

105167
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Tasmania

DEPARTMENT of
PRIMARY INDUSTRIES,
WATER and ENVIRONMENT

Management Agreement and Nature Conservation Plan

Property Address:	60 Masons Road, Milabena
Title Reference:	36590/1
Unique Parcel Identifiers (UPI):	FNV74
Tasmap 1:25 000:	Milabena
Grid Reference:	374800E 5457483N

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Attachment A

Nature Conservation Plan

LAND DESCRIPTION

The area covered by this plan is approximately 30 hectares of a 40 hectare block. The block has been split for the purpose of the Conservation Covenant, as shown on the attached map. The remainder of the block is not subject to the Conservation Covenant and will be used for residential purposes.

The property is roughly rectangular in shape and is mainly native bush, except for the house and residential area in the south of the block. The Dip Falls Conservation area adjoins the property on the northern boundary with private land to the east, west and south.

Selective logging has occurred on the property in the past with large stumps still visible.

The Land is generally a south to southeast facing hillslope with the southern portion of the Land being a floodplain of an unnamed creek which eventually flows into the Detention River and is characterised by areas of *Acacia melanoxylon* (Blackwood), *Letpospermum lanigerum* (Woolly Tea-tree) in good condition with an excellent array of sedges and ferns.

HABITAT DESCRIPTION AND SIGNIFICANCE

Native vegetation on the Land provides excellent habitat for a wide range of species mixed wet forest and rainforest species, including *Eucalyptus obliqua* (Brown top stringy bark), *Nothofagus cunninghamii* (Myrtle), *Atherosperma moschatum* (Sassafras), mid-storey species *Andopetalum biglandulosum* (Horizontal), *Eucryphia lucida* (Leatherwood) and *Phyllocladus aspleniifolius* (Celery top pine). In the Bushcare Report for the property, Donaghey, 1999 describes the existence of the Leatherwood, *Anopterus glandulosus* (Native Laurel) and *Cenarrhehes nitida* (Native Plum) as being very close to the northern most limit of these species making this property valuable in terms of its and representativeness of the distribution of these species. Shrubs and ground cover are excellent throughout the bush with *Olearia argophylla* (Musk), *Pomaderris apetala* (Dogwood) and *Cyathodes juniperina* (Snow berry) common.

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

The general management objective for reserves created through Conservation Covenants under the *Nature Conservation Act 2002* is the conservation of all of the natural systems and features of the covenanted area, including:

- the overall diversity of species, habitats and vegetation communities; and
- vegetation communities and populations of plant and animal species that are considered to be a high priority for conservation.

7. Introduction of Foreign Material

The introduction of foreign material such as soil, gravel, mulch and compost to the Land could introduce weeds or disease and should be avoided where possible. The Landowner should be conscious of this potential when sourcing foreign material and avoid using material where there is some doubt about whether it is 'clean'. Where foreign material is introduced to the Land it should be sited and applied so as to avoid runoff or leaching of soluble material into the surrounding environment. In particular, it should not be stored or applied in the vicinity of waterways. In the event of weeds or diseases being introduced to the Land through foreign material, the Landowner should seek advice from the Protected Areas on Private Land program or and take all reasonable measures to prevent the problem from spreading.

8. Threatened Species

Records indicate that *Caladenia pusilla* (Tiny caladenia), which is listed as rare under the *Threatened Species Protection Act 1995*, is located within 100m of the eastern boundary of the property. The landowner should observe for this species. Other species of conservation significance that have been reported by the landowner are *Dasyurus maculatus maculatus* (Spotted Tailed Quoll) and *Potorous tridactylus* (Long Nosed Potaroo). Information on management is attached in Appendix A.

If threatened species are discovered on the Land the Landowner should not disturb or damage individual species or habitat. If threatened species are present on the property the Landowner must not disturb or damage individual specimens or habitat of those threatened species identified on the Land. In the event that any removal of species is required for works permitted under the terms of the Conservation Covenant the Landowner is required under the *Threatened Species Protection Act 1995* to obtain a permit from the Threatened Species Unit, Department of Primary Industries Water and Environment. In addition the Landowner should, if a decline in threatened species numbers or population health is observed, obtain professional advice either from the Protected Areas on Private Land Program or elsewhere within Department of Primary Industries Water and Environment.

9. Fire

(a) Hazard reduction

The Landowner should use their best endeavours to prevent the ignition of fires on the Land and to prevent the spread of fires from the Land onto adjoining or any other Lands. To prevent the escape of any deliberately lit fires the Landowner should ensure that weather conditions are suitable and adequate resources are at hand to control the fire (see below under Use of fire for vegetation management).

Clearance of vegetation on the Land for fire hazard reduction is permitted under the Conservation Covenant, but should be undertaken after seeking appropriate technical advice (eg. through reference to guidelines provided by Tasmania Fire Service or through direct consultation with Tasmania Fire Service). Wherever possible, any clearance of vegetation should be achieved and maintained by cutting or slashing, since any ground disturbance will increase the risk of introducing or spreading weeds.