From: "Owen Careless" <owencareless@yahoo.com.au>
Sent: Tue, 31 May 2022 16:20:41 +1000
To: "Huon Valley Council" <hvc@huonvalley.tas.gov.au>
Subject: Draft Huon Valley Local Provisions Schedule
Attachments: Careless & Stebbing HVC LPS submission.pdf, ECOtas_Gifford_GlenbervieRoad_Report.pdf, ECOtas_GlenbervieRoad_Appendix-BVD.pdf, ECOtas_GlenbervieRoad_Appendix-NVA.pdf, ECOtas_GlenbervieRoad_Appendix-PMST.pdf

ATT Huon Valley Council General Manager

Please see attached for submission to the Huon Valley Council draft LPS.

Owen Careless & Alison Stebbing

71 Glenbervie road Dover TAS 7117

PO Box 321 Dover TAS 7117

To the Huon Valley Council General manager

Please accept this submission to the 'Draft Huon Valley Local Provisions Schedule'
submitted on 31/05/2022

After reading the exhibited Huon Valley LPS draft, and its supporting appendices, an issue with our property at 71 Glenbervie road (Property ID 7217894 CT 24293/1 CID 959998), has come to light. An issue which we believe shows the Draft Huon Valley LPS in contravention of the State Planning Scheme, due to zoning on our property being incorrectly applied.

Our property at 71 Glenbervie road, currently zoned 'Rural Resource' and 'Environmental living', we believe, falls outside of the Zone Application Guidelines for 'Landscape Conservation' - Section 8A guideline number 1 (LCZ 1)

- Due to the amount of Native vegetation coverage being less than 80%.

Consistent with a rural property, there are a number of areas on our land that have been cleared over the years we have owned it, and combined, these areas give us a total cleared area of tree canopy between 18,000m2 and 21,000m2 (23.35% or 27.23%) of our 7.712 hectares, and an area even larger than this once cleared understory is included. See areas marked in blue in figure 1 below:

Figure 1

Our property at 71 Glenbervie road, we believe, also falls outside of the Zone Application Guidelines for 'Landscape Conservation' (LCZ 2)

- Due to TASVEG 3.0 - contained within the 'Natural Assets Code' – being so far out of date, and in some cases, being incorrect. Please see attached natural values assessment for the property compiled by ECOTAS in January 2017. (Please note that this report was compiled as part of the Development Application for our 'Bushfire Hazard Assessment Report' only, but is relevant in regard to TASVEG 3.0 within the 'Bushfire Hazard Management Zone' on the property and the 'Threatened Native Vegetation communities overlay' along the Northern boundary).
- Our property is not within the 'Future Coastal Refugia Area' contained within the 'Natural Assets Code'
- Our property is not within the 'Waterway and Coastal Protection' overlay contained within the 'Natural Assets Code'
- Our property is nowhere near a 'Scenic Road Corridor' contained within the 'Scenic Protection Code'
- Our property, with a maximum elevation of 90 metres, is well below the 'Scenic Protection Area' that starts at an elevation of 150 metres on Reeve's Hill.

The more suitable zoning for our property both technically and practically is the 'Rural Zone'.

Section 8A guideline number 1 (RZ 1) states - *The Rural Zone should be applied to land in non-urban areas with limited or no potential for agriculture as a consequence of topographical, environmental or other characteristics of the area, and which is not more appropriately included within the Landscape Conservation Zone or Environmental Management Zone for the protection of specific values.*

To provide some background on the property at 71 Glenbervie road – previous to us purchasing it, it had been logged, grazed, repeatedly burned by bushfires, and used as a firewood block. Currently around one third of it is slashed with a tractor each year.

More recently, we built a house on the land and currently reside on the property – building was completed in 2020.

We feel that the proposed changes in zoning are not a suitable "like for like" conversion from our old zoning, and this will cause significant issues in the future management of our property.

Please get in touch if you require any further information.

Regards,

Owen Careless

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Suzie Gifford
Gifford & Associates Pty Ltd
210 Elizabeth Street
North Hobart TAS 7109

30 January 2017

Dear Suzie

RE: Proposed residential dwelling
PID 7217894 (Title Ref. 24293/1) Glenbervie Road, Dover
Planning advice (ecological values)

Please find following a statement of findings on ecological values associated with PID 7217894 (Title Ref. 24293/1) Glenbervie Road, Dover.

I recommend that this cover letter and attached report (including the appended *Natural Values Atlas*, *Biodiversity Values Database* and *Protected Matters Search Tool* reports) be provided with any planning applications, as it addresses the potential concerns in regard to ecological values usually raised at the local level of assessment.

Note that this letter and attached reports do not constitute legal advice. It is recommended that formal advice be sought from the relevant agency prior to acting on any aspect of this report.

Please do not hesitate to contact me further if additional information is required.

