

PSA - 2/2017 and SUB 36/2017 Channel Hwy Cygnet

TASMANIAN

24 MAY 2021

PLANNING COMMISSION

ADDITIONAL SUBMISSION: ① Eastern barred bandicoot photo
(threatened species)

② Buffer zone definition

-Helen Shewels

BUFFER ZONE: a transition between differing zones.

- * helps reduce traffic noise, air + water pollution
- * gives space for organisms to flourish
- * can open up vistas — or hide unwanted ones
- * offers wildlife a corridor
- * gives accessibility — emergency vehicles
- * can improve aesthetics + enjoyment in real estate, possibly improving property values
- * offers communal areas on housing estates

See 20 MIN. NEIGHBOURHOODS eg MELBOURNE

- enables living locally — ability to meet most of daily needs within a 20 minute walk from home safely
- improves community health both mental + physical
- offers stronger social connections + safety
- lowers household costs + gas emissions
- helps resolve global challenges — increases environmental, economic + social sustainability.

(Plan Melbourne 20 minute neighbourhood principle

See "Garden Cities" theory — Ebenezer Howard 1890s
"Central Place" theory — Christaller + Losch 1930s

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ADDITIONAL SUBMISSION:

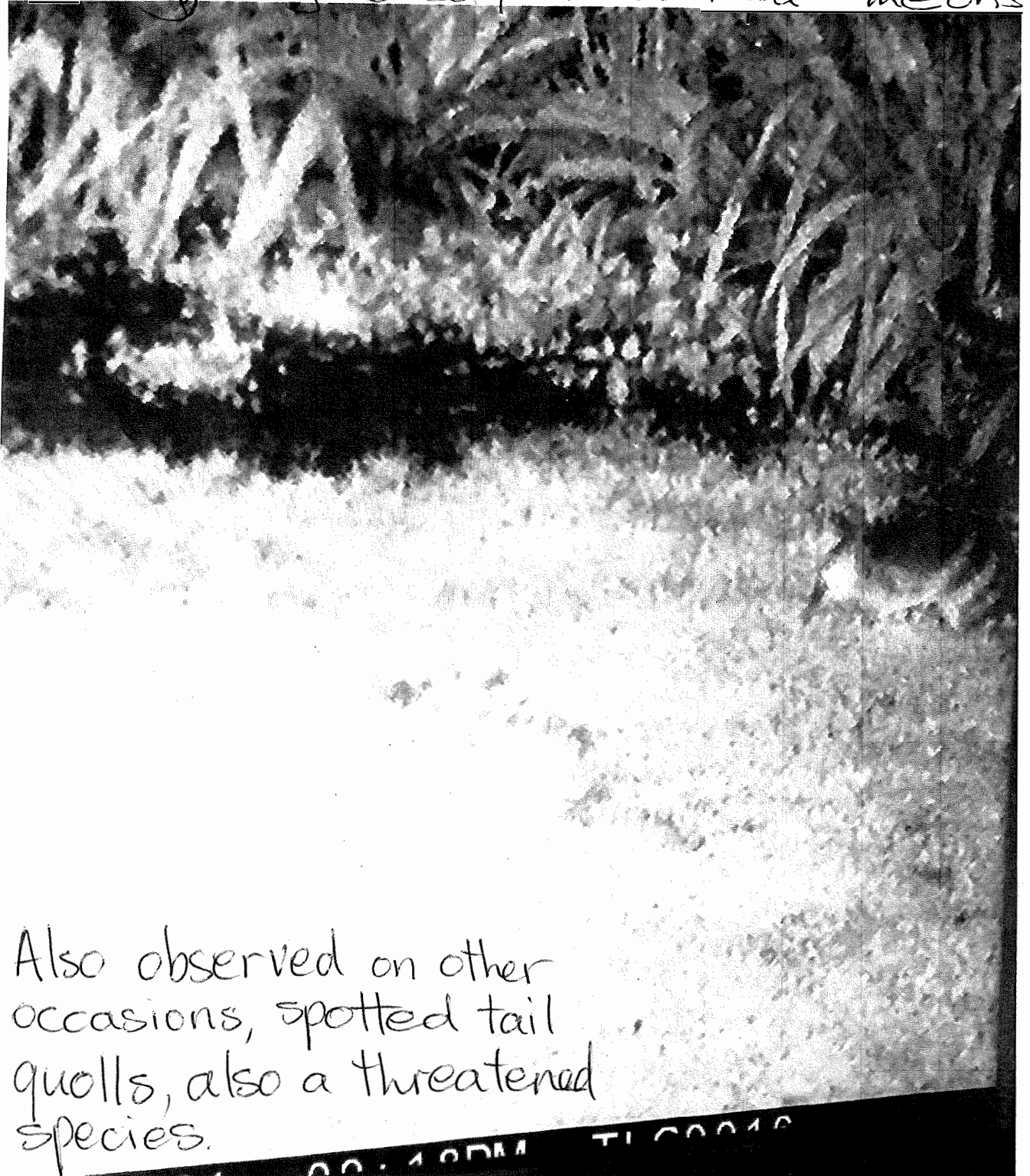
Eastern barred bandicoot

(threatened species)

-Helen Shevels

Eastern barred bandicoot photo taken on
a camera borrowed from Wildtracker*
set up on 18th Jan. - 21st Feb. in backyard of
7357 Channel Hwy Cygnet.

