service and environmental training programs are regularly engaged by ForestrySA to assist with non-commercial activities including native forest, recreational and heritage management. This management plan is an opportunity to engage with the community and stakeholders through public consultation and the implementation of Management Actions.



Plate 14 - Motor rally event in Mt Burr Forest

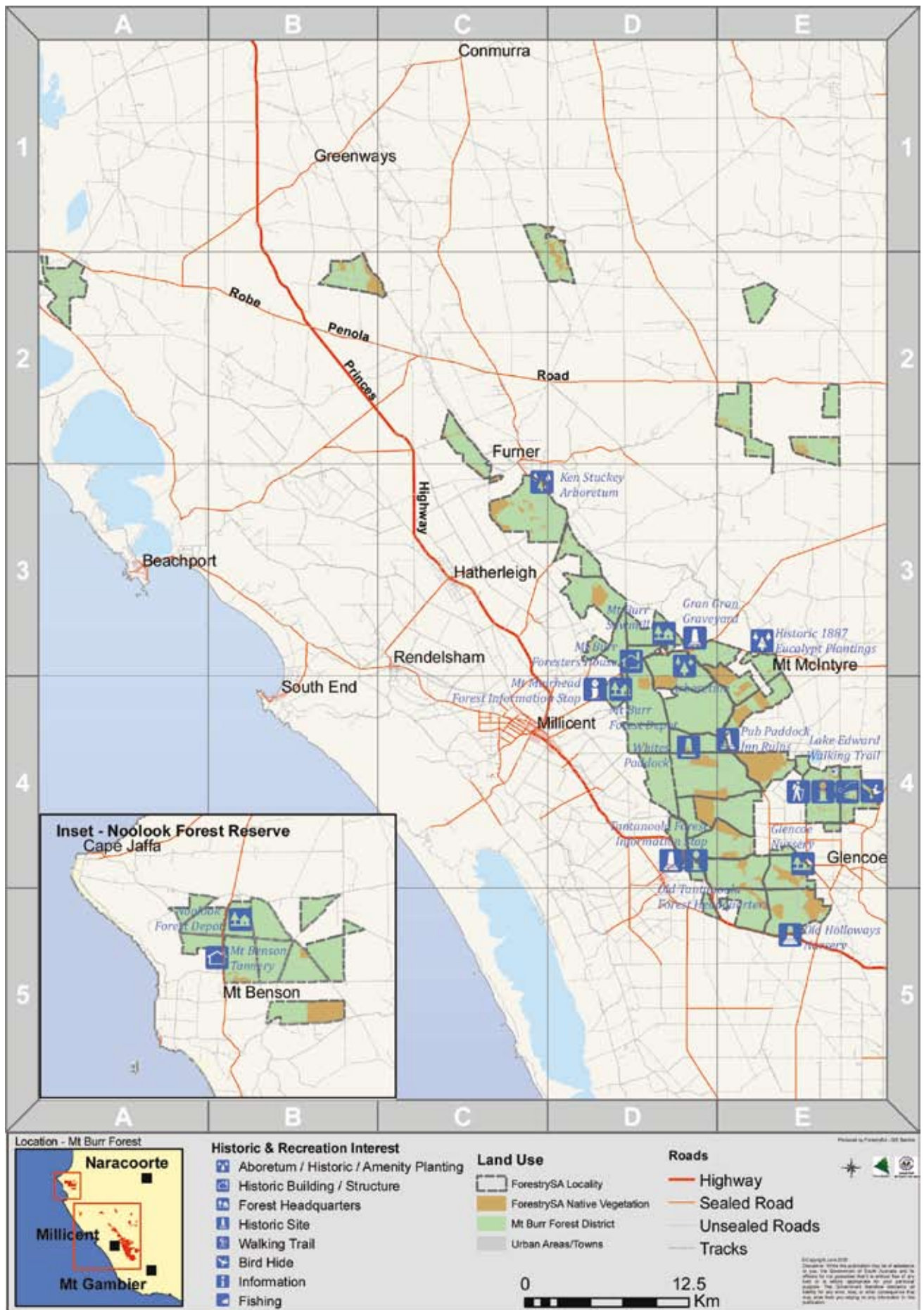


Figure 5 – Mt Burr Forest Reserve - Recreational Trails & Facilities

Community Use cont.

ForestrySA continues to target education and training institutions for involvement in its Community Programs. In the MBF this includes Millicent High School and Newbery Park Primary School involved in activities focusing on ForestrySA's biodiversity corridor projects in the MBF. Glenburnie and Newbery Park Primary Schools are currently growing tube stock seedlings on their school grounds. Links with the school curriculum allows these activities to be part of the regular school program.

Urrbrae and Mount Gambier TAFE's, along with Universities Southern Cross and Adelaide, completed biological and mammalian surveys, monitoring a variety of scientific projects in the MBF.

More than 43,000 hours were contributed by community groups to various projects in 2008-09 on land managed by ForestrySA across the State. Over 200 individuals in associated groups were a part of Community Programs projects undertaken in the Mt Burr Forest over the last twelve months. This has included work on revegetation, weed control, fauna and flora monitoring in conservation areas. Department for Correctional Services Community Service groups have also undertaken extensive revegetation, weed control and rubbish removal primarily from ForestrySA Native Forests in the MBF.

ForestrySA will continue to develop partnerships and work with a range of community groups and organisations in conservation, heritage and recreation based projects in the MBF.

Management Actions

- > ForestrySA will continue to support community engagement in the MBF and seek to increase participation in community programs and volunteers.
- > Adjoining public land managers and other neighbours will be actively engaged to develop and implement co-ordinated management programs.



Plate 15 - Newbery Park Primary School students undertaking weed control in The Bluff to Windy Hill biodiversity corridor

Rubbish Management in Forest Reserves

Rubbish dumping and removal remains an on-going issue for ForestrySA, particularly in the GT. Garden waste creates pest plant issues and has been identified as the root cause of bluebell creeper infestation in the region, General household rubbish may impact on soil and groundwater quality and aesthetics. Numerous cleanups have been organised by ForestrySA at specific locations to remove refuse from caves, sinkholes and plantations using volunteers and contractors. This issue has continued for a number of years without a comprehensive approach that targets both high impact areas. With the increasing community charges for waste disposal by Councils this problem is expected to be an on-going issue. A plan is being prepared to address issues regarding the dumping and removal of rubbish in ForestrySA lands and adjacent public roads.

Management Actions

- > Identify and map rubbish location, type and volume across ForestrySA land and adjacent public roads in the South East forests;
- > Develop a prioritised works program to address the removal of rubbish particularly in and adjacent to Native Forest Reserves, in karsts where groundwater quality may be affected and in highly visible plantation areas adjacent to public roads;
- > Develop works program to identify projects for implementation as Community Programs when volunteer groups become available.
- > ForestrySA will continue to work with local stakeholders to develop strategies to combat this problem.
- > Finalise a Rubbish Management Plan to address issues regarding the dumping and removal of rubbish on ForestrySA lands and adjacent public roads;
- > Continue to work with local stakeholders and engage community groups to develop strategies to combat this problem.

Fire Management

Fire Protection

The ForestrySA plantation estate is a high value asset and ForestrySA seeks to protect it and the embedded native forests from bushfire. This is achieved through the implementation of the ForestrySA (Draft) Fire Management Plan (FMP) and through cooperation with adjacent landholders and Country Fire Service (CFS) brigades.

The Mt Burr Forest lies within CFS Region 5. ForestrySA is a member of the Government Agency Fire Liaison Committee (GAFLC). All bushfire mitigation works are carried out in line with guidelines specified in the FMP.

Since January 2006 ForestrySA has participated in a 'Firetrack Signs Working Group' that was established to develop a sign standard for fire tracks and other fire related structures/features on government land.

ForestrySA is updating signage to its track and road network in order to meet GAFLC guidelines. This will ensure that road and track signage is complementary across all South Australian Government land management agency jurisdictions. This process relates to the Commonwealth Government Bushfire Mitigation Program (BMP) that is aimed at identifying and addressing bushfire mitigation risk priorities across Australia. A number of BMP projects in MBF have been approved since 2005/06. This has included classification of firetracks and planning for improved firetrack signage, particularly in native forest areas and it also includes planning for improved identification of plantation and native forest compartments. Other project work will include firetrack upgrades and fuel modification work, in line with GAFLC firetrack standards.

Regional bushfire information is available online at: <http://maps.deh.sa.gov.au/FireMaps/viewer.htm>

Management Actions

- > Fire management in the Mt Burr Forest will be managed in line with the ForestrySA - Fire Management Plan 2009 -2012.
- > Bushfire management related projects will continue to be developed and prioritised and funds will be sought through the Bushfire Mitigation Program.
- > ForestrySA will record all ForestrySA signposts on the GIS. MBF will develop an on-going regular signs inspection, maintenance and replacement program.
- > ForestrySA will communicate with adjoining public land managers and the CFS on bushfire management issues.

Prescribed Burning

Prescribed burning is the controlled application of fire under specified environmental conditions to a predetermined area, at a time when fire intensity and rates of spread aim to achieve planned management objectives. Prescribed burning is a tool used for fuel hazard management for bushfire mitigation and to achieve ecological and research objectives.

Under the Native Vegetation Act 1991 prescribed burning of native vegetation is a form of clearance and is prohibited without approval of the Native Vegetation Council (NVC).

ForestrySA has recently received delegated authority from the NVC to undertake prescribed burns provided relevant environmental considerations are taken into account. ForestrySA and the NVC have agreed management processes in place. ForestrySA is currently in the process of increasing its level of prescribed burning.

ForestrySA maintains and conducts prescribed burns under the procedures set out in the Manual for Prescribed Burning (Forestry SA, 2009). Prescribed burns are also undertaken in accordance with the GAFLC - South Australia Prescribed Burning Code of Practice (GAFLC, 2009).

Where relevant ForestrySA will work with its neighbours and other Government agencies to conduct prescribed burning operations on a 'landscape' basis across land tenures.

Management Actions

- > Prescribed burning programs will continue to be undertaken in line with delegated authority granted by the Native Vegetation Council, GAFLC - South Australia Prescribed Burning Code of Practice, the ForestrySA - Draft Fire Management Plan 2009 -2012 and other ForestrySA guidelines and procedures.

Fire Preparedness

ForestrySA's fire protection program involves the planning, development and delivery of activities that effectively and efficiently contribute to regional community bushfire protection (SLA 2007). ForestrySA provides fire detection services including the use of fire towers and aerial detection during the Fire Danger season.

ForestrySA maintains a series of strategic firebreaks throughout its estate in accordance with Guidelines for Firebreaks & Fire access Tracks (GAFLC 2005).

ForestrySA maintains its own registered CFS brigade and retains staff on standby for rapid response during the fire season. These activities are coordinated at a state level by the Fire Management Officer.

Fire Suppression

ForestrySA responds to fire incidents on its own lands as well as fires on private land to assist CFS and DEH fire suppression effort when requested and appropriate to do so. ForestrySA maintains an automatic dispatch zone

Research

ForestrySA operates a research program in support of ForestrySA's corporate objectives aimed at increasing financial, social and environmental values by achieving optimal plantation growth in a sustainable and environmentally responsible manner; and improving forest sustainability by decreasing risks to plantations and the environment associated with pest, disease, fire and other agents by refining silvicultural and native forest management practices.

ForestrySA research section conducts commercial, community service obligation (PIRSA Forestry), contract (chemical manufacturers) and collaborative research (CSIRO, Adelaide University, Co-Operative Research Centres and FWPA for both internal and external clients. Research trial activities include weed control (biological, mechanical and chemical), herbicide efficacy and crop safety testing, plantation genetic performance (both pine and hardwood species), nursery practices, plantation nutrition, alternative species screening, site preparation, hardwood coppice management, pest and disease control and remote sensing technologies.

Research trials are recorded on the ForestrySA GIS. In addition to trial work ForestrySA provides training, advice and technical services to both internal and external clients such as community groups, individuals, commercial companies, other forest growers and state and federal government agencies. It also produces technical publications such as trial reports and reference books ("*Field Guide to Forest Weeds in the Green Triangle and Ranges Regions of South Australia and Western Victoria*" and "*Green Triangle Forest Soil Profiles*") and provides environmental monitoring of water catchments.

Current research trials in MBF include;

- > 'Annual *Pinus radiata* genetic performance monitoring program', which is designed to test the field performance of the range of genetic material currently available to ForestrySA;
- > 'Performance comparison of containerised versus open rooted seedlings and cuttings radiata pine planting stock', which is designed to compare the field performance of different types of nursery stock;
- > 'Post thinning Bracken control products and growth response trial', which is investigating a range of chemical control options for under canopy woody weed control and the impacts on fertiliser responses;
- > 'Screening herbicides for control of post fire germinates of *Billardiera heterophylla* in Native Vegetation of the Green Triangle Region, of South Australia', which has been used to formulate control options of blue-bell creeper in native forest areas.

Management Actions

- > ForestrySA will ensure that research plots are identified and recorded on the GIS and that management ensures their protection.
- > Engagement and cooperation with PIRSA Forestry trials will continue.
- > Results from research trials will be incorporated into current operational practice as soon as practical via the ForestrySA "Weedchem" chemical database system, the ForestrySA Plantation Forestry Manual, trial reports and technical publications.

