

# Colin Officer Flora Reserve Management Plan

## 2025-2035

25 August 2025

### Directorate

Economy, Growth and  
Infrastructure

### Owner

Environment and  
Sustainability  
department

### Date Created

18 August 2025

### Renewal Date

August 2035

### Authorised

Council adopted

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## Introduction

Mitchell Shire Council (Council) commissioned Practical Ecology to develop the Colin Officer Flora Reserve Management Plan 2025-2035 (the Plan). The Plan is informed by a comprehensive literature review of policy documents, legislation, ecological assessments, databases, and related resources to gain an in-depth understanding of the Reserve's ecological and cultural importance.

The review highlighted the critical need to preserve the Reserve's unique features for biodiversity conservation and community benefit, ensuring its values are maintained for future generations. The Plan identifies key management challenges and threats within the Reserve and considers solutions that reflect environmental, social, and economic factors.

Throughout the development of the Plan, key stakeholders, including the community, participated in a series of engagement activities that helped to inform the development of management actions.

## Vision

*To protect, enrich, and improve the ecological values of the Colin Officer Flora Reserve while fostering community connection and promoting its cultural, recreational, and educational significance.*

This is to be achieved by:

- Conserving and enhancing native vegetation and habitat for indigenous flora and fauna.
- Strengthening biodiversity preservation and ecological connectivity within Mitchell Shire and beyond.
- Supporting the Reserve's role as a recreational destination that encourages community engagement.
- Providing opportunities for environmental education and cultural appreciation.
- Ensuring the Reserve remains a resilient and thriving sanctuary where nature and people coexist harmoniously.

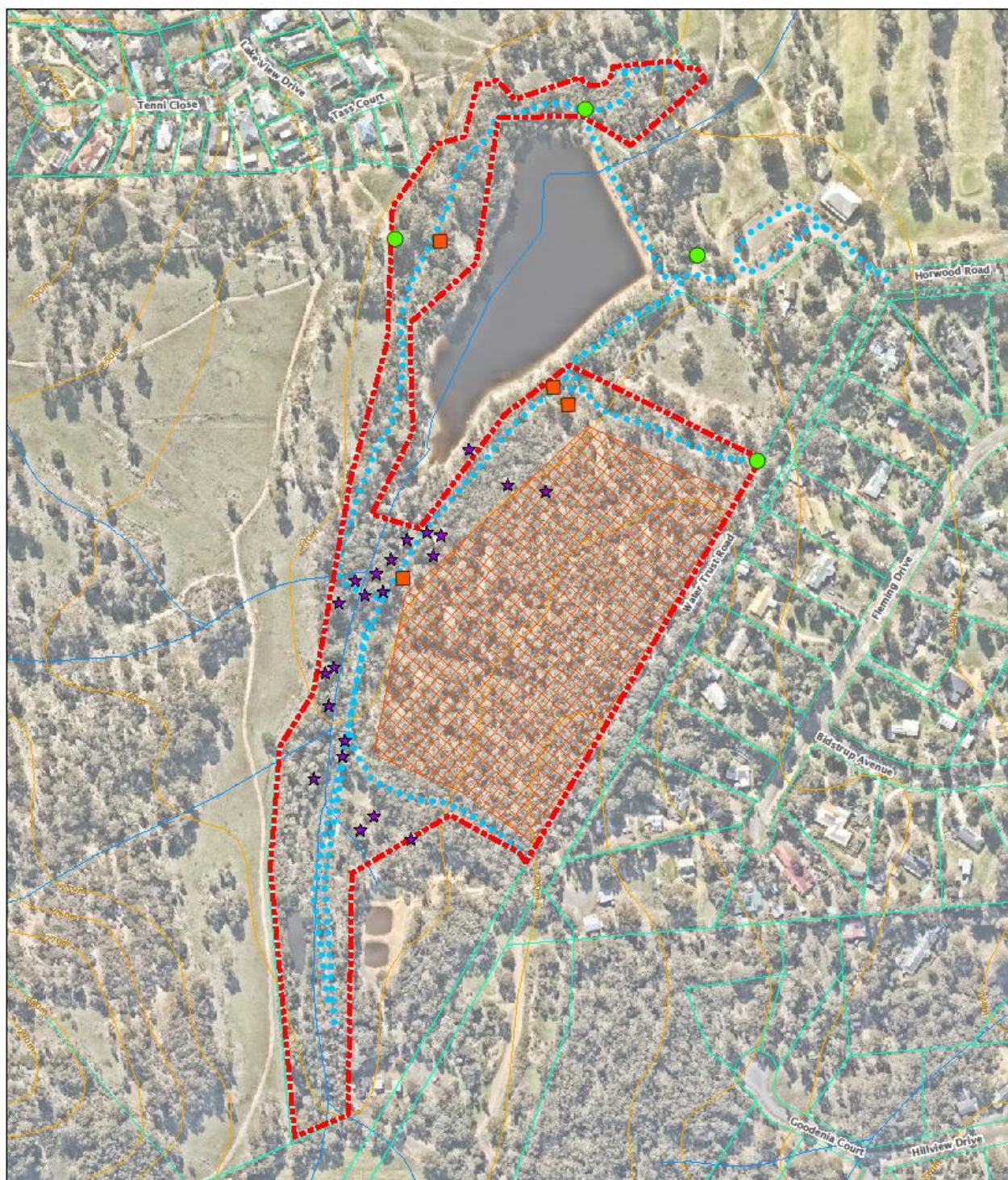
Colin Officer Flora Reserve (the Reserve) was established as a conservation reserve for the protection of native vegetation and habitat for indigenous flora and fauna. It plays a key role in conserving regional biodiversity through the preservation of the site's rich ecological values and has cultural and recreational significance within the local community.

The Reserve will continue to serve as a sanctuary for native biodiversity, a hub for environmental education, and a resilient and thriving space that reflects conservation values and provides the community with opportunities to connect with nature.

## Site Description

The Reserve is a 13.5-hectare conservation area located on Water Trust Road in Broadford, approximately 1.2 km south of the town centre.

It is bordered by various land uses including the Goulburn Valley Water pondage to the south, residential areas to the southeast, Broadford Golf Course and a large dam to the northeast, new housing developments to the northwest, and open farmland to the west

**Disclaimer**

Practical Ecology bears no responsibility for the accuracy and completeness of this information and any decisions or actions taken on the basis of the map. While information appears accurate at publication, nature and circumstances are constantly changing.



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**Legend**

- Study Area
  - Parcel boundary
  - Tracks
  - ★ Nest Box
  - Conservation Areas
  - High Conservation Area
- Picnic Bench
  - Sign
  - Road
  - Contour (10m interval)
  - Natural watercourse

**Details**

Mapping by: Nina Matheis  
Date: 5/03/2025  
Version: 2  
Aerial photography from  
Nearmap 28/05/2024  
Data Source: Base layers  
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**Map 1. Study area**

Colin Officer Flora Reserve, Broadford VIC

Scale: 1:3,000  
0 100 200 300 m  
(Page size A3)

The Reserve encompasses diverse habitats, including open woodlands, dry forests, and aquatic environments, supporting a wide array of native flora and fauna. Several species within the Reserve are listed as threatened under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* and the *Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988*, highlighting the ecological significance of this area. Owned and actively managed by the Council for conservation and recreation purposes, the Reserve features walking trails, park benches, and interpretive signage to enhance visitor access and engagement.

In 2012, a conservation covenant was established over the site under Trust for Nature to protect the Reserve's ecological integrity in perpetuity. This voluntary legal agreement aims to ensure that conservation values will be preserved across generations, protecting one of the most important remaining patches of native vegetation in the township.

The Reserve attracts outdoor enthusiasts, nature lovers, and the local community, offering activities such as walking, jogging, and birdwatching. The Reserve surrounds and provides access to a large dam which is popular for fishing activities. This unique natural space serves as a destination for those seeking to explore and appreciate nature and plays a vital role in maintaining regional biodiversity.

## Governance

The management of the Reserve is guided by legislation, policies, strategies, and plans at federal, regional, and local government levels. Full details of these can be found in Appendix 4.

## Stakeholders

A summarised list of Reserve stakeholders is provided below (Table 1).

**Table 1. Reserve Stakeholder groups**

| Stakeholder                                                                                                                                                                                                        | Involvement                                                                                                                                                             |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Mitchell Shire Council                                                                                                                                                                                             | Landowner and Land manager.                                                                                                                                             |
| Taungurung Land and Waters Council (TLWC)                                                                                                                                                                          | The representatives of the Traditional Owners of the land.                                                                                                              |
| Trust for Nature                                                                                                                                                                                                   | Administration of the Conservation Covenant and provision of conservation advice.                                                                                       |
| Neighbours                                                                                                                                                                                                         | Includes adjacent privately owned properties, the Broadford Golf Course and Club, and Goulburn Valley Water.                                                            |
| Mitchell Municipality Fire Management Planning Committee                                                                                                                                                           | Involved in the development and coordination of the Reserve's Fuel Management Plan.                                                                                     |
| Mitchell Shire Environment Advisory Committee (MEAC)                                                                                                                                                               | Provide advice and recommendations to the Council on matters related to environmental management within the Reserve.                                                    |
| Country Fire Authority (CFA)                                                                                                                                                                                       | Involved in the planning and implementation of fuel management practices within the Reserve.                                                                            |
| Goulburn Broken Catchment Management Authority (GBCMA)                                                                                                                                                             | Statutory body responsible for the integrated management of land, water, and biodiversity across the Goulburn Broken Catchment region in which the Reserve is situated. |
| Local community groups including (but not limited to): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ BEAM – Mitchell Environment Group</li> <li>■ Mitchell Bushwalking Group</li> <li>■ Broadford Men's Shed</li> </ul> | Recreational use of the Reserve with an interest in conserving its ecological and cultural values.                                                                      |
| Broader community                                                                                                                                                                                                  | Recreational, educational and cultural use of the Reserve.                                                                                                              |

## Community Engagement

In addition to stakeholder consultation, community engagement was undertaken to inform the development of the draft Colin Officer Management Plan. This included a community survey and meetings with Representatives of the Broadford Golf Club, Mitchell Bushwalking Group and Mitchell Environment Advisory Committee.

This engagement illustrated that people valued the reserve for its biodiversity values and a place to walk and exercise. There were several suggestions for future management including improvements to signage, walking tracks, additional seating, and revegetation.

There are further opportunities to engage with volunteers, to learn more about the reserve's flora and fauna, foster a connection to nature and protect and enhance the environmental, recreational and cultural values of the Reserve. These opportunities are included in the action plan.

## Heritage Values and Land Uses

### Indigenous

The Taungurung people were the earliest occupants in the Broadford area and hold strong cultural values for many of the native flora and fauna present in the Reserve, including the Yam Daisy (mirnong) *Microseris walteri* which was historically considered an essential food source.

The land within the Reserve and the broader landscape served as an essential resource, providing food, materials, and medicinal plants, and was used extensively for various cultural, spiritual, and ceremonial practices integral to Taungurung life. For generations, the Taungurung people relied on this landscape not only to meet their physical needs but also to uphold their traditions and strengthen their ties to the land.

No formal Indigenous cultural heritage surveys have been conducted within or adjoining the Reserve. Such surveys could provide valuable insights into the historical use of the land by the Taungurung people and would support the preservation and recognition of their cultural heritage within the region.

### European

European settlement in Broadford began in 1838 when Lt. Col. Henry White became its first recorded landholder of the area now known as Colin Officer Reserve. By 1879, the land had been subdivided and was owned by Joseph Flower and Donald McLeod who utilised the land for agricultural purposes. The Reserve was historically part of a larger grazing property, and most native trees were removed to clear space, particularly after the railway opened in 1872, which enabled large-scale transport of firewood to Melbourne. While extensive clearing reduced the number of old-growth trees, some regrew as coppices from original stumps, creating a landscape with a high density of young Eucalypts and few large, old trees.

In 1985, botanists Dr. J.H. Willis and Dr. Colin Officer, after whom the Reserve is named, surveyed the land and identified it as a valuable remnant of native vegetation from before European settlement, with great ecological and historical importance.

During the late 1990s, the land faced potential urban subdivision, but members of BEAM – Mitchell Environment Group advocated for its conservation, emphasising its natural values. Their efforts led Council to recognise the area's significance and ensure that the then privately owned area was vested in Council as public open space in 2005.

## Current Management and Uses

The Reserve is currently managed by Council to balance passive recreational use with the conservation of its ecological values. Ongoing management practices include maintaining the existing track network, controlling high-priority weeds, and conducting slashing and brush-cutting to mitigate fire risk.

Council also collaborates with local community groups to foster volunteer opportunities. For example, the Broadford Men's Shed has contributed to the Reserve by constructing benches and nest boxes, which have been installed throughout the area.

The Reserve is a cherished space for the community and visitors alike, offering opportunities for walking, birdwatching, connecting with nature, and other recreational pursuits. These activities are supported by the Reserve's infrastructure and assets, which are outlined below.

## Existing Infrastructure

### Tracks, car parks, and access

The Reserve features a network of walking trails that support recreational activities, and includes an Emergency Vehicle Access Track.

Parking is provided at an unsealed carpark outside the Reserve to the north, which also accommodates visitors to the Broadford Golf Club. According to a community survey undertaken in October 2024, most visitors (73%) access the Reserve via the entrance near the golf club carpark, with 33% entering from Lakeview Drive. The remaining visitors use the pedestrian gates on Water Trust Road or walk through the golf course. The locations of tracks, carparks, and access points are shown on Map 1.

### Interpretive Signage

The Reserve features a series of interpretive signs installed throughout, serving various purposes. These include welcoming signs at access points to greet visitors upon entry (**Figure 1**), informal signs marking the entrance to the High Conservation Area (**Figure 2**), and educational signs providing insights into the Reserve's history and ecological values (**Figure 3** and **4**). The locations of these signs are outlined in Map 1. Reserve signage does not currently align with the Council's design standards and requires updating.



**Figure 1.** Example of signage at Reserve access points



**Figure 2.** Example of signage at the access points to the High Conservation Area



**Figure 3.** Example of educational signage within the Reserve



**Figure 4.** Interpretive sign adjacent to the carpark

## Benches

To enhance recreational use of the Reserve, wooden benches have been installed at various locations, as shown in Map 1. Notably, one bench situated between the northern dam and the High Conservation Area is paired with a wooden table, providing a convenient spot for picnicking (**Figure 5**).



**Figure 5.** Example of benches within the Reserve

## Dams

The large dam north of the Reserve, is within the Broadford Golf Course property and is not part of the Colin Officer Flora Reserve. The Broadford Golf Club has a water extraction licence for the dam to irrigate the golf course. This dam is also utilised by the community for informal recreational fishing.

Despite being outside the Reserve, the dam serves as a critical habitat for many fauna species within the Reserve and plays an essential role in supporting its overall biodiversity. As such, its management should consider its ecological value, with opportunities to enhance its habitat value actively pursued. Proposed measures include introducing woody debris and rocks to create microhabitats for native fauna and revegetating its banks with fringing and riparian vegetation to improve habitat quality.



**Figure 6** Large Northern Dam in the Broadford Golf Course

At the southern end of the Reserve, a small dam (**Figure 7**) features dense emergent and fringing vegetation that serves as vital habitat for a variety of fauna. This vegetation not only supports local biodiversity but also enhances the Reserve's aesthetic appeal for visitors.



**Figure 7.** Small dam within the Reserve

### High Conservation Area

In 2006/07, Council fenced the area within the Reserve containing high value and intact vegetation to ensure greater protection of biodiversity values. There are two zones identified within the Reserve; the High Conservation Area, and the remainder of the Reserve which encompasses a combined recreational and conservation area (Map 1).

The High Conservation Area is recognised as containing significant biodiversity and is designated to preserve the Reserve's high-quality ecological values.

Within the High Conservation Area, a series of fenced exclusion plots have been established (**Figure 8**) to exclude kangaroo grazing and to monitor changes in vegetation growth and species composition over time.



**Figure 8.** Exclusion plot within the High Conservation Area

Public access to the High Conservation Area is permitted; however, there are no formalised tracks within the area. Council may consider establishing a bush track through this part of the Reserve to concentrate foot traffic in a single location. Utilising an existing kangaroo track would minimise any soil and vegetation disturbance.

There are sections of the boundary fence in need of maintenance and being damaged by the local Eastern Grey Kangaroo *Macropus giganteus* population, implementing wildlife-friendly fencing is recommended to minimise harm to the kangaroos while reducing the ongoing damage to the fence and maintaining a clear boundary of the High Conservation Area.

### Nest Boxes

Wooden nest boxes and chainsaw hollows have been installed by Council in collaboration with volunteers including the Broadford Men's Shed and Landcare, to provide artificial habitat for fauna (Figures 8 and 9). Map 1 shows the locations of some of these nest boxes within the Reserve; however, the condition of all nest boxes within the Reserve is poorly documented. As there are few natural hollows, establishing a program to monitor and repair nest boxes is recommended.



**Figure 9.** Examples of artificial hollows installed in the Reserve

## Ecological Values

Colin Officer Flora Reserve plays an important role in conserving biodiversity and ecological resilience in the region. The Reserve's open woodlands, dry forests, rocky outcrops, and constructed waterbodies provide critical habitat and refuge for a diversity of flora and fauna, including several threatened species. A summary of the ecological values of the Reserve is provided below.

## Geology and Soils

The Reserve lies within a landscape of ridges, escarpments, and mountains underlain by non-granitic Palaeozoic sedimentary rocks (DJPR 2024). These formations typically support texture-contrast soils; however, past land uses, such as agriculture and shallow gold mining, have likely altered the natural soil structures across the area. Soils within the Reserve, derived from Silurian and Devonian sediments, are generally loamy to clay-loam with moderate fertility, supporting the diverse vegetation.

## Bioregions

The Reserve is situated in the Central Victorian Uplands (CVU) Bioregion. The CVU bioregion is in central Victoria and is characterised by Lower Palaeozoic deposits that have resulted in dissected uplands at higher elevations. The terrain is predominantly composed of granitic and sedimentary rocks, including Tertiary colluvial aprons, with metamorphic and old volcanic rocks forming steep peaks and ridges. The less fertile hills are home to Grassy Dry Forest and Heathy Dry Forest ecosystems, while the more fertile outwash slopes support Herb-rich Foothill Forest and Shrubby Foothill Forest ecosystems.

Much of the granitic and sedimentary terrain has been cleared and is now dominated by Grassy Woodlands. Lower-lying valleys and plains are primarily covered by Valley Grassy Forest and Plains Grassy Woodland ecosystems.

## Ecological Vegetation Classes

Ecological Vegetation Classes (EVCs) provide a systematic method of organising plant communities into common types found in similar environmental conditions throughout Victoria. Each vegetation type is identified based on its floristic composition, which refers to the plant species present, as well as its vegetation structure, such as woodland, grassland, or saltmarsh.

In addition to floristic composition and vegetation structure, EVCs also consider the landform of the area (e.g. a gully, foothill, or plain), as well as environmental characteristics such as soil type and climate. This approach allows for a comprehensive understanding of the vegetation types found in a given area and their relationship to the local environment.

As per DEECA mapping of pre-European (1750) EVCs, the ecological composition of the Reserve could once be classified into two EVC types, Valley Heathy Forest (EVC 127), and Grassy Woodland (EVC 175\_61).

The ecological assessment recently completed by TREC Land Services (2024), identified that while Grassy Woodland is still present, Heathy Dry Forest (EVC 20) is now present where Valley Heathy Forest was historically mapped (Map 3). This classification is due to several factors including the canopy species present as well as the aspect, soils and understory vegetation.

Descriptions of these EVCs are provided in **Table 2** below.

