



OFFICE
CUSTOMS HOUSE
89 ESPLANADE
LAUNCESTON
TASMANIA

POSTAL
PO BOX 1513
LAUNCESTON
TASMANIA 7250
AUSTRALIA

TEL 03 - 6332 4100
FAX 03 - 6332 4101

E-MAIL admin@jacgroup.com.au
WEB www.jacgroup.com.au

11 April 2022

Mrs Anne Cunningham
Delegate (Chair)
Tasmanian Planning Commission
tpc@planning.tas.gov.au

Dear Mrs Cunningham,

RE Launceston Draft LPS, JAC Group (Rep 19), 94 Relbia Road, Relbia

Further to the Directions of the Panel dated 24th March 2022 requesting any supporting information for the removal of the Priority Vegetation Area Overlay on the above-mentioned property, please find enclosed a natural values assessment report prepared by Mr. Scott Livingston.

Mr. Livingston concludes that the whole parcel of land is modified land and that it does not contain the values identified by the Regional Ecosystem Model.

We trust this is sufficient information for the Panel, however if any clarification is required, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Kind Regards



Claire Gregg

Natural Values Report

Report for: JAC Group

Property Location: 94 Relbia Road, Relbia

Prepared by: Scott Livingston
Livingston Natural Resource Services
299 Relbia Road
Relbia, 7258

Date: 8th April 2022
Version 1



Client:	JAC Group
Property identification	CT 197183/1, PID 7769031. 94 Relbia Road, Relbia Current zoning is Rural Living, Launceston Interim Planning Scheme 2015.
Proposal:	Removal of the Priority Habitat overlay of the proposed Launceston Local Provision Schedules of the Tasmanian Planning Scheme from the property.

Assessment by:
Scott Livingston,

Master Environmental Management,
Forest Practices Officer (Planning)
Natural Resource Management Consultant.



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

JAC Group (Rep 19) has been directed by the Tasmanian Planning Commission to prepare a Natural Values Report in support of their representation for the removal of the Priority Vegetation Area overlay from 94 Relbia Road, Relbia CT 197183/1, PID 7769031, in the Launceston Draft Local Provisions Schedule

The site is entirely modified land with no native vegetation communities. The site has no known threatened vegetation community, threatened flora species or breeding habitat for threatened fauna species. The gorse patches within the site may provide good shelter for eastern barred bandicoot and removal of these weed clumps may have an impact on the species. Potential foraging habitat but no nesting/ denning habitat is present for wide ranging species such as devils, quolls, eagles and owls. Any development within the site that contains no native vegetation communities is unlikely to have a significant impact on these species.

The inclusion of the property where identified values based on modelling used in Priority Habitat Layer and is all modified land is unwarranted as the identified values do not exist on site.

INTRODUCTION

JAC Group (Rep 19) has been directed by the Tasmanian Planning Commission to prepare a Natural Values Report to support their representation for removing the Priority Vegetation Area overlay from 94 Relbia Road, Relbia CT 197183/1, PID 7769031, in the Launceston Draft Local Provisions Schedule.

The site is not within the current Priority Habitat Overlay of the Launceston Planning Scheme (2015), except for a minor boundary discrepancy of a few meters around Jinglers Creek Relbia Road bridge. The proposed Priority Vegetation area covers the majority (31 ha) of the property with exception of an area along the western boundary, small hilltop in the centre of the property and an area around the junction of Jinglers Creek and tributary stream on the eastern boundary. Land around the watercourses and farm dam are within the proposed Waterways and Coastal Protection overlay of the draft LPS.

A Natural Values Atlas Report and other relevant datasets were accessed to provide a desktop assessment combined with a field inspection on the 12th November 2021 and partial re inspection on 7th April 2022. The field inspection confirmed the desktop study findings regarding the natural values present by focusing on mapping the vegetation communities and threatened species habitat identification.

METHODS

A Natural Values report was accessed from the DPIWE website on 15/11/2021 and updated on 29/3/2022. The Forest Practices Authority Biodiversity Values database was also accessed on 30/3/2022 to assess eagle nest probability and mature habitat classes. This report covers known threatened species sightings within 5km and fauna species whose predicted range boundaries overlay the site.

A site visit on 12/11/2021 was undertaken by Scott Livingston. All areas of the site were assessed. The site assessment was undertaken with a spaced wandering meander technique, with all areas of variation within the site vegetation inspected.

The survey was conducted in November, which is within in the flowering period of many flora species. No survey can guarantee that all flora will be recorded in a single site visit due to limitations on seasonal and annual variation in abundance and the presence of material for identification. While all significant species known to occur in the area were considered, species such as spring or autumn flowering flora may have been overlooked. A sample of all vegetation communities, aspects and variations in topographic location was achieved.

All mapping and Grid References in this report use GDA 94, Zone 55, with eastings and northings expressed as 6 & 7 digits respectively.

Flora taxonomy nomenclature used is consistent with Census of Vascular Plants of Tasmania, Tasmanian Herbarium 2015, from Forest to Fjaeldmark, Descriptions of

Tasmania's Vegetation (Edition 2) Harris & Kitchener, 2005, Little Book of Common Names for Tasmanian Plants, Wapstra et al.

DESCRIPTION

The title is around 37 hectares and is currently pasture with some shelterbelts and vegetation along Jinglers Creek and a small farm dam, sheds and stockyards. The majority of eucalypts with the property are planted Eucalyptus globulus, blue gum, which does not naturally occur in the region. The property fronts Relbia Road to the north and east. Surrounding land to the north, east and west are small rural properties. A vineyard adjoins to the south.

The site drains to the east from 80m ASL to 60m ASL with 3 mapped watercourses, Jinglers Creek and a smaller tributary draining from the south, another tributary draining from the north joins Jinglers Creek just within the property boundary.

The underlying geology is Cenozoic cover sequences with the majority poorly consolidated clay, silt, and clayey labile sand with rare gravel and lignite; some iron oxide-cemented layers and concretions; some leaf fossils. Portions of the site are alluvial gravel sand and clay.

NATURAL VALUES

VEGETATION

TASVEG 4.0 mapping shows the vegetation in the study area to include 2 modified vegetation communities: Agricultural Land (FAG) covers the majority of the property with weed infestation (FWU) mapped along Jinglers Creek.

The site visit found that the area mapped the communities to be basically correct with an expansion of the area mapped as weed infestation to include the lower section of Jinglers Creek and gorse patches in the south western portion of the property.

GROUP	Vegetation Community	Area (ha)	
		TasVeg Mapping	Revised Mapping
Modified land	(FAG) Agricultural land	35.4	34.2
	(FWU) Weed infestation	1.7	2.9
TOTAL		37.1	37.1

HABITAT CONTEXT

The trees on the site are regrowth in form with no hollow development evident. Mature habitat availability map version: March 2016, FPA website. Shows no mature habitat within 1km of the site and it is classed as negligible mature habitat.

search radius	1km	5km	10km
Land cover composition within the specified area			
Area of high mature habitat availability	0	0	73
Area of medium mature habitat availability	8	447	1703
Area of low mature habitat availability	1	510	3032
Area of negligible mature habitat availability	303	6734	25309
Area of non-forest vegetation	3	163	1302
Total search area	314	7854	31416
Total applicable area	311	7691	30116
Percentage of the applicable land area classified as high or medium mature habitat availability	2.5%	5.8%	5.9%

FLORA

The Natural Values Atlas (Department of Primary Industries, (accessed 29/3/2022) shows 1 threatened flora species within 500m of the property. *Caesia calliantha*, blue grasslily has been observed around 170m east of the property. The site is considered to be marginal habitat and given past high disturbance levels the species is considered unlikely to be present.

The majority of the remaining threatened flora species known within 5km (44) are associated with water courses and wet areas or native grassland and no suitable habitat occurs on site. Very marginal habitat for some species occurs but it is unlikely these have been missed in surveys.

Appendix 3 provides habitat descriptions and habitat suitability for threatened flora species known within 5km of the property.

FAUNA

Wedge tailed eagle nest is known within 500m of the site, the known nest is east of the site on Jinglers Creek and not within line of sight. Given the high levels of disturbance from agricultural and residential uses any development is unlikely to significantly impact the nest.

The species listed below have been recorded within 5km of the site.

<i>Species</i>	Common Name	SS	NS
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Accipiter novaehollandiae	grey goshawk	e	
Alcedo azurea subsp. diemenensis	azure kingfisher or azure kingfisher (tasmanian)	e	EN
Aquila audax	wedge-tailed eagle	pe	
Aquila audax subsp. fleayi	tasmanian wedge-tailed eagle	e	PEN
Botaurus poiciloptilus	australasian bittern		EN
Dasyurus maculatus	spotted-tail quoll	r	EN
Dasyurus maculatus subsp. maculatus	spotted-tail quoll	r	VU
Dasyurus viverrinus	eastern quoll		VU
Haliaeetus leucogaster	white-bellied sea-eagle	v	EN
Hirundapus caudacutus	white-throated needletail		VU
Litoria raniformis	green and gold frog	v	VU
Oxyethira mienica	caddis fly (ouse river)	r	VU
Perameles gunnii	eastern barred bandicoot		
Perameles gunnii subsp. gunnii	eastern barred bandicoot		VU
Prototroctes maraena	australian grayling	v	VU
Pseudemoia pagenstecheri	tussock skink	v	VU
Pseudemoia rawlinsoni	glossy grass skink	r	
Sarcophilus harrisii	tasmanian devil	e	
Thylacinus cynocephalus	thylacine	x	EX
Tyto novaehollandiae	masked owl	pe	VU
Tyto novaehollandiae subsp. castanops	masked owl (Tasmanian)	e	PVU

Suitable habitat occurs for Eastern barred bandicoot, particularly around gorse patches which provide shelter, removal of this weed may have some impact on the species.

Potential foraging habitat but no denning habitat is present for wide ranging species such as devils, quoll, owls and wedge tailed eagle. Any development works are unlikely to significantly impact these wide ranging species. No other species known within 5km or within the range of a species has suitable habitat within the property.

Appendix 4 provides habitat descriptions and habitat suitability for threatened fauna species known within 5km of the property or within potential range of the species.

RAPTOR NESTS

There is 1 known wedge tailed eagle nest nests for threatened raptors within 500m. Wedge tailed, sea eagle and masked owl nests occur within 5km of the study area. No evidence of

existing nests or suitably sized hollows for masked owl was found on property. The property has a mature habitat rating of negligible in the Forest Practices Biodiversity Database and nil in the Wedge Tailed eagle nest model.

COASTAL REFUGIA

No coastal refugia are mapped within the site.

WATERWAY & COASTAL PROTECTION

The water courses and farm dam are within the Waterways and Coastal Protection overlay of the LPS. Jinglers Creek has a 40m buffer, the tributaries and dam have 10m buffers. The buffer zones are all within weed infestations or agricultural land. The property access crosses Jinglers Creek and there 1 bridged crossing point within the property.

FRESHWATER ECOSYSTEM VALUES

The site has 3 mapped watercourses, Jinglers Creek crosses the property, and 2 tributary streams join Jinglers Creek, one from the north and another from the south. Within the property Jinglers Creek riparian vegetation is almost entirely composed of weed infestations of crack willow and gorse. The tributary watercourses are predominately through agricultural land and there catchment are also through agricultural land. The southern tributary has a large irrigation dam around 225m above the property boundary.

The property also contains a farm dam that is not shown in CFEV datasets. The dam is entirely with agricultural land and a high percentage of vegetation at the edges and surround is cumbungi which is an environmental weed.

The following table is an extract of the Conservation of Freshwater Ecosystem values, the attribution of naturalness as medium on the sections of Jinglers Creek is highly questionable.

Section	ID	Name	Naturalness	Intergrated Conservation Value	Conservation Management Priority	Number Special Values	Stream Class
Jinglers Creek, western section	308130	Jinglers Creek	Medium	H	VH	1	2
Jinglers Creek, eastern section	308136		Medium	H	VH	1	2
southern tributary	308131		Low	H	VH	1	1
northern tributary	308135		Low	H	VH	1	1

GEO CONSERVATION SITES

No Geo conservation sites occur within or near the study area.

ACID SULPHIDE SOILS

No potential acid sulphide soils sites occur within or near the study area.

BIOSECURITY RISK

No known Biosecurity Risks occur within the study area or adjacent areas (1km).

WEEDS

The following weeds were recorded within the site. All parts of the study area support a high percentage of weed species and other introduced species.

	Species	Common Name	Notes
Tasmanian Weed Act	<i>Cardus pycnocephalus</i>	slender thistle	widespread
	<i>Salix fragilis</i>	crack willow	dense along Jinglers Creek
	<i>Ulex europaeus</i>	gorse	dense patches
Priority/ environmental weeds	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	spear thistle	widespread
	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	hawthorn	dense along Jinglers Creek
	<i>Rosa rubiginosa</i>	sweet briar	widespread but occasional
	<i>Typha latifolia</i>	cumbungi	dense patches dam and Jinglers Creek

PROTECTED MATTERS REPORT

A Protected Matters Report (EPBC) was access on 7/4/2022. This report lists a number of species and communities not shown in the Natural Values Atlas report or appendices. All are marine/ aquatic species with no suitable habitat within the study area.

CONCLUSIONS :NATURAL VALUES

The site is entirely modified land with no native vegetation communities. The site has no known threatened vegetation community, threatened flora species or breeding habitat for threatened fauna species. The gorse patches within the site may provide good shelter for eastern barred bandicoot and removal of these weed clumps may have an impact on the species. Potential foraging habitat but no nesting/ denning habitat is present for wide ranging species such as devils, quolls, eagles and owls. Any development within the site is unlikely to have a significant impact on these species.

LEGISLATIVE IMPLICATIONS

Tasmanian Threatened Species Protection ACT 1995

No threatened flora or fauna species listed under this ACT were recorded on site.

No Flora species listed under this ACT have potential habitat on site:

Fauna species listed under this ACT have been potential habitat on

site:

- The following species have potential foraging habitat but no nesting/denning habitat on site
 - spotted-tailed quoll (*Dasyurus maculatus* subsp. *maculatus*) –Vulnerable
 - Tasmanian devil (*Sarcophilus harrisii*) –Endangered
 - masked owl (Tasmanian) (*Tyto novaehollandiae* subsp. *castanops*) –Endangered
 - Tasmanian wedge-tailed eagle (*Aquila audax* subsp. *fleayi*) –Endangered
 - white-bellied sea-eagle (*Haliaeetus leucogaster*) Endangered

The proposed development is unlikely to have a significant impact on foraging area for these species.

Commonwealth Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation ACT 1999

There were no threatened flora species or vegetation communities listed under this ACT found on site.

No fauna species listed as threatened under this ACT have been recorded on site:

Potential habitat was found for fauna species listed as threatened under this ACT:

- spotted-tailed quoll (*Dasyurus maculatus* subsp. *maculatus*) –Vulnerable
- eastern quoll (*Dasyurus viverrinus*) –Endangered
- Eastern barred bandicoot (*Perameles gunnii*) –Vulnerable
- Tasmanian devil (*Sarcophilus harrisii*) –Endangered
- masked owl (Tasmanian) (*Tyto novaehollandiae* subsp. *castanops*) –Vulnerable
- Tasmanian wedge-tailed eagle (*Aquila audax* subsp. *fleayi*) –Endangered
- white-bellied sea-eagle (*Haliaeetus leucogaster*) Endangered

The proposed development) is unlikely to have a significant impact (as defined under the ACT) on the wide-ranging species below with potential foraging but no nesting/denning habitat available on site except for eastern barred bandicoot which may be impacted by large scale gorse removal unless alternate shelter habitat is provided.

Tasmanian Nature Conservation ACT 2002 and Wildlife Regulations 1999

No vegetation community listed as a threatened native vegetation community in Schedule 3A *Nature Conservation ACT 2002* occurs on the site.

Forest Practices ACT 1985, Forest Practices Regulations 2017, Forest Practices Code 2015

Clearing for development approved under LUPA is exempt from the Forest Practices Code, where the clearing is approved under LUPA. Where not approved under LUPA, clearing of <1ha in a twelve-month period on any property, where not classed as vulnerable land is also exempt from Forest Practices Code requirements. Threatened vegetation communities that are not forested are also covered by Forest Practices Legislation and are considered vulnerable land.

PROPOSED PRIORITY HABITAT OVERLAY

The Launceston Draft Local Provisions show the majority of the study area to be within the Priority Habitat overlay, (31ha) The overlay does not include the central portion, upper slopes or a small section along Jinglers Creek near Relbia Road.

The Regional Ecosystem Model (REM) used in preparation of the Priority Habitat Overlay indicates 2 underlying values associated with the site.

Small areas adjacent to Relbia Road (600m²) are mapped as potential habitat for *Brunonia australis*, (blue pin cushion), spotted tailed quoll. And the vegetation type Dry grassy viminalis. The site was surveyed during the flowering season of *Brunonia* and this species was not found within the site or adjacent roadsides. The species is unlikely to be present within the disturbed agricultural and weed infested areas of the site, the attribute of potential habitat is an artifact of mapping with possible habitat to the east of Relbis Road occurs. The entire site is considered potential foraging but not denning habitat for spotted tailed quoll and not just the small portion indicated by REM.

The bulk of the area 30.8 ha is attributed solely to potential habitat for glossy grass skink. Potential habitat for the Glossy Grass Skink is wetlands and swampy sites (including grassy wetlands, teatree swamps and grassy sedgeland), and margins of such habitats. The upper edge of the farm dam provides a small potential habitat for this species; however, the potential use of this habitat is considered unlikely as no natural habitat is known in proximity to the dam and therefore colonisation is highly unlikely for this man made habitat. The vast bulk of the habitat is agricultural land on slopes or stream sides with reasonably well drained edges.

CONCLUSIONS: PRIORITY HABITAT OVERLAY

The inclusion of the property where identified values based on modelling used in Priority Habitat Layer is unwarranted as the identified values does not exist on site.