Wildtracker - <https://www.wildtracker.com.au>
Also showed southern brown bandicoot, Bennett's
willabie, long nosed potoroo & rat-melons



Also observed on other
occasions, spotted tail
quolls, also a threatened
species.

Threatened Species Link

SPECIES MANAGEMENT PROFILE

Perameles gunnii Eastern Barred Bandicoot

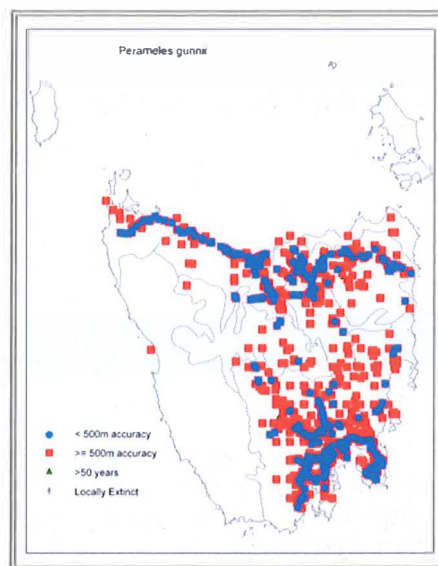
Group: Chordata (vertebrates), Mammalia (mammals), Peramelemorphia (Bandicoots and Bilbies), Peramelidae

Status: *Threatened Species Protection Act 1995:* Not listed
Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999: Vulnerable

Endemic Status: Found in Tasmania and elsewhere



The Eastern Barred Bandicoot (*Perameles gunnii gunnii*) is a subspecies of *P. gunnii* which is found only in Tasmania. The Eastern Barred Bandicoot originally occurred in native grasslands and grassy woodlands in Tasmania's Midlands. However it is now rare in the Midlands where most of its habitat has been cleared. Since European settlement the Eastern Barred Bandicoot has spread into (originally heavily forested) agricultural areas in the state's south-east, north-east and north-west. In these areas, the Eastern Barred Bandicoot occurs in mosaic habitats of pasture and remnant native forest, often with a significant amount of cover provided by weeds such as gorse and blackberry. The main threats to the Eastern Barred Bandicoot include blanket removal of native and weed cover in agricultural areas, and severe population declines during extended dry periods.