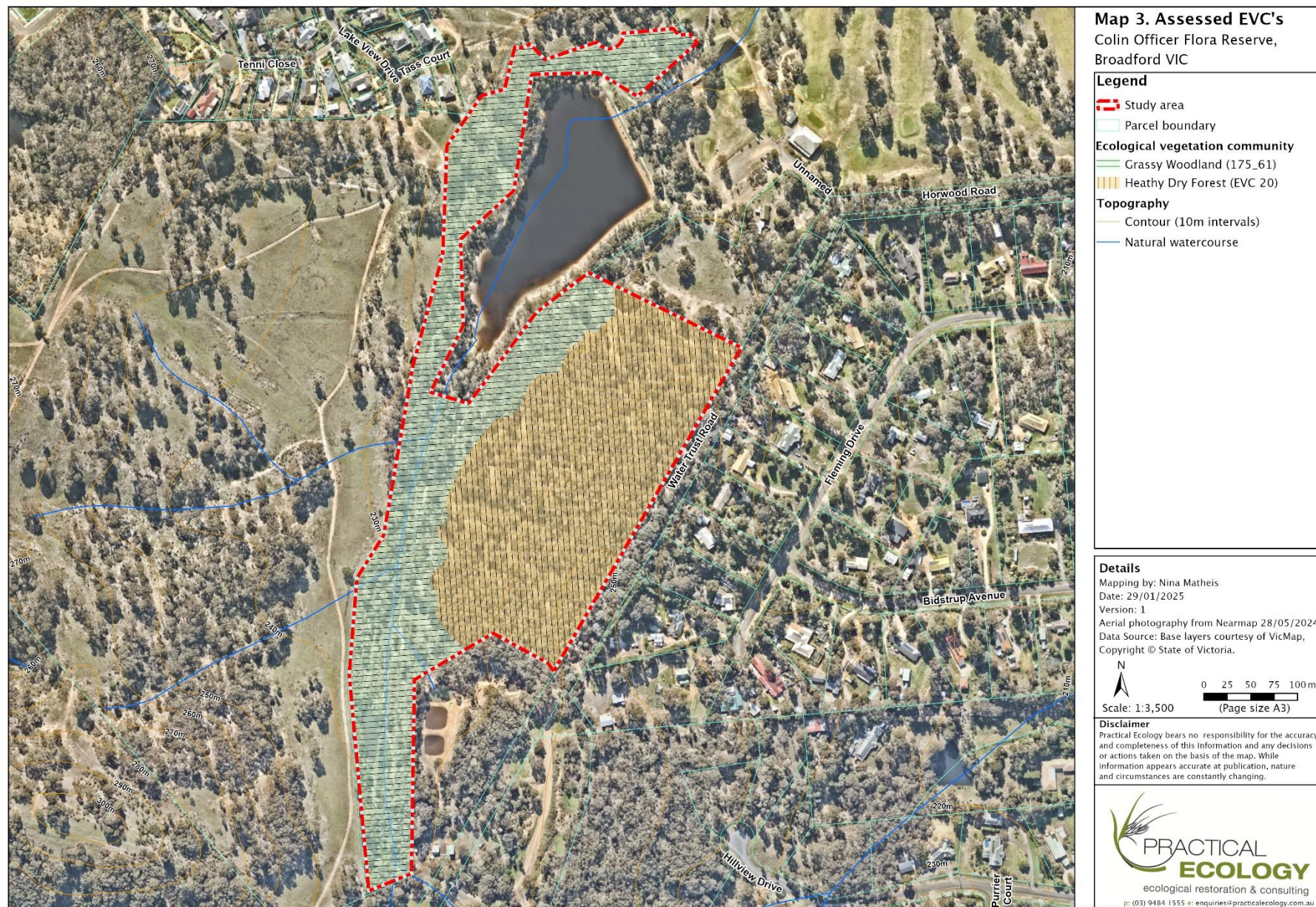


**Table 2.** Ecological Vegetation Classes present within the Reserve

| EVC name          | Conservation Status | General description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | Description within the Colin Officer Flora Reserve                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Heathy Dry Forest | Least Concern       | <p>Grows on shallow, rocky skeletal soils on a variety of geologies and on a range of landforms from gently undulating hills to exposed aspects on ridge tops and steep slopes at a range of elevations.</p> <p>Overstorey is a low, open eucalypt forest to 20 m tall, poor in form with an open crown cover. Understorey is dominated by a low, sparse to dense layer of shrubs including heaths and peas. Graminoids are frequently present in the ground layer, but do not provide much cover.</p> | <p>Primarily contained within the High Conservation Area, Heathy Dry Forest exists on the upper dry north-west facing slopes in the Reserve and contains a canopy dominated by Red Stringybark <i>Eucalyptus macrorhyncha</i> but also includes Grey Box <i>Eucalyptus microcarpa</i>, Long Leaf Box <i>Eucalyptus goniocalyx</i> and Red Box <i>Eucalyptus polyanthemos</i>.</p> <p>The understory is dominated by indigenous species and consists of a variety of shrubs and herbs including Small-leaf Parrot-pea <i>Dillwynia phyllicoides</i>, Common Correa <i>Correa reflexa</i>, Small Grass Tree <i>Xanthorrhoea minor</i>, Pink Bells <i>Tetratheca</i>, Grey Everlasting <i>Ozothamnus obcordatus</i>, and Honey-pots <i>Acrotriche serrulata</i>. Although less abundant, a variety of grasses is also present including Fibrous Spear-grass <i>Austrostipa semibarbata</i>, Knead Wallaby-grass <i>Rytidosperma geniculatum</i>, and Bristly Wallaby-grass <i>Rytidosperma setaceum</i>.</p> |
| Grassy Woodland   | Endangered          | <p>A variable open eucalypt woodland to 15 m tall over a diverse ground layer of grasses and herbs. The shrub component is usually sparse. It occurs on sites with moderate fertility on plains or undulating hills on a range of geologies. Grassy Woodland has been extensively cleared for agriculture purposes and development across Victoria with few intact remnants remaining.</p>                                                                                                             | <p>These areas contain a canopy dominated by Grey Box <i>Eucalyptus microcarpa</i>, and includes Yellow Box <i>E. melliodora</i>, Long Leaf Box, and River Red Gum <i>E. camuldensis</i>. This area has been highly modified due past land use and has an understory dominated by invasive grasses including Sweet Vernal-grass <i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>, and Greater Quaking-grass <i>Briza maxima</i>.</p> <p>Despite the high cover of weeds, this area also supports a diversity of indigenous mid and ground layer species including Kangaroo Grass <i>Themeda triandra</i>, Weeping Grass <i>Microlaena stipoides</i>, Slender Wallaby-grass <i>Rytidosperma racemosum</i> var. <i>racemosum</i>, Cranberry Heath <i>Styphelia humifusa</i>, Blackwood <i>Acacia melanoxylon</i>, Common Rice-flower <i>Pimelea humilis</i>, Sifton Bush <i>Cassinia sifton</i>, and Common Tussock-grass <i>Poa labillardierei</i> var. <i>labillardierei</i>.</p>                                             |

|  |  |  |                                                                                                                                                                                         |
|--|--|--|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|  |  |  | This area is also known to support populations of threatened invertebrates including Golden Sun Moth <i>Synemon plana</i> , and Amethyst Hairstreak Butterfly <i>Jalmenus icilius</i> . |
|--|--|--|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

## Flora

A compilation of species from various records and scientific databases has identified a total of 246 vascular plant species within the Reserve (Appendix 2). Among them, 172 species are indigenous to the area, 65 are introduced, and 9 are Australian native species that are not indigenous to the Reserve.

Two species within the Reserve are listed as Endangered under the *FFG Act*: Giant Honey-myrtle *Melaleuca armillaris* subsp. *armillaris* and Austral Crane's-bill *Geranium solanderi* var. *solanderi*

Giant Honey Myrtle is not indigenous to the area and is commonly used for ornamental plantings. Given the Reserve is outside the natural range of this species, the specimen present within the Reserve is likely to be planted.

By contrast, Austral Crane's-bill is found throughout Victoria in sheltered sites within grassy woodlands, often along drainage lines or in seepage areas. This species has been recorded by volunteers within the Reserve. However, its exact location is unknown.

## Fauna

A total of 210 native fauna species and 12 invasive fauna species have been recorded within the Reserve, reflecting the diverse range of habitat features available, including open woodlands, dry forest, dense shrubby areas, leaf litter and wood debris, grasslands, and dams. The 222 fauna species consist of the following:

- 124 bird species;
- 69 invertebrate species;
- 18 mammal species;
- 7 reptile species; and
- 4 amphibian species.

A complete list of fauna recorded within the Reserve is presented in Appendix 3.

Birds and invertebrates form a significant portion of the Reserve's fauna diversity, highlighting the area's ecological importance. The high diversity of bird species contributes to a dynamic ecosystem where various species occupy different niches within the diverse habitats. Birds play crucial roles in pollination, seed dispersal, and pest control, maintaining the health and balance of the Reserve's ecosystems.

Equally important, the 69 invertebrate species, including pollinators, decomposers, and predators, further emphasise the Reserve's ecological richness. Invertebrates are vital for nutrient cycling and soil health, and their diversity supports a wide range of food webs. The combined abundance of birds and invertebrates underscores the Reserve's critical role in preserving biodiversity, making it an ideal location for both birdwatching and invertebrate observation.

### 1. Threatened fauna

The Reserve supports a number of fauna species listed as threatened under the *FFG Act*, *EPBC Act*, or international treaty as present in Table 3 below.

**Table 3.** Threatened fauna recorded within the Reserve. C=CAMBA, R=ROKAMBA, and J=JAMBA

| Scientific Name                 | Common Name                   | FFG Act               | EPBC Act              | Treaty  |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|---------|
| <i>Apus pacificus</i>           | Fork-tailed Swift             | -                     | -                     | C, R, J |
| <i>Ardea alba modesta</i>       | Eastern Great Egret           | Vulnerable            | -                     | C, J    |
| <i>Callocephalon fimbriatum</i> | Gang-gang Cockatoo            | Endangered            | Endangered            | -       |
| <i>Climacteris picumnus</i>     | Brown Treecreeper             | Vulnerable            | Vulnerable            | -       |
| <i>Hieraaetus morphnoides</i>   | Little Eagle                  | Vulnerable            | -                     | -       |
| <i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i>    | White-throated Needletail     | Vulnerable            | Vulnerable            | C, R, J |
| <i>Jalmenus icilius</i>         | Amethyst Hairstreak Butterfly | Endangered            | -                     | -       |
| <i>Lathamus discolor</i>        | Swift Parrot                  | Critically Endangered | Critically Endangered | -       |
| <i>Lophoictinia isura</i>       | Square-tailed Kite            | Vulnerable            | -                     | -       |
| <i>Pogona barbata</i>           | Bearded Dragon                | Vulnerable            | -                     | -       |
| <i>Pyrholaemus sagittatus</i>   | Speckled Warbler              | Endangered            | -                     | -       |
| <i>Synemon plana</i>            | Golden Sun Moth               | Vulnerable            | Vulnerable            | -       |

A significant population of Golden Sun Moth (GSM) was recorded by Trec Land Services (2024) in Grassy Woodland habitat surrounding the northern dam, with a total of 66 moths recorded from October–December 2023. This record adds to a broader landscape context in which the species is known to occur, including other nearby locations such as the Broadford Golf Club and additional records within the surrounding region, as documented in the Victorian Biodiversity Atlas. The presence of GSM in these multiple areas highlights the importance of maintaining and enhancing habitat quality across the local and regional landscape to support the long-term persistence of this nationally endangered species.

The existence of GSM and other threatened species within the site necessitates a management approach that not only protects but actively enhances the habitats they rely on. Incorporating the needs of these threatened species has been a primary consideration in the development of the management plan. This includes ensuring that critical habitats—such as native grasslands, woodlands, and other niche habitat components—are preserved and restored.

Additionally, Amethyst Hairstreak Butterfly *Jalmenus icilius* were detected amongst *Acacia* spp. within the same areas as Golden Sun Moth. The Amethyst Hairstreak Butterfly is listed as Endangered under the FFG Act and very few individuals have been recorded within the surrounding landscape. An important consideration for its conservation is the butterfly's reliance on a specific host ant species, *Iridomyrmex rufoniger*, with which its larvae form a mutualistic relationship. The co-occurrence of *J. icilius* and suitable *Acacia* and ant species highlights the ecological significance of this habitat and the need for targeted management to support this rare butterfly.

The Plan includes measures to mitigate potential threats to these species, including habitat degradation, invasive species, and climate change impacts. An integrated management approach ensures that the Reserve not only serves as a haven for current populations but also fosters conditions conducive to the long-term resilience of threatened species.

### 1. Other Significant Species – Coconut Ants

In addition to the species above, the presence of Coconut Ants *Papyrius sp.* within the Reserve is considered highly significant due to their symbiotic relationship with the Small Ant-blue Butterfly *Acrodipsas myrmecophila*. Listed as Endangered under the FFG Act, the Small Ant-blue Butterfly is considered restricted in Victoria to a few small, fragmented populations.

The caterpillars of the Small Ant-blue Butterfly provide nutrients to the ants, which, in turn, protect the caterpillars from predators (Waterhouse and Lyell, 1913). The caterpillars live within the ant nests and feed on the ant brood (New and Britton 1997).

Within the Reserve, Coconut Ants were also observed within Grassy Woodlands near the northern dam, inhabiting tree stumps, woody debris, and the bases of Sifton Bushes. Although recent surveys have not detected the butterfly within the Reserve, the presence of Coconut Ant colonies remains ecologically significant and should be a key consideration in management planning. Populations of *Acrodipsas myrmecophila* have been found in the Broadford area and Seymour.

## Threatened Ecological Communities

### 1. Federally Listed Communities

Table 4 below lists the federally listed threatened ecological communities identified by the EPBC Act Protected Matters Search Tool (PMST) as potentially occurring within the Reserve and provides an assessment of their potential presence. These communities are marked in the PMST as 'likely to occur' or 'may occur' within the surrounding landscape.

**Table 4.** EPBC Act listed ecological communities' potential occurring within the Reserve

| Community                                                                                                           | Status     | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | EPBC Act PMST Report Status         | Present within the Reserve?                                                           |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Grey Box ( <i>Eucalyptus microcarpa</i> ) Grassy Woodlands and Derived Native Grasslands of South-eastern Australia | Endangered | The Grey Box ( <i>Eucalyptus microcarpa</i> ) Grassy Woodlands and Derived Native Grasslands of South-eastern Australia is an endangered ecological community listed under national environment law. It mostly occurs from central NSW, through northern/central Victoria into eastern South Australia. The ecological community occurs in two forms, a | Community may occur within the area | Possibly<br>Areas dominated or co-dominated by Grey Box may represent this community. |

| Community                                                                                   | Status                | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | EPBC Act PMST Report Status               | Present within the Reserve?                                                              |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                                                             |                       | grassy woodland form and as a derived native grassland.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |                                           |                                                                                          |
| <b>White Box-Yellow Box-Blakeley's Red Gum Grassy Woodland and Derived Native Grassland</b> | Critically Endangered | This ecological community can occur as either a woodland or derived grassland. It has a ground layer of native tussock grasses and herbs, and a sparse, scattered shrub layer. White Box <i>Eucalyptus albens</i> , Yellow Box <i>Eucalyptus melliodora</i> or Blakeley's Red Gum <i>Eucalyptus blakelyi</i> dominate where a tree layer still occurs. | Community likely to occur within the area | <b>No</b><br>The vegetation does not meet the Key Diagnostic Criteria for this Community |

The potential presence of *Grey Box (Eucalyptus microcarpa) Grassy Woodlands and Derived Native Grasslands of South-eastern Australia* within the Reserve further emphasises the Reserve's significant ecological value and the important role it plays in protecting biodiversity at both regional and national levels.

Identifying areas within the Reserve that represent this ecological community is essential as management decisions must recognise its presence and ensure that they align with national conservation and restoration efforts aimed at preserving these valuable ecosystems.

## 2. State Listed Communities

The diversity of birds within the Reserve includes several species listed under the *Victorian Temperate Woodland Bird Community*, which is listed as threatened under the FFG Act. This community is defined as 24 bird species, mainly associated with drier woodlands on the slopes and plains north of the Great Dividing Range, that seem to have declined markedly in numbers since records began.

Species recognised as part of this community that have been recorded within the Reserve include; Speckled Warbler *Pyrrhlaemus sagittatus*, Brown Treecreeper *Climacteris picumnus victoriae*, Western Gerygone *Gerygone fusca*, Little Lorikeet *Glossopsitta pusilla* and Brown-headed Honeyeater *Melithreptus brevirostris*.

This bird community faces ongoing threats, including habitat loss and fragmentation, timber removal (including canopy and shrub layer vegetation), the spread of environmental weeds, increasing urban development and the introduction of invasive pests. To ensure the survival of these species and this community within the Reserve and across the broader region, conservation efforts must focus on protecting and enhancing their habitats through targeted management practices.

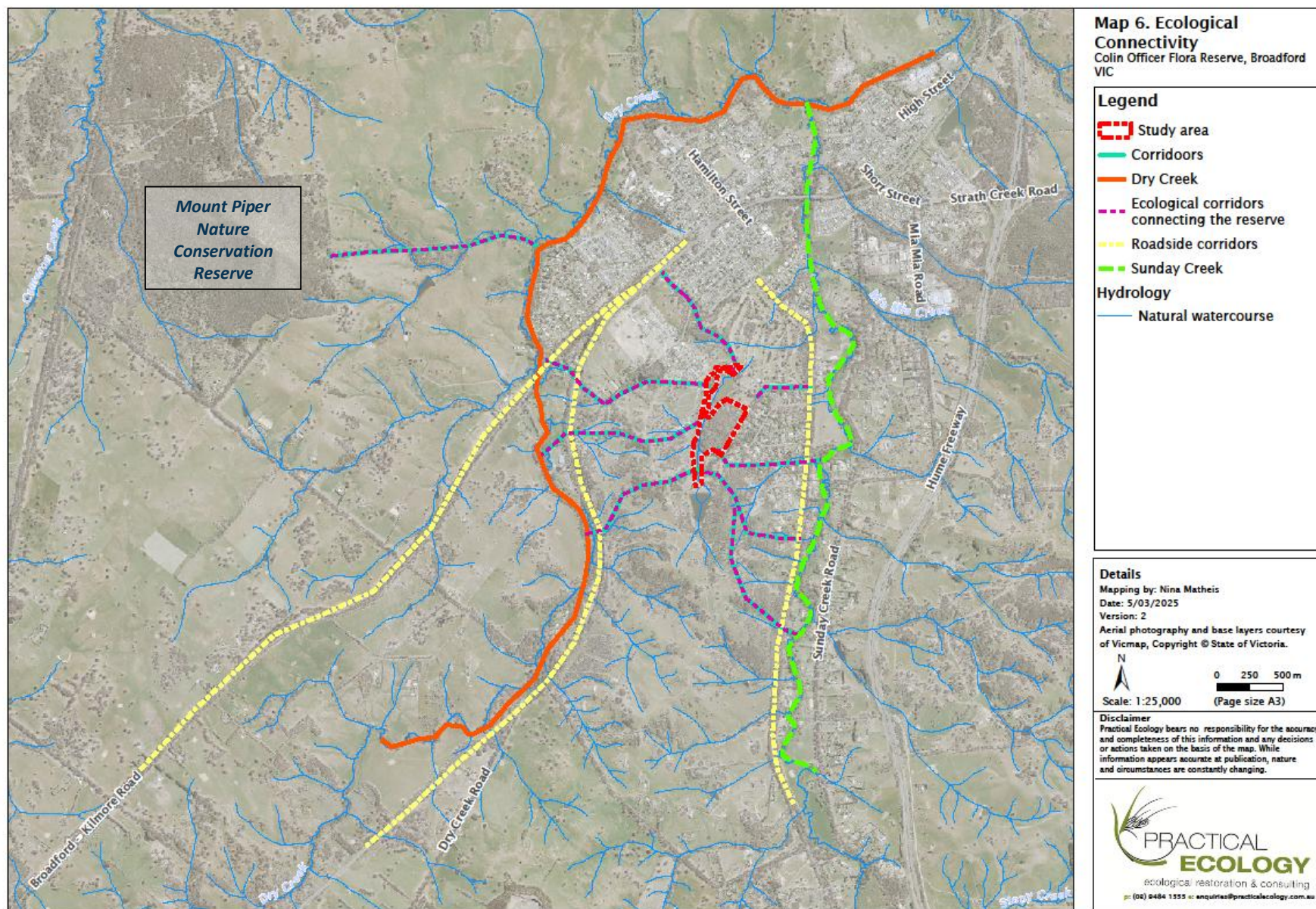
## Habitat Connectivity within the Broader Landscape

The Reserve, situated within a landscape primarily dominated by residential and agricultural land, is one of the last substantial patches of native vegetation on public land in the township. Surrounding this Reserve, ecological connectivity is supported by thin linear patches of canopy vegetation along roadsides and property boundaries, as well as significant corridors such as Sunday Creek and Dry Creek, which link the Reserve to larger areas of native vegetation in the broader region.

The open grassy paddocks and fragmented woodland patches adjacent to the Reserve on private land, including the Golf Course, contribute to species dispersal between the Reserve and key ecological corridors, including the creeks. These areas help maintain connectivity for a variety of species, facilitating their movement across the landscape, see Map 6. However, the presence of arterial roads and railway corridors can significantly limit dispersal, particularly for less mobile fauna, creating barriers that hinder movement between habitat patches.

Proposed residential developments near the Reserve present a considerable threat to ecological connectivity in the future. Urban housing developments could isolate the Reserve from its critical corridors, increasing habitat fragmentation and reducing the landscape's capacity to support diverse species.





## Threats and Challenges in the Reserve

Several management challenges persist within the Reserve that threaten its ecological and cultural values. A summary of these challenges is provided below.

### Illegal Littering and Rubbish Dumping

Illegal dumping and littering in the Reserve not only detracts from its aesthetic value but also poses risks to both native wildlife and visitors. A particular concern is the litter associated with recreational fishing in the northern dam. Fishing lines and hooks left behind can be especially hazardous, as they can entangle or injure native wildlife, potentially leading to severe injury or death.

Council has a no-bin policy within its Environmental Reserves, encouraging all visitors to take their litter home. This policy aims to reduce waste being deposited in natural areas, the ongoing presence of litter highlights the need for greater awareness raising and responsible behaviour from visitors to help protect the Reserve's delicate ecosystem.