Resource Use

Exploration and Mining

There are currently a number of Mineral Exploration Licences (EL) and Petroleum Exploration Licences covering the Mt Burr Forest that permit the licensees to prospect, explore, or recover a resource.

Matters to be considered if granting a licence are prescribed under the Mining Act 1971 and the Petroleum Act 2000. ForestrySA can influence some aspects of the licence including compensation and land rehabilitation issues. The proponent must provide the Minister with a detailed plan of how the land will be rehabilitated before a lease will be granted. Exploration and mining licence information can change regularly. Up to date information is available at the South Australian Resources Information Geoserver available online at: <https://info.pir.sa.gov.au/geoserver/sarig/frameSet.jsp>

ForestrySA Managed Quarries

ForestrySA currently manages 26 quarries that are located on Forest Reserve in the MBF. These quarries are predominately used to supply roading materials required for forest operations.

Leases, Licences & Agreements

There are currently twenty agreements, deeds, licences or leases in place with individuals, groups, corporations and agencies across the MBF. These include agistment, grazing and water licences and agreements relating to transmission towers and repeater stations. ForestrySA seeks market based prices for commercial activities.

Management Actions

- > ForestrySA will continue to ensure, where appropriate, that leases and licences are of a commercial nature.
- > ForestrySA will undertake periodic reviews of lease conditions and fees and annual reviews for compliance.
- > ForestrySA will ensure all occupation and commercial or organised use of the forest reserves is undertaken under a formal agreement or equivalent.
- > Other activities and occupations (i.e. telecommunications towers) will be encouraged on ForestrySA lands where they compliment ForestrySA's primary plantation activities and where they improve financial returns to the business.



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Appendix A

Mt Burr Forest Reserve Summary of Management Actions

RESERVE VALUES
Softwood Management Context
Plantation re-establishment will continue in order to maintain a production forest for log supply to the local market.
Changes and advances in silvicultural and general forestry management treatments and practices will be identified in updates of the ForestrySA Forestry Manual.
Hardwood Plantations
Blue Gum plantations will be re-established with radiata pine following harvest.
ForestrySA will review the mixed species hardwood plantations of Mt McIntyre and assess their aesthetic or heritage values and seek to retain them and amend their management as required.
Native Forests
Continue to protect areas of native vegetation as conservation zone and investigate proclamation of more significant areas of native vegetation as Native Forest Reserves under the Forestry Act 1950.
Complete the resource document and gazettal process for the Mount Lyon, Lake Edward and The Claypans NFRs.
Investigate preparation of NFR Resource Documents for Khayyam, Wattle Range, and Bray and consider for gazettal as NFRs under the Forestry Act 1950.
Develop a program for collection of biological data using a variety of professional, community program and volunteer sources. Include this information into existing NFR Resource Documents and Management Plans and for use in the development of new Resource Documents.
Develop a GIS based biological database for storage and management of information. Provide this data to the DEH on a periodic basis.
Plan and maintain conservation programs for the management of native vegetation including weed control, rehabilitation and biodiversity corridors.
Maintain links with other natural resource management programs to further develop communication on conservation issues and priorities and to provide opportunities to further develop integrated regional conservation programs and to access funds for onground works.
Continue to foster relationships with adjoining landholders to encourage integrated conservation management.
Continue active encouragement of participants and volunteers in Community programs to increase involvement in biodiversity conservation activities.
Continue to seek external funds to leverage ForestrySA and CSO efforts.
WEEDS
The risk of weed seed transfer and associated hygiene protocols will be addressed as necessary in operational plans.
Wild pine control in Conservation Zones will continue as an on-going weed management program.
The program for collection and storage of weed data to guide management decisions and priorities in the conservation zone and plantation areas will continue to be developed.
Where appropriate, weed management programs will be integrated across the whole forest reserve and with neighbours.
ForestrySA will continue to work with the SENRMB and other bodies (Council) to work in with regional priorities and to seek opportunities for funding for on-ground works.

Appendix A

Mt Burr Forest Reserve Summary of Management Actions cont.

WEEDS cont.
Community programs will be actively encouraged and engaged to continue and increase involvement in weed management activities.
Site specific herbicide prescriptions will continue to be used for plantation management.
Research into the most effective methods of controlling or containing both environmental and commercial weed species will continue.
PEST ANIMALS
Existing pest animal control programs will continue and be subject to on-going review.
Communication with stakeholders, including neighbours and other land management agencies will be fostered in the management of pest animals.
Other Pests and Diseases - Softwood Plantations, Hardwood Plantations & Native Forests
Annual health surveillance of all plantations will continue.
Annual implementation of Sirex control program as per the 'National Strategy for Sirex Control' and worksheets will continue.
Facilitate implementation of the Essigella biocontrol program.
Control eucalypt pests if necessary and practical.
Continue to develop and adopt silvicultural practices to minimise the risk of outbreaks and spread of pests and diseases.
Identify and manage high risk activities that have the potential to introduce or spread weeds and diseases.
CULTURAL VALUES
Indigenous Cultural Heritage
Indigenous cultural sites will be recorded on the ForestrySA GIS once they become known. These will be confirmed by AARD Dept. Premier & Cabinet.
Indigenous cultural sites will be managed and protected under the Forest Management System and Operational Planning process.
ForestrySA staff will be encouraged to report any indigenous sites/objects via the ForestrySA incident reporting system and the significant site record form.
Representatives of local Aboriginal groups will be consulted and encouraged to contribute on management issues within the MBF.
European Cultural Heritage
Sites of cultural and historical interest will continue to be identified and recorded on the ForestrySA GIS and managed and protected under the Forest Management System and Operational Planning process.
Subject to funding availability sites of cultural and heritage interest will be considered for restoration conservation works programs.
The ongoing involvement of the local community and other community programs will be encouraged in the conservation management of cultural heritage sites.
External funding will be pursued for heritage listed buildings and sites to assist in the implementation of conservation restoration works programs.
Complete Visitor Infrastructure Plan

Appendix A

Mt Burr Forest Reserve Summary of Management Actions cont.

CULTURAL VALUES
Community Use
Visitor Facilities
A program for upgrade of recreational facilities, structures, signs and sites will continue to be developed and prioritised for implementation as funds permit.
Locations of recreational facilities, structures, signs and sites will be recorded and maintained on ForestrySA GIS.
A regular servicing and maintenance program will continue to be implemented for recreational facilities, structures, signs and sites.
A Visitor Infrastructure Plan will be developed.
Recreation Trails
A regular service and maintenance program will be developed for trails.
Periodical reviews will be undertaken for trail upgrades, closures, re-routes, developments or extensions that will be undertaken in line with ForestrySA policies and guidelines.
Partnerships with external stakeholders for trail development and management will be encouraged.
Any purpose built tracks or trails will be established and maintained to relevant Standards (such as AS156, 1-2001).
Any trail maps developed for recreational users of the MBF will be based on upgraded fire track and compartment signage.
Tourism and Events
ForestrySA will continue to support appropriate community events in the MBF.
Proposals for commercial activities in the MBF will be considered in line with ForestrySA policies and guidelines and partnerships.
Community and Stakeholder Engagement
ForestrySA will continue to support community engagement in the MBF and seek to increase participation in community programs and volunteers.
Adjoining public land managers and other neighbours will be actively engaged to develop and implement coordinated management programs.
Rubbish Management in Forest Reserves
Identify and map rubbish location, type and volume across ForestrySA land and adjacent public roads in the South East forests;
Develop a prioritised works program to address the removal of rubbish particularly in and adjacent to Native Forest Reserves, in karsts where groundwater quality may be affected and in highly visible plantation areas adjacent to public roads;
Develop works program to identify projects for implementation as Community Programs when volunteer groups become available.
ForestrySA will continue to work with local stakeholders to develop strategies to combat this problem.
Finalise a Rubbish Management Plan to address issues regarding the dumping and removal of rubbish on ForestrySA lands and adjacent public roads;
Continue to work with local stakeholders and engage community groups to develop strategies to combat this problem.

Appendix A

Mt Burr Forest Reserve Summary of Management Actions cont.

FIRE MANAGEMENT
Fire Protection
Fire management in the Mt Burr Forest will be managed in line with the ForestrySA - Fire Management Plan 2009 -2012.
Bushfire management related projects will continue to be developed and prioritised and funds will be sought through the Bushfire Mitigation Program.
ForestrySA will record all ForestrySA signposts on the GIS. MBF will develop an on-going regular signs inspection, maintenance and replacement program.
ForestrySA will communicate with adjoining public land managers and the CFS on bushfire management issues.
Prescribed Burning
Prescribed burning programs will continue to be undertaken in line with delegated authority granted by the Native Vegetation Council, GAFLC - South Australia Prescribed Burning Code of Practice, the ForestrySA - Draft Fire Management Plan 2009 -2012 and other ForestrySA guidelines and procedures.
RESEARCH
ForestrySA will ensure that research plots are identified and recorded on the GIS and that management ensures their protection.
Engagement and cooperation with PIRSA Forestry trials will continue.
Results from research trials will be incorporated into current operational practice as soon as practical via the ForestrySA "Weedchem" chemical database system, the ForestrySA Plantation Forestry Manual, trial reports and technical publications.
RESOURCE USE
Leases, Licences & Agreements
<i>Management Actions:</i>
ForestrySA will continue to ensure, where appropriate, that leases and licences are of a commercial nature.
ForestrySA will undertake periodic reviews of lease conditions and fees and annual reviews for compliance.
ForestrySA will ensure all occupation and commercial or organised use of the forest reserves is undertaken under a formal agreement or equivalent.
Other activities and occupations (i.e. telecommunications towers) will be encouraged on ForestrySA lands where they compliment ForestrySA's primary plantation activities and where they improve financial returns to the business.

Appendix B

Legislation & Summary of Implications

Commonwealth Legislation

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984

This Act aims to preserve and protect places, areas and objects of particular significance to Aboriginals and Torres Strait Islanders in accordance with traditional custom. The State legislation covering the same matter operates in conjunction with this Commonwealth Act. The Act contains provisions for declaring protected areas, offences and legal proceedings that will be incurred for the damage or desecration of the object or place. ForestrySA must report the discovery of any Aboriginal remains to the Minister responsible for the Act.

Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals Code Act 1994

This Act establishes the Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals Code. The object of the code is to make provisions for, and in relation to the evaluation, registration and control of the manufacture and supply of agricultural and veterinary chemical products and their active constituents. Under previous legislation the Commonwealth had responsibility for the evaluation and assessment of these chemicals but the individual States and Territories were responsible for the registration and control of use of those chemicals. This Act, along with a bundle of other legislation places the registration of these chemical products under the control of the Commonwealth Government in the form of the National Registration Authority. The State retains responsibility for the control-of-use activities such as licensing of pest control operators or aerial spraying.

Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999

This Act commenced on 16 July 2000 and replaced the following statutes: *Environment Protection (Impact of Proposals) Act 1974*; *Endangered Species Protection Act 1992*; *National Parks and Wildlife Conservation Act 1975*; *World Heritage Properties Conservation Act 1983*; and *Whale Protection Act 1980*.

The Act provides that, without the requisite approvals, a person must not take an action that has a 'significant impact on matters of national environmental significance'. There are prescribed matters of national environmental significance including, nationally threatened species, ecological communities and migratory species. An 'action' that may affect matters of national environmental significance may include a project, development, undertaking, activity or a series of activities.

National Environment Protection Council Act 1994

The Intergovernmental Agreement on the Environment (IGAE) was completed in 1992 with the aim of providing a mechanism by which to facilitate a more co-operative approach to national environmental management, clearer definition as to the roles of respective governments, and a reduction in the number of disputes between States and the Commonwealth on environmental issues. A system of parallel legislation was established which formed the National Environment Protection Council. All jurisdictions in Australia now have this parallel legislation called the *National Environment Protection Council Act 1994/95*. The South Australian legislation providing for the implementation of the IGAE is the *National Environment Protection Council (South Australia) Act 1995*.

State Legislation

ForestrySA has administrative responsibilities under the following legislation:

- > *Forestry Act 1950*, including the Forestry (Recreational Access and Use of Reserves) Regulations 1989
- > *South Australian Forestry Corporation Act 2000*.

The *Forestry Act 1950* provides for the creation and management of State forests and reserves, including native forest reserves. ForestrySA has the control and management of all forest reserves. It must manage each reserve with regard for the reasons for establishment of the reserve and not do anything inconsistent with that. Notwithstanding this, the Minister has the power to appoint a forest warden. The forest warden can also act for the purposes of administration and enforcement of the Act. It will be an offence to interfere with this role.

The *South Australian Forestry Corporation Act 2000*, provides for the management of public plantation forests, the establishment of the South Australian Forestry Corporation; and for other purposes relating to the governance of the South Australian Forestry Corporation.

Other state legislation that impacts on ForestrySA activities include:

Aboriginal Heritage Act 1988

The *Aboriginal Heritage Act* provides for the protection and preservation of sites, objects and remains of significance to Aboriginal archaeology, anthropology, history and tradition, and items of sacred, ceremonial, mythological or historical significance to Aboriginal people. ForestrySA manages Aboriginal heritage in accordance with its Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Policy, which reflects the requirements of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1988*.

Appendix B

Legislation & Summary of Implications cont.

