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Appendix 1

Implementation Priorities and Responsibilities

Note: The Program Areas nominated are responsible for the actions outlined in this schedule and for ensuring that they are implemented during the lifetime of the plan.

The figure(s) in brackets under the Action column is the relevant section of the management plan in which the action is prescribed.

ACTIONS BY ISSUE TYPE	PRIORITY	RESPONSIBLE PROGRAM AREA
Nature Conservation		
Prepare a detailed vegetation map and description of communities and species for the nature reserve. (3.4)	High	Nature Conservation Branch
Prioritise the protection of the remnant, fire-excluded plant communities where possible to exclude wildfire. (3.4, 4.1)	High	Nature Conservation Branch/Fire Management Section
Limit access to designated tracks in the nature reserve to minimise the spread of cinnamon fungus. (3.4, 4.2.3, 4.4, 5.3.2, 5.4.5)	High	Nature Conservation Branch
Implement quarantine procedures for the stand of <i>Banksia serrata</i> to prevent the incursion of cinnamon fungus. (4.2.3, 5.4.5)	High	Nature Conservation Branch
Monitor the population of <i>Banksia serrata</i> in the south-west corner of the nature reserve for any sign of cinnamon fungus. (3.4, 4.2.3, 5.4.5)	High	Nature Conservation Branch
Permanently close and stabilise those tracks and vehicle tracks not required for public access, management use or for access to private blocks. (4.3, 4.2.3, 4.4, 5.4.3)	High	Nature Conservation Branch
Prepare programs of ecological management, setting out the fire frequencies necessary to maintain habitat and viable populations of species of conservation value. (3.4, 3.5, 4.1)	High	Nature Conservation Branch
Maintain a mosaic fire regime in some parts of the nature reserve to provide habitat for the New Holland mouse. (3.5, 4.1)	High	Nature Conservation Branch/Fire Management Section
Prepare and/or implement management programs for threatened flora species or communities of conservation significance. (3.4)	High	Nature Conservation Branch
Conduct fauna surveys to fill gaps in knowledge useful for management and protection. (3.5)	High	Nature Conservation Branch
Liaise with Flinders Council and Transend to develop alternatives to grading under transmission lines adjacent to the nature reserve. (4.3)	High	Nature Conservation Branch

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Rehabilitate, re-vegetate or otherwise stabilise disturbed or eroding areas, including unwanted vehicle trails. (4.3)	High	Nature Conservation Branch
Implement the relevant prescriptions of any relevant threatened species recovery plans for species occurring in the nature reserve. (3.5)	Moderate	Nature Conservation Branch
Populations of rare species should be surveyed to determine their vigour and whether regeneration is occurring. (3.4)	Moderate	Nature Conservation Branch
Implement suitable control strategies identified in the feral pig management plan developed for Flinders Island to reduce the number of feral pigs in the nature reserve. (4.2.1, 4.2.3)	Moderate	Nature Conservation Branch
Monitor introduced animal populations and remove other introduced fauna species where practicable. (4.2.1)	Moderate	Nature Conservation Branch
Monitor and respond to user impacts in Nature 1 and Nature 2 Zones. (5.4.2, 5.4.3)	Moderate	Nature Conservation Branch
Prepare and disseminate an inventory of sites of geoconservation significance. (3.2)	Low	Nature Conservation Branch
Monitor and prevent any impacts on geodiversity values. (3.2)	Low	Nature Conservation Branch
Prepare weed management programs for weeds in the nature reserve as they become identified. (4.2.2)	Low	Nature Conservation Branch
Rehabilitate existing gravel pits within the nature reserve. (4.3, 5.4.4)	Low	Nature Conservation Branch
Cultural Heritage		
Make safe any dangerous structures. (3.6.2)	High	Cultural Heritage Branch
Remove damaging uses, activities and developments, that intrude upon or detract from heritage values. (3.6.2)	High	Cultural Heritage Branch
Where possible, mitigate natural processes that have an adverse effect on heritage values. (3.6.2)	High	Cultural Heritage Branch
Consult with the Aboriginal community on the management of Aboriginal heritage. (3.6.1)	High	Aboriginal Heritage Section
In cooperation with the Aboriginal community, identify and record Aboriginal sites. (3.6.1)	Moderate	Aboriginal Heritage Section
Monitor Aboriginal sites for, and protect from damage or interference. (3.6.1)	High	Aboriginal Heritage Section
Identify, record and assess the significance of any historic features. (3.6.2)	High	Historic Heritage Section