Key Points

- **Important:** Is this species in your area? Do you need a permit? Ensure you've covered all the issues by checking the Planning Ahead page.
- **Important:** Different threatened species may have different requirements. For any activity you are considering, read the Activity Advice pages for background information and important advice about managing around the needs of multiple threatened species.

Habitat

- 'Habitat' refers to both known habitat for the species (i.e. in or near habitat where the species has been recorded) and potential habitat (i.e. areas of habitat with appropriate characteristics for the species and within the species potential range which have not yet been surveyed).
- If in doubt about whether a site represents potential habitat for this species, contact the Threatened Species Section for further advice.
- The current known range of the Eastern Barred Bandicoot includes agricultural areas of the state's south-east, north-east and north-west, with outlying populations also potentially present on the southern and northern edges of the Tasmanian Midlands. Within these broad areas, the Eastern Barred Bandicoot can be patchily distributed

species.

- Consider the needs of the whole habitat. Preserving a threatened species' habitat is the best way to manage both the species and the environment in which it lives.
- To avoid additional pressures on the Eastern Barred Bandicoot - help Tasmania eradicate European Foxes (*Vulpes vulpes*). See Foxes in Tasmania for more information.
- For long-term protection of localities on private land – consider protection of remnant native grassland habitat through a vegetation management agreement or conservation covenant.

Cutting or clearing trees or vegetation

- The survival of the Eastern barred Bandicoot in modified pasture habitat is dependent on available ground cover dispersed among areas of open pasture. Ground cover can be provided by remnant native vegetation, weeds (particularly gorse and blackberry), and long rank grass (for example, along fencelines).
- To maintain habitat quality in agricultural areas where this species occurs - avoid blanket clearing of ground cover (native vegetation and weeds), and maintain areas of ground cover dispersed among areas of open pasture.
- To maintain habitat when removing weeds - in agricultural areas where weeds provide the only source of cover, remove weeds in stages and replace with alternative native ground-cover species.

Agriculture

- Since European settlement, the Eastern barred Bandicoot has spread into previously forested areas when these areas were opened up for agriculture. Its survival in this new pasture habitat is dependent on available ground cover dispersed among areas of open pasture. Ground cover can be provided by remnant native vegetation, weeds (particularly gorse and blackberry), and long rank grass (for example, along fencelines).
- To maintain habitat quality in agricultural areas where this species occurs - avoid blanket clearing of ground cover (native vegetation and weeds), and maintain areas of ground cover dispersed among areas of open pasture.
- To maintain habitat when removing weeds - in areas where weeds provide the only source of cover, remove weeds in stages and replace with alternative native ground-cover species.

Further information

Check also for listing statement or notesheet pdf above (below the species image).

Cite as: Threatened Species Section (2021). *Perameles gunnii* (Eastern Barred Bandicoot): *Species Management Profile for Tasmania's Threatened Species Link*. <https://www.threatenedspecieslink.tas.gov.au/Pages/Eastern-barred-bandicoot.aspx>. Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, Tasmania. Accessed on 22/5/2021.

Contact details: Threatened Species Section, Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, GPO Box 44, Hobart, Tasmania, Australia, 7001. Phone (1300 368 550).

Permit: A permit is required under the Tasmanian *Threatened Species Protection Act 1995* to 'take' (which includes kill, injure, catch, damage, destroy and collect), keep, trade in or process any specimen or products of a listed species. Additional permits may also be required under other Acts or regulations to take, disturb or interfere with any form of wildlife or its products, (e.g. dens, nests, bones). This may also depend on the tenure of the land and other agreements relating to its management.

About 21,700 results (0.65 seconds)

<https://www.threatenedspecieslink.tas.gov.au> Pages ▾**Eastern barred bandicoot - Threatened Species Link**

The **Eastern Barred Bandicoot** (*Perameles gunnii gunnii*) is a subspecies of *P. gunnii* which is found only in Tasmania. The **Eastern Barred Bandicoot** originally ...