Agricultural and Veterinary Products (Control of Use) Act 2002

This Act regulates the use of agricultural and veterinary chemicals in South Australia. It contains a general duty, when using agricultural products to prevent the product from escaping the target area and causing harm. This duty can be enforced by the issue of a compliance order. There are a number of offences relating to the storage, use and disposal of agricultural chemical products and standards prescribed for the sale of fertilisers.

Biological Control Act 1986

This Act provides for the biological control of pests. This involves the control of organisms by the release of live organisms of another kind. It is generally primarily aimed at agricultural pests that threaten the environment. The Act essentially provides the procedures that must be followed in declaring an organism and agent or target including the investigations that must be carried out before this must occur. There are provisions for public notifications of proposed declarations and for submissions relating to the proposed declarations. ForestrySA may apply for organisms noted to cause harm to be declared target organisms.

Dangerous Substances Act 1979

This Act regulates the storage and use of substances declared to be dangerous substances. Such substances include fuels, gases and flammable liquids. Reasonable care and safety standards for the keeping, handling, use and disposal, of these substances must be regarded. Some substances may be such that special storage container specifications and transport requirements are provided for in the Act.

Development Act 1993

As a State agency ForestrySA is required to obtain development approval for 'development': Development includes change of use in land, building work, division of land, construction or alteration of a road, demolition, alteration of a heritage place, any activity which will damage a significant tree, mining and any acts or activities declared by regulation to constitute development.

Environment Protection Act 1993

The Environment Protection Act 1993 is the primary pollution control legislation in South Australia. There is a general environmental duty of every person not to undertake an activity that pollutes or might pollute the environment unless all reasonable and practicable steps have been taken to prevent or minimise that pollution. The Act prescribes a range of potentially polluting activities that require authorisations from the Environment Protection Authority. Where damage to the environment does occur the Authority has a range of powers including the ability

to impose clean-up orders and environment protection orders. Additionally they may prosecute the offender for offences under the Act or for civil penalties, including restraining orders and other court orders requiring the clean-up or prevention of harm. The public may also seek civil remedies where damage to the environment, public health or property has occurred.

Fire and Emergency Services Act 2005

This Act seeks to provide for the prevention, control and suppression of fires and for handling of emergency situations. It essentially consolidates the provisions of the *Country Fires Act 1989*, *SA Metropolitan Fire Services Act 1936* and *State Emergency Service Act 1987* into one. The Act provides for the prevention of bushfires through the provision of fire bans and total fire bans during the danger seasons. It is an offence to contravene these provisions. The owner of private land (including land leased from the Crown) must take all reasonable steps to prevent fire on the land through the provision of proper land management principles.

Fruit and Plant Protection Act 1992

This Act provides for the protection of fruit and plants from disease. The Act outlines the obligations for reporting of such diseases to prevent the spread of disease and also outlines the ability of an inspector to carry out inspections to search for diseased fruit or plants. In order to protect fruit and plants from disease, the Act allows for the Minister to declare quarantined areas by notice in the Gazette. The Minister can also declare disease. There is a Control and Prevention Division to the Act. This is designed to prevent any diseased plant, fruit, soil or any diseased thing from entering into the State.

Heritage Places Act 1993

This Act administered by the South Australian Heritage Council provides for the registration of places of heritage significance upon the South Australian Heritage Register. It is administered by the South Australian Heritage Council, whose duty it is to investigate and promote the establishment of such places. Registered places will have protection offered by the Act, to prevent the destruction or reduction in heritage value.

Mining Act 1971

This Act regulates the conduct of mining activities in South Australia. It does this by requiring that proponents obtain licences and leases for all stages of the mining activity. The Act sets out the conditions for those leases, over what land they may be granted and what rights are conferred by such leases. Matters to be considered in granting a licence are also prescribed. The main environmental obligations relate the rehabilitation of the land after a mining lease has expired.

Appendix B

Legislation & Summary of Implications cont.

National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972

The object of this Act is to provide legislative framework for the management and protection of native plants and animals throughout South Australia. For any activity that involves the taking of native plants and/or animals to facilitate scientific research, permits must be obtained from both the Department for Environment and Heritage (DEH), and ForestrySA.

Native Title (South Australia) Act 1994

Native Title is used to describe the rights and interests of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people in land and waters, according to their traditional laws and customs. Native Title may exist in places where indigenous people continue to follow their traditional laws and customs, and have maintained a link with their country.

Native Vegetation Act 1991

The object of this Act is to control clearance, and to facilitate management, of native vegetation in South Australia. Under the Act, in most circumstances, a range of activities defined as clearing may not occur without the prior consent of the Native Vegetation Council. This includes the prescribed use of fire or selective cutting of trees for restoration purposes. Both of these activities may be approved as part of a management plan.

Natural Resources Management Act 2004

The *Natural Resources Management Act 2004* replaces the *Animal and Plant Control Act 1986*, *Soil Conservation and Land Care Act 1989* and the *Water Resources Act 1997*. The Act provides a more integrated and sustainable structure for managing our State's natural assets (soils, water, plants and animals) and the diversity of our landscapes and ecosystems). The Act established the Natural Resources Management Council as the statewide peak body for natural resources management and the framework has resulted in the creation of eight Natural Resource Management (NRM) regions across the State each with a regional NRM Board. Wirrabara and Bundaleer are in the Northern and Yorke NRM region.

Occupational Health Safety and Welfare Regulations 1995

The Occupational Health Safety and Welfare Regulations 1995 under the Occupational Health Safety and Welfare Act have provisions that relate to the use of hazardous substance in the workplace and duties for employers that use hazardous substances in their workplaces.

Public and Environmental Health Act 1987

This Act deals with the protection of the public health. It has provisions prohibiting pollution of water supplies, offensive activities, offensive odours, unsanitary conditions

on premises, discharge of waste into a public place. It also seeks to prevent the spread of certain diseases through notification and containment procedures. It is the duty of the local council to ensure that the provisions of the Act are adhered to as far as possible.

Water Conservation Act 1936

This Act seeks to bring together all the provisions for the conservation and protection of water. It gives the Minister authority to protect the waterways in the State. However, the Minister is able to delegate some of his/her duties under the Act, and local councils may be given this role.

Petroleum Act 2000 and Mining Act 1971

These Acts regulate all activities relating to exploration and production. In regard to flora and fauna, there are requirements to avoid, or where not reasonably practicable, minimise environmental impacts. In this regard, impacts to native vegetation are permitted without requirement of consent under the *Native Vegetation Act 1991*.

The *Mining Act 1971* states, in regard to Forest Reserves:

9. (1) Subject to this section -

(bb) land that constitutes a forest reserve under the *Forestry Act 1950*;

shall be exempt from mining operations in pursuance of this Act and, unless the land ceases to be so exempt, no miners right, claim, lease or licence shall authorise prospecting, exploring or mining upon such land (but this section does not prevent the pegging out of a claim upon such land).

Under *The Petroleum Act 2000*, Forest Reserves are not exempt, however the Minister for Mineral Resources and Energy is required to determine the conditions subject to which an Exploration License is granted, and proper consideration must be given to the protection of flora and fauna. Upon receiving a notice of intent to enter land, the landholder has a 21 day period whereby any objection can be taken into consideration. For these areas to be surveyed, permission will be granted on the terms of using existing tracks only, and only after a thorough flora and fauna survey is undertaken on any area and track planned to be surveyed.

All Sections are covered by Petroleum Exploration License (PEL) 155. (SARIG 2007) (<https://info.pir.sa.gov.au/geoserver/sarig/frameSet.jsp>).

This plan recognises the potential for carbon dioxide, petroleum and mineral resources to be present and recoverable beneath these Native Forest Reserves

Appendix C

Mt Burr Forest Reserve Flora & Fauna Species Lists

Flora List

	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	STATUS		
			Aus	SA	SE
*	<i>Acacia baileyana</i>	Cootamundra wattle			
	<i>Acacia leiophylla</i>	Coast golden wattle			
	<i>Acacia ligulata</i>	Umbrella bush			
	<i>Acacia longifolia ssp. sophorae</i>	Coastal Wattle			
	<i>Acacia longifolia var. longifolia</i>	Sallow wattle			
	<i>Acacia mearnsii</i>	Black Wattle			
	<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i>	Blackwood			
	<i>Acacia mitchellii</i>	Mitchell's wattle		R	R
	<i>Acacia myrtifolia</i>	Narrow-leaf Myrtle Wattle			
	<i>Acacia oxycedrus</i>	Spike wattle		U	U
	<i>Acacia paradoxa</i>	Kangaroo thorn			
	<i>Acacia pycnantha</i>	Golden wattle			
*	<i>Acacia retinodes var. retinodes</i>	Wirilda			
	<i>Acacia spinescens</i>	Spiny wattle			
	<i>Acacia stricta</i>	Hop wattle		R	R
	<i>Acacia suaveolens</i>	Sweet wattle		V	V
	<i>Acacia verticillata</i>	Prickly Moses			
	<i>Acaena echinata var.</i>	Sheep's burr			
	<i>Acaena novae-zelandiae</i>	Biddy-biddy			
*	<i>Acetosella vulgaris</i>	Sorrel			
	<i>Acianthus pusillus</i>	Mosquito orchid			
	<i>Acrotriche affinis</i>	Ridged ground-berry			
	<i>Acrotriche serrulata</i>	Cushion ground-berry			
	<i>Adiantum aethiopicum</i>	Common maiden-hair			R
	<i>Adriana klotzschii</i>	Coast bitter-bush			
	<i>Agrostis aemula</i>	Blown-grass			
	<i>Agrostis avenacea var. avenacea</i>	Silvery hair-grass			
*	<i>Agrostis capillaris var. capillaris</i>	Brown-top bent			
	<i>Agrostis sp.</i>	Blown-grass/Bent Grass			
	<i>Agrostis venusta</i>	Blown-grass/Bent Grass			
*	<i>Aira caryophyllea ssp. caryophyllea</i>	Common blown-grass			
*	<i>Aira sp.</i>	Hair-grass			
	<i>Ajuga australis form A</i>	Austral bugle			U
	<i>Ajuga australis form B</i>	Austral bugle			
*	<i>Albizia lophantha</i>	Cape Leeuwin wattle			
	<i>Allocasuarina mackliniana ssp.</i>	Macklin's oak-bush			
	<i>Allocasuarina mackliniana ssp. xerophila</i>	Macklin's oak-bush			
	<i>Allocasuarina muelleriana ssp. muelleriana</i>	Common oak-bush			

* Weeds

Appendix C

Mt Burr Forest Reserve Flora & Fauna Species Lists

Flora List cont.

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	STATUS		
		Aus	SA	SE
<i>Allocasuarina paludosa</i>	Swamp oak-bush			
<i>Allocasuarina verticillata</i>	Drooping sheoak			
<i>Amperea xiphoclada</i> var. <i>xiphoclada</i>	Broom spurge		U	U
<i>Amphibromus archeri</i>	Pointed swamp wallaby-grass		R	R
<i>Amphibromus macrorhinus</i>	Long-nosed swamp wallaby-grass		R	R
<i>Amphibromus nervosus</i>	Veined swamp wallaby-grass		U	U
<i>Amphibromus recurvatus</i>	Dark swamp wallaby-grass		R	R
<i>Amphibromus</i> sp.	Swamp Wallaby-grass			
<i>Amyema miquelii</i>	Box Mistletoe			
<i>Amyema pendula</i> ssp. <i>pendula</i>	Drooping Mistletoe			
<i>Amyema preissii</i>	Wire-leaf mistletoe			K
<i>Amyema</i> sp.	Mistletoe			
* <i>Anagallis arvensis</i>	Pimpernel			
* <i>Anagallis minima</i>	Chaffweed			
<i>Apalochlamys spectabilis</i>	Showy firebush		U	U
* <i>Arctotheca calendula</i>	Cape weed			
<i>Argentipallium blandowskianum</i>	Woolly everlasting			
<i>Arthropodium fimbriatum</i>	Nodding vanilla-lily			
<i>Arthropodium milleflorum</i>	Pale Vanilla-lily		V	V
<i>Arthropodium strictum</i>	Common vanilla-lily			
* <i>Asparagus asparagoides</i>	Bridal creeper			
<i>Asperula conferta</i>	Common woodruff			
<i>Asplenium flabellifolium</i>	Necklace fern			V
<i>Astroloma conostephioides</i>	Flame heath			
<i>Astroloma humifusum</i>	Cranberry Heath			
<i>Austrodanthonia</i> sp.	Wallaby-Grass			
<i>Austrostipa</i> sp.	Spear-grass			
* <i>Avena barbata</i>	Bearded oat			
* <i>Avena fatua</i>	Wild oat			
* <i>Avena</i> sp.	Oat			
<i>Azolla filiculoides</i>	Pacific azolla			
<i>Baloskion tetraphyllum</i> ssp. <i>tetraphyllum</i>	Tassel Cord-rush		V	V
<i>Banksia marginata</i>	Silver banksia			
<i>Banksia ornata</i>	Desert banksia			
<i>Baumea acuta</i>	Pale twig-rush		R	R
<i>Baumea arthropophylla</i>	Swamp Twig-rush			N
<i>Baumea articulata</i>	Jointed twig-rush		U	U
<i>Baumea gunnii</i>	Slender twig-rush		R	E

* Weeds

Appendix C

Mt Burr Forest Reserve Flora & Fauna Species Lists

Flora List cont.