### Illegal Firewood Collection

Unauthorised firewood collection occurs intermittently within the Reserve, posing a threat to essential habitats for native fauna. Logs and branches, commonly known as "coarse woody debris," are crucial for providing shelter and protection to many indigenous species and play an important role in preventing erosion. Removing these natural materials disrupts habitat availability and increases the risk of soil degradation.

Collecting firewood within the Reserve is a violation of Council's Local Law and is also prohibited under the Trust for Nature Conservation Covenant. Enforcement of these regulations is critical to preserving the Reserve's habitats.

### Domestic Dogs and Feral Cats

Off-leash dogs within the Reserve can disturb and harm native wildlife, damage vegetation, and pose a safety risk to other visitors. While dogs are allowed off-leash under effective control, leashing dogs is strongly recommended to ensure that the ecological values of the Reserve including native fauna are protected. As of 1 July 2025, Mitchell Shire Council introduced a dogs on lead order which requires dogs to be on-leash in public places unless they are in a designated off-leash area or fenced dog park.

There is currently no monitoring or management activities being undertaken to control feral cats in the reserve, further monitoring is needed to identify the threat and identify management actions to control feral cats.

### Erosion

Due to the soil type and topography of the site erosion is an issue within the Reserve, particularly above the southern dam where past erosion works is now being undermined by tunnel erosion. There are sections of active erosion along the ephemeral drainage line connecting the northern and southern dams. These areas suffer from soil instability, leading to sedimentation in waterways, reduced water quality, and degradation of habitats for aquatic and terrestrial species. The erosion has also impacted the track running through this area, posing accessibility challenges and creating safety hazards for

visitors. Left unchecked, these conditions may further compromise recreational access within the Reserve.

Council and volunteer groups have previously implemented measures to address erosion, including installing rock chutes and diversion pipes, strategic revegetation with native plants and placement of coir logs to stabilize soil and reduce water flow velocity. While these efforts have been effective in certain areas, ongoing erosion highlights the need for continued maintenance and additional interventions to enhance soil stability, ensure safe access, and protect the ecological integrity of the Reserve.

## Accessibility

Accessibility within the Reserve is a crucial aspect of its management. Community feedback has highlighted the absence of a loop trail, which restricts recreational options and is perceived as a significant accessibility issue. This limitation reduces the usability of the trail network for a broad range of potential users.

Additionally, erosion in key areas has further compromised the condition of existing tracks, creating safety hazards and making some sections difficult to navigate.

To address these challenges, priority should be given to enhancing accessibility, safety, and connectivity. Establishing a loop trail would make the network more inclusive, improve the overall visitor experience, and ensure the Reserve meets the needs of a diverse range of users.

## Invasive Fauna

Several pest animals have been recorded in the Reserve as presented in Appendix 2. Table 5 highlights the potential impact of the most problematic pest species.

**Table 5.** Potential impacts of pest animals within the Reserve

| Pest Animal                     | Potential Impact on the Reserve's ecological values                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Rabbits, Hares, and Deer</b> | The grazing and browsing habits of the European Hare, European Rabbit, and Feral Deer can lead to a reduction in biomass, the degradation of indigenous flora, and alterations to ecological communities through selective grazing, negatively affecting the survival of native fauna. The European Rabbit alone is considered such a threat to native ecosystems, the species is identified as a 'key threatening process' under the EPBC Act. |
| <b>Red Fox and Feral Cats</b>   | Red Fox and Feral Cats have caused significant and ongoing harm to native species throughout Australia by preying on a wide range of animals and competing with native predators for food and territory. The impact has been particularly devastating for ground-dwelling and burrowing species, contributing to population declines and extinctions nationwide.                                                                                |

The presence of European Hare *Lepus europaeus*, European Rabbit *Oryctolagus cuniculus*, Red Fox *Vulpes vulpes*, Feral Cat *Felis catus*, and Sambar Deer *Rusa unicolor* pose significant threats to the ecological integrity of the Reserve. There is currently no monitoring or management activities being undertaken to control these invasive fauna in the Reserve, and the full extent of their impact remains unknown.

It is essential to manage invasive species to conserve the Reserve's ecological values including several threatened flora and fauna species.

## Weeds

A total of 56 weed species are present within the Reserve, of which 11 are listed as noxious weeds under the *Catchment and Land Protection Act 1994* (CaLP Act) within the Goulburn region of Victoria (Table 6).

**Table 6.** Noxious weeds recorded within the Reserve

| Scientific Name                              | Common Name            | CaLP Act status |
|----------------------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------|
| <i>Allium triquetrum</i>                     | Angled Onion           | Restricted      |
| <i>Allium vineale</i>                        | Crow Garlic            | Prohibited      |
| <i>Carduus tenuiflorus</i>                   | Winged Slender-thistle | Restricted      |
| <i>Cirsium vulgare</i>                       | Spear Thistle          | Restricted      |
| <i>Echium plantagineum</i>                   | Paterson's Curse       | Controlled      |
| <i>Genista monspessulana</i>                 | Montpellier Broom      | Controlled      |
| <i>Hypericum perforatum subsp. veronense</i> | St John's Wort         | Controlled      |
| <i>Oxalis pes-caprae</i>                     | Soursob                | Restricted      |
| <i>Rosa rubiginosa</i>                       | Sweet Briar            | Controlled      |
| <i>Rubus fruticosus spp. agg.</i>            | Blackberry             | Controlled      |
| <i>Watsonia meriana var. bulbillifera</i>    | Bulbil Watsonia        | Restricted      |

Under the CaLP Act:

- **Controlled weeds** are widespread in the region, requiring landowners to contain their spread;
- **Prohibited weeds** are less common but have the potential for rapid expansion; and
- **Restricted weeds** are particularly harmful to ecosystems and agriculture, with strict prohibitions on trade and propagation to prevent further spread.

In addition to these noxious species, several additional species are considered as environmental weeds, including Yorkshire Fog *Holcus lanatus*, Cootamundra Wattle *Acacia baileyana*, White Sallow-wattle *Acacia floribunda*, Radiata Pine *Pinus radiata*, Toowoomba Canary-grass *Phalaris aquatica* and Cocksfoot *Dactylis glomerata*.

Weeds are not abundant throughout the Reserve due to the past and ongoing works from Council and volunteers. However, if left unmanaged noxious, environmental and emerging weeds will threaten the Reserve's ecological integrity by out-competing native vegetation, reducing biodiversity, and disrupting nutrient cycles.

## Fire Risk

The Reserve is at risk of bushfire due to naturally flammable vegetation, including fibrous-barked trees, dense shrubs, and thick grass cover, which could cause a fire to spread uncontrollably. Under the CFA Act, Council is legally obligated to take all reasonable steps, including controlled burns, to prevent and manage fires on lands under its control. However, fire is also identified as a threatening process under the FFG Act due to the potential impact of frequent or inappropriate fire regimes. A Fuel Management Plan provides a framework for managing fire risk in line with these requirements.

To manage fuel load whilst considering the Reserves ecological values, the *Colin Officer Flora Reserve Fuel Management Plan* is under development. Once finalised this Fuel Management plan will be implemented by Council, in conjunction with relevant stakeholders.

## Management of the local Eastern Grey Kangaroo (EGK) Population

Human-wildlife interactions with the resident EGK population poses a safety risk to visitors and their pets. Additionally, through overgrazing of native vegetation, EGK can alter the plant community structure, leading to soil erosion, and loss of habitat for other wildlife, and a decline in floristic community and species diversity. At present, the density and size of the local EGK population remain unknown, however the current population seem to be having an impact when observing vegetation within the fenced exclusion plots.

## Degraded Ecological Components

Recent ecological assessments in the Reserve have highlighted several degraded components are not meeting the expected standards compared to the established benchmarks for the specific Ecological Vegetation Classes (Trec Land Services 2024). The identified degraded components include:

- high stem-density of young grey box eucalypts, particularly within the High Conservation Area;
- lack of large trees; and
- inadequate abundance of logs.

These assessment results highlight the importance of enhancing the ecological value of the Reserve through conservation and restoration efforts.

The dense stands of young eucalypts and the lack of mature trees with hollows reflect the site's history of canopy clearing. To support long-term ecological health and biodiversity, selective ecological thinning is recommended. This approach will reduce tree density, allowing retained eucalypts to grow into mature trees with hollows more quickly, while also enhancing understorey vegetation. These changes are expected to benefit small bird species such as the Speckled Warbler and Diamond Firetail *Stagonopleura guttata*, which rely on a well-structured understorey for habitat.

The dense young eucalypts currently provide important habitat for some species of fauna within the Reserve. Therefore, thinning should be carefully planned and implemented selectively to ensure critical habitat components are preserved, balancing the needs of existing species with the site's long-term ecological goals.

Additionally, the lack of logs likely results from illegal firewood harvesting, further degrades essential habitat for fauna. Preventing further removal of logs is crucial to restoring and preserving this habitat.

## Presence of Threatened Species

Managing a Reserve with threatened species presents a unique challenge, especially when these species have conflicting habitat requirements. For example, the Golden Sun Moth requires low-biomass grasslands, which can be maintained through regular mowing and promoting Wallaby Grasses, while also reducing shrub cover, including Cassinia and Acacia recruitment. However, Acacias are crucial for the Amethyst Hairstreak Butterfly, which depends on them for habitat.

Additionally, management practices aimed at mitigating fire risk or enhancing accessibility and recreational use of the Reserve may conflict with the habitat needs of these species. For instance, fire risk management often requires the removal of dense shrubby and grassy vegetation, yet these areas provide essential refuge, foraging, and breeding habitat for various species within the Reserve.

Considering the above, this management plan seeks to carefully balance these ecological and social needs, ensuring that the habitat requirements of all species are met while also accommodating public access and fire-risk management.

## Climate Change

The Reserve's cultural and ecological values are at risk from the impacts of climate change. Rising temperatures and shifting precipitation patterns may disturb the delicate balance of ecosystems, affecting the distribution and behaviour of plant and animal species. Additionally, there may be an increase in the frequency and intensity of extreme weather events, such as storms, which could cause damage to infrastructure and habitats within the Reserve. The Mitchell Shire *Climate Emergency Action Plan* 2023 outlines actions that Council is taking to reduce greenhouse gas emissions to reach a net zero target by 2035 (excluding landfill).

## Increased Residential Development and Visitation

The growing residential development surrounding the Reserve, including areas immediately adjacent to the site, is expected to place increased pressure on the Reserve's ecological values. Increased fragmentation of nearby habitat is expected urban development, including clearing for housing, roads and associated infrastructure. With increased urban development, increased visitation to the Reserve is also expected. It is therefore essential for Reserve management to balance the need to accommodate increased visitation with the goal of preserving the Reserve's ecological integrity.

As development continues, the Reserve's role in conserving the biodiversity becomes even more vital. To maintain ecological connectivity, thoughtful planning in future developments is crucial. This may include retaining a strip of Grassy Woodland habitat to maintain connectivity between the Reserve to Dry Creek, planting indigenous street trees, creating nature strip plantings, encouraging backyard biodiversity programs, and incorporating open spaces within new developments for both passive recreation and biodiversity conservation. These strategies are vital for sustaining the region's ecological connectivity.

In addition to ecological considerations, increased visitation also raises important safety considerations—both within the Reserve and for adjoining landholders—requiring careful planning to minimise risks to public safety and the operations of neighbouring properties such as the Goulburn Valley Water treatment plant.

## Goals and Objectives

A set of management goals and objectives has been developed that provide a clear and comprehensive framework that guide decision-making and ensure the protection of the Reserves ecological and social values. These goals and objectives not only address the immediate management challenges faced by the Reserve but also focus on enhancing its ecological health, biodiversity, and resilience over the long term.

### Goal 1: Improve Ecological Monitoring and Data Collection

Continued ecological monitoring and data collection are essential for understanding and protecting the Reserve's ecological values. By strengthening monitoring efforts and expanding data collection practices, key information gaps can be filled, including:

- Evaluating the population sizes and distribution of threatened species within the Reserve;
- Assessing the number, distribution and use of tree hollows; and
- Monitoring the abundance, distribution, and effects of invasive flora and fauna, and Eastern Grey Kangaroos.

Filling these gaps and increasing the understanding of the Reserve's ecological values will provide a solid foundation of baseline data. This will not only enable ongoing monitoring of biodiversity changes but also facilitate adaptive management and support the evaluation of management strategies and their effectiveness over time.

### Objectives

To the following management objectives will assist in achieving this goal:

- Encourage community data collection/reporting;
- Conduct regular ecological assessments; and
- Engage with academic institutions and research organisations.

Actions have been developed for each objective to ensure they are met and contribute to the overarching goal. These actions include community outreach initiatives to promote citizen science, systematic ecological assessments surveys to gather critical ecological data, and establishing partnerships with research organisations to increase monitoring and data collection.

Together, these efforts will enhance the Reserve's capacity for data-driven decision-making and adaptive management practices.

### Goal 2: Protect, Enhance and Restore the Ecological Values of the Reserve

The presence of threatened species underscores the need for targeted conservation and restoration efforts to preserve and improve the ecological value of the Reserve. These efforts must aim to protect vulnerable species and enhance the resilience of the Reserve's ecosystems, ensuring they can adapt to environmental changes and external pressures.

However, persistent illegal activities including firewood collection continue to threaten the Reserve's ecological integrity. Addressing such activities is vital for conserving biodiversity and maintaining the Reserve's ecological values. Strengthened enforcement measures, community engagement, and

planning will help mitigate these threats, preserve critical habitats, and ensure the long-term sustainability of the Reserve.

In addition, safeguarding existing ecological corridors that link the Reserve to other key patches of native vegetation throughout Mitchell Shire is essential. These corridors play a pivotal role in reducing habitat fragmentation, enabling the movement of wildlife, and supporting healthy populations of native species. By maintaining these connections, the overall ecological resilience of the Reserve and the surrounding landscape can be strengthened.

## Objectives

The following management objectives will assist in achieving this goal:

- Mitigate the impacts of invasive flora and fauna on the Reserve's ecological values;
- Increase the ecological value of the dams;
- Enhance available habitat for native fauna;
- Conserve and enhance threatened ecological communities;
- Manage habitat for Golden Sun Moth, Amethyst Hairstreak Butterfly, Coconut Ants, and other threatened flora and fauna;
- Conserve and enhance the quality of ecological values within the High Conservation Area;
- Maintain and enhance the quality of existing wildlife corridors connecting the Reserve to other significant native vegetation patches; and
- Utilise available enforcement measures to discourage illegal behaviours and review their effectiveness.

To achieve these objectives, actions will focus on controlling woody weeds, managing pest animals, and implementing habitat enhancement measures, such as introducing large logs into the Reserve. These efforts are designed with the presence of threatened species in mind, ensuring the long-term viability of their populations. Furthermore, actions will be taken to promote the reporting of illegal activities and foster community engagement to address behaviours that threaten the Reserve's ecological values.

To compliment this goal, consideration should also be given to restoring the northern dam, located outside the Reserve boundary, due to its importance in supporting biodiversity. Actions to enhance the dam's ecological values may include revegetating the banks with aquatic and semi-aquatic plants and introducing large logs to improve breeding and refuge habitats for aquatic species. In the long term, opportunities to incorporate this dam within the Reserve boundaries should be explored while maintaining the Golf Course extraction license.

## Goal 3: Improve Accessibility and Safety in the Reserve

Enhancing accessibility and safety within the Reserve is essential to providing a positive and sustainable experience for visitors. By implementing effective management strategies, this goal will create a safe and accessible environment for all users. Prioritising both accessibility and safety will not only improve visitor experiences but also help preserve sensitive ecosystems and promote a stronger sense of stewardship within the community.

## Objectives

The following management objectives will assist in achieving this goal:

- Maintain and enhance existing formalised walking tracks to ensure accessibility;
- Upgrade interpretive signage to be safe, educational, and informative;
- Manage fuel loads within the Reserve;
- Maintain and enhance passive recreational and educational infrastructure in the Reserve;
- Advocate for improved accessibility through the planning processes for adjacent development sites; and
- Investigate creation of loop trails with the Reserve.

Actions to achieve these objectives include upgrading signage to improve navigation and encourage responsible use, and enhancing infrastructure like benches and boardwalks. These efforts will ensure a safe and welcoming environment for visitors while protecting the Reserve's ecological and cultural values. Additionally, actions will include regular fire risk management and collaboration with relevant authorities to address safety concerns and maintain the Reserve's long-term sustainability.

The Broadford Structure Plan recognises the importance of a network of pedestrian and cycle paths to connect key locations within Broadford, including the Railway Station, Golf Course, and Colin Officer Flora Reserve. Although this is beyond the scope of the current plan, opportunities to link the Reserve to the town centre and improve accessibility in the future should be explored.

## Goal 4: Increase Project Collaboration and Community Education and Engagement Opportunities

Fostering a sense of connectedness among the Reserve's diverse stakeholders, including the community, is crucial for addressing the management challenges within the Reserve. Through collaborative efforts, engagement, and educational initiatives, a strong network of relationships and partnerships can be built, promoting a shared sense of ownership, responsibility, and appreciation. This empowers individuals and stakeholders to actively protect the Reserve's ecological values.

Promoting the Reserve's role as an educational resource is key to fostering understanding and appreciation of its ecological significance. Encouraging local schools, community groups, and visitors to explore its ecosystem and history will inspire them to become custodians of the Reserve.

## Objectives

The following management objectives will assist in achieving this goal:

- Increase community awareness of the ecological values of the Reserve and activities that can degrade these values;
- Foster engagement through the provision of volunteer opportunities;
- Promote and facilitate the use of the Reserve as an educational resource;
- Continue educational activities to raise community awareness and understanding of fire risk; and

- Increase collaboration with the community, agencies, and neighbours.

Actions to achieve these objectives will focus on enhancing community engagement, education, and awareness of the Reserve's ecological and cultural values. These include placing strategic signage, creating QR codes linking to the Reserve's webpage, and organising events including workshops, guided tours, and environmental activities. Efforts will engage local residents, schools, and youth in conservation to further strengthen community involvement and support the Reserve's long-term management.

## Goal 5: Increase Recognition of the Reserve's Heritage Values

This goal emphasises the importance of identifying, recognising, and preserving the indigenous cultural heritage embedded within the Reserve. By increasing awareness of these heritage values, the goal ensures the ongoing preservation of the Reserve's cultural significance. Central to this effort is collaboration with the traditional custodians of the land, including the Taungurung Land and Waters Council (TLaWC), to honour and protect indigenous cultural heritage. This partnership not only respects traditional knowledge but also strengthens the connection between Reserve management and indigenous communities, fostering more inclusive and culturally sensitive decision-making.

### Objectives

The following management objectives will assist in achieving this goal:

- Increase engagement with the TLaWC;
- Research the Reserve's cultural values; and
- Increase community engagement and education of Taungurung culture.

Education and awareness initiatives will promote a deeper understanding of the Reserve's cultural heritage ensuring its values are respected and preserved. Key actions include collaborating with the TLaWC to install interpretive signage, facilitate guided walks and cultural events, and develop educational programs for schools and community groups. A framework should be established to integrate traditional ecological knowledge into management strategies, while cultural mapping exercises would identify and protect significant sites.

### Action Plan

To achieve measurable outcomes in line with the management goals and objectives, a detailed implementation and action plan is required. As outlined in Appendix 1, this plan provides a structured approach to achieving the desired results over a ten-year timeframe through focused management initiatives. It defines roles and responsibilities, sets priorities, and includes cost estimates, ensuring a well-organised and efficient strategy for reaching the Reserve's management objectives. Additionally, this method facilitates optimal resource use and ensures that management efforts consider both conservation and community-focused management goals.

The implementation of the action plan is contingent upon securing funding. Efforts will continue to be made to actively pursue external funding opportunities and partnerships to support initiatives, projects, and programs.

Management Zones

To guide the management of the Reserve, it has been separated into distinct management zones. These zones reflect the current state of the Reserve, considering ecological values, recreational uses, and existing infrastructure. Management zones are illustrated in Map 4 below, and are described as follows. Where necessary, the zones are further divided into sub-zones (Table 7) to address variations in management needs and considerations, ensuring that each area receives the appropriate focus and resources for its unique characteristics.

Conservation Zones (CZ)

Designated areas with significant ecological values, where management is focused on addressing degrading factors and preserving and enhancing these values.

Asset Management Zones (APZ)

These zones encompass existing infrastructure and align with the *Colin Officer Fuel Management Plan*. The primary focus of management within these zones is asset protection and maintenance.

