

13 April 2022

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

Dear Mrs Cunningham,

RE Launceston Draft LPS, Launceston Grammar (Rep 15), 36 Button Street and 137 East Tamar Highway

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 properties, please find enclosed a natural values assessment report, for each property prepared by Mr. Scott Livingston.

36 Button Street

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.

The correct title reference for 36 Button Street is FR 144358/1.

137 East Tamar Highway

Mr Livingston concludes that the area around the boat shed, carparking area and access road is considered maintained land and does not contain the values identified by the Regional Ecosystem Model.

The area that contains the strip of land providing future access to Faulkner Park does contain some natural values. We are therefore content for the Priority Overlay mapping to remain on the unmaintained land.

In relation to the issue of the parcel of land being included in the Department of State Growth's road casement we would advise this is clearly an error on behalf of the Department. The layer available on TheList shows the area of the school boat shed as being outside the road casement.

We note that Zone 26. Utilities zones provides that Sport and Recreation is a discretionary use and Education and Occasional Care is prohibited. Zone 28. Recreation provides that the use of Sport and Recreation is a no permit required use and Education and Occasional Care is a discretionary use. It is the School's strong preference to have the whole of 137 East Tamar Highway zoned Recreation.

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

Kind Regards

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Claire Gregg', with a long, sweeping flourish extending to the right.

Claire Gregg

Board Member, Launceston Church Grammar School

Natural Values Report

Report for: Launceston Church Grammar School

Property Location: 36 Button Street, Mowbray

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

Date: 8th April 2022
Version 1

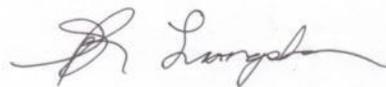


Client:	Launceston Church Grammar School
Property identification	CT 144358/1, PID 2867919. 36 Button Street, Mowbray CT 102085/1 PID 6549862. 41 Button Street, Mowbray Current zoning is Community Purpose, Launceston Interim Planning Scheme 2015.
Proposal:	Removal of the Priority Habitat overlay of the 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

Launceston Church Grammar School (Rep 15) has been directed by the Tasmanian Planning Commission to prepare a Natural Values Report to support of their representation for the removal of the Priority Vegetation Area overlay from 36 Button Street, Mowbray CT 144358/1, PID 286791, in the Launceston Draft Local Provisions Schedule. A small portion of the adjacent title CT 102085/1 PID 6549862, 41 Button Street, Mowbray which is also part of the Grammar School complex (Poimena), is also covered by the Priority Habitat layer and while not included in the representation it has been assumed for this report that the layer would also be removed from that title. The representation also included CT 173811/1, 137 East Tamar Hwy Mowbray. A separate report was undertaken for that site.

The study area supports some native vegetation communities however these are all outside the proposed priority habitat overlay area which is a mosaic of planted native vegetation, grassland and exotic species including declared weeds. There are no threatened flora known on site and only marginal potential habitat occurs for species known from the wider area.

Potential foraging habitat but no denning habitat is present for wide ranging species such as devils & quolls, foraging habitat but no nesting habitat is present for eagles and owls. Any clearing of vegetation is unlikely to significantly impact these wide ranging species.

The proposed Priority Habitat overlay of the Launceston Local Areas Provisions applies to land identified in this report that is considered to be a modified vegetation community, Extra-urban miscellaneous, and not a natural vegetation community. While the land does contain a component of native vegetation the habitat value is low. The removal of the priority habitat overlay from titles 144358/1 and 102085/1 and subsequent development within the site is unlikely to have any significant impact on the identified natural values (REM) or other potential natural values of the site.

INTRODUCTION

Launceston Church Grammar School (Rep 15) has been directed by the Tasmanian Planning Commission to prepare a Natural Values Report to support of their representation for the removal of the Priority Vegetation Area overlay from 36 Button Street, Mowbray CT 144358/1, PID 286791, in the Launceston Draft Local Provisions Schedule. A small portion of the adjacent title CT 102085/1 PID 6549862, 41 Button Street, Mowbray which is also part of the Grammar School complex (Poimena), is also covered by the Priority Habitat layer and while not included in the representation it has been assumed for this report that the layer would also be removed from that title. The representation also included CT 173811/1, 137 East Tamar Hwy Mowbray. A separate report was undertaken for that site.

The property is around 11ha and contains the Launceston Church Grammar School and associated infrastructure. The site is predominantly developed land. The western portion of the property falls to the East Tamar Highway and contains a mixture of native forest and weeds with bike / walking tracks. The entire site is not within the current Priority Habitat Overlay of the Launceston Planning Scheme (2015).

A Natural Values Atlas Report and other relevant datasets were accessed to provide a desktop assessment combined with a field inspection on the 30th March 2022 to confirm or otherwise the desktop study findings in regard to the natural values present focusing on mapping of vegetation communities and threatened species habitat identification.

A Natural Values Atlas Report and other relevant datasets were accessed to provide a desktop assessment combined with a field inspection on the 30th March 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 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 the known threatened species sightings within 5km and fauna species whose predicted range boundaries overlay the site.

A site visit on 30/3/2022 was undertaken by Scott Livingston. All areas of the site were assessed. The site was inspected with a spaced wandering meander technique, with all areas of variation within the site vegetation inspected.

The survey was conducted in March, which is late 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 property contains around 4 hectares of undeveloped land on the western boundary with the balance of developed land including school buildings, sports fields and associated infrastructure. The study area is limited to the undeveloped section of the property. The northern portion of the study area is a remnant dry forest with extensive weed incursion. The southern portion has areas that have been planted with native trees and areas of exotic species and weeds. The small area on CT 102085/1, is entirely cleared land with some weed areas and less maintained grassland.

The site slopes to the west from 20m ASL to just above the level of the Tamar River at the East Tamar Highway. The underlying geology is Cenozoic cover sequences. Land to the north, east and southeast is developed residential land. Land to the south is primarily utilities with the East Tamar Highway and Mowbray link roundabout. Land to the west is the East Tamar Highway with the Tamar River around 40~120m further west.

NATURAL VALUES

VEGETATION

TASVEG 4.0 mapping shows the vegetation in the study area to include 3 Vegetation Communities, Urban areas (FUR), Extra-urban miscellaneous (FUM) and (DAC) Eucalyptus amygdalina coastal forest and woodland, the balance of the property is shown as Urban areas.

The site visit found that the area mapped as DAC was dominated by *E. viminalis* rather than *E. amygdalina* in the southern portion considered native vegetation community. The southern portion of the study area has 3 distinct zones, an area of mixed native and exotic tree, shrub and scrub plantings with a high component of exotic species including weeds, an area of mainly open grassland with weed clumps and an area on the southern portion that is mainly exotic tree species with occasional natives. These have been allocated to Extra-urban

miscellaneous (FUM) as they are not considered a naturally occurring community and have significant no native component. All areas of the proposed Priority habitat on the property are within this community, while the dry eucalypt communities to the north are not within the overlay area. Neither of the dry forest communities are threatened.

GROUP	Vegetation Community	Area_ha		Revised sub communities	
		TasVeg Mapping	Revised Mapping		
Dry eucalypt forest and woodland	(DAC) <i>Eucalyptus amygdalina</i> coastal forest and woodland	1.9	0.5		
	(DVG) <i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i> grassy forest and woodland		0.8		
Modified land	(FUR) Urban areas	0.6	0.6		
	(FUM) Extra-urban miscellaneous	1.3	1.9	0.2	predominately exotics
				0.8	Mixed species plantings native and exotics
0.9				predominately grassland and weeds	
TOTAL		3.8	3.8		

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	692
Area of medium mature habitat availability	0	359	3092
Area of low mature habitat availability	0	485	5902
Area of negligible mature habitat availability	247	6188	19692
Area of non-forest vegetation	67	828	2058
Total search area	314	7854	31416
Total applicable area	247	7032	29377
Percentage of the applicable land area classified as high or medium mature habitat availability	0%	5%	13%

FLORA

The Natural Values Atlas (Department of Primary Industries, (accessed 29/3/2022) shows 2 threatened flora species within 500m of the property. *Calystegia sepium subsp. Sepium*, swamp bindweed and *Bolboschoenus caldwellii*, sea clubsedge have known observations adjacent to the study area within the East Tamar Hwy corridor. Neither of these falls within the mapped priority habitat area.

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. *Bolboschoenus caldwellii*, sea clubsedge occurs in shallow standing water.

The majority of the remaining threatened flora species known within 5km (68) are associated with watercourses and wet areas 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

No threatened fauna has been recorded within 500m of the site. *Accipiter novaehollandiae*, grey goshawk, *Dasyurus maculatus subsp. Maculatus*, spotted-tail quoll, *Haliaeetus leucogaster*, sea eagle, *Hirundapus caudacutus*, white-throated needletail, *Litoria raniformis*, green and gold frog, *Pseudemoia rawlinsoni*, glossy grass skink have been recorded within 2km of the study area. No suitable habitat for these species occurs within the property with the exception of quolls and sea eagles which may forage over the site, but no denning/nesting habitat is present within the study area.

The Natural Values Atlas has records of a further 16 threatened fauna within 5km of the property and a further 6 species within the range of the species. 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. Potential foraging habitat but no denning habitat is present for wide ranging species such as devils & quolls, the study area forms a narrow southern most limit of potential foraging area with the Tamar River and urban areas forming boundaries for the species movement. Potential foraging habitat but no nesting habitat is present for eagles and owls. Any clearing of vegetation is unlikely to significantly impact these wide ranging species.

RAPTOR NESTS

There are no known nests for threatened raptors within 500m or 1km line of sight of the study area. Wedge tailed, and sea eagle 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 Wedge Tailed eagle nest potential modelling.

COASTAL REFUGIA

No coastal refugia are mapped within the site.

WATERWAY & COASTAL PROTECTION

No Waterway & Coastal Protection areas are mapped within the site.

FRESHWATER ECOSYSTEM VALUES

No watercourses occur within the study area.

GEO CONSERVATION SITES

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

ACID SULPHIDE SOILS

The south western boundary of the study area roughly aligns with an area mapped as Low probability of potential acid sulphide soils, the majority of the site I is not within a potential acid sulphide 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>Rubrus fruticosus agg.</i>	blackberry	sporadic across site
	<i>Ulex europaeus</i>	gorse	widespread in patches across site
	<i>Onopordum acanthium</i>	cotton (scotch) thistle	accassional across site
Priority/ environmental weeds	<i>cottoneaster sp</i>	cottoneaster	widespread in patches across site
	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	hawthorn	widespread in patches across site
	<i>Ilex aquafolium</i>	holly	occassional

Other Introduced species noted on site	<i>Aquilegia sp</i>	granny bonnet / colombine
	<i>Briza maxima</i>	greater quaking-grass
	<i>Clematis Sp</i>	clematis cultivar
	<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	cocksfoot
	<i>Hedra helix</i>	ivy
	<i>Hypochoeris radicata</i>	rough catsear
	<i>Lolium perenne</i>	perennial ryegrass
	<i>Paspalum dialatum</i>	paspalum
	<i>Pinus radiata</i>	radiata pine
	<i>Populus alba</i>	white poplar
	<i>Rumex sp.</i>	dock
	<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	black elderberry
	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>	common dandelion

PROTECTED MATTERS REPORT

A Protected matters Report (EPBC) was accessed on 4/4/2022. 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 has no known threatened vegetation community, flora species or breeding habitat for threatened fauna 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 the natural values of the site.

LEGISLATIVE IMPLICATIONS

Tasmanian Threatened Species Protection Act 1995

No threatened flora or fauna species listed under this Act were recorded 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 harrisi*) –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.

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

PROPOSED PRIORITY HABITAT OVERLAY

The Launceston Draft Local Provisions show a portion of the study area to be with the Priority Habitat overlay, (1.3ha) The overlay does not include the remnant native forest of the study area in the northern section and is totally within the previously replanted areas of the southern portion of the study area.

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

The northern portion is attributed to potential habitat for spotted tailed and eastern quoll and Tasmanian devil, and the threatened flora species CASE, the southern portion is attributed only to Case.

As per the assessment above the area provides marginal foraging habitat for spotted tailed and eastern quoll and Tasmanian devils being disconnected and at the limit of potential range of these species for foraging for habitat to the north.

The southern portion of the overlay is based on potential habitat for *Calystegia sepium*, swamp bindweed. The majority of the overlay area is well drained slopes that have no suitable habitat for this wetland associated species. A narrow band along the south western boundary has some areas of impeded drainage and flora species indicative of potential habitat (southern reed) however past drainage works associated with road construction make the site very marginal and the species was not found on surveys. The portion of the study area with impeded drainage contains predominately introduced species including weeds.

CONCLUSIONS: PRIORITY HABITAT OVERLAY

The proposed Priority Habitat overlay of the Launceston Local Areas Provisions applies to land identified in this report that is considered to be a modified vegetation community, Extra-urban miscellaneous, and not a natural vegetation community. While the land does contain a component of native vegetation the habitat value is low. The removal of the priority habitat overlay from titles 144358/1 and 102085/1 and subsequent development within the site is unlikely to have any significant impact on the identified natural values (REM) or other potential natural values of the 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 section (DPIPWE). Listing Statement for *Pseudomoia rawlinsoni* (glossy grass skink) (2021)

Forest Practices Authority, (accessed 30/3/2022). *Biodiversity Values Database, online database.*

DAWE, *Protected Matter Search Tool* (, (accessed 4/4/2022)

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

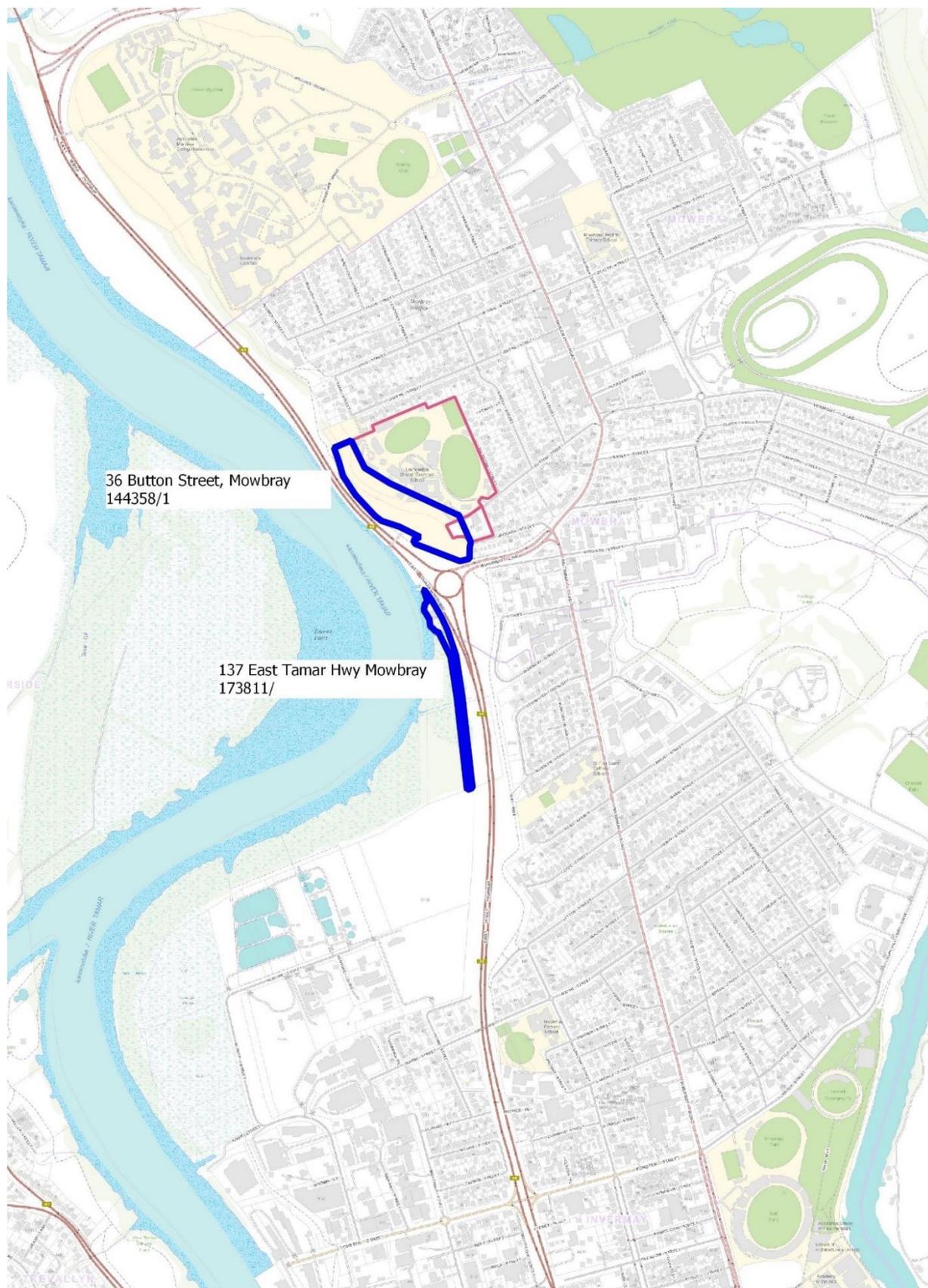


Figure 1: Location Map

137 East T.amar Hwy, Mowbray, included for context see separate report for that site.

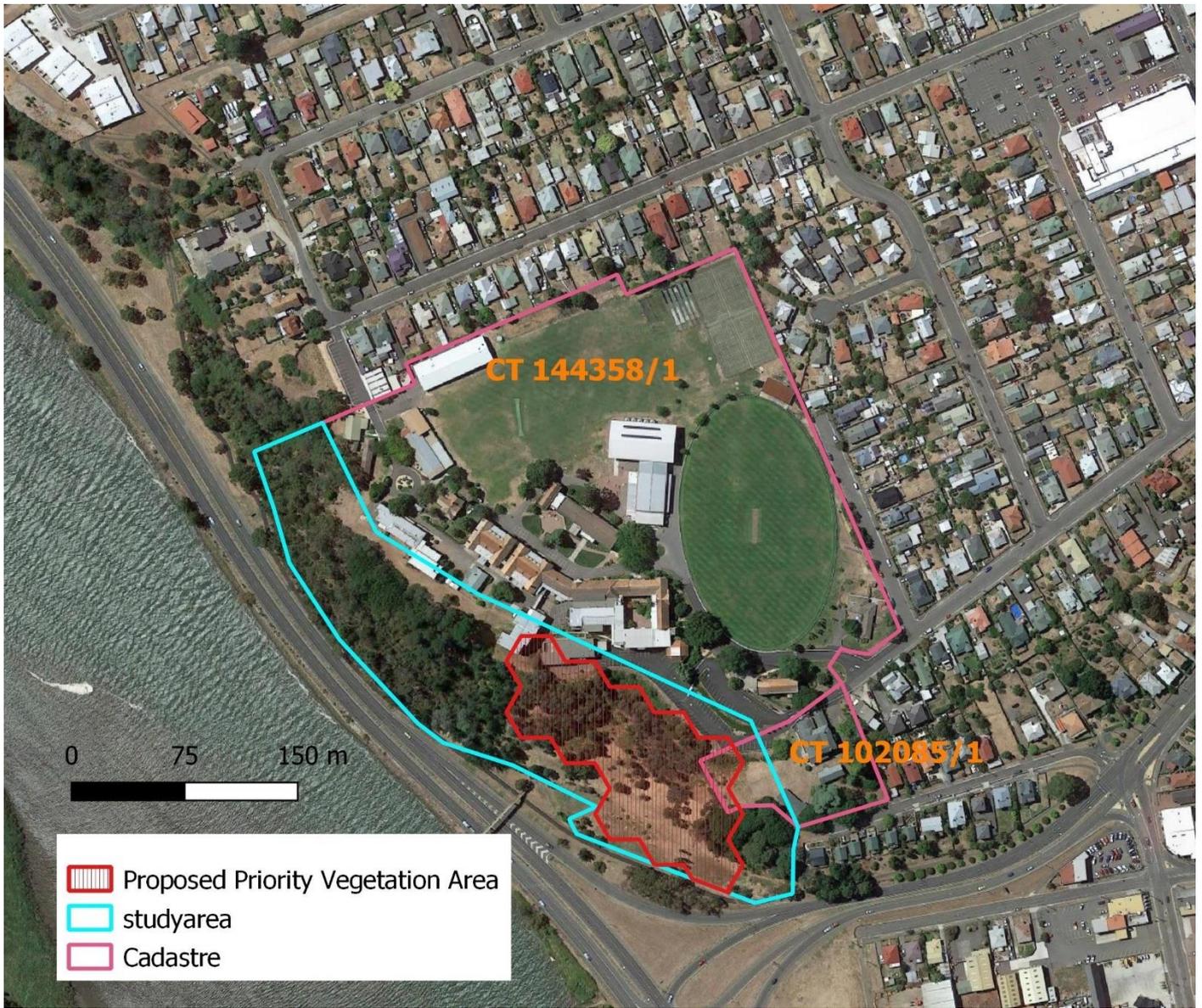


Figure 2: Aerial Image



Figure 3: aerial image; study area

TasVeg 4.0

Revised vegetation mapping

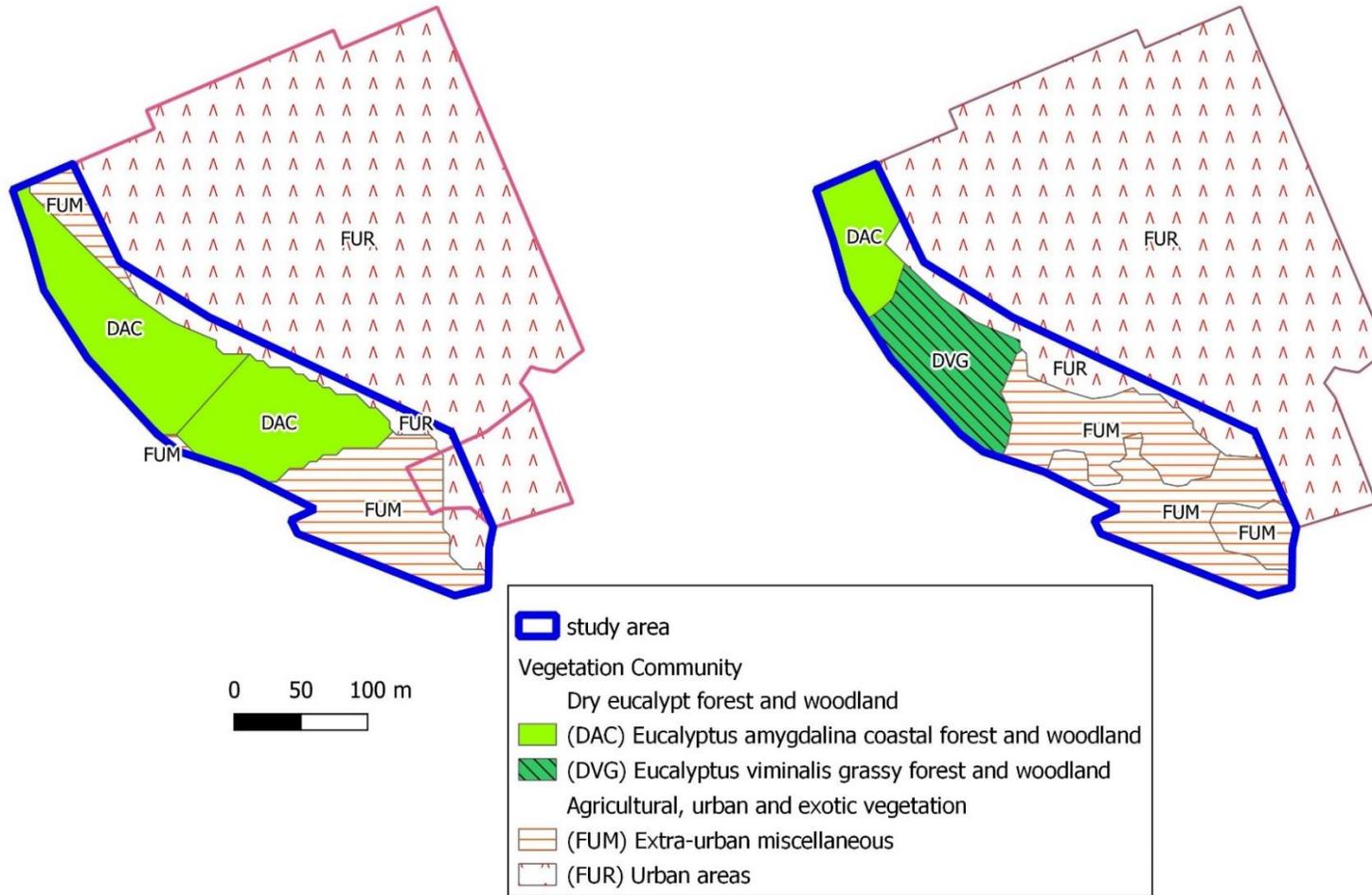


Figure 4: Vegetation Community map

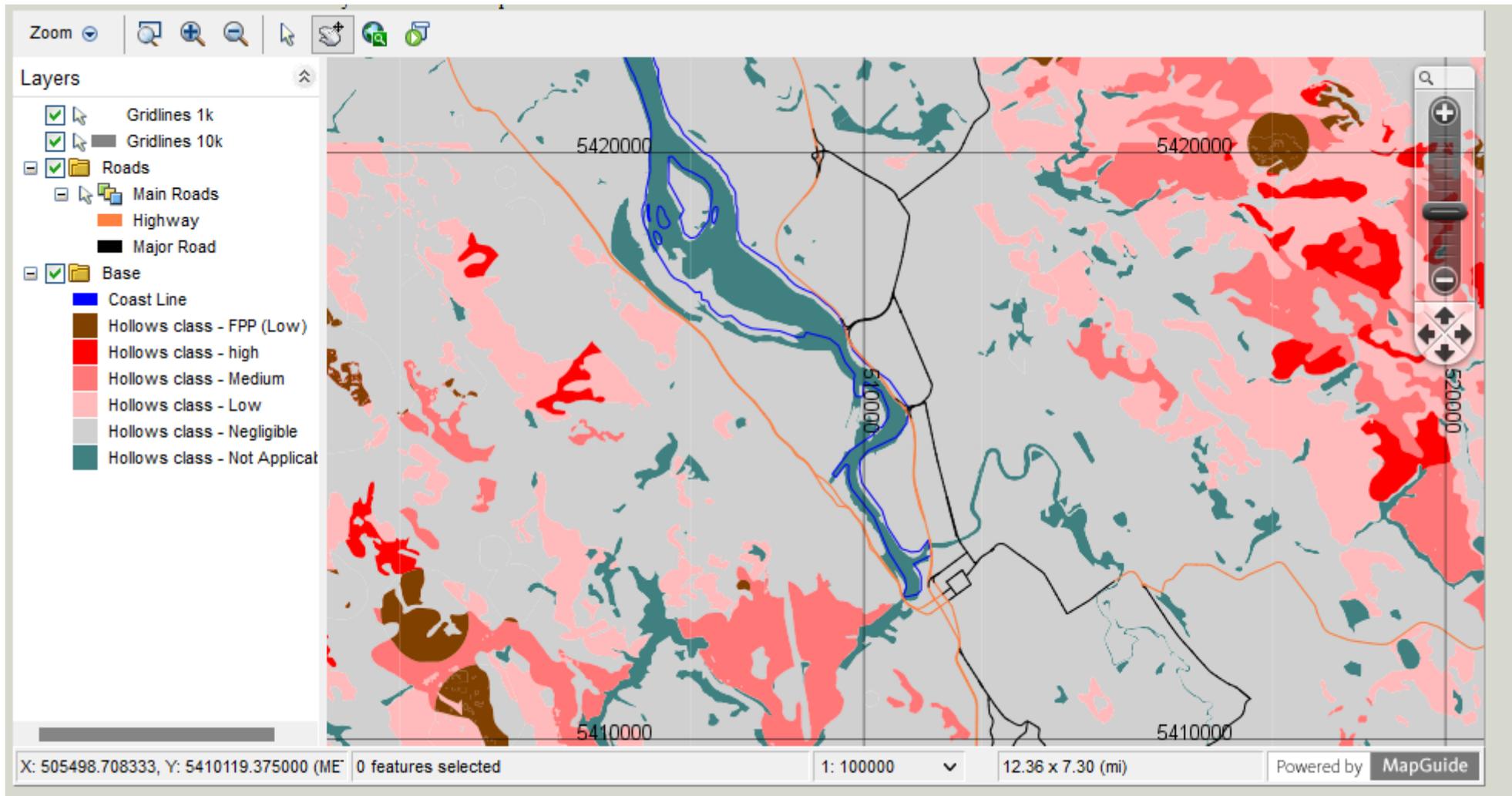


Figure 5: Mature Habitat Class, 5km radius



Figure 6: planted area (proposed priority habitat)