REFERENCES

- Department of Primary Industry Parks Water and Environment (DPIPWE). (accessed 29/3/2022). *Natural Values Report, Derived from the Natural Values Atlas, online database.*
- Department of Primary Industry Parks Water and Environment (DPIPWE). Tasmanian Vegetation Monitoring and Mapping Program TASVEG 4.0. Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment.
- Threatened Species seCT ion (DPIPWE. Listing Statement for *Pseudomoia rawlinsoni* (glossy grass skink) (2021)
- Forest Practices Authority, (accessed 5/4/2022). *Biodiversity Values Database, online database.*
- DAWE, *Protected Matter Search Tool* (, (accessed 7/4/2022)
- Launceston Interim Planning Scheme 2015.
Tasmanian Planning Scheme
Natural Resource Planning Pty Ltd, Regional Ecosystem Model Summary (2016)

DPIPWE. thelist.tas.gov.au , spatial datasets

Spatial data – supplied by Launceston City Council

- *RegionalEcosystemModel*
- *PriorityVegetationArea*
- *Waterway and Coastal Protection Area*

APPENDIX 1 – MAPS

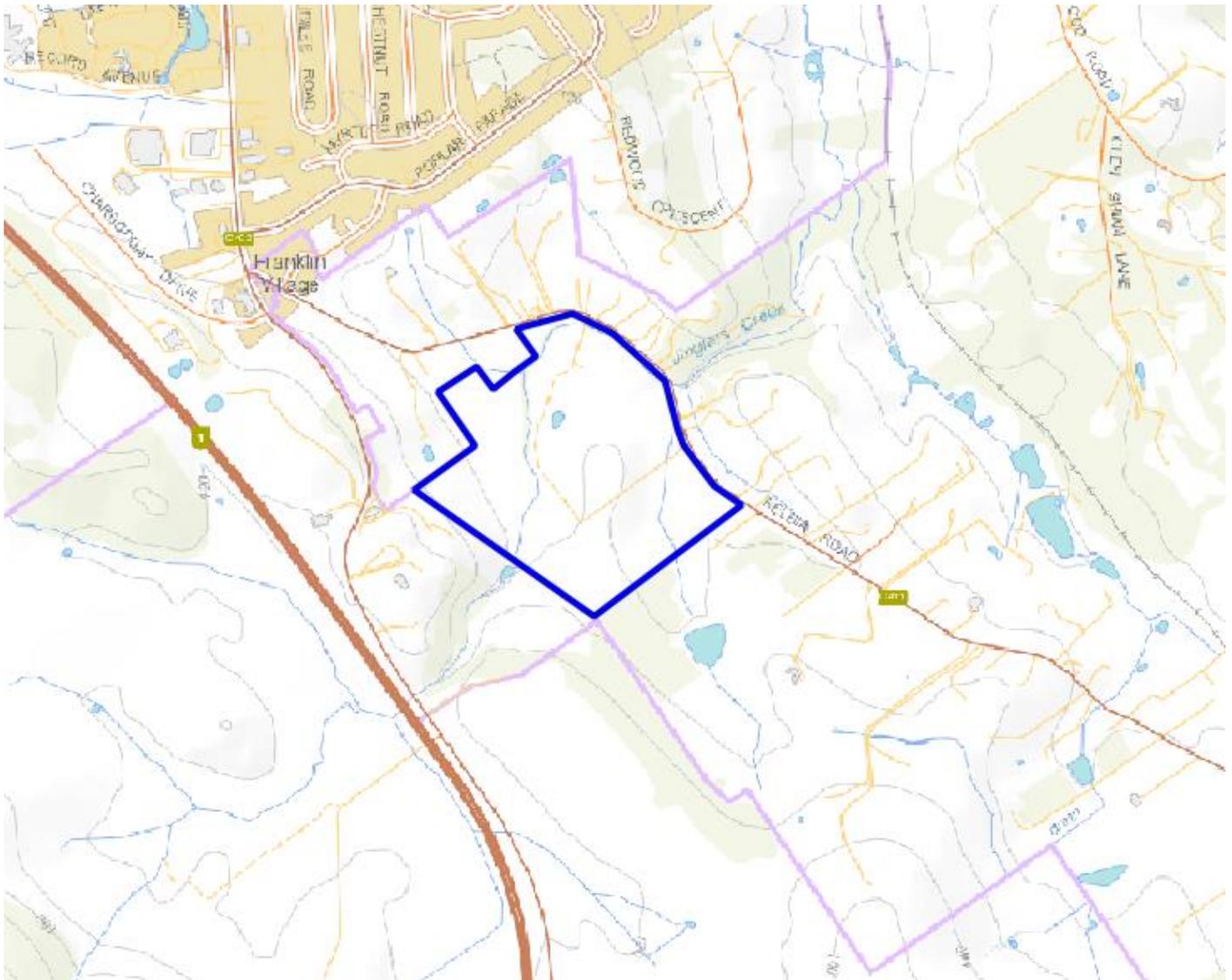
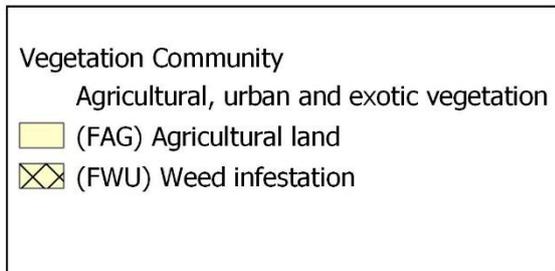
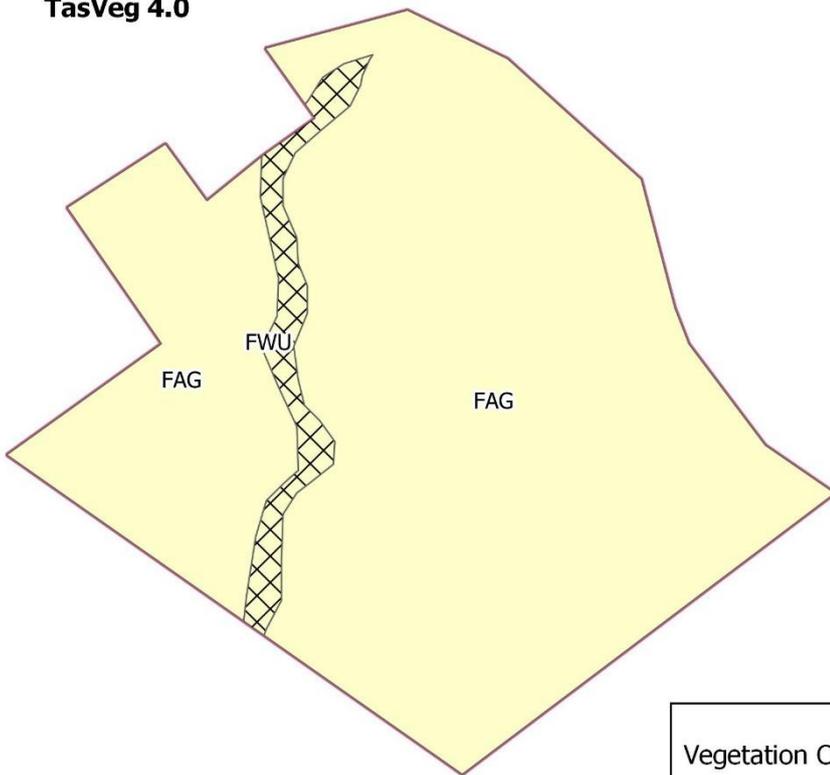


Figure 1: Location Map



Figure 2: Aerial Image

TasVeg 4.0



Revised Vegetation

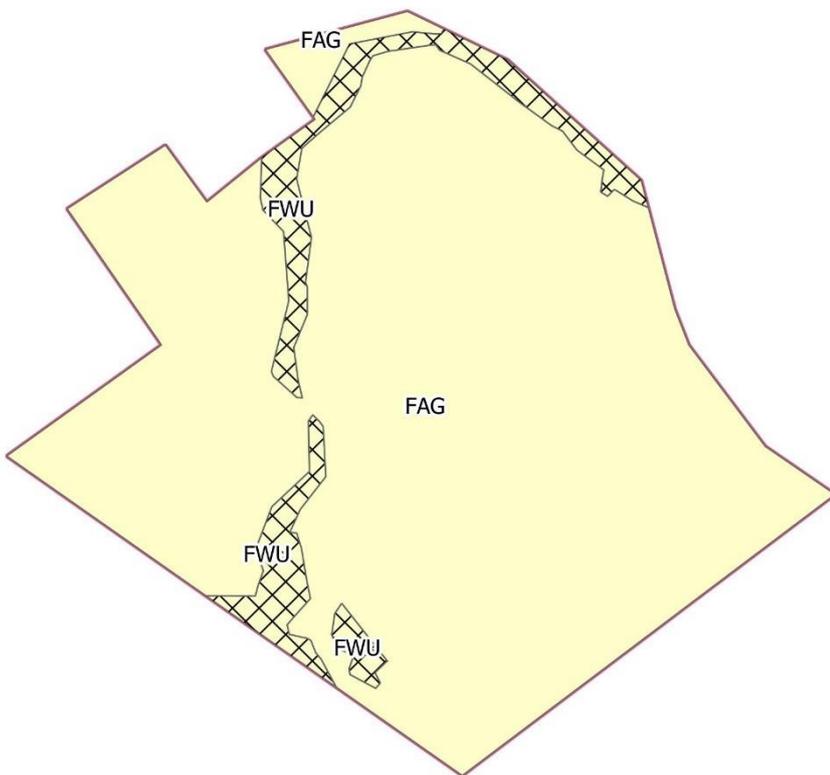


Figure 3: Vegetation Community map

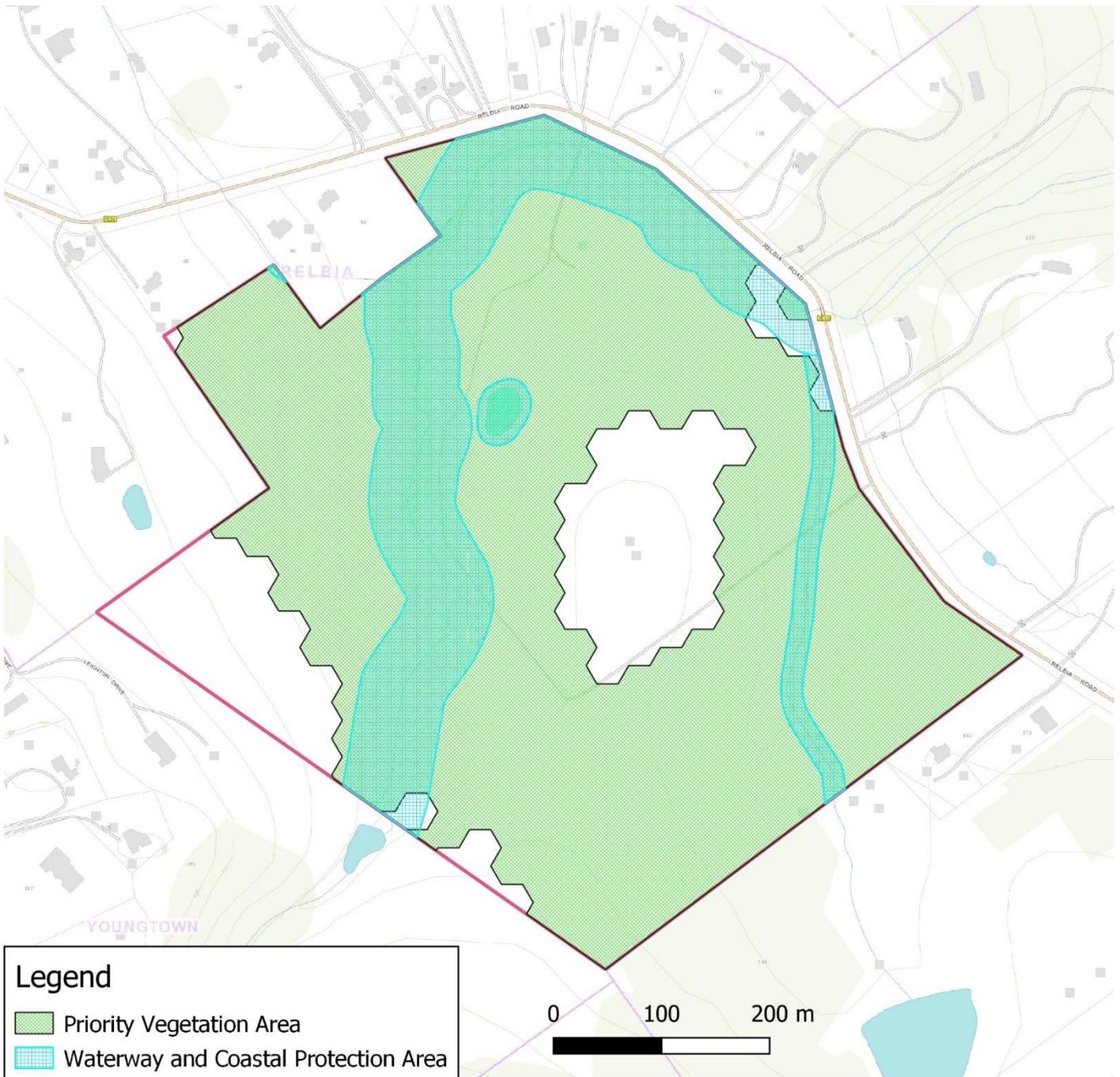


Figure 4: Natural Assets Code overlays

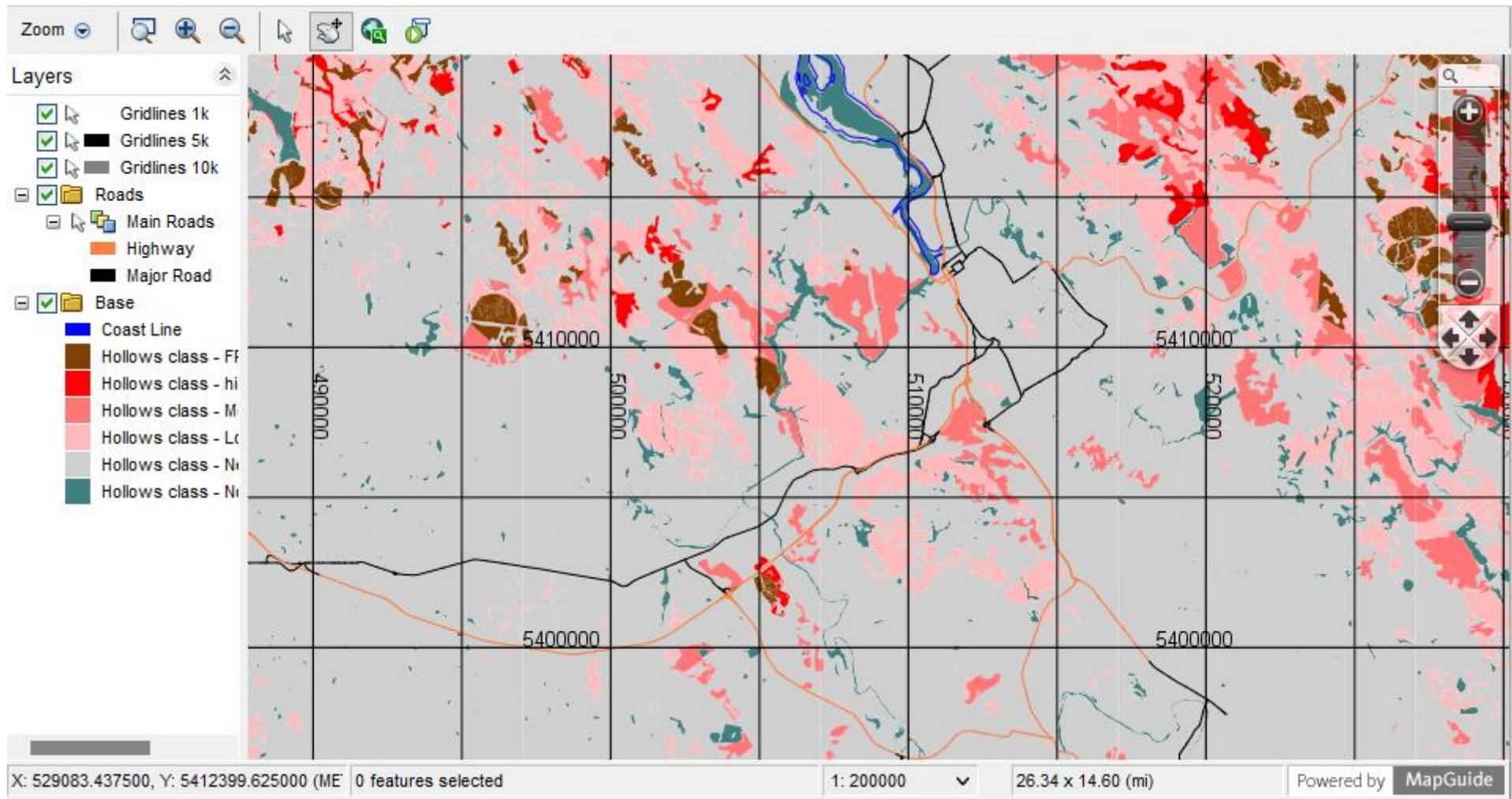


Figure 5: Mature Habitat Class, 5km radius



Figure 6, west across property from Relbia Road access



Figure 7: gorse infested area along Jinglers Creek / Relbia road.



Figure 8: Jinglers Creek



Figure 9: willows along northern bank of Jinglers Creek



Figure 10: north across property, willows on Jingers creek



Figure 11: farm dam



Figure 12: farm dam vegetation

APPENDIX 3 – SITE FLORA

	SPECIES NAME	COMMON NAME	STATE SCHEDULE	NATIONAL SCHEDULE	Status	Weed Status
Native species	<i>Acacia dealbata</i>	silver wattle				
	<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i>	Blackwood			e	
	<i>Acaena novae-zelandiae</i>	common buzzy				
	<i>Carrex apressa</i>	tall sedge				
	<i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i>	white gum				
	<i>Eucllyptus globulus</i>	blue gum (planted)				
	<i>Geranium solanderi</i>	southern cranesbill				
	<i>Juncus filicaulis</i>	thread rush				
	<i>Juncus procerus</i>	tall rush				
	<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	sagg				
	<i>Oxalis perennans</i>	grassland woodsorrel				
Introduced species	<i>Anthoxanthum odorata</i>	sweet vernal			i	
	<i>Avena sp.</i>	wild oats			i	
	<i>Bromus diandrus</i>	great brome			i	
	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	hawthorn			i	environmental weed
	<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	cocksfoot			i	
	<i>Glyceria maxima</i>	reed sweet-grass			i	
	<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	yorkshire fog			i	
	<i>Lolium perenne</i>	perennial ryegrass			i	
	<i>Paspalum dialatum</i>	paspalum			i	
	<i>Rosa rubiginosa</i>	sweet briar			i	environmental weed
	<i>Rumex sp.</i>	dock			i	
	<i>Salix fragilis</i>	crack willow				declared WONS
	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>	common dandelion			<i>i</i>	
	<i>Typha latifolia</i>	cumbungi			i	environmental weed
	<i>Ulex europaeus</i>	gorse			i	declared WONS
<i>Vulpina sp</i>	fescue			i		

APPENDIX 4 – THREATENED FLORA WITHIN 5KM

Threatened flora recorded within 5km of the subject titles from the Natural Values Atlas

Species	Common Name	SS	NS	known with 500m	Known with 2km	Tasmanian habitat description (and distribution)	Habitat suitability
<i>Alternanthera denticulata</i>	lesser joyweed	e				<i>Alternanthera denticulata</i> displays a preference for rocky (dolerite) river margins, but has also been recorded from disturbed <i>Melaleuca ericifolia</i> swamp forest and damp riparian grasslands.	no suitable habitat
<i>Aphelia gracilis</i>	slender fanwort	r				<i>Aphelia gracilis</i> inhabits damp sandy ground and wet places in the Midlands and north-east of the State. It may readily colonise sites after fire or other disturbance.	no suitable habitat
<i>Aphelia pumilio</i>	dwarf fanwort	r				<i>Aphelia pumilio</i> is found growing on damp flats, often with impeded drainage. The main vegetation types are lowland grassland (<i>Themeda triandra</i>) and dry sclerophyll forest and woodland dominated by <i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i> , <i>E. amygdalina</i> or <i>E. ovata</i> .	no suitable habitat
<i>Bolboschoenus caldwelii</i>	sea clubsedge	r				<i>Bolboschoenus caldwelii</i> is widespread in shallow, standing, sometimes brackish water, rooted in heavy black mud.	no suitable habitat
<i>Brunonia australis</i>	blue pincushion	r			y	<i>Brunonia australis</i> typically occurs in grassy woodlands and dry sclerophyll forests dominated by <i>Eucalyptus amygdalina</i> or less commonly <i>E. viminalis</i> or <i>E. obliqua</i> . Some smaller populations are found in heathy and shrubby dry forests. The species occurs on well-drained flats and gentle slopes between 10-350 metres above sea level. It is most commonly found on sandy and gravelly alluvial soils, with a particular preference for ironstone gravels. Populations found on dolerite are usually small.	marginal habitat
<i>Caesia calliantha</i>	blue grasslily	r		y	y	<i>Caesia calliantha</i> is found predominantly in the Midlands in grassland or grassy woodland including wattle and prickly box "scrub" (occasionally extending into forest, then usually dominated by <i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i> or <i>E. amygdalina</i>). It has also been recorded from grassy roadsides.	marginal habitat
<i>Caladenia filamentosa</i>	daddy longlegs	r			y	<i>Caladenia filamentosa</i> occurs in lowland heathy and sedgy eucalypt forest and woodland on sandy soils.	no suitable habitat
<i>Caladenia patersonii</i>	patersons spider-orchid	v				<i>Caladenia patersonii</i> favours coastal and near-coastal areas in northern Tasmania, growing in low shrubby heathland and heathy forest/woodland in moist to well-drained sandy and clay loam.	no suitable habitat
<i>Caladenia tonellii</i>	robust fingers	e	CR			In Henry Somerset Conservation Area, <i>Caladenia tonellii</i> occurs in <i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i> - <i>E. amygdalina</i> forest with a shrubby understorey, on shallow clay loam and shallow gravelly loam	no suitable habitat

					over clay. Topography varies from flats to slopes up to about 80 m above sea level. Sites near Scottsdale and Sisters Beach require confirmation as the habitat is quite different (e.g. quartzite-based soils on steeper slopes around Sisters Beach).	
Calystegia sepium subsp. sepium	swamp bindweed	r			Calystegia sepium has been recorded from riverbanks and the margins of forests in the north of the State around the Tamar region, where it mainly occurs in Melaleuca ericifolia swamp forest and amongst Phragmites australis swampland.	no suitable habitat
Carex longebrachiata	drooping sedge	r			Carex longebrachiata grows along riverbanks, in rough grassland and pastures, in damp drainage depressions and on moist slopes amongst forest, often dominated by Eucalyptus viminalis, E. ovata or E. rodwayi.	marginal habitat
Corunastylis nuda	tiny midge-orchid	r			Corunastylis nuda occurs in a wide range of habitats from near sea level to 1,000 m above sea level, on a range of different soil types and geologies. Vegetation types include scrub, subalpine grassland, open rock plates, heathy open forest, shrubby dry sclerophyll forest and wet sclerophyll forest.	no suitable habitat
Cryptandra amara	pretty pearlflower	e			Cryptandra amara grows in some of the driest areas of the State and is typically associated with fertile rocky substrates (e.g. basalt). Its habitat ranges from near-riparian rockplates to grasslands or grassy woodlands.	no suitable habitat
Diuris lanceolata	large golden moths	e	EN		Diuris lanceolata occurs in the north-west of Tasmania in coastal scrub and windswept coastal grassland and heathland among dwarfed shrubs and sedges on moist to well-drained sandy and clay loam, sometimes on rocky outcrops.	no suitable habitat
Diuris palustris	swamp doubletail	e			Diuris palustris occurs in coastal areas in grassy open eucalypt forest, sedgy grassland and heathland with Leptospermum (teatree) and Melaleuca (paperbark) on poorly- to moderately-drained sandy peat and loams, usually in sites that are wet in winter.	no suitable habitat
Epacris exserta	south esk heath	e	PEN		Epacris exserta occurs along the lower reaches of the South Esk, North Esk and Supply rivers. It is a strictly riparian species that grows in areas subject to periodic inundation, mainly on alluvium amongst dolerite boulders within dense riparian scrub, and occasionally in open rocky sites. It has been recorded from 10-310 m above sea level.	no suitable habitat
Euphrasia collina subsp. deflexifolia	eastern eyebright	r			Euphrasia collina subsp. deflexifolia occurs in open woodland or heath (sometimes extending to forest), often associated with road edges, tracks and depressions near the headwaters of creeks. Its habitat is associated with the availability of open patches of ground maintained by fire or other disturbance, the proximity of low vegetation and relatively high soil moisture in spring.	no suitable habitat
Haloragis heterophylla	variable raspwort	r			Haloragis heterophylla occurs in poorly-drained sites (sometimes only marginally so), which are often associated with grasslands and grassy woodlands with a high component of Themeda triandra (kangaroo grass). It also occurs in grassy/sedgy Eucalyptus ovata forest and woodland, shrubby creek lines, and broad sedgy/grassy flats, wet pasture and margins of farm dams.	no suitable habitat