Track Management Zone (TMZ)

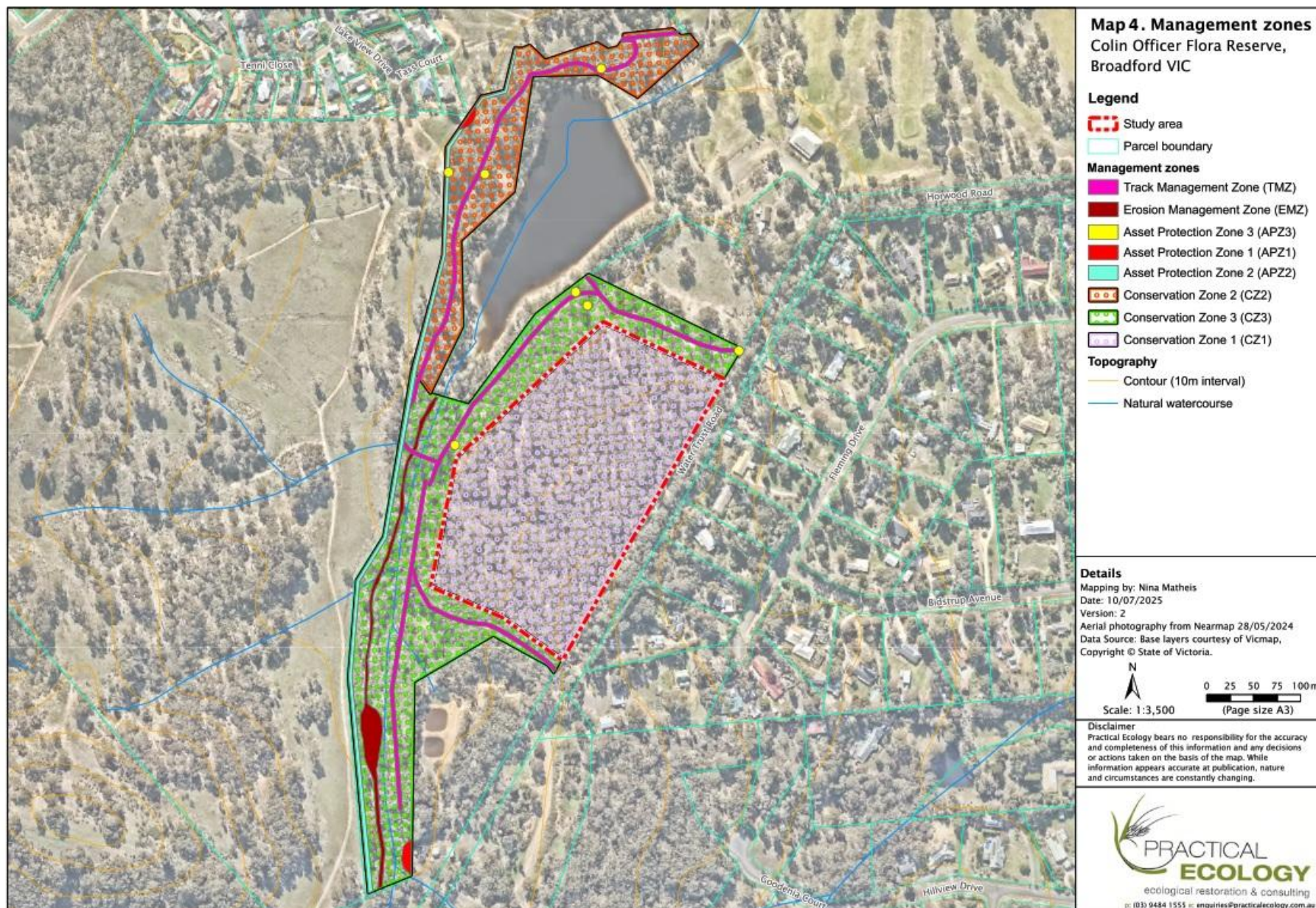
Areas encompassing tracks within the Reserve, management within this zone is dedicated to maintaining access throughout the Reserve.

Erosion Management Zone (EMZ)

These areas are designated to address and mitigate the effects of erosion, aiming to maintain soil integrity and ensure public safety. Management efforts within these zones is focused on stabilising and protecting soils to prevent further erosion, and restore affected areas to enhance ecological resilience.

Table 7. Description of subzones.

| Conservation Zones     |                                                                                                           |
|------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| CZ1                    | High Conservation Area                                                                                    |
| CZ2                    | High Conservation areas known to support Golden Sun Moth, Amethyst Hairstreak Butterfly, and Coconut Ants |
| CZ3                    | Conservation area, encompassing the remainder of the Reserve                                              |
| Asset Management Zones |                                                                                                           |
| AMZ1                   | Asset management zones identified within the <i>Colin Officer Fuel Management Plan</i>                    |
| AMZ2                   | Slashed track along the Reserve’s western boundary                                                        |
| AMZ3                   | All signage and park furniture and fences                                                                 |



## Prioritisation

Management actions have been categorised based on a set of priority levels. Prioritisation plays an important role in effective management planning as it enables resource efficiency and targets efforts on the most pressing and impactful management actions. By identifying priority categories, critical actions can be addressed promptly. The defined priority categories are:

**Current/Ongoing Actions** – defined as currently implemented and ongoing management actions. These actions are recommended to continue without any additional resource requirements.

**High Priority Actions** – Actions are identified as being of highest importance as they are: Critical to the safety of the community and visitors within the Reserve;

- Necessary to maintain the ecological balance and health of the Reserve’s ecosystem;  
Aid the preservation of cultural heritage values; and/or
- The first stage leading to subsequent management actions, forming a foundation for further improvements.

**Medium Priority Actions** - Actions contribute to enhancing the ecological value of the Reserve and addressing specific management challenges. While not crucial for ensuring public safety, they play a significant role in improving the overall efficiency of Reserve management.

**Low Priority Actions** – Actions offer the potential to enhance the Reserve in numerous ways including providing additional amenities, improving visitor experiences, and complementing existing management efforts. They can be pursued when resources are available.

## Resource Allocation and Timeframes

For the purpose of budgeting, the resources required for implementing each proposed management action have been defined as follows:

**IR** - Internal staff resource

**\$** - \$0 - \$5,000

**\$\$** - \$5,001 - \$10,000

**\$\$\$** - \$10,001 - \$20,000

**\$\$\$\$** - \$20,001+

Note: all budget estimates provided in Appendix 1 are estimates only.

The proposed actions have also been allocated timeframes to direct their implementation over the next ten years:

**Short term action:** Less than 3 years

**Medium term action:** Less than 5 years

| KEY     |                                                            |
|---------|------------------------------------------------------------|
| Short   | Less than 3 years                                          |
| Medium  | Less than 5 years                                          |
| Long    | More than 5 years                                          |
| Ongoing | Actions to be sustained throughout this management period. |
| *       | Action recommended to be repeated                          |

|          |                         |
|----------|-------------------------|
| IR       | Internal staff resource |
| \$       | 0 - \$5,000             |
| \$\$     | \$5,001 - \$10,000      |
| \$\$\$   | \$10,001 - \$20,000     |
| \$\$\$\$ | \$20,001+               |

# Implementation of actions is contingent upon securing internal and external funding.

**Long term action:** More than 5 years

**Ongoing action:** Actions to be implemented throughout this management plan.

## Monitoring and Evaluation

Regular ongoing monitoring and evaluation of the action plan are essential for assessing the effectiveness and relevance of all actions. An effective monitoring and evaluation framework:

- Determines whether the management goals and objectives are being achieved;
- Facilitates the early detection of management issues;
- Evaluates effective use of resources;
- Evaluates the effectiveness of the implemented actions; and
- Ensures that the plan remains relevant to changes in legislation and regulations.

An adaptive management approach will assist, to ensure that management can be adapted to changing social, economic, and environmental conditions over the next ten years.

### Monitoring

Monitoring will assist to evaluate the effectiveness of management actions and the overall plan, and is important to inform an adaptive management approach. It involves collecting data to assess environmental conditions, enabling informed decision-making and adaptive strategies.

To understand the condition of the site's environmental values, ongoing ecological data collection is essential. Regular surveys of flora and fauna, as outlined in Goal 1: Ecological Monitoring and Data Collection in Appendix 1, will track ecosystem changes over time, offering valuable insights into ecological trends. Additionally, an ecological impact assessment may be required for any proposed management actions, including those in the *Colin Officer Reserve Fuel Management Plan*, to ensure sensitive habitats, endangered species, and ecological processes are considered.

Economic impacts should be evaluated through systematic data collection on financial aspects. Detailed records of expenditures related to specific management actions will support cost-benefit analyses and ensure efficient resource allocation.

Social impacts will be assessed by collecting data on community interactions and perceptions. Regular surveys to gauge community attitudes will inform this assessment. A 'User Survey' will aim to be conducted every five years to understand how visitors use the Reserve, gather feedback on community perceptions, and identify emerging challenges. This approach helps foster positive community relations and supports effective engagement strategies.

### Evaluation

To assess the effectiveness and relevance of the plan, it is essential to define key evaluation questions (KEQ) that will focus on evaluating the ecological, social, and economic impact of the plan over time. The evaluation process relies on the data gathered through ongoing monitoring efforts.

Below are the recommended KEQ to be used annually to assess the achievement of the management goals:

- To what extent have the management actions and objectives been successfully accomplished?
- Are stakeholders and the local community adequately engaged and actively involved in the management process?
- How efficiently are the resources being utilised, and are there any additional resource required for effective management?
- Has there been any significant changes (e.g. legislative, climatic) that require adaptations or updates to the current management plan?
- Has the occurrence of illegal activities within the Reserve changed, and what measures have been taken to address them?
- Has implementation of the management plan positively influenced the ecological values and biodiversity of the Reserve?
- Is the monitoring process assisting to inform decision-making and improved management practices?

The results of the annual evaluation should be used to inform management in the following year(s).

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- O'Dwyer, C. & Attiwill, P. M. (2000) Restoration of a Native Grassland as Habitat for the Golden Sun Moth *Synemon plana* Walker (Lepidoptera; Castniidae) at Mount Piper, Australia. *Restor Ecology*, 8, pp. 170-174.
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## Appendix 1: Action Plan

The action plan has been developed to be implemented over a ten-year period. It outlines key actions required to achieve the five goals outlined within the plan.

The resource allocation represents the approximate amount required to undertake the action within the Colin Officer Flora Reserve. For actions that are recommended to be repeated, denoted by (\*), the resource allocation represents the cost of implementing the action for a single occurrence.

(–) refers to actions stated within another Council Plan, and have not been allocated resources within this plan.

(RW) signifies actions applicable to all management zones, while (+) denotes actions unrelated to a specific management zone or are actions to be implemented outside the Reserve.

### Key

#### Timeframes

The proposed actions have been categorised by timeframe to direct the management actions for the next ten years.

|         |                                                            |
|---------|------------------------------------------------------------|
| Short   | Less than 3 years                                          |
| Medium  | Less than 5 years                                          |
| Long    | More than 5 years                                          |
| Ongoing | Actions to be sustained throughout this management period. |

#### Resource Allocation

|          |                         |
|----------|-------------------------|
| IR       | Internal staff resource |
| \$       | 0 - \$5,000             |
| \$\$     | \$5,001 - \$10,000      |
| \$\$\$   | \$10,001 - \$20,000     |
| \$\$\$\$ | \$20,001+               |

Note: all budget estimates provided in Appendix 1 are estimates only.

#### Frequency

|   |                                            |
|---|--------------------------------------------|
| * | action that is recommended to be repeated. |
|---|--------------------------------------------|

| Goal                                                               | Objective                                                                              | Action                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | Priority | Responsible Parties | Resource Allocation # | Applicable Management Zone | Timeframe |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|---------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|-----------|
| Improve Ecological Monitoring and Data Collection                  | 1. Encourage community data collection/reporting                                       | 1a. Create and promote communications materials regarding the Reserves values and citizen science projects for the Reserve including e-bird, frog ID, nest box monitoring and a dedicated iNaturalist project for the Reserve.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | Low      | Council             | IR                    | +                          | Ongoing   |
|                                                                    | 2. Conduct regular ecological assessments                                              | 2a. Conduct bird surveys every three - five years using the 20 min/2 ha survey method.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | High     | Council /Volunteers | \$*                   | CZ1-3                      | Ongoing   |
|                                                                    |                                                                                        | 2b. Assess natural and artificial hollows within the Reserve to determine the need for additional artificial nest boxes and hollows.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | High     | Council             | \$                    | CZ1-3                      | Short     |
|                                                                    |                                                                                        | 2c. Conduct an ecological survey program including the following every 3-5 years <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>spotlighting surveys in spring and autumn, targeting native and invasive fauna.</li> <li>Fungi surveys during autumn in optimal conditions following the methodology outlined by Lindsay et al. (2013).</li> <li>Acoustic survey targeting bats and birds.</li> <li>tile survey in spring, targeting reptiles and amphibian</li> <li>vegetation quality assessment using the Habitat Hectares method (or similar), noting and mapping significant indigenous species and noxious and environmental weeds.</li> </ul> | High     | Council             | \$\$*                 | CZ1-3                      | Ongoing   |
|                                                                    |                                                                                        | 2d. Conduct a targeted surveys for Amethyst Hairstreak Butterfly, Golden Sun Moth, and Coconut Ants, ideally every 2-3 years to monitor species abundance and distributions.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | High     | Council             | \$\$\$*               | CZ1-3                      | Ongoing   |
|                                                                    |                                                                                        | 2e. Seek opportunities to monitor the impact of the local Eastern Grey Kangaroo population on the reserves ecological values.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | Medium   | Council             | \$\$*                 | CZ1-3                      | Ongoing   |
|                                                                    | 3. Engage with agencies, organisations and academic institutions                       | 3a. Foster collaboration and engage with academic institutions, research organisations and Trust for Nature that may be interested in addressing research gaps and distribute the research development document to them to conduct research projects and scientific studies that fill data knowledge gaps and contribute to the management of the Reserve.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | Low      | Council             | IR                    | +                          | Long      |
| Protect, Enhance, and Restore the Ecological Values of the Reserve | 4. Mitigate the impacts of invasive flora and fauna on the Reserve's ecological values | 4a. Develop and implement an integrated weed management plan that includes ongoing monitoring and control of woody, noxious, and environmental weeds within the Reserve, and collaboration with adjoining land managers to encourage complementary weed and invasive fauna management.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | High     | Council             | \$\$*                 | CZ1-3                      | Ongoing   |
|                                                                    |                                                                                        | 4b. Develop and implement an integrated pest animal control plan                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | High     | Council             | \$\$*                 | CZ1-3                      | Ongoing   |
|                                                                    | 5. Increase the ecological value of the dams                                           | 5a. Implement erosion control measures, including planting and installation of coir logs and woody debris to reduce sediment runoff, improve the water quality of the southern dam, and increase biodiversity values of both the southern and northern dams.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | High     | Council/Volunteers  | \$\$\$                | EMZ                        | Short     |
|                                                                    |                                                                                        | 5b. Collaborate with the Broadford Golf Club to conduct restoration works, including indigenous vegetation plantings and habitat enhancements, to increase the ecological value of the northern dam.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | Medium   | Council             | \$\$\$                | +                          | Medium    |
|                                                                    | 6. Enhance available habitat for native fauna                                          | 6a. Create more artificial hollows, catering to a variety of species including microbats, larger birds and water birds, if deemed necessary following a detailed assessment of hollows.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | Medium   | Council/Volunteers  | \$\$                  | CZ1-3                      | Long      |
|                                                                    |                                                                                        | 6b. Develop and implement an annual monitoring and management action plan for the existing nest boxes and artificial hollows to ensure their proper maintenance and usage by fauna.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | High     | Council/Volunteers  | \$\$                  | CZ1-3                      | Ongoing   |
|                                                                    |                                                                                        | 6c. Introduce large logs to the Reserve to achieve EVC Benchmark Standards using repurposing felled trees from elsewhere in the Shire.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | Medium   | Council             | \$*                   | CZ1-3                      | Medium    |
|                                                                    |                                                                                        | 6d. Implement measures to ensure the retention of Mistletoe throughout the Reserve.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | High     | Council             | \$                    | CZ1-3                      | Ongoing   |

| KEY     |                                                            |
|---------|------------------------------------------------------------|
| Short   | Less than 3 years                                          |
| Medium  | Less than 5 years                                          |
| Long    | More than 5 years                                          |
| Ongoing | Actions to be sustained throughout this management period. |
| *       | Action recommended to be repeated                          |

|          |                         |
|----------|-------------------------|
| IR       | Internal staff resource |
| \$       | 0 -\$5,000              |
| \$\$     | \$5,001 -\$10,000       |
| \$\$\$   | \$10,001 - \$20,000     |
| \$\$\$\$ | \$20,001+               |

# Implementation of actions is contingent upon securing internal and external funding.

| Goal                                            | Objective                                                                                                                                   | Action                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | Priority | Responsible Parties | Resource Allocation # | Applicable Management Zone | Timeframe |
|-------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|---------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|-----------|
|                                                 |                                                                                                                                             |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |          |                     |                       |                            |           |
|                                                 | 7. Conserve and enhance threatened ecological communities                                                                                   | 7a. Conduct surveys to determine the presence, and map the distribution of, <i>Grey Box</i> ( <i>Eucalyptus microcarpa</i> ) <i>Grassy Woodlands and Derived Native Grasslands of South-eastern Australia</i> across the Reserve.                                                 | High     | Council             | \$\$                  | RW                         | Short     |
|                                                 |                                                                                                                                             | 7b. If present, utilise the <i>Approved Conservation Advice for the Grey Box</i> ( <i>Eucalyptus microcarpa</i> ) <i>Grassy Woodlands and Derived Native Grasslands of South-east Australia</i> and develop subsequent actions to conserve and enhance this ecological community. | High     | Council             | IR                    | RW                         | Ongoing   |
|                                                 | 8. Manage habitat for Golden Sun Moth, Amethyst Hairstreak Butterfly, Coconut Ants, and other threatened Flora and Fauna                    | 8a. Identify Golden Sun Moth (GSM) habitat areas and conduct routine mowing to manage biomass and maintain inter-tussock space to maintain habitat structure for GSM, avoiding mowing between November - February                                                                 | High     | Council             | \$\$*                 | CZ2                        | Ongoing   |
|                                                 |                                                                                                                                             | 8b. Maintain existing density of shrubs and eucalypt saplings (minimum 5-10%coverage) to preserve habitat for Golden Sun Moth, whilst maintaining <i>Acacia spp.</i> to support Amethyst Hairstreak Butterfly, and <i>Cassinia sp.</i> to support Coconut Ants.                   | High     | Council             | \$*                   | CZ2                        | Ongoing   |
|                                                 |                                                                                                                                             | 8c. Introduce fallen timber as required to support Coconut Ant colonies.                                                                                                                                                                                                          | High     | Council             | \$*                   | CZ2                        | Ongoing   |
|                                                 | 9. Conserve and enhance the quality of ecological values within the High Conservation Area                                                  | 9a. Upgrade fencing around the High Conservation Area to ensure wildlife friendly fencing.                                                                                                                                                                                        | High     | Council             | \$\$\$                | CZ1                        | Short     |
|                                                 |                                                                                                                                             | 9b. Establish the High Conservation Area as a seed collection area to promote regeneration efforts within the Reserve and throughout the Shire.                                                                                                                                   | Low      | Council             | \$\$                  | CZ1                        | Long      |
|                                                 |                                                                                                                                             | 9c. Upgrade fencing around exclusion plots to exclude pest animals including rabbits, hares, and deer.                                                                                                                                                                            | High     | Council             | \$\$                  | CZ1                        | Short     |
|                                                 |                                                                                                                                             | 9d. In collaboration with DEECA, seek a Conservation Work Exemption to conduct selective ecological thinning of young eucalypts.                                                                                                                                                  | Medium   | Council             | \$\$                  | CZ1                        | Medium    |
|                                                 | 10. Maintain and enhance the quality of existing ecological corridors connecting the Reserve to other significant native vegetation patches | 10a. Develop a municipality-wide management plan for the ecological corridors throughout the region to improve the connectivity of the Reserve to other native vegetation patches and to ensure that future developments are planned in a way that retains these corridors.       | High     | Council             | \$\$\$\$              | CZ1-3                      | Long      |
|                                                 | 11. Utilise available enforcement measures to discourage illegal behaviours and review their effectiveness                                  | 11a. Promote Council’s online reporting platform for community members and visitors to report illegal activities, including littering, firewood collection, and dogs on lead.                                                                                                     | Medium   | Council             | IR                    | +                          | Ongoing   |
|                                                 |                                                                                                                                             | 11b. Review the effectiveness of enforcement strategies that target illegal activities that degrade the Reserve’s ecological values                                                                                                                                               | High     | Council             | IR                    | RW                         | Short     |
| Improve Accessibility and Safety in the Reserve | 12. Maintain and enhance existing formalised walking tracks to ensure accessibility                                                         | 12a. Assess and upgrade tracks in accordance with the <i>Australian Walking Track Grading System (AWTGS)</i> , including investigation into the creation of loop tracks                                                                                                           | High     | Council             | IR                    | TMZ                        | Short     |
|                                                 |                                                                                                                                             | 12b. Perform six monthly inspections, monthly within the fire season and after significant weather events and undertake necessary maintenance of tracks to facilitate access for emergency services                                                                               | High     | Council             | IR                    | TMZ                        | Ongoing   |

| KEY     |                                                            |          |                         |
|---------|------------------------------------------------------------|----------|-------------------------|
| Short   | Less than 3 years                                          | IR       | Internal staff resource |
| Medium  | Less than 5 years                                          | \$       | 0 -\$5,000              |
| Long    | More than 5 years                                          | \$\$     | \$5,001 -\$10,000       |
| Ongoing | Actions to be sustained throughout this management period. | \$\$\$   | \$10,001 - \$20,000     |
| *       | Action recommended to be repeated                          | \$\$\$\$ | \$20,001+               |