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	STATUS		
		Aus	SA	SE
<i>Baumea juncea</i>	Bare twig-rush			
<i>Baumea tetragona</i>	Square Twig-rush			T
<i>Beyeria lechenaultii</i>	Pale turpentine bush			
<i>Billardiera cymosa</i>	Sweet apple-berry			
<i>Billardiera scandens</i> var. <i>scandens</i>	Eastern Apple-berry		R	R
<i>Billardiera</i> sp.	Apple-berry			
<i>Blechnum wattsii</i>	Hard water-fern		R	V
<i>Boronia nana</i>	Dwarf boronia		U	U
<i>Boronia parviflora</i>	Swamp boronia		R	R
<i>Boronia pilosa</i>	Hairy boronia		R	R
<i>Bossiaea cinerea</i>	Showy bossiaea		U	U
<i>Bossiaea prostrata</i>	Creeping bossiaea			
<i>Brachycome parvula</i> var. <i>parvula</i>	Coast daisy		R	R
<i>Brachycome uliginosa</i>	Wet-heath daisy		R	R
<i>Brachyloma ciliatum</i>	Fringed brachyloma			
<i>Brachyloma ericoides</i> ssp. <i>ericoides</i>	Brush heath			
* <i>Briza maxima</i>	Large quaking-grass			
* <i>Briza minor</i>	Lesser quaking-grass			
<i>Brunonia australis</i>	Blue pincushion			
<i>Burchardia umbellata</i>	Milkmaids			
<i>Bursaria spinosa</i>	Sweet bursaria			
<i>Caesia calliantha</i>	Blue grass-lily			
<i>Caesia parviflora</i> var. <i>minor</i>	Pale grass-lily		R	R
<i>Caladenia carnea</i> var.	Pink fingers			
<i>Caladenia carnea</i> var. <i>carnea</i>	Pink fingers			
<i>Caladenia congesta</i>	Black-tongue Caladenia		R	R
<i>Caladenia dilatata</i> complex	Green-comb Spider-orchid			
<i>Caladenia latifolia</i>	Pink caladenia			
<i>Caladenia minor</i>	Pygmy caladenia		R	V
<i>Caladenia patersonii</i> complex	White spider-orchid			
<i>Calochilus robertsonii</i>	Purplish beard-orchid			R
<i>Calytrix alpestris</i>	Snow heath-myrtle			
<i>Calytrix tetragona</i>	Common fringe-myrtle			
<i>Cardamine gunnii</i>	Spade-leaf bitter cress		V	V
<i>Cardamine hirsuta</i>	Hairy bitter-cress			
<i>Cardamine paucijuga</i>	Annual bitter-cress		R	R
<i>Cardamine tenuifolia</i>	Slender Bitter-cress		R	R
<i>Carex appressa</i>	Tall sedge			

* Weeds

Appendix C

Mt Burr Forest Reserve Flora & Fauna Species Lists

Flora List cont.

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	STATUS		
		Aus	SA	SE
<i>Carex fascicularis</i>	Tassel sedge		U	R
<i>Carex gaudichaudiana</i>	Fen sedge		U	R
<i>Carex inversa</i> var. <i>inversa</i>	Knob sedge		R	T
<i>Carex tereticaulis</i>	Rush sedge			
<i>Carpobrotus rossii</i>	Native pigface			
<i>Cassinia rugata</i>	Wrinkled Cassinia	V	E	E
<i>Cassytha glabella</i> forma <i>dispar</i>	Slender dodder-laurel			
<i>Cassytha pubescens</i>	Downy Dodder-laurel			
<i>Caustis pentandra</i>	Thick twist-rush			
* <i>Centaurium erythraea</i>	Common centaury			
* <i>Centaurium spicatum</i>	Spike centaury			
<i>Centella cordifolia</i> s. str	Native centella		U	U
<i>Centipeda cunninghamii</i>	Common sneezeweed			
<i>Centrolepis aristata</i>	Pointed Centrolepis			
<i>Centrolepis strigosa</i>	Hairy Centrolepis			
<i>Centrolepis strigosa</i> ssp. <i>strigosa</i>	Hairy Centrolepis			
* <i>Chamaecytisus palmensis</i>	Tree lucerne			
<i>Chamaescilla corymbosa</i> var. <i>corymbosa</i>	Blue Squill			
<i>Chenopodium glaucum</i>	Glaucous goosefoot			
<i>Chorizandra australis</i>	Bristle-rush		E	E
<i>Chorizandra enodis</i>	Black bristle-rush			
* <i>Chrysanthemoides monilifera</i>	Boneseed			
<i>Chrysocephalum apiculatum</i>	Common everlasting			
* <i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	Spear thistle			
* <i>Citrus</i> sp.				
<i>Clematis microphylla</i>	Old man's beard			
<i>Comesperma calymega</i>	Blue-spike Milkwort			
<i>Comesperma polygaloides</i>	Mauve milkwort		U	U
<i>Comesperma volubile</i>	Love creeper			
* <i>Coprosma repens</i>	New Zealand mirror-bush			
<i>Correa reflexa</i> var. <i>reflexa</i>	Common correa			
<i>Corybas dilatatus</i>	Common helmet-orchid			
<i>Corybas</i> sp.	Helmet-orchid			
<i>Corybas unguiculatus</i>	Small helmet-orchid		R	R
* <i>Cotoneaster simonsii</i>	Cotoneaster			
* <i>Cotula coronopifolia</i>	Water buttons			
<i>Craspedia glauca</i>	Billy-buttons			
<i>Crassula helmsii</i>	Swamp crassula			

* Weeds

Appendix C

Mt Burr Forest Reserve Flora & Fauna Species Lists

Flora List cont.

	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	STATUS		
			Aus	SA	SE
*	<i>Crepis</i> sp.	Hawksbeard			
	<i>Cryptostylis subulata</i>	Moose Orchid		V	V
	<i>Cynoglossum australe</i>	Australian hound's-tongue			
*	<i>Cynosurus echinatus</i>	Rough dog's-tail grass			
	<i>Cyperus tenellus</i>	Tiny flat-sedge			
	<i>Cyrtostylis reniformis</i>	Small gnat-orchid			
*	<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	Cocksfoot			
	<i>Danthonia duttoniana</i>	Brown-back wallaby-grass		R	R
	<i>Danthonia geniculata</i>	Kneed wallaby-grass			
	<i>Danthonia semiannularis</i>	Wetland wallaby-grass		U	U
	<i>Danthonia setacea</i> var. <i>setacea</i>	Common blown-grass			
	<i>Danthonia</i> sp.	Wallaby-grass			
	<i>Darwinia micropetala</i>	Small darwinia			
	<i>Daviesia brevifolia</i>	Leafless bitter-pea			
	<i>Daviesia ulicifolia</i>	Common blown-grass			
	<i>Deyeuxia densa</i>	Heath bent-grass		R	R
	<i>Deyeuxia quadriseta</i>	Reed bent-grass			
	<i>Dianella brevicaulis</i>	Short-stem flax-lily			
	<i>Dianella callicarpa</i>	Swamp flax-lily	V	E	E
	<i>Dianella revoluta</i> var. <i>revoluta</i>	Black-anther flax-lily			
	<i>Dichelachne crinita</i>	Long-hair plume-grass			U
	<i>Dichelachne micrantha</i>	Short-hair plume-grass		Q	V
	<i>Dichondra repens</i>	Kidney weed			
	<i>Dillwynia glaberrima</i>	Smooth Parrot-pea			
	<i>Dillwynia hispida</i>	Red parrot-pea			
	<i>Dillwynia</i> sp.	Parrot-pea			
	<i>Dipodium roseum</i>	Pink hyacinth-orchid			
*	<i>Disa bracteata</i>	African Weed-Orchid			
	<i>Distichlis distichophylla</i>	Emu-grass			
	<i>Diuris</i> aff. <i>corymbosa</i>	Wallflower donkey-orchid			
	<i>Diuris sulphurea</i>	Tiger orchid		R	R
	<i>Dodonaea viscosa</i> ssp. <i>spatulata</i>	Sticky hop-bush			
	<i>Drosera auriculata</i>	Tall Sundew			
	<i>Drosera binata</i>	Forked Sundew		R	E
	<i>Drosera glanduligera</i>	Scarlet Sundew			
	<i>Drosera peltata</i>	Pale sundew			

* Weeds

Appendix C

Mt Burr Forest Reserve Flora & Fauna Species Lists

Flora List cont.

	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	STATUS		
			Aus	SA	SE
	<i>Drosera pygmaea</i>	Tiny sundew			
	<i>Drosera whittakeri</i> ssp.	Scented sundew			
	<i>Drosera whittakeri</i> ssp. <i>aberrans</i>	Scented Sundew			U
*	<i>Ehrharta erecta</i>	Perennial veldt-grass			
	<i>Eleocharis acuta</i>	Common spike-rush			
	<i>Eleocharis sphacelata</i>	Tall Spike-rush			R
	<i>Empodisma minus</i>	Tangled Rope-rush			V
	<i>Epacris impressa</i>	Common heath			
	<i>Epilobium billardierianum</i> ssp. <i>billardierianum</i>	Robust Willow-herb			
	<i>Epilobium hirtigerum</i>	Hairy willow-herb			R
	<i>Epilobium pallidiflorum</i>	Showy willow-herb		U	K
	<i>Epilobium</i> sp.	Willow-herb			
	<i>Eragrostis benthamii</i>	Bentham's love-grass			
*	<i>Erica</i> aff. <i>baccans</i>	Berry flower-heath			
	<i>Eriochilus cucullatus</i>	Parson's bands			
*	<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>	Cut-leaf heron's-bill			
*	<i>Erodium</i> sp.	Heron's bill			
	<i>Eryngium vesiculosum</i>	Prostrate blue devil		R	R
	<i>Eucalyptus baxteri</i>	Brown stringybark			
	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> var. <i>camaldulensis</i>	River red gum			
	<i>Eucalyptus diversifolia</i>	Coastal white mallee			
	<i>Eucalyptus fasciculosa</i>	Pink gum			
	<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> ssp. <i>leucoxylon</i>	South Australian blue gum			
	<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> ssp. <i>stephaniae</i>	Scrubby blue gum			
	<i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i>	Messmate stringybark			
	<i>Eucalyptus ovata</i>	Swamp Gum			N
*	<i>Eucalyptus</i> spp.	Introduced Eucalypts			
	<i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i> ssp. <i>cygnetensis</i>	Rough-bark manna gum			
	<i>Eucalyptus willisii</i> ssp. <i>falciformis</i>	Willis' Peppermint			U
	<i>Euchiton involucratus</i>	Star cudweed			
	<i>Euchiton sphaericus</i>	Annual cudweed			
*	<i>Euphorbia terracina</i>	False caper			
	<i>Exocarpos cupressiformis</i>	Native cherry			
	<i>Gahnia clarkei</i>	Tall Saw-sedge		R	R
	<i>Gahnia radula</i>	Thatch saw-sedge		R	R
	<i>Gahnia trifida</i>	Cutting grass			
*	<i>Galium aparine</i>	Cleavers			

* Weeds

Appendix C

Mt Burr Forest Reserve Flora & Fauna Species Lists

Flora List cont.

	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	STATUS		
			Aus	SA	SE
	<i>Galium curvihirtum</i>	Tight bedstraw		R	R
	<i>Galium migrans</i>	Loose bedstraw			
*	<i>Galium murale</i>	Small bedstraw			
	<i>Galium sp.</i>	Bed straw			
	<i>Gastrodia sesamoides</i>	Potato orchid		R	K
	<i>Gastrodia vescula</i>	Lesser Potato Orchid		V	K
*	<i>Genista monspessulana</i>	Montpellier broom			
	<i>Genoplesium rufum</i>	Red midge-orchid			
	<i>Geranium potentilloides var. potentilloides</i>	Downy geranium			
	<i>Geranium retrorsum</i>	Grassland Geranium			
	<i>Geranium solanderi var. solanderi</i>	Austral geranium			
	<i>Geranium sp.</i>	Geranium			
	<i>Gleichenia microphylla</i>	Coral fern		R	V
	<i>Glossodia major</i>	Purple cockatoo			
	<i>Gompholobium ecostatum</i>	Dwarf wedge-pen			
	<i>Gonocarpus humilis</i>	Shade Raspwort		R	R
	<i>Gonocarpus mezianus</i>	Broad-leaf raspwort			
	<i>Gonocarpus micranthus ssp. micranthus</i>	Creeping Raspwort		R	R
	<i>Gonocarpus tetragynus</i>	Small-leaf raspwort			
	<i>Goodenia blackiana</i>	Goodenia			
	<i>Goodenia geniculata</i>	Bent goodenia			
	<i>Goodenia humilis</i>	Swamp Goodenia			U
	<i>Goodenia ovata</i>	Hop goodenia			Q
	<i>Goodia medicaginea</i>	Western golden-tip			
	<i>Gratiola peruviana</i>	Austral brooklime			R
	<i>Gratiola pubescens</i>	Glandular brooklime		R	R
	<i>Grevillea ilicifolia var.</i>	Holly-leaf grevillea			
	<i>Gymnoschoenus sphaerocephalus</i>	Button-grass		E	E
	<i>Hakea muelleriana</i>	Heath needlebush			
	<i>Hakea nodosa</i>	Yellow hakea			
	<i>Hakea rostrata</i>	Beaked hakea			
	<i>Hakea rugosa</i>	Dwarf hakea			
	<i>Hakea vittata</i>	Limestone needlebush			
	<i>Haloragis sp.</i>	Raspwort		R	R
*	<i>Hedera helix ssp. helix</i>	English ivy			
	<i>Helichrysum scorpioides</i>	Button everlasting			
*	<i>Heliotropium europaeum</i>	Common heliotrope			
	<i>Hemarthria uncinata var. uncinata</i>	Mat grass			

* Weeds

Appendix C

Mt Burr Forest Reserve Flora & Fauna Species Lists

Flora List cont.