Hovea tasmanica	rockfield purplepea	r			Hovea tasmanica occurs in central and north-eastern regions. It is usually found on dry, rocky ridges or slopes (mostly dolerite) in forest and riverine scrub.	no suitable habitat
Leucopogon virgatus var. brevifolius	shortleaf beardheath	r			Leucopogon virgatus var. brevifolius occurs mainly on low undulating terrain in the drier parts of the State (e.g. Northern Midlands) in heathy forest and woodland extending to open grassland and grassy woodland in disturbed habitats, often associated with rock outcrops (e.g. sandstone patches).	no suitable habitat
Lythrum salicaria	purple loosestrife	v			Lythrum salicaria inhabits swamps, stream banks and rivers mainly in the north and north-east of the State. It can also occur between gaps in Melaleuca ericifolia forest. This species can act as a weed, proliferating along roadsides and other disturbed areas, and, as horticultural strains are in cultivation and birds can disperse seed, some occurrences may not be native.	no suitable habitat
Myriophyllum integrifolium	tiny watermilfoil	v			Myriophyllum integrifolium occurs mostly in the Northern Midlands, with isolated populations in the State's north, north-east and south. It grows at the margins of wetlands and in seasonally wet places, including depressions associated with small ephemeral lakes. It can occur in coastal heathland and in forest in the Midlands, where it is often associated with old muddy tracks.	marginal habitat
Parietaria debilis	shade pellitory	r			Parietaria debilis occurs around muttonbird rookeries, on cliffs/rocks in the salt spray zone, in moist shaded areas in dune scrubs, and under rock overhangs in forested gullies.	no suitable habitat
Persicaria decipiens	slender waterpepper	v			Persicaria decipiens occurs on the banks of rivers and streams, mostly in the north of the State, including King Island. The species may colonise farm dams.	no suitable habitat
Pimelea flava subsp. flava	yellow riceflower	r			Pimelea flava subsp. flava occurs in wet and dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, and extends into hardwood and softwood plantations. It often occurs abundantly on disturbed sites such as in logged forest, firebreaks, powerline easements and road batters.	no suitable habitat
Poa mollis	soft tussockgrass	r			Poa mollis is relatively widespread in the eastern half of the State, in dry sclerophyll forest and woodland (often dominated by Eucalyptus amygdalina, E. viminalis or Allocasuarina verticillata). Sites are often steep and rocky (e.g. Cataract Gorge).	no suitable habitat
Pomaderris intermedia	lemon dogwood	r			Pomaderris intermedia occurs in heathland and heathy woodland on eastern Bass Strait islands but extends to mainly dry sclerophyll forest on mainland Tasmania, most often associated with rock outcrops (dolerite), riparian areas and open forest.	no suitable habitat
Prostanthera rotundifolia	roundleaf mintbush	v			Prostanthera rotundifolia mainly occurs along flood-prone rocky riverbeds as a component of the dense riparian shrubbery but also extends to adjacent rocky slopes.	no suitable habitat
Pterostylis grandiflora	superb greenhood	r			Pterostylis grandiflora occurs mostly in heathy and shrubby open eucalypt forests and in grassy coastal Allocasuarina (sheoak) woodland on moderately to well-drained sandy and loamy soils. It prefers to grow amongst undergrowth on lightly shaded sites. A recent population has been detected in wet sclerophyll forests.	no suitable habitat

Pterostylis ziegeleri	grassland greenhood	v	VU		Pterostylis ziegeleri occurs in the State's south, east and north, with an outlying occurrence in the north-west. In coastal areas, the species occurs on the slopes of low stabilised sand dunes and in grassy dune swales, while in the Midlands it grows in native grassland or grassy woodland on well-drained clay loams derived from basalt.	no suitable habitat
Pultenaea prostrata	silky bushpea	v			Pultenaea prostrata occurs in grassy woodlands or grasslands, mostly on Tertiary basalt or Quaternary alluvium.	no suitable habitat
Schoenoplectus tabernaemontani	river clubsedge	r			Schoenoplectus tabernaemontani inhabits the margins of lagoons on King Island, Flinders Island and on some riverbanks in the Midlands.	no suitable habitat
Scleranthus fasciculatus	spreading knawel	v			Scleranthus fasciculatus is only recorded from a few locations in the Midlands and south-east. The vegetation at most of the sites is Poa grassland/grassy woodland. Scleranthus fasciculatus appears to need gaps between the tussock spaces for its survival and both fire and stock grazing maintain the openness it requires. Often found in areas protected from grazing such as fallen trees and branches.	no suitable habitat
Senecio macrocarpus	largefruit fireweed	x	VU	y	Senecio macrocarpus is presumed extinct in Tasmania, having been collected from the north of the State including the South Esk River. In Victoria, the species occurs in poorly-drained basalt grasslands and grassy woodlands.	no suitable habitat
Senecio squarrosus	leafy fireweed	r			Senecio squarrosus occurs in a wide variety of habitats. One form occurs predominantly in lowland damp tussock grasslands. The more widespread and common form occurs mainly in dry forests (often grassy) but extends to wet forests and other vegetation types.	marginal habitat
Siloxerus multiflorus	small wrinklewort	r			Siloxerus multiflorus occurs in a range of somewhat exposed lowland habitats, including bare soil and rocks amongst dense windswept coastal shrubbery to rock outcrops and bare ground associated with native grassland, grassy woodland and forest.	no suitable habitat
Stylidium despectum	small triggerplant	r			Stylidium despectum has mainly been recorded from wet sandy heaths, moist depressions, soaks and hollows in near-coastal areas. It extends to similar habitat amongst forest and woodland in the Midlands.	no suitable habitat
Teucrium corymbosum	forest germander	r			Teucrium corymbosum occurs in a wide range of habitats from rocky steep slopes in dry sclerophyll forest and Allocasuarina (sheoak) woodland, riparian flats and forest.	no suitable habitat
Triptilodiscus pygmaeus	dwarf sunray	v			Triptilodiscus pygmaeus grows within grasslands, grassy woodlands or rockplates, with the underlying substrate being mostly Tertiary basalt or Jurassic dolerite. The elevation range of recorded sites in Tasmania is 30- 470 m above sea level, with an annual rainfall of about 450-600 mm. The species occurs within native grassland dominated by Themeda triandra (kangaroo grass).	no suitable habitat
Velleia paradoxa	spur velleia	v			Velleia paradoxa is known from the Hobart and Launceston areas, and the Midlands and the Derwent Valley, where it occurs in grassy woodlands or grasslands on dry sites. It has been recorded up to 550 m above sea level at sites with an annual rainfall range of 450-750 mm.	no suitable habitat

Veronica plebeia	trailing speedwell	r				Veronica plebeia typically occurs in dry to damp sclerophyll forest dominated by Eucalyptus amygdalina on dolerite or Tertiary sediments, but can also occur in Eucalyptus ovata grassy woodland/forest and Melaleuca ericifolia swamp forest.	no suitable habitat
Vittadinia gracilis	woolly new-holland-daisy	r				Vittadinia gracilis occurs in native grassland and grassy woodland.	no suitable habitat
Vittadinia muelleri (broad sense)	narrow leaf new holland daisy	p			y	Vittadinia muelleri occurs in native grassland and grassy woodland.	no suitable habitat
Westringia angustifolia	narrowleaf westringia	r				Westringia angustifolia occurs mainly in mid elevations, always on dolerite (but can be close to dolerite-sediment contact zones), in dry to wet sclerophyll forest on broad ridges, slopes and dense riparian shrubberies.	no suitable habitat
Xerochrysum bicolor	eastcoast paperdaisy	r				Species of Xerochrysum are poorly understood in Tasmania, especially the identification of coastal species (X. bicolor and X. bracteatum). X. bicolor may be restricted to stabilised dune systems.	no suitable habitat

APPENDIX 5 – THREATENED FAUNA WITHIN 5KM, KNOW OR WITHIN RANGE

Threatened fauna recorded or with suitable habitat within 5km of the subject titles from the Natural Values Atlas (based on range boundaries).

<i>Species</i>	Common Name	SS	NS	known with 500m	Known with 5km	Range	Tasmanian habitat description (and distribution)	Habitat suitability
Accipiter novaehollandiae	grey goshawk	e			y	Potential	Potential habitat for the grey goshawk is native forest with mature elements below 600 m altitude, particularly along watercourses. Significant habitat for the grey goshawk may be summarised as areas of wet forest, rainforest and damp forest patches in dry forest, with a relatively closed mature canopy, low stem density, and open understorey in close proximity to foraging habitat and a freshwater body (i.e. stream, river, lake, swamp, etc.).	no suitable habitat
Alcedo azurea subsp. diemenensis	azure kingfisher or azure kingfisher (tasmanian)	e	EN		y		Potential habitat for the Azure Kingfisher comprises potential foraging habitat and potential breeding habitat. Potential foraging habitat is primarily freshwater (occasionally estuarine) waterbodies such as large rivers and streams with well developed overhanging vegetation suitable for perching and water deep enough for dive feeding. Potential breeding habitat is usually steep banks of large rivers (a breeding site is a hole (burrow) drilled in the bank).	no suitable habitat
Aquila audax	wedge-tailed eagle	pe			y		Potential habitat for the wedge-tailed eagle comprises potential nesting habitat and potential foraging habitat. Potential foraging habitat is a wide variety of forest (including areas subject to native forest silviculture) and non-forest habitats. Potential nesting habitat is tall eucalypt trees in large tracts (usually more than 10 ha) of eucalypt or mixed forest. Nest trees are usually amongst the largest in a locality. They are generally in sheltered positions on leeward slopes, between the lower and mid sections of a slope and with the top of the tree usually lower than the ground level of the top of the ridge, although in some parts of the State topographic shelter is not always a significant factor (e.g. parts of the northwest and Central Highlands). Nests are usually not constructed close to sources of disturbance and nests close to disturbance are less productive. More than one nest may occur within a territory but only one is used for breeding in any one year. Breeding failure often promotes a change of nest in the next year.	potential foraging but no nesting habitat
Aquila audax subsp. fleayi	tasmanian wedge-tailed eagle	e	PEN		y	Potential		

Botaurus poiciloptilus	australasian bittern		EN		y		Australasian Bitterns are widespread but uncommon over south-eastern Australia. Favours permanent freshwater wetlands with tall, dense vegetation, particularly bullrushes (<i>Typha</i> spp.) and spikerushes (<i>Eleocharis</i> spp.)	no suitable habitat
Catadromus lacordairei	Green Lined Ground	v				Potential	Potential habitat for the Green-lined Ground Beetle is open, grassy/sedgy, low altitude grasslands and woodlands associated with wetlands and low-lying plains or flats adjacent to rivers/streams. Key habitat elements that need to be present include sheltering sites such as patches of stones, coarse woody debris and/or cracked soils. The species is a highly active and mobile flyer that often comes to ground close to water sources and is rarely found further than 250 m from such a source.	no suitable habitat
Dasyurus maculatus	spotted-tail quoll	r	EN		y	Core	Potential habitat for the spotted-tailed quoll is coastal scrub, riparian areas, rainforest, wet forest, damp forest, dry forest and blackwood swamp forest (mature and regrowth), particularly where structurally complex areas are present, and includes remnant patches in cleared agricultural land or plantation areas. Significant habitat for the spotted-tailed quoll is all potential denning habitat within the core range of the species. Potential denning habitat for the spotted-tailed quoll includes 1) any forest remnant (>0.5ha) in a cleared or plantation landscape that is structurally complex (high canopy, with dense understorey and ground vegetation cover), free from the risk of inundation, or 2) a rock outcrop, rock crevice, rock pile, burrow with a small entrance, hollow logs, large piles of coarse woody debris and caves. FPA's Fauna Technical Note 10 can be used as a guide in the identification of potential denning habitat.	potential foraging but no denning habitat
Dasyurus maculatus subsp. maculatus	spotted-tail quoll	r	VU		y			
Dasyurus viverrinus	eastern quoll		VU		y	Core	Potential habitat for the Eastern quoll includes rainforest, heathland, alpine areas and scrub. However, it seems to prefer dry forest and native grassland mosaics which are bounded by agricultural land. Potential range for the Eastern Quoll is the whole of mainland Tasmania and Bruny Island. Core range for the Eastern Quoll is a specialist-defined area based primarily on modelling work published in Fancourt et al 2015 and additional expert advice.	potential foraging but no denning habitata

Haliaeetus leucogaster	white-bellied sea-eagle	v	EN		y	Core	Potential habitat for the White-Bellied Sea-eagle species comprises potential nesting habitat and potential foraging habitat. Potential foraging habitat is any large waterbody (including sea coasts, estuaries, wide rivers, lakes, impoundments and even large farm dams) supporting prey items (fish). Potential nesting habitat is tall eucalypt trees in large tracts (usually more than 10 ha) of eucalypt or mixed forest within 5 km of the coast (nearest coast including shores, bays, inlets and peninsulas), large rivers (Class 1), lakes or complexes of large farm dams. Scattered trees along river banks or pasture land may also be used. Significant habitat for the white-bellied sea-eagle is all native forest and native non-forest vegetation within 500 m or 1 km line-of-sight of known nest sites (where nest tree still present).	potential foraging but no nesting habitat
Hirundapus caudacutus	white-throated needletail		VU		y	Core	Potential habitat for the green and gold frog is permanent and temporary waterbodies, usually with vegetation in or around them. Potential habitat includes features such as natural lagoons, permanently or seasonally inundated swamps and wetlands, farm dams, irrigation channels, artificial water-holding sites such as old quarries, slow-flowing stretches of streams and rivers and drainage features. Significant habitat for the green and gold frog is still or very slow flowing water bodies, with at least some vegetation, and a lack of obvious pollutants (oils, chemicals, etc).	may overfly
Litoria raniformis	green and gold frog	v	VU		y		Potential habitat for the green and gold frog is permanent and temporary waterbodies, usually with vegetation in or around them. Potential habitat includes features such as natural lagoons, permanently or seasonally inundated swamps and wetlands, farm dams, irrigation channels, artificial water holding sites such as old quarries, slow flowing stretches of streams and rivers and drainage features.	potential habitat in farm dam
Oxyethira mienica	caddis fly (ouse river)	r	VU		y		Aquatic	no suitable habitat

Pasmaditta jungermanniae	snail (cataract gorge)	v				Potential	Potential habitat for the Cataract Gorge snail is intact or disturbed native vegetation with extensive exposed rock faces (usually dolerite), usually greater than 2 m high (e.g. distinct outcrops/cliffs or several large boulders), with well-developed moss and/or lichen cover on rock faces and ledges (such sites often occur in more deeply incised drainage features or steeper slopes).	no suitable habitat
Perameles gunnii	eastern barred bandicoot				y	Core	Potential habitat for the eastern barred bandicoot is open vegetation types including woodlands and open forests with a grassy understorey, native and exotic grasslands, particularly in landscapes with a mosaic of agricultural land and remnant bushland. Significant habitat for the Eastern Barred Bandicoot is dense tussock grass-sagg-sedge swards, piles of coarse woody debris and denser patches of low shrubs (especially those that are densely branched close to the ground providing shelter) within the core range of the species.	possible habitat, particularly around gorse infestations
Perameles gunnii subsp. gunnii	eastern barred bandicoot		VU		y			
Prototroctes maraena	australian grayling	v	VU		y	Potential	Potential habitat for the Australian Grayling is all streams and rivers in their lower to middle reaches. Areas above permanent barriers (e.g. Prosser River dam, weirs) that prevent fish migration, are not potential habitat.	no suitable habitat
Pseudemoia pagenstecheri	tussock skink	v	VU		y		Potential habitat for the tussock skink is grassland and grassy woodland (including rough pasture with paddock trees), generally with a greater than 20% cover of native grass species, especially where medium to tall tussocks are present.	no suitable habitat
Pseudemoia rawlinsoni	glossy grass skink	r			y	Potential	Potential habitat for the Glossy Grass Skink is wetlands and swampy sites (including grassy wetlands, teatree swamps and grassy sedgeland), and margins of such habitats.	no suitable habitat

Sarcophilus harrisii	tasmanian devil	e			y	Potential	<p>Potential habitat for the Tasmanian devil is all terrestrial native habitats, forestry plantations and pasture. Devils require shelter (e.g. dense vegetation, hollow logs, burrows or caves) and hunting habitat (open understorey mixed with patches of dense vegetation) within their home range (4-27 km²).</p> <p>Significant habitat for the Tasmanian devil is a patch of potential denning habitat where three or more entrances (large enough for a devil to pass through) may be found within 100 m of one another, and where no other potential denning habitat with three or more entrances may be found within a 1 km radius, being the approximate area of the smallest recorded devil home range (Pemberton 1990).</p> <p>Potential denning habitat for the Tasmanian devil is areas of burrowable, well-drained soil, log piles or sheltered overhangs such as cliffs, rocky outcrops, knolls, caves and earth banks, free from risk of inundation and with at least one entrance through which a devil could pass. FPA's Fauna Technical Note 10 can be used as a guide in the identification of potential denning habitat</p>	potential foraging but no denning habitat
Thylacinus cynocephalus	thylacine	x	EX		y		listed as extinct, occupied most habitats except dense rainforest	suitable habitat, presumed extinct
Tyto novaehollandiae	masked owl	pe	VU		y	Core	<p>Potential habitat for the masked owl is all areas with trees with large hollows (15 cm entrance diameter). Remnants and paddock trees (in any dry or wet forest type) in agricultural areas may also constitute potential habitat.</p>	potential foraging but no nesting habitat
Tyto novaehollandiae subsp. castanops	masked owl (Tasmanian)	e	PVU		y		<p>Significant habitat for the masked owl is any area of native dry forest, within the core range, with trees with large hollows (15 cm entrance diameter). Remnants and paddock trees (in any dry or wet forest type) in agricultural areas may also constitute significant habitat.</p>	

Natural Values Atlas Report

Authoritative, comprehensive information on Tasmania's natural values.