# Implementation of actions is contingent upon securing internal and external funding.



| Goal | Objective                                                                                              | Action                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | Priority | Responsible Parties | Resource Allocation # | Applicable Management Zone | Timeframe |
|------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|---------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|-----------|
|      |                                                                                                        | 12c. Name walking tracks in collaboration with the TLaWC to incorporate cultural perspectives.                                                                                                                                                                                               | Low      | Council/TLaWC       | IR                    | TMZ                        | Medium    |
|      |                                                                                                        | 12d. Improve directional signage using trail markers to define tracks and encourage usage.                                                                                                                                                                                                   | Medium   | Council             | \$                    | TMZ                        | Short     |
|      |                                                                                                        | 12e. Construct a boardwalk to facilitate safe passage over the drainage line between the two dams.                                                                                                                                                                                           | High     | Council             | \$\$\$\$              | TMZ and EMZ                | Short     |
|      |                                                                                                        | 12f. Formalise the slashed firebreak along the western boundary of the Reserve as a walking track to establish a loop track within the Reserve.                                                                                                                                              | Medium   | Council             | IR                    | AMZ2                       | Short     |
|      | 13. Upgrade interpretive signage to be safe, educational, and informative                              | 13a. Upgrade existing signage to align with Mitchell Shire Council’s signage standards                                                                                                                                                                                                       | High     | Council             | \$\$\$                | AMZ3                       | Short     |
|      |                                                                                                        | 13b. Upgrade signage at all access points into the High Conservation Area to delineate this area and encourage responsible use and access.                                                                                                                                                   | High     | Council             | \$\$                  | CZ1                        | Short     |
|      |                                                                                                        | 13c. Install signage at all access points to discourage visitation in the Reserve during days of elevated fire danger and during storm events.                                                                                                                                               | High     | Council             | \$\$                  | RW                         | Short     |
|      | 14. Manage fuel load within the Reserve                                                                | 14a. Implement actions defined within the <i>Colin Officer Flora Reserve Fuel Management Plan</i> in partnership with DEECA, CFA, and adjoining landholders.                                                                                                                                 | High     | Council/ CFA        | IR                    | RW                         | Ongoing   |
|      |                                                                                                        | 14b. Maintain slashed firebreak along the Reserve’s western boundary.                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | High     | Council             | \$\$*                 | AMZ2                       | Ongoing   |
|      | 15. Maintain and enhance passive recreational and educational infrastructure in the Reserve            | 15a. Develop an Asset Management Plan that defines a set of annual maintenance requirements for all infrastructure including picnic facilities, tracks, signage and fencing and identifies the location and specifications for any additional facilities that may be required in the future. | High     | Council             | IR                    | AMZ1-3                     | Short     |
|      |                                                                                                        | 15b. Replace existing benches using sustainable recycled materials that comply with current safety standards.                                                                                                                                                                                | Medium   | Council             | \$\$                  | APZ3                       | Short     |
|      |                                                                                                        | 15c. Install accessible seating at the southern dam.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | Low      | Council             | \$                    | EMZ                        | Medium    |
|      | 16. Advocate for improved accessibility through the planning processes for adjacent development sites. | 16a. Ensure planning for new developments near the Reserve provide accessible connections to the site.                                                                                                                                                                                       | Low      | Council             | IR                    | +                          | Short     |
|      | 17. Investigate the creation of loop trails within the                                                 | 17a. Investigate the establishment of a bush track through the High Conservation Area using existing animal tracks                                                                                                                                                                           | High     | Council             | IR                    | CZ1                        | Short     |

| KEY     |                                                            |          |                         |
|---------|------------------------------------------------------------|----------|-------------------------|
| Short   | Less than 3 years                                          | IR       | Internal staff resource |
| Medium  | Less than 5 years                                          | \$       | 0 -\$5,000              |
| Long    | More than 5 years                                          | \$\$     | \$5,001 -\$10,000       |
| Ongoing | Actions to be sustained throughout this management period. | \$\$\$   | \$10,001 - \$20,000     |
| *       | Action recommended to be repeated                          | \$\$\$\$ | \$20,001+               |

# Implementation of actions is contingent upon securing internal and external funding.



| Goal                                                                                | Objective                                                                                                                           | Action                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | Priority | Responsible Parties      | Resource Allocation # | Applicable Management Zone | Timeframe |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|--------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|-----------|
|                                                                                     | Reserve                                                                                                                             | 17b. Establish a loop track along the Reserve’s western boundary using the existing slashed fire break                                                                                                                                         | Low      | Council                  | IR                    | CZ3 + AMZ1                 | Medium    |
| Increase Project Collaboration and Community Education and Engagement Opportunities | 18. Increase community awareness of the ecological and cultural values of the Reserve and activities that can degrade these values; | 18a. Strategically place interpretive signage within the Reserve, including at all access points and in the Reserve car parks, to inform visitors about prohibited activities and associated penalties, including illegal firewood collection. | Medium   | Council                  | \$\$                  | RW                         | Short     |
|                                                                                     |                                                                                                                                     | 18b. Install signage at all entrance points into the High Conservation Area to highlight the important ecological values and promote sustainable access                                                                                        | High     | Council                  | \$                    | CZ1                        | Short     |
|                                                                                     |                                                                                                                                     | 18c. Create a QR code with a direct link to the Colin Officer Flora Reserve webpage on Council’s website for inclusion on signage within the Reserve.                                                                                          | Low      | Council                  | IR                    | RW                         | Short     |
|                                                                                     | 19. Foster engagement through the provision of volunteer opportunities                                                              | 19a. Organise community events and workshops to raise awareness of the Reserve’s conservation values.                                                                                                                                          | Low      | Council                  | IR                    | RW                         | Ongoing   |
|                                                                                     |                                                                                                                                     | 19b. Explore collaborative funding opportunities and grant programs to bolster conservation and restoration initiatives within the Reserve.                                                                                                    | Low      | Council                  | IR                    | +                          | Long      |
|                                                                                     |                                                                                                                                     | 19c. Promote youth engagement through educational programs and volunteer opportunities to foster respect, appreciation, and a sense of responsibility in managing the Reserve, with a view of establishing a friend's group.                   | Medium   | Council                  | IR                    | RW                         | Ongoing   |
|                                                                                     | 20. Promote and facilitate the use of the Reserve as an educational resource                                                        | 20a. Coordinate field trips and guided walks for students and community members to explore and learn about the Reserve’s ecological and cultural significance,                                                                                 | Low      | Council                  | IR                    | RW                         | Ongoing   |
|                                                                                     | 21. Continue educational activities to raise community awareness and understanding of fire risk                                     | 21a. Annual distribution of bushfire awareness and guidance material to Reserve users and the neighbouring community to raise awareness of fire prevention, safety protocols, and emergency evacuation procedures.                             | High     | Council with CFA support | IR                    | +                          | Ongoing   |
|                                                                                     | 22. Increase collaboration with the community, agencies, and neighbours                                                             | 22a. Increase collaboration with Trust for Nature in future management                                                                                                                                                                         | High     | Council                  | IR                    | +                          | Ongoing   |
|                                                                                     |                                                                                                                                     | 22b. Continue collaboration with the Broadford Golf Club                                                                                                                                                                                       | High     | Council                  | IR                    | +                          | Ongoing   |
|                                                                                     |                                                                                                                                     | 22c. Explore opportunities for the establishment of a friends of group                                                                                                                                                                         | Medium   | Council                  | IR                    | +                          | Medium    |
|                                                                                     |                                                                                                                                     | 22d. Collaborate with DEECA to formally gazette the naming of the reserve as Colin Officer Flora Reserve                                                                                                                                       | Medium   | Council/DEECA            | IR                    | +                          | Short     |
|                                                                                     |                                                                                                                                     | 22e. Collaborate with Goulburn Valley Water to review and upgrade boundary fencing to balance wildlife movement, visitor safety, and operational security needs.                                                                               | High     | Council/GVW              | \$\$                  | CZ3                        | Short     |
| Increase Recognition of the Reserve’s Heritage Values                               | 23. Increase engagement with TLaWC                                                                                                  | 24a. Develop a communication and engagement framework to facilitate increased engagement with the TLaWC to integrate traditional ecological knowledge into management strategies.                                                              | High     | Council                  | IR                    | +                          | Short     |
|                                                                                     |                                                                                                                                     | 24b. Conduct cultural mapping exercises to identify culturally significant sites and incorporate their protection into future management plans, with a particular focus on the identified Aboriginal cultural heritage area.                   | High     | Council/TLaWC            | \$\$\$                | RW                         | Short     |
|                                                                                     | 24. Research the Reserve’s cultural values                                                                                          | 25a. Conduct a formal heritage survey to identify the Reserve’s cultural values                                                                                                                                                                | High     | Council/TLaWC            | \$\$\$                | RW                         | Medium    |

| KEY     |                                                            |  |          |                         |
|---------|------------------------------------------------------------|--|----------|-------------------------|
| Short   | Less than 3 years                                          |  | IR       | Internal staff resource |
| Medium  | Less than 5 years                                          |  | \$       | 0 -\$5,000              |
| Long    | More than 5 years                                          |  | \$\$     | \$5,001 -\$10,000       |
| Ongoing | Actions to be sustained throughout this management period. |  | \$\$\$   | \$10,001 - \$20,000     |
| *       | Action recommended to be repeated                          |  | \$\$\$\$ | \$20,001+               |

# Implementation of actions is contingent upon securing internal and external funding.



| Goal | Objective                                                             | Action                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | Priority | Responsible Parties | Resource Allocation # | Applicable Management Zone | Timeframe |
|------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|---------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|-----------|
|      | 25. Increase community engagement and education of Taungurung culture | 26a. Collaborate with the TLaWC to develop education materials and install interpretive signage throughout the Reserve, highlighting cultural heritage sites, practices, and stories as considered appropriate by the TLaWC. | Low      | Council/TLaWC       | \$\$                  | RW                         | Medium    |
|      |                                                                       | 26b. Incentivise guided walks and cultural events led by TLaWC representatives to share cultural knowledge and foster community appreciation.                                                                                | Low      | Council/TLaWC       | \$\$                  | RW                         | Medium    |
|      |                                                                       | 26c. Conduct a heritage survey to identify culturally significant sites and incorporate their protection into future management plans, with a particular focus on the identified Aboriginal cultural heritage area.          | High     | Council/TLaWC       | \$\$\$                | RW                         | Short     |

| KEY     |                                                            |  |          |                         |
|---------|------------------------------------------------------------|--|----------|-------------------------|
| Short   | Less than 3 years                                          |  | IR       | Internal staff resource |
| Medium  | Less than 5 years                                          |  | \$       | 0 -\$5,000              |
| Long    | More than 5 years                                          |  | \$\$     | \$5,001 -\$10,000       |
| Ongoing | Actions to be sustained throughout this management period. |  | \$\$\$   | \$10,001 - \$20,000     |
| *       | Action recommended to be repeated                          |  | \$\$\$\$ | \$20,001+               |

# Implementation of actions is contingent upon securing internal and external funding.



## Appendix 2: Flora Species list

The table below includes a list of flora species, both native and introduced, recorded within the reserve at the time of writing and may represents an underestimation of flora species present.

Origin:

\* = Exotic

# = Native but outside of natural distribution

Source:

TREC = 2024 Assessment

VBA = Victorian Biodiversity Atlas record

ALA = Atlas of Living Australia

eBird = eBird

Comm = Community

FFG Listing:

Vu = Vulnerable

Cr = Critically Endangered

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EPBC Listing:

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| Family         | Origin | Scientific Name                        | Common Name                 | EPBC | FFG | Source |
|----------------|--------|----------------------------------------|-----------------------------|------|-----|--------|
| CONIFERS       |        |                                        |                             |      |     |        |
| Pinaceae       | *      | <i>Pinus radiata</i>                   | Radiata Pine                |      |     | VBA    |
| MONOCOTYLEDONS |        |                                        |                             |      |     |        |
| Poaceae        | *      | <i>Agrostis capillaris</i>             | Brown-top Bent              |      |     | Comm   |
| Poaceae        | *      | <i>Aira caryophyllea/elegantissima</i> | Silvery/Delicate Hair-grass |      |     | VBA    |
| Alliaceae      | *      | <i>Allium triquetrum</i>               | Angled Onion                |      |     | VBA    |
| Alliaceae      | *      | <i>Allium vineale</i>                  | Crow Garlic                 |      |     | VBA    |
| Poaceae        |        | <i>Anthosachne scabra s.l.</i>         | Common Wheat-grass          |      |     | VBA    |

| Family            | Origin | Scientific Name                          | Common Name            | EPBC | FFG | Source |
|-------------------|--------|------------------------------------------|------------------------|------|-----|--------|
| Poaceae           | *      | <i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>             | Sweet Vernal-grass     |      |     | VBA    |
| Asparagaceae      |        | <i>Arthropodium strictum s.s.</i>        | Chocolate Lily         |      |     | VBA    |
| Poaceae           |        | <i>Austrostipa oligostachya</i>          | Fine-head Spear-grass  |      |     | Comm   |
| Poaceae           |        | <i>Austrostipa rudis</i>                 | Veined Spear-grass     |      |     | Comm   |
| Poaceae           |        | <i>Austrostipa scabra subsp. falcata</i> | Rough Spear-grass      |      |     | VBA    |
| Poaceae           |        | <i>Austrostipa semibarbata</i>           | Fibrous Spear-grass    |      |     | VBA    |
| Poaceae           | *      | <i>Avena barbata</i>                     | Bearded Oat            |      |     | TREC   |
| Poaceae           | *      | <i>Avena fatua</i>                       | Wild Oat               |      |     | Comm   |
| Poaceae           | *      | <i>Briza maxima</i>                      | Large Quaking-grass    |      |     | VBA    |
| Poaceae           | *      | <i>Briza minor</i>                       | Lesser Quaking-grass   |      |     | VBA    |
| Poaceae           | *      | <i>Bromus diandrus</i>                   | Great Brome            |      |     | TREC   |
| Poaceae           | *      | <i>Bromus hordeaceus</i>                 | Soft Brome             |      |     | VBA    |
| Asphodelaceae     |        | <i>Bulbine bulbosa</i>                   | Bulbine Lily           |      |     | VBA    |
| Colchicaceae      |        | <i>Burchardia umbellata</i>              | Milkmaids              |      |     | VBA    |
| Hemerocallidaceae |        | <i>Caesia calliantha</i>                 | Blue Grass-lily        |      |     | TREC   |
| Orchidaceae       |        | <i>Calochilus robertsonii s.l.</i>       | Purple Beard-orchid    |      |     | VBA    |
| Cyperaceae        |        | <i>Carex appressa</i>                    | Tall Sedge             |      |     | VBA    |
| Iridaceae         | *      | <i>Crocasmia X crocosmiiflora</i>        | Montbretia             |      |     | TREC   |
| Poaceae           | *      | <i>Cynodon dactylon var. dactylon</i>    | Couch                  |      |     | TREC   |
| Cyperaceae        | *      | <i>Cyperus eragrostis</i>                | Drain Flat-sedge       |      |     | TREC   |
| Cyperaceae        | *      | <i>Cyperus rotundus</i>                  | Nutgrass               |      |     | VBA    |
| Poaceae           | *      | <i>Dactylis glomerata</i>                | Cocksfoot              |      |     | VBA    |
| Hemerocallidaceae |        | <i>Dianella admixta</i>                  | Black-anther Flax-lily |      |     | VBA    |
| Hemerocallidaceae |        | <i>Dianella longifolia s.l.</i>          | Pale Flax-lily         |      |     | VBA    |
| Hemerocallidaceae |        | <i>Dianella revoluta s.l.</i>            | Black-anther Flax-lily |      |     | VBA    |
| Orchidaceae       |        | <i>Dipodium spp.</i>                     | Hyacinth Orchid        |      |     | VBA    |
| Orchidaceae       | *      | <i>Disa bracteata</i>                    | South African Orchid   |      |     | VBA    |
| Orchidaceae       |        | <i>Diuris chryseopsis</i>                | Golden Moths           |      |     | VBA    |
| Orchidaceae       |        | <i>Diuris lanceolata s.l.</i>            | Golden Moths           |      |     | VBA    |
| Orchidaceae       |        | <i>Diuris sulphurea</i>                  | Tiger Orchid           |      |     | VBA    |

| Family           | Origin | Scientific Name                              | Common Name            | EPBC | FFG | Source |
|------------------|--------|----------------------------------------------|------------------------|------|-----|--------|
| Orchidaceae      |        | <i>Eriochilus cucullatus s.l.</i>            | Parson's Bands         |      |     | VBA    |
| Poaceae          | *      | <i>Festuca arundinacea</i>                   | Tall Fescue            |      |     | Comm   |
| Cyperaceae       |        | <i>Gahnia radula</i>                         | Thatch Saw-sedge       |      |     | VBA    |
| Cyperaceae       |        | <i>Gahnia spp.</i>                           | Saw Sedge              |      |     | VBA    |
| Orchidaceae      |        | <i>Glossodia major</i>                       | Wax-lip Orchid         |      |     | VBA    |
| Poaceae          | *      | <i>Hainardia cylindrica</i>                  | Common Barb-grass      |      |     | Comm   |
| Poaceae          | *      | <i>Holcus lanatus</i>                        | Yorkshire Fog          |      |     | TREC   |
| Juncaceae        |        | <i>Juncus amabilis</i>                       | Hollow Rush            |      |     | TREC   |
| Juncaceae        | #      | <i>Juncus bufonius</i>                       | Toad Rush              |      |     | TREC   |
| Juncaceae        |        | <i>Juncus spp.</i>                           | Rush                   |      |     | Comm   |
| Juncaceae        |        | <i>Juncus subsecundus</i>                    | Finger Rush            |      |     | VBA    |
| Poaceae          |        | <i>Lachnagrostis filiformis s.s.</i>         | Common Blown-grass     |      |     | TREC   |
| Cyperaceae       |        | <i>Lepidosperma spp.</i>                     | Sword Sedge            |      |     | VBA    |
| Xanthorrhoeaceae |        | <i>Lomandra filiformis subsp. coriacea</i>   | Wattle Mat-rush        |      |     | VBA    |
| Xanthorrhoeaceae |        | <i>Lomandra filiformis subsp. filiformis</i> | Wattle Mat-rush        |      |     | VBA    |
| Xanthorrhoeaceae |        | <i>Lomandra multiflora subsp. multiflora</i> | Many-flowered Mat-rush |      |     | VBA    |
| Juncaceae        |        | <i>Luzula meridionalis</i>                   | Common Woodrush        |      |     | VBA    |
| Poaceae          |        | <i>Microlaena stipoides var. stipoides</i>   | Weeping Grass          |      |     | VBA    |
| Orchidaceae      |        | <i>Microtis unifolia</i>                     | Common Onion-orchid    |      |     | VBA    |
| Iridaceae        | *      | <i>Moraea fugacissima</i>                    | Galaxia                |      |     | TREC   |
| Hypoxidaceae     |        | <i>Pauridia glabella var. glabella</i>       | Tiny Star              |      |     | VBA    |
| Hypoxidaceae     |        | <i>Pauridia vaginata</i>                     | Yellow Star            |      |     | VBA    |
| Poaceae          |        | <i>Pentapogon quadrifidus</i>                | Five-awned Spear-grass |      |     | Comm   |
| Poaceae          | *      | <i>Phalaris aquatica</i>                     | Toowoomba Canary-grass |      |     | VBA    |
| Poaceae          | *      | <i>Poa annua</i>                             | Annual Meadow-grass    |      |     | Comm   |