Figure 7: planted area (proposed priority habitat)

APPENDIX 3 – SITE FLORA

SPECIES NAME	COMMON NAME	STATE SCHEDULE	NATIONAL SCHEDULE	Status	Weed Status
<i>Acacia dealbata</i>	silver wattle				
<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i>	Blackwood			e	
<i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i>	black sheoak				
<i>Aquilegia sp</i>	granny bonnet / colombine			i	
<i>Briza maxima</i>	greater quaking-grass			i	
<i>Bursaria spinosa</i>	prickly box				
<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	spear thistle				
<i>Clematis Sp</i>	clematis cultivar			i	
<i>cottoneaster sp</i>	cottoneaster			i	environmental weed
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	hawthorn			i	environmental weed
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	cocksfoot			i	
<i>Eucalyptus amygdalina</i>	black peppermint				
<i>Eucalyptus ovata</i>	black gum				
<i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i>	white gum				
<i>Exocarpos cupressiformis</i>	native cherry				
<i>Festuca plebeia</i>	tasmanian fescue			e	
<i>Geranium solanderi</i>	southern cranesbill				
<i>Hedra helix</i>	ivy			i	
<i>Hypochoeris radicata</i>	rough catsear			i	
<i>Ilex aquafolium</i>	holly			i	environmental weed
<i>Juncus procerus</i>	tall rush				
<i>Lolium perenne</i>	perennial ryegrass			i	
<i>Melaleuca ericifolia</i>	coast paperbark				
<i>Onopordum acanthium</i>	cotton (scotch) thistle			l	Declared.
<i>Paspalum dialatum</i>	paspalum			i	
<i>Phragmites australis</i>	southern reed				
<i>Pinus radiata</i>	radiata pine			i	
<i>Populus alba</i>	white poplar			i	
<i>Pteridium esculentum</i>	bracken				
<i>Rubrus fruiticosus agg.</i>	blackberry			i	declared WONS
Rumex sp.	dock			i	
<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	black elderberry			i	
<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>	common dandelion			<i>i</i>	
<i>Ulex europaeus</i>	gorse			i	declared WONS

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>Acacia siculiformis</i>	dagger wattle	r				Acacia siculiformis is found near watercourses (e.g. dense shrubby riparian scrubs along major rivers in the Midlands and surrounding uplands) and in dry sclerophyll forest. It is often associated with rocky dolerite sites. Care needs to be taken with outlier records not supported by herbarium specimens.	no suitable habitat
<i>Alternanthera denticulata</i>	lesser joyweed	e			y	Alternanthera denticulata displays a preference for rocky (dolerite) river margins, but has also been recorded from disturbed Melaleuca ericifolia swamp forest and damp riparian grasslands.	no suitable habitat
<i>Anogramma leptophylla</i>	annual fern	v				Anogramma leptophylla grows in shallow soil layers over rock, on exposed or semi-exposed outcrops in dry or damp sclerophyll forest. Plants are mostly found on rock ledges, often on, or just inside, the drip line of the overhead rock-face. The substrate is variable, including dolerite, basalt and sandstone.	no suitable habitat
<i>Aphelia gracilis</i>	slender fanwort	r				Aphelia gracilis 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				Aphelia pumilio is found growing on damp flats, often with impeded drainage. The main vegetation types are lowland grassland (Themeda triandra) and dry sclerophyll forest and woodland dominated by Eucalyptus viminalis, E. amygdalina or E. ovata.	no suitable habitat
<i>Asperula subsimplex</i>	water woodruff	r				Asperula subsimplex occurs in sites with impeded drainage, including damp grasslands, floodplains and sometimes in grassy forest and woodland along drainage depressions (even at the outfall of artificial dams).	no suitable habitat
<i>Austrostipa bigeniculata</i>	doublejointed speargrass	r				Austrostipa bigeniculata is found mainly in the south-east and Midlands in open woodlands and grasslands, where it is often associated with Austrostipa nodosa.	no suitable habitat
<i>Blechnum spinulosum</i>	small raspfern	e				Blechnum rupestre is associated with major rivers in northern Tasmania. It is strictly riparian, occurring on shaded banks (e.g. Pipers River), amongst the	no suitable habitat

						shade of boulders (e.g. First Basin, Cataract Gorge) and on steep soil banks in wet forest above the high flood zone (e.g. River Leven).	
<i>Bolboschoenus caldwellii</i>	sea clubsedge	r		y	y	Bolboschoenus caldwellii is widespread in shallow, standing, sometimes brackish water, rooted in heavy black mud.	marginal habitat
<i>Boronia gunnii</i>	river boronia	v	VU			Boronia gunnii is strictly riparian in habitat, occurring in the flood zone of the Apsley, St Pauls, and Dukes rivers (where extant) and the Denison Rivulet and South Esk River (where presumed extinct) in rock crevices or in the shelter of boulders. The base substrate is always dolerite.	no suitable habitat
<i>Brunonia australis</i>	blue pincushion	r				Brunonia australis typically occurs in grassy woodlands and dry sclerophyll forests dominated by Eucalyptus amygdalina or less commonly E. viminalis or E. obliqua. 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.	no suitable habitat
<i>Caesia calliantha</i>	blue grasslily	r				Caesia calliantha 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 Eucalyptus viminalis or E. amygdalina). It has also been recorded from grassy roadsides.	no suitable habitat
<i>Caladenia filamentosa</i>	daddy longlegs	r				Caladenia filamentosa occurs in lowland heathy and sedgy eucalypt forest and woodland on sandy soils.	no suitable habitat
<i>Caladenia patersonii</i>	patersons spider-orchid	v				Caladenia patersonii 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>Callitris oblonga subsp. oblonga</i>	south esk pine	v	EN			Callitris oblonga subsp. oblonga occurs predominantly in riparian scrub, woodland and forest (where it can extend away from rivers) in areas with low precipitation and usually sandy soil. It is local on the East Coast, particularly on the margins of the Swan, Apsley, South Esk, Cygnet and St Pauls rivers. A small population is also present in Cataract Gorge.	no suitable habitat
<i>Calocephalus lacteus</i>	milky beautyheads	r				Calocephalus lacteus occurs in open, dry sites in lowland areas of eastern and northern Tasmania and on lower altitudes of the Central Plateau. It requires bare ground for recruitment, and may benefit from disturbance. It is often found on roadsides and beside tracks.	no suitable habitat

<i>Calochilus campestris</i>	copper beard-orchid	e				On mainland Australia, <i>Calochilus campestris</i> occurs on ridges and slopes in forest and woodland and can also be found in coastal heath and headlands. The species is known to colonise embankments and road verges. The habitat in Tasmania is poorly understood.	no suitable habitat
<i>Calystegia sepium subsp. sepium</i>	swamp bindweed	r		y	y	<i>Calystegia sepium</i> 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 <i>Melaleuca ericifolia</i> swamp forest and amongst <i>Phragmites australis</i> swampland.	no suitable habitat
<i>Carex gunniana</i>	mountain sedge	r				The habitat of <i>Carex gunniana</i> is poorly understood and highly variable. It includes wet eucalypt forest, sandy heathlands, margins of streams, littoral sands, shingle with seepage, damp grasslands within dry forest and rough pasture.	no suitable habitat
<i>Carex longebrachiata</i>	drooping sedge	r				<i>Carex longebrachiata</i> grows along riverbanks, in rough grassland and pastures, in damp drainage depressions and on moist slopes amongst forest, often dominated by <i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i> , <i>E. ovata</i> or <i>E. rodwayi</i> .	no suitable habitat
<i>Centipeda cunninghamii</i>	erect sneezeweed	r				<i>Centipeda cunninghamii</i> is found in a wide variety of soil types, usually in areas subject to flooding or where water is stagnant. The seasonally dry margins of wetlands and lagoons also have the potential to support this species. It is currently known from the Sea Elephant River on King Island, the lower reaches of the South Esk River near Launceston, and Panatana Rivulet near Port Sorell.	no suitable habitat
<i>Chiloglottis trapeziformis</i>	broadlip bird-orchid	e				<i>Chiloglottis trapeziformis</i> is known from near Wynyard on sandy soil in damp sclerophyll forest. There is a historical record from dry open forest near Legana. It has also been recorded from <i>Leptospermum</i> (teatree) and <i>Allocasuarina</i> (sheoak) scrub on sandy humus overlying granite on Great Dog Island (Furneaux group).	no suitable habitat
<i>Craspedia paludicola</i>	swamp billybuttons	?r				<i>Craspedia paludicola</i> grows in open wet swampy areas or at the edges of water bodies or courses	no suitable habitat
<i>Damasonium minus</i>	starfruit	r				<i>Damasonium minus</i> occupies swampy habitat and farm dams and prefers slow-flowing or stationary water.	no suitable habitat
<i>Deyeuxia lawrencei</i>	lawrences bentgrass	x	EX			<i>Deyeuxia lawrencei</i> is known only from the type specimen collected around 1831 from an unknown location, possibly from the Launceston area. Habitat is unknown because the precise location of the only collection is not known. <i>Deyeuxia lawrencei</i> is presumed extinct.	presumed extinct
<i>Dianella amoena</i>	grassland flaxlily	r	EN			<i>Dianella amoena</i> occurs mainly in the northern and southern Midlands, where it grows in native grasslands and grassy woodlands.	no suitable habitat

<i>Discaria pubescens</i>	spiky anchorplant	e			Discaria pubescens is found sporadically in the Midlands and more abundantly in drier parts of the Central Highlands. It grows on sandy or gravelly soil, in basalt talus slopes and clefts amongst fractured dolerite rocks and flood channels. Many sites are in rough pasture, and it also grows on roadsides. Recent collections indicate the species is occasionally associated with sandstone outcrops.	no suitable habitat
<i>Diuris lanceolata</i>	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
<i>Diuris palustris</i>	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
<i>Epacris exserta</i>	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
<i>Euphrasia scabra</i>	yellow eyebright	e			Euphrasia scabra occurs in moist herb/sedge communities in grassy leads in marshes and in drier open grassy areas at the headwaters of creeks. Its habitat is associated with gaps created by grazing, flooding or other disturbance. It has been recorded from scattered sites throughout lowland areas of Tasmania, including the north-west coast, central north, Midlands, Eastern Tiers and around Hobart. However, it is considered to be extinct from many of these sites, and populations are low and transient in areas (Eastern Tiers and Hobart) with the greatest probability of still supporting the species.	no suitable habitat
<i>Gratiola pubescens</i>	hairy brooklime	r			Gratiola pubescens is most commonly located in permanently or seasonally damp or swampy ground, including the margins of farm dams.	no suitable habitat
<i>Gynatrix pulchella</i>	fragrant hempbush	r			Gynatrix pulchella occurs as a riparian shrub, found along rivers and drainage channels, sometimes extending onto adjacent floodplains (including old paddocks), predominantly in the north of the State.	no suitable habitat
<i>Gyrostemon thesioides</i>	broom wheelfruit	r			Gyrostemon thesioides occurs predominately on dolerite or granite in Allocasuarina (sheoak) forest in the State's east and north-east, including the Furneaux Group.	no suitable habitat

<i>Haloragis heterophylla</i>	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
<i>Hovea tasmanica</i>	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
<i>Hypolepis muelleri</i>	harsh groundfern	r			Hypolepis muelleri occurs along watercourses, swampy areas or deep, rich, alluvial soils below 120 m elevation in northern Tasmania (including King and Flinders islands). It has also been recorded from forest dominated by Acacia melanoxylon (blackwood), Melaleuca (paperbark) or Eucalyptus species.	no suitable habitat
<i>Lepidium hyssopifolium</i>	soft peppergrass	e	EN		The native habitat of Lepidium hyssopifolium is the growth suppression zone beneath large trees in grassy woodlands and grasslands (e.g. over- mature black wattles and isolated eucalypts in rough pasture). Lepidium hyssopifolium is now found primarily under large exotic trees on roadsides and home yards on farms. It occurs in the eastern part of Tasmania between sea-level to 500 metres above sea level in dry, warm and fertile areas on flat ground on weakly acid to alkaline soils derived from a range of rock types. It can also occur on frequently slashed grassy/weedy roadside verges where shade trees are absent.	no suitable habitat
<i>Lycopus australis</i>	australian gypsywort	e			Lycopus australis occurs in moist shaded places including disturbed areas within Melaleuca ericifolia swamp forest, Phragmites australis reed beds, and rocky (dolerite) riverbeds fringed by riparian scrub.	no suitable habitat
<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>	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
<i>Mentha australis</i>	river mint	e			Mentha australis is known from riparian habitats along the lower reaches of the South Esk River, Lake Trevallyn and the Rubicon River, where it occurs along the rocky (dolerite) margins of rivers and lakes.	no suitable habitat
<i>Muehlenbeckia axillaris</i>	matted lignum	r			Muehlenbeckia axillaris is predominantly found in moist gravelly or rocky places on the Central Plateau, extending out to the west, north-west and lower reaches of the South Esk River.	no suitable habitat

<i>Myriophyllum integrifolium</i>	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.	no suitable habitat
<i>Parietaria debilis</i>	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
<i>Persicaria decipiens</i>	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
<i>Persicaria subsessilis</i>	bristly waterpepper	e			Persicaria subsessilis is found in a variety of habitats, including rocky (dolerite) river margins, disturbed Melaleuca ericifolia (coast paperbark) swamp forest and lagoon margins, Cyperus lucidus (leafy flatsedge) sedgeland and within openings in riparian scrub on alluvium. It is known from the Ringarooma River, the South Esk River downstream of Trevallyn Dam, and the West Tamar near Launceston.	no suitable habitat
<i>Phyllangium divergens</i>	wiry mitrewort	v			Phyllangium divergens occurs in a wide variety of near-coastal habitats on a range of substrates, a common feature usually being bare ground (e.g. tracks) and rock exposures (e.g. outcrops, coastal cliffs, etc.).	no suitable habitat
<i>Pilularia novae-hollandiae</i>	australian pillwort	r			Pilularia novae-hollandiae occurs mainly in the central to northern parts of the State, in mud or silt of shallow rivers and on seasonally inundated margins of creeks and rivers. It is often hidden among grasses and sedges in damp mud, bogs and swamps.	no suitable habitat
<i>Pimelea flava subsp. flava</i>	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
<i>Poa mollis</i>	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
<i>Prasophyllum robustum</i>	robust leek-orchid	e	CR		Prasophyllum robustum is now known only from one small site in grassy and shrubby Eucalyptus amygdalina forest on well-drained brown loam derived from basalt. The species has a much wider historical distribution.	no suitable habitat

<i>Prostanthera cuneata</i>	alpine mintbush	x				On the mainland <i>Prostanthera cuneata</i> occurs in the alpine and subalpine heaths of Victoria and New South Wales. Apart from planted specimens, this species appears to be extinct in Tasmania, but was collected from a lowland site (but flood debris in the sample suggests it could have been washed down from higher elevations).	no suitable habitat
<i>Prostanthera rotundifolia</i>	roundleaf mintbush	v				<i>Prostanthera rotundifolia</i> 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
<i>Pterostylis grandiflora</i>	superb greenhood	r				<i>Pterostylis grandiflora</i> occurs mostly in heathy and shrubby open eucalypt forests and in grassy coastal <i>Allocasuarina</i> (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
<i>Pterostylis ziegeleri</i>	grassland greenhood	v	VU			<i>Pterostylis ziegeleri</i> 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
<i>Pultenaea prostrata</i>	silky bushpea	v			y	<i>Pultenaea prostrata</i> occurs in grassy woodlands or grasslands, mostly on Tertiary basalt or Quaternary alluvium.	no suitable habitat
<i>Ranunculus pumilio</i> var. <i>pumilio</i>	ferry buttercup	r				<i>Ranunculus pumilio</i> var. <i>pumilio</i> occurs mostly in wet places (e.g. broad floodplains of permanent creeks, "wet pastures") from sea level to altitudes of 800-900 m above sea level.	no suitable habitat
<i>Rumex bidens</i>	mud dock	v			y	<i>Rumex bidens</i> grows at the margins of lakes, swamps, and slow-moving rivers and streams, and may also occur in drainage channels.	no suitable habitat
<i>Schenkia australis</i>	spike centaury	r				<i>Schenkia australis</i> has been recorded from rainforest, wet sclerophyll forest, dry sclerophyll forest and heathland in the east and north of the State. It has also been recorded from forest sites which were cleared for pasture. Several recent sites are from windswept coastal heathland/scrub.	no suitable habitat
<i>Schoenoplectus tabernaemontani</i>	river clubsedge	r				<i>Schoenoplectus tabernaemontani</i> inhabits the margins of lagoons on King Island, Flinders Island and on some riverbanks in the Midlands.	no suitable habitat
<i>Scutellaria humilis</i>	dwarf skullcap	r				<i>Scutellaria humilis</i> is found in moist, shady places in the north-east and south-east of the State. Recent sites have been associated with rocky slopes and rises.	no suitable habitat

<i>Senecio campylocarpus</i>	bulging fireweed	v			Senecio campylocarpus occurs on grassy margins of permanent rivers in the Midlands and on broad floodplains.	no suitable habitat
<i>Senecio psilocarpus</i>	swamp fireweed	e	VU		Senecio psilocarpus is known from six widely scattered sites in the northern half of the State, including King and Flinders islands. It occurs in swampy habitats including broad valley floors associated with rivers, edges of farm dams amongst low-lying grazing/cropping ground, herb- rich native grassland in a broad swale between stable sand dunes, adjacent to wetlands in native grassland, herbaceous marshland and low- lying lagoon systems.	no suitable habitat
<i>Senecio squarrosus</i>	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.	no suitable habitat
<i>Siloxerus multiflorus</i>	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
<i>Spyridium eriocephalum</i> var. <i>eriocephalum</i>	heath dustymiller	e			Spyridium eriocephalum var. eriocephalum is known to be extant at a single subpopulation within East Risdon State Reserve where it grows on mudstones in open shrublands or low open eucalypt woodlands, the species being closely associated with Aboriginal middens, with abundant crushed and burnt shell. The dominant eucalypt is Eucalyptus amygdalina, with Eucalyptus risdonii occurring at the small inland site. Allocasuarina verticillata (drooping sheoak) is also prominent at one site. The aspect of the East Risdon sites ranges from west to north-west, the slope from 2-25 degrees, elevation above sea level from 5-30 m above sea level, while the majority of plants are within 150 m of the River Derwent.	no suitable habitat
<i>Spyridium vexilliferum</i> var. <i>vexilliferum</i>	helicopter bush	r			Spyridium vexilliferum occurs in a range of vegetation types, including sandy heaths, rock plates and dry sclerophyll forest and woodland (mainly dominated by Eucalyptus amygdalina). It is found on a range of substrates (e.g. mudstone, granite, laterite gravels) from near-coastal areas in the east, north and west of the State, to the Midlands and lower Derwent Valley. It is most abundant in open or disturbed areas, as it can proliferate from soil-stored seed after disturbance.	no suitable habitat
<i>Stylidium despectum</i>	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

<i>Tetratheca ciliata</i>	northern pinkbells	r				Tetratheca ciliata occurs from near-coastal areas in the State's north at elevations below 70 m, ranging from Rocky Cape in the west to Tomahawk/Boobyalla in the east, and an outlying site near Liffey about 60 km inland and 320 m above sea level. It has been recorded from heathlands and heathy woodlands on sandy well-drained soils, the woodland dominated by Eucalyptus amygdalina.	no suitable habitat
<i>Teucrium corymbosum</i>	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
<i>Triptilodiscus pygmaeus</i>	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
<i>Utricularia australis</i>	yellow bladderwort	r				Utricularia australis has a widespread distribution, ranging from the Gordon River in the south-west to the northern part of Flinders Island in the far north-east (and also reportedly from the Derwent River in the State's south). It grows in stationary or slow-moving water, including natural lakes, farm dams and reservoirs, where it has been reported as forming 'locally dense swards'.	no suitable habitat
<i>Velleia paradoxa</i>	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
<i>Veronica plebeia</i>	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
<i>Viola caleyana</i>	swamp violet	r				The habitat of Viola caleyana in Tasmania is poorly understood but includes lowland wet grasslands, possibly wet heathlands and a variety of forest types.	no suitable habitat
<i>Vittadinia gracilis</i>	woolly new-holland-daisy	r				Vittadinia gracilis occurs in native grassland and grassy woodland.	no suitable habitat
<i>Xerochrysum bicolor</i>	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 2km	Known with 5km	Range	Tasmanian habitat description (and distribution)	Habitat suitability
<i>Accipiter novaehollandiae</i>	grey goshawk	e			y	y	Potential	Requires wet sclerophyll forest for breeding and foraging. Potential habitat for the grey goshawk is native forest with mature elements below 600m 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
<i>Antipodia chaostola</i>	chaostola skipper	e	EN				Potential	Potential habitat for the Chaostola Skipper is dry forest and woodland supporting <i>Gahnia radula</i> (usually on sandstone and other sedimentary rock types) or <i>Gahnia microstachya</i> (usually on granite baseds ubstrates).	no suitable habitat

<i>Aquila audax subsp. fleayi</i>	tasmanian wedge-tailed eagle	e	EN			y	Potential 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 10ha) 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. [see FPA's Fauna Technical Note 1 and FPA's Fauna Technical Note 6 for more information] Significant habitat for the wedge tailed eagle is all native forest and native non-forest vegetation within 500 m or 1 km line of sight of known nest sites (where the nest tree is still present).	may forage, no suitable nesting habitat
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<i>Beddomeia launcestonensis</i>	hydrobiid snail (cataract gorge)	e				y	Known	Believed to be restricted to the Cataract Gorge and there is no understanding of its habitat requirements other than it having been observed on: the underside of large rocks and under stones in running water and under large stable slabs of rock in pools and side channels off the main bed of the river	no suitable habitat
<i>Botaurus poiciloptilus</i>	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.)	may occur on Tamar River
<i>Catadromus lacordairei</i>	Green-lined ground beetle	v					Potential	Open grassy/sedgey 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 stone, coarse woody debris and/or cracked soils. Highly active and mobile species that can fly and often comes to ground close to water sources and is rarely found further than 250m from a water source.	no suitable habitat

<i>Dasyurus maculatus subsp. maculatus</i>	spotted-tail quoll	r	VU		y	y	Potential	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.	may forage, no suitable denning habitat
<i>Dasyurus viverrinus</i>	eastern quoll		EN			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	may forage, no suitable denning habitat

<i>Galaxias fontanus</i>	swan galaxias	e	EN			<p>Potential</p> <p>Potential habitat for the Swan Galaxias is slow to moderately fast flowing streams containing permanent water (even when not flowing), which have good instream cover from overhanging banks and/or logs, and shade from overhanging vegetation. A population can only be maintained where barriers have prevented establishment of trout and redfin perch. The nature of these barriers is variable and can include permanent natural structures such as waterfalls and chutes and also low flow dependent features such as marshes, ephemeral water losing and remnant channels, braided channel floodplain features. Significant habitat for the Swan galaxias is all potential habitat and a 30m streamside reserve within the core range. This includes the Wildlife Priority Areas (Fauna Special Management Zones) on the upper Swan River, Tater Garden Creek and upper Blue Tier Creek, and other upper catchments of tributaries of the Macquarie, Blackman and Isis Rivers.</p>	<p>no suitable habitat (no barrier present)</p>
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<i>Galaxiella pusilla</i>	eastern dwarf galaxias	v	VU				Potential	Potential habitat for the dwarf galaxiid is slowflowing waters such as swamps, lagoons, drains or backwaters of streams, often with aquatic vegetation. It may also be found in temporary waters that dry up in summer for as long as 6-7 months, especially if burrowing crayfish burrows are present (although these will usually be connected to permanent water). Habitat may include forested swampy areas but does not include blackwood swamp forest. Juveniles congregate in groups at the water surface in pools free of vegetation. Significant habitat for the dwarf galaxiid is all potential habitat and a 30m streamside reserve within the core range.	no suitable habitat
<i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i>	white-bellied sea-eagle	v			y	y	Potential	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	may forage, no suitable nesting habitat

								km line of sight of known nest sites (where nest tree still present).	
<i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i>	white-throated needletail		VU		y	y		Migratory bird, rarely lands in tasmania	may over fly
<i>Lathamus discolor</i>	swift parrot	e	CR			y		Potential breeding habitat for the swift parrot comprises potential foraging habitat and potential nesting habitat, and is based on definitions of foraging and nesting trees. Potential foraging habitat comprises E. globulus or E. ovata trees that are old enough to flower. Potential nesting habitat is considered to comprise eucalypt forests that contain hollow-bearing trees.	no suitable nesting or foraging habitat
<i>Limnodynastes peroni</i>	striped marsh frog	e					Potential	Potential habitat for the Striped Marsh Frog is natural and artificial coastal and near coastal wetlands, lagoons, marshes, swamps and ponds (including dams), with permanent freshwater and abundant marginal, emergent and submerged aquatic vegetation. Significant habitat is high quality	no suitable habitat

								potential habitat within the core range of this frog species.	
<i>Litoria raniformis</i>	green and gold frog	v	VU		y	y	Potential	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.	no suitable habitat
<i>Migas plumleyi</i>	Plumley's trapdoor spider or spider (cataract gorge)	e				y	Potential	Cataract Gorge - Mossy habitat	no suitable habitat
<i>Pasmaditta jungermanniae</i>	Cataract Gorge Pinhead Snail	v				y	Potential	Endemic to Tasmania & Cataract Gorge. Usually found in moss on rock faces.	no suitable habitat

<i>Perameles gunnii subsp. gunnii</i>	eastern barred bandicoot		VU			y	Potential	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.	marginal east of hwy
<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>	great crested grebe	v				y		Great crested grebes breed in vegetated areas of freshwater lakes, small pools, slow-flowing rivers, artificial water bodies, swamps, bays, estuaries, and lagoons	no suitable habitat
<i>Poliiocephalus cristatus subsp. australis</i>	great crested grebe	pv				y		Great crested grebes breed in vegetated areas of freshwater lakes, small pools, slow-flowing rivers, artificial water bodies, swamps, bays, estuaries, and lagoons	no suitable habitat
<i>Prototroctes maraena</i>	australian grayling	v	VU			y	Potential	All streams and rivers in their lower to middle reaches. Areas above permanent barriers that prevent fish migration are not potential habitat	no suitable habitat
<i>Pseudemoia pagenstecheri</i>	tussock skink	v				y	Potential	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

<i>Pseudemoia rawlinsoni</i>	glossy grass skink	r			y	y	Core	Potential habitat for the Glossy Grass Skink is wetlands and swampy sites (including grassy wetlands, teatree swamps and grassy sedgelands), and margins of such habitats.	no suitable habitat
<i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i>	grey-headed flying-fox		VU			y		Considered a vagrant bat in Tasmania	marginal habitat
<i>Sarcophilus harrisii</i>	tasmanian devil	e	EN			y	Potential	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 (427km ²). 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 100m of one another, and where no other potential denning habitat with three or more entrances may be found within a 1km radius, being the approximate area of the smallest recorded devil home range (Pemberton 1990). Potential denning habitat for the Tasmanian devil is areas of burrow-able, 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	may forage, no suitable denning habitat
<i>Thylacinus cynocephalus</i>	thylacine	x	EX			y		listed as extinct, occupied most habitats except dense rainforest	presumed extinct

<p><i>Tyto novaehollandiae</i> subsp. <i>castanops</i></p>	<p>masked owl (Tasmanian)</p>	<p>e</p>	<p>VU</p>			<p>y</p>	<p>Potential</p> <p>Potential habitat for the masked owl is all areas with trees with large hollows (>15 cm entrance diameter). In terms of using mapping layers, potential habitat is considered to be all areas with at least 20% mature eucalypt crown cover (PI type mature density class `a`, `b`, or `c`). From on ground surveys this is areas with at least 8 trees per hectare over 100cm dbh. Remnants and paddock trees in agricultural areas may also constitute potential habitat. Significant habitat for the masked owl is any areas within the core range of native dry forest with trees over 100cm dbh with large hollows (>15 cm entrance diameter). Such areas usually have no regrowth component or just a sparse regrowth component. In terms of using mapping layers for an initial desktop assessment prior to an on ground survey. Significant habitat may occur in all areas within the core range classified as dry forest (TASVEG dry Eucalypt forest and woodland) with at least 20% mature eucalypt crown cover (PI type mature density class `a`, `b`, or `c`) that is classified as mature (Growth Stage class `M`). From on ground surveys this is areas with at least 8 trees per hectare over 100cm dbh and more than half of the canopy cover is comprised of mature trees. Remnants and paddock trees in agricultural areas may also constitute significant habitat.</p>	<p>may forage, no suitable nesting habitat</p>
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Natural Values Report

Report for: Launceston Church Grammar School

Property Location: 137 East Tamar Hwy , Mowbray

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

Date: 8th April 2022
Version 1



Client:	Launceston Church Grammar School
Property identification	CT 173811/1, PID 3611077. 137 East Tamar Hwy, Mowbray Current zoning is Recreation (northern and southern portions) Utilities (central portion), 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

Launceston Church Grammar School (Rep 15) has been directed by the Tasmanian Planning Commission to prepare a Natural Values Report to support of their representation for the removal of the Priority Vegetation Area overlay from 137 East Tamar Hwy, Mowbray CT 173811/1, PID 3611077, in the Launceston Draft Local Provisions Schedule. The representation also included CT 144358/1, 36 Button Street, Mowbray. A separate report was undertaken for that site.