Reference:

Requested For: 94 relbia

Report Type: Summary Report

Timestamp: 03:55:26 PM Tuesday 29 March 2022

Threatened Flora: buffers Min: 500m Max: 5000m

Threatened Fauna: buffers Min: 500m Max: 5000m

Raptors: buffers Min: 500m Max: 5000m

Tasmanian Weed Management Act Weeds: buffers Min: 500m Max: 5000m

Priority Weeds: buffers Min: 500m Max: 5000m

Geoconservation: buffer 1000m

Acid Sulfate Soils: buffer 1000m

TASVEG: buffer 1000m

Threatened Communities: buffer 1000m

Freshwater Ecosystem Values: buffer 1000m

Freshwater Ecosystem Values displayed:

Rivers

Tasmanian Reserve Estate: buffer 1000m

Biosecurity Risks: buffer 1000m

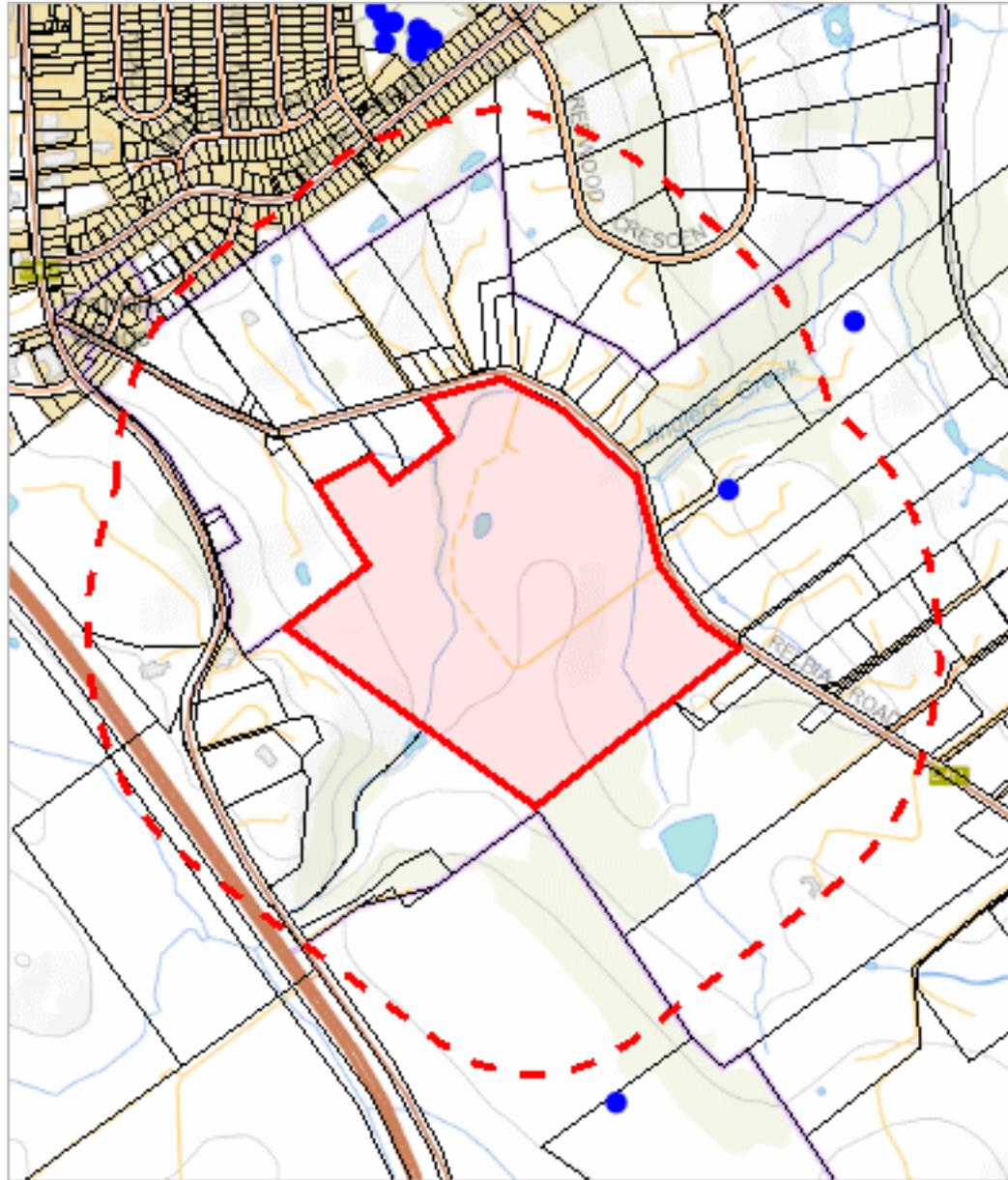


The centroid for this query GDA94: 514915.0, 5406129.0 falls within:

Property: 7769031

Threatened flora within 500 metres

515873, 5407230



513969, 5405033

Please note that some layers may not display at all requested map scales

Threatened flora within 500 metres

Legend: Verified and Unverified observations

● Point Verified

● Point Unverified

▬ Line Verified

▬ Line Unverified

▭ Polygon Verified

▭ Polygon Unverified

Legend: Cadastral Parcels



Threatened flora within 500 metres

Verified Records

Species	Common Name	SS	NS	Bio	Observation Count	Last Recorded
Caesia calliantha	blue grasslily	r		n	1	12-Nov-2020

Unverified Records

No unverified records were found!

For more information about threatened species, please contact Threatened Species Enquiries.

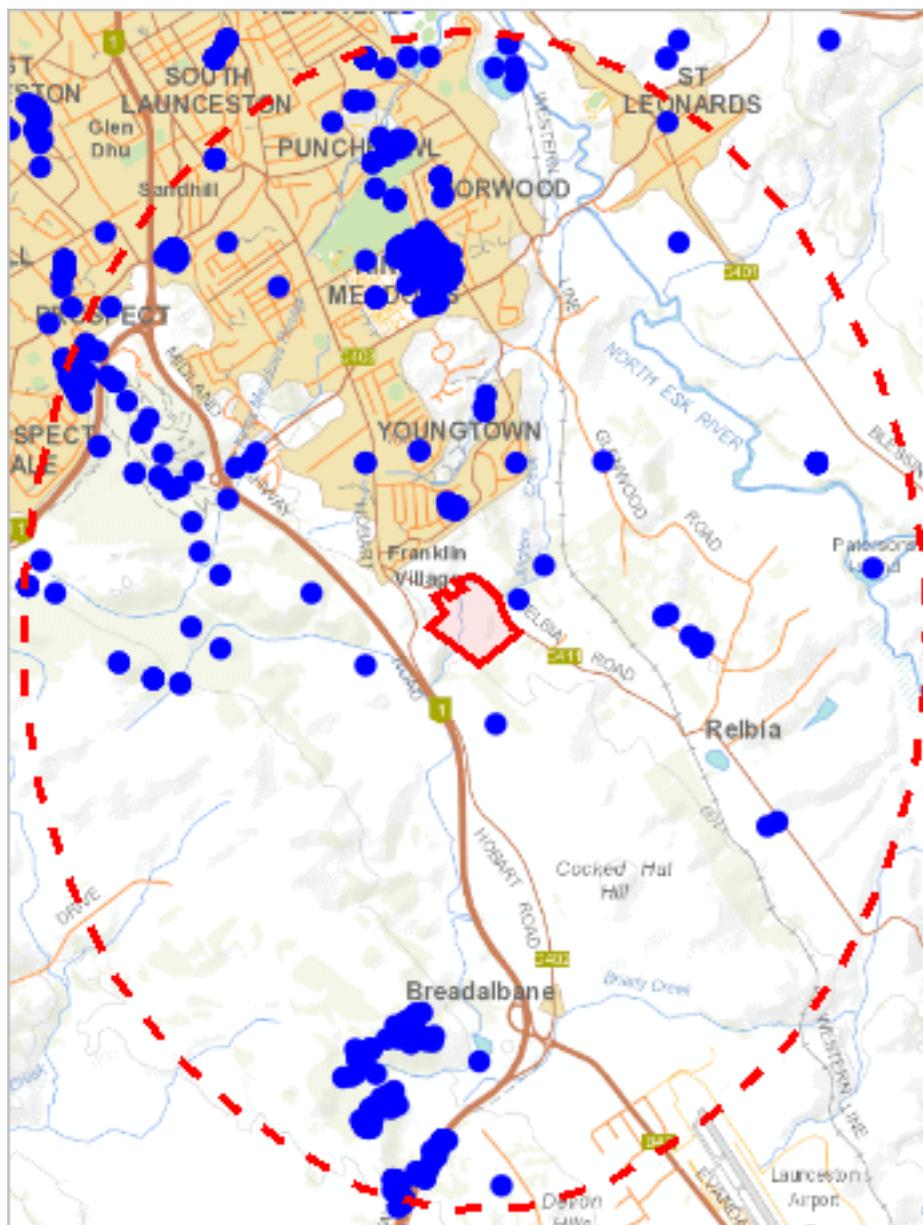
Telephone: 1300 368 550

Email: ThreatenedSpecies.Enquiries@nre.tas.gov.au

Address: GPO Box 44, Hobart, Tasmania, Australia, 7000

Threatened flora within 5000 metres

519259, 5411733



510592, 5400543

Please note that some layers may not display at all requested map scales

Threatened flora within 5000 metres

Legend: Verified and Unverified observations

● Point Verified

● Point Unverified

▬ Line Verified

▬ Line Unverified

▭ Polygon Verified

▭ Polygon Unverified

Legend: Cadastral Parcels



Threatened flora within 5000 metres

Verified Records

Species	Common Name	SS	NS	Bio	Observation Count	Last Recorded
<i>Alternanthera denticulata</i>	lesser joyweed	e		n	4	07-Jan-2020
<i>Aphelia gracilis</i>	slender fanwort	r		n	12	31-Oct-2018
<i>Aphelia pumilio</i>	dwarf fanwort	r		n	34	31-Oct-2018
<i>Bolboschoenus caldwellii</i>	sea clubsedge	r		n	20	10-Dec-2020
<i>Brunonia australis</i>	blue pincushion	r		n	416	12-Nov-2021
<i>Caesia calliantha</i>	blue grasslily	r		n	85	08-Nov-2021
<i>Caladenia filamentosa</i>	daddy longlegs	r		n	3	29-Oct-1893
<i>Caladenia patersonii</i>	patersons spider-orchid	v		n	4	03-Oct-2007
<i>Caladenia tonellii</i>	robust fingers	e	CR	e	1	14-Nov-2017
<i>Calystegia sepium</i> subsp. <i>sepium</i>	swamp bindweed	r		n	3	01-Jan-1891
<i>Carex longebrachiata</i>	drooping sedge	r		n	5	01-Nov-1995
<i>Corunastylis nuda</i>	tiny midge-orchid	r		n	1	01-Mar-1945
<i>Cryptandra amara</i>	pretty pearlflower	e		n	5	13-Sep-1979
<i>Diuris lanceolata</i>	large golden moths	e	EN	e	4	30-Sep-1946
<i>Diuris palustris</i>	swamp doubletail	e		n	1	01-Oct-1942
<i>Epacris exserta</i>	south esk heath	e	PEN	e	10	20-Jan-2010
<i>Euphrasia collina</i> subsp. <i>deflexifolia</i>	eastern eyebright	r		e	1	31-Aug-1892
<i>Haloragis heterophylla</i>	variable raspwort	r		n	10	15-Nov-2014
<i>Hovea tasmanica</i>	rockfield purplepea	r		e	1	03-Dec-1977
<i>Leucopogon virgatus</i> var. <i>brevifolius</i>	shortleaf beardheath	r		n	1	14-Oct-2013
<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>	purple loosestrife	v		n	1	01-Jan-1891
<i>Myriophyllum integrifolium</i>	tiny watermilfoil	v		n	1	15-Nov-2014
<i>Parietaria debilis</i>	shade pellitory	r		n	1	01-Nov-1880
<i>Persicaria decipiens</i>	slender waterpepper	v		n	3	30-Apr-2010
<i>Pimelea flava</i> subsp. <i>flava</i>	yellow riceflower	r		n	1	01-Nov-1946
<i>Poa mollis</i>	soft tussockgrass	r		e	2	31-Oct-2018
<i>Pomaderris intermedia</i>	lemon dogwood	r		n	1	02-Apr-1950
<i>Prostanthera rotundifolia</i>	roundleaf mintbush	v		n	4	09-Oct-2018
<i>Pterostylis grandiflora</i>	superb greenhood	r		n	1	01-May-1938
<i>Pterostylis ziegeleri</i>	grassland greenhood	v	VU	e	1	20-Oct-1841
<i>Pultenaea prostrata</i>	silky bushpea	v		n	2	01-Nov-1984
<i>Schoenoplectus tabernaemontani</i>	river clubsedge	r		n	1	06-Jan-1894
<i>Scleranthus fasciculatus</i>	spreading knawel	v		n	3	11-Sep-2017
<i>Senecio macrocarpus</i>	largefruit fireweed	x	VU	n	1	01-Jan-1837
<i>Senecio squarrosus</i>	leafy fireweed	r		n	20	10-Nov-2015
<i>Siloxerus multiflorus</i>	small wrinklewort	r		n	18	01-Nov-2018
<i>Stylidium despectum</i>	small triggerplant	r		n	1	15-Nov-2014
<i>Teucrium corymbosum</i>	forest germander	r		n	2	29-Dec-1949
<i>Triptilodiscus pygmaeus</i>	dwarf sunray	v		n	47	14-Nov-2018
<i>Velleia paradoxa</i>	spur velleia	v		n	3	01-Sep-1992
<i>Veronica plebeia</i>	trailing speedwell	r		n	1	17-May-2011
<i>Vittadinia gracilis</i>	woolly new-holland-daisy	r		n	1	24-Dec-1842
<i>Vittadinia muelleri</i> (broad sense)	narrow leaf new holland daisy	p		n	1	24-Dec-1946
<i>Westringia angustifolia</i>	narrowleaf westringia	r		e	1	20-Nov-2003
<i>Xerochrysum bicolor</i>	eastcoast paperdaisy	r		n	1	19-Nov-1946

Unverified Records

No unverified records were found!

For more information about threatened species, please contact Threatened Species Enquiries.

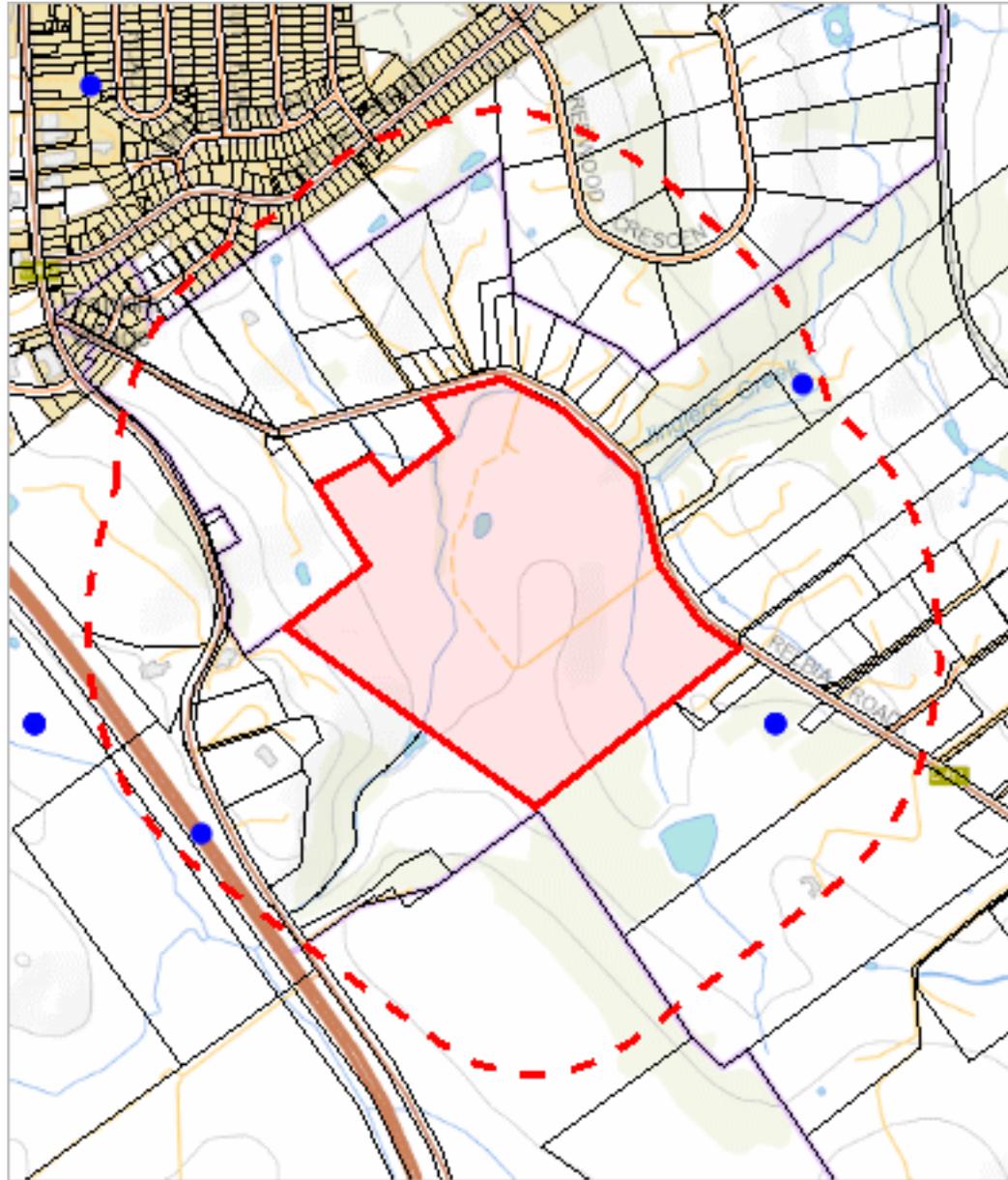
Telephone: 1300 368 550

Email: ThreatenedSpecies.Enquiries@nre.tas.gov.au

Address: GPO Box 44, Hobart, Tasmania, Australia, 7000

Threatened fauna within 500 metres

515873, 5407230



513969, 5405033

Please note that some layers may not display at all requested map scales

Threatened fauna within 500 metres

Legend: Verified and Unverified observations

● Point Verified

● Point Unverified

▬ Line Verified

▬ Line Unverified

▭ Polygon Verified

▭ Polygon Unverified

Legend: Cadastral Parcels



Threatened fauna within 500 metres

Verified Records

Species	Common Name	SS	NS	Bio	Observation Count	Last Recorded
<i>Aquila audax</i> subsp. <i>fleayi</i>	tasmanian wedge-tailed eagle	e	EN	e	1	11-Sep-2021
<i>Perameles gunnii</i>	eastern barred bandicoot		VU	n	3	25-Oct-1992
<i>Sarcophilus harrisi</i>	tasmanian devil	e	EN	e	1	28-Jan-1978

Unverified Records

No unverified records were found!

Threatened fauna within 500 metres

(based on Range Boundaries)

Species	Common Name	SS	NS	BO	Potential	Known	Core
<i>Pasmaditta jungermanniae</i>	Cataract Gorge Pinhead Snail	v		e	1	0	0
<i>Litoria raniformis</i>	green and gold frog	v	VU	n	1	0	1
<i>Dasyurus maculatus</i> subsp. <i>maculatus</i>	spotted-tail quoll	r	VU	n	1	0	0
<i>Prototroctes maraena</i>	australian grayling	v	VU	ae	1	0	0
<i>Pseudemoia pagenstecheri</i>	tussock skink	v		n	1	0	0
<i>Limnodynastes peroni</i>	striped marsh frog	e		n	1	0	0
<i>Tyto novaehollandiae</i> subsp. <i>castanops</i>	masked owl (Tasmanian)	e	VU	e	1	0	1
<i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i>	white-bellied sea-eagle	v		n	1	0	0
<i>Catadromus lacordairei</i>	Green-lined ground beetle	v		n	1	0	0
<i>Sarcophilus harrisi</i>	tasmanian devil	e	EN	e	1	0	0
<i>Accipiter novaehollandiae</i>	grey goshawk	e		n	1	0	0
<i>Perameles gunnii</i>	eastern barred bandicoot		VU	n	1	0	1
<i>Aquila audax</i> subsp. <i>fleayi</i>	tasmanian wedge-tailed eagle	e	EN	e	1	0	0
<i>Dasyurus viverrinus</i>	eastern quoll		EN	n	0	0	1

For more information about threatened species, please contact Threatened Species Enquiries.