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|-------------------|--------|-----------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|------|-----|--------|
| Poaceae           |        | <i>Poa labillardierei</i>                           | Common Tussock-grass    |      |     | TREC   |
| Poaceae           |        | <i>Poa sieberiana</i> var. <i>sieberiana</i>        | Grey Tussock-grass      |      |     | VBA    |
| Orchidaceae       |        | <i>Pterostylis cycnocephala</i>                     | Swan Greenhood          |      |     | VBA    |
| Orchidaceae       |        | <i>Pterostylis longifolia</i> s.l.                  | Tall Greenhood          |      |     | VBA    |
| Orchidaceae       |        | <i>Pterostylis melagramma</i>                       | Tall Greenhood          |      |     | Comm   |
| Orchidaceae       |        | <i>Pterostylis nana</i>                             | Dwarf Greenhood         |      |     | TREC   |
| Orchidaceae       |        | <i>Pterostylis nutans</i>                           | Nodding Greenhood       |      |     | VBA    |
| Iridaceae         | *      | <i>Romulea rosea</i>                                | Onion Grass             |      |     | VBA    |
| Poaceae           |        | <i>Rytidosperma caespitosum</i>                     | Common Wallaby-grass    |      |     | VBA    |
| Poaceae           |        | <i>Rytidosperma erianthum</i>                       | Hill Wallaby-grass      |      |     | VBA    |
| Poaceae           | *      | <i>Rytidosperma geniculatum</i>                     | Kneed Wallaby-grass     |      |     | VBA    |
| Poaceae           |        | <i>Rytidosperma pallidum</i>                        | Silvertop Wallaby-grass |      |     | VBA    |
| Poaceae           |        | <i>Rytidosperma pilosum</i>                         | Velvet Wallaby-grass    |      |     | Comm   |
| Poaceae           |        | <i>Rytidosperma racemosum</i> var. <i>racemosum</i> | Slender Wallaby-grass   |      |     | TREC   |
| Poaceae           |        | <i>Rytidosperma setaceum</i>                        | Bristly Wallaby-grass   |      |     | TREC   |
| Poaceae           |        | <i>Rytidosperma</i> spp.                            | Wallaby Grass           |      |     | VBA    |
| Poaceae           |        | <i>Rytidosperma tenuius</i>                         | Purplish Wallaby-grass  |      |     | Comm   |
| Cyperaceae        |        | <i>Schoenus apogon</i>                              | Common Bog-sedge        |      |     | VBA    |
| Orchidaceae       |        | <i>Thelymitra arenaria</i>                          | Forest Sun-orchid       |      |     | TREC   |
| Orchidaceae       |        | <i>Thelymitra ixioides</i>                          | Spotted Sun-orchid      |      |     | Comm   |
| Orchidaceae       |        | <i>Thelymitra megcalyptra</i>                       | Plains Sun-orchid       |      |     | Comm   |
| Orchidaceae       |        | <i>Thelymitra nuda</i>                              | Plain Sun-orchid        |      |     | TREC   |
| Orchidaceae       |        | <i>Thelymitra peniculata</i>                        | Trim Sun-orchid         |      |     | TREC   |
| Orchidaceae       |        | <i>Thelymitra rubra</i>                             | Salmon Sun-orchid       |      |     | VBA    |
| Orchidaceae       |        | <i>Thelymitra</i> spp.                              | Sun-orchid              |      |     | Comm   |
| Poaceae           |        | <i>Themeda triandra</i>                             | Kangaroo Grass          |      |     | VBA    |
| Anthericaceae     |        | <i>Thysanotus patersonii</i>                        | Twining Fringe-lily     |      |     | VBA    |
| Hemerocallidaceae |        | <i>Tricoryne elatior</i>                            | Yellow Rush-lily        |      |     | VBA    |
| Poaceae           | *      | <i>Vulpia bromoides</i>                             | Squirrel-tail Fescue    |      |     | TREC   |

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| Iridaceae           | *      | <i>Watsonia meriana</i> var. <i>bulbillifera</i> | Bulbil Watsonia     |      |     | TREC   |
| Colchicaceae        |        | <i>Wurmbea dioica</i> subsp. <i>dioica</i>       | Common Early Nancy  |      |     | VBA    |
| Xanthorrhoeaceae    |        | <i>Xanthorrhoea minor</i> subsp. <i>lutea</i>    | Small Grass-tree    |      |     | VBA    |
| <b>DICOTYLEDONS</b> |        |                                                  |                     |      |     |        |
| Mimosaceae          |        | <i>Acacia acinacea</i> s.s.                      | Gold-dust Wattle    |      |     | VBA    |
| Mimosaceae          |        | <i>Acacia aculeatissima</i>                      | Thin-leaf Wattle    |      |     | VBA    |
| Mimosaceae          | *      | <i>Acacia baileyana</i>                          | Cootamundra Wattle  |      |     | VBA    |
| Mimosaceae          |        | <i>Acacia dealbata</i> subsp. <i>dealbata</i>    | Silver Wattle       |      |     | VBA    |
| Mimosaceae          | #      | <i>Acacia floribunda</i>                         | White Sallow-wattle |      |     | VBA    |
| Mimosaceae          |        | <i>Acacia genistifolia</i>                       | Spreading Wattle    |      |     | VBA    |
| Mimosaceae          |        | <i>Acacia implexa</i>                            | Lightwood           |      |     | VBA    |
| Mimosaceae          |        | <i>Acacia mearnsii</i>                           | Black Wattle        |      |     | VBA    |
| Mimosaceae          |        | <i>Acacia melanoxylon</i>                        | Blackwood           |      |     | VBA    |
| Mimosaceae          |        | <i>Acacia paradoxa</i>                           | Hedge Wattle        |      |     | VBA    |
| Mimosaceae          |        | <i>Acacia pycnantha</i>                          | Golden Wattle       |      |     | VBA    |
| Mimosaceae          | #      | <i>Acacia retinodes</i> s.l.                     | Wirilda             |      |     | VBA    |
| Mimosaceae          |        | <i>Acacia verniciflua</i> s.l.                   | Varnish Wattle      |      |     | VBA    |
| Rosaceae            |        | <i>Acaena echinata</i>                           | Sheep's Burr        |      |     | VBA    |
| Rosaceae            |        | <i>Acaena novae-zelandiae</i>                    | Bidgee-widgee       |      |     | VBA    |
| Ericaceae           |        | <i>Acrotriche serrulata</i>                      | Honey-pots          |      |     | VBA    |
| Loranthaceae        |        | <i>Amyema miquelii</i>                           | Box Mistletoe       |      |     | VBA    |
| Loranthaceae        |        | <i>Amyema pendula</i>                            | Drooping Mistletoe  |      |     | VBA    |
| Asteraceae          | *      | <i>Arctotheca calendula</i>                      | Cape Weed           |      |     | VBA    |
| Rubiaceae           |        | <i>Asperula conferta</i>                         | Common Woodruff     |      |     | VBA    |
| Rubiaceae           |        | <i>Asperula scoparia</i> subsp. <i>scoparia</i>  | Prickly Woodruff    |      |     | VBA    |
| Rubiaceae           |        | <i>Asperula</i> spp.                             | Woodruff            |      |     | VBA    |
| Proteaceae          |        | <i>Banksia marginata</i>                         | Silver Banksia      |      |     | VBA    |
| Fabaceae            |        | <i>Bossiaea prostrata</i>                        | Creeping Bossiaea   |      |     | TREC   |
| Goodeniaceae        |        | <i>Brunonia australis</i>                        | Blue Pincushion     |      |     | VBA    |

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|-----------------|--------|------------------------------------------|----------------------------|------|-----|--------|
| Pittosporaceae  |        | <i>Bursaria spinosa subsp. spinosa</i>   | Sweet Bursaria             |      |     | VBA    |
| Asteraceae      | *      | <i>Carduus tenuiflorus</i>               | Winged Slender-thistle     |      |     | VBA    |
| Asteraceae      | #      | <i>Cassinia sifton</i>                   | Drooping Cassinia          |      |     | VBA    |
| Lauraceae       |        | <i>Cassytha glabella</i>                 | Slender Dodder-laurel      |      |     | VBA    |
| Gentianaceae    | *      | <i>Centaurium erythraea</i>              | Common Centaury            |      |     | VBA    |
| Asteraceae      |        | <i>Centipeda cunninghamii</i>            | Common Sneezeweed          |      |     | TREC   |
| Caryophyllaceae | *      | <i>Cerastium glomeratum s.l.</i>         | Common Mouse-ear Chickweed |      |     | VBA    |
| Asteraceae      |        | <i>Chrysocephalum apiculatum s.s.</i>    | Common Everlasting         |      |     | VBA    |
| Asteraceae      | *      | <i>Chrysocephalum semipapposum</i>       | Clustered Everlasting      |      |     | VBA    |
| Gentianaceae    | *      | <i>Cicendia filiformis</i>               | Slender Cicendia           |      |     | TREC   |
| Gentianaceae    | *      | <i>Cicendia quadrangularis</i>           | Square Cicendia            |      |     | VBA    |
| Asteraceae      | *      | <i>Cirsium vulgare</i>                   | Spear Thistle              |      |     | VBA    |
| Ranunculaceae   |        | <i>Clematis microphylla s.s.</i>         | Small-leaved Clematis      |      |     | TREC   |
| Convolvulaceae  |        | <i>Convolvulus angustissimus</i>         | Blushing Bindweed          |      |     | VBA    |
| Asteraceae      |        | <i>Coronidium scorpioides s.s.</i>       | Button Everlasting         |      |     | VBA    |
| Rutaceae        |        | <i>Correa reflexa</i>                    | Common Correa              |      |     | VBA    |
| Crassulaceae    |        | <i>Crassula decumbens var. decumbens</i> | Spreading Crassula         |      |     | VBA    |
| Fabaceae        |        | <i>Daviesia ulicifolia</i>               | Gorse Bitter-pea           |      |     | VBA    |
| Convolvulaceae  |        | <i>Dichondra repens</i>                  | Kidney-weed                |      |     | VBA    |
| Fabaceae        |        | <i>Dillwynia cinerascens s.s.</i>        | Grey Parrot-pea            |      |     | VBA    |
| Fabaceae        |        | <i>Dillwynia phyllicoides</i>            | Small-leaf Parrot-pea      |      |     | VBA    |
| Fabaceae        |        | <i>Dillwynia sericea</i>                 | Showy Parrot-pea           |      |     | VBA    |
| Droseraceae     |        | <i>Drosera aberrans</i>                  | Scented Sundew             |      |     | VBA    |
| Droseraceae     |        | <i>Drosera auriculata</i>                | Tall Sundew                |      |     | VBA    |
| Droseraceae     |        | <i>Drosera hookeri</i>                   | Branched Sundew            |      |     | VBA    |

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|----------------|--------|-----------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|------|-----|--------|
| Droseraceae    |        | <i>Drosera peltata subsp. peltata</i><br><i>spp. agg.</i> | Pale Sundew                   |      |     | VBA    |
| Chenopodiaceae | #      | <i>Dysphania pumilio</i>                                  | Clammy Goosefoot              |      |     | Comm   |
| Boraginaceae   | *      | <i>Echium plantagineum</i>                                | Paterson's Curse              |      |     | Comm   |
| Asteraceae     | *      | <i>Erigeron bonariensis</i>                               | Flaxleaf Fleabane             |      |     | VBA    |
| Myrtaceae      | #      | <i>Eucalyptus botryoides</i>                              | Southern Mahogany             |      |     | VBA    |
| Myrtaceae      |        | <i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>                           | River Red-gum                 |      |     | VBA    |
| Myrtaceae      |        | <i>Eucalyptus goniacalyx s.s.</i>                         | Bundy                         |      |     | VBA    |
| Myrtaceae      |        | <i>Eucalyptus macrorhyncha</i>                            | Red Stringybark               |      |     | VBA    |
| Myrtaceae      |        | <i>Eucalyptus melliodora</i>                              | Yellow Box                    |      |     | VBA    |
| Myrtaceae      |        | <i>Eucalyptus microcarpa</i>                              | Grey Box                      |      |     | VBA    |
| Myrtaceae      |        | <i>Eucalyptus polyanthemos</i>                            | Red Box                       |      |     | VBA    |
| Myrtaceae      |        | <i>Eucalyptus rubida</i>                                  | Candlebark                    |      |     | VBA    |
| Asteraceae     |        | <i>Euchiton japonicus s.l.</i>                            | Clustered/Creeping<br>Cudweed |      |     | VBA    |
| Euphorbiaceae  | *      | <i>Euphorbia peplus</i>                                   | Petty Spurge                  |      |     | VBA    |
| Santalaceae    |        | <i>Exocarpos cupressiformis</i>                           | Cherry Ballart                |      |     | VBA    |
| Papaveraceae   |        | <i>Fumaria bastardii</i>                                  | Bastard's Fumitory            |      |     | VBA    |
| Rubiaceae      | *      | <i>Galium aparine</i>                                     | Cleavers                      |      |     | VBA    |
| Rubiaceae      |        | <i>Galium gaudichaudii</i>                                | Rough Bedstraw                |      |     | TREC   |
| Asteraceae     | *      | <i>Gazania spp.</i>                                       | Gazania                       |      |     | VBA    |
| Fabaceae       | *      | <i>Genista monspessulana</i>                              | Montpellier Broom             |      |     | VBA    |
| Geraniaceae    |        | <i>Geranium retrorsum s.s.</i>                            | Grassland Crane's-bill        |      |     | VBA    |
| Geraniaceae    |        | <i>Geranium solanderi var.</i><br><i>solanderi</i>        | Austral Crane's-bill          |      | En  | VBA    |
| Fabaceae       |        | <i>Gompholobium huegelii</i>                              | Common Wedge-pea              |      |     | VBA    |
| Haloragaceae   |        | <i>Gonocarpus tetragynus</i>                              | Common Raspwort               |      |     | VBA    |
| Goodeniaceae   |        | <i>Goodenia blackiana</i>                                 | Black's Goodenia              |      |     | VBA    |
| Goodeniaceae   |        | <i>Goodenia geniculata</i>                                | Bent Goodenia                 |      |     | VBA    |
| Goodeniaceae   |        | <i>Goodenia paradoxa</i>                                  | Spur Goodenia                 |      |     | VBA    |
| Proteaceae     | #      | <i>Grevillea rosmarinifolia</i>                           | Rosemary Grevillea            |      |     | VBA    |
| Boraginaceae   |        | <i>Hackelia suaveolens</i>                                | Sweet Hound's-<br>tongue      |      |     | Comm   |

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|-----------------|--------|-------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|------|-----|--------|
| Haloragaceae    |        | <i>Haloragis heterophylla</i>                   | Varied Raspwort       |      |     | TREC   |
| Fabaceae        | #      | <i>Hardenbergia violacea</i>                    | Purple Coral-pea      |      |     | VBA    |
| Dilleniaceae    |        | <i>Hibbertia obtusifolia</i>                    | Grey Guinea-flower    |      |     | VBA    |
| Fabaceae        |        | <i>Hovea heterophylla</i>                       | Common Hovea          |      |     | VBA    |
| Araliaceae      |        | <i>Hydrocotyle hirta</i>                        | Hairy Pennywort       |      |     | TREC   |
| Araliaceae      |        | <i>Hydrocotyle laxiflora</i>                    | Stinking Pennywort    |      |     | VBA    |
| Hypericaceae    |        | <i>Hypericum gramineum</i>                      | Small St John's Wort  |      |     | VBA    |
| Hypericaceae    | *      | <i>Hypericum perforatum subsp. veronense</i>    | St John's Wort        |      |     | VBA    |
| Asteraceae      | *      | <i>Hypochaeris glabra</i>                       | Smooth Cat's-ear      |      |     | VBA    |
| Asteraceae      | *      | <i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>                     | Flatweed              |      |     | VBA    |
| Fabaceae        |        | <i>Indigofera australis subsp. australis</i>    | Austral Indigo        |      |     | VBA    |
| Amaryllidaceae  |        | <i>Ipheion uniflorum</i>                        | Spring Star Flower    |      |     | Comm   |
| Fabaceae        |        | <i>Kennedia prostrata</i>                       | Running Postman       |      |     | VBA    |
| Asteraceae      |        | <i>Laphangium luteoalbum</i>                    | Jersey Cudweed        |      |     | VBA    |
| Asteraceae      |        | <i>Leptorhynchos squamatus subsp. squamatus</i> | Scaly Buttons         |      |     | VBA    |
| Asteraceae      |        | <i>Leptorhynchos tenuifolius</i>                | Wiry Button           |      |     | Comm   |
| Ericaceae       |        | <i>Leucopogon spp.</i>                          | Beard Heath           |      |     | VBA    |
| Ericaceae       |        | <i>Leucopogon virgatus var. virgatus</i>        | Common Beard-heath    |      |     | VBA    |
| Stylidiaceae    |        | <i>Levenhookia dubia</i>                        | Hairy Stylewort       |      |     | VBA    |
| Campanulaceae   |        | <i>Lobelia pedunculata s.s.</i>                 | Matted Pratia         |      |     | TREC   |
| Myrtaceae       | #      | <i>Melaleuca armillaris subsp. armillaris</i>   | Giant Honey-myrtle    |      | En  | TREC   |
| Violaceae       |        | <i>Melicytus dentatus s.s.</i>                  | Tree Violet           |      |     | VBA    |
| Asteraceae      |        | <i>Microseris walteri</i>                       | Yam Daisy             |      |     | VBA    |
| Caryophyllaceae | *      | <i>Moenchia erecta</i>                          | Erect Chickweed       |      |     | VBA    |
| Rubiaceae       |        | <i>Opercularia varia</i>                        | Variable Stinkweed    |      |     | VBA    |
| Oxalidaceae     | *      | <i>Oxalis brasiliensis</i>                      | Brazilian Wood-sorrel |      |     | TREC   |
| Oxalidaceae     | *      | <i>Oxalis pes-caprae</i>                        | Soursob               |      |     | VBA    |

| Family         | Origin | Scientific Name                                        | Common Name              | EPBC | FFG | Source |
|----------------|--------|--------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|------|-----|--------|
| Oxalidaceae    | *      | <i>Oxalis purpurea</i>                                 | Large-flower Wood-sorrel |      |     | VBA    |
| Asteraceae     |        | <i>Ozothamnus obcordatus</i>                           | Grey Everlasting         |      |     | VBA    |
| Polygonaceae   |        | <i>Persicaria decipiens</i>                            | Slender Knotweed         |      |     | TREC   |
| Thymelaeaceae  |        | <i>Pimelea axiflora</i>                                | Bootlace Bush            |      |     | VBA    |
| Thymelaeaceae  |        | <i>Pimelea curviflora s.s.</i>                         | Curved Rice-flower       |      |     | VBA    |
| Thymelaeaceae  |        | <i>Pimelea humilis</i>                                 | Common Rice-flower       |      |     | VBA    |
| Thymelaeaceae  |        | <i>Pimelea linifolia</i>                               | Slender Rice-flower      |      |     | VBA    |
| Plantaginaceae | *      | <i>Plantago lanceolata</i>                             | Ribwort                  |      |     | VBA    |
| Plantaginaceae |        | <i>Plantago varia</i>                                  | Variable Plantain        |      |     | VBA    |
| Fabaceae       |        | <i>Podolobium procumbens</i>                           | Trailing Shaggy-pea      |      |     | VBA    |
| Rhamnaceae     |        | <i>Pomaderris aspera</i>                               | Hazel Pomaderris         |      |     | TREC   |
| Phyllanthaceae |        | <i>Poranthera aff. microphylla (montane perennial)</i> | Poranthera               |      |     | TREC   |
| Fabaceae       |        | <i>Pultenaea daphnoides</i>                            | Large-leaf Bush-pea      |      |     | VBA    |
| Fabaceae       |        | <i>Pultenaea pedunculata</i>                           | Matted Bush-pea          |      |     | VBA    |
| Fabaceae       |        | <i>Pultenaea scabra</i>                                | Rough Bush-pea           |      |     | VBA    |
| Ranunculaceae  | *      | <i>Ranunculus repens</i>                               | Creeping Buttercup       |      |     | VBA    |
| Asteraceae     |        | <i>Rhodanthe anthemoides</i>                           | Chamomile Sunray         |      |     | VBA    |
| Pittosporaceae |        | <i>Rhytidosporum procumbens</i>                        | White Marianth           |      |     | VBA    |
| Rosaceae       | *      | <i>Rosa rubiginosa</i>                                 | Sweet Briar              |      |     | VBA    |
| Rosaceae       | *      | <i>Rubus fruticosus spp. agg.</i>                      | Blackberry               |      |     | VBA    |
| Polygonaceae   |        | <i>Rumex brownii</i>                                   | Slender Dock             |      |     | TREC   |
| Polygonaceae   | *      | <i>Rumex crispus</i>                                   | Curled Dock              |      |     | TREC   |
| Gentianaceae   |        | <i>Sebaea ovata</i>                                    | Yellow Sebaea            |      |     | VBA    |
| Asteraceae     |        | <i>Senecio glomeratus</i>                              | Annual Fireweed          |      |     | TREC   |
| Asteraceae     |        | <i>Senecio phelleus</i>                                | Stony Fireweed           |      |     | VBA    |
| Asteraceae     |        | <i>Senecio quadridentatus</i>                          | Cotton Fireweed          |      |     | VBA    |
| Asteraceae     |        | <i>Siloxerus multiflorus</i>                           | Small Wrinklewort        |      |     | VBA    |
| Asteraceae     |        | <i>Solenogyne dominii</i>                              | Smooth Solenogyne        |      |     | VBA    |
| Celastraceae   | *      | <i>Stackhousia monogyna s.l.</i>                       | Creamy Stackhousia       |      |     | VBA    |
| Stylidiaceae   |        | <i>Stylidium ecorne</i>                                | Foot Triggerplant        |      |     | VBA    |
| Stylidiaceae   | *      | <i>Stylidium graminifolium s.l.</i>                    | Grass Triggerplant       |      |     | VBA    |

| Family         | Origin | Scientific Name                                   | Common Name         | EPBC | FFG | Source |
|----------------|--------|---------------------------------------------------|---------------------|------|-----|--------|
| Ericaceae      |        | <i>Styphelia humifusa</i>                         | Cranberry Heath     |      |     | VBA    |
| Elaeocarpaceae |        | <i>Tetratheca ciliata</i>                         | Pink-bells          |      |     | VBA    |
| Fabaceae       | *      | <i>Trifolium arvense</i> var. <i>arvense</i>      | Hare's-foot Clover  |      |     | TREC   |
| Fabaceae       | *      | <i>Trifolium campestre</i> var. <i>campestre</i>  | Hop Clover          |      |     | TREC   |
| Fabaceae       | *      | <i>Trifolium dubium</i>                           | Suckling Clover     |      |     | VBA    |
| Fabaceae       | *      | <i>Trifolium repens</i> var. <i>repens</i>        | White Clover        |      |     | TREC   |
| Fabaceae       | *      | <i>Trifolium subterraneum</i>                     | Subterranean Clover |      |     | VBA    |
| Asteraceae     |        | <i>Triptilodiscus pygmaeus</i>                    | Common Sunray       |      |     | VBA    |
| Asteraceae     | *      | <i>Vellereophyton dealbatum</i>                   | White Cudweed       |      |     | Comm   |
| Plantaginaceae |        | <i>Veronica gracilis</i>                          | Slender Speedwell   |      |     | TREC   |
| Plantaginaceae |        | <i>Veronica plebeia</i>                           | Trailing Speedwell  |      |     | VBA    |
| Campanulaceae  |        | <i>Wahlenbergia gymnoclada</i>                    | Naked Bluebell      |      |     | TREC   |
| Campanulaceae  |        | <i>Wahlenbergia multicaulis</i>                   | Branching Bluebell  |      |     | VBA    |
| Campanulaceae  | *      | <i>Wahlenbergia stricta</i> subsp. <i>stricta</i> | Tall Bluebell       |      |     | VBA    |
| Asteraceae     |        | <i>Xerochrysum viscosum</i>                       | Shiny Everlasting   |      |     | VBA    |

**Source:**

TREC = 2024 Assessment

VBA = Victorian Biodiversity Atlas record

Comm = Community

**FFG Listing:**

En = Endangered

### Appendix 3: Fauna Species List

The table below includes a list of fauna species, both native and introduced, recorded within the reserve at the time of writing and may represents an underestimation of fauna species the occurs on site.

