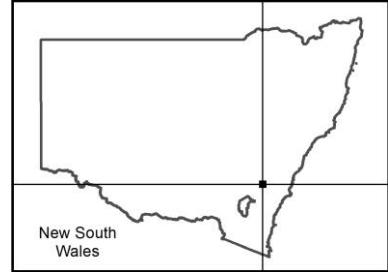




Statement of Management Intent



Narrangarril Nature Reserve

1. Introduction

This statement outlines the main values, issues, management directions and priorities of the National Parks and Wildlife Service (NPWS) for managing Narrangarril Nature Reserve. This statement, together with relevant NPWS policies, will guide the management of the reserve until a plan of management has been prepared in accordance with the [National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 \(NPW Act\)](#). The NPWS [Managing Parks Prior to Plan of Management Policy](#) states that parks and reserves without a plan of management are to be managed in a manner consistent with the intent of the NPW Act and the '[precautionary principle](#)' (see Principle 15).

2. Management principles

Nature reserves are reserved under the NPW Act to protect and conserve areas containing outstanding, unique or representative ecosystems, species, communities or natural phenomena. Under the NPW Act ([section 30J](#)), nature reserves are managed to:

- conserve biodiversity, maintain ecosystem functions, and protect geological and geomorphological features and natural phenomena
- conserve places, objects, features and landscapes of cultural value
- promote public appreciation, enjoyment and understanding of the reserve's natural and cultural values
- provide for appropriate research and monitoring.

The primary purpose of nature reserves is to conserve nature. Nature reserves differ from national parks in that they do not have the provision of visitor use as a management purpose or principle.

3. Context

Reservation details: Narrangarril Nature Reserve was reserved on 13 August 2010.

Size: 104 hectares.

Narrangarril Nature Reserve is approximately 12 kilometres north of Goulburn, situated on the southern end of a chain of forested ridges, 810 metres above sea level. It falls within the South Eastern Highlands Bioregion and within the administrative areas of Goulburn Mulwaree Council, South East Local Land Services and Pejar Local Aboriginal Land Council.

The reserve is surrounded by a mosaic of cleared, semi-cleared and some forested rural lands. The majority of the land neighbouring the western and southern boundaries is cleared grazing land. The reserve was previously Crown land managed by the NSW Trade and Investment (Crown Lands Division).

The vegetation of the reserve is typically dry tableland communities, with a eucalypt-dominant canopy layer and sparse grassy or shrubby understoreys. The majority of the vegetation of the reserve is dominated by red stringybark (*Eucalyptus macrorhyncha*), inland scribbly gum (*E. rossii*) and bundy (*E. goniocalyx*). Vegetation associated with the unnamed creek line is dominated by brittle gum (*E. mannifera*) and cabbage gum (*E. amplifolia*) and silvertop ash (*E. sieberi*), broad-leaved peppermint (*E. dives*) and daphne heath (*Brachyloma daphnoides*).



4. Values

- Although small, the reserve is in good condition. No threatened species are known to occur though surveying to date has been limited. Threatened animal species recorded within five kilometres of the reserve and considered likely to occur in or use the reserve include little whip snake (*Suta flagellum*), regent honeyeater (*Anthochaera phrygia*), scarlet robin (*Petroica boodang*), speckled warbler (*Chthonicola sagittata*) and the varied sittella (*Daphoenositta chrysotera*).

- The reserve lies within the traditional country of the Gundungurra Aboriginal people. There have been no comprehensive archaeological surveys and no cultural sites are currently recorded in the reserve, however considering the landscape and known records in the surrounding area it is likely that sites exist.
- The reserve has aesthetic value, providing a prominent forested backdrop within a rural landscape. Visitation is very low due to difficult access and the remote location. There are several interest groups (naturalist society and botanist groups) that visit the reserve periodically.

5. Issues

- Weeds are not considered a significant issue for the reserve. Serrated tussock (*Nassella trichotoma*) and St John's wort (*Hypericum perforatum*) are known to occur.
- Pest animal impacts are not considered a significant issue for the reserve. European red foxes (*Vulpes vulpes*), feral deer (Cervidae family), wild dogs (*Canis lupus* spp.) and European rabbits (*Oryctolagus cuniculus*) are known to occur.
- Stock-proof fencing is absent in some sections of the reserve boundary.
- Further survey and vegetation sampling within the reserve is required to determine the presence of endangered ecological communities and more accurately map the reserve's vegetation.
- There is incomplete knowledge of the animal species using the reserve and their ecological requirements.
- The significance of the reserve to Aboriginal people is not recorded.
- The reserve is relatively small and isolated with the surrounding areas cleared or semi-cleared, making it more vulnerable to disturbances and to pressures from adjacent land uses. The reserve has been subject to illegal firewood collection and rubbish dumping in the past.

6. Key management directions

- Fire is managed in accordance with the Goulburn Group of Reserves Type 1 [Fire Management Strategy](#).
- Pest management programs will be implemented in accordance with the [NPWS Regional Pest Management Strategy](#): South Coast Region.
- Park identification, safety and regulatory signage will be installed at likely access points to the reserve.
- Native plant and native animal surveys will be undertaken and encouraged to determine the presence of endangered ecological communities and significant species.
- In consultation with the Aboriginal community, opportunities to survey and record Aboriginal sites within the reserve will be investigated.
- Subject to available resourcing, assistance may be provided to neighbours to install stock-proof reserve boundary fencing in accordance with the NPWS Boundary Fencing Policy.
- All management activities will be preceded by the preparation of an environmental assessment or heritage assessment where this is a requirement of NPWS policy or legislation.
- Environmental repair and threat management programs, such as erosion mitigation measures, pest management, and activities arising from threatened species requirements may be implemented in accordance with NPWS policies and procedures.

- Non-intrusive works may be undertaken where necessary to protect cultural heritage items from further deterioration, to ensure the safety of visitors, to protect wildlife or to prevent damage to reserve assets.
- A plan of management will be prepared to set out the ongoing management objectives for the reserve. The plan of management is a statutory document under the NPW Act which will be available for public comment. NPWS will also encourage the community to contribute to the ongoing conservation of the reserve by promoting and raising public awareness of its special values.

For additional information or enquiries about any aspect of this reserve or this statement, contact the NPWS Highlands Area Office on (02) 4887 8244 or Nowra Road, Fitzroy Falls or PO Box 707, Nowra, NSW 2541.

Disclaimer: This is a statement of intent to guide the management of the reserve prior to the development of a plan of management. Any statements made in this publication are made in good faith and do not render the Office of Environment and Heritage liable for any loss or damage. Provisions in the final plan of management may vary from those identified in this document as a result of new information and community consultation. The maps in this statement are intended to show the reserve's location and basic features only, and are not suitable for use when navigating to or exploring within parks.

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Office of Environment and Heritage
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