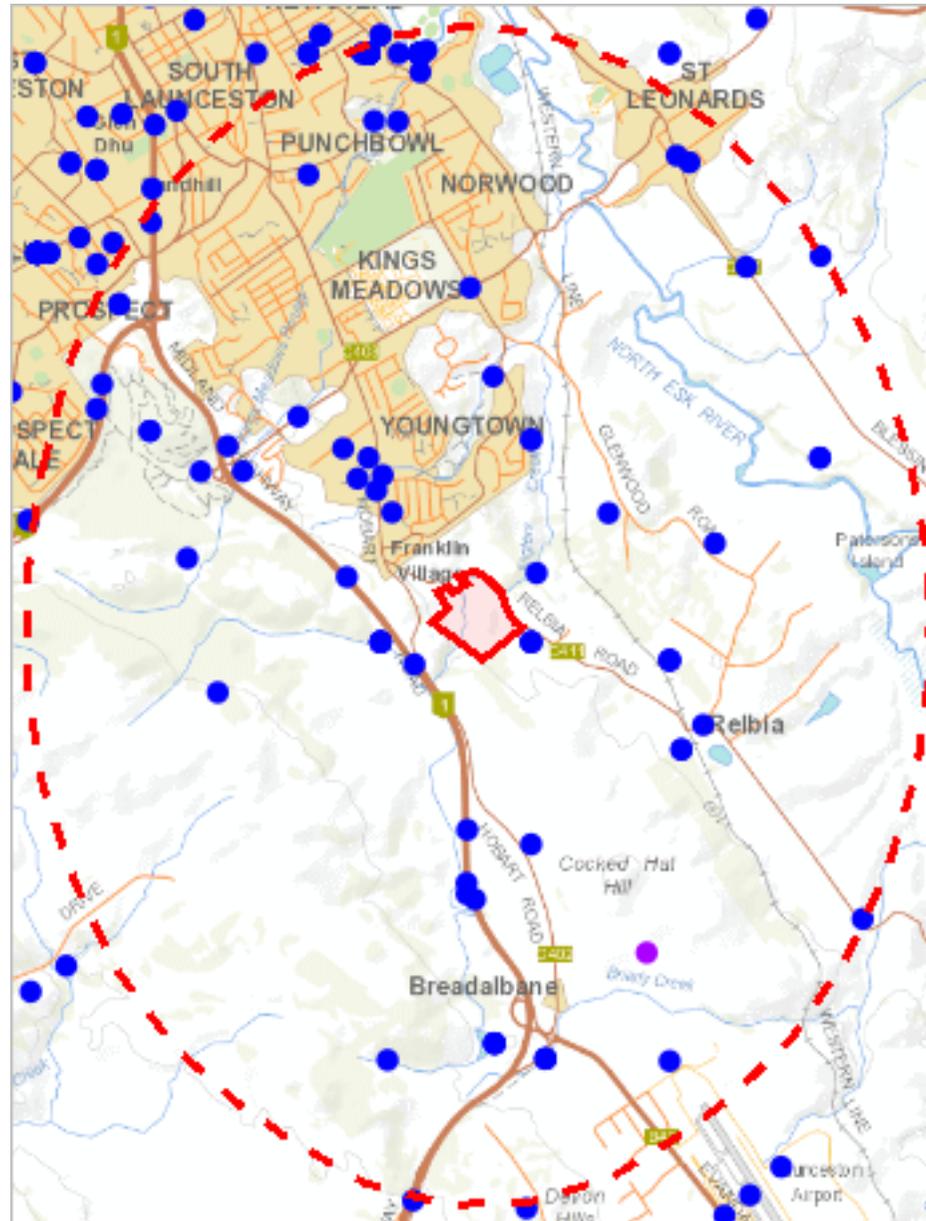
Telephone: 1300 368 550

Email: ThreatenedSpecies.Enquiries@nre.tas.gov.au

Address: GPO Box 44, Hobart, Tasmania, Australia, 7000

Threatened fauna within 5000 metres

519259, 5411733



510592, 5400543

Please note that some layers may not display at all requested map scales

Threatened fauna within 5000 metres

Legend: Verified and Unverified observations

● Point Verified

● Point Unverified

▬ Line Verified

▬ Line Unverified

▭ Polygon Verified

▭ Polygon Unverified

Legend: Cadastral Parcels



Threatened fauna within 5000 metres

Verified Records

Species	Common Name	SS	NS	Bio	Observation Count	Last Recorded
<i>Accipiter novaehollandiae</i>	grey goshawk	e		n	23	15-Sep-2017
<i>Alcedo azurea</i> subsp. <i>diemenensis</i>	azure kingfisher or azure kingfisher (tasmanian)	e	EN	e	1	01-Jan-1910
<i>Aquila audax</i>	wedge-tailed eagle	pe	PEN	n	8	25-Jul-2017
<i>Aquila audax</i> subsp. <i>fleayi</i>	tasmanian wedge-tailed eagle	e	EN	e	5	11-Sep-2021
<i>Botaurus poiciloptilus</i>	australasian bittern		EN	n	2	31-Mar-2010
<i>Dasyurus maculatus</i>	spotted-tail quoll	r	VU	n	4	18-Jan-2020
<i>Dasyurus maculatus</i> subsp. <i>maculatus</i>	spotted-tail quoll	r	VU	n	7	09-Nov-2019
<i>Dasyurus viverrinus</i>	eastern quoll		EN	n	5	22-May-1996
<i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i>	white-bellied sea-eagle	v		n	29	10-Sep-2018
<i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i>	white-throated needletail		VU	n	8	12-Mar-1991
<i>Litoria raniformis</i>	green and gold frog	v	VU	n	20	11-Oct-2020
<i>Oxyethira mienica</i>	caddis fly (ouse river)	r		e	1	06-Jan-2001
<i>Perameles gunnii</i>	eastern barred bandicoot		VU	n	19	22-Dec-2020
<i>Perameles gunnii</i> subsp. <i>gunnii</i>	eastern barred bandicoot		VU		1	21-Mar-2015
<i>Prototroctes maraena</i>	australian grayling	v	VU	ae	3	02-Feb-1976
<i>Pseudemoia pagenstecheri</i>	tussock skink	v		n	1	26-Feb-2019
<i>Pseudemoia rawlinsoni</i>	glossy grass skink	r		n	1	19-Dec-1988
<i>Sarcophilus harrisi</i>	tasmanian devil	e	EN	e	55	22-Feb-2021
<i>Thylacinus cynocephalus</i>	thylacine	x	EX	ex	1	01-Jan-1969
<i>Tyto novaehollandiae</i>	masked owl	pe	PVU	n	3	01-Jan-1985
<i>Tyto novaehollandiae</i> subsp. <i>castanops</i>	masked owl (Tasmanian)	e	VU	e	1	22-Jan-2019

Unverified Records

Species	Common Name	SS	NS	Bio	Observation Count
<i>Litoria raniformis</i>	green and gold frog	v	VU	n	1

Threatened fauna within 5000 metres (based on Range Boundaries)

Species	Common Name	SS	NS	BO	Potential	Known	Core
<i>Pasmaditta jungermanniae</i>	Cataract Gorge Pinhead Snail	v		e	1	0	0
<i>Litoria raniformis</i>	green and gold frog	v	VU	n	1	0	1
<i>Dasyurus maculatus</i> subsp. <i>maculatus</i>	spotted-tail quoll	r	VU	n	1	0	0
<i>Prototroctes maraena</i>	australian grayling	v	VU	ae	1	0	0
<i>Pseudemoia rawlinsoni</i>	glossy grass skink	r		n	0	0	1
<i>Pseudemoia pagenstecheri</i>	tussock skink	v		n	1	0	0
<i>Galaxias fontanus</i>	swan galaxias	e	EN	e	1	0	0
<i>Oxyethira mienica</i>	caddis fly (ouse river)	r		e	1	0	0
<i>Limnodynastes peroni</i>	striped marsh frog	e		n	1	0	0
<i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i>	white-bellied sea-eagle	v		n	2	0	0
<i>Tyto novaehollandiae</i> subsp. <i>castanops</i>	masked owl (Tasmanian)	e	VU	e	1	0	1
<i>Catadromus lacordairei</i>	Green-lined ground beetle	v		n	1	0	0
<i>Sarcophilus harrisi</i>	tasmanian devil	e	EN	e	1	0	0
<i>Accipiter novaehollandiae</i>	grey goshawk	e		n	1	0	0
<i>Perameles gunnii</i>	eastern barred bandicoot		VU	n	1	0	1
<i>Aquila audax</i> subsp. <i>fleayi</i>	tasmanian wedge-tailed eagle	e	EN	e	1	0	0
<i>Dasyurus viverrinus</i>	eastern quoll		EN	n	0	0	1

For more information about threatened species, please contact Threatened Species Enquiries.

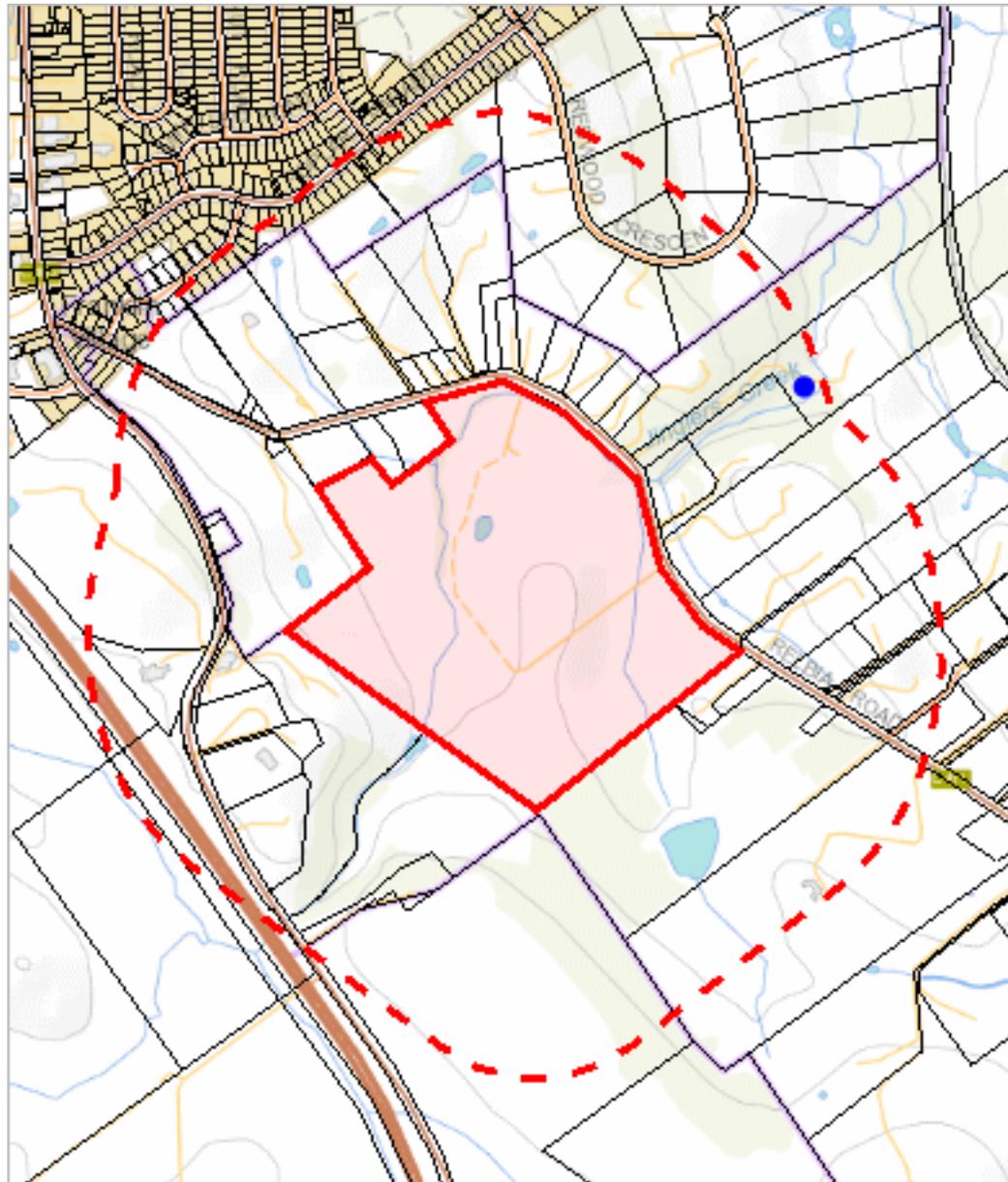
Telephone: 1300 368 550

Email: ThreatenedSpecies.Enquiries@nre.tas.gov.au

Address: GPO Box 44, Hobart, Tasmania, Australia, 7000

Raptor nests and sightings within 500 metres

515873, 5407230



513969, 5405033

Please note that some layers may not display at all requested map scales

Raptor nests and sightings within 500 metres

Legend: Verified and Unverified observations

● Point Verified

● Point Unverified

▬ Line Verified

▬ Line Unverified

▭ Polygon Verified

▭ Polygon Unverified

Legend: Cadastral Parcels



Raptor nests and sightings within 500 metres

Verified Records

Nest Id/Location Foreign Id	Species	Common Name	Obs Type	Observation Count	Last Recorded
2961	Aquila audax subsp. fleayi	tasmanian wedge-tailed eagle	Nest	1	11-Sep-2021

Unverified Records

No unverified records were found!

Raptor nests and sightings within 500 metres (based on Range Boundaries)

Species	Common Name	SS	NS	Potential	Known	Core
Aquila audax subsp. fleayi	tasmanian wedge-tailed eagle	e	EN	1	0	0
Accipiter novaehollandiae	grey goshawk	e		1	0	0
Haliaeetus leucogaster	white-bellied sea-eagle	v		1	0	0

For more information about raptor nests, please contact Threatened Species Enquiries.

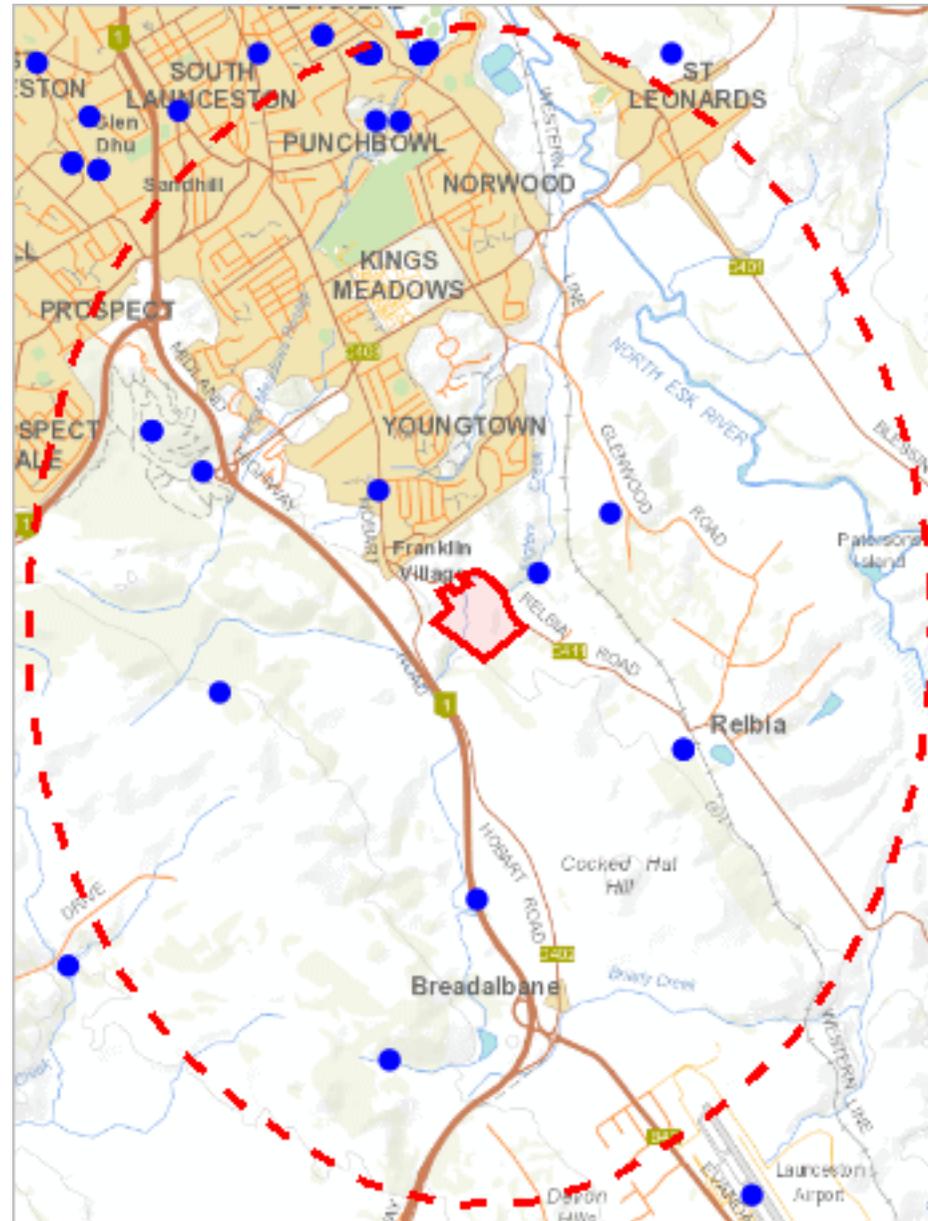
Telephone: 1300 368 550

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Address: GPO Box 44, Hobart, Tasmania, Australia, 7000

Raptor nests and sightings within 5000 metres

519259, 5411733



510592, 5400543

Please note that some layers may not display at all requested map scales

Raptor nests and sightings within 5000 metres

Legend: Verified and Unverified observations

● Point Verified

● Point Unverified

▬ Line Verified

▬ Line Unverified

▭ Polygon Verified

▭ Polygon Unverified

Legend: Cadastral Parcels



Raptor nests and sightings within 5000 metres

Verified Records

Nest Id/Location Foreign Id	Species	Common Name	Obs Type	Observation Count	Last Recorded
2514	<i>Aquila audax subsp. fleayi</i>	tasmanian wedge-tailed eagle	Nest	1	29-Nov-2016
2845	<i>Aquila audax subsp. fleayi</i>	tasmanian wedge-tailed eagle	Nest	1	22-Feb-2021
2961	<i>Aquila audax subsp. fleayi</i>	tasmanian wedge-tailed eagle	Nest	1	11-Sep-2021
600	<i>Tyto novaehollandiae</i>	masked owl	Nest	1	01-Jan-1985
	<i>Accipiter novaehollandiae</i>	grey goshawk	Not Recorded	23	15-Sep-2017
	<i>Aquila audax</i>	wedge-tailed eagle	Carcass	1	06-Dec-2012
	<i>Aquila audax</i>	wedge-tailed eagle	Not Recorded	6	25-Jul-2017
	<i>Aquila audax</i>	wedge-tailed eagle	Sighting	1	06-Dec-2012
	<i>Aquila audax subsp. fleayi</i>	tasmanian wedge-tailed eagle	Carcass	1	05-Dec-2012
	<i>Aquila audax subsp. fleayi</i>	tasmanian wedge-tailed eagle	Sighting	2	01-Nov-2018
	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	peregrine falcon	Not Recorded	5	04-Feb-2017
	<i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i>	white-bellied sea-eagle	Not Recorded	27	04-Nov-2017
	<i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i>	white-bellied sea-eagle	Sighting	2	10-Sep-2018
	<i>Tyto novaehollandiae</i>	masked owl	Not Recorded	2	25-Sep-1964

Unverified Records

No unverified records were found!