Origin:

\* = Exotic

Source:

TREC = 2024 Assessment

VBA = Victorian Biodiversity Atlas record

ALA = Atlas of Living Australia

eBird = eBird

Comm = Community

FFG Listing:

Vu = Vulnerable

Cr = Critically Endangered

En = Endangered

EPBC Listing:

VU = Vulnerable

EN = Endangered

CR = Critically Endangered

Treaty:

C = CAMBA – Chinese-Australia Migratory Bird Agreement

R = ROKAMBA – Republic of Korea-Australia Migratory Bird Agreement

J = JAMBA – Japan-Australia Migratory Bird Agreement

| Family        | Origin | Scientific Name               | Common Name          | EPBC | FFG | TREATY | Source |
|---------------|--------|-------------------------------|----------------------|------|-----|--------|--------|
| INVERTEBRATES |        |                               |                      |      |     |        |        |
| Vespidae      |        | <i>Abispa ephippium</i>       | Australian Hornet    |      |     |        | TREC   |
| Arctiidae     |        | <i>Anestia ombrophanes</i>    | Clouded Footman      |      |     |        | TREC   |
| Scarabaeidae  |        | <i>Anoplognathus montanus</i> | Duck Billed Beetle   |      |     |        | Comm   |
| Scarabaeidae  |        | <i>Aphodias fimetarius</i>    | European Dung Beetle |      |     |        | TREC   |

| Family        | Origin | Scientific Name                 | Common Name                           | EPBC | FFG | TREATY | Source |
|---------------|--------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------|------|-----|--------|--------|
| Erebidae      |        | <i>Ardices glatignyi</i>        | Black and White Toger Moth            |      |     |        | TREC   |
| Araneidae     |        | <i>Austracantha minax</i>       | Jewel Spider                          |      |     |        | TREC   |
| Acrididae     |        | <i>Austroicetes vulgaris</i>    | Southeastern Austroicetes Grasshopper |      |     |        | TREC   |
| Lestidae      |        | <i>Austrolestes analis</i>      | Slender Ringtail                      |      |     |        | TREC   |
| Desidae       |        | <i>Badumna insignis</i>         | Black House Spider                    |      |     |        | TREC   |
| Formicidae    |        | <i>Camponotus nigriceps</i>     | Black-headed Sugar Ant                |      |     |        | TREC   |
| Asilidae      |        | <i>Cerdistus rusticanoides</i>  | Robber Fly                            |      |     |        | ALA    |
| Geometridae   |        | <i>Chlenias auctaria</i>        | Chlenias Moth                         |      |     |        | TREC   |
| Acrididae     |        | <i>Chortoicetes terminifera</i> | Australian Plague Locust              |      |     |        | TREC   |
| Chrysopidae   |        | <i>Chrysopidae spp.</i>         | Green Lacewing                        |      |     |        | TREC   |
| Psychidae     |        | <i>Clania ignobilis</i>         | Common Case Moth                      |      |     |        | ALA    |
| Coccinellidae |        | <i>Coccinella transversalis</i> | Small Transverse Ladybird             |      |     |        | ALA    |
| Pieridae      |        | <i>Delias harpalyce</i>         | Imperial Jezebel Butterfly            |      |     |        | ALA    |
| Libellulidae  |        | <i>Diplacodes bipunctata</i>    | Wandering Percher Dragonfly           |      |     |        | TREC   |
| Pisauridae    |        | <i>Dolomedes spp.</i>           | Fishing Spider                        |      |     |        | TREC   |
| Blattidae     |        | <i>Drymaplaneta communis</i>    | Common Shining Cockroach              |      |     |        | TREC   |
| Tenebrionidae |        | <i>Ecnolagria grandis</i>       | Brown Darkling Beetle                 |      |     |        | ALA    |
| Parastacidae  |        | <i>Engaeus lyelli</i>           | Upland Burrowing Crayfish             |      |     |        | TREC   |
| Geometridae   |        | <i>Epidesmia tryxaria</i>       | Geometer Moth                         |      |     |        | TREC   |
| Pieridae      |        | <i>Eurema smilax</i>            | Small Grass-yellow Butterfly          |      |     |        | TREC   |
| Nymphalidae   |        | <i>Geitoneura klugii</i>        | Common Xenica                         |      |     |        | TREC   |

| Family          | Origin | Scientific Name                       | Common Name                    | EPBC | FFG | TREATY | Source |
|-----------------|--------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------|------|-----|--------|--------|
| Acrididae       |        | <i>Goniaea australasiae</i>           | Gumleaf Grasshopper            |      |     |        | TREC   |
| Coccinellidae   |        | <i>Harmonia conformis</i>             | Common Spotted Ladybird        |      |     |        | ALA    |
| Tenebrionidae   |        | <i>Helea spp.</i>                     | Pie-dish Beetle                |      |     |        | TREC   |
| Corduliidae     |        | <i>Hemicordulia australiae</i>        | Australian Emerald             |      |     |        | ALA    |
| Hemicorduliidae |        | <i>Hemicordulia australiae</i>        | Australian Emerald Dragonfly   |      |     |        | ALA    |
| Corduliidae     |        | <i>Hemicordulia tau</i>               | Tau Emerald                    |      |     |        | ALA    |
| Hemicorduliidae |        | <i>Hemicordulia tau</i>               | Emerald Tau Dragonfly          |      |     |        | TREC   |
| Nymphalidae     |        | <i>Heteronympha merope</i>            | Common Brown Butterfly         |      |     |        | TREC   |
| Nymphalidae     |        | <i>Heteronympha penelope penelope</i> | Shouldered Brown Butterfly     |      |     |        | ALA    |
| Araneidae       |        | <i>Hortophora biapicata</i>           | Australian Garden Orb-weaver   |      |     |        | TREC   |
| Formicidae      |        | <i>Iridomyrmex purpureus</i>          | Greenslade's Meat Ant          |      |     |        | TREC   |
| Lycaenidae      |        | <i>Jalmenus evagoras</i>              | Common Imperial Blue Butterfly |      |     |        | TREC   |
| Lycaenidae      |        | <i>Jalmenus icilius</i>               | Amethyst Hairstreak Butterfly  |      | En  |        | ALA    |
| Lycaenidae      |        | <i>Jalmenus ictinus</i>               | Stencilled Hairstreak          |      |     |        | Comm   |
| Salticidae      |        | <i>Jotus auripes</i>                  | Jumping Spider                 |      |     |        | TREC   |
| Blaberidae      |        | <i>Laxta granicollis</i>              | Bark Cockroach                 |      |     |        | TREC   |
| Tipulidae       |        | <i>Leptotarsus clavatus</i>           | Crane Fly                      |      |     |        | ALA    |
| Formicidae      |        | <i>Myrmecia gulosa</i>                | Bull Ant                       |      |     |        | TREC   |
| Lycaenidae      |        | <i>Nacaduba biocellata</i>            | Double-spotted Line Blue       |      |     |        | Comm   |
| Oenosandridae   |        | <i>Oenosandra boisduvalii</i>         | Boisduval's Autumn Moth        |      |     |        | TREC   |
| Libellulidae    |        | <i>Orthetrum caledonicum</i>          | Blue Skimmer Dragonfly         |      |     |        | TREC   |

| Family         | Origin | Scientific Name                     | Common Name                  | EPBC | FFG | TREATY | Source |
|----------------|--------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|------|-----|--------|--------|
| Mantidae       |        | <i>Orthodera ministralis</i>        | Australian Garden Mantis     |      |     |        | Comm   |
| Curculionidae  |        | <i>Orthorhinus cylindrirostris</i>  | Elephant Weevil              |      |     |        | TREC   |
| Curculionidae  |        | <i>Orthorhinus cylindrirostris</i>  | Elephant Beetle              |      |     |        | ALA    |
| Papilionidae   |        | <i>Papilio anactus</i>              | Dainty Swallowtail Butterfly |      |     |        | TREC   |
| Formicidae     |        | <i>Papyrius nitidus</i>             | Coconut Ant                  |      |     |        | TREC   |
| Synthemistidae |        | <i>Parasyntemis regina</i>          | Tigertail Dragonfly          |      |     |        | ALA    |
| Chrysomelidae  |        | <i>Paropsisterna cloelia</i>        | Eucalyptus Leaf Beetle       |      |     |        | TREC   |
| Myrmeleontidae |        | <i>Periclystus circuiter</i>        | Angled-winged Antlion        |      |     |        | TREC   |
| Ascalaphidae   |        | <i>Pilacmonotus sabulosus</i>       | Owlfly                       |      |     |        | TREC   |
| Blattidae      |        | <i>Platyzosteria melanaria</i>      | Cockroach                    |      |     |        | TREC   |
| Araneidae      |        | <i>Plebs eburnus</i>                | Bush Orb-weaver Spider       |      |     |        | TREC   |
| Lycidae        |        | <i>Porrostoma rufipenne</i>         | Red-winged Lycid Beetle      |      |     |        | TREC   |
| Anthelidae     |        | <i>Pterolocera amplicornis</i>      | Lappet Moth                  |      |     |        | TREC   |
| Acrididae      |        | <i>Pycnostictus seriatus</i>        | Common Bandwing Grasshopper  |      |     |        | TREC   |
| Staphylinidae  |        | <i>Staphylinidae spp.</i>           | Rove Beetle                  |      |     |        | TREC   |
| Synemoninae    |        | <i>Synemon plana</i>                | Golden Sun Moth              | VU   | Vu  |        | VBA    |
| Hesperiidae    |        | <i>Taractrocera papyria papyria</i> | White Grass-dart Butterfly   |      |     |        | ALA    |
| Gryllidae      |        | <i>Teleogryllus commodus</i>        | Black Field Cricket          |      |     |        | TREC   |
| Tettigoniidae  |        | <i>Terpandrus endota</i>            | Predatory Gum Leaf Katydid   |      |     |        | TREC   |

| Family            | Origin | Scientific Name                   | Common Name                  | EPBC | FFG | TREATY | Source |
|-------------------|--------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|------|-----|--------|--------|
| Hesperiidae       |        | <i>Trapezites luteus</i>          | Yellow Ochre Skipper         |      |     |        | Comm   |
| Lycosidae         |        | <i>Venator spenceri</i>           | Wolf Spider                  |      |     |        | TREC   |
| Vespidae          | *      | <i>Vespula germanica</i>          | European Wasp                |      |     |        | TREC   |
| Lycaenidae        |        | <i>Zizina otis</i>                | Lesser Grass Blue            |      |     |        | TREC   |
| <b>AMPHIBIANS</b> |        |                                   |                              |      |     |        |        |
| Myobatrachidae    |        | <i>Crinia parinsignifera</i>      | Eastern Sign-bearing Froglet |      |     |        | VBA    |
| Myobatrachidae    |        | <i>Crinia signifera</i>           | Common Froglet               |      |     |        | VBA    |
| Myobatrachidae    |        | <i>Limnodynastes dumerilii</i>    | Southern Bullfrog            |      |     |        | VBA    |
| Myobatrachidae    |        | <i>Limnodynastes tasmaniensis</i> | Spotted Marsh Frog           |      |     |        | VBA    |
| <b>REPTILES</b>   |        |                                   |                              |      |     |        |        |
| Gekkonidae        |        | <i>Christinus marmoratus</i>      | Marbled Gecko                |      |     |        | Comm   |
| Scincidae         |        | <i>Lampropholis guichenoti</i>    | Garden Skink                 |      |     |        | TREC   |
| Scincidae         |        | <i>Lerista bougainvillii</i>      | Bougainville's Skink         |      |     |        | VBA    |
| Agamidae          |        | <i>Pogona barbata</i>             | Bearded Dragon               |      | Vu  |        | VBA    |
| Elapidae          |        | <i>Pseudonaja textilis</i>        | Eastern Brown Snake          |      |     |        | VBA    |
| Scincidae         |        | <i>Saproscincus mustelinus</i>    | Weasel Skink                 |      |     |        | Comm   |
| Scincidae         |        | <i>Tiliqua scincoides</i>         | Common Blue-tongued Lizard   |      |     |        | ALA    |
| Chelidae          |        | <i>Chelodina longicollis</i>      | Eastern Long-necked Turtle   |      |     |        | VBA    |
| <b>BIRDS</b>      |        |                                   |                              |      |     |        |        |
| Pardalotidae      |        | <i>Acanthiza chrysorrhoa</i>      | Yellow-rumped Thornbill      |      |     |        | VBA    |
| Pardalotidae      |        | <i>Acanthiza lineata</i>          | Striated Thornbill           |      |     |        | VBA    |
| Pardalotidae      |        | <i>Acanthiza nana</i>             | Yellow Thornbill             |      |     |        | VBA    |
| Pardalotidae      |        | <i>Acanthiza pusilla</i>          | Brown Thornbill              |      |     |        | VBA    |

| Family       | Origin | Scientific Name                     | Common Name               | EPBC | FFG | TREATY | Source |
|--------------|--------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|------|-----|--------|--------|
| Pardalotidae |        | <i>Acanthiza reguloides</i>         | Buff-rumped Thornbill     |      |     |        | VBA    |
| Meliphagidae |        | <i>Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris</i> | Eastern Spinebill         |      |     |        | VBA    |
| Accipitridae |        | <i>Accipiter cirrocephalus</i>      | Collared Sparrowhawk      |      |     |        | VBA    |
| Accipitridae |        | <i>Accipiter fasciatus</i>          | Brown Goshawk             |      |     |        | VBA    |
| Sturnidae    | *      | <i>Acridotheres tristis</i>         | Common Myna               |      |     |        | VBA    |
| Sylviidae    |        | <i>Acrocephalus australis</i>       | Reed-Warbler              |      |     |        | VBA    |
| Aegothelidae |        | <i>Aegotheles cristatus</i>         | Australian Owlet-nightjar |      |     |        | ALA    |
| Psittacidae  |        | <i>Alisterus scapularis</i>         | Australian King-Parrot    |      |     |        | VBA    |
| Anatidae     |        | <i>Anas castanea</i>                | Chestnut Teal             |      |     |        | TREC   |
| Anatidae     |        | <i>Anas gracilis</i>                | Grey Teal                 |      |     |        | ALA    |
| Anatidae     |        | <i>Anas superciliosa</i>            | Pacific Black Duck        |      |     |        | ALA    |
| Anhingidae   |        | <i>Anhinga novaehollandiae</i>      | Australian Darter         |      |     |        | Comm   |
| Meliphagidae |        | <i>Anthochaera carunculata</i>      | Red Wattlebird            |      |     |        | VBA    |
| Apodidae     |        | <i>Apus pacificus</i>               | Fork-tailed Swift         |      |     | C,R,J  | VBA    |
| Accipitridae |        | <i>Aquila audax</i>                 | Wedge-tailed Eagle        |      |     |        | VBA    |
| Ardeidae     |        | <i>Ardea alba modesta</i>           | Eastern Great Egret       |      | Vu  | C,J    | TREC   |
| Ardeidae     |        | <i>Ardea pacifica</i>               | White-necked Heron        |      |     |        | TREC   |
| Artamidae    |        | <i>Artamus cyanopterus</i>          | Dusky Woodswallow         |      |     |        | VBA    |
| Artamidae    |        | <i>Artamus personatus</i>           | Masked Woodswallow        |      |     |        | VBA    |
| Artamidae    |        | <i>Artamus superciliosus</i>        | White-browed Woodswallow  |      |     |        | VBA    |
| Anatidae     |        | <i>Aythya australis</i>             | Hardhead                  |      |     |        | TREC   |
| Cacatuidae   |        | <i>Cacatua galerita</i>             | Sulphur-crested Cockatoo  |      |     |        | VBA    |

| Family          | Origin | Scientific Name                  | Common Name                  | EPBC | FFG | TREATY | Source |
|-----------------|--------|----------------------------------|------------------------------|------|-----|--------|--------|
| Cacatuidae      |        | <i>Cacatua sanguinea</i>         | Little Corella               |      |     |        | VBA    |
| Cacatuidae      |        | <i>Cacatua tenuirostris</i>      | Long-billed Corella          |      |     |        | VBA    |
| Cuculidae       |        | <i>Cacomantis flabelliformis</i> | Fan-tailed Cuckoo            |      |     |        | VBA    |
| Cuculidae       |        | <i>Cacomantis pallidus</i>       | Pallid Cuckoo                |      |     |        | VBA    |
| Meliphagidae    |        | <i>Caligavis chrysops</i>        | Yellow-faced Honeyeater      |      |     |        | VBA    |
| Cacatuidae      |        | <i>Callocephalon fimbriatum</i>  | Gang-gang Cockatoo           | EN   | En  |        | VBA    |
| Cacatuidae      |        | <i>Calyptorhynchus funereus</i>  | Yellow-tailed Black-Cockatoo |      |     |        | VBA    |
| Fringillidae    | *      | <i>Carduelis carduelis</i>       | European Goldfinch           |      |     |        | VBA    |
| Anatidae        |        | <i>Chenonetta jubata</i>         | Australian Wood Duck         |      |     |        | eBird  |
| Cuculidae       |        | <i>Chrysococcyx basalis</i>      | Horsfield's Bronze-Cuckoo    |      |     |        | VBA    |
| Cuculidae       |        | <i>Chrysococcyx lucidus</i>      | Shining Bronze-Cuckoo        |      |     |        | VBA    |
| Accipitridae    |        | <i>Circus approximans</i>        | Swamp Harrier                |      |     |        | TREC   |
| Pachycephalidae |        | <i>Colluricincla harmonica</i>   | Grey Shrike-thrush           |      |     |        | VBA    |
| Campephagidae   |        | <i>Coracina novaehollandiae</i>  | Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike    |      |     |        | VBA    |
| Corcoracidae    |        | <i>Corcorax melanorhamphos</i>   | White-winged Chough          |      |     |        | VBA    |
| Climacteridae   |        | <i>Cormobates leucophaea</i>     | White-throated Treecreeper   |      |     |        | VBA    |
| Corvidae        |        | <i>Corvus coronoides</i>         | Australian Raven             |      |     |        | VBA    |
| Corvidae        |        | <i>Corvus mellori</i>            | Little Raven                 |      |     |        | VBA    |
| Phasianidae     |        | <i>Coturnix pectoralis</i>       | Stubble Quail                |      |     |        | VBA    |
| Artamidae       |        | <i>Cracticus torquatus</i>       | Grey Butcherbird             |      |     |        | VBA    |
| Anatidae        |        | <i>Cygnus atratus</i>            | Black Swan                   |      |     |        | TREC   |
| Alcedinidae     |        | <i>Dacelo novaeguineae</i>       | Laughing Kookaburra          |      |     |        | VBA    |