A portion of the site is Fresh water aquatic sedgeland and rushland, a threatened vegetation community., the majority of the site is developed and considered to not be a native vegetation community. Where intact wetlands occur, the site provides potential habitat for threatened flora and fauna species. The wetland within the site forms around 2% of the area mapped as wetland adjacent to the Tamar River.

An area south of the large drain is mapped as Priority Habitat and is considered intact wetland/ potential habitat worthy of retention within the priority habitat overlay. Less than 500m² of the site is both Priority habitat and a threatened community / potential threatened flora and fauna habitat. All areas of the site are also within the Wetland and Coastal Protection overlay.

The removal of the priority habitat overlay from title 173811/1 and subsequent development within the site is unlikely to have any significant impact on the natural values of the site if those works comply with the requirements of the Natural Values Code, Waterways and Coastal Protection clauses. Compliance with those would protect the underlying habitat value of the wetlands, noting that the waterways and coastal protection overlay encompasses all areas of the site where the Priority Habitat overlay does not.

INTRODUCTION

Launceston Church Grammar School (Rep 15) has been directed by the Tasmanian Planning Commission to prepare a Natural Values Report to support of their representation for the removal of the Priority Vegetation Area overlay from 137 East Tamar Hwy, Mowbray CT 173811/1, PID 3611077, in the Launceston Draft Local Provisions Schedule. The representation also included CT 144358/1, 36 Button Street, Mowbray, a separate report was undertaken for that site.

The site contains the Launceston Church Grammar School Rowing sheds and associated parking areas. Portion of the central section of the site are mapped as Priority habitat in Launceston Draft Local Provisions Schedule. The site is a mix of developed land and undeveloped areas between the East Tamar Highway and Tamar River floodplains. The site is entirely within the mapped Waterway and Coastal Protection Area (Draft LPS). The entire site is not within the current Priority Habitat Overlay of the Launceston Planning Scheme (2015).

A Natural Values Atlas Report and other relevant datasets were accessed to provide a desktop assessment and combined with a field inspection on the 30th March 2022. The field inspection confirmed or otherwise 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 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 the known threatened species sightings within 5km and fauna species whose predicted range boundaries overlay the site.

A site visit on 30/3/2022 was undertaken by Scott Livingston. All areas of the site were assessed. The site was inspected with a spaced wandering meander technique, with all areas of variation within the site vegetation inspected.

The survey was conducted in March, which is late 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 1ha and contains the Grammar Rowing sheds and parking areas at the northern end and a long narrow (15m wide x 240m long) strip that goes to the south where it abuts the Grammar Soccer grounds. The northern portion has been significantly modified with the construction of the Mowbray Link roundabout and associated works including new access to the rowing sheds and parking areas.

The site drains slightly to the west from 2m ASL to the level of the Tamar River floodplains along the western boundary. The underlying geology is Cenozoic cover sequences formed by estuarine deposits of clayey silt, silt, sand and subordinate gravel, supra-estuarine swamp and laterally derived alluvial, deposits, unmapped man-made deposits including silt dredgings; in environments inferred to lie above frequent tidal influence. The East Tamar Highway and Mowbray Link roundabout lie to the east of the site. Wetlands of the Tamar floodplains around Stephensons Bend lie to the west.

NATURAL VALUES

VEGETATION

TASVEG 4.0 mapping shows the vegetation in the study area to include 2 vegetation communities: Extra-urban miscellaneous (FUM) and (ASF) Fresh water aquatic sedgeland and rushland. The site visit found that the area mapped the communities to be correct but with some boundary changes due to recent works. The wetland is dominated by *Phragmites australis*, southern reed, with few other species native species present, gorse and blackberry occur in patches.

The Fresh water aquatic sedgeland and rushland extents to the west and south in a wetland area ranging from 80 to 200+m wide from the Rowing Sheds south around Ti Tree Bend, with some patches of weed infestation (gorse) within the mapped wetland (16ha). Fresh water aquatic sedgeland and rushland is listed as a threatened vegetation community under in Schedule 3A *Nature Conservation Act 2002*.

Only a small area (+250m²) of the section of the study area north of the drainage channel is considered wetland, where the previous clearing has not coincided with the title boundary. At its maximum this area is 10m wide subject to verification of actual boundary. The area around the main drain from the highway, while retaining some native vegetation is modified and likely to have ongoing maintenance works and is considered to be part of the urban –

miscellaneous area. The southern section of the wetland has no recent disturbance except at the southern most end where clearing has occurred along the boundary with the Grammar Soccer Ground title.

GROUP	Vegetation Community	Area ha	
		TasVeg Mapping	Revised Mapping
Modified land	(FUM) Extra-urban miscellaneous	0.4	0.6
Saltmarsh and wetland	(ASF) Fresh water aquatic sedgeland and rushland	0.5	0.3
TOTAL		0.9	0.9

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	692
Area of medium mature habitat availability	0	359	3092
Area of low mature habitat availability	0	485	5902
Area of negligible mature habitat availability	247	6188	19692
Area of non-forest vegetation	67	828	2058
Total search area	314	7854	31416
Total applicable area	247	7032	29377
Percentage of the applicable land area classified as high or medium mature habitat availability	0%	5%	13%

FLORA

The Natural Values Atlas (Department of Primary Industries, (accessed 29/3/2022) shows one record of a threatened flora species within the property *Calystegia sepium subsp. Sepium*, swamp bindweed and 1 threatened flora species within 500m of the property *Bolboschoenus caldwellii*, sea clubsedge.

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. The record is shown within the

parking area of the site, but with a 100m accuracy level. All areas of wetland within the site are considered good habitat for this species which was noted in phragmites dominated areas to the west of the site boundary north of the main drain.

Bolboschoenus caldwellii, sea clubsedge occurs in shallow standing water and while habitat occurs within the property none were noted and the density of the Phragmites is likely to prevent establishment of this species. The majority of the remaining threatened flora species know within 5km (68) are associated with water courses and wet areas and marginal habitat occurs suitable habitat occurs on site within wetland areas.

Appendix 3 provides habitat descriptions and habitat suitability for threatened flora species know within 5km of the property. A number of these are associated with wetlands and river edges, however the dense nature of the phragmites grassland makes the habit only marginal, suitable habitat may occur on fringes of the wetlands.

FAUNA

No threatened fauna has been recorded within 500m of the site. *Accipiter novaehollandiae*, grey goshawk, *Dasyurus maculatus subsp. Maculatus*, spotted-tail quoll, *Haliaeetus leucogaster*, sea eagle, *Hirundapus caudacutus*, white-throated needletail, *Litoria raniformis*, green and gold frog, *Pseudemoia rawlinsoni*, glossy grass skink has been recorded within 2km of the study area.

No suitable habitat for these species occurs within the property with the exception of, *Pseudemoia rawlinsoni*, glossy grass skink, the phragmites dominated wetland are considered good potential habitat for this species. The Natural Values Atlas has records of a further 16 threatened fauna species within 5km of the property and a further 6 species where the site is within the range of the species. Appendix 4 provides habitat descriptions and habitat suitability for threatened fauna species know within 5km of the property or within potential range of the species.

RAPTOR NESTS

There are no known nests for threatened raptors within 500m. A sea eagle nest is known from within 1km and possibly line of sight from the western bank of the Tamar River at Ti Tree Bend. Wedge tailed, and sea eagle 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 Wedge Tailed eagle nest potential modelling.

COASTAL REFUGIA

No coastal refugia are mapped within the site.

WATERWAY & COASTAL PROTECTION

The site is fully within the Waterway & Coastal Protection areas of the draft LPS.

FRESHWATER ECOSYSTEM VALUES

Conservation of Freshwater Ecosystem values (CFEV) maps the majority of the site as wetlands, with the exception being at the southern end of the title. No watercourses are mapped within the site. The site adjoins the Tamar Estuary

	ID	Name	Naturalness	Intergrated Conservation Value	Conservation Management Priority	Number Special Values
wetland	18144		Low	H	VH	2
estuaries	23	Tamar	Low	VH	VH	14

GEO CONSERVATION SITES

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

ACID SULPHIDE SOILS

The site is within an area mapped as High (Ac(p3)) probability of potential coastal acid sulphide soils. High probability of occurrence (>70% chance of occurrence in mapping unit). Supratidal flats, ASS generally within upper 1m. Halophytes (mainly samphire), salt marsh, salt pans. Potential acid sulphate soil (PASS) = sulfidic material (Isbell 1996 p.122). No necessary analytical data are available, but confidence is fair, based on a knowledge of similar soils in similar environments.

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>Rubrus fruticosus agg.</i>	blackberry	sporadic across site & fringes of wetland
	<i>Ulex europaeus</i>	gorse	sporadic across site & fringes of wetland
	<i>Onopordum acanthium</i>	cotton (scotch) thistle	occasional across cleared area of site

Other Introduced species noted on site	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	spear thistle	occasional across cleared area of site
	<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	cocksfoot	grassed areas of site
	<i>Lolium perenne</i>	perennial ryegrass	grassed areas of site
	<i>Paspalum dialatum</i>	paspalum	grassed areas of site
	<i>Populus alba</i>	white poplar	grassed areas of site
	Rumex sp.	dock	grassed areas of site
	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>	common dandelion	grassed areas of site

PROTECTED MATTERS REPORT

A Protected matters Report (EPBC) was accessed on 4/4/2022. 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 contains Fresh water aquatic sedgeland and rushland which is listed as a threatened native vegetation community in Schedule 3A *Nature Conservation Act 2002*.

The site has no known flora species or threatened fauna species. Potential habitat occurs for the threatened flora species *Calystegia sepium subsp. Sepium*, swamp bindweed and threatened fauna species *Pseudemoia rawlinsoni*, glossy grass skink, both listed as rare under the Threatened Species Protection Act 1995 (Tasmania) but are not listed in Federal schedules.

Any development that includes drainage or vegetation removal from wetland areas may impact act on the natural values of the site. The significance of any impact will need to be addressed for specific development proposals. The site lays at the outer edge of the identified natural values associated with wetlands. The potential habitat and area of threatened vegetation community within the site total 0.3 ha and form part of a larger wetland area of around 16 ha in extent. The wetlands within the site form around 2% of the total mapped wetland habitat.

LEGISLATIVE IMPLICATIONS

Tasmanian Threatened Species Protection Act 1995

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

Flora species listed under this Act have potential habitat on site:

Calystegia sepium subsp. Sepium, swamp bindweed – Rare

Development that involves drainage and or removal of vegetation from wetland areas may have an impact on this species.

No threatened fauna species listed under this Act were recorded on site.

Fauna species listed under this Act have been potential habitat on site:

- *Pseudemoia rawlinsoni*, glossy grass skink- Rare

Development that involves large scale clearing of reed beds may have an impact on this 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:

Tasmanian Nature Conservation Act 2002 and Wildlife Regulations 1999

Fresh water aquatic sedgeland and rushland is listed as a threatened native vegetation community in Schedule 3A *Nature Conservation Act 2002* and occurs on the site. All works within the threatened community should be minimise changes to drainage and vegetation removal 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 no forested are also covered by Forest Practices Legislation and are considered vulnerable land.

PROPOSED PRIORITY HABITAT OVERLAY

The Launceston Draft Local Provisions show a portion of the study area to be with the Priority Habitat overlay, (0.3ha). The overlay includes some areas previously cleared and does not include other areas of wetland. The Regional Ecosystem Model (REM) used in preparation of the Priority Habitat Overlay indicates 2 underlying values associated with the site. Threatened flora *Calystegia sepium subsp. Sepium*, swamp bindweed and/ or threatened fauna species *Pseudemoia rawlinsoni*, glossy grass skink.

Where intact wetlands occur, the site provides potential habitat for both these species. An area of around 450 m² south of the large drain is mapped as Priority habitat and is considered intact wetland/ potential habitat worthy of retention within the priority habitat overlay.

CONCLUSIONS: PRIORITY HABITAT OVERLAY

The proposed Priority Habitat overlay of the Launceston Local Areas Provisions applies to land identified in this report that is considered to be largely a modified vegetation community, Extra-urban miscellaneous, and not a natural vegetation community or potential habitat for threatened flora or fauna. Less than 500m² of the site is both Priority habitat and a threatened community and potential threatened flora and fauna habitat. All areas of the site are also within the Wetland and Coastal Protection overlay.

The removal of the priority habitat overlay from titles 173811/1 and subsequent development within the site is unlikely to have any significant impact on the natural values of the site if those works comply with the requirements of the Natural values Code Waterways and Coastal Protection clauses that would protect the underlying habitat value of the wetlands, noting that overlay encompasses all areas of the site where the Priority habitat overlay does not.

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- Threatened Species section (DPIPWE. Listing Statement for *Pseudomoia rawlinsoni* (glossy grass skink) (2021)
- Forest Practices Authority, (accessed 30/3/2022). *Biodiversity Values Database, online database.*
- DAWE, *Protected Matter Search Tool* (, (accessed 4/4/2022)
- 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

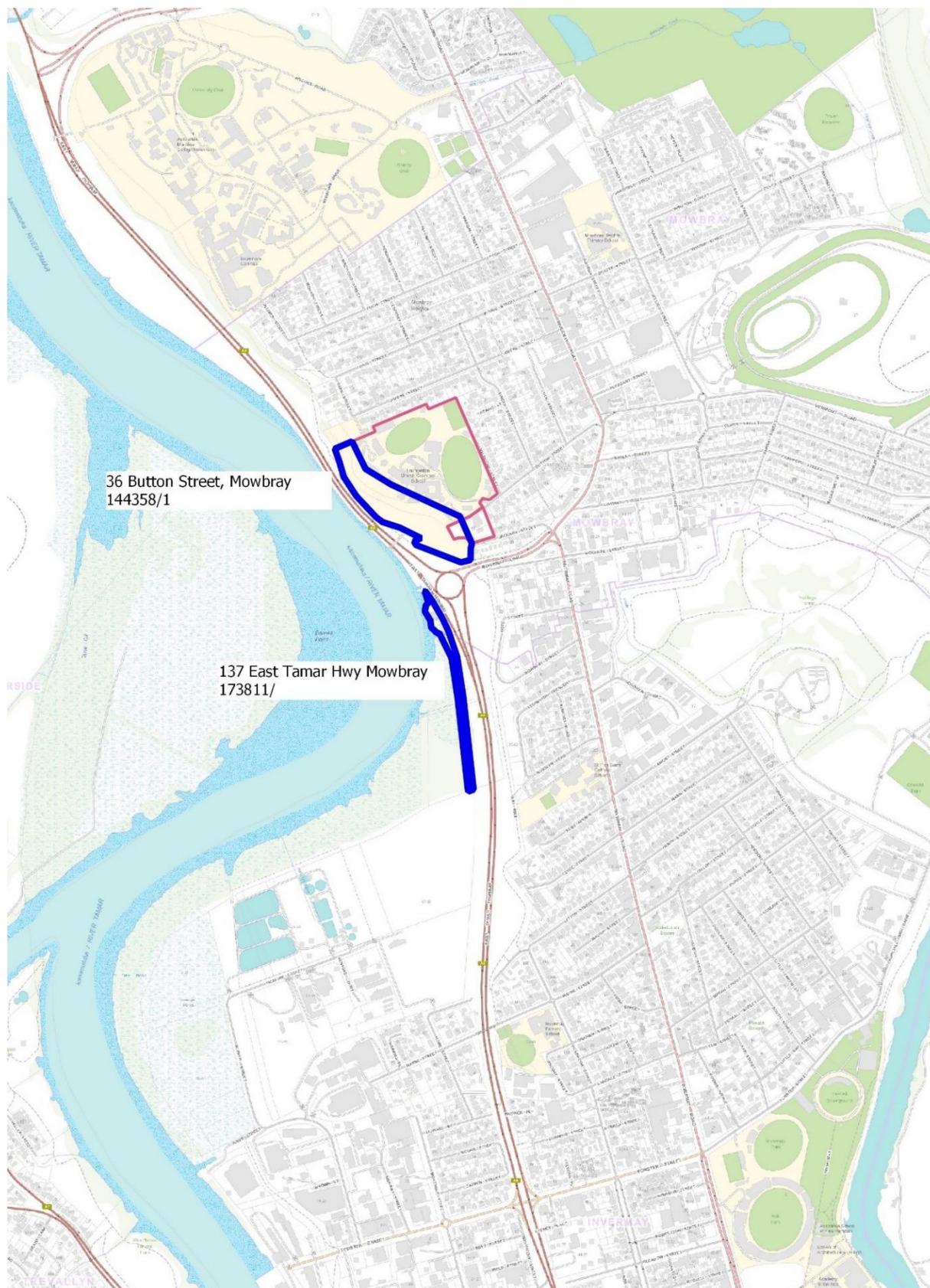


Figure 1: Location Map

36 Button Street, Mowbray, included for context see separate report for that site.

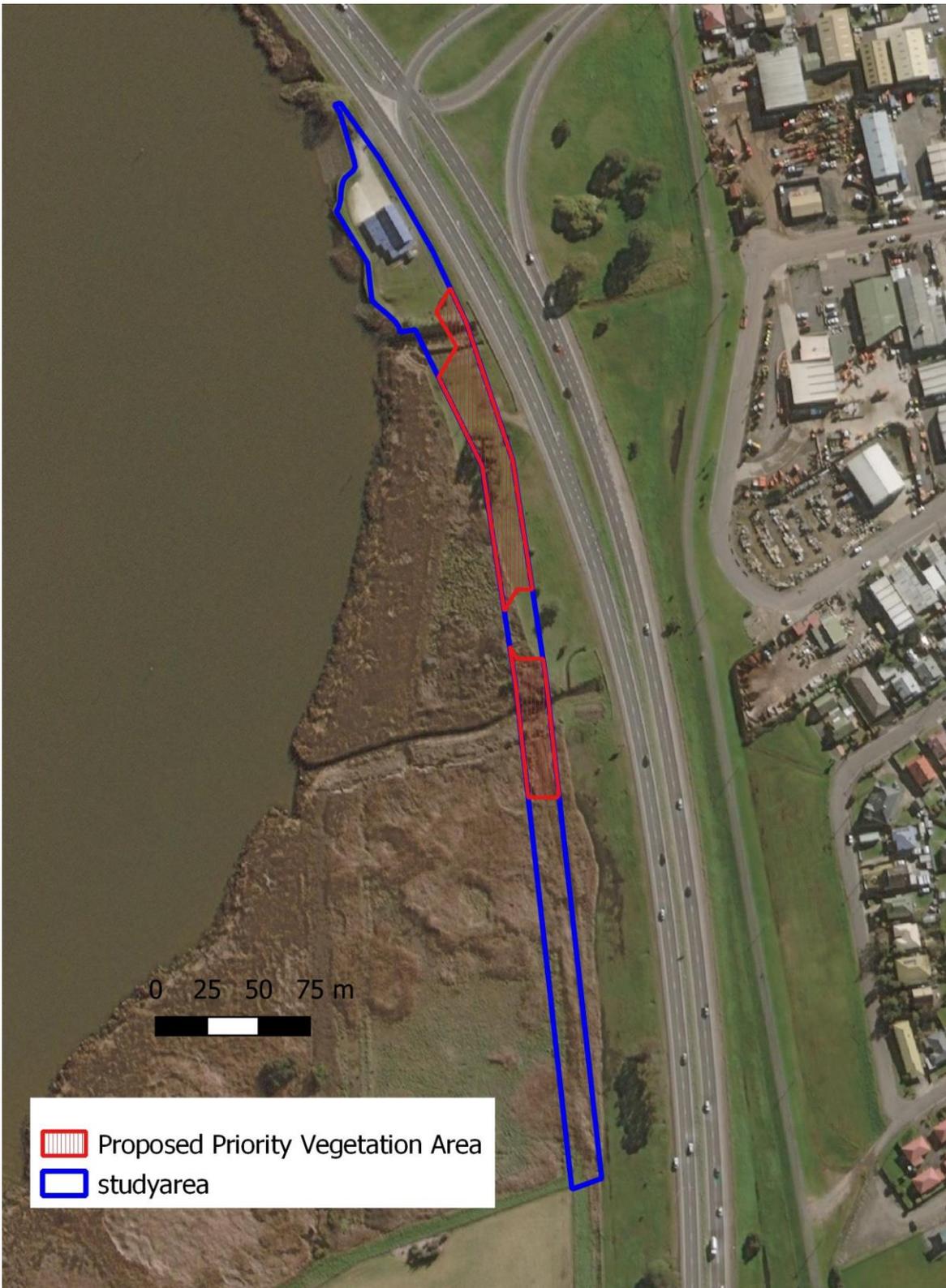


Figure 2: Aerial Image

TasVeg 4.0

Revised vegetation mapping

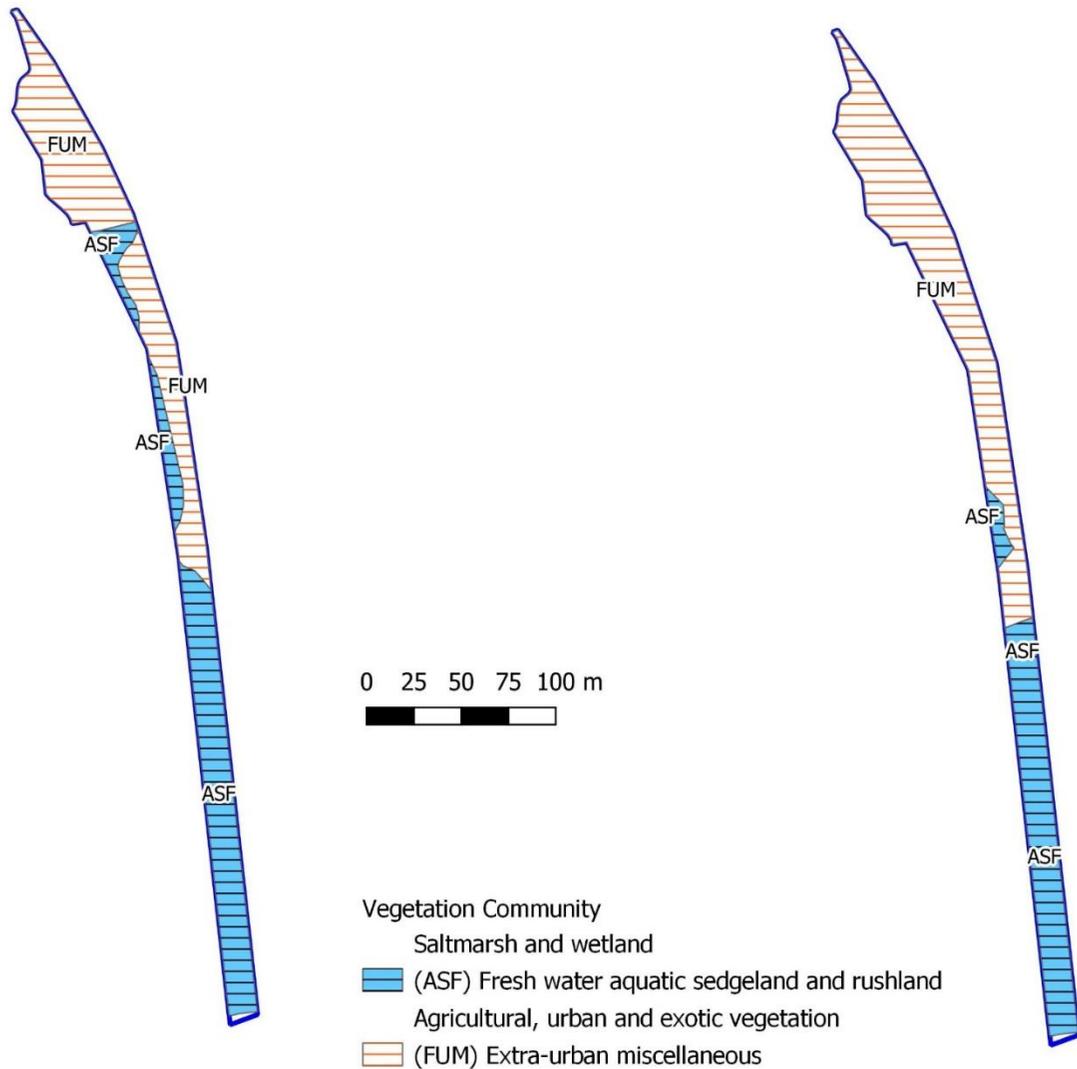


Figure 3: Vegetation Community map

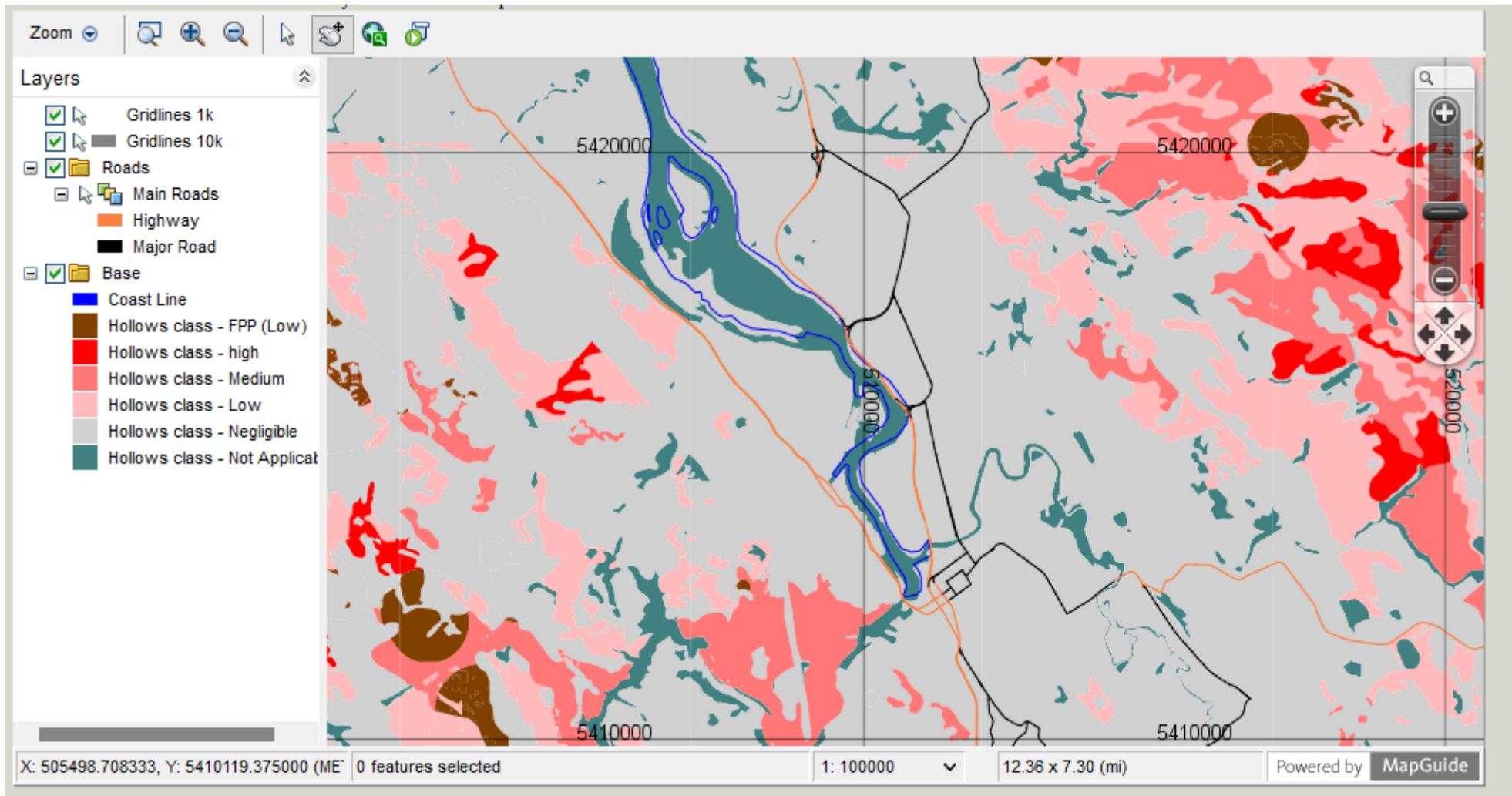


Figure 4: Mature Habitat Class, 5km radius



Figure 5: drainage line around centre of the lot.