Raptor nests and sightings within 5000 metres (based on Range Boundaries)

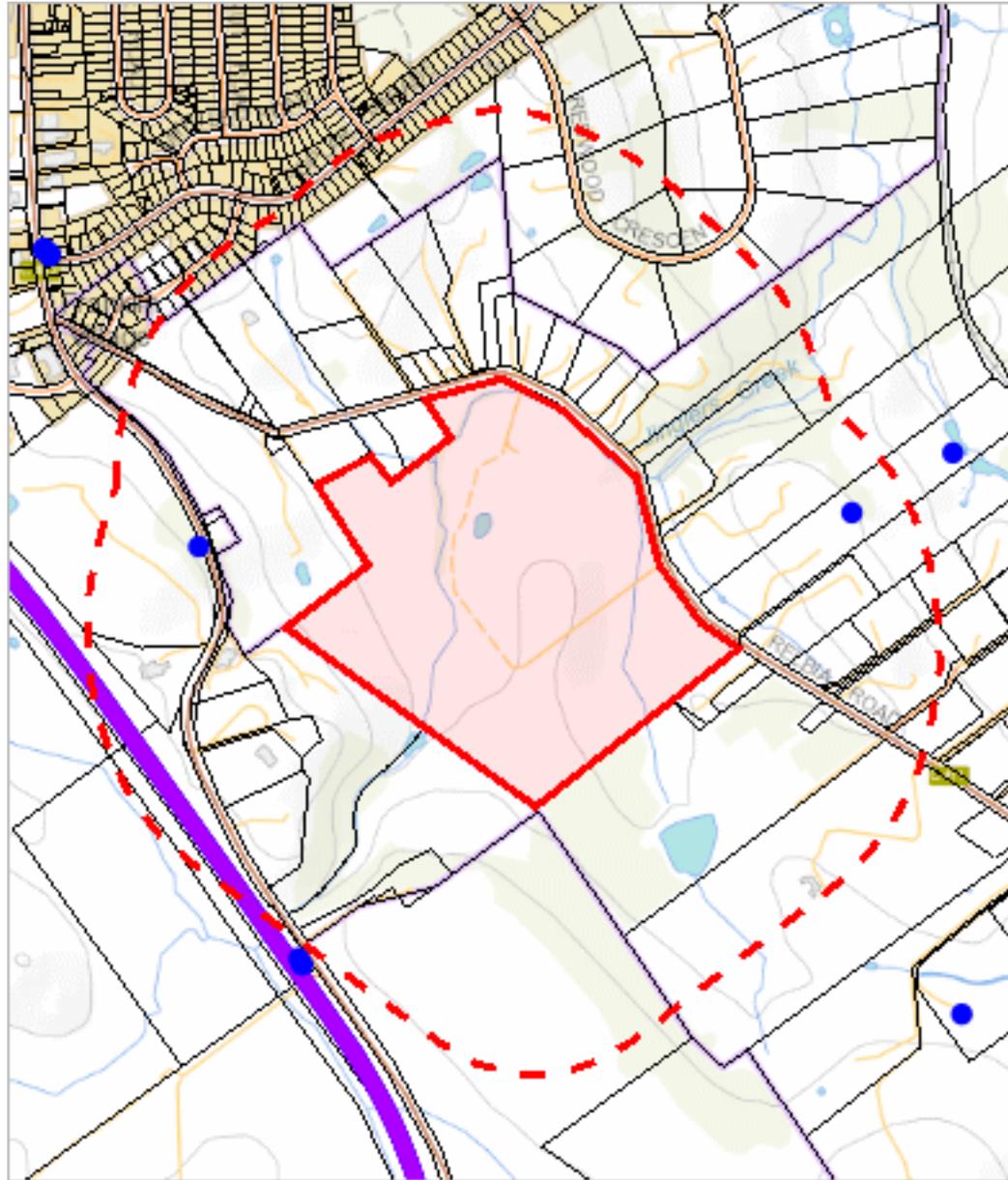
Species	Common Name	SS	NS	Potential	Known	Core
<i>Aquila audax subsp. fleayi</i>	tasmanian wedge-tailed eagle	e	EN	1	0	0
<i>Accipiter novaehollandiae</i>	grey goshawk	e		1	0	0
<i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i>	white-bellied sea-eagle	v		2	0	0

For more information about raptor nests, please contact Threatened Species Enquiries.

Telephone: 1300 368 550

Email: ThreatenedSpecies.Enquiries@nre.tas.gov.au

Address: GPO Box 44, Hobart, Tasmania, Australia, 7000



513969, 5405033

Please note that some layers may not display at all requested map scales

Tas Management Act Weeds within 500 m

Legend: Verified and Unverified observations

● Point Verified

● Point Unverified

▬ Line Verified

▬ Line Unverified

▭ Polygon Verified

▭ Polygon Unverified

Legend: Cadastral Parcels



Tas Management Act Weeds within 500 m

Verified Records

Species	Common Name	Observation Count	Last Recorded
<i>Asparagus asparagoides</i>	bridal creeper	1	16-Jul-2010
<i>Erica lusitanica</i>	spanish heath	4	08-Aug-2020
<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>	blackberry	1	08-Jan-1995
<i>Ulex europaeus</i>	gorse	2	01-Aug-2000

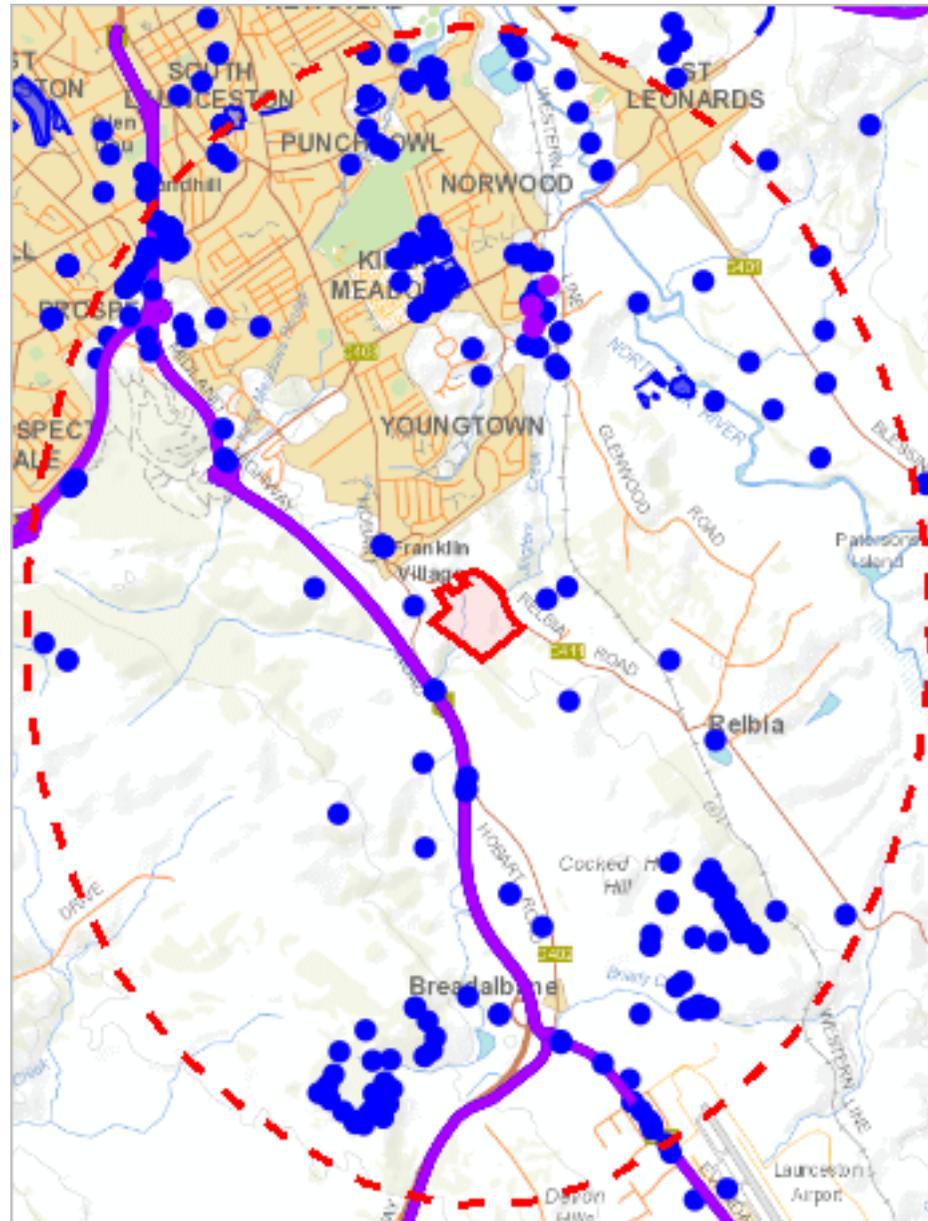
Unverified Records

For more information about introduced weed species, please visit the following URL for contact details in your area:

<https://www.nre.tas.gov.au/invasive-species/weeds>

Tas Management Act Weeds within 5000 m

519259, 5411733



510592, 5400543

Please note that some layers may not display at all requested map scales

Tas Management Act Weeds within 5000 m

Legend: Verified and Unverified observations

● Point Verified

● Point Unverified

▬ Line Verified

▬ Line Unverified

□ Polygon Verified

□ Polygon Unverified

Legend: Cadastral Parcels



Tas Management Act Weeds within 5000 m

Verified Records

Species	Common Name	Observation Count	Last Recorded
<i>Anthemis cotula</i>	stinking chamomile	3	30-Apr-2010
<i>Asparagus asparagoides</i>	bridal creeper	9	05-Nov-2018
<i>Asphodelus fistulosus</i>	onion weed	2	26-Feb-2008
<i>Calluna vulgaris</i>	heather	1	23-Dec-1947
<i>Carduus pycnocephalus</i>	slender thistle	9	05-Nov-2018
<i>Carduus tenuiflorus</i>	winged thistle	6	01-Sep-1992
<i>Carthamus lanatus</i>	saffron thistle	1	01-Jan-1993
<i>Chrysanthemoides monilifera</i> subsp. <i>monilifera</i>	boneseed	34	09-Oct-2018
<i>Cortaderia selloana</i>	silver pampasgrass	2	09-Oct-2018
<i>Cortaderia</i> sp.	pampas grass	52	04-Mar-2021
<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>	english broom	7	19-Sep-2021
<i>Echium plantagineum</i>	patersons curse	24	23-Nov-2018
<i>Erica lusitanica</i>	spanish heath	25	08-Aug-2020
<i>Erica scoparia</i>	twig heath	5	23-Jul-2015
<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i>	fennel	4	04-May-2020
<i>Genista monspessulana</i>	montpellier broom or canary broom	9	04-May-2020
<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	holly	1	05-Nov-2018
<i>Lepidium draba</i>	hoary cress	1	21-Oct-1950
<i>Lycium ferocissimum</i>	african boxthorn	3	08-Apr-2016
<i>Myriophyllum aquaticum</i>	parrotfeather	1	29-Nov-1978
<i>Oenanthe pimpinelloides</i>	dropwort	1	16-Dec-2015
<i>Onopordum acanthium</i>	scotch thistle	9	01-Jan-1993
<i>Rubus anglocandicans</i>	blackberry	27	04-May-2020
<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>	blackberry	78	21-Oct-2019
<i>Salix alba</i> var. <i>vitellina</i>	golden willow	1	20-Oct-1953
<i>Salix x fragilis</i> nothovar. <i>fragilis</i>	crack willow	7	04-May-2020
<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>	ragwort	10	18-Nov-2016
<i>Solanum marginatum</i>	white-edged nightshade	1	21-Apr-1977
<i>Ulex europaeus</i>	gorse	127	20-Aug-2020
<i>Xanthium spinosum</i>	bathurst burr	2	01-Jan-1962

Unverified Records

Species	Common Name	Observation Count
<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>	english broom	1
<i>Genista monspessulana</i>	montpellier broom or canary broom	1
<i>Rubus anglocandicans</i>	blackberry	1
<i>Ulex europaeus</i>	gorse	2

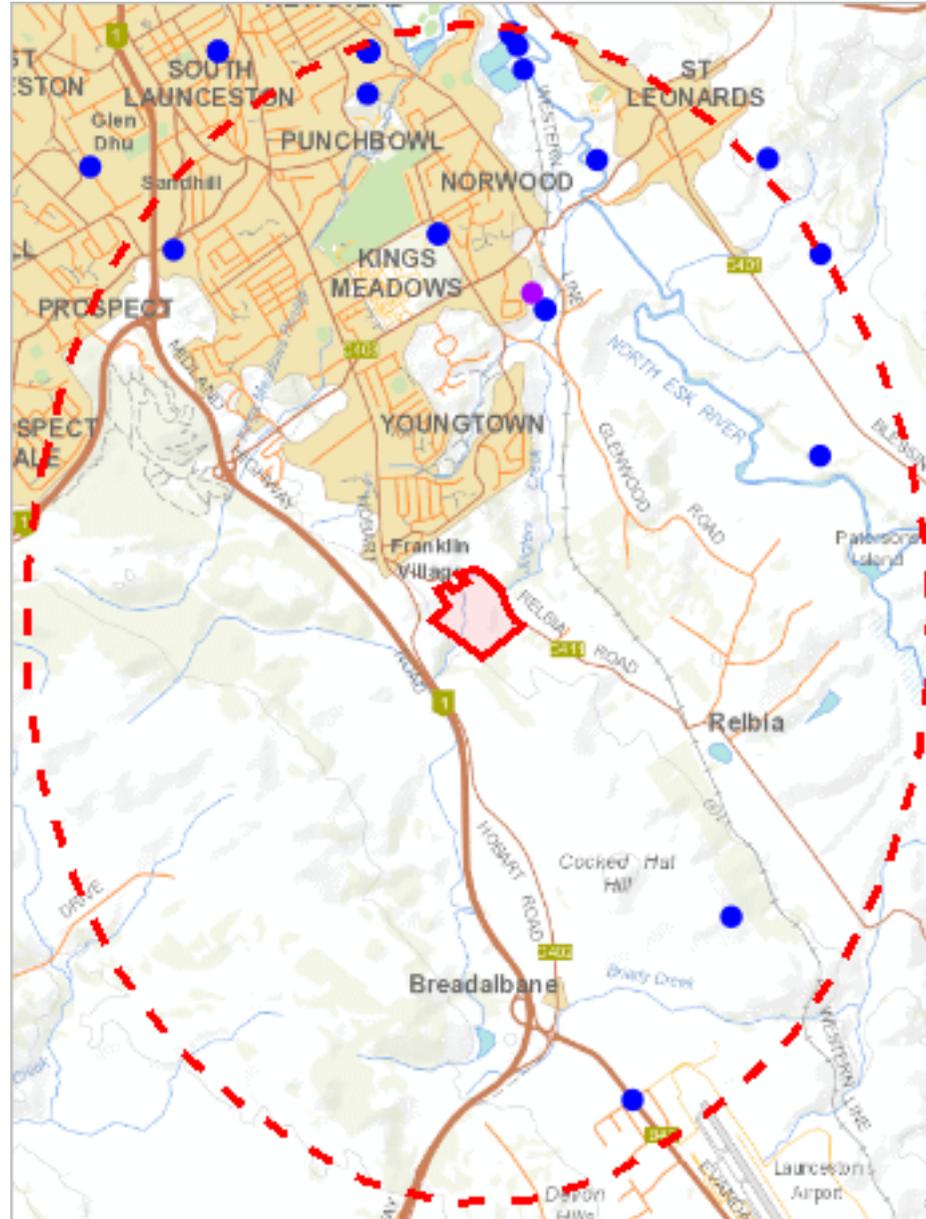
For more information about introduced weed species, please visit the following URL for contact details in your area:

<https://www.nre.tas.gov.au/invasive-species/weeds>

*** No Priority Weeds found within 500 metres ***

Priority Weeds within 5000 m

519259, 5411733



510592, 5400543

Please note that some layers may not display at all requested map scales

Priority Weeds within 5000 m

Legend: Verified and Unverified observations

● Point Verified

● Point Unverified

▬ Line Verified

▬ Line Unverified

□ Polygon Verified

□ Polygon Unverified

Legend: Cadastral Parcels



Priority Weeds within 5000 m

Verified Records

Species	Common Name	Observation Count	Last Recorded
Acacia baileyana	cootamundra wattle	4	09-Oct-2018
Achillea millefolium	yarrow	1	20-Oct-2004
Dipsacus fullonum	wild teasel	3	30-Apr-2010
Dipsacus fullonum subsp. fullonum	wild teasel	2	01-Jan-1900
Grevillea rosmarinifolia	rosemary grevillea	1	16-Oct-1972
Pittosporum undulatum	sweet pittosporum	2	10-Nov-2015
Reseda luteola	weld	5	04-May-2020
Rumex obtusifolius	broadleaf dock	1	05-Jun-2020
Salix x pendulina var. pendulina	weeping willow	1	01-Jan-1993
Tradescantia fluminensis	wandering creeper	3	09-Oct-2018
Verbascum thapsus	great mullein	1	11-Jun-2010

Unverified Records

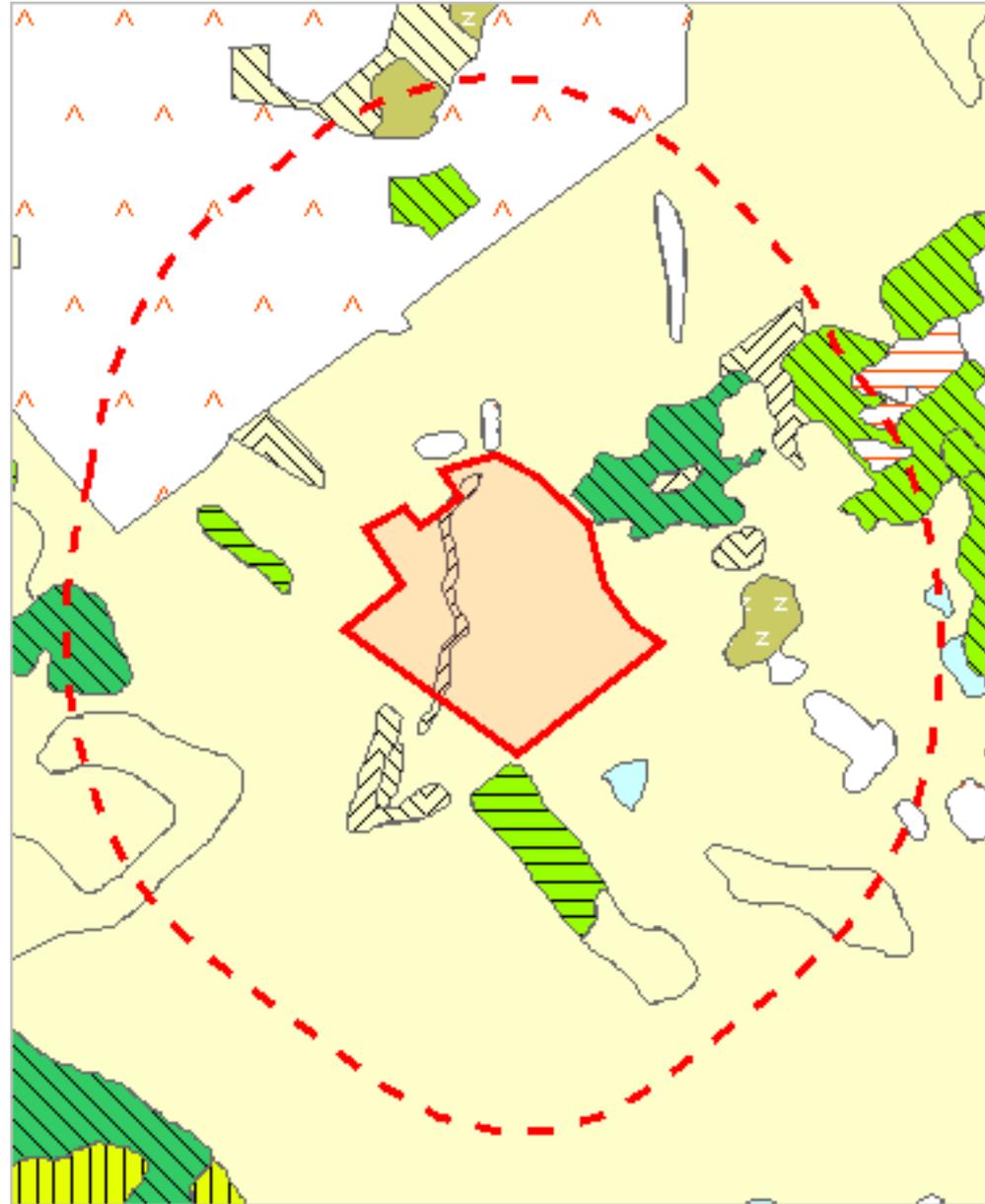
Species	Common Name	Observation Count
Billardiera heterophylla	bluebell creeper	1

For more information about introduced weed species, please visit the following URL for contact details in your area:

<https://www.nre.tas.gov.au/invasive-species/weeds>

*** No Geoconservation sites found within 1000 metres. ***

*** No Acid Sulfate Soils found within 1000 metres ***



513593, 5404534

Please note that some layers may not display at all requested map scales

TASVEG 4.0 Communities within 1000 metres

Legend: TASVEG 4.0

	(AAP) Alkaline pans
	(AHF) Freshwater aquatic herbland
	(AHL) Lacustrine herbland
	(AHS) Saline aquatic herbland
	(ARS) Saline sedgeland / rushland
	(ASF) Fresh water aquatic sedgeland and rushland
	(ASP) Sphagnum peatland
	(ASS) Succulent saline herbland
	(AUS) Saltmarsh (undifferentiated)
	(AWU) Wetland (undifferentiated)
	(DAC) Eucalyptus amygdalina coastal forest and woodland
	(DAD) Eucalyptus amygdalina forest and woodland on dolerite
	(DAM) Eucalyptus amygdalina forest on mudstone
	(DAS) Eucalyptus amygdalina forest and woodland on sandstone
	(DAZ) Eucalyptus amygdalina inland forest and woodland on Cainozoic deposits
	(DBA) Eucalyptus barberi forest and woodland
	(DCO) Eucalyptus coccifera forest and woodland
	(DCR) Eucalyptus cordata forest
	(DDE) Eucalyptus delegatensis dry forest and woodland
	(DDP) Eucalyptus dalrympleana - Eucalyptus pauciflora forest and woodland
	(DGL) Eucalyptus globulus dry forest and woodland
	(DGW) Eucalyptus gunnii woodland
	(DKW) King Island Eucalypt woodland
	(DMO) Eucalyptus morrisbyi forest and woodland
	(DMW) Midlands woodland complex
	(DNF) Eucalyptus nitida Furneaux forest
	(DNI) Eucalyptus nitida dry forest and woodland
	(DOB) Eucalyptus obliqua dry forest
	(DOV) Eucalyptus ovata forest and woodland
	(DOW) Eucalyptus ovata heathy woodland
	(DPD) Eucalyptus pauciflora forest and woodland on dolerite
	(DPE) Eucalyptus perriniana forest and woodland
	(DPO) Eucalyptus pauciflora forest and woodland not on dolerite
	(DPU) Eucalyptus pulchella forest and woodland
	(DRI) Eucalyptus risdonii forest and woodland
	(DRO) Eucalyptus rodwayi forest and woodland
	(DSC) Eucalyptus amygdalina - Eucalyptus obliqua damp sclerophyll forest
	(DSG) Eucalyptus sieberi forest and woodland on granite
	(DSO) Eucalyptus sieberi forest and woodland not on granite
	(DTD) Eucalyptus tenuiramis forest and woodland on dolerite
	(DTG) Eucalyptus tenuiramis forest and woodland on granite
	(DTO) Eucalyptus tenuiramis forest and woodland on sediments
	(DVC) Eucalyptus viminalis - Eucalyptus globulus coastal forest and woodland
	(DVF) Eucalyptus viminalis Furneaux forest and woodland
	(DVG) Eucalyptus viminalis grassy forest and woodland
	(FAC) Improved pasture with native tree canopy
	(FAG) Agricultural land
	(FMG) Marram grassland
	(FPE) Permanent easements
	(FPF) Pteridium esculentum fernland
	(FPH) Plantations for silviculture - hardwood
	(FPS) Plantations for silviculture - softwood
	(FPU) Unverified plantations for silviculture
	(FRG) Regenerating cleared land
	(FSM) Spartina marshland
	(FUM) Extra-urban miscellaneous
	(FUR) Urban areas
	(FWU) Weed infestation
	(GCL) Lowland grassland complex

TASVEG 4.0 Communities within 1000 metres

	(GHC) Coastal grass and herbfield
	(GPH) Highland Poa grassland
	(GPL) Lowland Poa labillardierei grassland
	(GRP) Rockplate grassland
	(GSL) Lowland grassy sedgeland
	(GTL) Lowland Themeda triandra grassland
	(HCH) Alpine coniferous heathland
	(HCM) Cushion moorland
	(HHE) Eastern alpine heathland
	(HHW) Western alpine heathland
	(HSE) Eastern alpine sedgeland
	(HSW) Western alpine sedgeland/herbland
	(HUE) Eastern alpine vegetation (undifferentiated)
	(MBE) Eastern buttongrass moorland
	(MBP) Pure buttongrass moorland
	(MBR) Sparse buttongrass moorland on slopes
	(MBS) Buttongrass moorland with emergent shrubs
	(MBU) Buttongrass moorland (undifferentiated)
	(MBW) Western buttongrass moorland
	(MDS) Subalpine Diplarrena latifolia rushland
	(MGH) Highland grassy sedgeland
	(MRR) Restionaceae rushland
	(MSW) Western lowland sedgeland
	(NAD) Acacia dealbata forest
	(NAF) Acacia melanoxylon swamp forest
	(NAL) Allocasuarina littoralis forest
	(NAR) Acacia melanoxylon forest on rises
	(NAV) Allocasuarina verticillata forest
	(NBA) Bursaria - Acacia woodland
	(NBS) Banksia serrata woodland
	(NCR) Callitris rhomboidea forest
	(NLA) Leptospermum scoparium - Acacia mucronata forest
	(NLE) Leptospermum forest
	(NLM) Leptospermum lanigerum - Melaleuca squarrosa swamp forest
	(NLN) Subalpine Leptospermum nitidum woodland
	(NME) Melaleuca ericifolia swamp forest
	(OAQ) Water, sea
	(ORO) Lichen lithosere
	(OSM) Sand, mud
	(RCO) Coastal rainforest
	(RFE) Rainforest fernland
	(RFS) Nothofagus gunnii rainforest scrub
	(RHP) Lagarostrobos franklinii rainforest and scrub
	(RKF) Athrotaxis selaginoides - Nothofagus gunnii short rainforest
	(RKP) Athrotaxis selaginoides rainforest
	(RKS) Athrotaxis selaginoides subalpine scrub
	(RKX) Highland rainforest scrub with dead Athrotaxis selaginoides
	(RML) Nothofagus - Leptospermum short rainforest
	(RMS) Nothofagus - Phyllocladus short rainforest
	(RMT) Nothofagus - Atherosperma rainforest
	(RMU) Nothofagus rainforest (undifferentiated)
	(RPF) Athrotaxis cupressoides - Nothofagus gunnii short rainforest
	(RPP) Athrotaxis cupressoides rainforest
	(RPW) Athrotaxis cupressoides open woodland
	(RSH) Highland low rainforest and scrub
	(SAL) Acacia longifolia coastal scrub
	(SBM) Banksia marginata wet scrub
	(SBR) Broad-leaf scrub
	(SCA) Coastal scrub on alkaline sands
	(SCH) Coastal heathland
	(SCL) Heathland on calcareous substrates

TASVEG 4.0 Communities within 1000 metres

-  (SED) Eastern scrub on dolerite
-  (SHS) Subalpine heathland
-  (SHW) Wet heathland
-  (SKA) Kunzea ambigua regrowth scrub
-  (SLG) Leptospermum glaucescens heathland and scrub
-  (SLL) Leptospermum lanigerum scrub
-  (SLS) Leptospermum scoparium heathland and scrub
-  (SMM) Melaleuca squamea heathland
-  (SMP) Melaleuca pustulata scrub
-  (SMR) Melaleuca squarrosa scrub
-  (SRE) Eastern riparian scrub
-  (SRF) Leptospermum with rainforest scrub
-  (SRH) Rookery halophytic herbland
-  (SSC) Coastal scrub
-  (SSK) Scrub complex on King Island
-  (SSW) Western subalpine scrub
-  (SSZ) Spray zone coastal complex
-  (SWR) Western regrowth complex
-  (SWW) Western wet scrub
-  (WBR) Eucalyptus brookeriana wet forest
-  (WDA) Eucalyptus dalrympleana forest
-  (WDB) Eucalyptus delegatensis forest with broad-leaf shrubs
-  (WDL) Eucalyptus delegatensis forest over Leptospermum
-  (WDR) Eucalyptus delegatensis forest over rainforest
-  (WDU) Eucalyptus delegatensis wet forest (undifferentiated)
-  (WGK) Eucalyptus globulus King Island forest
-  (WGL) Eucalyptus globulus wet forest
-  (WNL) Eucalyptus nitida forest over Leptospermum
-  (WNR) Eucalyptus nitida forest over rainforest
-  (WNU) Eucalyptus nitida wet forest (undifferentiated)
-  (WOB) Eucalyptus obliqua forest with broad-leaf shrubs
-  (WOL) Eucalyptus obliqua forest over Leptospermum
-  (WOR) Eucalyptus obliqua forest over rainforest
-  (WOU) Eucalyptus obliqua wet forest (undifferentiated)
-  (WRE) Eucalyptus regnans forest
-  (WSU) Eucalyptus subcrenulata forest and woodland
-  (WVI) Eucalyptus viminalis wet forest

Legend: Cadastral Parcels



TASVEG 4.0 Communities within 1000 metres

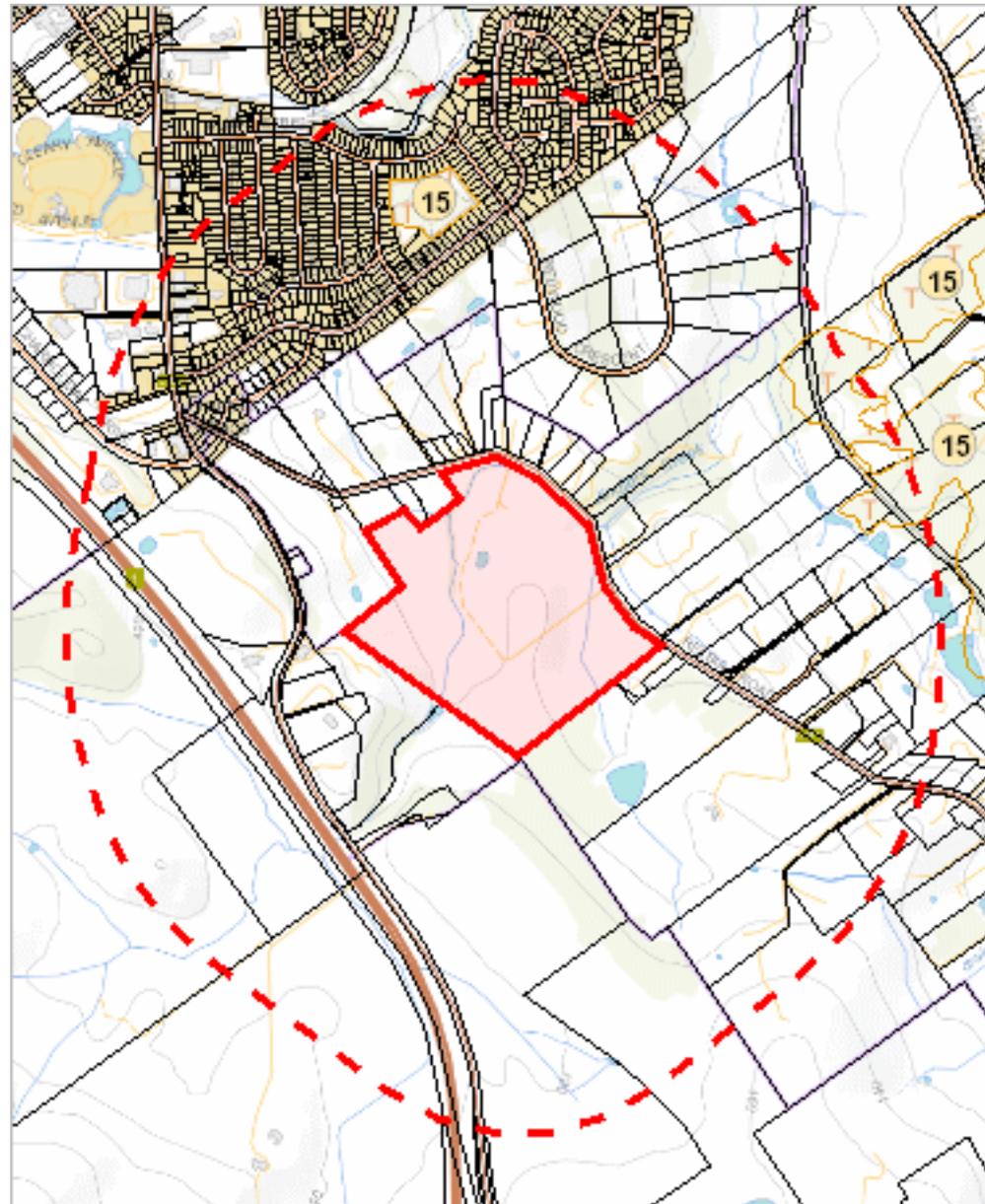
Code	Community	Canopy Tree
DAD	(DAD) Eucalyptus amygdalina forest and woodland on dolerite	
DAZ	(DAZ) Eucalyptus amygdalina inland forest and woodland on Cainozoic deposits	
DVG	(DVG) Eucalyptus viminalis grassy forest and woodland	
FAG	(FAG) Agricultural land	EA
FAG	(FAG) Agricultural land	EV
FAG	(FAG) Agricultural land	
FRG	(FRG) Regenerating cleared land	
FUM	(FUM) Extra-urban miscellaneous	
FUR	(FUR) Urban areas	
FWU	(FWU) Weed infestation	
NAD	(NAD) Acacia dealbata forest	
NBA	(NBA) Bursaria - Acacia woodland	
OAQ	(OAQ) Water, sea	

For more information contact: Coordinator, Tasmanian Vegetation Monitoring and Mapping Program.

Telephone: (03) 6165 4320

Email: TVMMPsupport@nre.tas.gov.au

Address: GPO Box 44, Hobart, Tasmania, Australia, 7000



513593, 5404534

Please note that some layers may not display at all requested map scales

Threatened Communities (TNVC 2020) within 1000 metres

Legend: Threatened Communities

- 1 - Alkaline pans
- 2 - Allocasuarina littoralis forest
- 3 - Athrotaxis cupressoides/Nothofagus gunnii short rainforest
- 4 - Athrotaxis cupressoides open woodland
- 5 - Athrotaxis cupressoides rainforest
- 6 - Athrotaxis selaginoides/Nothofagus gunnii short rainforest
- 7 - Athrotaxis selaginoides rainforest
- 8 - Athrotaxis selaginoides subalpine scrub
- 9 - Banksia marginata wet scrub
- 10 - Banksia serrata woodland
- 11 - Callitris rhomboidea forest
- 13 - Cushion moorland
- 14 - Eucalyptus amygdalina forest and woodland on sandstone
- 15 - Eucalyptus amygdalina inland forest and woodland on cainozoic deposits
- 16 - Eucalyptus brookeriana wet forest
- 17 - Eucalyptus globulus dry forest and woodland
- 18 - Eucalyptus globulus King Island forest
- 19 - Eucalyptus morrisbyi forest and woodland
- 20 - Eucalyptus ovata forest and woodland
- 21 - Eucalyptus risdonii forest and woodland
- 22 - Eucalyptus tenuiramis forest and woodland on sediments
- 23 - Eucalyptus viminalis - Eucalyptus globulus coastal forest and woodland
- 24 - Eucalyptus viminalis Furneaux forest and woodland
- 25 - Eucalyptus viminalis wet forest
- 26 - Heathland on calcareous substrates
- 27 - Heathland scrub complex at Wingaroo
- 28 - Highland grassy sedge land
- 29 - Highland Poa grassland
- 30 - Melaleuca ericifolia swamp forest
- 31 - Melaleuca pustulata scrub
- 32 - Notelaea - Pomaderris - Beyeria forest
- 33 - Rainforest fernland
- 34 - Riparian scrub
- 35 - Seabird rookery complex
- 36 - Sphagnum peatland
- 36A - Spray zone coastal complex
- 37 - Subalpine Diplarrena latifolia rushland
- 38 - Subalpine Leptospermum nitidum woodland
- 39 - Wetlands

Legend: Cadastral Parcels



Threatened Communities (TNVC 2020) within 1000 metres

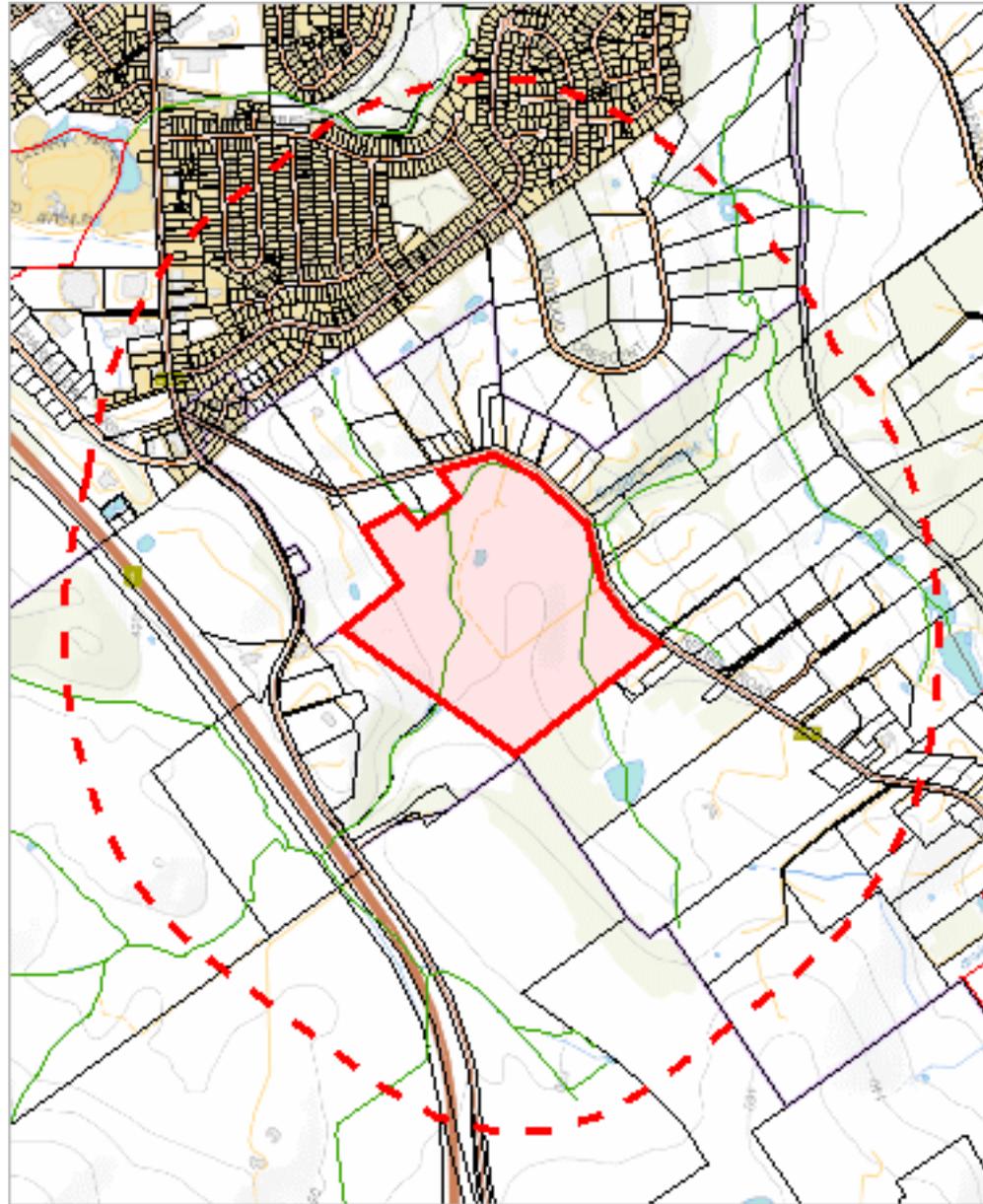
Scheduled Community Id	Scheduled Community Name
15	Eucalyptus amygdalina inland forest and woodland on cainozoic deposits

For more information contact: Coordinator, Tasmanian Vegetation Monitoring and Mapping Program.

Telephone: (03) 6165 4320

Email: TVMMPsupport@nre.tas.gov.au

Address: GPO Box 44, Hobart, Tasmania, Australia, 7000



513593, 5404534

Please note that some layers may not display at all requested map scales

Freshwater Ecosystem Values within 1000 metres

Legend: CFEV Rivers - Integrated Conservation Value

— Very High

— High

— Medium

— Low

— Artificial drainage

Legend: Cadastral Parcels



Freshwater Ecosystem Values within 1000 metres

Rivers

Id	Name	Naturalness	Integrated Conservation Value	Conservation Management Priority	Number of Special Values
292604	Jinglers Creek	Low	H	VH	1
292605		Low	H	VH	1
292606		Low	H	VH	1
292607		Low	H	VH	1
292608		Low	H	VH	1
292609		Low	H	VH	1
292613		Low	H	VH	1
292614		Low	H	VH	1
292615	Jinglers Creek	Low	H	VH	1
308129		Low	H	VH	1
308130	Jinglers Creek	Medium	H	VH	1
308131		Low	H	VH	1
308132		Low	H	VH	1
308135		Low	H	VH	1
308136	Jinglers Creek	Medium	H	VH	1
308137	Jinglers Creek	Medium	H	VH	1
308138	Jinglers Creek	High	H	VH	1
308139		Low	H	VH	1
308140		Low	H	VH	1
308141		Low	H	VH	1
308144		Low	H	VH	1
308145	Jinglers Creek	Low	H	VH	1
308152		Medium	H	VH	1

For more information about Freshwater Ecosystem Values, please contact the Conservation of Freshwater Ecosystem Values Program.