Endemic Status: Found in Tasmania and els... Status: Threatened Species Protection Act...

<https://dppwe.tas.gov.au> mammals > bandicoots > eas... ▾**Eastern Barred Bandicoot | Department of Primary Industries ...**

30 Oct 2018 — Before Europeans arrived in Tasmania, the eastern barred bandicoot mainly lived in the native grasslands and grassy woodlands of the Midlands ...

People also ask

Does Tasmania have Bandicoot? ▾

Why is the eastern barred bandicoot endangered? ▾

How many eastern barred bandicoots are left in the world? ▾

What is being done to protect the eastern barred bandicoot? ▾

Feedback

<http://www.environment.gov.au> public > publicspecies ▾**Perameles gunnii gunnii — Eastern Barred Bandicoot ...**

The eastern barred bandicoot was previously widespread across Tasmania, but is now most abundant in the south-east of the state and less abundant throughout ...

Species author: Gray, 1838

<https://en.wikipedia.org> wiki > Eastern_barred_bandic... ▾**Eastern barred bandicoot - Wikipedia**

The **eastern barred bandicoot** (*Perameles gunnii*) is a nocturnal, rabbit-sized marsupial endemic to southeastern Australia, being native to the island of ...

Species: *P. gunnii*Class: **Mammalia**Genus: **Perameles**Phylum: **Chordata**
[Description](#) · [Distribution and...](#) · [Recovery efforts](#) · [Phylogeny and...](#)
<https://tasland.org.au> > eastern-barred-bandicoot-eye-spy ▾**Eastern Barred Bandicoot Eye Spy | Tasmanian Land ...**

The **eastern barred bandicoot** (*Perameles gunnii*) is one of Tasmania's most recognisable native animals. But it is declining in many areas because of habitat loss and feral cats. ...

Tasmania is its last stronghold as the impact of foxes and widespread habitat loss has meant that it is all but extinct on the mainland.

<https://nrmnorth.org.au> > biodiversity > eastern-barred-... ▾**Eastern Barred Bandicoot Project - NRM North**

Value The **eastern barred bandicoot** is a small mammal which occurs only in south-eastern Australia. According to the Australian Government's Recovery Plan for ...

<https://www.hobartcity.com.au> > Backyard-Bandicoots ▾**All about bandicoots, our little Aussie digger - City of Hobart ...**

All about bandicoots, our little Aussie digger ... **Eastern barred bandicoots** are small, nocturnal Australian marsupials that like to live among tussock grasses. At night ...

**Eastern barre**

Animal

The eastern barred ba sized marsupial ender being native to the isla Victoria. It is one of thr in the genus *Peramele*

Conservation status: decreasing) [Encyclopedia](#)

Trophic level: Omniv**Scientific name:** *Per***Phylum:** Chordata**Family:** *Peramelidae***Order:** *Peramelemorp***People also sea**

Perameles



Perame

<https://www.examiner.com.au> › News › Local News

Eastern barred bandicoot numbers declining in Tasmania, but ...

29 Mar 2019 — The best thing is to use the eyes of the people who reside around the areas of north-east **Tasmania**." He said **eastern barred bandicoots** were at ...

<https://www.swift.net.au> › cb_pages › sp_eastern_barre... ▼

Eastern Barred Bandicoot - SWIFFT

Eastern Barred Bandicoots are extinct in South Australia but still occur in **Tasmania**, although are genetically different to the Victorian population. Historic ...

Victoria: Endangered (DELWP 2020)

Victorian FFG: Listed: Action Statement N...

South Australia: Extinct (Endangered NPW ...

Class: Mammalia

<https://animaldiversity.org> › accounts › Perameles_gunnii ▼

Perameles gunnii eastern barred bandicoot - Animal Diversity ...

The **Eastern Barred Bandicoot** is found in the grasslands and grassy woodland of Australia and **Tasmania**. Bandicoots habitat includes tall dense grass and shrub ...