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Conserve and interpret key historic places for interaction with the general public. (3.6.2, 5.2)	Low	Historic Heritage Section /Visitor Services Branch
Fire Management		
Prepare a fire management plan for the nature reserve. (4.1)	High	Fire Management Section
Maintain fire trails and fire breaks as necessary. (4.1, 4.4, 5.3.2)	High	Fire Management Section
Fit fire management tracks not designated for public use with secure, locked gates. (4.1, 4.2.3, 4.4, 5.3.2)	High	Fire Management Section
Inform fire crews of the cinnamon fungus threat to the reserve so that they can take measures to avoid transporting the disease. (4.1, 4.2.3)	High	Fire Management Section
Liaise with Flinders Municipal Council to regularly maintain the roadside verges of Palana and North East River Roads by slashing or mowing to reduce the fire hazard during the summer period. (4.1)	Moderate	Fire Management Section /District Manager
Visitor Services		
Inform visitors of the cinnamon fungus threat to the nature reserve and explain measures required to control its spread. (4.2.3, 5.2)	High	Visitor Service Branch
Ensure all visitors and management staff comply with the requirements of a cinnamon fungus management program. (4.2.3, 4.5)	High	Visitor Services/District Manager
Make visitors aware that dogs are not permitted in the nature reserve. (4.2.1)	High	Visitor Services Branch
Inform visitors of, and encourage them to apply techniques for minimal impact use of the nature reserve. (4.5)	High	Visitor Services Branch
Educate and encourage visitors to adopt safe practices and provide them with sufficient information about potential hazards to enable them to make responsible decisions. (5.2, 7.4.1)	High	Visitor Services Branch
Provide prospective visitors with pre-visit information; in particular the cinnamon fungus threat to the reserve, make information available to local tourism operators, airport and information centres. (5.2)	High	Visitor Services Branch
Improve road signage to the nature reserve from the Palana Road. (5.2)	Moderate	Visitor Services Branch
Bring tracks designated for public and management use to an adequate standard. (5.3.2, 5.4.1)	Moderate	Visitor Services Branch
Maintain and clearly mark all designated walking tracks. (5.3.3, 5.4.1)	Moderate	Visitor Services Branch

Develop interpretation of any Aboriginal heritage of the nature reserve in consultation with the Aboriginal community. (3.6.1, 5.2)	Low	Visitor Services Branch /Cultural Heritage
Collect visitor arrival information at the main access point to the nature reserve. (5.1)	Low	Visitor Services
Monitor and investigate visitor pressures on the nature reserve. (5.1)	Low	Visitor Services
Consider the nature reserve in the development of any interpretation plan for conservation areas on Flinders Island, as part of a wider visitor strategy to guide development of interpretation facilities and resources. (5.2)	Low	Visitor Services
Designate and signpost vehicle tracks available for bicycle use. (5.3.4)	Low	Visitor Services
Prepare, disseminate and enforce a code of practice for the use of bicycles in the nature reserve. (5.3.4)	Low	Visitor Services
Critical Incident Response		
Ensure the training of staff in incident response procedures. (7.4.1)	High	Visitor Services (Critical Incident Response)
Respond to incidents involving pollution by oil and other hazardous or noxious substances within or adjacent to the nature reserve. (3.3)	High	Visitor Services (Critical Incident Response)
Park management staff to maintain a reasonable store of first-aid supplies. (7.4.1)	High	Visitor Services (Critical Incident Response)
Establish a risk-management system that provides for regular identification, inspection, reporting and amelioration of existing and potential risks to public and staff safety. (7.4.1)	Moderate	Visitor Services (Critical Incident Response)
Community Partnerships		
Regularly liaise and develop good working relations with adjacent landowners and land managers on management issues and projects of common interest. (6.2)	High	Community Partnerships
Seek the cooperation of the local community to undertake rehabilitation works. (4.4)	Moderate	Community Partnerships
Develop mechanisms and opportunities for consulting with people interested in management of the nature reserve. (6.1)	Moderate	Community Partnerships
Encourage community involvement through the Wildcare structure. (6.1)	Low	Community Partnerships
Liaise with other relevant government agencies and neighbouring landowners to ensure integrated management of the catchment of the nature reserve. (3.3)	Low	Community Partnerships