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	STATUS		
		Aus	SA	SE
<i>Hemichroa pentandra</i>	Trailing hemichroa			
<i>Hibbertia fasciculata</i>	Bundled Guinea-flower			
<i>Hibbertia pallidiflora</i> (Toelken)	Guinea-flower			R
<i>Hibbertia prostrata</i>	Bundled guinea-flower			
<i>Hibbertia riparia</i>	Erect guinea-flower			
<i>Hibbertia sericea</i> var. <i>sericea</i>	Silky guinea-flower			
<i>Hibbertia</i> sp. <i>Glabriuscula</i> (D.J.Whibley 9012)	Smooth Guinea-flower			
<i>Hibbertia stricta</i> var. <i>stricta</i>	Stalked guinea-flower			
<i>Hibbertia virgata</i>	Twiggy guinea-flower			
* <i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Yorkshire fog			
* <i>Homeria miniata</i>	Two-leaved Cape tulip			
* <i>Hordeum glaucum</i>	Northern barley-grass			
* <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> ssp.	Barley			
<i>Hydrocotyle callicarpa</i>	Tiny Pennywort			
<i>Hydrocotyle foveolata</i>	Yellow pennywort			
<i>Hydrocotyle hirta</i>	Hairy pennywort		U	R
<i>Hydrocotyle laxiflora</i>	Stinking pennywort			
<i>Hydrocotyle muscosa</i>	Mossy Pennywort			
<i>Hydrocotyle pterocarpa</i>	Wing pennywort			
<i>Hydrocotyle</i> sp.	Pennywort			
<i>Hydrocotyle tripartita</i>	Three-part pennywort			
<i>Hypericum gramineum</i>	Small St John's Wort			
* <i>Hypochaeris glabra</i>	Smooth cat's ear			
* <i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>	Rough Cat's Ear			
<i>Hypolaena fastigiata</i>	Tassel rope-rush			
<i>Hypolepis rugosula</i>	Ruddy Ground-fern		R	E
<i>Hypoxis glabella</i> var. <i>glabella</i>	Tiny star			
<i>Hypoxis vaginata</i> var. <i>vaginata</i>	Yellow Star			U
<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>	Blady Grass			N
<i>Indigofera australis</i> var. <i>australis</i>	Austral indigo			Q
<i>Isoetes drummondii</i> ssp.	Plain quillwort			
<i>Isolepis cernua</i>	Nodding club-rush			
<i>Isolepis cernua</i>	Common blown-grass			
<i>Isolepis inundata</i>	Swamp club-rush			U
* <i>Isolepis marginata</i>	Little Club-rush			
<i>Isolepis nodosa</i>	Knobby club-rush			
<i>Isolepis stellata</i>	Star club-rush		R	R
<i>Isopogon ceratophyllus</i>	Horny cone-bush			

* Weeds

Appendix C

Mt Burr Forest Reserve Flora & Fauna Species Lists

Flora List cont.

	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	STATUS		
			Aus	SA	SE
	<i>Isotoma fluviatilis ssp. australis</i>	Swamp Isotome		R	R
	<i>Juncus australis</i>	Austral rush		K	K
	<i>Juncus bufonius</i>	Toad rush			
	<i>Juncus caespiticus</i>	Grassy rush			
*	<i>Juncus capitatus</i>	Dwarf rush			
	<i>Juncus flavidus</i>	Yellow rush		R	K
	<i>Juncus holoschoenus</i>	Joint-leaf rush			
	<i>Juncus kraussii</i>	Sea rush			
	<i>Juncus pallidus</i>	Pale rush			
	<i>Juncus pauciflorus</i>	Loose-flower Rush			
	<i>Juncus planifolius</i>	Broad-leaf rush			U
	<i>Juncus procerus</i>	Tall Rush		R	R
	<i>Juncus sp.</i>	Rush			
	<i>Juncus subsecundus</i>	Finger rush			
	<i>Juncus usitatus</i>	Common rush			
	<i>Kennedia prostrata</i>	Scarlet runner			
	<i>Kunzea pomifera</i>	Muntries			
	<i>Lachnagrostis sp.</i>	Blown-grass/Bent Grass			
	<i>Lagenifera stipitata var. stipitata</i>	Spreading bottle-daisy			
	<i>Lagenophora stipitata</i>	Spreading Bottle-daisy			
*	<i>Lagurus ovatus</i>	Hare's tail-grass			
	<i>Lasiopetalum schulzenii ?</i>	Drooping velvet-bush			U
	<i>Laxmannia orientalis</i>	Dwarf wire-lily			
	<i>Lemna disperma</i>	Common duckweed			
	<i>Lemna trisulca</i>	Ivy-leaf duckweed			
	<i>Lepidosperma canescens</i>	Hoary rapier-sedge			U
	<i>Lepidosperma carphoides</i>	Black rapier-sedge			
	<i>Lepidosperma concavum</i>	Spreading sword-sedge			
	<i>Lepidosperma concavum/congestum</i>	Sword-sedge			
	<i>Lepidosperma curtisiae</i>	Little sword-sedge			T
	<i>Lepidosperma gladiatum</i>	Coast sword-sedge			
	<i>Lepidosperma laterale s. str.</i>	Tall sword-sedge		U	R
	<i>Lepidosperma longitudinale</i>	Pithy sword-sedge			
	<i>Lepidosperma semiteres</i>	Wire rapier-sedge			
	<i>Lepidosperma sp.</i>	Sword-sedge			
	<i>Lepidosperma viscidum</i>	Sticky sword-sedge			
	<i>Leporella fimbriata</i>	Fringed Hare-orchid			
	<i>Leptocarpus brownii</i>	Coarse twine-rush			

* Weeds

Appendix C

Mt Burr Forest Reserve Flora & Fauna Species Lists

Flora List cont.

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	STATUS		
		Aus	SA	SE
<i>Leptocarpus tenax</i>	Slender Twine-rush			
<i>Leptoceras menziesii</i>	Hare orchid			U
<i>Leptospermum continentale</i>	Prickly Tea-tree			
<i>Leptospermum coriaceum</i>	Dune tea-tree			
<i>Leptospermum lanigerum</i>	Silky tea-tree			
<i>Leptospermum myrsinoides</i>	Heath Tea-tree			
<i>Leptostigma reptans</i>	Dwarf nertera		R	R
<i>Lepyrodia muelleri</i>	Erect scale-rush			
<i>Leucopogon clelandii</i>	Cleland's bearded-heath		R	R
<i>Leucopogon ericoides</i>	Pink beard-heath			
<i>Leucopogon glacialis</i>	Twisted beard-heath			
<i>Leucopogon lanceolatus</i>	Lance beard-heath		U	U
<i>Leucopogon parviflorus</i>	Coast beard-heath			
<i>Leucopogon virgatus</i>	Common beard-heath			
<i>Lilaeopsis polyantha</i>	Australian lilaeopsis		Q	R
<i>Limosella australis</i>	Australian mudwort			U
<i>Lindsaea linearis</i>	Screw fern		U	R
<i>Lobelia alata</i>	Angled lobelia			
<i>Lobelia anceps</i>	Angled Lobelia			
<i>Lobelia gibbosa</i>	Tall Lobelia			
<i>Lobelia pratioides</i>	Poison lobelia		R	R
<i>Lobelia simplicaulis</i>	Narrow lobelia			
<i>Lobelia sp.</i>	Lobelia			
* <i>Lolium sp.</i>	Ryegrass			
<i>Lomandra filiformis ssp. coriacea</i>	Mat-rush		R	R
<i>Lomandra juncea</i>	Desert mat-rush			
<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	Spiny-headed mat-rush			
<i>Lomandra micrantha ssp.</i>	Small-flower Mat-rush			
<i>Lomandra micrantha ssp. micrantha</i>	Small-flower mat-rush			
<i>Lomandra micrantha ssp. tuberculata</i>	Small-flower mat-rush			U
<i>Lomandra nana</i>	Small mat-rush			
<i>Lomandra sororia</i>	Sword mat-rush		U	U
<i>Lomandra sp.</i>	Mat-Rush			
<i>Lotus australis</i>	Austral trefoil			
<i>Luzula densiflora</i>	Dense wood-rush		U	U
<i>Luzula meridionalis</i>	Common wood-rush			
<i>Luzula sp.</i>	Wood rush			
<i>Lythrum hyssopifolia</i>	Lesser loosestrife			

* Weeds

Appendix C

Mt Burr Forest Reserve Flora & Fauna Species Lists

Flora List cont.

	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	STATUS		
			Aus	SA	SE
	<i>Mazus pumilio</i>	Swamp mazus		V	V
*	<i>Melaleuca armillaris</i>	Bracelet honey-myrtle			
	<i>Melaleuca brevifolia</i>	Short-leaf honey-myrtle			
	<i>Melaleuca gibbosa</i>	Slender Honey-myrtle			R
	<i>Melaleuca lanceolata</i> ssp. <i>lanceolata</i>	Moonah			
	<i>Melaleuca squamea</i>	Swamp honey-myrtle		R	K
	<i>Melaleuca squamea</i> x <i>squarrosa</i>	Hybrid melaleuca		R	K
	<i>Melaleuca squarrosa</i>	Bottlebrush tea-tree		R	U
*	<i>Melianthus major</i>	Cape honey-flower			
	<i>Mentha diemenica</i>	Slender mint		R	R
	<i>Microlaena stipoides</i> var. <i>stipoides</i>	Weeping Rice-grass			N
	<i>Micromyrtus ciliata</i>	Fringed heath-myrtle		R	R
	<i>Microseris lanceolata</i>	Yam daisy			
	<i>Microtis parviflora</i>	Slender onion-orchid		U	U
	<i>Microtis</i> sp.	Onion-orchid			
	<i>Microtis unifolia</i>	Common onion-orchid			
	<i>Microtis unifolia</i> complex	Onion-orchid			
	<i>Mitrasacme pilosa</i> var. <i>pilosa</i>	Hairy Mitrewort		V	V
	<i>Monotoca scoparia</i>	Prickly broom-heath		U	U
	<i>Montia australasica</i>	White purslane		R	R
	<i>Muehlenbeckia adpressa</i>	Climbing lignum			
	<i>Muehlenbeckia gunnii</i>	Coastal climbing lignum			
	<i>Muellerina eucalyptoides</i>	Creeping mistletoe		U	U
	<i>Myoporum insulare</i>	Common boobialla			
	<i>Myoporum viscosum</i>	Sticky boobialla			
	<i>Myosotis australis</i>	Austral forget-me-not			
	<i>Myriophyllum integrifolium</i>	Tiny-milfoil		R	R
	<i>Myriophyllum salsugineum</i>	Lake-milfoil		Q	Q
	<i>Myriophyllum simulans</i>	Amphibious milfoil		Q	Q
	<i>Myriophyllum</i> sp.	Milfoil			
	<i>Myriophyllum varifolium</i>	Varied milfoil		K	K
	<i>Neopaxia australasica</i>	White Purslane		R	R
	<i>Neurachne alopecuroidea</i>	Fox-tail mulga-grass			
*	<i>Oenothera stricta</i> ssp. <i>stricta</i>	Common evening-primrose			
	<i>Olearia axillaris</i>	Coast daisy-bush			
	<i>Olearia erubescens</i>	Moth daisy-bush		E	E
	<i>Olearia glandulosa</i>	Swamp daisy-bush		V	V
	<i>Olearia pannosa</i> ssp. <i>pannosa</i>	Silver daisy-bush	3VCa	V	T

* Weeds

Appendix C

Mt Burr Forest Reserve Flora & Fauna Species Lists

Flora List cont.