Figure 6: NW across developed portion of the lot



Figure 7: Southern reed with swamp bindweed adjacent to lot boundary



Figure 8: NW across southern portion of the lot and adjacent wetlands

APPENDIX 3 – SITE FLORA

<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i>	Blackwood			e	
<i>Arctotheca calendula</i>	cape weed				environmental weed
<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	spear thistle				
<i>Cyperus lucidus</i>	leafy flatsedge				
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	cocksfoot			i	
<i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i>	white gum				
<i>Festuca plebeia</i>	tasmanian fescue			e	
<i>Juncus filicaulis</i>	thread rush				
<i>Lolium perenne</i>	perennial ryegrass			i	
<i>Melaleuca ericifolia</i>	coast paperbark				
<i>Onopordum acanthium</i>	cotton (scotch) thistle			l	Declared.
<i>Paspalum dialatum</i>	paspalum			i	
<i>Phorium tenax</i>	new zealand flax			i	
<i>Phragmites australis</i>	southern reed				
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	ribwort plantain			i	
<i>Populus alba</i>	white poplar			i	
<i>Quercus robur</i>	english oak			i	
<i>Rubrus fruticosus agg.</i>	blackberry			i	declared WONS
Rumex sp.	dock			i	
<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>	common dandelion			i	
<i>Ulex europæus</i>	gorse			i	declared WONS

APPENDIX 4 – THREATENED FLORA WITHIN 5KM

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

Species shown as marginal habitat are considered unlikely to occur in dense phragmites stands, but may occur on edges of the wetlands.

Species	Common Name	SS	NS	known with 500m	Known with 2km	Tasmanian habitat description (and distribution)	Habitat suitability
<i>Acacia siculiformis</i>	dagger wattle	r				Acacia siculiformis is found near watercourses (e.g. dense shrubby riparian scrubs along major rivers in the Midlands and surrounding uplands) and in dry sclerophyll forest. It is often associated with rocky dolerite sites. Care needs to be taken with outlier records not supported by herbarium specimens.	no suitable habitat
<i>Alternanthera denticulata</i>	lesser joyweed	e			y	Alternanthera denticulata displays a preference for rocky (dolerite) river margins, but has also been recorded from disturbed Melaleuca ericifolia swamp forest and damp riparian grasslands.	marginal habitat
<i>Anogramma leptophylla</i>	annual fern	v				Anogramma leptophylla grows in shallow soil layers over rock, on exposed or semi-exposed outcrops in dry or damp sclerophyll forest. Plants are mostly found on rock ledges, often on, or just inside, the drip line of the overhead rock-face. The substrate is variable, including dolerite, basalt and sandstone.	no suitable habitat
<i>Aphelia gracilis</i>	slender fanwort	r				Aphelia gracilis 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				Aphelia pumilio is found growing on damp flats, often with impeded drainage. The main vegetation types are lowland grassland (Themeda triandra) and dry sclerophyll forest and woodland dominated by Eucalyptus viminalis, E. amygdalina or E. ovata.	no suitable habitat
<i>Asperula subsimplex</i>	water woodruff	r				Asperula subsimplex occurs in sites with impeded drainage, including damp grasslands, floodplains and sometimes in grassy forest and woodland along drainage depressions (even at the outfall of artificial dams).	no suitable habitat
<i>Austrostipa bigeniculata</i>	doublejointed speargrass	r				Austrostipa bigeniculata is found mainly in the south-east and Midlands in open woodlands and grasslands, where it is often associated with Austrostipa nodosa.	no suitable habitat
<i>Blechnum spinulosum</i>	small raspfern	e				Blechnum rupestre is associated with major rivers in northern Tasmania. It is strictly riparian, occurring on shaded banks (e.g. Pipers River), amongst the shade of boulders (e.g. First Basin, Cataract Gorge) and on steep soil banks in wet forest above the high flood zone (e.g. River Leven).	no suitable habitat

<i>Bolboschoenus caldwellii</i>	sea clubsedge	r		y	y	Bolboschoenus caldwellii is widespread in shallow, standing, sometimes brackish water, rooted in heavy black mud.	suitable habitat
<i>Boronia gunnii</i>	river boronia	v	VU			Boronia gunnii is strictly riparian in habitat, occurring in the flood zone of the Apsley, St Pauls, and Dukes rivers (where extant) and the Denison Rivulet and South Esk River (where presumed extinct) in rock crevices or in the shelter of boulders. The base substrate is always dolerite.	no suitable habitat
<i>Brunonia australis</i>	blue pincushion	r				Brunonia australis typically occurs in grassy woodlands and dry sclerophyll forests dominated by Eucalyptus amygdalina or less commonly E. viminalis or E. obliqua. 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.	no suitable habitat
<i>Caesia calliantha</i>	blue grasslily	r				Caesia calliantha 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 Eucalyptus viminalis or E. amygdalina). It has also been recorded from grassy roadsides.	no suitable habitat
<i>Caladenia filamentosa</i>	daddy longlegs	r				Caladenia filamentosa occurs in lowland heathy and sedgy eucalypt forest and woodland on sandy soils.	no suitable habitat
<i>Caladenia patersonii</i>	patersons spider-orchid	v				Caladenia patersonii 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>Callitris oblonga subsp. oblonga</i>	south esk pine	v	EN			Callitris oblonga subsp. oblonga occurs predominantly in riparian scrub, woodland and forest (where it can extend away from rivers) in areas with low precipitation and usually sandy soil. It is local on the East Coast, particularly on the margins of the Swan, Apsley, South Esk, Cygnet and St Pauls rivers. A small population is also present in Cataract Gorge.	no suitable habitat
<i>Calocephalus lacteus</i>	milky beautyheads	r				Calocephalus lacteus occurs in open, dry sites in lowland areas of eastern and northern Tasmania and on lower altitudes of the Central Plateau. It requires bare ground for recruitment, and may benefit from disturbance. It is often found on roadsides and beside tracks.	no suitable habitat
<i>Calochilus campestris</i>	copper beard-orchid	e				On mainland Australia, Calochilus campestris occurs on ridges and slopes in forest and woodland and can also be found in coastal heath and headlands. The species is known to colonise embankments and road verges. The habitat in Tasmania is poorly understood.	no suitable habitat
<i>Calystegia sepium subsp. sepium</i>	swamp bindweed	r		y	y	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.	suitable habitat

<i>Carex gunniana</i>	mountain sedge	r			The habitat of <i>Carex gunniana</i> is poorly understood and highly variable. It includes wet eucalypt forest, sandy heathlands, margins of streams, littoral sands, shingle with seepage, damp grasslands within dry forest and rough pasture.	no suitable habitat
<i>Carex longebrachiata</i>	drooping sedge	r			<i>Carex longebrachiata</i> grows along riverbanks, in rough grassland and pastures, in damp drainage depressions and on moist slopes amongst forest, often dominated by <i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i> , <i>E. ovata</i> or <i>E. rodwayi</i> .	no suitable habitat
<i>Centipeda cunninghamii</i>	erect sneezeweed	r			<i>Centipeda cunninghamii</i> is found in a wide variety of soil types, usually in areas subject to flooding or where water is stagnant. The seasonally dry margins of wetlands and lagoons also have the potential to support this species. It is currently known from the Sea Elephant River on King Island, the lower reaches of the South Esk River near Launceston, and Panatana Rivulet near Port Sorell.	marginal habitat
<i>Chiloglottis trapeziformis</i>	broadlip bird-orchid	e			<i>Chiloglottis trapeziformis</i> is known from near Wynyard on sandy soil in damp sclerophyll forest. There is a historical record from dry open forest near Legana. It has also been recorded from <i>Leptospermum</i> (teatree) and <i>Allocasuarina</i> (sheoak) scrub on sandy humus overlying granite on Great Dog Island (Furieux group).	no suitable habitat
<i>Craspedia paludicola</i>	swamp billybuttons	?r			<i>Craspedia paludicola</i> grows in open wet swampy areas or at the edges of water bodies or courses	marginal habitat
<i>Damasonium minus</i>	starfruit	r			<i>Damasonium minus</i> occupies swampy habitat and farm dams and prefers slow-flowing or stationary water.	marginal habitat
<i>Deyeuxia lawrencei</i>	lawrences bentgrass	x	EX		<i>Deyeuxia lawrencei</i> is known only from the type specimen collected around 1831 from an unknown location, possibly from the Launceston area. Habitat is unknown because the precise location of the only collection is not known. <i>Deyeuxia lawrencei</i> is presumed extinct.	presumed extinct
<i>Dianella amoena</i>	grassland flaxlily	r	EN		<i>Dianella amoena</i> occurs mainly in the northern and southern Midlands, where it grows in native grasslands and grassy woodlands.	no suitable habitat
<i>Discaria pubescens</i>	spiky anchorplant	e			<i>Discaria pubescens</i> is found sporadically in the Midlands and more abundantly in drier parts of the Central Highlands. It grows on sandy or gravelly soil, in basalt talus slopes and clefts amongst fractured dolerite rocks and flood channels. Many sites are in rough pasture, and it also grows on roadsides. Recent collections indicate the species is occasionally associated with sandstone outcrops.	no suitable habitat
<i>Diuris lanceolata</i>	large golden moths	e	EN		<i>Diuris lanceolata</i> 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

<i>Diuris palustris</i>	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
<i>Epacris exserta</i>	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
<i>Euphrasia scabra</i>	yellow eyebright	e			Euphrasia scabra occurs in moist herb/sedge communities in grassy leads in marshes and in drier open grassy areas at the headwaters of creeks. Its habitat is associated with gaps created by grazing, flooding or other disturbance. It has been recorded from scattered sites throughout lowland areas of Tasmania, including the north-west coast, central north, Midlands, Eastern Tiers and around Hobart. However, it is considered to be extinct from many of these sites, and populations are low and transient in areas (Eastern Tiers and Hobart) with the greatest probability of still supporting the species.	no suitable habitat
<i>Gratiola pubescens</i>	hairy brooklime	r			Gratiola pubescens is most commonly located in permanently or seasonally damp or swampy ground, including the margins of farm dams.	marginal habitat
<i>Gynatrix pulchella</i>	fragrant hempbush	r			Gynatrix pulchella occurs as a riparian shrub, found along rivers and drainage channels, sometimes extending onto adjacent floodplains (including old paddocks), predominantly in the north of the State.	no suitable habitat
<i>Gyrostemon thesioides</i>	broom wheelfruit	r			Gyrostemon thesioides occurs predominately on dolerite or granite in Allocasuarina (sheoak) forest in the State's east and north-east, including the Furneaux Group.	no suitable habitat
<i>Haloragis heterophylla</i>	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
<i>Hovea tasmanica</i>	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
<i>Hypolepis muelleri</i>	harsh groundfern	r			Hypolepis muelleri occurs along watercourses, swampy areas or deep, rich, alluvial soils below 120 m elevation in northern Tasmania (including King and Flinders islands). It has also been recorded from forest dominated by Acacia melanoxylon (blackwood), Melaleuca (paperbark) or Eucalyptus species.	marginal habitat

<i>Lepidium hyssopifolium</i>	soft peppergrass	e	EN		The native habitat of <i>Lepidium hyssopifolium</i> is the growth suppression zone beneath large trees in grassy woodlands and grasslands (e.g. over-mature black wattles and isolated eucalypts in rough pasture). <i>Lepidium hyssopifolium</i> is now found primarily under large exotic trees on roadsides and home yards on farms. It occurs in the eastern part of Tasmania between sea-level to 500 metres above sea level in dry, warm and fertile areas on flat ground on weakly acid to alkaline soils derived from a range of rock types. It can also occur on frequently slashed grassy/weedy roadside verges where shade trees are absent.	no suitable habitat
<i>Lycopus australis</i>	australian gypsywort	e			<i>Lycopus australis</i> occurs in moist shaded places including disturbed areas within <i>Melaleuca ericifolia</i> swamp forest, <i>Phragmites australis</i> reed beds, and rocky (dolerite) riverbeds fringed by riparian scrub.	marginal habitat
<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>	purple loosestrife	v			<i>Lythrum salicaria</i> inhabits swamps, stream banks and rivers mainly in the north and north-east of the State. It can also occur between gaps in <i>Melaleuca ericifolia</i> 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.	marginal habitat
<i>Mentha australis</i>	river mint	e			<i>Mentha australis</i> is known from riparian habitats along the lower reaches of the South Esk River, Lake Trevallyn and the Rubicon River, where it occurs along the rocky (dolerite) margins of rivers and lakes.	no suitable habitat
<i>Muehlenbeckia axillaris</i>	matted lignum	r			<i>Muehlenbeckia axillaris</i> is predominantly found in moist gravelly or rocky places on the Central Plateau, extending out to the west, north-west and lower reaches of the South Esk River.	no suitable habitat
<i>Myriophyllum integrifolium</i>	tiny watermilfoil	v			<i>Myriophyllum integrifolium</i> 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.	no suitable habitat
<i>Parietaria debilis</i>	shade pellitory	r			<i>Parietaria debilis</i> 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
<i>Persicaria decipiens</i>	slender waterpepper	v			<i>Persicaria decipiens</i> occurs on the banks of rivers and streams, mostly in the north of the State, including King Island. The species may colonise farm dams.	marginal habitat
<i>Persicaria subsessilis</i>	bristly waterpepper	e			<i>Persicaria subsessilis</i> is found in a variety of habitats, including rocky (dolerite) river margins, disturbed <i>Melaleuca ericifolia</i> (coast paperbark) swamp forest and lagoon margins, <i>Cyperus lucidus</i> (leafy flatsedge) sedgeland and within openings in riparian scrub on alluvium. It is known from the Ringarooma River, the South Esk River downstream of Trevallyn Dam, and the West Tamar near Launceston.	marginal habitat

<i>Phyllangium divergens</i>	wiry mitrewort	v				Phyllangium divergens occurs in a wide variety of near-coastal habitats on a range of substrates, a common feature usually being bare ground (e.g. tracks) and rock exposures (e.g. outcrops, coastal cliffs, etc.).	no suitable habitat
<i>Pilularia novae-hollandiae</i>	australian pillwort	r				Pilularia novae-hollandiae occurs mainly in the central to northern parts of the State, in mud or silt of shallow rivers and on seasonally inundated margins of creeks and rivers. It is often hidden among grasses and sedges in damp mud, bogs and swamps.	marginal habitat
<i>Pimelea flava subsp. flava</i>	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
<i>Poa mollis</i>	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
<i>Prasophyllum robustum</i>	robust leek-orchid	e	CR			Prasophyllum robustum is now known only from one small site in grassy and shrubby Eucalyptus amygdalina forest on well-drained brown loam derived from basalt. The species has a much wider historical distribution.	no suitable habitat
<i>Prostanthera cuneata</i>	alpine mintbush	x				On the mainland Prostanthera cuneata occurs in the alpine and subalpine heaths of Victoria and New South Wales. Apart from planted specimens, this species appears to be extinct in Tasmania, but was collected from a lowland site (but flood debris in the sample suggests it could have been washed down from higher elevations).	no suitable habitat
<i>Prostanthera rotundifolia</i>	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
<i>Pterostylis grandiflora</i>	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
<i>Pterostylis ziegeleri</i>	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
<i>Pultenaea prostrata</i>	silky bushpea	v			y	Pultenaea prostrata occurs in grassy woodlands or grasslands, mostly on Tertiary basalt or Quaternary alluvium.	no suitable habitat
<i>Ranunculus pumilio var. pumilio</i>	ferny buttercup	r				Ranunculus pumilio var. pumilio occurs mostly in wet places (e.g. broad floodplains of permanent creeks, "wet pastures") from sea level to altitudes of 800-900 m above sea level.	marginal habitat

<i>Rumex bidens</i>	mud dock	v			y	Rumex bidens grows at the margins of lakes, swamps, and slow-moving rivers and streams, and may also occur in drainage channels.	marginal habitat
<i>Schenkia australis</i>	spike centaury	r				Schenkia australis has been recorded from rainforest, wet sclerophyll forest, dry sclerophyll forest and heathland in the east and north of the State. It has also been recorded from forest sites which were cleared for pasture. Several recent sites are from windswept coastal heathland/scrub.	no suitable habitat
<i>Schoenoplectus tabernaemontani</i>	river clubsedge	r				Schoenoplectus tabernaemontani inhabits the margins of lagoons on King Island, Flinders Island and on some riverbanks in the Midlands.	marginal habitat
<i>Scutellaria humilis</i>	dwarf skullcap	r				Scutellaria humilis is found in moist, shady places in the north-east and south-east of the State. Recent sites have been associated with rocky slopes and rises.	no suitable habitat
<i>Senecio campylocarpus</i>	bulging fireweed	v				Senecio campylocarpus occurs on grassy margins of permanent rivers in the Midlands and on broad floodplains.	no suitable habitat
<i>Senecio psilocarpus</i>	swamp fireweed	e	VU			Senecio psilocarpus is known from six widely scattered sites in the northern half of the State, including King and Flinders islands. It occurs in swampy habitats including broad valley floors associated with rivers, edges of farm dams amongst low-lying grazing/cropping ground, herb-rich native grassland in a broad swale between stable sand dunes, adjacent to wetlands in native grassland, herbaceous marshland and low-lying lagoon systems.	marginal habitat
<i>Senecio squarrosus</i>	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.	no suitable habitat
<i>Siloxerus multiflorus</i>	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
<i>Spyridium eriocephalum</i> var. <i>eriocephalum</i>	heath dustymiller	e				Spyridium eriocephalum var. eriocephalum is known to be extant at a single subpopulation within East Risdon State Reserve where it grows on mudstones in open shrublands or low open eucalypt woodlands, the species being closely associated with Aboriginal middens, with abundant crushed and burnt shell. The dominant eucalypt is Eucalyptus amygdalina, with Eucalyptus risdonii occurring at the small inland site. Allocasuarina verticillata (drooping sheoak) is also prominent at one site. The aspect of the East Risdon sites ranges from west to north-west, the slope from 2-25 degrees, elevation above sea level from 5-30 m above sea level, while the majority of plants are within 150 m of the River Derwent.	no suitable habitat

<i>Spyridium vexilliferum</i> var. <i>vexilliferum</i>	helicopter bush	r				Spyridium vexilliferum occurs in a range of vegetation types, including sandy heaths, rock plates and dry sclerophyll forest and woodland (mainly dominated by Eucalyptus amygdalina). It is found on a range of substrates (e.g. mudstone, granite, laterite gravels) from near-coastal areas in the east, north and west of the State, to the Midlands and lower Derwent Valley. It is most abundant in open or disturbed areas, as it can proliferate from soil-stored seed after disturbance.	no suitable habitat
<i>Stylidium despectum</i>	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
<i>Tetratheca ciliata</i>	northern pinkbells	r				Tetratheca ciliata occurs from near-coastal areas in the State's north at elevations below 70 m, ranging from Rocky Cape in the west to Tomahawk/Boobyalla in the east, and an outlying site near Liffey about 60 km inland and 320 m above sea level. It has been recorded from heathlands and heathy woodlands on sandy well-drained soils, the woodland dominated by Eucalyptus amygdalina.	no suitable habitat
<i>Teucrium corymbosum</i>	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
<i>Triptilodiscus pygmaeus</i>	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
<i>Utricularia australis</i>	yellow bladderwort	r				Utricularia australis has a widespread distribution, ranging from the Gordon River in the south-west to the northern part of Flinders Island in the far north-east (and also reportedly from the Derwent River in the State's south). It grows in stationary or slow-moving water, including natural lakes, farm dams and reservoirs, where it has been reported as forming 'locally dense swards'.	no suitable habitat
<i>Velleia paradoxa</i>	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
<i>Veronica plebeia</i>	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
<i>Viola caleyana</i>	swamp violet	r				The habitat of Viola caleyana in Tasmania is poorly understood but includes lowland wet grasslands, possibly wet heathlands and a variety of forest types.	no suitable habitat

<i>Vittadinia gracilis</i>	woolly new-holland-daisy	r				Vittadinia gracilis occurs in native grassland and grassy woodland.	no suitable habitat
<i>Xerochrysum bicolor</i>	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 2km	Known with 5km	Range	Tasmanian habitat description (and distribution)	Habitat suitability
<i>Accipiter novaehollandiae</i>	grey goshawk	e			y	y	Potential	Requires wet sclerophyll forest for breeding and foraging. Potential habitat for the grey goshawk is native forest with mature elements below 600m 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
<i>Antipodia chaostola</i>	chaostola skipper	e	EN				Potential	Potential habitat for the Chaostola Skipper is dry forest and woodland supporting <i>Gahnia radula</i> (usually on sandstone and other sedimentary rock types) or <i>Gahnia microstachya</i> (usually on granite baseds ubstrates).	no suitable habitat

<p><i>Aquila audax subsp. fleayi</i></p>	<p>tasmanian wedge-tailed eagle</p>	<p>e</p>	<p>EN</p>			<p>y</p>	<p>Potential</p> <p>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 10ha) 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. [see FPA's Fauna Technical Note 1 and FPA's Fauna Technical Note 6 for more information] Significant habitat for the wedge tailed eagle is all native forest and native non-forest vegetation within 500 m or 1 km line of sight of known nest sites (where the nest tree is still present).</p>	<p>may forage, no suitable nesting habitat</p>
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<i>Beddomeia launcestonensis</i>	hydrobiid snail (cataract gorge)	e				y	Known	Believed to be restricted to the Cataract Gorge and there is no understanding of its habitat requirements other than it having been observed on: the underside of large rocks and under stones in running water and under large stable slabs of rock in pools and side channels off the main bed of the river	no suitable habitat
<i>Botaurus poiciloptilus</i>	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.)	may occur on Tamar River
<i>Catadromus lacordairei</i>	Green-lined ground beetle	v					Potential	Open grassy/sedgey 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 stone, coarse woody debris and/or cracked soils. Highly active and mobile species that can fly and often comes to ground close to water sources and is rarely found further than 250m from a water source.	no suitable habitat

<i>Dasyurus maculatus subsp. maculatus</i>	spotted-tail quoll	r	VU		y	y	Potential	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.	may forage, no suitable denning habitat
<i>Dasyurus viverrinus</i>	eastern quoll		EN			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	may forage, no suitable denning habitat

<i>Galaxias fontanus</i>	swan galaxias	e	EN			<p>Potential</p> <p>Potential habitat for the Swan Galaxias is slow to moderately fast flowing streams containing permanent water (even when not flowing), which have good instream cover from overhanging banks and/or logs, and shade from overhanging vegetation. A population can only be maintained where barriers have prevented establishment of trout and redfin perch. The nature of these barriers is variable and can include permanent natural structures such as waterfalls and chutes and also low flow dependent features such as marshes, ephemeral water losing and remnant channels, braided channel floodplain features. Significant habitat for the Swan galaxias is all potential habitat and a 30m streamside reserve within the core range. This includes the Wildlife Priority Areas (Fauna Special Management Zones) on the upper Swan River, Tater Garden Creek and upper Blue Tier Creek, and other upper catchments of tributaries of the Macquarie, Blackman and Isis Rivers.</p>	no suitable habitat
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<i>Galaxiella pusilla</i>	eastern dwarf galaxias	v	VU				Potential	Potential habitat for the dwarf galaxiid is slowflowing waters such as swamps, lagoons, drains or backwaters of streams, often with aquatic vegetation. It may also be found in temporary waters that dry up in summer for as long as 6-7 months, especially if burrowing crayfish burrows are present (although these will usually be connected to permanent water). Habitat may include forested swampy areas but does not include blackwood swamp forest. Juveniles congregate in groups at the water surface in pools free of vegetation. Significant habitat for the dwarf galaxiid is all potential habitat and a 30m streamside reserve within the core range.	no suitable habitat
<i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i>	white-bellied sea-eagle	v			y	y	Potential	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	may forage, no suitable nesting habitat

								km line of sight of known nest sites (where nest tree still present).	
<i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i>	white-throated needletail		VU		y	y		Migratory bird, rarely lands in Tasmania	may over fly
<i>Lathamus discolor</i>	swift parrot	e	CR			y		Potential breeding habitat for the swift parrot comprises potential foraging habitat and potential nesting habitat and is based on definitions of foraging and nesting trees. Potential foraging habitat comprises E. globulus or E. ovata trees that are old enough to flower. Potential nesting habitat is considered to comprise eucalypt forests that contain hollow-bearing trees.	no suitable nesting or foraging habitat
<i>Limnodynastes peroni</i>	striped marsh frog	e					Potential	Potential habitat for the Striped Marsh Frog is natural and artificial coastal and near coastal wetlands, lagoons, marshes, swamps and ponds (including dams), with permanent freshwater and abundant marginal, emergent and submerged aquatic vegetation. Significant habitat is high quality	suitable habitat in wetland areas

								potential habitat within the core range of this frog species.	
<i>Litoria raniformis</i>	green and gold frog	v	VU		y	y	Potential	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.	suitable habitat in wetland areas
<i>Migas plumleyi</i>	Plumley's trapdoor spider or spider (cataract gorge)	e				y	Potential	Cataract Gorge - Mossy habitat	no suitable habitat
<i>Pasmaditta jungermanniae</i>	Cataract Gorge Pinhead Snail	v				y	Potential	Endemic to Tasmania & Cataract Gorge. Usually found in moss on rock faces.	no suitable habitat

<i>Perameles gunnii subsp. gunnii</i>	eastern barred bandicoot		VU			y	Potential	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.	marginal east of hwy
<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>	great crested grebe	v				y		Great crested grebes breed in vegetated areas of freshwater lakes, small pools, slow-flowing rivers, artificial water bodies, swamps, bays, estuaries, and lagoons	may occur on Tamar River
<i>Poliiocephalus cristatus subsp. australis</i>	great crested grebe	pv				y		Great crested grebes breed in vegetated areas of freshwater lakes, small pools, slow-flowing rivers, artificial water bodies, swamps, bays, estuaries, and lagoons	may occur on Tamar River
<i>Prototroctes maraena</i>	australian grayling	v	VU			y	Potential	All streams and rivers in their lower to middle reaches. Areas above permanent barriers that prevent fish migration are not potential habitat	may occur in Tamar River
<i>Pseudemoia pagenstecheri</i>	tussock skink	v				y	Potential	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

<i>Pseudemoia rawlinsoni</i>	glossy grass skink	r			y	y	Core	Potential habitat for the Glossy Grass Skink is wetlands and swampy sites (including grassy wetlands, teatree swamps and grassy sedgelands), and margins of such habitats.	suitable habitat in wetland areas
<i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i>	grey-headed flying-fox		VU			y		Considered a vagrant bat in Tasmania	no suitable habitat
<i>Sarcophilus harrisii</i>	tasmanian devil	e	EN			y	Potential	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 (427km ²). 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 100m of one another, and where no other potential denning habitat with three or more entrances may be found within a 1km radius, being the approximate area of the smallest recorded devil home range (Pemberton 1990). Potential denning habitat for the Tasmanian devil is areas of burrow-able, 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	may forage, no suitable denning habitat
<i>Thylacinus cynocephalus</i>	thylacine	x	EX			y		listed as extinct, occupied most habitats except dense rainforest	presumed extinct

<p><i>Tyto novaehollandiae</i> subsp. <i>castanops</i></p>	<p>masked owl (Tasmanian)</p>	<p>e</p>	<p>VU</p>			<p>y</p>	<p>Potential</p>	<p>Potential habitat for the masked owl is all areas with trees with large hollows (>15 cm entrance diameter). In terms of using mapping layers, potential habitat is considered to be all areas with at least 20% mature eucalypt crown cover (PI type mature density class `a`, `b`, or `c`). From on ground surveys this is areas with at least 8 trees per hectare over 100cm dbh. Remnants and paddock trees in agricultural areas may also constitute potential habitat. Significant habitat for the masked owl is any areas within the core range of native dry forest with trees over 100cm dbh with large hollows (>15 cm entrance diameter). Such areas usually have no regrowth component or just a sparse regrowth component. In terms of using mapping layers for an initial desktop assessment prior to an on ground survey. Significant habitat may occur in all areas within the core range classified as dry forest (TASVEG dry Eucalypt forest and woodland) with at least 20% mature eucalypt crown cover (PI type mature density class `a`, `b`, or `c`) that is classified as mature (Growth Stage class `M`). From on ground surveys this is areas with at least 8 trees per hectare over 100cm dbh and more than half of the canopy cover is comprised of mature trees. Remnants and paddock trees in agricultural areas may also constitute significant habitat.</p>	<p>may forage, no suitable nesting habitat</p>
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Natural Values Atlas Report

Authoritative, comprehensive information on Tasmania's natural values.