Related searches



Southern brown bandicoot Tasmania ▼



Potoroo Tasmania ▼



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eastern barred bandicoot
habitat



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Threatened Species Link

SPECIES MANAGEMENT PROFILE

Dasyurus maculatus Spotted-tail Quoll

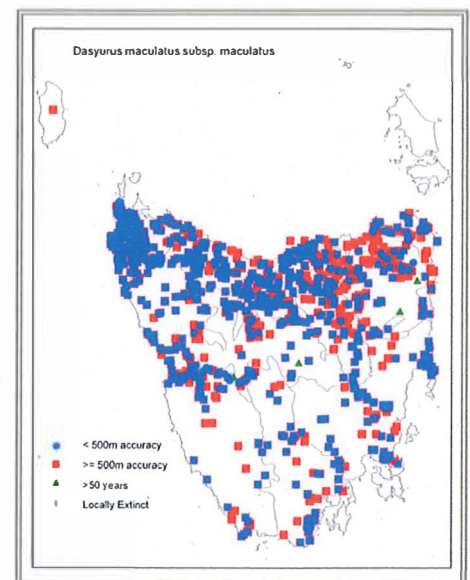
Group: Chordata (vertebrates), Mammalia (mammals), Dasyuromorphia, Dasyuridae (marsupial mice)

Status: *Threatened Species Protection Act 1995*: rare
Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999: Vulnerable

Endemic Status: Found in Tasmania and elsewhere



The Spotted-tailed Quoll (*Dasyurus maculatus*) is a large carnivorous marsupial that is found in a range of habitats throughout mainland Tasmania. The species also occurs in south-eastern mainland Australia, and a separate sub-species occurs in Queensland. Male Spotted-tailed Quolls can weigh up to 7.2 kg and females up to 4 kg. Spotted-tailed Quolls have long bodies and short legs, and a brown coat with a lighter underside. Numerous bold white spots are found on the body, legs and tail. They can be distinguished from the superficially similar Eastern Quoll (*Dasyurus viverrinus*) by their larger size and long spotted tail. Eastern Quolls do not have spots on their tail. Habitat important to the Spotted-tailed Quoll includes large patches of forest containing adequate denning sites and high densities of mammalian prey such as rats, possums and small wallabies. Habitat loss, fragmentation, and modification are believed to be the major threats to the species in Tasmania. Competition and predation from introduced predators such as cats, road mortality, and wildfires are also threats. Causes of habitat loss and modification include urban and agricultural development, conversion of forest to pasture or plant construction, and vegetation clearance in general.



Key Points

- **Important:** Is this species in your area? Do you need a permit? Ensure you've covered all the issues by checking the Planning Ahead page.
- **Important:** Different threatened species may have different requirements. For any activity you are considering, read the Activity Advice pages for background information and important advice about managing around the needs of multiple threatened species.

Habitat

- 'Habitat' refers to both known habitat for the species (i.e. in or near habitat where the

species has been recorded) and potential habitat (i.e. areas of habitat with appropriate characteristics for the species and within the species' potential range which have not yet been adequately surveyed).

- If in doubt about whether a site represents potential habitat for this species, contact the Threatened Species Section for further advice.
- The Spotted-tailed Quoll is widely but sparsely distributed across Tasmania. The species occurred on King and Flinders Islands until the early 1900s but is now extinct on these islands.
- Spotted-tailed Quolls are broad-ranging species that tend to occur at low densities. They can be found in numerous types of vegetation. However forest elements such as rainforest, and wet and dry eucalypt forest are important components of their habitat. They can also be found in non-forest vegetation types such as coastal scrub and heath, and pastoral areas. This wide range of vegetation types are generally characterised by relatively high and predictable seasonal rainfall.
- The presence of den sites is an important component of this species' habitat. Den sites can include rock crevices, hollow logs, windrows, clumps of vegetation, caves, boulder tumbles, under buildings, and burrows. High densities of medium-sized mammalian prey such as rats, possums and small wallabies are also important.