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	STATUS		
		Aus	SA	SE
<i>Olearia ramulosa</i>	Twiggy daisy-bush			
<i>Opercularia ovata</i>	Broad-leaf stinkweed		U	R
<i>Opercularia scabrida</i>	Stalked stinkweed			
<i>Opercularia sp.</i>	Stinkweed			
<i>Opercularia varia</i>	Variable stinkweed			
<i>Oxalis perennans</i>	Native Sorrel			
* <i>Oxalis pes-caprae</i>	Soursob			
<i>Ozothamnus ferrugineus</i>	Tree everlasting			U
* <i>Parentucellia viscosa</i>	Yellow Bartsia			
<i>Parietaria debilis</i>	Smooth-nettle			
* <i>Paspalum dilatatum</i>	Paspalum			
<i>Patersonia fragilis</i>	Short Purple-flag			U
<i>Patersonia occidentalis</i>	Long purple-flag		U	R
<i>Pelargonium australe</i>	Australian pelargonium			
<i>Pelargonium littorale</i>	Native pelargonium			
<i>Pelargonium rodneyanum</i>	Magenta pelargonium			
<i>Pelargonium sp.</i>	Storks-bill			
* <i>Pelargonium x asperum</i>	Rose-oil geranium			
* <i>Pennisetum clandestinum</i>	Kikuyu			
<i>Pentapogon quadrifidus var. quadrifidus</i>	Five-awn spear-grass		R	R
<i>Persicaria decipiens</i>	Slender knotweed			R
<i>Persicaria prostrata</i>	Creeping knot-weed		U	U
<i>Persoonia juniperina</i>	Prickly geebung			
* <i>Petrorhagia velutina</i>	Velvet pink			
* <i>Phalaris aquatica</i>	Phalaris			
* <i>Phalaris sp.</i>	Canary-grass			
<i>Phragmites australis</i>	Common reed			
<i>Phyllangium distylis</i>	Tiny mitre-wort		R	R
<i>Pimelea glauca</i>	Smooth riceflower			
<i>Pimelea humilis</i>	Low Riceflower			
<i>Pimelea linifolia ssp. linifolia</i>	Slender rice-flower			
<i>Pimelea octophylla</i>	Woolly rice-flower			
<i>Pimelea phyllicoides</i>	Heath rice-flower			
<i>Pimelea serpyllifolia ssp. serpyllifolia</i>	Thyme riceflower			
<i>Pimelea stricta</i>	Erect riceflower			
<i>Pimelia sp.</i>	Riceflower			
* <i>Pinus pinaster</i>	Maritime pine			
* <i>Pinus radiata</i>	Radiata Pine			

* Weeds

Appendix C

Mt Burr Forest Reserve Flora & Fauna Species Lists

Flora List cont.

	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	STATUS		
			Aus	SA	SE
*	<i>Pinus sp.</i>	Pine			
*	<i>Plantago lanceolata var. lanceolata</i>	Common blown-grass			
*	<i>Plantago major</i>	Greater plantain			
	<i>Plantago varia</i>	Variable plantain			
	<i>Platysace heterophylla var. heterophylla</i>	Slender platysace			
	<i>Poa clelandii</i>	Matted tussock-grass			K
	<i>Poa crassicaudex</i>	Thick-stemmed tussock-grass			
	<i>Poa labillardieri var. labillardieri</i>	Tussock-grass			
	<i>Poa meionectes</i>	Fine-leaf tussock-grass		K	K
	<i>Poa morrisii</i>	Soft tussock grass		R	R
	<i>Poa sp.</i>	Meadow-grass/tussock grass			
	<i>Poa tenera</i>	Slender tussock grass		Q	U
	<i>Podolepis jaceoides</i>	Showy copper-wire daisy		R	R
*	<i>Polypogon monspeliensis</i>	Annual beard-grass			
	<i>Pomaderris halmaturina ssp. halmaturina</i>	Kangaroo Island pomaderris	3VC-	V	V
	<i>Pomaderris paniculosa ssp. paniculosa</i>	Mallee pomaderris			
	<i>Poranthera microphylla</i>	Small poranthera			
	<i>Potamogeton pectinatus</i>	Fennel Pondweed			
	<i>Potamogeton tricarinatus</i>	Floating Pondweed			
	<i>Potamogeton sp.</i>	Pondweed			
	<i>Prasophyllum odoratum</i>	Scented leek-orchid			
	<i>Pratia pendunculata</i>	Matted pratia		U	U
	<i>Pseudognaphalium luteoalbum</i>	Jersey Cudweed			
	<i>Pteridium esculentum</i>	Bracken Fern			
	<i>Pterostylis aff. longifolia</i>	Tall Greenhood			
	<i>Pterostylis aff. parviflora</i>	Tiny greenhood		V	V
	<i>Pterostylis alata</i>	Tall shell-orchid		U	R
	<i>Pterostylis longifolia</i>	Tall greenhood			
	<i>Pterostylis nana</i>	Dwarf greenhood			
	<i>Pterostylis nutans</i>	Nodding greenhood			U
	<i>Pterostylis pedunculata</i>	Maroon-hood			
	<i>Pterostylis plumosa</i>	Bearded greenhood			
	<i>Ptilotus macrocephalus</i>	Feather-heads		U	U
	<i>Pultenaea acerosa</i>	Bristly bush-pea			U
	<i>Pultenaea hispidula</i>	Rusty bush-pea		U	U
	<i>Pultenaea laxiflora</i>	Loose-flower bush-pea			V
	<i>Pultenaea prostrata</i>	Silky bush-pea			
	<i>Pultenaea stricta</i>	Erect bush-pea		U	U

* Weeds

Appendix C

Mt Burr Forest Reserve Flora & Fauna Species Lists

Flora List cont.

	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	STATUS		
			Aus	SA	SE
	<i>Pultenaea tenuifolia</i>	Narrow-leaf bush-pea			
	<i>Pycnosorus chrysanthes</i>	Golden billybuttons		E	E
	<i>Pyrorchis nigricans</i>	Black fire-orchid			
	<i>Ranunculus amphitrichus</i>	Small river buttercup		U	U
	<i>Ranunculus glabrifolius</i>	Shining buttercup		V	V
	<i>Ranunculus inundatus</i>	River buttercup		R	R
	<i>Ranunculus lappaceus</i>	Native buttercup			K
	<i>Ranunculus papulentus</i>	Large River Buttercup		V	K
	<i>Ranunculus sessiliflorus</i> var.	Annual Buttercup			
	<i>Ranunculus</i> sp.	Buttercup			
	<i>Restio complanatus</i>	Flat cord-rush		V	T
	<i>Restio tetraphyllus</i>	Tassel cord-rush		V	V
*	<i>Rhamnus alaternus</i>	Blow-fly bush			
	<i>Rhodanthe pygmaea</i>	Pigmy daisy			
*	<i>Romulea rosea</i> var. <i>australis</i>	Common onion-grass			
*	<i>Rorippa palustris</i>	Yellow marsh-cress			
*	<i>Rubus anglocandicans</i>	Blackberry			
*	<i>Rubus discolor</i>	Blackberry			
	<i>Rubus parvifolius</i>	Native raspberry		U	R
*	<i>Rumex acetosella</i>	Sorrel			
	<i>Rumex bidens</i>	Mud dock			U
	<i>Rumex brownii</i>	Slender dock			
*	<i>Scabiosa atropurpurea</i>	Pincushion			
	<i>Scaevola aemula</i>	Fairy fanflower			
	<i>Schizaea bifida</i>	Forked comb-fern		V	V
	<i>Schoenoplectus validus</i>	River Club-rush			
	<i>Schoenus apogon</i>	Common bog-rush			
	<i>Schoenus breviculmus</i>	Matted bog-rush			
	<i>Schoenus carsei</i>	Wiry bog-rush		U	K
	<i>Schoenus fluitans</i>	Floating bog-rush		U	U
	<i>Schoenus lepidosperma</i> ssp. <i>lepidosperma</i>	Slender bog-rush		R	R
	<i>Schoenus maschalinus</i>	Leafy bog-rush		U	R
	<i>Schoenus nitens</i>	Shiny Bog-rush			
	<i>Schoenus tesquorum</i>	Grassy bog-rush		R	R
	<i>Selaginella gracillima</i>	Tiny selaginella		U	U
	<i>Selliera radicans</i>	Shiny swamp-mat			
	<i>Senecio biserratus</i>	Jagged groundsel		U	U
	<i>Senecio glomeratus</i> (NC)	Swamp Groundsel			

* Weeds

Appendix C

Mt Burr Forest Reserve Flora & Fauna Species Lists

Flora List cont.

	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	STATUS		
			Aus	SA	SE
	<i>Senecio lautus</i>	Variable groundsel			
	<i>Senecio minimus</i>	Fine-tooth Groundsel			U
	<i>Senecio minimus var. minimus</i>	Common blown-grass		U	U
	<i>Senecio odoratus var. odoratus</i>	Scented groundsel			Q
	<i>Senecio picridioides</i>	Purple-leaf Groundsel			
*	<i>Senecio pterophorus var. pterophorus</i>	African daisy			
	<i>Senecio quadridentatus</i>	Cotton groundsel			
	<i>Senecio tenuiflorus (NC)</i>	Woodland Groundsel			
	<i>Senecio x orarius</i>	Hybrid groundsel			
*	<i>Silene gallica</i>	French catchfly			
*	<i>Solanum aviculare</i>	Kangaroo apple			
	<i>Solanum laciniatum</i>	Cut-leaf kangaroo-apple			
	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	Black Nightshade			
	<i>Solanum simile</i>	Kangaroo apple			
	<i>Solenogyne dominii</i>	Common blown-grass		U	R
*	<i>Sollya heterophylla</i>	Blue-bell creeper			
*	<i>Sonchus asper ssp.</i>	Rough sow-thistle			
	<i>Sonchus hydrophilus</i>	Native sow-thistle			
*	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	Common sow-thistle			
*	<i>Sonchus sp.</i>	Sow-thistle			
	<i>Sphaerolobium minus</i>	Leafless globe-pea		R	R
	<i>Spiranthes sinensis ssp. australis</i>	Austral lady's tresses		R	R
*	<i>Sporobolus indicus var. africanus</i>	Rat-tail grass			
*	<i>Sporobolus indicus var. capensis</i>	Rat-tail grass			
	<i>Sprengelia incarnata</i>	Pink swamp-heath		R	K
	<i>Stackhousia aspericocca ssp.</i>	Bushy candles			
	<i>Stackhousia monogyna</i>	Creamy candles			
	<i>Stellaria caespitosa</i>	Starwort		V	V
	<i>Stellaria pungens</i>	Prickly starwort		R	R
	<i>Stipa blackii</i>	Crested spear-grass			V
	<i>Stipa hemipogon</i>	Half-beard spear-grass			
	<i>Stipa mollis</i>	Soft spear-grass			
	<i>Stipa muelleri</i>	Tangled spear-grass		R	R
	<i>Stipa pubinodis</i>	Long-shaft spear-grass		U	R
	<i>Stipa scabra group</i>	Falcate-awn spear-grass			
	<i>Stipa scabra ssp. falcata</i>	Slender spear-grass			
	<i>Stipa sp.</i>	Spear-grass			
	<i>Stuartina muelleri</i>	Spoon cudweed			
	<i>Stylidium graminifolium</i>	Grass trigger-plant			

* Weeds

Appendix C

Mt Burr Forest Reserve Flora & Fauna Species Lists

Flora List cont.

	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	STATUS		
			Aus	SA	SE
	<i>Stylidium inundatum</i>	Hundreds And Thousands			
	<i>Stylidium perpusillum</i>	Tiny Trigger-plant			R
	<i>Swainsona lessertiifolia</i>	Coast swainson-pea			
*	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>	Dandelion			
	<i>Tetragonia implexicoma</i>	Bower spinach			
	<i>Tetrraria capillaris</i>	Hair sedge			
	<i>Tetrarrhena distichophylla</i>	Hairy rice-grass		V	V
	<i>Tetradlea ciliata</i>	Pink-bells			
	<i>Thelionema caespitosum</i>	Tufted Lily		V	V
	<i>Thelymitra antennifera</i>	Lemon sun-orchid			
	<i>Thelymitra aristata</i>	Great sun-orchid			
	<i>Thelymitra epipactoides</i>	Metallic sun-orchid	3ECa	E	E
	<i>Thelymitra flexuosa</i>	Twisted sun-orchid		R	R
	<i>Thelymitra holmesii</i>	Blue Star sun-orchid		V	V
	<i>Thelymitra ixioides</i>	Spotted sun-orchid			
	<i>Thelymitra juncifolia</i>	Spotted sun-orchid			U
	<i>Thelymitra mucida</i>	Plum sun-orchid		R	R
	<i>Thelymitra nuda</i>	Scented sun-orchid			
	<i>Thelymitra nuda/pauciflora</i>	Sun-orchid			
	<i>Thelymitra pauciflora</i>	Slender sun-orchid			
	<i>Thelymitra pauciflora complex</i>	Sun-orchid			
	<i>Thelymitra rubra</i>	Salmon sun-orchid			
	<i>Thelymitra sp.</i>	Sun-orchid			
	<i>Themeda triandra</i>	Kangaroo grass			
	<i>Thomasia petalocalyx</i>	Paper-flower			
	<i>Thysanotus patersonii</i>	Twining fringe-lily			
	<i>Thysanotus tuberosus ssp.</i>	Tuber Fringe-lily		V	V
	<i>Thysanotus tuberosus ssp. tuberosus</i>	Tuber fringe-lily			
	<i>Tricoryne elatior</i>	Yellow rush-lily			
	<i>Tricoryne tenella</i>	Tufted Yellow Rush-lily			
*	<i>Trifolium angustifolium</i>	Narrow-leaf clover			
*	<i>Trifolium campestre</i>	Hop clover			
	<i>Triglochin alcockiae</i>	Alcock's Water-ribbons		R	R
	<i>Triglochin procerum var. procerum</i>	Water-ribbons			
	<i>Triglochin striatum</i>	Streaked arrowgrass			
	<i>Triptilodiscus pygmaeus</i>	Small yellow-heads			
	<i>Trithuria submersa</i>	Trithuria			
	<i>Typha domingensis</i>	Narrow-leaf bulrush			

* Weeds

Appendix C

Mt Burr Forest Reserve Flora & Fauna Species Lists

Flora List cont.