Reference:

Requested For: grammar

Report Type: Summary Report

Timestamp: 01:10:39 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

Fire History: buffer 1000m

Freshwater Ecosystem Values: buffer 1000m

Freshwater Ecosystem Values displayed:

Rivers

Wetlands

Saltmarshes

Estuaries

Tasmanian Reserve Estate: buffer 1000m

Biosecurity Risks: buffer 1000m

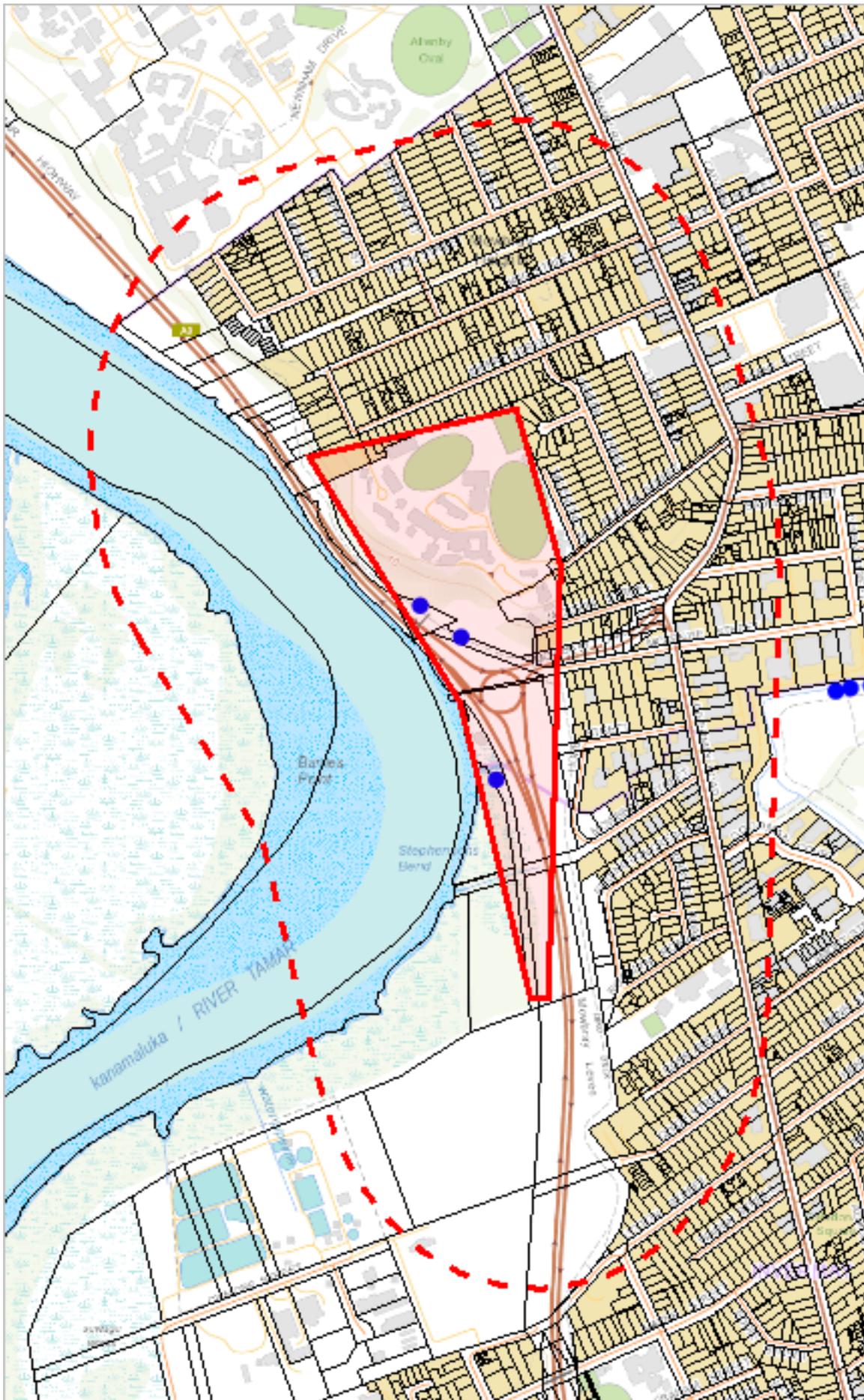


The centroid for this query GDA94: 510711.0, 5415755.0 falls within:

Property: 2867919

Threatened flora within 500 metres

511381, 5416821



509895, 5414407

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
<i>Bolboschoenus caldwellii</i>	sea clubsedge	r		n	1	04-Dec-1981
<i>Calystegia sepium</i> subsp. <i>sepium</i>	swamp bindweed	r		n	3	29-Jun-2018

Unverified Records

No unverified records were found!

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

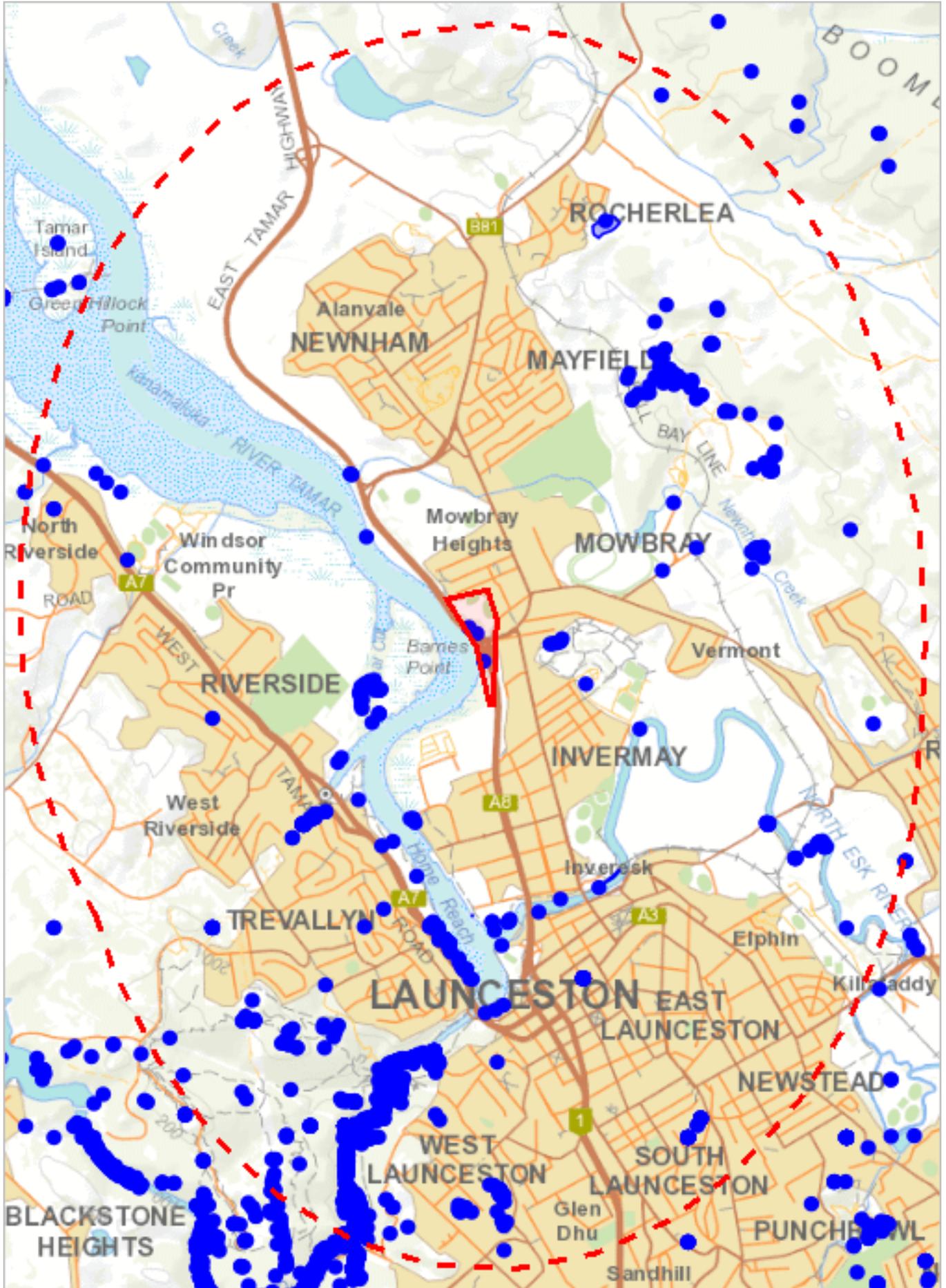
Telephone: 1300 368 550

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

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

Threatened flora within 5000 metres

514774, 5421322



506514, 5409908

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>Acacia siculiformis</i>	dagger wattle	r		n	1	16-Jul-1996
<i>Alternanthera denticulata</i>	lesser joyweed	e		n	174	15-Feb-2015
<i>Anogramma leptophylla</i>	annual fern	v		n	6	19-Oct-1984
<i>Aphelia gracilis</i>	slender fanwort	r		n	18	27-Nov-2021
<i>Aphelia pumilio</i>	dwarf fanwort	r		n	29	13-Nov-2021
<i>Asperula subsimplex</i>	water woodruff	r		n	1	30-Mar-2000
<i>Austrostipa bigeniculata</i>	doublejointed speargrass	r		n	1	17-Jun-1996
<i>Blechnum spinulosum</i>	small raspfern	e		n	7	14-Feb-2018
<i>Bolboschoenus caldwellii</i>	sea clubsedge	r		n	24	11-Jun-2019
<i>Boronia gunnii</i>	river boronia	v	VU	e	17	25-Oct-1961
<i>Brunonia australis</i>	blue pincushion	r		n	96	21-Dec-2020
<i>Caesia calliantha</i>	blue grasslily	r		n	28	21-Nov-2019
<i>Caladenia filamentosa</i>	daddy longlegs	r		n	2	01-Oct-1841
<i>Caladenia patersonii</i>	patersons spider-orchid	v		n	1	30-Sep-1946
<i>Callitris oblonga</i> subsp. <i>oblonga</i>	south esk pine	v	EN	e	17	19-Mar-2010
<i>Calocephalus lacteus</i>	milky beautyheads	r		n	1	24-Dec-1844
<i>Calochilus campestris</i>	copper beard-orchid	e		n	1	12-Nov-2012
<i>Calystegia sepium</i> subsp. <i>sepium</i>	swamp bindweed	r		n	104	24-Jan-2022
<i>Carex gunniana</i>	mountain sedge	r		n	2	15-Dec-2009
<i>Carex longebrachiata</i>	drooping sedge	r		n	1	11-Oct-1991
<i>Centipeda cunninghamii</i>	erect sneezeweed	r		n	3	14-Feb-2018
<i>Chiloglottis trapeziformis</i>	broadlip bird-orchid	e		n	2	27-Oct-1974
<i>Craspedia paludicola</i>	swamp billybuttons	?r		n	1	01-Jan-1911
<i>Damasonium minus</i>	starfruit	r		n	1	10-Apr-2000
<i>Deyeuxia lawrencei</i>	lawrences bentgrass	x	EX	e	1	01-Jan-1831
<i>Dianella amoena</i>	grassland flaxlily	r	EN	n	40	23-Apr-2020
<i>Discaria pubescens</i>	spiky anchorplant	e		n	1	01-Jan-1912
<i>Diuris lanceolata</i>	large golden moths	e	EN	e	2	14-Sep-1894
<i>Diuris palustris</i>	swamp doubletail	e		n	4	24-Oct-1946
<i>Epacris exserta</i>	south esk heath	e	PEN	e	24	08-Oct-2009
<i>Euphrasia scabra</i>	yellow eyebright	e		n	1	21-Nov-1887
<i>Gratiola pubescens</i>	hairy brooklime	r		n	2	11-Feb-2011
<i>Gynatrix pulchella</i>	fragrant hempbush	r		n	1	01-Oct-1994
<i>Gyrostemon thesioides</i>	broom wheelfruit	r		n	13	18-Nov-2011
<i>Haloragis heterophylla</i>	variable raspwort	r		n	23	14-Jan-2022
<i>Hovea tasmanica</i>	rockfield purplepea	r		e	9	13-Nov-2020
<i>Hypolepis muelleri</i>	harsh groundfern	r		n	1	10-Mar-1981
<i>Lepidium hyssopifolium</i>	soft peppercross	e	EN	n	2	19-Mar-2020
<i>Lycopus australis</i>	australian gypsywort	e		n	29	11-Jun-2019
<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>	purple loosestrife	v		n	60	24-Jan-2022
<i>Mentha australis</i>	river mint	e		n	26	15-Apr-2010
<i>Muehlenbeckia axillaris</i>	matted lignum	r		n	1	02-Apr-1980
<i>Myriophyllum integrifolium</i>	tiny watermilfoil	v		n	1	18-Nov-1991
<i>Parietaria debilis</i>	shade pellitory	r		n	3	03-Nov-1992
<i>Persicaria decipiens</i>	slender waterpepper	v		n	61	15-Apr-2010
<i>Persicaria subsessilis</i>	bristly waterpepper	e		n	147	09-Mar-2017
<i>Phyllangium divergens</i>	wiry mitrewort	v		n	1	07-Nov-1949
<i>Pilularia novae-hollandiae</i>	australian pillwort	r		n	1	01-Jan-1990
<i>Pimelea flava</i> subsp. <i>flava</i>	yellow riceflower	r		n	1	01-Nov-1946
<i>Poa mollis</i>	soft tussockgrass	r		e	25	21-Oct-2019
<i>Prasophyllum robustum</i>	robust leek-orchid	e	CR	e	4	04-Nov-2020
<i>Prostanthera cuneata</i>	alpine mintbush	x		n	1	03-Feb-1840
<i>Prostanthera rotundifolia</i>	roundleaf mintbush	v		n	27	03-Oct-2021
<i>Pterostylis grandiflora</i>	superb greenhood	r		n	1	01-Jun-1951
<i>Pterostylis ziegeleri</i>	grassland greenhood	v	VU	e	2	01-Jan-1889
<i>Pultenaea prostrata</i>	silky bushpea	v		n	1	01-Nov-1921
<i>Ranunculus pumilio</i> var. <i>pumilio</i>	ferny buttercup	r		n	2	01-Jan-2000
<i>Rumex bidens</i>	mud dock	v		n	8	18-Jan-2009
<i>Schenkia australis</i>	spike centaury	r		n	1	01-Nov-1943
<i>Schoenoplectus tabernaemontani</i>	river clubsedge	r		n	9	14-Feb-2018
<i>Scutellaria humilis</i>	dwarf skullcap	r		n	5	29-Nov-1991
<i>Senecio campylocarpus</i>	bulging fireweed	v		n	23	24-Feb-2018

Threatened flora within 5000 metres

Species	Common Name	SS	NS	Bio	Observation Count	Last Recorded
<i>Senecio psilocarpus</i>	swamp fireweed	e	VU	n	2	28-Jan-2018
<i>Senecio squarrosus</i>	leafy fireweed	r		n	11	19-Oct-2020
<i>Siloxerus multiflorus</i>	small wrinklewort	r		n	18	23-Oct-2012
<i>Spyridium eriocephalum</i> var. <i>eriocephalum</i>	heath dustymiller	e		n	4	20-Oct-1880
<i>Spyridium vexilliferum</i> var. <i>vexilliferum</i>	helicopter bush	r		n	13	18-Sep-2021
<i>Stylidium despectum</i>	small triggerplant	r		n	5	24-Nov-2021
<i>Tetradlea ciliata</i>	northern pinkbells	r		n	1	01-Jan-1896
<i>Teucrium corymbosum</i>	forest germander	r		n	18	27-Jan-2009
<i>Triptilodiscus pygmaeus</i>	dwarf sunray	v		n	1	08-Oct-2015
<i>Utricularia australis</i>	yellow bladderwort	r		n	5	05-Mar-2014
<i>Velleia paradoxa</i>	spur velleia	v		n	2	04-Jan-1992
<i>Veronica plebeia</i>	trailing speedwell	r		n	25	14-Nov-2018
<i>Viola caleyana</i>	swamp violet	r		n	1	18-Jan-1993
<i>Vittadinia gracilis</i>	woolly new-holland-daisy	r		n	1	01-Jan-1868
<i>Xerochrysum bicolor</i>	eastcoast paperdaisy	r		n	9	25-Oct-1992

Unverified Records

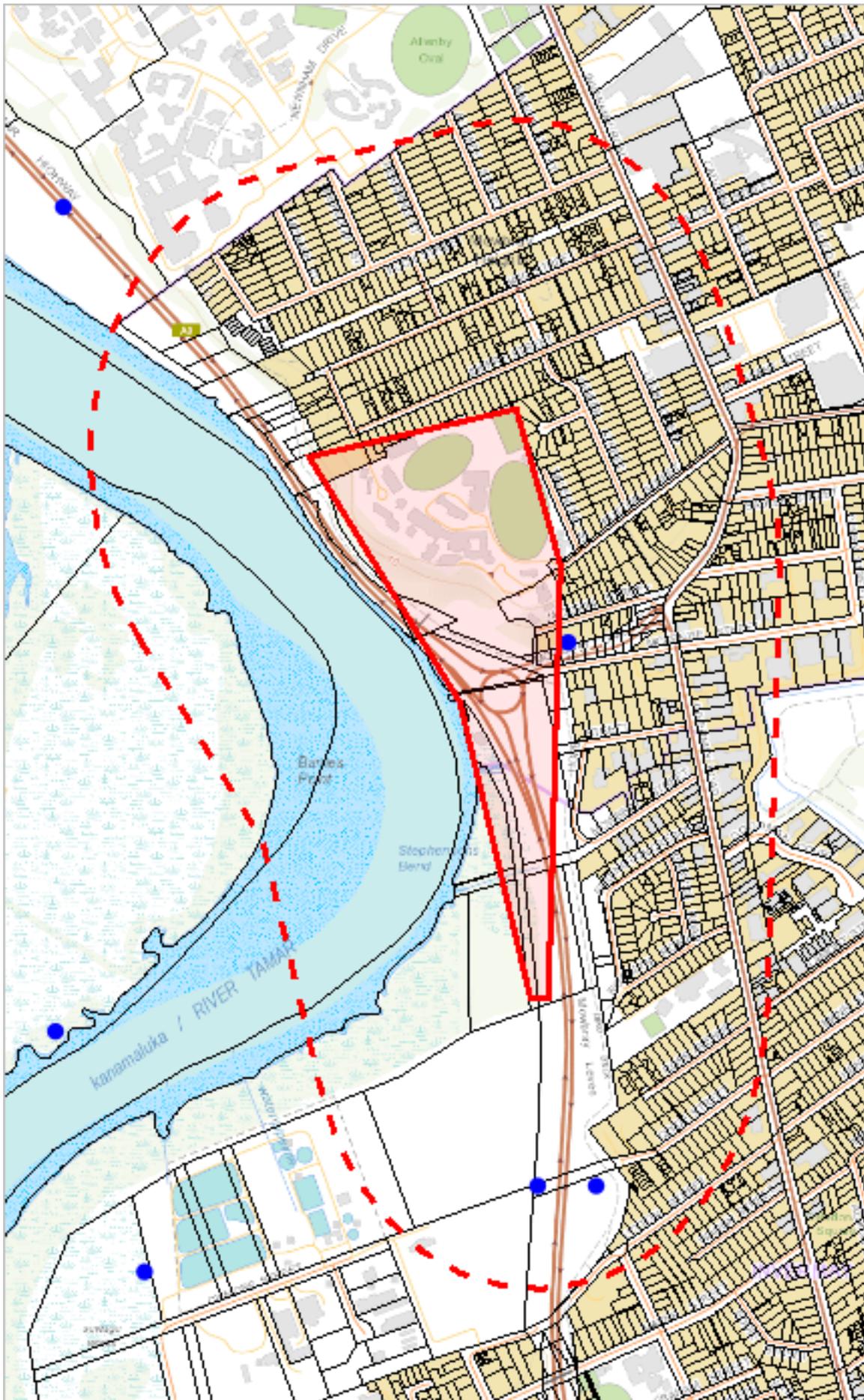
No unverified records were found!

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



509895, 5414407

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>Dasyurus viverrinus</i>	eastern quoll		EN	n	1	01-Jan-1995
<i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i>	white-bellied sea-eagle	v		n	1	08-Aug-1996
<i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i>	white-throated needletail		VU	n	1	01-Jan-1900

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>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>Galaxiella pusilla</i>	eastern dwarf galaxias	v	VU	n	1	0	0
<i>Sarcophilus harrisii</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.

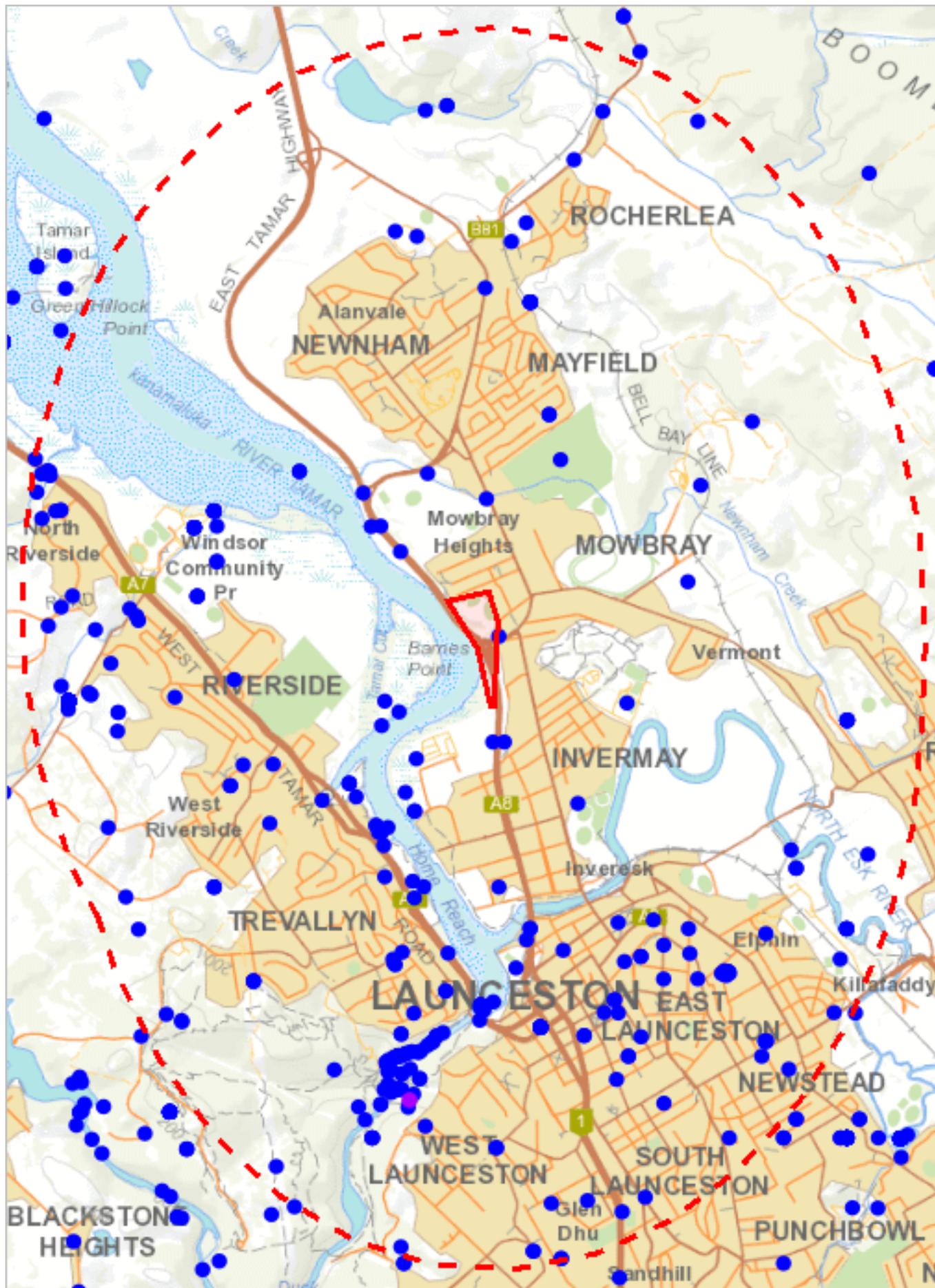
Telephone: 1300 368 550

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

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

Threatened fauna within 5000 metres

514774, 5421322



506514, 5409908

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	48	25-Oct-2021
<i>Aquila audax</i>	wedge-tailed eagle	pe	PEN	n	29	27-Aug-2018
<i>Aquila audax</i> subsp. <i>fleayi</i>	tasmanian wedge-tailed eagle	e	EN	e	13	20-Oct-2020
<i>Beddomeia launcestonensis</i>	hydrobiid snail (cataract gorge)	e		eH	12	01-Jan-2001
<i>Botaurus poiciloptilus</i>	australasian bittern		EN	n	18	02-Jul-2018
<i>Dasyurus maculatus</i>	spotted-tail quoll	r	VU	n	22	05-Jun-2021
<i>Dasyurus maculatus</i> subsp. <i>maculatus</i>	spotted-tail quoll	r	VU	n	11	01-Aug-2021
<i>Dasyurus viverrinus</i>	eastern quoll		EN	n	21	21-Jul-2021
Eagle sp.	Eagle	e	EN	n	2	14-Oct-2004
<i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i>	white-bellied sea-eagle	v		n	103	22-Sep-2021
<i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i>	white-throated needletail		VU	n	26	25-Feb-2018
<i>Lathamus discolor</i>	swift parrot	e	CR	mbe	35	24-Jan-2019
<i>Litoria raniformis</i>	green and gold frog	v	VU	n	51	01-Nov-2020
<i>Migas plomleyi</i>	Plomley's trapdoor spider or spider (cataract gorge)	e		e	7	05-Sep-2005
<i>Pasmaditta jungermanniae</i>	Cataract Gorge Pinhead Snail	v		e	28	22-Apr-2019
<i>Perameles gunnii</i>	eastern barred bandicoot		VU	n	23	22-May-2021
<i>Perameles gunnii</i> subsp. <i>gunnii</i>	eastern barred bandicoot		VU		2	01-Jun-2013
<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>	great crested grebe	v		n	3	08-May-2017
<i>Poliocephalus cristatus</i> subsp. <i>australis</i>	great crested grebe	pv			8	31-Aug-1980
<i>Prototroctes maraena</i>	australian grayling	v	VU	ae	6	18-Jan-2006
<i>Pseudemoia pagenstecheri</i>	tussock skink	v		n	1	07-May-2017
<i>Pseudemoia rawlinsoni</i>	glossy grass skink	r		n	6	21-Jan-2021
<i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i>	grey-headed flying-fox		VU	n	1	20-Apr-2010
<i>Sarcophilus harrisi</i>	tasmanian devil	e	EN	e	31	13-Nov-2021
<i>Thylacinus cynocephalus</i>	thylacine	x	EX	ex	1	02-Jun-1972
<i>Tyto novaehollandiae</i>	masked owl	pe	PVU	n	20	01-Dec-2016
<i>Tyto novaehollandiae</i> subsp. <i>castanops</i>	masked owl (Tasmanian)	e	VU	e	1	06-Sep-2012