What to avoid

- Clearing vegetation (e.g. for conversion to pasture and plantation, and coastal development).
- Activities such as some types of timber harvesting which may reduce prey or den sites.

Surveying

Key	Survey reliability more info
M	Peak survey period
M	Potential survey period
M	Non-survey period

To ensure you follow the law - check whether your survey requires a permit. Always report any new records to the Natural Values Atlas, or send the information direct to the Threatened Species Section. Refer to the Activity Advice: Surveying page for background information.

<i>Dasyurus maculatus</i>	Spring	Summer	Autumn	Winter
Spotted-tailed quoll	S S O O N N D D J J F F M M A A M M J J J J A A			

- The most appropriate time to survey is not known. It is possible that Spotted-tailed Quolls may be harder to detect during the mating period (June to August) therefore surveys conducted in the months September to May may be preferable.
- Spotted-tailed Quolls can be difficult to detect in the wild. A range of techniques such as live-trapping, hair-tubing, spotlighting, transect walks (to detect tracks and scats), baited sand pads, and remote cameras can be used by qualified practitioners. The relative efficacy of each technique is unknown, and may vary depending on the time of year, location, and population status at the time of survey.
- Note that the Spotted-tailed Quoll can be difficult to detect even when known to be present at a site, therefore negative results should be treated with caution.
- Survey for the Spotted-tailed Quoll using live-traps, hair tubes, and remote cameras

requires a permit. Contact the Threatened Species Section for information on obtaining a permit for surveying this species.

Helping the species

- Identify potential habitat on your property. If in doubt, seek expert assistance.
- If you are interested in knowing for certain whether the species occurs on your land, organise a formal survey. You will need to employ an ecological consultant to do this.
- Important! Always report any observations of the species to the DPIPWE Natural Values Atlas, or else provide the data direct to the Threatened Species Section. Records stored on the NVA are a permanent record and are accessible to other people interested in the species.
- Consider the needs of the whole habitat. Preserving a threatened species' habitat is the best way to manage both the species and the environment in which it lives.
- For long-term protection of Spotted-tailed Quolls on private land - consider protection of habitat through a vegetation management agreement or conservation covenant. See the DPIPWE Private Land Conservation Program for more details.
- Drive slowly at night! Spotted-tailed Quolls can be killed on the road by vehicles while scavenging on the carcasses of other road-killed animals.
- Reduce the chance of your pet cat adding to the feral cat problem by desexing, fitting with a collar and bell, and keeping it indoors at night. Cats may compete with Spotted-tailed Quolls for food.
- Support fox eradication. Foxes may compete with Spotted-tailed Quolls for food.

Cutting or clearing trees or vegetation

- Clearing of habitat for timber harvesting and agriculture are threats to this species.
- To prevent loss of habitat - avoid broad-scale clearing of native vegetation which can lead to loss of den sites and foraging habitat on a scale which renders a landscape unsuitable for this species.
- Note that the Spotted-tailed Quoll can be difficult to detect even when known to be present at a site. As a result, it is recommended that vegetation consistent with habitat be managed appropriately regardless of whether the species has been detected by survey.

Burning

- There is little information available on the effects of wildlife and prescribed burning on Spotted-tailed Quolls. Intense fires may destroy denning and foraging sites.
- To prevent loss of den sites and foraging habitat - avoid large-scale wildfire in areas of habitat.

Agriculture

- Clearing of habitat for agriculture and conversion to pasture are principal threats to this species.
- To prevent loss of habitat - avoid broad-scale clearing of native vegetation which can lead to loss of den sites and foraging habitat on a scale which renders a landscape unsuitable for this species.
- Note that the Spotted-tailed Quoll can be difficult to detect even when known to be present at a site. As a result, it is recommended that all areas of habitat be managed for

the Spotted-tailed Quoll regardless of whether or not the species has been detected by survey.