	<i>Typha orientalis</i>	Broad-leaf Bulrush		
	<i>Typha sp.</i>	Bulrush		
*	<i>Ulex europaeus</i>	Gorse		
	<i>Urtica incisa</i>	Scrub nettle	U	U
	<i>Utricularia australis</i>	Yellow bladderwort	R	R
	<i>Utricularia dichotoma</i>	Purple bladderwort	U	U
	<i>Utricularia lateriflora</i>	Small Bladderwort	V	E
	<i>Utricularia tenella</i>	Pink bladderwort	U	U
	<i>Utricularia violacea</i>	Violet bladderwort	R	R
*	<i>Vellereophyton dealbatum</i>	White cudweed		
*	<i>Verbascum virgatum</i>	Twiggy Mullein		
	<i>Veronica calycina</i>	Hairy speedwell	U	U
*	<i>Vicia cracca</i>	Tufted vetch		
*	<i>Vicia monantha</i>	Spurred vetch		
	<i>Villarsia reniformis</i>	Running Marsh-flower		
	<i>Villarsia umbricola var.</i>	Lax marsh-flower		
	<i>Viminaria juncea</i>	Native broom	R	V
	<i>Viola bentonicifolia ssp. bentonicifolia</i>	Showy violet	E	E
	<i>Viola cleistogamoides</i>	Shy violet	U	R
	<i>Viola cleistogamoides/sieberana</i>	Native Violet		
	<i>Viola hederacea</i>	Ivy-leaf violet		
	<i>Viola sieberiana?</i>	Tiny violet		
	<i>Viola sp.</i>	Native Violet		
	<i>Vittadinia dissecta var.hirta</i>	Dissected New Holland daisy		
*	<i>Vulpia bromoides</i>	Squirrel-tail fescue		
*	<i>Vulpia muralis</i>	Wall fescue		
	<i>Wahlenbergia gracilentia</i>	Annual bluebell		
	<i>Wahlenbergia gymnoclada</i>	Naked bluebell	V	V
	<i>Wahlenbergia multicaulis</i>	Tadgell's bluebell		
	<i>Wahlenbergia sp.</i>	Native Bluebell		
	<i>Wahlenbergia stricta ssp. stricta</i>	Tall bluebell		
	<i>Wolffia australiana</i>	Tiny duckweed		
	<i>Wurmbea dioica</i>	Early star-lily		
	<i>Wurmbea dioica ssp. dioica</i>	Early star-lily		
	<i>Xanthorrhoea australis</i>	Austral grass-tree		
	<i>Xanthorrhoea caespitosa</i>	Sand-heath yacca		
	<i>Xanthosia dissecta var. floribunda</i>	Cut-leaf xanthosia		
	<i>Xanthosia leiophylla</i>	Cut-leaf Xanthosia		
	<i>Xanthosia pusilla</i>	Hairy xanthosia		
	<i>Xyris operculata</i>	Tall yellow-eye	R	V

* Weeds

Appendix C

Mt Burr Forest Reserve Flora & Fauna Species Lists

Bird List

	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	STATUS		
			Aus	SA	SE
	<i>Acanthagenys rufogularis</i>	Spiny-cheeked Honeyeater			
	<i>Acanthiza chrysorrhoa</i>	Yellow-rumped Thornbill			
	<i>Acanthiza lineata</i>	Striated Thornbill			
	<i>Acanthiza pusilla</i>	Brown Thornbill			
	<i>Acanthiza reguloides</i>	Buff-rumped Thornbill			
	<i>Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris</i>	Eastern Spinebill			
	<i>Accipiter cirrocephalus</i>	Collared Sparrowhawk			
	<i>Accipiter fasciatus</i>	Brown Goshawk			
	<i>Acrocephalus australis</i>	Clamorous Reed-Warbler			
	<i>Aegotheles cristatus</i>	Australian Owlet-nightjar			
*	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	Skylark			
	<i>Anas castanea</i>	Chestnut Teal			
	<i>Anas gracilis</i>	Grey Teal			
	<i>Anas superciliosa</i>	Pacific Black Duck			
	<i>Anthochaera carunculata</i>	Red Wattlebird			
	<i>Anthochaera chrysoptera</i>	Little Wattlebird			
	<i>Anthus novaeseelandiae</i>	Richard's Pipit			
	<i>Apus pacificus</i>	Fork-tailed Swift			
	<i>Aquila audax</i>	Wedge-tailed Eagle			
	<i>Ardea alba</i>	Great Egret			
	<i>Ardea ibis</i>	Cattle Egret			
	<i>Ardea pacifica</i>	White-necked Heron			
	<i>Artamus cyanopterus</i>	Dusky Woodswallow			
	<i>Artamus superciliosus</i>	White-browed Woodswallow			
	<i>Aythya australis</i>	Hardhead			
	<i>Biziura lobata</i>	Musk Duck		R	
	<i>Botaurus poiciloptilus</i>	Australasian Bittern		V	
	<i>Cacatua galerita</i>	Sulphur-crested Cockatoo			
	<i>Cacatua roseicapilla</i>	Galah			
	<i>Cacatua tenuirostris</i>	Long-billed Corella			
	<i>Cacomantis flabelliformis</i>	Fan-tailed Cuckoo			
	<i>Calamanthus fuliginosus</i>	Striated Fieldwren			
	<i>Calyptorhynchus funereus</i>	Yellow-tailed Black-Cockatoo		V	
*	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	European Goldfinch			
*	<i>Carduelis chloris</i>	European Greenfinch			
	<i>Chrysococcyx basalis</i>	Horsfield's Bronze-Cuckoo			
	<i>Chrysococcyx lucidus</i>	Shining Bronze-Cuckoo		R	
	<i>Circus approximans</i>	Swamp Harrier			
	<i>Cisticola exilis</i>	Golden-headed Cisticola		R	

* Weeds

Appendix C

Mt Burr Forest Reserve Flora & Fauna Species Lists

Bird List cont.

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	STATUS		
		Aus	SA	SE
<i>Colluricincla harmonica</i>	Grey Shrike-thrush			
<i>Coracina novaehollandiae</i>	Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike			
<i>Coracina papuensis</i>	White-bellied Cuckoo-shrike		R	
<i>Corcorax melanorhamphos</i>	White-winged Chough			
<i>Cormobates leucophaeus</i>	White-throated Treecreeper			
<i>Corvus coronoides</i>	Australian Raven			
<i>Corvus mellori</i>	Little Raven			
<i>Corvus tasmanicus</i>	Forest Raven			
<i>Coturnix pectoralis</i>	Stubble Quail			
<i>Cracticus torquatus</i>	Grey Butcherbird			
<i>Cygnus atratus</i>	Black Swan			
<i>Dacelo novaeguineae</i>	Laughing Kookaburra			
<i>Daphoenositta chrysoptera</i>	Varied Sittella			
<i>Dasyornis broadbenti</i>	Rufous bristlebird		V	
<i>Dicaeum hirundinaceum</i>	Mistletoebird			
<i>Dromaius novaehollandiae</i>	Emu			
<i>Egretta novaehollandiae</i>	White-faced Heron			
<i>Elanus axillaris</i>	Black-shouldered Kite			
<i>Entomyzon cyanotis</i>	Blue-faced Honeyeater		R	
<i>Eopsaltria australis</i>	Eastern Yellow Robin			
<i>Ephthianura albifrons</i>	White-fronted Chat			
<i>Falco berigora</i>	Brown Falcon			
<i>Falco cenchroides</i>	Nankeen Kestrel			
<i>Falco longipennis</i>	Australian Hobby			
<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	Peregrine Falcon		R	
<i>Falcunculus frontatus</i>	Crested Shrike-tit		V	
<i>Fulica atra</i>	Eurasian Coot			
<i>Gallinago hardwickii</i>	Latham's Snipe		V	
<i>Gallinula tenebrosa</i>	Dusky Moorhen			
<i>Gerygone olivacea</i>	White-throated Gerygone		R	
<i>Gliciphila melanops</i>	Tawny-crowned Honeyeater			
<i>Glossopsitta concinna</i>	Musk Lorikeet			
<i>Glossopsitta porphyrocephala</i>	Purple-crowned Lorikeet			
<i>Grallina cyanoleuca</i>	Magpie-lark			
<i>Grus rubicundus</i>	Brolga		V	
<i>Gymnorhina tibicen</i>	Australian Magpie			
<i>Haliastur sphenurus</i>	Whistling Kite			
<i>Hieraaetus morphnoides</i>	Little Eagle			

* Weeds

Appendix C

Mt Burr Forest Reserve Flora & Fauna Species Lists

Bird List cont.

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	STATUS		
		Aus	SA	SE
<i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i>	White-throated Needletail			
<i>Hirundo neoxena</i>	Welcome Swallow			
<i>Lalage tricolor</i>	White-winged Triller			
<i>Larus novaehollandiae</i>	Silver Gull			
<i>Lichenostomus chrysops</i>	Yellow-faced Honeyeater			
<i>Lichenostomus crititius</i>	Purple-gaped Honeyeater		R	
<i>Lichenostomus leucotis</i>	White-eared Honeyeater			
<i>Lichenostomus penicillatus</i>	White-plumed Honeyeater			
<i>Lichenostomus virescens</i>	Singing Honeyeater			
<i>Malurus cyaneus</i>	Superb Fairy-wren			
<i>Manorina melanocephala</i>	Noisy Miner			
<i>Megalurus gramineus</i>	Little Grassbird			
<i>Melanodryas cucullata</i>	Hooded Robin			
<i>Melithreptus brevirostris</i>	Brown-headed Honeyeater			
<i>Melithreptus gularis</i>	Black-chinned Honeyeater		V	
<i>Melithreptus lunatus</i>	White-naped Honeyeater			
<i>Microeca fascinans</i>	Jacky Winter			
<i>Myiagra cyanoleuca</i>	Satin Flycatcher		V	
<i>Myiagra inquieta</i>	Restless Flycatcher			
<i>Neochima temporalis</i>	Red-browed Finch			
<i>Neophema chrysostoma</i>	Blue-winged Parrot		V	
<i>Ninox connivens</i>	Barking Owl		E	
<i>Ninox novaeseelandiae</i>	Southern Boobook			
<i>Ninox strenua</i>	Powerful Owl		E	
<i>Ocyphaps lophotes</i>	Crested Pigeon			
<i>Pachycephala pectoralis</i>	Golden Whistler			
<i>Pachycephala rufiventris</i>	Rufous Whistler			
<i>Pardalotus striatus</i>	Striated Pardalote			
<i>Pelecanus conspicillatus</i>	Australian Pelican			
<i>Petrochelidon nigricans</i>	Tree Martin			
<i>Petroica multicolor</i>	Scarlet Robin			
<i>Petroica phoenicea</i>	Flame Robin		R	
<i>Petroica rodinogaster</i>	Pink Robin			
<i>Phalacrocorax melanoleucos</i>	Little Pied Cormorant			
<i>Phalacrocorax sulcirostris</i>	Little Black Cormorant			
<i>Phaps chalcoptera</i>	Common Bronzewing			
<i>Phaps elegans</i>	Brush Bronzewing			
<i>Phylidonyris novaehollandiae</i>	New Holland Honeyeater			
<i>Platalea flavipes</i>	Yellow-billed Spoonbill			

* Denotes Feral Species

Appendix C

Mt Burr Forest Reserve Flora & Fauna Species Lists

Bird List cont.