Unverified Records

Species	Common Name	SS	NS	Bio	Observation Count
<i>Beddomeia launcestonensis</i>	hydrobiid snail (cataract gorge)	e		eH	2

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	1	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	7	0	0
<i>Pseudemoia rawlinsoni</i>	glossy grass skink	r		n	0	0	1
<i>Antipodia chaostola</i>	chaostola skipper	e	EN	ae	7	0	0
<i>Pseudemoia pagenstecheri</i>	tussock skink	v		n	1	0	0
<i>Galaxias fontanus</i>	swan galaxias	e	EN	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>Migas plomleyi</i>	Plomley's trapdoor spider or spider (cataract gorge)	e		e	2	0	0
<i>Galaxiella pusilla</i>	eastern dwarf galaxias	v	VU	n	1	0	0
<i>Beddomeia launcestonensis</i>	hydrobiid snail (cataract gorge)	e		eH	0	1	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

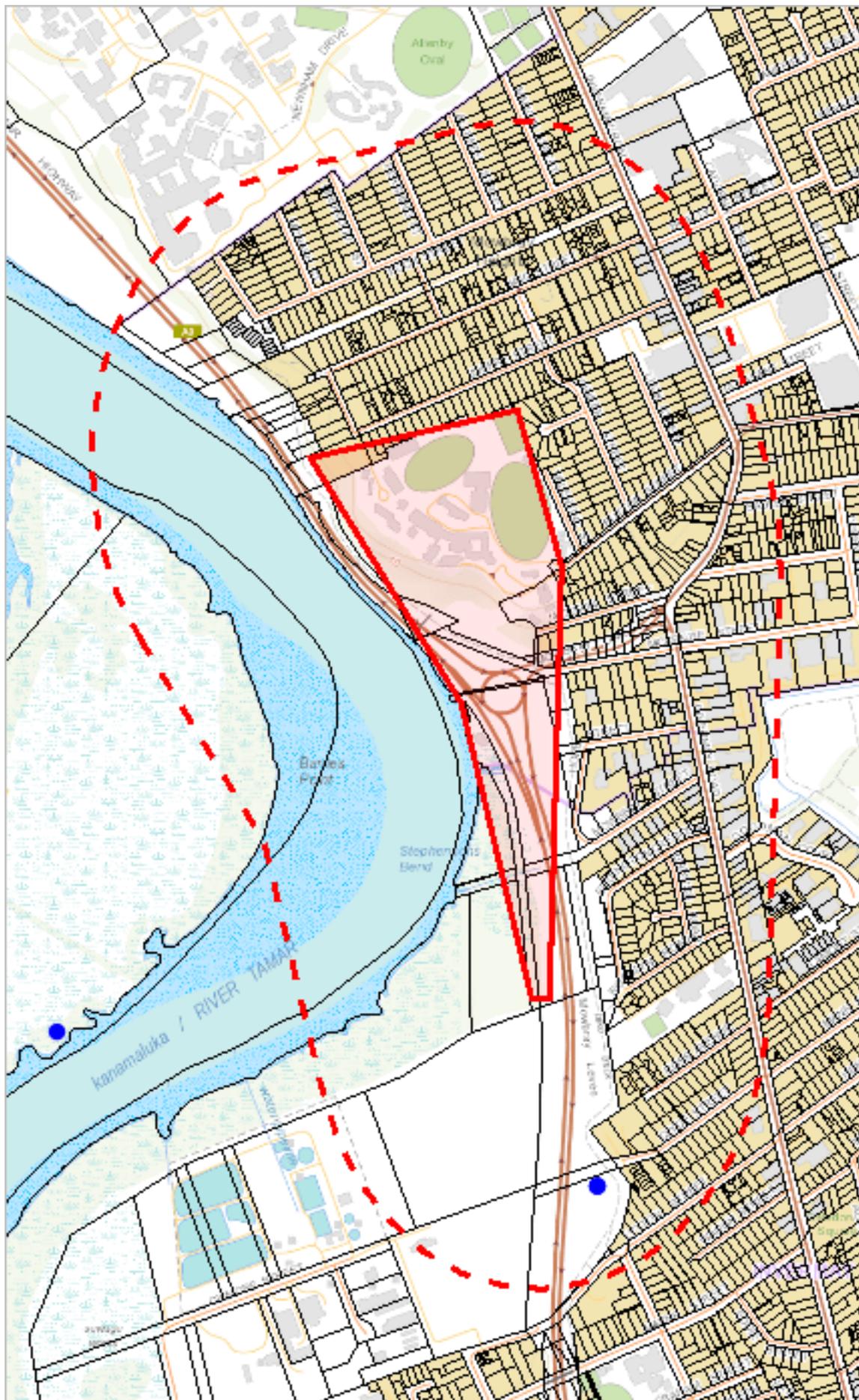
Threatened fauna within 5000 metres

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



509895, 5414407

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
	Falco longipennis	australian hobby	Sighting	2	02-Nov-1995
	Haliaeetus leucogaster	white-bellied sea-eagle	Sighting	1	08-Aug-1996

Unverified Records

No unverified records were found!

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

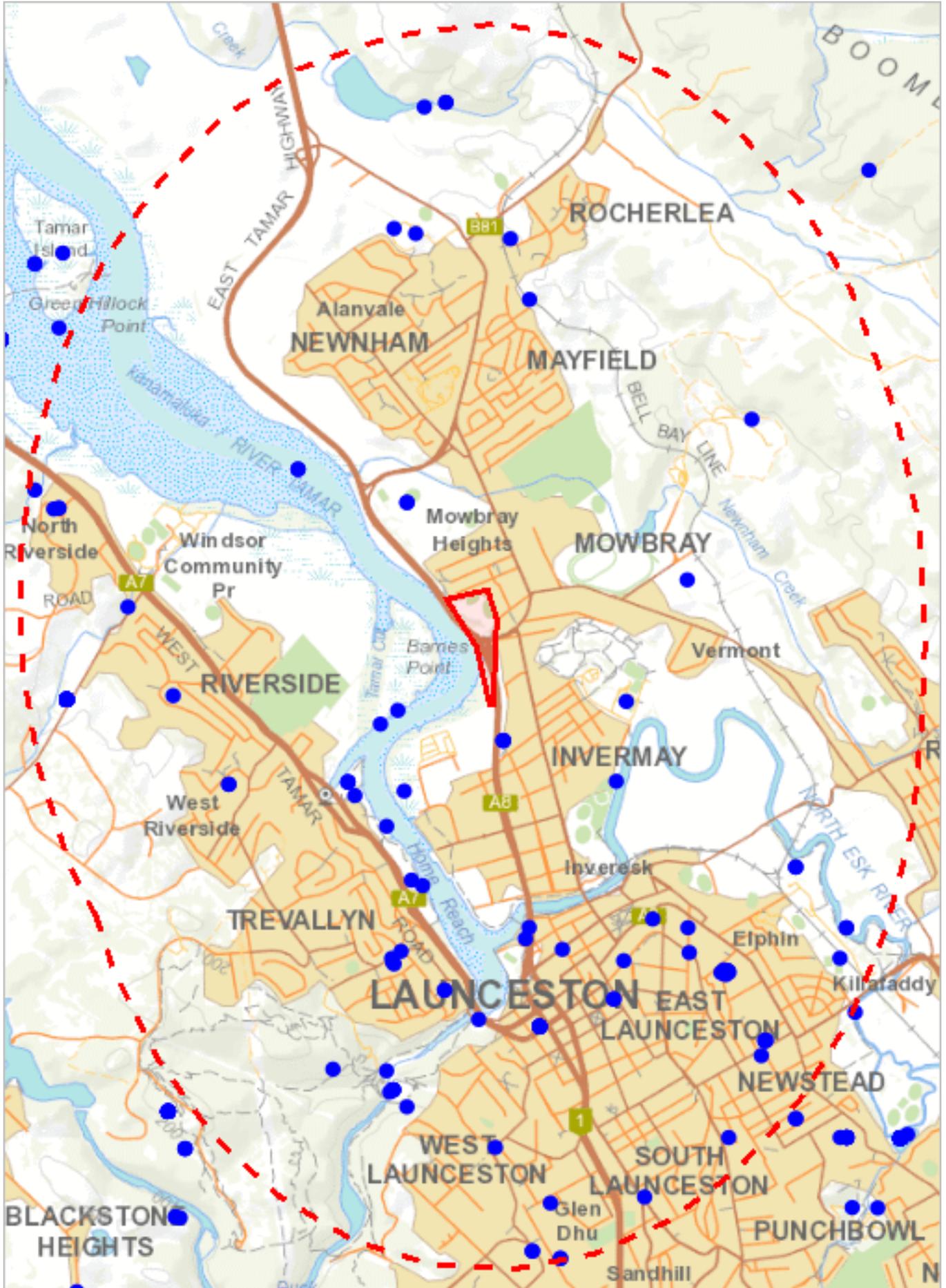
Species	Common Name	SS	NS	Potential	Known	Core
Aquila audax subsp. fleayi	tasmanian wedge-tailed eagle	e	EN	1	0	0
Accipiter novaehollandiae	grey goshawk	e		1	0	0
Haliaeetus leucogaster	white-bellied sea-eagle	v		2	0	0

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

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506514, 5409908

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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
1175	Eagle sp.	Eagle	Nest	2	14-Oct-2004
2150	Haliaeetus leucogaster	white-bellied sea-eagle	Nest	1	15-Jun-2014
2260	Aquila audax subsp. fleayi	tasmanian wedge-tailed eagle	Nest	1	10-Sep-2015
2702	Aquila audax subsp. fleayi	tasmanian wedge-tailed eagle	Nest	4	06-Jul-2020
2774	Accipiter cirrocephalus subsp. cirrocephalus	collared sparrowhawk	Nest	1	08-Feb-2020
758	Haliaeetus leucogaster	white-bellied sea-eagle	Nest	1	01-Jan-1985
	Accipiter novaehollandiae	grey goshawk	Carcass	2	15-Nov-2015
	Accipiter novaehollandiae	grey goshawk	Image	3	16-May-2020
	Accipiter novaehollandiae	grey goshawk	Not Recorded	20	06-Jul-2017
	Accipiter novaehollandiae	grey goshawk	Sighting	24	25-Oct-2021
	Aquila audax	wedge-tailed eagle	Carcass	1	13-Feb-2014
	Aquila audax	wedge-tailed eagle	Not Recorded	26	27-Aug-2018
	Aquila audax	wedge-tailed eagle	Sighting	2	13-Feb-2014
	Aquila audax subsp. fleayi	tasmanian wedge-tailed eagle	Sighting	8	20-Oct-2020
	Falco longipennis	australian hobby	Sighting	5	02-Nov-1995
	Falco peregrinus	peregrine falcon	Not Recorded	10	19-Sep-2017
	Falco peregrinus	peregrine falcon	Sighting	2	28-Feb-1981
	Haliaeetus leucogaster	white-bellied sea-eagle	Not Recorded	76	04-Jun-2018
	Haliaeetus leucogaster	white-bellied sea-eagle	Sighting	25	22-Sep-2021
	Tyto novaehollandiae	masked owl	Not Recorded	9	01-Dec-2016
	Tyto novaehollandiae	masked owl	Sighting	11	01-Dec-1999

Unverified Records

No unverified records were found!

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

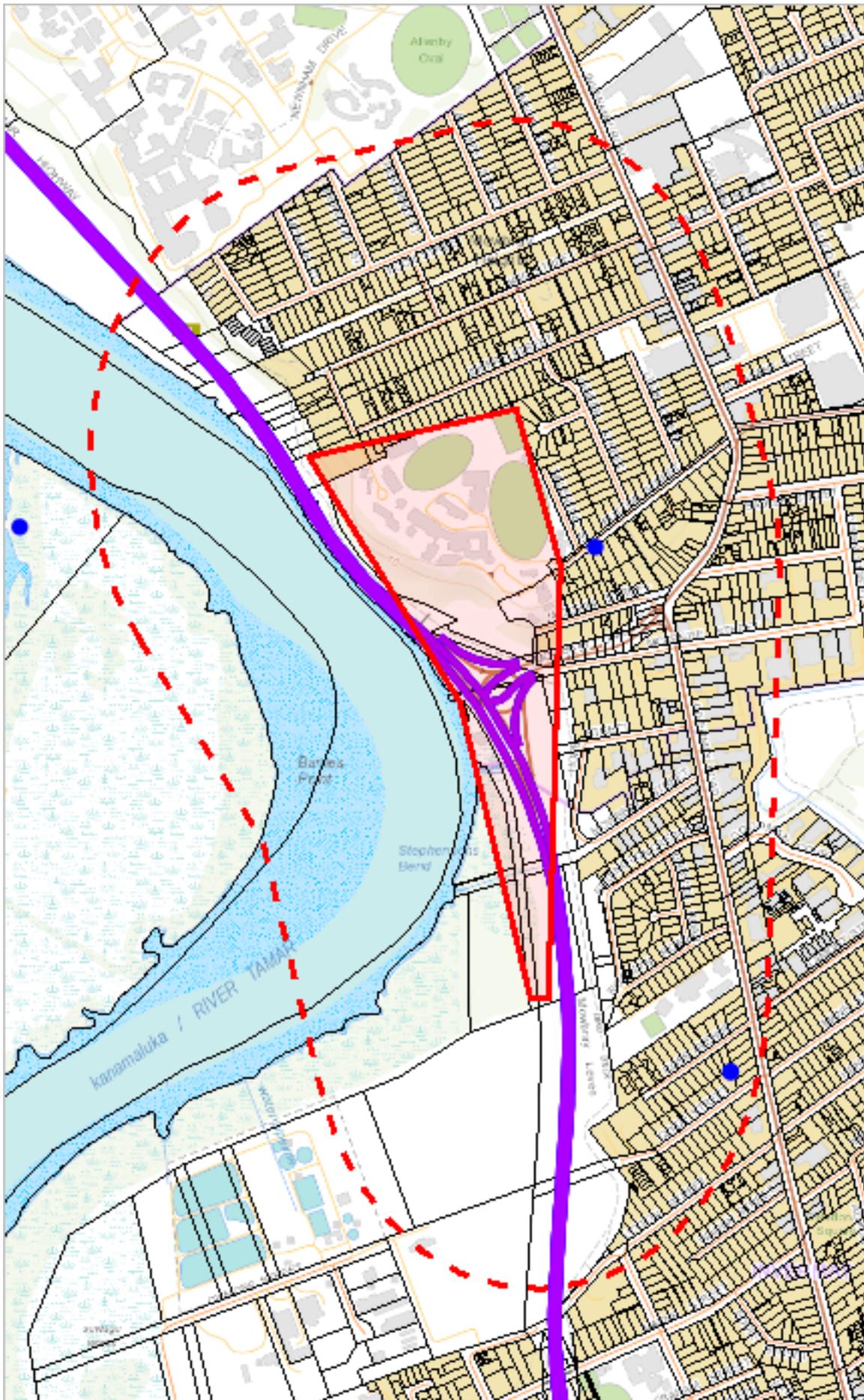
Species	Common Name	SS	NS	Potential	Known	Core
Aquila audax subsp. fleayi	tasmanian wedge-tailed eagle	e	EN	1	0	0
Accipiter novaehollandiae	grey goshawk	e		1	0	0
Haliaeetus leucogaster	white-bellied sea-eagle	v		2	0	0

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



509895, 5414407

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

✎ Line Unverified

● Point Unverified

□ Polygon Verified

✎ Line Verified

□ Polygon Unverified

Legend: Cadastral Parcels



Tas Management Act Weeds within 500 m

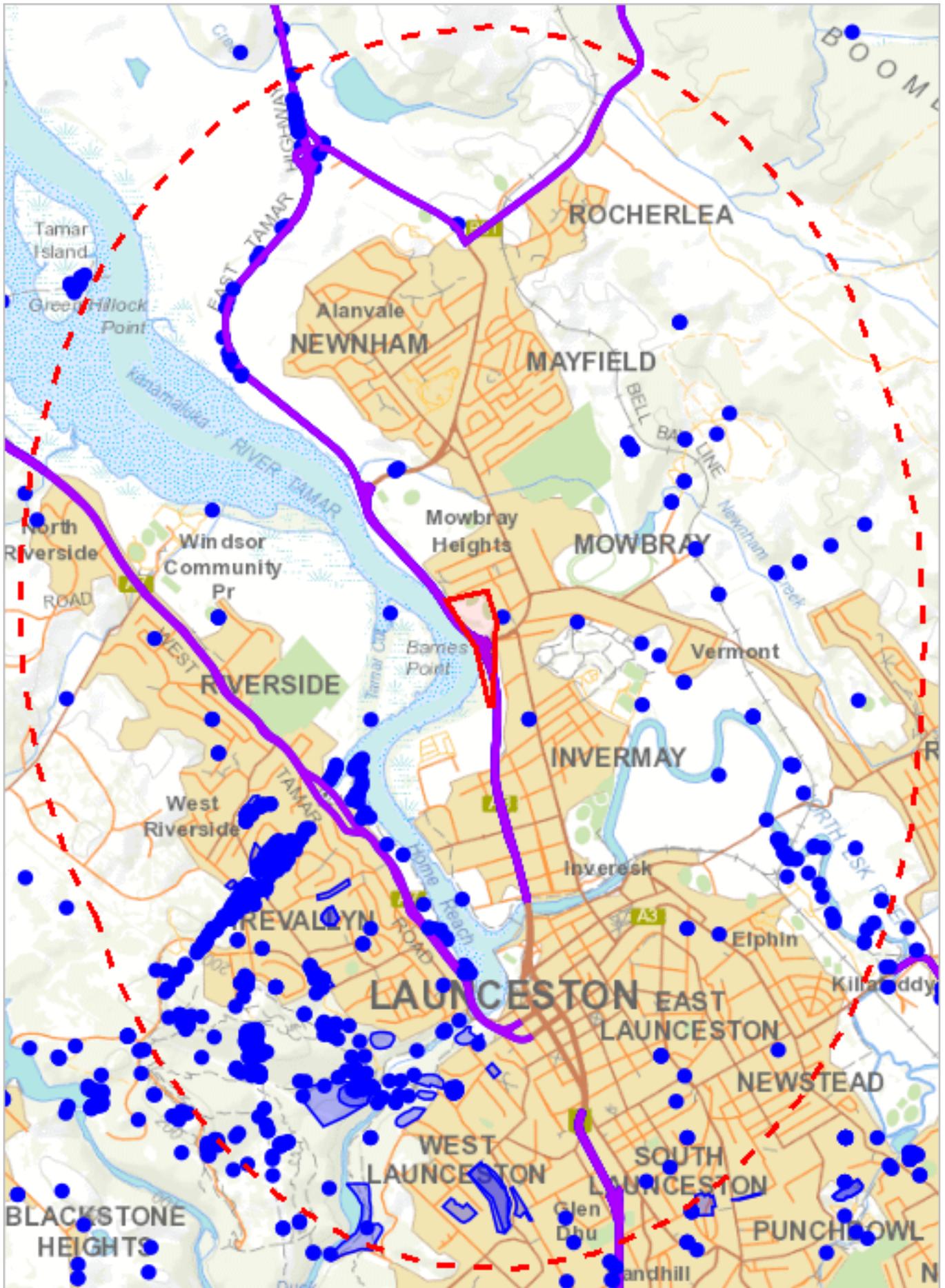
Verified Records

Species	Common Name	Observation Count	Last Recorded
<i>Carduus pycnocephalus</i>	slender thistle	1	01-Dec-1983
<i>Datura stramonium</i>	common thornapple	1	06-Feb-1981
<i>Erica lusitanica</i>	spanish heath	1	08-Jan-1995
<i>Lepidium draba</i>	hoary cress	1	12-Nov-1963
<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>	blackberry	1	08-Jan-1995
<i>Ulex europaeus</i>	gorse	1	08-Jan-1995

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>



506514, 5409908

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

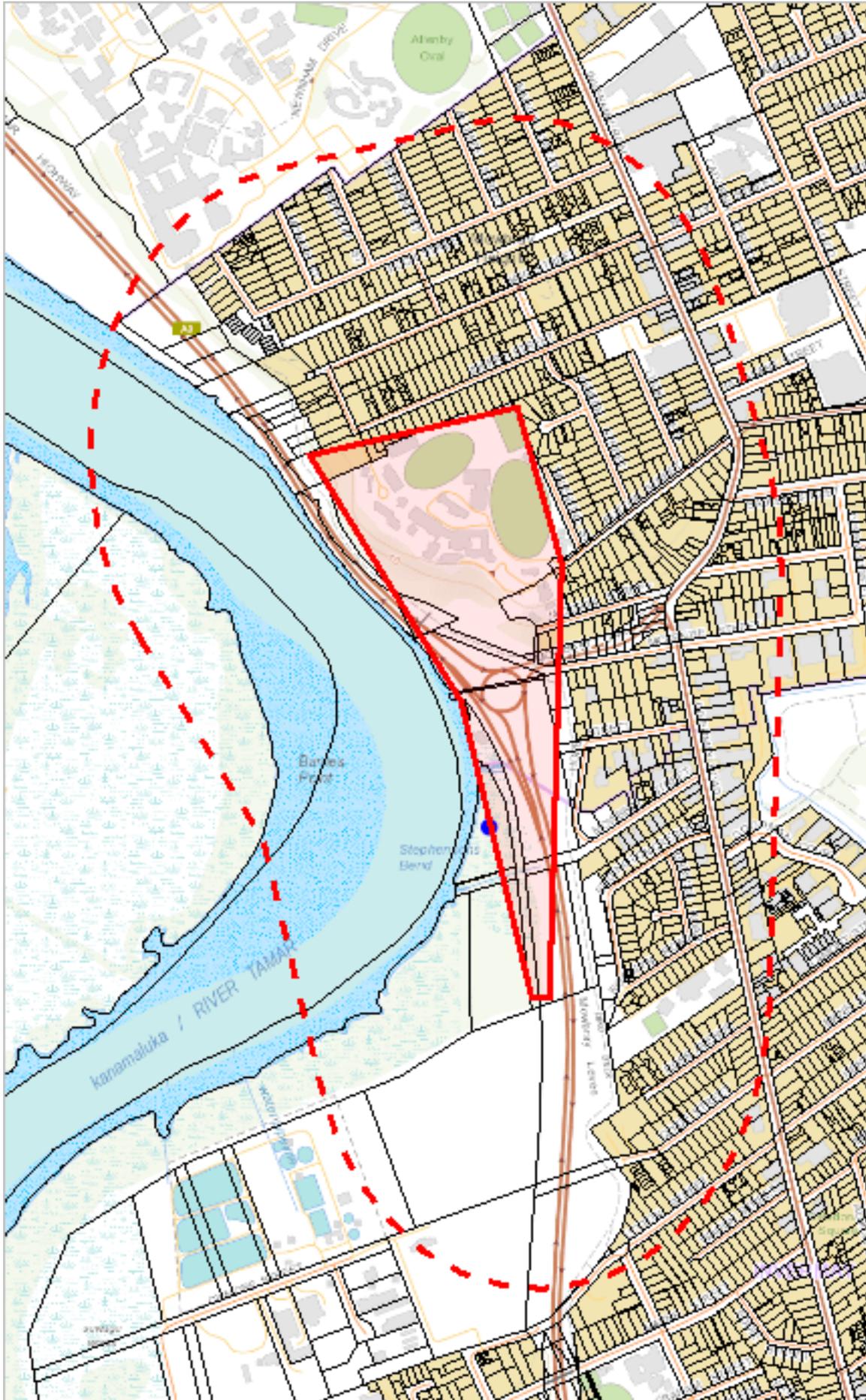
Verified Records

Species	Common Name	Observation Count	Last Recorded
<i>Anthemis cotula</i>	stinking chamomile	2	29-Apr-2010
<i>Asparagus asparagoides</i>	bridal creeper	26	11-May-2019
<i>Asphodelus fistulosus</i>	onion weed	1	20-Jun-2001
<i>Calluna vulgaris</i>	heather	1	23-Dec-1947
<i>Carduus pycnocephalus</i>	slender thistle	27	15-Dec-2013
<i>Carduus tenuiflorus</i>	winged thistle	4	05-Nov-2009
<i>Cenchrus longisetus</i>	feathertop	3	28-Apr-2020
<i>Centaurea calcitrapa</i>	star thistle	1	24-Mar-1981
<i>Chrysanthemoides monilifera</i> subsp. <i>monilifera</i>	boneseed	81	06-Oct-2020
<i>Cirsium arvense</i> var. <i>arvense</i>	creeping thistle	1	23-Oct-2012
<i>Cortaderia jubata</i>	pink pampasgrass	3	08-Jan-1995
<i>Cortaderia seloana</i>	silver pampasgrass	7	12-Jul-2011
<i>Cortaderia</i> sp.	pampas grass	5	10-Feb-2016
<i>Cuscuta epithymum</i>	lesser dodder	1	01-Jan-1864
<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>	english broom	5	04-Oct-2020
<i>Datura ferox</i>	longspine thornapple	1	01-Feb-2005
<i>Datura stramonium</i>	common thornapple	4	06-Mar-2015
<i>Echium plantagineum</i>	patersons curse	32	09-Dec-2018
<i>Echium vulgare</i>	vipers bugloss	2	18-Nov-2019
<i>Elodea canadensis</i>	canadian pondweed	3	12-Jul-2021
<i>Erica lusitanica</i>	spanish heath	119	24-Jan-2022
<i>Erica scoparia</i>	twig heath	2	11-Jul-2013
<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i>	fennel	6	16-Mar-2019
<i>Genista monspessulana</i>	montpellier broom or canary broom	11	06-Oct-2020
<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	holly	16	04-Nov-2020
<i>Lepidium draba</i>	hoary cress	3	28-Oct-1978
<i>Lycium ferocissimum</i>	african boxthorn	2	11-Jun-2019
<i>Rubus anglocandicans</i>	blackberry	9	11-Jun-2019
<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>	blackberry	117	23-Oct-2012
<i>Rubus leucostachys</i>	blackberry	2	11-Jan-1977
<i>Salix alba</i> var. <i>caerulea</i>	blue willow or cricket bat willow	1	01-Nov-2003
<i>Salix alba</i> var. <i>vitellina</i>	golden willow	3	01-Nov-2003
<i>Salix x fragilis</i> nothovar. <i>fragilis</i>	crack willow	42	12-Jul-2021
<i>Salix x sepulcralis</i> nothovar. <i>chrysocoma</i>	golden weeping willow	4	20-Nov-2006
<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>	ragwort	9	12-Jul-2021
<i>Ulex europaeus</i>	gorse	158	27-Sep-2021
<i>Xanthium spinosum</i>	bathurst burr	2	29-Mar-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>