Telephone: (03) 6165 53271

Email: cfev@nre.tas.gov.au

Address: GPO Box 44, Hobart, Tasmania, Australia, 7000

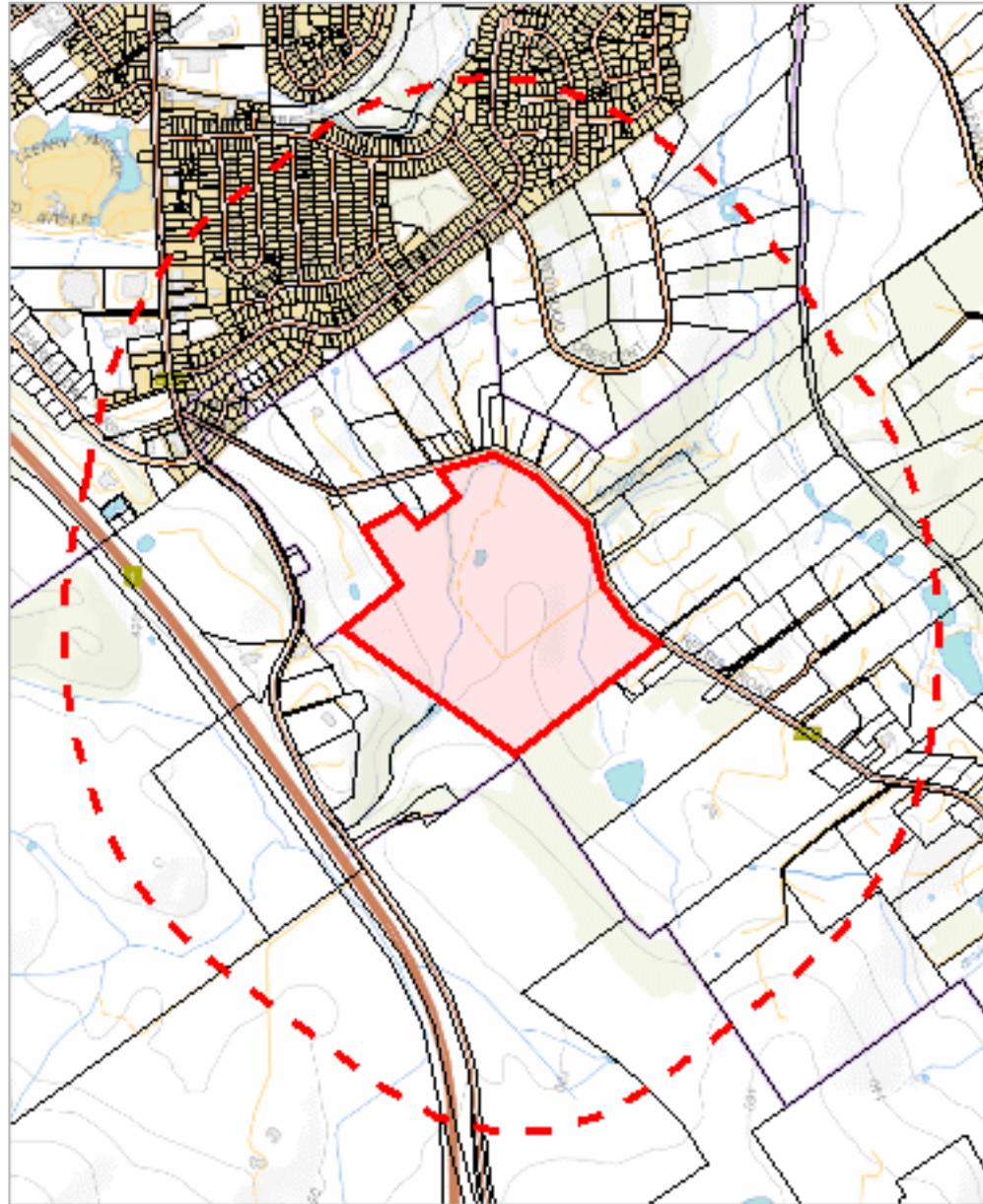
Website: <https://www.nre.tas.gov.au/cfev>

For more detailed information on freshwater ecosystems, see the Conservation of Freshwater Ecosystem Values (CFEV) database: <https://wrt.tas.gov.au/cfev>

*** No reserves found within 1000 metres ***

Known biosecurity risks within 1000 meters

516249, 5407731



513593, 5404534

Please note that some layers may not display at all requested map scales

Known biosecurity risks within 1000 meters

Legend: Biosecurity Risk Species

● Point Verified

▬ Line Unverified

● Point Unverified

▭ Polygon Verified

▬ Line Verified

▭ Polygon Unverified

Legend: Hygiene infrastructure

● Location Point Verified

▬ Location Line Verified

▭ Location Polygon Verified

● Location Point Unverified

▬ Location Line Unverified

▭ Location Polygon Unverified

Legend: Cadastral Parcels



Known biosecurity risks within 1000 meters

Verified Species of biosecurity risk

No verified species of biosecurity risk found within 1000 metres

Unverified Species of biosecurity risk

No unverified species of biosecurity risk found within 1000 metres

Generic Biosecurity Guidelines

The level and type of hygiene protocols required will vary depending on the tenure, activity and land use of the area. In all cases adhere to the land manager's biosecurity (hygiene) protocols. As a minimum always Check / Clean / Dry (Disinfect) clothing and equipment before trips and between sites within a trip as needed <https://www.nre.tas.gov.au/invasive-species/weeds/weed-hygiene/keeping-it-clean-a-tasmanian-field-hygiene-manual>

On Reserved land, the more remote, infrequently visited and undisturbed areas require tighter biosecurity measures.

In addition, where susceptible species and communities are known to occur, tighter biosecurity measures are required.

Apply controls relevant to the area / activity:

- Don't access sites infested with pathogen or weed species unless absolutely necessary. If it is necessary to visit, adopt high level hygiene protocols.
- Consider not accessing non-infested sites containing known susceptible species / communities. If it is necessary to visit, adopt high level hygiene protocols.
- Don't undertake activities that might spread pest / pathogen / weed species such as deliberately moving soil or water between areas.
- Modify / restrict activities to reduce the chance of spreading pest / pathogen / weed species e.g. avoid periods when weeds are seeding, avoid clothing/equipment that excessively collects soil and plant material e.g. Velcro, excessive tread on boots.
- Plan routes to visit clean (uninfested) sites prior to dirty (infested) sites. Do not travel through infested areas when moving between sites.
- Minimise the movement of soil, water, plant material and hitchhiking wildlife between areas by using the Check / Clean / Dry (Disinfect when drying is not possible) procedure for all clothing, footwear, equipment, hand tools and vehicles <https://www.nre.tas.gov.au/invasive-species/weeds/weed-hygiene>
- Neoprene and netting can take 48 hours to dry, use non-porous gear wherever possible.
- Use walking track boot wash stations where available.
- Keep a hygiene kit in the vehicle that includes a scrubbing brush, boot pick, and disinfectant <https://www.nre.tas.gov.au/invasive-species/weeds/weed-hygiene/keeping-it-clean-a-tasmanian-field-hygiene-manual>
- Dispose of all freshwater away from natural water bodies e.g. do not empty water into streams or ponds.
- Dispose of used disinfectant ideally in town through a treatment or septic system. Always keep disinfectant well away from natural water systems.
- Securely contain any high risk pest / pathogen / weed species that must be collected and moved e.g. biological samples.

Hygiene Infrastructure

No known hygiene infrastructure found within 1000 metres



EPBC Act Protected Matters Report

This report provides general guidance on matters of national environmental significance and other matters protected by the EPBC Act in the area you have selected. Please see the caveat for interpretation of information provided here.

Report created: 07-Apr-2022

[Summary](#)

[Details](#)

[Matters of NES](#)

[Other Matters Protected by the EPBC Act](#)

[Extra Information](#)

[Caveat](#)

[Acknowledgements](#)

Summary

Matters of National Environment Significance

This part of the report summarises the matters of national environmental significance that may occur in, or may relate to, the area you nominated. Further information is available in the detail part of the report, which can be accessed by scrolling or following the links below. If you are proposing to undertake an activity that may have a significant impact on one or more matters of national environmental significance then you should consider the [Administrative Guidelines on Significance](#).

World Heritage Properties:	None
National Heritage Places:	None
Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar)	None
Great Barrier Reef Marine Park:	None
Commonwealth Marine Area:	None
Listed Threatened Ecological Communities:	2
Listed Threatened Species:	23
Listed Migratory Species:	9

Other Matters Protected by the EPBC Act

This part of the report summarises other matters protected under the Act that may relate to the area you nominated. Approval may be required for a proposed activity that significantly affects the environment on Commonwealth land, when the action is outside the Commonwealth land, or the environment anywhere when the action is taken on Commonwealth land. Approval may also be required for the Commonwealth or Commonwealth agencies proposing to take an action that is likely to have a significant impact on the

The EPBC Act protects the environment on Commonwealth land, the environment from the actions taken on Commonwealth land, and the environment from actions taken by Commonwealth agencies. As heritage values of a place are part of the 'environment', these aspects of the EPBC Act protect the Commonwealth Heritage values of a Commonwealth Heritage place. Information on the new heritage laws can be found at <http://www.environment.gov.au/heritage>

A [permit](#) may be required for activities in or on a Commonwealth area that may affect a member of a listed threatened species or ecological community, a member of a listed migratory species, whales and other cetaceans, or a member of a listed marine species.

Commonwealth Lands:	None
Commonwealth Heritage Places:	None
Listed Marine Species:	13
Whales and Other Cetaceans:	None
Critical Habitats:	None
Commonwealth Reserves Terrestrial:	None
Australian Marine Parks:	None
Habitat Critical to the Survival of Marine Turtles:	None

Extra Information

This part of the report provides information that may also be relevant to the area you have

State and Territory Reserves:	None
Regional Forest Agreements:	1
Nationally Important Wetlands:	None
EPBC Act Referrals:	1
Key Ecological Features (Marine):	None
Biologically Important Areas:	None
Bioregional Assessments:	None
Geological and Bioregional Assessments:	None

Details

Matters of National Environmental Significance

Listed Threatened Ecological Communities

[\[Resource Information \]](#)

For threatened ecological communities where the distribution is well known, maps are derived from recovery plans, State vegetation maps, remote sensing imagery and other sources. Where threatened ecological community distributions are less well known, existing vegetation maps and point location data are used to produce indicative distribution maps.

Status of Vulnerable, Disallowed and Ineligible are not MNES under the EPBC Act.

Community Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Tasmanian Forests and Woodlands dominated by black gum or Brookers gum (Eucalyptus ovata / E. brookeriana)	Critically Endangered	Community likely to occur within area
Tasmanian white gum (Eucalyptus viminalis) wet forest	Critically Endangered	Community likely to occur within area

Listed Threatened Species

[\[Resource Information \]](#)

Status of Conservation Dependent and Extinct are not MNES under the EPBC Act.

Number is the current name ID.

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
BIRD		
Aquila audax fleayi Tasmanian Wedge-tailed Eagle, Wedge-tailed Eagle (Tasmanian) [64435]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Botaurus poiciloptilus Australasian Bittern [1001]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Calidris ferruginea Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Ceyx azureus diemenensis Tasmanian Azure Kingfisher [25977]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Hirundapus caudacutus White-throated Needletail [682]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Lathamus discolor Swift Parrot [744]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Numenius madagascariensis Eastern Curlew, Far Eastern Curlew [847]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Pterodroma leucoptera leucoptera Gould's Petrel, Australian Gould's Petrel [26033]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Tyto novaehollandiae castanops (Tasmanian population) Masked Owl (Tasmanian) [67051]	Vulnerable	Breeding known to occur within area
FISH		
Galaxiella pusilla Eastern Dwarf Galaxias, Dwarf Galaxias [56790]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Prototroctes maraena Australian Grayling [26179]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
FROG		
Litoria raniformis Growling Grass Frog, Southern Bell Frog, Green and Golden Frog, Warty Swamp Frog, Golden Bell Frog [1828]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
MAMMAL		
Dasyurus maculatus maculatus (Tasmanian population) Spotted-tail Quoll, Spot-tailed Quoll, Tiger Quoll (Tasmanian population) [75183]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Dasyurus viverrinus Eastern Quoll, Luaner [333]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Perameles gunnii gunnii Eastern Barred Bandicoot (Tasmania) [66651]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Sarcophilus harrisii Tasmanian Devil [299]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area

PLANT

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Caladenia caudata Tailed Spider-orchid [17067]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Dianella amoena Matted Flax-lily [64886]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Glycine latrobeana Clover Glycine, Purple Clover [13910]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Lepidium hyssopifolium Basalt Pepper-cress, Peppergrass, Rubble Pepper-cress, Pepperweed [16542]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Pterostylis commutata Midland Greenhood [64535]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Senecio psilocarpus Swamp Fireweed, Smooth-fruited Groundsel [64976]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Xerochrysum palustre Swamp Everlasting, Swamp Paper Daisy [76215]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area

Listed Migratory Species [[Resource Information](#)]

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Migratory Marine Birds		
Apus pacificus Fork-tailed Swift [678]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Migratory Terrestrial Species		
Hirundapus caudacutus White-throated Needletail [682]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Myiagra cyanoleuca Satin Flycatcher [612]		Breeding known to occur within area
Migratory Wetlands Species		

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Actitis hypoleucos Common Sandpiper [59309]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Calidris acuminata Sharp-tailed Sandpiper [874]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Calidris ferruginea Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Calidris melanotos Pectoral Sandpiper [858]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Gallinago hardwickii Latham's Snipe, Japanese Snipe [863]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Numenius madagascariensis Eastern Curlew, Far Eastern Curlew [847]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area

Other Matters Protected by the EPBC Act

Listed Marine Species		[Resource Information]
Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Bird		
Actitis hypoleucos Common Sandpiper [59309]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Apus pacificus Fork-tailed Swift [678]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area overfly marine area
Bubulcus ibis as Ardea ibis Cattle Egret [66521]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Calidris acuminata Sharp-tailed Sandpiper [874]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Calidris ferruginea Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area
Calidris melanotos Pectoral Sandpiper [858]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area
Gallinago hardwickii Latham's Snipe, Japanese Snipe [863]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area overfly marine area
Haliaeetus leucogaster White-bellied Sea-Eagle [943]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Hirundapus caudacutus White-throated Needletail [682]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area overfly marine area
Lathamus discolor Swift Parrot [744]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area overfly marine area
Myiagra cyanoleuca Satin Flycatcher [612]		Breeding known to occur within area overfly marine area
Neophema chrysostoma Blue-winged Parrot [726]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area overfly marine area
Numenius madagascariensis Eastern Curlew, Far Eastern Curlew [847]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area

Extra Information

Regional Forest Agreements

[[Resource Information](#)]

Note that all areas with completed RFAs have been included.

RFA Name

State

[Tasmania RFA](#)

Tasmania

EPBC Act Referrals

[[Resource Information](#)]

Title of referral

Reference

Referral Outcome

Assessment Status

Not controlled action

[Improving rabbit biocontrol: releasing another strain of RHDV, sthrn two thirds of Australia](#)

2015/7522

Not Controlled Action

Completed

Caveat

1 PURPOSE

This report is designed to assist in identifying the location of matters of national environmental significance (MNES) and other matters protected by the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Cth) (EPBC Act) which may be relevant in determining obligations and requirements under the EPBC Act.

The report contains the mapped locations of:

- World and National Heritage properties;
- Wetlands of International and National Importance;
- Commonwealth and State/Territory reserves;
- distribution of listed threatened, migratory and marine species;
- listed threatened ecological communities; and
- other information that may be useful as an indicator of potential habitat value.

2 DISCLAIMER

This report is not intended to be exhaustive and should only be relied upon as a general guide as mapped data is not available for all species or ecological communities listed under the EPBC Act (see below). Persons seeking to use the information contained in this report to inform the referral of a proposed action under the EPBC Act should consider the limitations noted below and whether additional information is required to determine the existence and location of MNES and other protected matters.

Where data are available to inform the mapping of protected species, the presence type (e.g. known, likely or may occur) that can be determined from the data is indicated in general terms. It is the responsibility of any person using or relying on the information in this report to ensure that it is suitable for the circumstances of any proposed use. The Commonwealth cannot accept responsibility for the consequences of any use of the report or any part thereof. To the maximum extent allowed under governing law, the Commonwealth will not be liable for any loss or damage that may be occasioned directly or indirectly through the use of, or reliance

3 DATA SOURCES

Threatened ecological communities

For threatened ecological communities where the distribution is well known, maps are generated based on information contained in recovery plans, State vegetation maps and remote sensing imagery and other sources. Where threatened ecological community distributions are less well known, existing vegetation maps and point location data are used to produce indicative distribution maps.

Threatened, migratory and marine species

Threatened, migratory and marine species distributions have been discerned through a variety of methods. Where distributions are well known and if time permits, distributions are inferred from either thematic spatial data (i.e. vegetation, soils, geology, elevation, aspect, terrain, etc.) together with point locations and described habitat; or modelled (MAXENT or BIOCLIM habitat modelling) using

Where little information is available for a species or large number of maps are required in a short time-frame, maps are derived either from 0.04 or 0.02 decimal degree cells; by an automated process using polygon capture techniques (static two kilometre grid cells, alpha-hull and convex hull); or captured manually or by using topographic features (national park boundaries, islands, etc.).

In the early stages of the distribution mapping process (1999-early 2000s) distributions were defined by degree blocks, 100K or 250K map sheets to rapidly create distribution maps. More detailed distribution mapping methods are used to update these distributions

4 LIMITATIONS

The following species and ecological communities have not been mapped and do not appear in this report:

- threatened species listed as extinct or considered vagrants;
- some recently listed species and ecological communities;
- some listed migratory and listed marine species, which are not listed as threatened species; and
- migratory species that are very widespread, vagrant, or only occur in Australia in small numbers.

The following groups have been mapped, but may not cover the complete distribution of the species:

- listed migratory and/or listed marine seabirds, which are not listed as threatened, have only been mapped for recorded
- seals which have only been mapped for breeding sites near the Australian continent

The breeding sites may be important for the protection of the Commonwealth Marine environment.

Refer to the metadata for the feature group (using the Resource Information link) for the currency of the information.

Acknowledgements

This database has been compiled from a range of data sources. The department acknowledges the following custodians who have contributed valuable data and advice:

- [-Office of Environment and Heritage, New South Wales](#)
- [-Department of Environment and Primary Industries, Victoria](#)
- [-Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, Tasmania](#)
- [-Department of Environment, Water and Natural Resources, South Australia](#)
- [-Department of Land and Resource Management, Northern Territory](#)
- [-Department of Environmental and Heritage Protection, Queensland](#)
- [-Department of Parks and Wildlife, Western Australia](#)
- [-Environment and Planning Directorate, ACT](#)
- [-Birdlife Australia](#)
- [-Australian Bird and Bat Banding Scheme](#)
- [-Australian National Wildlife Collection](#)
- Natural history museums of Australia
- [-Museum Victoria](#)
- [-Australian Museum](#)
- [-South Australian Museum](#)
- [-Queensland Museum](#)
- [-Online Zoological Collections of Australian Museums](#)
- [-Queensland Herbarium](#)
- [-National Herbarium of NSW](#)
- [-Royal Botanic Gardens and National Herbarium of Victoria](#)
- [-Tasmanian Herbarium](#)
- [-State Herbarium of South Australia](#)
- [-Northern Territory Herbarium](#)
- [-Western Australian Herbarium](#)
- [-Australian National Herbarium, Canberra](#)
- [-University of New England](#)
- [-Ocean Biogeographic Information System](#)
- [-Australian Government, Department of Defence Forestry Corporation, NSW](#)
- [-Geoscience Australia](#)
- [-CSIRO](#)
- [-Australian Tropical Herbarium, Cairns](#)
- [-eBird Australia](#)
- [-Australian Government – Australian Antarctic Data Centre](#)
- [-Museum and Art Gallery of the Northern Territory](#)
- [-Australian Government National Environmental Science Program](#)
- [-Australian Institute of Marine Science](#)
- [-Reef Life Survey Australia](#)
- [-American Museum of Natural History](#)
- [-Queen Victoria Museum and Art Gallery, Inveresk, Tasmania](#)
- [-Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery, Hobart, Tasmania](#)
- Other groups and individuals

The Department is extremely grateful to the many organisations and individuals who provided expert advice and information on numerous draft distributions.

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Department of Agriculture Water and the Environment

GPO Box 858

Canberra City ACT 2601 Australia

+61 2 6274 1111