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Resource Use		
Cooperate with and provide advice to Flinders Council on the rehabilitation of the gravel pit located beside the nature reserve. (4.3, 5.4.4)	High	Crown Land Services
Liaise with Flinders Council to identify sites on Crown land suitable for gravel extraction. (5.4.4)	Low	Crown Land Services
Nature Reserve Additions		
Investigate the options available to secure the remaining parcel of private land at the northern end of Wingaroo Nature Reserve. (7.1)	High	Integrated Policies & Strategies (Conservation Initiatives)
Environmental Management		
Review the conditions of the licence for the rubbish tip to ensure best environmental management practice for the site. (5.4.4, 7.2)	High	Environment, Planning and Technical Services
Liaise with the Flinders Council to manage gravel pit with regard to the adjacent nature reserve. (4.3)	Moderate	Environment, Planning and Technical Services
Assess the potential for ground-water contamination in the nature reserve, in particular with relation to the rubbish tip on the western side of the reserve. (3.3, 7.3)	Moderate	Environment, Planning and Scientific Services
Plan Implementation		
Inform program managers of the relevant actions in the management plan that are to be implemented by their program areas. (8.1)	High	District Manager
Program managers are to review the implementation of the requirements of the management plan annually and revise their individual service agreements with the District if necessary. Add a further year s program of tasks in each annual service agreement. (8.1)	High	Individual program managers
Annually evaluate the outcomes of management against the objectives of the management plan through the Department s service agreement process. (8.1)	High	Program Manager/District Manager

Appendix 2

Flora of Wingaroo Nature Reserve

E	=	Endemic to Tasmania
I	=	Introduced to Tasmania
T	=	Listed in the Schedules of the <i>Threatened Species Protection Act 1995</i>

FAMILY	Species Name	Common Name
APIACEAE	<i>Centella cordifolia</i>	Centella
	<i>Xanthosia pilosa</i>	Woolly Xanthosia
	<i>Xanthosia tridentata</i>	Hill Xanthosia
ASPLENIACEAE	<i>Asplenium obtusatum</i>	Shore Spleenwort
ASTERACEAE	E <i>Ammobium calyceroides</i>	Spiny Swamp-daisy
	<i>Argentipallium dealbatum</i>	White Everlasting
	<i>Brachyscome cardiocarpa</i>	Blue Daisy
CASUARINACEAE	E <i>Allocasuarina monilifera</i>	Necklace Sheoak
CENTROLEPIDACEAE	<i>Centrolepis aristata</i>	Pointed Centrolepis
	<i>Centrolepis strigosa</i>	Hairy Centrolepis; Bristlewort
CRASSULACEAE	<i>Crassula helmsii</i>	Swamp Stonecrop
CUNONIACEAE	<i>Bauera rubioides</i>	Bauera, Wiry Bauera, Dog Rose
CUPRESSACEAE	<i>Callitris rhomboidea</i>	Oyster Bay Pine
CYPERACEAE	<i>Baumea juncea</i>	Bare Twig-rush
	<i>Gahnia radula</i>	Raspy Cutting-grass
	<i>Gahnia trifida</i>	Coast Cutting-grass
	<i>Hypolaena fastigiata</i>	Tassel Rope-rush
	I <i>Isolepis nodosa</i>	Knobby Club-rush
	<i>Lepidosperma concavum</i>	Sand or Hill Sword-sedge
	<i>Lepidosperma filiforme</i>	Thread Rapier-sedge
	<i>Schoenus lepidosperma</i> ssp. <i>lepidosperma</i>	Slender Bog-rush
DILLENACEAE	<i>Hibbertia acicularis</i>	Prickly Guinea-flower
	<i>Hibbertia empetrifolia</i>	Scrambling Guinea-flower
	<i>Hibbertia prostrata</i>	Bundled Guinea-flower
	<i>Hibbertia riparia</i>	Erect Guinea-flower
DROSERACEAE	<i>Drosera glanduligera</i>	Scarlet Sundew
	<i>Drosera macrantha</i>	Climbing Sundew
	<i>Drosera peltata</i> ssp. <i>peltata</i>	Slender Sundew
	<i>Drosera pygmaea</i>	Tiny Sundew
EPACRIDACEAE	<i>Astroloma humifusum</i>	Native Cranberry
	<i>Epacris impressa</i>	Common Heath
	<i>Leucopogon collinus</i>	White Beard-heath
	<i>Leucopogon ericoides</i>	Pink Beard-heath
	T <i>Leucopogon esquamatus</i>	Swamp Beard-heath
	<i>Leucopogon virgatus</i>	Common Beard-heath
	<i>Sprengelia incarnata</i>	Pink Swamp Heath