509895, 5414407

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

Priority Weeds within 500 m

Legend: Verified and Unverified observations

● Point Verified

● Point Unverified

▬ Line Verified

▬ Line Unverified

□ Polygon Verified

□ Polygon Unverified

Legend: Cadastral Parcels



Priority Weeds within 500 m

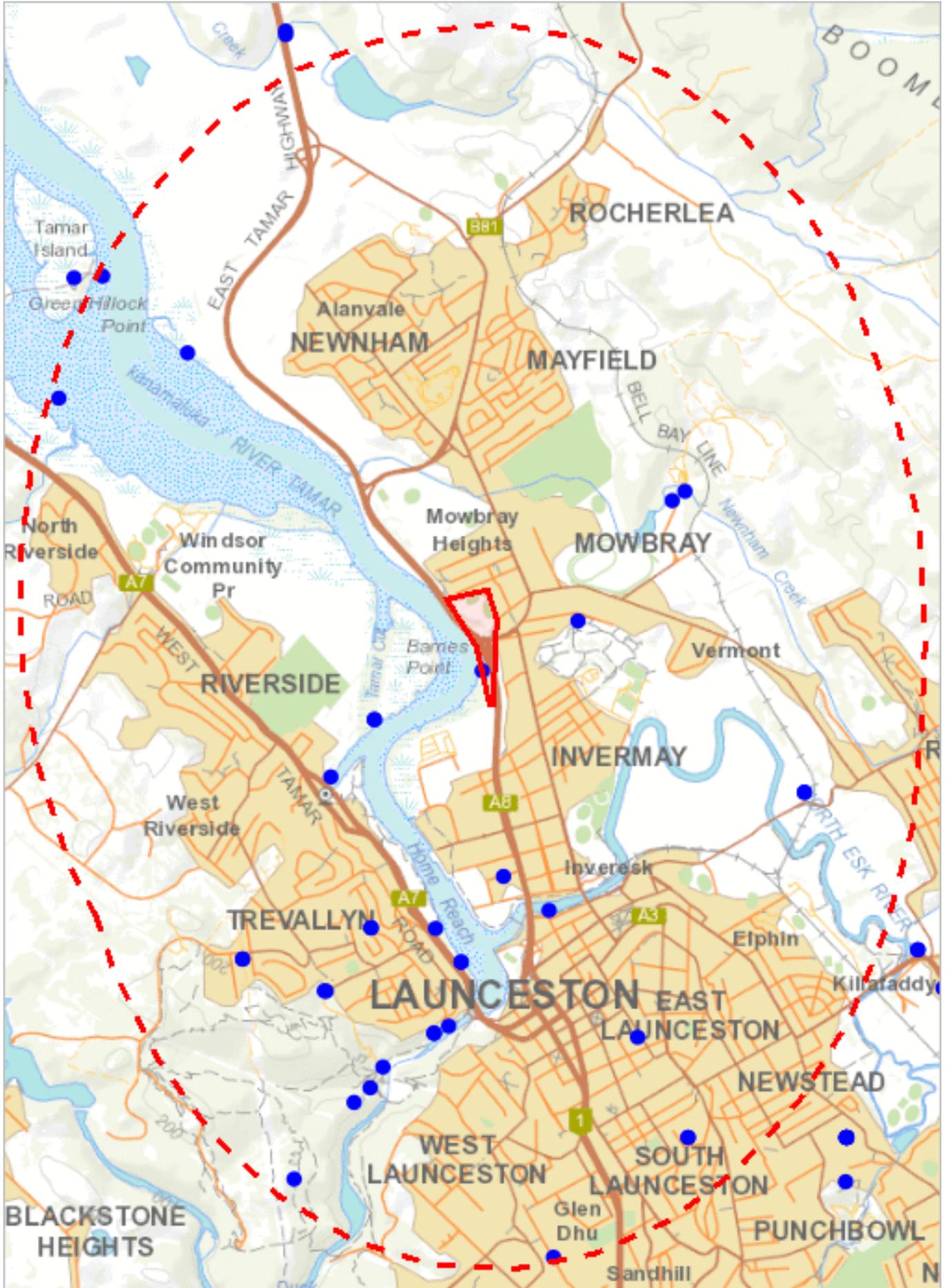
Verified Records

Species	Common Name	Observation Count	Last Recorded
<i>Spartina anglica</i>	common cordgrass	1	01-Jun-2001

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>



506514, 5409908

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

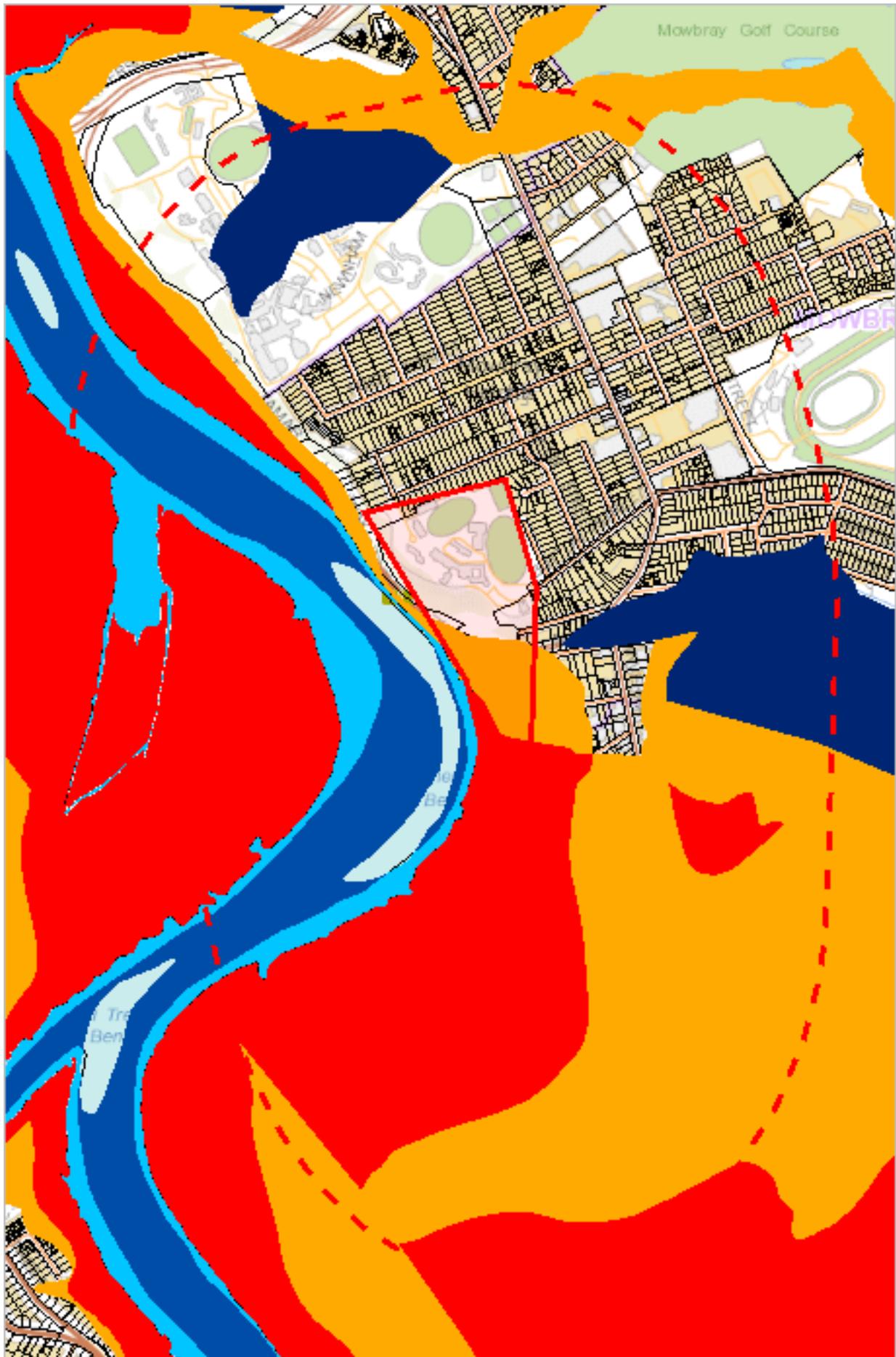
Species	Common Name	Observation Count	Last Recorded
<i>Acacia baileyana</i>	cootamundra wattle	8	04-Aug-2021
<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	yarrow	1	01-Feb-1971
<i>Anredera cordifolia</i>	madeira vine	1	03-May-1965
<i>Dipsacus fullonum</i>	wild teasel	8	16-Jan-2021
<i>Dipsacus fullonum</i> subsp. <i>fullonum</i>	wild teasel	1	01-Jan-1900
<i>Grevillea rosmarinifolia</i>	rosemary grevillea	1	16-Oct-1972
<i>Iris pseudacorus</i>	yellow flag iris	2	14-Dec-2010
<i>Juncus acutus</i>	sharp rush	2	18-Jan-2009
<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>	sweet pittosporum	2	11-Apr-2018
<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>	cherry laurel	5	21-Sep-2018
<i>Reseda luteola</i>	weld	1	18-Jan-2020
<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	broadleaf dock	3	11-Jun-2019
<i>Spartina anglica</i>	common cordgrass	5	13-Feb-2009
<i>Tradescantia fluminensis</i>	wandering creeper	4	12-Feb-2002
<i>Verbascum thapsus</i>	great mullein	2	10-Jun-2010
<i>Watsonia meriana</i> var. <i>bulbillifera</i>	bulbil watsonia	2	11-Aug-2018

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>

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



509519, 5413907

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

Acid Sulfate Soils within 1000 metres

Legend: Coastal Acid Sulfate Soils (0 - 20m AHD)

 High

 Low

 Extremely Low

Legend: Inland Acid Sulfate Soils (>20m AHD)

 High

 Low

 Extremely Low

Legend: Marine Subaqueous/Intertidal Acid Sulfate Soil

 High (Intertidal)

 High (Subtidal)

Legend: Cadastral Parcels



Acid Sulfate Soils within 1000 metres

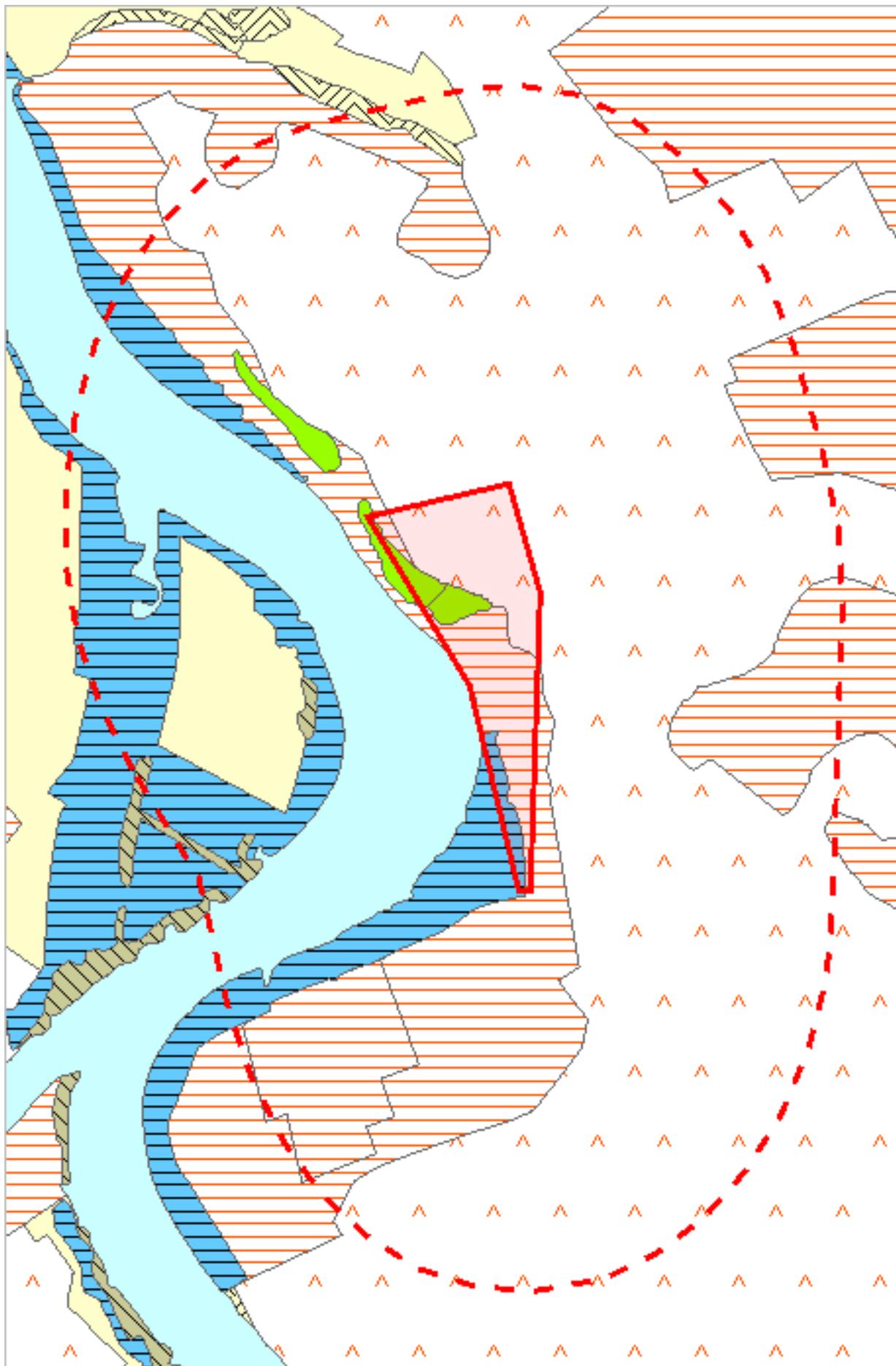
Dataset Name	Acid Sulfate Soil Probability	Acid Sulfate Soil Atlas	Description
Coastal Acid Sulfate Soils	Extremely Low	Ci(p3)	Extremely low probability of occurrence (1-5% of mapping unit). with occurrences in small areas. Sandplains and dunes 2-10m AHD, ASS generally below 1m from the surface. Heath, forests. Holocene or Pleistocene. Potential acid sulfate soil (PASS) = sulfidic material (Isbell 1996 p.122). No necessary analytical data are available but confidence is fair, based on a knowledge of similar soils in similar environments.
Coastal Acid Sulfate Soils	Extremely Low	Cj(p3)	Extremely low probability of occurrence (1-5% of mapping unit). with occurrences in small areas. Sandplains and dunes >10m AHD, ASS generally below 1m from the surface. Heath, forests. Mainly Pleistocene. Potential acid sulfate soil (PASS) = sulfidic material (Isbell 1996 p.122). No necessary analytical data are available but confidence is fair, based on a knowledge of similar soils in similar environments.
Coastal Acid Sulfate Soils	Extremely Low	Cx(p3)	Extremely low probability of occurrence (1-5% of mapping unit). with occurrences in small areas. Disturbed ASS terrain, ASS material present below urban development, or present in former tidal zones inside bund walls e.g dredge spoil etc. Potential acid sulfate soil (PASS) = sulfidic material (Isbell 1996 p.122). No necessary analytical data are available but confidence is fair, based on a knowledge of similar soils in similar environments.
Coastal Acid Sulfate Soils	High	Ac(p3)	High probability of occurrence (>70% chance of occurrence in mapping unit). Supratidal flats, ASS generally within upper 1m. Halophytes (mainly samphire), salt marsh, salt pans. Potential acid sulfate soil (PASS) = sulfidic material (Isbell 1996 p.122). No necessary analytical data are available but confidence is fair, based on a knowledge of similar soils in similar environments.
Coastal Acid Sulfate Soils	High	Ae(p3)	High probability of occurrence (>70% chance of occurrence in mapping unit). Floodplains <2m AHD, ASS generally within upper 1m. Grasslands, reedlands and wetland forests. (e.g Melaleuca, Casuarina). Includes backplains. Potential acid sulfate soil (PASS) = sulfidic material (Isbell 1996 p.122). No necessary analytical data are available but confidence is fair, based on a knowledge of similar soils in similar environments.
Coastal Acid Sulfate Soils	High	Af(p3)	High probability of occurrence (>70% chance of occurrence in mapping unit). Floodplains 2-4m AHD, ASS generally below 1m from the surface, generally wetland forests. (e.g Melaleuca, Casuarina). Includes plains and levees. Potential acid sulfate soil (PASS) = sulfidic material (Isbell 1996 p.122). No necessary analytical data are available but confidence is fair, based on a knowledge of similar soils in similar environments.
Coastal Acid Sulfate Soils	Low	Be(p3)	Low probability of occurrence (6-70% chance of occurrence in mapping unit). Floodplains <2m AHD, ASS generally within upper 1m. Grasslands, reedlands and wetland forests. (e.g Melaleuca, Casuarina). Includes backplains. Potential acid sulfate soil (PASS) = sulfidic material (Isbell 1996 p.122). No necessary analytical data are available but confidence is fair, based on a knowledge of similar soils in similar environments.
Coastal Acid Sulfate Soils	Low	Bg(p3)	Low probability of occurrence (6-70% chance of occurrence in mapping unit). Floodplains >4m AHD, ASS generally below 3m from the surface, generally forests. Includes plains and levees. Potential acid sulfate soil (PASS) = sulfidic material (Isbell 1996 p.122). No necessary analytical data are available but confidence is fair, based on a knowledge of similar soils in similar environments.
Coastal Acid Sulfate Soils	Low	Bu(p3)	Low probability of occurrence (6-70% chance of occurrence in mapping unit). Unclassified - Insufficient landscape information available to classify map unit. Potential acid sulfate soil (PASS) = sulfidic material (Isbell 1996 p.122). No necessary analytical data are available but confidence is fair, based on a knowledge of similar soils in similar environments.
Coastal Acid Sulfate Soils	Low	Bx(p3)	Low probability of occurrence (6-70% chance of occurrence in mapping unit). Disturbed ASS terrain, ASS material present below urban development, or present in former tidal zones inside bund walls e.g dredge spoil etc. Potential acid sulfate soil (PASS) = sulfidic material (Isbell 1996 p.122). No necessary analytical data are available but confidence is fair, based on a knowledge of similar soils in similar environments.
Marine Subaqueous and Intertidal Acid Sulfate Soils	High	Aa(p2)	High probability of occurrence (>70% chance of occurrence in mapping unit). Subaqueous material in subtidal wetland, PASS material and/or MBO. Often seagrasses. Potential acid sulfate soil (PASS) = sulfidic material (Isbell 1996 p.122). Analytical data are incomplete but are sufficient to classify the soil with a reasonable degree of confidence.
Marine Subaqueous and Intertidal Acid Sulfate Soils	High	Ab(p3)	High probability of occurrence (>70% chance of occurrence in mapping unit). Intertidal flats, PASS generally within upper 1m. Potential acid sulfate soil (PASS) = sulfidic material (Isbell 1996 p.122). No necessary analytical data are available but confidence is fair, based on a knowledge of similar soils in similar environments.

For more information about Acid Sulfate Soils, please contact Land Management Enquiries.

Telephone: (03) 6777 2227

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

Address: 171 Westbury Road, Prospect, Tasmania, Australia, 7250



509519, 5413907

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)
-  (W GK) 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

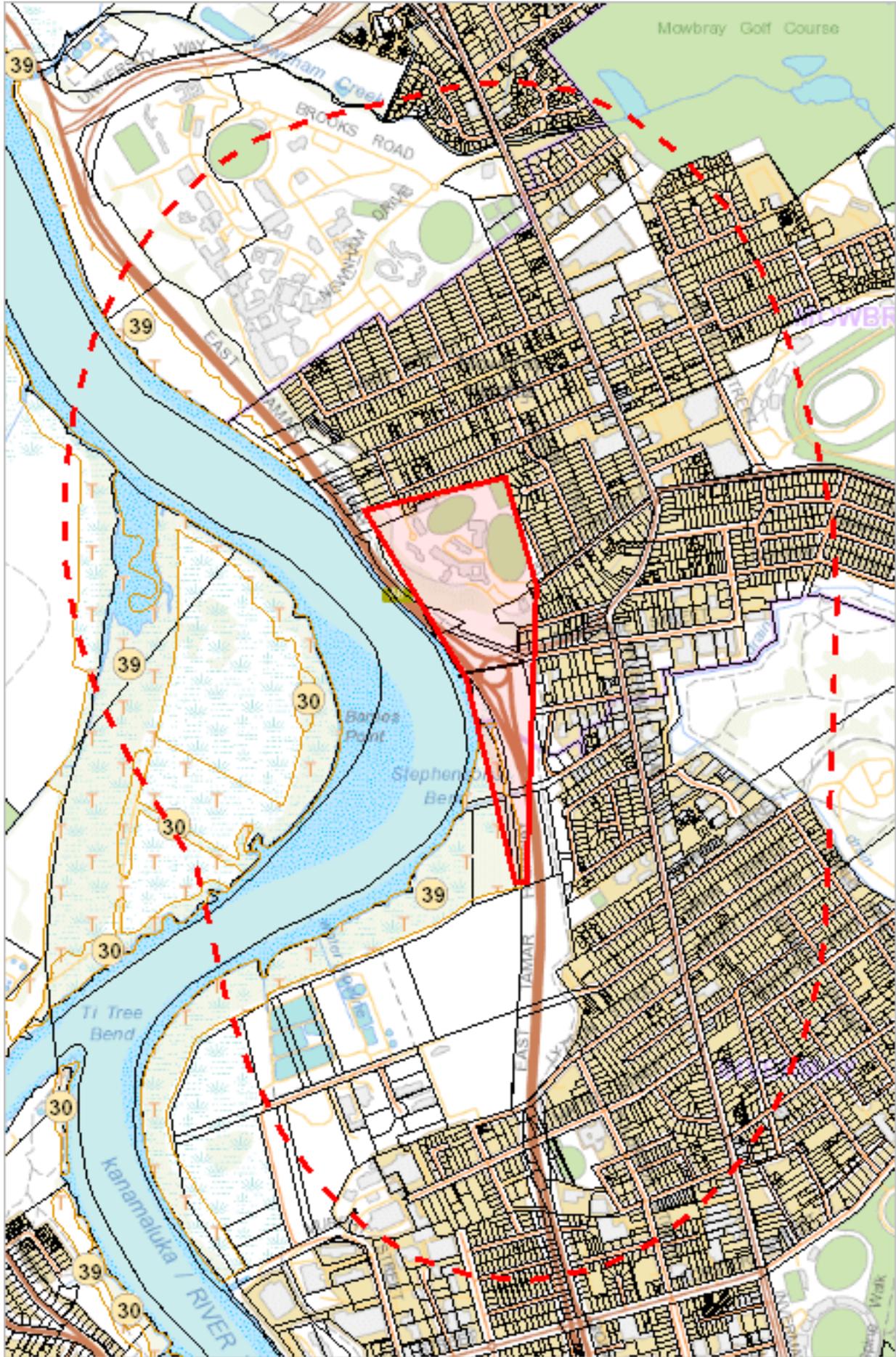
Code	Community	Canopy Tree
ASF	(ASF) Fresh water aquatic sedgeland and rushland	
DAC	(DAC) Eucalyptus amygdalina coastal forest and woodland	
FAG	(FAG) Agricultural land	
FUM	(FUM) Extra-urban miscellaneous	
FUR	(FUR) Urban areas	
FWU	(FWU) Weed infestation	
NME	(NME) Melaleuca ericifolia swamp forest	
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



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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

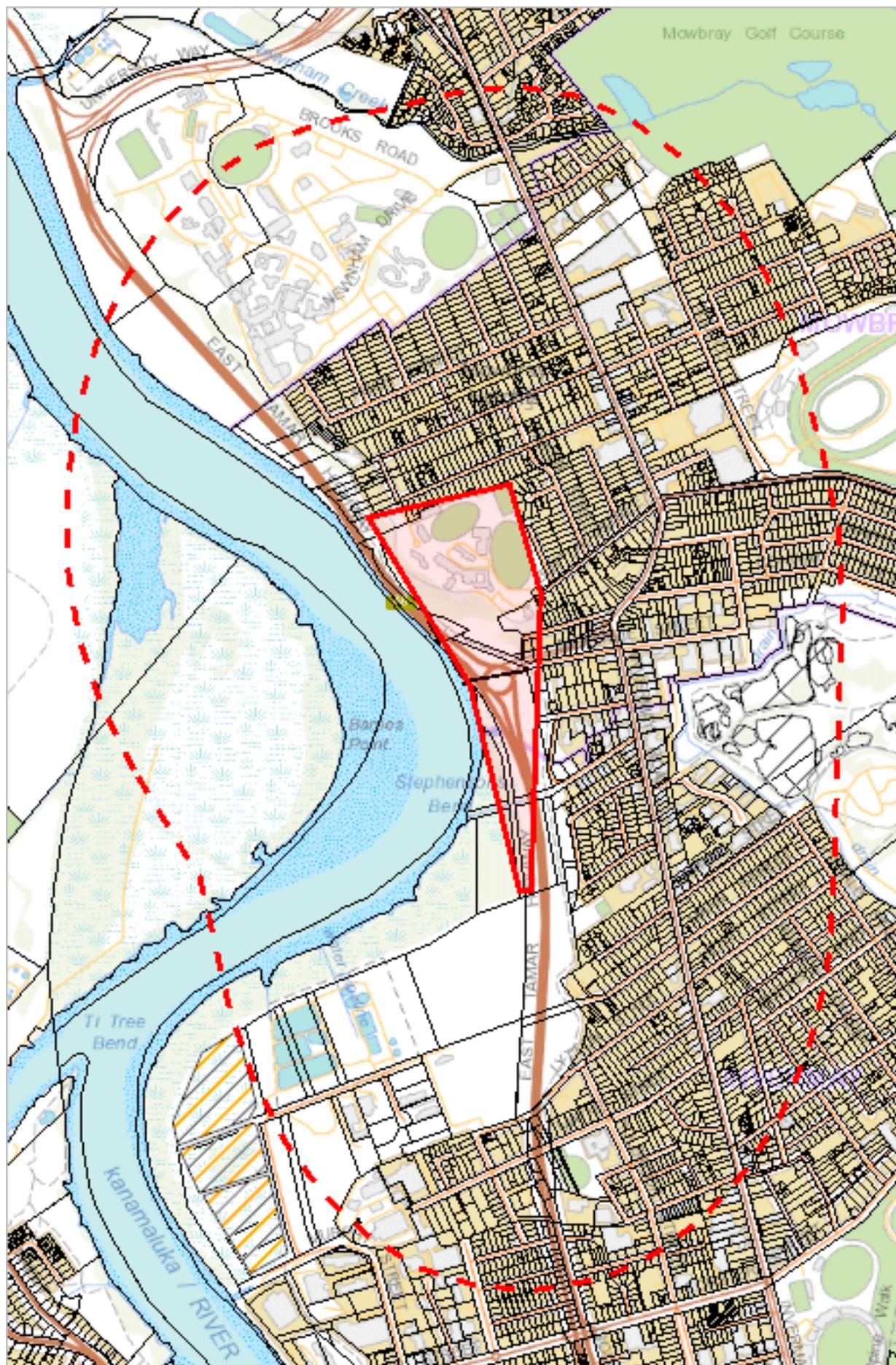
Scheduled Community Id	Scheduled Community Name
30	Melaleuca ericifolia swamp forest
39	Wetlands