Further information

Check also for listing statement or notesheet pdf above (below the species image).

Recovery Plan

Cite as: Threatened Species Section (2021). *Dasyurus maculatus (Spotted-tail Quoll): Species Management Profile for Tasmania's Threatened Species Link*. <https://www.threatenedspecieslink.tas.gov.au/Pages/Spotted-tailed-Quoll.aspx>. Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, Tasmania. Accessed on 22/5/2021.

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<https://www.threatenedspecieslink.tas.gov.au> › Pages ▾

Spotted-tailed Quoll - Threatened Species Link

The **Spotted-tailed Quoll** is widely but sparsely distributed across **Tasmania**. The species occurred on King and Flinders Islands until the early 1900s but is now ...

Endemic Status: Found in Tasmania and else...

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Where can you find quoll?



Where are spotted quoll found?



Are there Quolls on Bruny Island?

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Quolls | Parks & Wildlife Service Tasmania

The **Spotted-tailed Quoll** is widely but sparsely distributed across **Tasmania**, but has been extinct on King and Flinders islands since the early 1900s. The spotted ...

<https://dpiw.tas.gov.au> › fauna-of-tasmania › mammals ▾

Spotted-tail Quoll | Department of Primary Industries, Parks ...

13 May 2019 — *D. m. maculatus* occurs from southern Queensland to **Tasmania**. The **spotted-tailed quoll** is now threatened throughout its mainland range.

Images for spotted-tail quoll tasmania

[native cat](#)[northern quoll](#)[devil](#)[eastern quoll](#)[Report images](#)[View all](#)<https://www.landcaretas.org.au> › spotted_quolls_or_qu... ▾

Spotted quolls or quolls – spotted? - Landcare Tasmania

Eastern quolls are almost exclusively found in **Tasmania**, besides a small re- introduction habitat in Victoria. **Spotted-tailed quolls** are considered relatively ...

<https://en.wikipedia.org> › wiki › Tiger_quoll ▾

Tiger quoll - Wikipedia

The tiger quoll (*Dasyurus maculatus*), also known as the **spotted-tail quoll**, the spotted quoll, the spotted-tail dasyure, native cat or the tiger cat, is a carnivorous ...
[Taxonomy](#) · [Description](#) · [Range and ecology](#) · [Life history](#)

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Quoll> ▼

Quoll - Wikipedia

Quolls are carnivorous marsupials native to Australia and New Guinea. They are primarily ... The tribe Dasyurini, to which quolls belong, also includes the **Tasmanian devil**, ... The tiger quoll or **spotted-tail quoll** (*Dasyurus maculatus*), lives in ...

<https://australian.museum/learn/animals/mammals/> ▼

Spotted-tailed Quoll - The Australian Museum

The **Spotted-tailed Quoll** is the second largest carnivorous marsupial in Australia after the **Tasmanian Devil**.

<https://www.bushheritage.org.au/species/quolls/> ▼

Quolls - Bush Heritage Australia

We have 4 species in Australia: the **Spotted-tailed Quoll**, Western Quoll, Eastern Quoll and ... A **Spotted-tail Quoll** is released in the **Tasmanian Midlands**.

<https://www.environment.gov.au/public/publicspecies/> ▼

Dasyurus maculatus maculatus (Tasmanian population ...

23 June 2010 — The **Spotted-tailed Quoll** (**Tasmanian** population) has distinct white spots of varying size over the back, head and along the tail. They are agile ...

Threatened: Inclusion of species in the list of ... **Population:** Determination that a distinct p...

Related searches

Australian quoll species



Tiger quoll



Eastern quoll



Northern quoll



Western quoll



Crest-tailed mulgara



Narrow-no... planigale



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Eastern quoll Tasmania



Spotted Quoll



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spotted tail quoll habitat



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