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EUPHORBIACEAE	<i>Pseudanthus ovalifolius</i>	Oval-leaved Pseudanthus
FABACEAE	<i>Aotus ericoides</i> <i>Daviesia ulicifolia</i> <i>Dillwynia glaberrima</i> <i>Gompholobium huegelii</i> <i>Platylobium triangulare</i> <i>Pultenaea gunnii</i> <i>Pultenaea juniperina</i>	Golden Pea, Common Aotus Native Gorse, Gorse Bitter-pea Smooth Parrot Pea Bladder-pea, Pale Wedge-pea, Karella Ivy Flat-pea Golden Bush-pea Prickly Beauty
GOODENIACEAE	<i>Dampiera stricta</i> <i>Scaevola hookeri</i>	Blue Dampiera Creeping Fan-flower
HALORAGACEAE	<i>Gonocarpus tetragynus</i>	Common Raspwort
HYDATELLACEAE	<i>Trithuria submersa</i>	Tiny Trithuria; Tiny Juncella
IRIDACEAE	<i>Patersonia fragilis</i>	Blue Iris, Short Purple-flag Iris
LAURACEAE	<i>Cassytha glabella</i> <i>Cassytha pubescens</i>	Slender or Tangled Dodder-laurel Hairy Dodder-laurel
LINDSAEACEAE	<i>Lindsaea linearis</i>	Screw fern
LYCOPODIACEAE	T <i>Phylloglossum drummondii</i>	Pygmy Clubmoss
LYTHRACEAE	<i>Lythrum hyssopifolia</i>	Hyssop Loosestrife
MALVACEAE	<i>Lawrenzia spicata</i>	Salt Lawrenzia
MIMOSACEAE	<i>Acacia genistifolia</i> <i>Acacia mucronata</i> var. <i>mucronata</i> <i>Acacia myrtifolia</i> T <i>Acacia retinodes</i> <i>Acacia suaveolens</i>	Spreading or Early Wattle Variable Sallow Wattle Myrtle Wattle Wirilda Sweet Wattle
MYRTACEAE	E <i>Eucalyptus globulus</i> ssp. <i>globulus</i> <i>Eucalyptus ovata</i> E <i>Eucalyptus nitida</i> <i>Kunzea ambigua</i> E <i>Leptospermum glaucescens</i> <i>Leptospermum scoparium</i> var. <i>scoparium</i> <i>Melaleuca gibbosa</i> <i>Melaleuca squamea</i> <i>Melaleuca squarrosa</i>	Tasmanian Blue Gum Swamp; Black or Marrawah Gum Smithton Peppermint White Kunzea; Tick-bush Semi-glaucous Tea-tree Manuka Small-leaved Paperbark Swamp or Heath Honey-myrtle Scented Paperbark
ORCHIDACEAE	<i>Corybas diemenicus</i>	Stately Helmet Orchid
POACEAE	I <i>Poa annua</i> T <i>Sporobolus virginicus</i>	Tussock Grass Salt Couch
POLYGALACEAE	<i>Comesperma calymega</i> <i>Comesperma ericinum</i> <i>Comesperma volubile</i>	Spike or Blue-spike Milkwort Heathy Milkwort Blue Love Creeper
POTAMOGETONACEAE	T <i>Potamogeton pectinatus</i>	Fennel Pondweed
PROTEACEAE	<i>Banksia marginata</i> T <i>Banksia serrata</i> <i>Hakea nodosa</i>	Silver Banksia, Honeysuckle Saw-leaved Banksia Yellow Hakea