| Family       | Origin | Scientific Name                  | Common Name               | EPBC | FFG | TREATY | Source |
|--------------|--------|----------------------------------|---------------------------|------|-----|--------|--------|
| Neosittidae  |        | <i>Daphoenositta chrysoptera</i> | Varied Sittella           |      |     |        | VBA    |
| Dicaeidae    |        | <i>Dicaeum hirundinaceum</i>     | Mistletoebird             |      |     |        | VBA    |
| Ardeidae     |        | <i>Egretta novaehollandiae</i>   | White-faced Heron         |      |     |        | TREC   |
| Accipitridae |        | <i>Elanus axillaris</i>          | Black-shouldered Kite     |      |     |        | VBA    |
| Charadriidae |        | <i>Elseyornis melanops</i>       | Black-fronted Dotterel    |      |     |        | ALA    |
| Meliphagidae |        | <i>Entomyzon cyanotis</i>        | Blue-faced Honeyeater     |      |     |        | VBA    |
| Cacatuidae   |        | <i>Eolophus roseicapilla</i>     | Galah                     |      |     |        | VBA    |
| Coraciidae   |        | <i>Eurystomus orientalis</i>     | Oriental Dollarbird       |      |     |        | VBA    |
| Falconidae   |        | <i>Falco berigora</i>            | Brown Falcon              |      |     |        | VBA    |
| Falconidae   |        | <i>Falco longipennis</i>         | Australian Hobby          |      |     |        | VBA    |
| Rallidae     |        | <i>Fulica atra</i>               | Eurasian Coot             |      |     |        | TREC   |
| Rallidae     |        | <i>Gallinula tenebrosa</i>       | Dusky Moorhen             |      |     |        | Comm   |
| Pardalotidae |        | <i>Gerygone fusca</i>            | Western Gerygone          |      |     |        | VBA    |
| Psittacidae  |        | <i>Glossopsitta concinna</i>     | Musk Lorikeet             |      |     |        | VBA    |
| Dicruridae   |        | <i>Grallina cyanoleuca</i>       | Magpie-lark               |      |     |        | VBA    |
| Artamidae    |        | <i>Gymnorhina tibicen</i>        | Australian Magpie         |      |     |        | VBA    |
| Accipitridae |        | <i>Haliastur sphenurus</i>       | Whistling Kite            |      |     |        | VBA    |
| Accipitridae |        | <i>Hieraaetus morphnoides</i>    | Little Eagle              |      | Vu  |        | VBA    |
| Apodidae     |        | <i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i>     | White-throated Needletail | VU   | Vu  | C,R,J  | VBA    |
| Hirundinidae |        | <i>Hirundo neoxena</i>           | Welcome Swallow           |      |     |        | VBA    |
| Psittacidae  |        | <i>Lathamus discolor</i>         | Swift Parrot              | CR   | Cr  |        | TREC   |
| Columbidae   |        | <i>Leucosarcia melanoleuca</i>   | Wonga Pigeon              |      |     |        | VBA    |
| Accipitridae |        | <i>Lophoictinia isura</i>        | Square-tailed Kite        |      | Vu  |        | VBA    |
| Maluridae    |        | <i>Malurus cyaneus</i>           | Superb Fairy-wren         |      |     |        | VBA    |

| Family            | Origin | Scientific Name                    | Common Name             | EPBC | FFG | TREATY | Source |
|-------------------|--------|------------------------------------|-------------------------|------|-----|--------|--------|
| Meliphagidae      |        | <i>Manorina melanocephala</i>      | Noisy Miner             |      |     |        | VBA    |
| Meliphagidae      |        | <i>Melithreptus brevirostris</i>   | Brown-headed Honeyeater |      |     |        | VBA    |
| Meliphagidae      |        | <i>Melithreptus lunatus</i>        | White-naped Honeyeater  |      |     |        | VBA    |
| Phalacrocoracidae |        | <i>Microcarbo melanoleucos</i>     | Little Pied Cormorant   |      |     |        | TREC   |
| Passeridae        |        | <i>Neochmia temporalis</i>         | Red-browed Finch        |      |     |        | VBA    |
| Meliphagidae      |        | <i>Nesoptilotis leucotis</i>       | White-eared Honeyeater  |      |     |        | VBA    |
| Strigidae         |        | <i>Ninox boobook</i>               | Southern Boobook        |      |     |        | VBA    |
| Ardeidae          |        | <i>Nycticorax caledonicus</i>      | Nankeen Night-heron     |      |     |        | Comm   |
| Columbidae        |        | <i>Ocyphaps lophotes</i>           | Crested Pigeon          |      |     |        | VBA    |
| Oriolidae         |        | <i>Oriolus sagittatus</i>          | Olive-backed Oriole     |      |     |        | VBA    |
| Pachycephalidae   |        | <i>Pachycephala pectoralis</i>     | Golden Whistler         |      |     |        | VBA    |
| Pachycephalidae   |        | <i>Pachycephala rufiventris</i>    | Rufous Whistler         |      |     |        | VBA    |
| Pardalotidae      |        | <i>Pardalotus punctatus</i>        | Spotted Pardalote       |      |     |        | VBA    |
| Pardalotidae      |        | <i>Pardalotus striatus</i>         | Striated Pardalote      |      |     |        | VBA    |
| Psittacidae       |        | <i>Parvipsitta porphyrocephala</i> | Purple-crowned Lorikeet |      |     |        | VBA    |
| Psittacidae       |        | <i>Parvipsitta pusilla</i>         | Little Lorikeet         |      |     |        | VBA    |
| Passeridae        |        | <i>Passer domesticus</i>           | House Sparrow           |      |     |        | VBA    |
| Pelecanidae       |        | <i>Pelecanus conspicillatus</i>    | Australian Pelican      |      |     |        | Comm   |
| Hirundinidae      |        | <i>Petrochelidon ariel</i>         | Fairy Martin            |      |     |        | VBA    |
| Hirundinidae      |        | <i>Petrochelidon nigricans</i>     | Tree Martin             |      |     |        | VBA    |
| Petroicidae       |        | <i>Petroica boodang</i>            | Scarlet Robin           |      |     |        | VBA    |
| Petroicidae       |        | <i>Petroica phoenicea</i>          | Flame Robin             |      |     |        | VBA    |
| Phalacrocoracidae |        | <i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>         | Great Cormorant         |      |     |        | TREC   |

| Family            | Origin | Scientific Name                     | Common Name             | EPBC | FFG | TREATY | Source |
|-------------------|--------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|------|-----|--------|--------|
| Phalacrocoracidae |        | <i>Phalacrocorax sulcirostris</i>   | Little Black Cormorant  |      |     |        | Comm   |
| Columbidae        |        | <i>Phaps chalcoptera</i>            | Common Bronzewing       |      |     |        | VBA    |
| Meliphagidae      |        | <i>Phylidonyris novaehollandiae</i> | New Holland Honeyeater  |      |     |        | VBA    |
| Threskiornithidae |        | <i>Platalea flavipes</i>            | Yellow-billed Spoonbill |      |     |        | eBird  |
| Psittacidae       |        | <i>Platycercus elegans</i>          | Crimson Rosella         |      |     |        | VBA    |
| Psittacidae       |        | <i>Platycercus eximius</i>          | Eastern Rosella         |      |     |        | VBA    |
| Podargidae        |        | <i>Podargus strigoides</i>          | Tawny Frogmouth         |      |     |        | VBA    |
| Podicipedidae     |        | <i>Poliiocephalus poliocephalus</i> | Hoary-headed Grebe      |      |     |        | VBA    |
| Psittacidae       |        | <i>Psephotus haematonotus</i>       | Red-rumped Parrot       |      |     |        | VBA    |
| Meliphagidae      |        | <i>Ptilotula penicillata</i>        | White-plumed Honeyeater |      |     |        | Comm   |
| Pardalotidae      |        | <i>Pyrrholaemus sagittatus</i>      | Speckled Warbler        |      | En  |        | VBA    |
| Dicruridae        |        | <i>Rhipidura albiscapa</i>          | Grey Fantail            |      |     |        | VBA    |
| Dicruridae        |        | <i>Rhipidura leucophrys</i>         | Willie Wagtail          |      |     |        | VBA    |
| Rhipiduridae      |        | <i>Rhipidura leucophrys</i>         | Willie Wagtail          |      |     |        | Comm   |
| Rhipiduridae      |        | <i>Rhipidura rufifrons</i>          | Rufous Fantail          |      |     |        | Comm   |
| Pardalotidae      |        | <i>Sericornis frontalis</i>         | White-browed Scrubwren  |      |     |        | VBA    |
| Pardalotidae      |        | <i>Smicrornis brevirostris</i>      | Weebill                 |      |     |        | VBA    |
| Anatidae          |        | <i>Spatula rhynchotis</i>           | Australian Shoveler     |      |     |        | Comm   |
| Artamidae         |        | <i>Strepera graculina</i>           | Pied Currawong          |      |     |        | VBA    |
| Artamidae         |        | <i>Strepera versicolor</i>          | Grey Currawong          |      |     |        | VBA    |
| Sturnidae         | *      | <i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>             | Common Starling         |      |     |        | VBA    |
| Podicipedidae     |        | <i>Tachybaptus novaehollandiae</i>  | Australasian Grebe      |      |     |        |        |
| Threskiornithidae |        | <i>Threskiornis molucca</i>         | Australian White Ibis   |      |     |        | Comm   |

| Family            | Origin | Scientific Name                 | Common Name                   | EPBC | FFG | TREATY | Source |
|-------------------|--------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|------|-----|--------|--------|
| Threskiornithidae |        | <i>Threskiornis spinicollis</i> | Straw-necked Ibis             |      |     |        | Comm   |
| Alcedinidae       |        | <i>Todiramphus sanctus</i>      | Sacred Kingfisher             |      |     |        | VBA    |
| Psittacidae       |        | <i>Trichoglossus moluccanus</i> | Rainbow Lorikeet              |      |     |        | VBA    |
| Muscicapidae      | *      | <i>Turdus merula</i>            | Common Blackbird              |      |     |        | TREC   |
| Vanellinae        |        | <i>Vanellus miles</i>           | Masked Lapwing                |      |     |        | eBird  |
| Zosteropidae      |        | <i>Zosterops lateralis</i>      | Silvereye                     |      |     |        | VBA    |
| <b>MAMMALS</b>    |        |                                 |                               |      |     |        |        |
| Molossidae        |        | <i>Austronomus australis</i>    | White-striped Free-tailed Bat |      |     |        | TREC   |
| Cervidae          | *      | <i>Cervus unicolor</i>          | Sambar Deer                   |      |     |        | TREC   |
| Felidae           | *      | <i>Felis catus</i>              | Domestic Cat (feral)          |      |     |        | VBA    |
| Leporidae         | *      | <i>Lepus europaeus</i>          | European Brown Hare           |      |     |        | VBA    |
| Macropodidae      |        | <i>Macropus giganteus</i>       | Eastern Grey Kangaroo         |      |     |        | VBA    |
| Muridae           | *      | <i>Mus musculus</i>             | House Mouse                   |      |     |        | VBA    |
| Vespertilionidae  |        | <i>Nyctophilus geoffroyi</i>    | Lesser Long-eared Bat         |      |     |        | VBA    |
| Leporidae         | *      | <i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>    | European Rabbit               |      |     |        | VBA    |
| Petauridae        |        | <i>Petaurus breviceps</i>       | Sugar Glider                  |      |     |        | VBA    |
| Pseudocheiridae   |        | <i>Pseudocheirus peregrinus</i> | Eastern Ring-tailed Possum    |      |     |        | VBA    |
| Muridae           |        | <i>Rattus fuscipes</i>          | Bush Rat                      |      |     |        | Comm   |
| Muridae           |        | <i>Rattus lutreolus</i>         | Swamp Rat                     |      |     |        | Comm   |
| Muridae           | *      | <i>Rattus rattus</i>            | Black Rat                     |      |     |        | Comm   |
| Tachyglossidae    |        | <i>Tachyglossus aculeatus</i>   | Short-beaked Echidna          |      |     |        | TREC   |
| Trichosurini      |        | <i>Trichosurus vulpecula</i>    | Common Brush-tailed Possum    |      |     |        | VBA    |
| Vombatidae        |        | <i>Vombatus ursinus</i>         | Common Wombat                 |      |     |        | Comm   |
| Canidae           | *      | <i>Vulpes vulpes</i>            | Red Fox                       |      |     |        | VBA    |

| Family       | Origin | Scientific Name         | Common Name          | EPBC | FFG | TREATY | Source |
|--------------|--------|-------------------------|----------------------|------|-----|--------|--------|
| Macropodidae |        | <i>Wallabia bicolor</i> | Black-tailed Wallaby |      |     |        | TREC   |

## Appendix 4 Legislative Framework

A list of legislation, policies, strategies relevant to the management of the Reserve is provided below.

### Federal Government

- *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act)*
- *Australia's Strategy for Nature (2019-2030)*

### State Government

- *Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988 (FFG Act)*
- *Land Act 1958*
- *Country Fire Authority Act 1958 (CFA Act)*
- *Catchment and Land Management Act 1994 (CaLP Act)*
- *Wildlife Act 1975*
- *Planning and Environment Act 1987 (P and E Act)*

### Regional

- *Goulburn Broken Regional Catchment Strategy (2021-2027)*

### Mitchell Shire Council

- *Mitchell Shire Council Community Engagement Policy (2020)*
- *Mitchell Shire Council Open Space Strategy (2013-2023) (currently under review)*
- *Mitchell 2050 Community Vision*
- *Mitchell Shire Council Plan (2021-2025)*
- *Municipal Emergency Management Plan (2021-2024)*
- *Mitchell Shire Council Environment Strategy (2014-2024)*
- *Mitchell Shire Council Biodiversity Strategy (under development)*
- *Mitchell Shire Urban Forest Strategy 2023*
- *Mitchell Shire Climate Emergency Action Plan 2023*

### Trust For Nature Conservation Covenant

In 2012, Mitchell Shire Council entered into a conservation covenant with Trust for Nature. A conservation covenant is a voluntary, legally binding agreement made between a private landholder and Trust for Nature to permanently protect and conserve private land with significant natural, cultural, or scientific value. Such covenants restrict activities that could harm native habitats, including land clearing, intensive farming, and inappropriate development.

Such agreements are formalised under the *Victorian Conservation Trust Act 1972* and registered on the property title, ensuring their legal validity in perpetuity. By securing permanent protection on private

lands, individuals, families, and organisations actively contribute to local and global efforts to combat biodiversity loss.

As part of this covenant, the Council has signed a deed that outlines responsibilities and obligations regarding land use and management within the Reserve. This deed enforces restrictions, such as prohibiting the removal of indigenous vegetation, and requires consultation with Trust for Nature before taking any actions that may impact the Reserve's ecological values.

To guide ongoing conservation efforts, a Covenant Management Plan was developed by Trust for Nature in 2013 and is being updated in 2025. This plan establishes principles and a framework for managing and preserving the Reserve's ecological values over the next decade. The plan has also been integrated into the current Management Plan to ensure consistent alignment with conservation goals.

## **Mitchell Shire Planning Scheme (MSPS)**

Management of the Reserve must consider the planning zones and overlays as defined below.

### **Zoning**

The Reserve is zoned as the Public Conservation and Resource Zone (PCRZ). The purpose of this zone is:

- To implement the Municipal Planning Strategy and the Planning Policy Framework;
- To protect and conserve the natural environment and natural processes for their historic, scientific, landscape, habitat or cultural values;
- To provide facilities which assist in public education and interpretation of the natural environment with minimal degradation of the natural environment or natural processes; and
- To provide for appropriate resource-based uses.

Within PCRZ, permits are required for constructing buildings or undertaking specific management activities, including the installation of interpretive signage or the creation of new tracks. Nonetheless, as the land manager, the Council has the discretion to grant permit exemptions for actions outlined within the management plan for the Reserve.

### **Overlays**

#### **Bushfire Management Overlay (BMO)**

The majority of the Reserve (excluding a small section in the north of the Reserve) is covered by a BMO (Map 2). The BMO applies to land that may be significantly affected by extreme bushfire and identifies areas when bushfire risk must actively be considered. The purpose of this overlay is:

- To implement the Municipal Planning Strategy and the Planning Policy Framework;
- To ensure that the development of land prioritises the protection of human life and strengthens community resilience to bushfire;
- To identify areas where the bushfire hazard warrants bushfire protection measures to be implemented; and
- To ensure development is only permitted where the risk to life and property from bushfire can be reduced to an acceptable level.

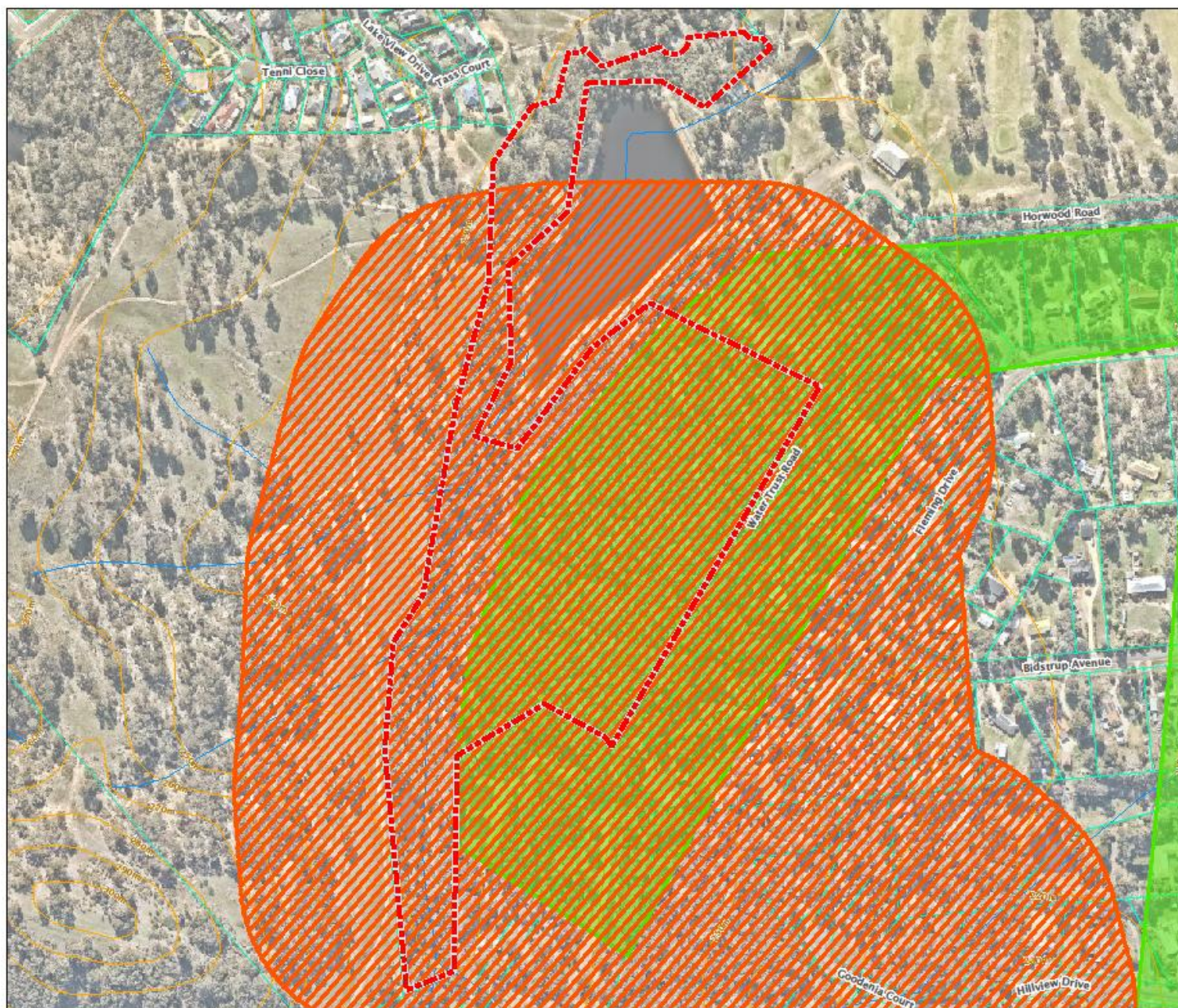
The MSPS, there is a specified list of buildings and works that necessitate a permit under this particular overlay. However, it is important to note that the current management objectives and practices within the Reserve do not require a permit under this overlay.

### Vegetation Protection Overlay – Schedule 1 (VPO1)

Within the Reserve, the vegetation along Water Trust Road is covered by the VPO1 (Map 2). The purpose of this overlay is:

- To implement the Municipal Planning Strategy and the Planning Policy Framework;
- To protect areas of significant vegetation;
- To ensure that development minimises loss of vegetation;
- To preserve existing trees and other vegetation;
- To recognise vegetation protection areas as locations of special significance, natural beauty, interest and importance;
- To maintain and enhance habitat and habitat corridors for indigenous fauna;
- To encourage the regeneration of native vegetation.

Under this overlay, a permit is required to remove, destroy, or lop any Native Vegetation. However, some exceptions to this permit requirement apply. These exceptions include emergency works, fire protection measures, land management activities related to the *Catchment and Land Protection Act 1994*, the management of pest animal burrows, the removal of planted or regrowth vegetation, and activities carried out by Traditional Owners.



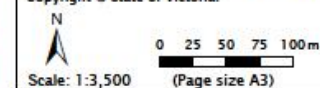
**Map 2. Planning overlays**  
Colin Officer Flora Reserve,  
Broadford VIC

### Legend

-  Study area
-  Parcel boundary
- Planning overlays**
-  Bushfire management overlay
-  Vegetation protection overlay - Schedule 1
- Topography**
-  Contour (10m interval)
-  Natural watercourse

### Details

Mapping by: Nina Matheis  
Date: 5/03/2025  
Version: 2  
Aerial photography from Nearmap 28/05/2024  
Data Source: Base layers courtesy of VicMap,  
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