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



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

Fire History (All) within 1000 metres

Legend: Fire History All

- Bushfire-Unknown Category
- Completed Planned Burn

- Bushfire

Legend: Cadastral Parcels



Fire History (All) within 1000 metres

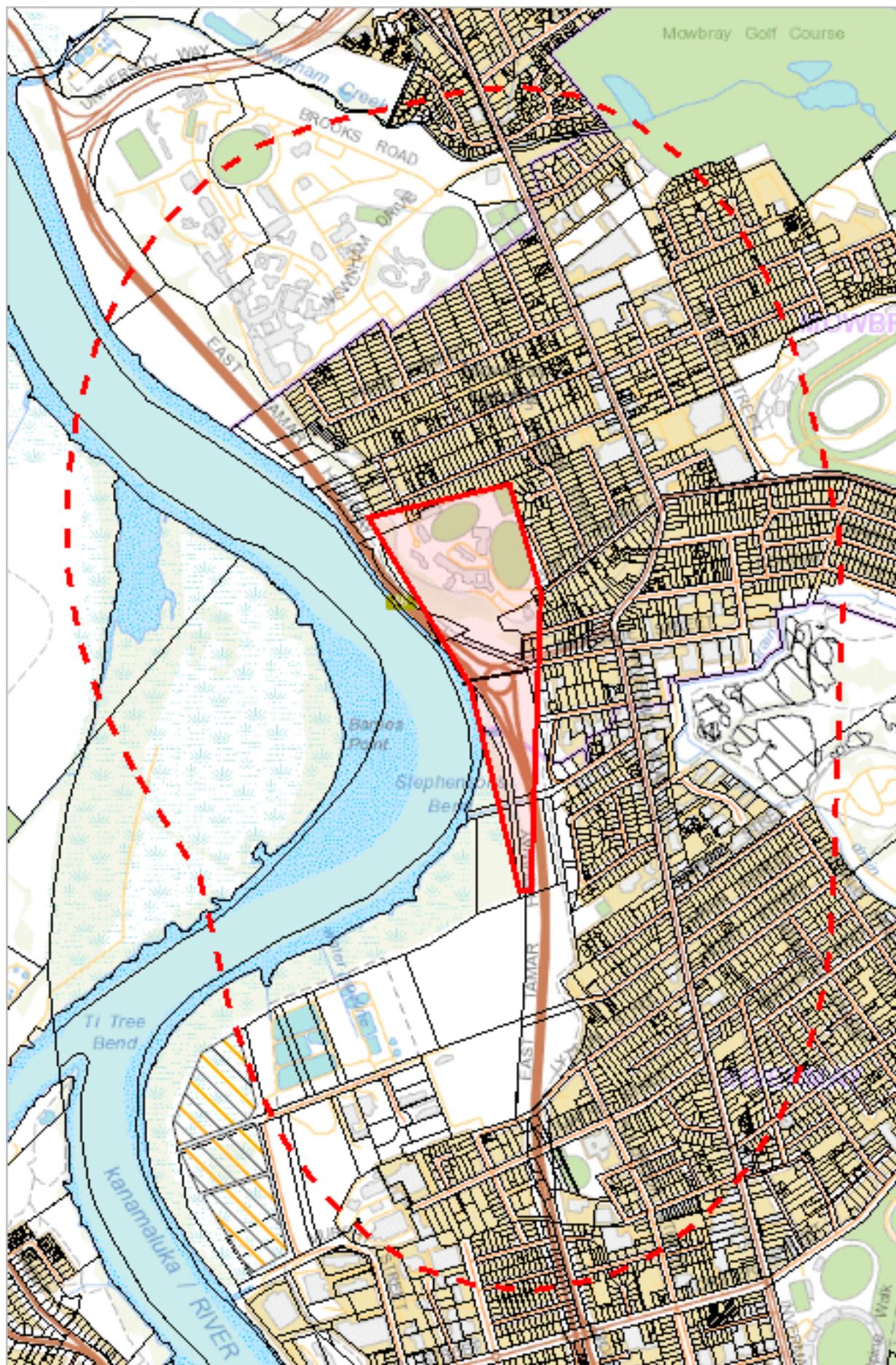
Incident Number	Fire Name	Ignition Date	Fire Type	Ignition Cause	Fire Area (HA)
233864	Lamont Street	21-Nov-2015	Bushfire	Deliberate	0.78357216
233995	LCC Arson 1	25-Nov-2015	Bushfire	Deliberate	0.29084853
LTZ062BU	Ti Tree Bend Silt Pond	23-Mar-2020	Planned Burn	Planned Burn	8.75210544
	Heritage Forest	07-Mar-2006	Bushfire	Deliberate	2.37287859
	Heritage Forest	09-Mar-2006	Bushfire	Deliberate	0.5052654
	Heritage Forest	03-Dec-2006	Bushfire	Deliberate	0.21541328
	Heritage Forest	06-Dec-2006	Bushfire	Deliberate	0.04735497
	Heritage Forest	26-Dec-2007	Bushfire	Deliberate	0.0953435
	Heritage Forest	14-Dec-2009	Bushfire	Deliberate	0.25854635
	Heritage Forest	01-Jan-2011	Bushfire	Deliberate	0.233292390000 00002
	Heritage Forest	05-Nov-2011	Bushfire	Deliberate	1.960896159999 9999
	Heritage Forest	09-Jan-2012	Bushfire	Deliberate	0.08672245
	Heritage Forest	23-Jan-2012	Bushfire	Accidental	0.21831605
	Heritage Forest	04-Feb-2012	Bushfire	Deliberate	0.1679987

For more information about Fire History, please contact the Manager Community Protection Planning, Tasmania Fire Service.

Telephone: 1800 000 699

Email: planning@fire.tas.gov.au

Address: cnr Argyle and Melville Streets, Hobart, Tasmania, Australia, 7000



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

Fire History (Last Burnt) within 1000 metres

Legend: Fire History Last

 Bushfire-Unknown category

 Completed Planned Burn

 Bushfire

Legend: Cadastral Parcels



Fire History (Last Burnt) within 1000 metres

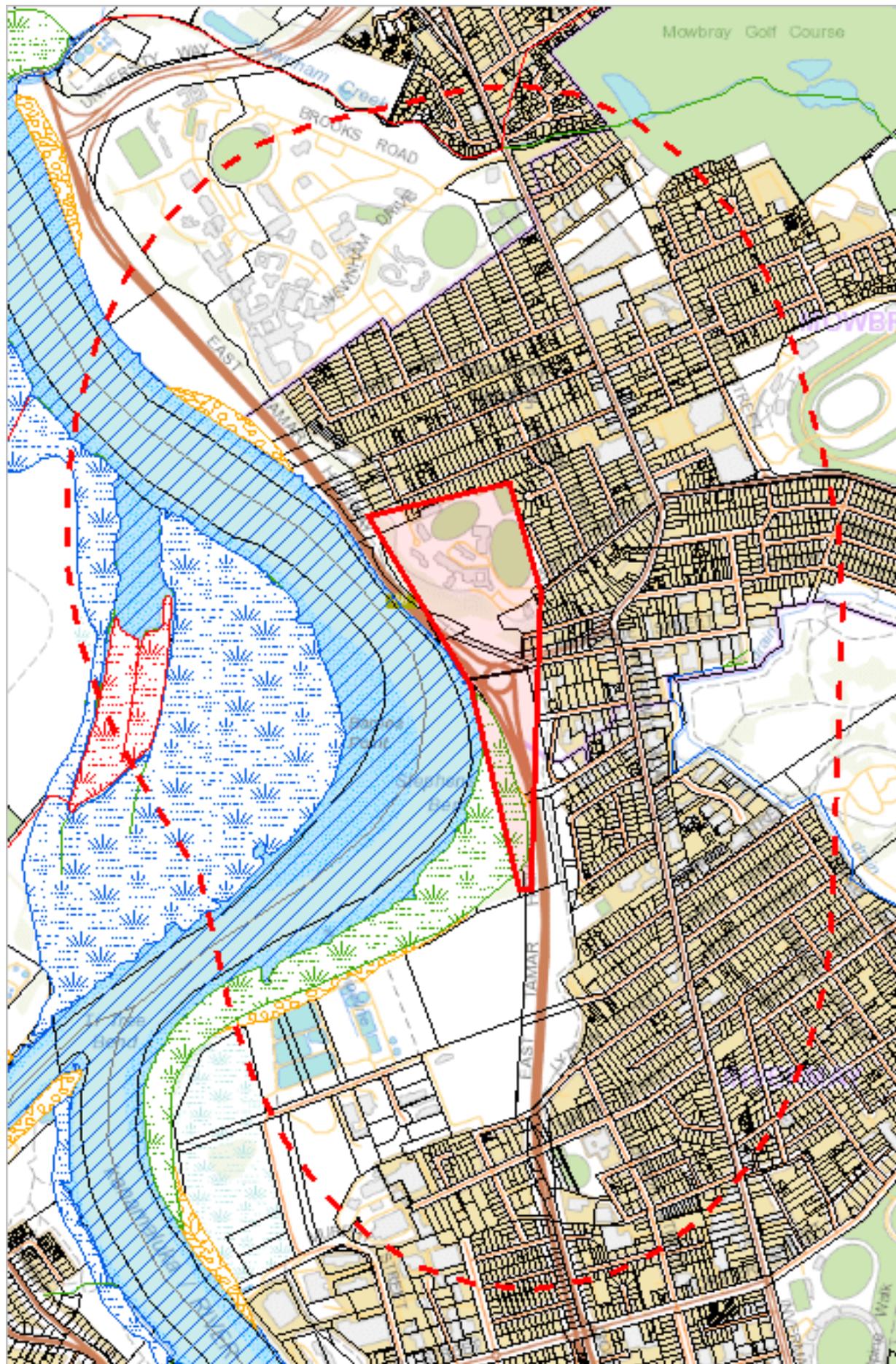
Incident Number	Fire Name	Ignition Date	Fire Type	Ignition Cause	Fire Area (HA)
233864	Lamont Street	21-Nov-2015	Bushfire	Deliberate	0.78357216
233995	LCC Arson 1	25-Nov-2015	Bushfire	Deliberate	0.29084853
LTZ062BU	Ti Tree Bend Silt Pond	23-Mar-2020	Planned Burn	Planned Burn	8.75210544
	Heritage Forest	07-Mar-2006	Bushfire	Deliberate	2.37287859
	Heritage Forest	09-Mar-2006	Bushfire	Deliberate	0.5052654
	Heritage Forest	03-Dec-2006	Bushfire	Deliberate	0.21541328
	Heritage Forest	06-Dec-2006	Bushfire	Deliberate	0.04735497
	Heritage Forest	26-Dec-2007	Bushfire	Deliberate	0.0953435
	Heritage Forest	14-Dec-2009	Bushfire	Deliberate	0.25854635
	Heritage Forest	01-Jan-2011	Bushfire	Deliberate	0.233292390000 00002
	Heritage Forest	05-Nov-2011	Bushfire	Deliberate	1.960896159999 9999
	Heritage Forest	09-Jan-2012	Bushfire	Deliberate	0.08672245
	Heritage Forest	23-Jan-2012	Bushfire	Accidental	0.21831605
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For more information about Fire History, please contact the Manager Community Protection Planning, Tasmania Fire Service.

Telephone: 1800 000 699

Email: planning@fire.tas.gov.au

Address: cnr Argyle and Melville Streets, Hobart, Tasmania, Australia, 7000



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Freshwater Ecosystem Values within 1000 metres

Legend: CFEV Rivers - Integrated Conservation Value

- Very High
- High
- Medium
- Low
- Artificial drainage

Legend: CFEV Wetlands - Integrated Conservation Value

- Very High
- High
- Medium
- Low

Legend: CFEV Saltmarshes - Integrated Conservation Value

- Very High
- High
- Medium

Legend: CFEV Estuaries - Integrated Conservation Value

- Very High
- High
- Medium

Legend: Cadastral Parcels



Freshwater Ecosystem Values within 1000 metres

Rivers

Id	Name	Naturalness	Integrated Conservation Value	Conservation Management Priority	Number of Special Values
308001		Low	VH	VH	2
308018		Medium	L	M	1
308019		Low	H	H	2
308020					0
308021		Low	H	VH	1
308026	Newnham Creek	Low	L	L	1
308027		Low	L	L	1
308028		Low	H	VH	1
308029	Newnham Creek	Low	H	VH	2

Wetlands

Id	Name	Naturalness	Integrated Conservation Value	Conservation Management Priority	Number of Special Values
18144		Low	H	VH	2
18146		Low	L	M	1
18147	Tamar Wetlands	Low	VH	VH	10

Saltmarshes

No Saltmarsh features found within 1000 metres

Estuaries

Id	Name	Naturalness	Integrated Conservation Value	Conservation Management Priority	Number of Special Values
23	Tamar	Low	VH	VH	14

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

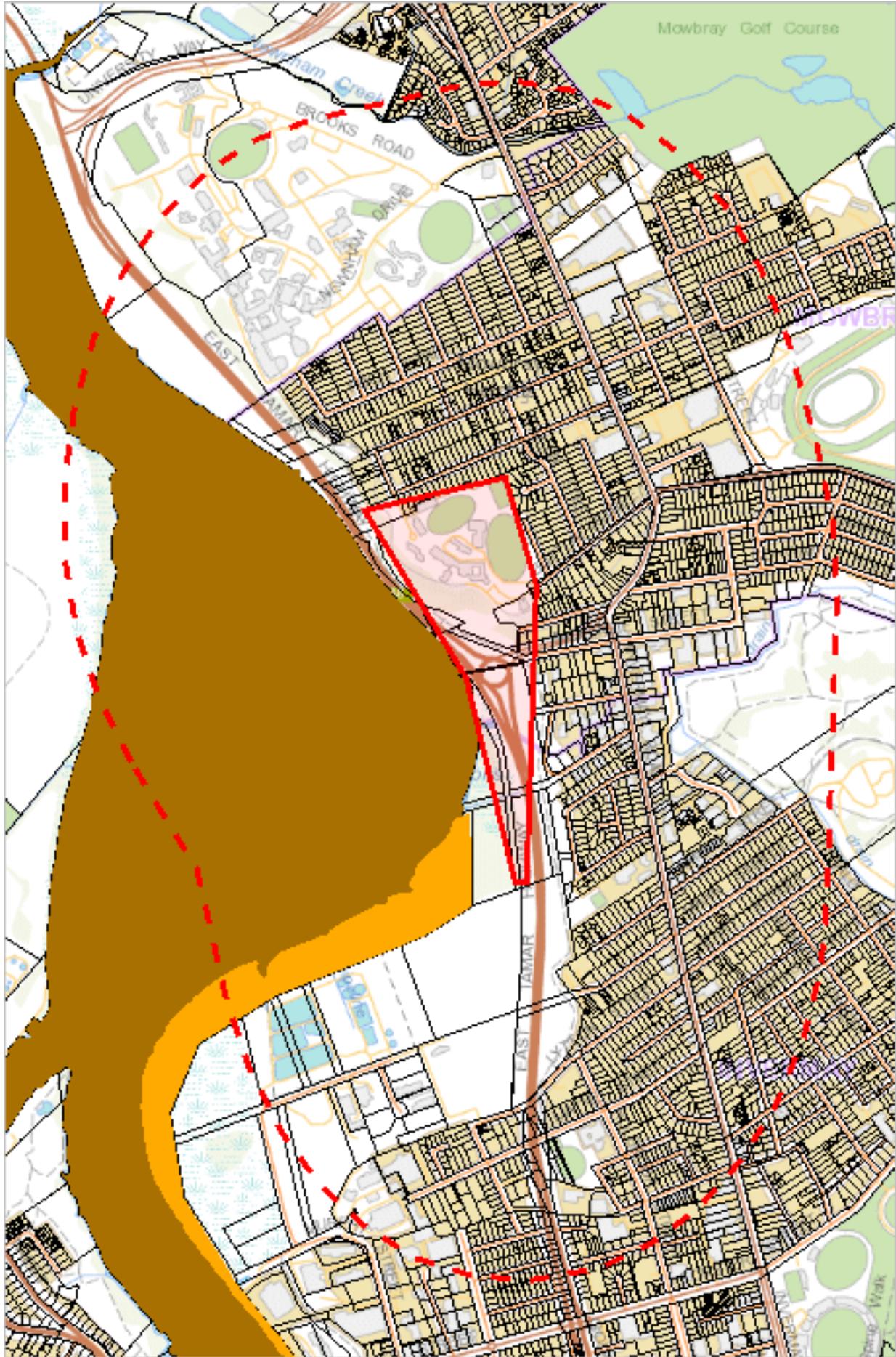
Telephone: (03) 6165 53271

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>



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

Reserves within 1000 metres

Legend: Tasmanian Reserve Estate

-  Conservation Area
-  Conservation Area and Conservation Covenant (NCA)
-  Game Reserve
-  Historic Site
-  Indigenous Protected Area
-  National Park
-  Nature Reserve
-  Nature Recreation Area
-  Regional Reserve
-  State Reserve
-  Wellington Park
-  Public authority land within WHA
-  Future Potential Production Forest
-  Informal Reserve on Permanent Timber Production Zone Land or STT managed land
-  Informal Reserve on other public land
-  Roadside Conservation Site
-  Conservation Covenant (NCA)
-  Private Nature Reserve and Conservation Covenant (NCA)
-  Private Sanctuary and Conservation Covenant (NCA)
-  Private Sanctuary
-  Private land within WHA
-  Management Agreement
-  Stewardship Agreement
-  Part 5 Agreement (Meander Dam Offset)
-  Other Private Reserve

Legend: Cadastral Parcels



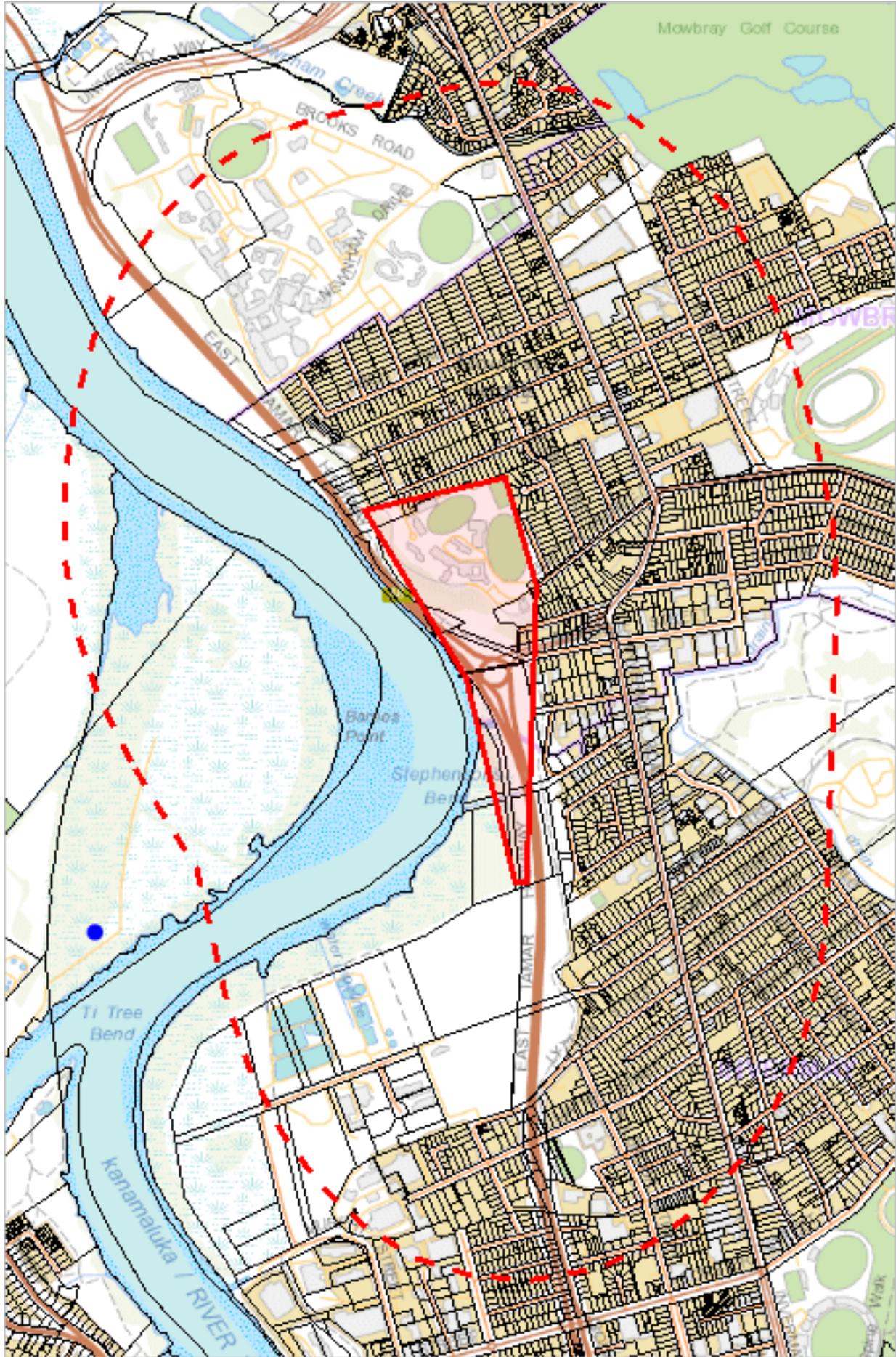
Reserves within 1000 metres

Name	Classification	Status	Area (HA)
Tamar Conservation Area	Conservation Area	Other Formal Reserve	0.01748429
Tamar Conservation Area	Conservation Area	Other Formal Reserve	5.96437336
Tamar Conservation Area	Conservation Area	Other Formal Reserve	45.03944849
Tamar Conservation Area	Conservation Area	Other Formal Reserve	4452.00735382
	Informal Reserve on other public land	Informal Reserve	15.05466158

For more information about the Tasmanian Reserve Estate, please contact the Natural Values Science Services Branch.

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

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



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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: 04-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:	43
Listed Migratory Species:	26

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:	1
Listed Marine Species:	32
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:	1
Regional Forest Agreements:	1
Nationally Important Wetlands:	None
EPBC Act Referrals:	2
Key Ecological Features (Marine):	None
Biologically Important Areas:	3
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 known to 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
Diomedea antipodensis Antipodean Albatross [64458]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Diomedea antipodensis gibsoni Gibson's Albatross [82270]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Diomedea epomophora Southern Royal Albatross [89221]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Diomedea exulans Wandering Albatross [89223]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Diomedea sanfordi Northern Royal Albatross [64456]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Hirundapus caudacutus White-throated Needletail [682]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Lathamus discolor Swift Parrot [744]	Critically Endangered	Breeding likely to occur within area
Limosa lapponica baueri Nunivak Bar-tailed Godwit, Western Alaskan Bar-tailed Godwit [86380]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Macronectes giganteus Southern Giant-Petrel, Southern Giant Petrel [1060]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Macronectes halli Northern Giant Petrel [1061]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Numenius madagascariensis Eastern Curlew, Far Eastern Curlew [847]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Pachyptila turtur subantarctica Fairy Prion (southern) [64445]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Pterodroma leucoptera leucoptera Gould's Petrel, Australian Gould's Petrel [26033]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Sternula nereis nereis Australian Fairy Tern [82950]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Thalassarche bulleri Buller's Albatross, Pacific Albatross [64460]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Thalassarche bulleri platei Northern Buller's Albatross, Pacific Albatross [82273]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Thalassarche chrysostoma Grey-headed Albatross [66491]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Thalassarche impavida Campbell Albatross, Campbell Black-browed Albatross [64459]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Thalassarche melanophris Black-browed Albatross [66472]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Thalassarche salvini Salvin's Albatross [64463]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Thalassarche steadi White-capped Albatross [64462]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Tyto novaehollandiae castanops (Tasmanian population) Masked Owl (Tasmanian) [67051]	Vulnerable	Breeding known to occur within area
CRUSTACEAN		
Engaeus orramakunna Mount Arthur Burrowing Crayfish [66778]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area

FISH

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
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 known to occur within area
Thunnus maccoyii Southern Bluefin Tuna [69402]	Conservation Dependent	Species or species habitat likely to 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
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		
Barbarea australis Native Wintercress, Riverbed Wintercress [12540]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
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 known to occur within area
Glycine latrobeana Clover Glycine, Purple Clover [13910]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
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 likely to occur within area
Xerochrysum palustre Swamp Everlasting, Swamp Paper Daisy [76215]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area

REPTILE

Chelonia mydas Green Turtle [1765]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
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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
Ardenna grisea Sooty Shearwater [82651]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Diomedea antipodensis Antipodean Albatross [64458]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Diomedea epomophora Southern Royal Albatross [89221]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Diomedea exulans Wandering Albatross [89223]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Diomedea sanfordi Northern Royal Albatross [64456]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Macronectes giganteus Southern Giant-Petrel, Southern Giant Petrel [1060]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Macronectes halli Northern Giant Petrel [1061]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Thalassarche bulleri Buller's Albatross, Pacific Albatross [64460]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Thalassarche chrysostoma Grey-headed Albatross [66491]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Thalassarche impavida Campbell Albatross, Campbell Black-browed Albatross [64459]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Thalassarche melanophris Black-browed Albatross [66472]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Thalassarche salvini Salvin's Albatross [64463]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Thalassarche steadi White-capped Albatross [64462]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Migratory Marine Species		
Chelonia mydas Green Turtle [1765]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Lamna nasus Porbeagle, Mackerel Shark [83288]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Migratory Terrestrial Species		

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Hirundapus caudacutus White-throated Needletail [682]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Myiagra cyanoleuca Satin Flycatcher [612]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Migratory Wetlands Species		
Actitis hypoleucos Common Sandpiper [59309]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Calidris acuminata Sharp-tailed Sandpiper [874]		Species or species habitat known to 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
Limosa lapponica Bar-tailed Godwit [844]		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
Tringa nebularia Common Greenshank, Greenshank [832]		Species or species habitat may occur within area

Other Matters Protected by the EPBC Act

Commonwealth Heritage Places [\[Resource Information \]](#)

Name	State	Status
Historic		
Australian Maritime College, Newnham Campus	TAS	Listed place

Listed Marine Species [\[Resource Information \]](#)

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
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Bird

[Actitis hypoleucos](#)

Common Sandpiper [59309]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
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[Apus pacificus](#)

Fork-tailed Swift [678]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area overfly marine area
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[Ardenna grisea as Puffinus griseus](#)

Sooty Shearwater [82651]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
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[Bubulcus ibis as Ardea ibis](#)

Cattle Egret [66521]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area
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[Calidris acuminata](#)

Sharp-tailed Sandpiper [874]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
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[Calidris ferruginea](#)

Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area
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[Calidris melanotos](#)

Pectoral Sandpiper [858]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area
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[Diomedea antipodensis](#)

Antipodean Albatross [64458]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
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Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Diomedea antipodensis gibsoni as Diomedea gibsoni Gibson's Albatross [82270]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Diomedea epomophora Southern Royal Albatross [89221]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Diomedea exulans Wandering Albatross [89223]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Diomedea sanfordi Northern Royal Albatross [64456]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within 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 known to occur within area
Hirundapus caudacutus White-throated Needletail [682]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area overfly marine area
Lathamus discolor Swift Parrot [744]	Critically Endangered	Breeding likely to occur within area overfly marine area
Limosa lapponica Bar-tailed Godwit [844]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Macronectes giganteus Southern Giant-Petrel, Southern Giant Petrel [1060]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Macronectes halli Northern Giant Petrel [1061]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Myiagra cyanoleuca Satin Flycatcher [612]		Species or species habitat 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
Pachyptila turtur Fairy Prion [1066]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Thalassarche bulleri Buller's Albatross, Pacific Albatross [64460]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Thalassarche bulleri platei as Thalassarche sp. nov. Northern Buller's Albatross, Pacific Albatross [82273]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Thalassarche chrysostoma Grey-headed Albatross [66491]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
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Thalassarche salvini Salvin's Albatross [64463]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Thalassarche steadi White-capped Albatross [64462]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Tringa nebularia Common Greenshank, Greenshank [832]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area

Reptile

[Chelonia mydas](#)

Green Turtle [1765]

Vulnerable

Species or species habitat may occur within area

Extra Information

State and Territory Reserves

[\[Resource Information \]](#)

Protected Area Name

Reserve Type

State

Tamar

Conservation Area

TAS

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

Controlled action

[Kraft Pulp Mill and ancillary chemical production and infrastructure](#)

2007/3385

Controlled Action

Post-Approval

Not controlled action

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

2015/7522

Not Controlled Action

Completed

Biologically Important Areas

Scientific Name

Behaviour

Presence

Seabirds

[Ardeanna tenuirostris](#)

Short-tailed Shearwater [82652]

Foraging

Known to occur

[Pelecanoides urinatrix](#)

Common Diving-petrel [1018]

Foraging

Known to occur

[Thalassarche cauta cauta](#)

Shy Albatross [82345]

Foraging likely

Likely to occur

Scientific Name

Behaviour

Presence

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.

Please feel free to provide feedback via the [Contact Us](#) page.

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