	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	STATUS		
			Aus	SA	SE
	<i>Platalea regia</i>	Royal Spoonbill			
	<i>Platycercus elegans</i>	Crimson Rosella			
	<i>Platycercus eximius</i>	Eastern Rosella			
	<i>Podargus strigoides</i>	Tawny Frogmouth			
	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>	Great Crested Grebe		R	
	<i>Pomatostomus superciliosus</i>	White-browed Babbler			
	<i>Porphyrio porphyrio</i>	Purple Swamphen			
	<i>Porzana pusilla</i>	Baillon's Crane		R	
	<i>Psephotus haematonotus</i>	Red-rumped Parrot			
	<i>Rhipidura albiscapa</i>	Grey Fantail			
	<i>Rhipidura leucophrys</i>	Willie Wagtail			
	<i>Sericornis frontalis</i>	White-browed Scrubwren			
	<i>Smicronis brevirostris</i>	Weebill			
	<i>Stagonopleura bella</i>	Beautiful Firetail		R	
	<i>Stipiturus malchurus</i>	Southern Emu-wren		R	
	<i>Strepera versicolor</i>	Grey Currawong			
*	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	Common Starling			
	<i>Tachybaptus novaehollandiae</i>	Australasian Grebe			
	<i>Tadorna tadornoides</i>	Australian Shelduck			
	<i>Threskiornis molucca</i>	Australian White Ibis			
	<i>Threskiornis spinicollis</i>	Straw-necked Ibis			
	<i>Todiramphus sanctus</i>	Sacred Kingfisher			
	<i>Trichoglossus haematodus</i>	Rainbow Lorikeet			
	<i>Tringa stagnatilis</i>	Marsh Sandpiper			
*	<i>Turdus merula</i>	Common Blackbird			
	<i>Turnix varia</i>	Painted Button-quail		V	
	<i>Tyto alba</i>	Barn Owl			
	<i>Vanellus miles</i>	Masked Lapwing			
	<i>Zoothera lunulata</i>	Bassian Thrush		R	
	<i>Zosterops lateralis</i>	Silvereye			

* Denotes Feral Species

Appendix C

Mt Burr Forest Reserve Flora & Fauna Species Lists

Mammal List

	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	STATUS		
			Aus	SA	SE
	<i>Antechinus flavipes</i>	Yellow-footed Antechinus			
	<i>Cercartetus nanus</i>	Eastern Pygmy-possum		V	
*	<i>Cervus dama</i>	Fallow Deer			
	<i>Chalinolobus gouldii</i>	Gould's Wattled Bat			
	<i>Chalinolobus morio</i>	Chocolate Wattled Bat			
	<i>Falsistrellus tasmaniensis</i>	Eastern Falsistrelle		R	
*	<i>Felis catus</i>	Cat (Feral Cat)			
	<i>Hydromys chrysogaster</i>	Water-rat			
	<i>Isodon obesulus</i>	Southern Brown Bandicoot	E	V	
	<i>Macropus fuliginosus</i>	Western Grey Kangaroo			
	<i>Macropus giganteus</i>	Eastern Grey Kangaroo		R	
	<i>Macropus rufogriseus</i>	Red-necked Wallaby		R	
	<i>Miniopterus schreibersii</i>	Southern Bent-wing Bat	CD	U	
*	<i>Mus musculus</i>	House Mouse			
	<i>Nyctophilus geoffroyi</i>	Lesser Long-eared Bat			
	<i>Nyctophilus gouldi</i>	Gould's Long-eared Bat		E	
*	<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>	Rabbit			
	<i>Petaurus breviceps</i>	Sugar Glider		R	
*	<i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i>	Koala			
	<i>Pseudocheirus peregrinus</i>	Common Ringtail Possum			
	<i>Pseudomys apodemoides</i>	Silky Mouse			
	<i>Rattus fuscipes</i>	Bush Rat			
	<i>Rattus lutreolus</i>	Swamp Rat			
*	<i>Rattus rattus</i>	Black Rat			
	<i>Sminthopsis murina</i>	Common Dunnart			
	<i>Tachyglossus aculeatus</i>	Short-beaked Echidna			
	<i>Tadarida australis</i>	White-striped Freetail-bat			
	<i>Trichosurus vulpecula</i>	Common Brushtail Possum			
	<i>Vespadelus darlingtoni</i>	Large Forest Bat			
	<i>Vespadelus regulus</i>	Southern Forest Bat			
	<i>Vespadelus vulturnus</i>	Little Forest Bat			
	<i>Vombatus ursinus</i>	Common Wombat		R	
*	<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	Fox (Red Fox)			
	<i>Wallabia bicolor</i>	Swamp Wallaby		V	

* Denotes Feral Species

Appendix C

Mt Burr Forest Reserve Flora & Fauna Species Lists

Reptile & Amphibian List

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	STATUS		
		Aus	SA	SE
<i>Aprasia aurita</i>	Mallee Worm-lizard		E	
<i>Aprasia striolata</i>	Lined Worm-lizard			
<i>Austroleps superbus</i>	Lowland Copperhead			
<i>Bassiana duperreyi</i>	Eastern Three-lined Skink			
<i>Chelodina longicollis</i>	Common Long-necked Tortoise			
<i>Crinia signifera</i>	Common Froglet			
<i>Cryptoblepharus virgatus</i>	Striped Wall Skink			
<i>Ctenotus orientalis</i>	Eastern Spotted Ctenotus			
<i>Ctenotus robustus</i>	Eastern Striped Skink			
<i>Drysdalia coronoides</i>	White-lipped Snake			
<i>Egernia whitii</i>	White's Skink			
<i>Geocrinia laevis</i>	Smooth Frog		R	
<i>Hemiergis peronii</i>	Four-toed Earless Skink			
<i>Lampropholis delicata</i>	Delicate Skink			
<i>Lampropholis guichenoti</i>	Garden Skink			
<i>Lerista bougainvillii</i>	Bougainville's Skink			
<i>Limnodynastes dumerili</i>	Bull Frog			
<i>Limnodynastes peroni</i>	Striped Marsh Frog			
<i>Limnodynastes tasmaniensis</i>	Spotted Grass Frog			
<i>Litoria ewingi</i>	Brown Tree Frog			
<i>Neobatrachus pictus</i>	Painted Frog			
<i>Notechis scutatus</i>	Eastern Tiger Snake			
<i>Phyllodactylus marmoratus</i>	Marbled Gecko			
<i>Pogona barbata</i>	Eastern Bearded Dragon			
<i>Pseudechis australis</i>	Mulga Snake			
<i>Pseudemoia entrecasteauxii</i>	Southern Grass Skink			
<i>Pseudonaja textilis</i>	Eastern Brown Snake			
<i>Tiliqua nigrolutea</i>	Blotched Bluetongue			
<i>Tiliqua rugosa</i>	Sleepy Lizard			
<i>Litoria raniformis</i>	Growling Grass Frog	V	V	V
<i>Nannoscincus maccoyi</i>	McCoy's Skink		E	

* Denotes Feral Species

Appendix C

Mt Burr Forest Reserve Flora & Fauna Species Lists

Fish & Insects List

	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	STATUS		
			Aus	SA	SE
	FISH				
	<i>Galaxias pusilla</i>	Dwarf galaxias	V	T	
*	<i>Gambusia holbrooki</i>	Gambusia			
*	<i>Perca fluviatilis</i>	Redfin			
	<i>Nannoperca australis</i>	Southern pygmy perch		T	
	<i>Nannoperca obscura</i>	Yarra pygmy perch	V	T	
	CRUSTACEANS				
	<i>Cherax destructor</i>	Yabbie			
	BUTTERFLIES				
	<i>Vanessa itea</i>	Australian admiral			
	<i>Dispar compacta</i>	Barred grass-skipper			
*	<i>Pieris rapae</i>	Cabbage white			
	<i>Belenois java</i>	Caper white			
	<i>Heteronympha merope</i>	Common brown			
	<i>Candalides hyacinthina</i>	Common dusky-blue			
	<i>Zizina labradus</i>	Common grass-blue			
	<i>Geitoneura klugii</i>	Common xenica			
	<i>Hesperilla idothea</i>	Flame sedge-skipper			R
	<i>Junonia vallida</i>	Meadow Argus			
	<i>Vanessa kershawi</i>	Painted lady			
	<i>Delias aganippe</i>	Spotted jezebel			R
	<i>Tisiphone abeona</i>	Sword-grass brown			R
	<i>Taractrocera papyria</i>	White-banded Grass-dart			
	<i>Ogyris abrota</i>	Purple Azure			
*	<i>Danaus plexippus</i>	Wanderer			
	<i>Nacaduba ocellata</i>	Two-spotted Line-blue			
	CICADAS				
	<i>Cicadetta sp. aff. waterhousei</i>	Black Grass-grinder			
	<i>Pauropsalta rubristigata</i>	Brown Scratcher			
	<i>Pauropsalta sp.nr. collina/encaustica</i>	Heathland Buzzer			
	<i>Notopsalta sp. nr. atrata</i>	Little Desert Ticker			
	<i>Cicadetta sp. aff. abdominalis</i>	Tea-tree Firetail			
	<i>Diemeniana euronotiana</i>	Velvetback			
	DRAGONFLIES AND DAMSELFLIES				
	<i>Hemianax papuensis</i>	Australian emperor			
	<i>Austrolestes annulosus</i>	Blue ringtail			
	<i>Orthetrum caledonicum</i>	Blue skimmer			
	<i>Adversaeshna brevistyla</i>	Blue-spotted hawker			

Appendix C

Mt Burr Forest Reserve Flora & Fauna Species Lists

Fish & Insects List cont.

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	STATUS		
		Aus	SA	SE
<i>Austrothemis nigrescens</i>	Swamp flat-tail			
<i>Hemicordulia tau</i>	Tau emerald			
<i>Diplacodes bipunctata</i>	Wandering percher			
<i>Hemiphysalis mirabilis</i>	Ancient Green Ling			
<i>Crocothemis nigrifrons</i>	Black-headed skimmer			

Threatened Species Conservation Categories

Category Source:

TAXA	STATUS SOURCE		
	Australia	SA	Regional
Plants	<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i>	<i>National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972 Schedules 7, 8, 9 (2000 update)</i>	Lang & Kraehenbuehl (1998)
Birds			Carpenter & Reid (1997)
Mammals			
Reptiles			
Amphibians			
Fish			
Invertebrates	N/A	Butterflies of South Australia. http://users.chariot.net.au/~rgrund/ [accessed 21 Aug 07]	

Category Definitions:

GENERAL CATEGORY	EPBC ACT 1999	NP&W ACT 1972	LANG & KRAEHEBUEHL (1998)	CARPENTER & REID (1997)	IUCN (2001)
Extinct	Extinct (X)		Extinct/Presumed Extinct (X)	Extinct (X)	
	Extinct in the Wild (EW)				
	Critically Endangered (CE)				CR
Threatened	Endangered (E)	Endangered (E)	Endangered (E)	Endangered (E)	EN
			Threatened (T)		
	Vulnerable (V)	Vulnerable (V)	Vulnerable (V)	Vulnerable (V)	VU
			Uncertain (K)		
Rare		Rare (R)	Rare (R)	Rare (R)	
Uncommon	Conservation Dependent (CD)		Uncommon (U) Not yet assessed, but of possible significance (Q)	Indeterminate (K) Uncommon (U)	
Common			*Not of particular significance/ Common (N)	Common (C)	
				Introduced (I)	

Appendix D

Mt Burr Forest Reserve Summary of Leases & Licences

Mt Burr Forest Reserve - Summary of Leases & Licences

LICENCE TYPE	LOCATION
Agistment Licence	
Deed	Sec 454, 514 Hd. Hindmarsh; Sec 85 & 17, Hd. Hindmarsh
Grazing	Sec 24,40 Hd. Kennion Pt Sec 206 Md. Mt Muirhead Sec 25 Hd. Kennion Pt Sec 39 Hd. Kennion
Licence Agreement	1 FP33421 Hd. Hindmarsh Pt. Sec 454 Hd. Hindmarsh Sec 313, 462 Hd. Hindmarsh Sec 455 Hd. Hindmarsh Sec 523 Hd. Hindmarsh Allotment 2 Pt. Sec 2294 Hd. Hindmarsh Sec 455
Memorandum of Agreement	3E,121,122 Hd. Riddoch Sec 455 Hd. Hindmarsh Sec 454 Hd. Hindmarsh
Waiver of Exemption	Sec 105 Hd. Riddoch
Water Licence	Part Sec 427, Lot 5 Hd. Hindmarsh

Appendix E

Mt Burr Forest Land Parcel Information

FOREST RESERVE	SECTIONS	HUNDRED	LOCAL GOVERNMENT
Mt Burr	Lot 1-3, 16 & 18. All 31.	Bray	D.C. Robe
Mt Burr	All 31.	Coles	D.C. Lucindale
Mt Burr	Lot 1 & Pce. 3 & 4.	Fox	D.C. Lucindale
Mt Burr	Sections 26 – 31, 54, 74, 95, 98, 142 – 144, 201, 334, 335, 346, 352, 353, 361 – 366, 375, 376, 383, 422, 424, 428, 429, 434 – 436, 439, 449 – 451, 456, 460, 469, 470, 471, 480 – 482, 487, 488, 492, 494, 496, 511, 516, 518, 519, 522, 557, 559 – 563, 579. Lot 1- 5 & 14. Pce. 1 – 3, 13, & 489.	Hindmarsh	Wattle Range Council
Mt Burr	Sections 11, 12, 24, 25, 39, 40, 55, 56, 67, 90, 144 & 213.	Kennion	Wattle Range Council
Mt Burr	Sections 12 -14, 119, 120, 165, 208, 219, 291, 400, 449, 450, 458, 460, 468, 482, 484, 485, 649, 708, 1071 & 1072. All 21 & 22. Lot 4, 200 & 2001.	Mount Muirhead	Wattle Range Council
Mt Burr	Sections 1, 15 -17. 44, 92, 105 – 107, 110, 111, 114 – 125, 145 – 147, 152, 174, 175, 181, 190, 196 – 199, 229, 231, 234 – 236, 263 – 270, 273 – 275 & 2020. Lot 22, 186 & 187. Pce. 51 & 52	Riddoch	Wattle Range Council
Mt Burr	All 101	Short	D.C. Lucindale
Mt Burr	Section 116 & All 345, Lot 1 & 344	Short	Wattle Range Council
Mt Burr	Sections 35 – 37 & 190	Smith	D.C. Robe
Mt Burr	Sections 60,197,198,244,245,246,357,358,378,389,390,404.	Young	Wattle Range Council
Noolook	Allotment 10	Bowaka	D.C. Lacedpede
Noolook	Sections 1 – 15, 20, 21, 28 – 34, 38, 41, 42, 44, 47, 48, 166, 167, 186, 229 & Lot 201	Mount Benson	D.C. Lacedpede
Noolook	Sections 150 – 152, 174 – 176 & Lot 100	Waterhouse	D.C. Robe