Kind regards

Mark Wapstra
Senior Scientist/Manager

ECOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF PROPOSED RESIDENCE AT PID 7217894 GLENBERVIE ROAD, DOVER, TASMANIA

View from proposed residential dwelling location

Environmental Consulting Options Tasmania (ECO*tas*) for Gifford & Associates Pty Ltd

30 January 2017

Mark Wapstra
28 Suncrest Avenue
Lenah Valley, TAS 7008

ABN 83 464 107 291
email: mark@ecotas.com.au
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business ph.:(03) 62 283 220
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ECOLOGICAL VALUES ASSOCIATED WITH PROPOSED RESIDENTIAL DWELLING AT PID 7217894 GLENBERVIE ROAD, DOVER, TASMANIA

SUPPORT DOCUMENTATION FOR PLANNING APPLICATION UNDER *HUON VALLEY INTERIM PLANNING SCHEME 2015*

Prepared by Mark Wapstra for Gifford & Associates Pty Ltd, 30 January 2017

Preamble

Gifford & Associates Pty Ltd on behalf of their client (owners – Owen & Alison Careless) engaged Environmental Consulting Options Tasmania (ECO*tas*) to provide planning advice in relation to the management of ecological (flora and fauna) values associated with a private title (PID 7217894; Title Ref. 24293/1) at Glenbervie Road, Dover, Tasmania (Figures 1 & 2).

It is usual for land subdivisions and similar level development proposals to be subject to highly detailed ecological assessments, followed by reporting that complies with the Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water & Environment's *Guidelines for Natural Values Surveys - Terrestrial Development Proposals* (DPIPWE 2015), a document that outlines the various ecological values that need to be assessed. The attached report on the ecological values of the subject area addresses the various items covered by the *Guidelines for Natural Values Surveys* and additional information can be provided to planning authorities if needed.

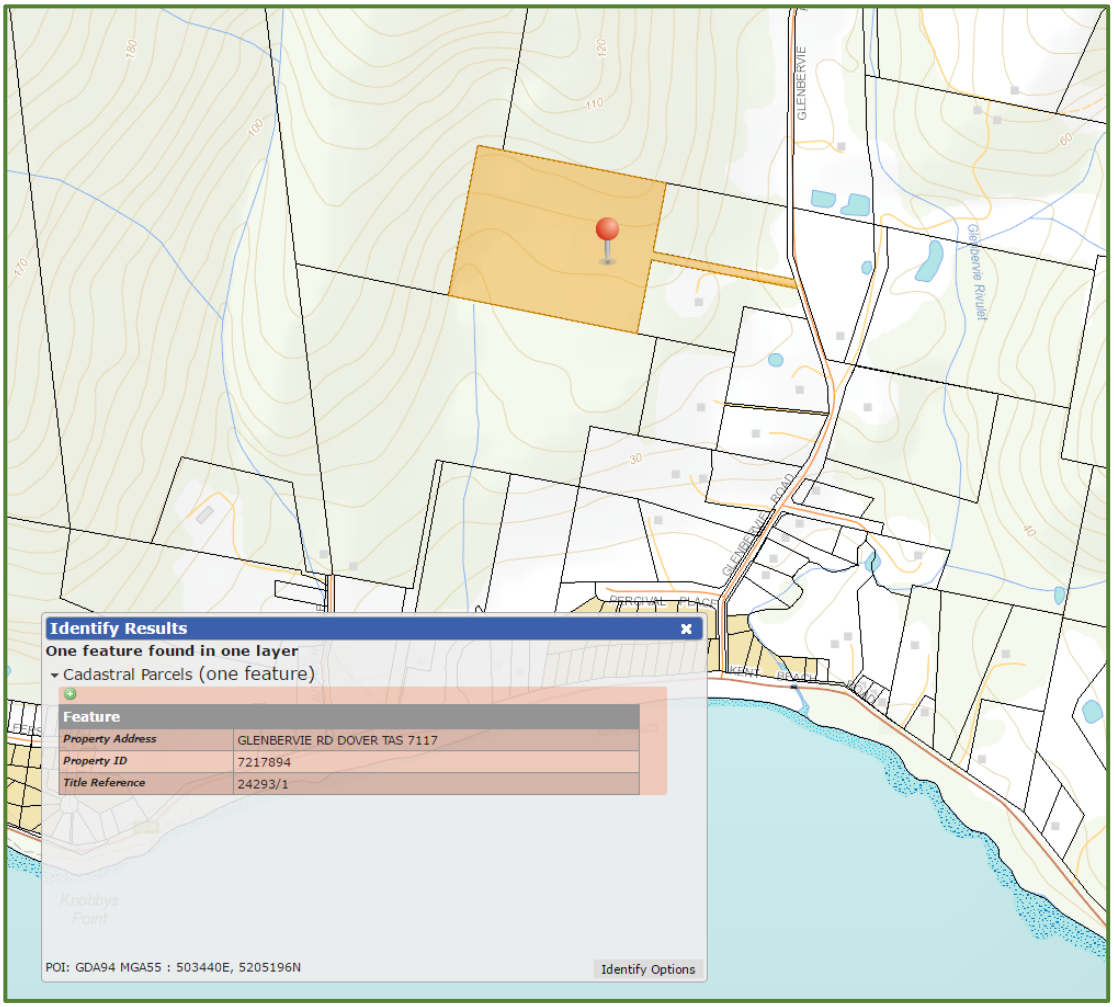

Figure 1. General location of title [source: TheList]

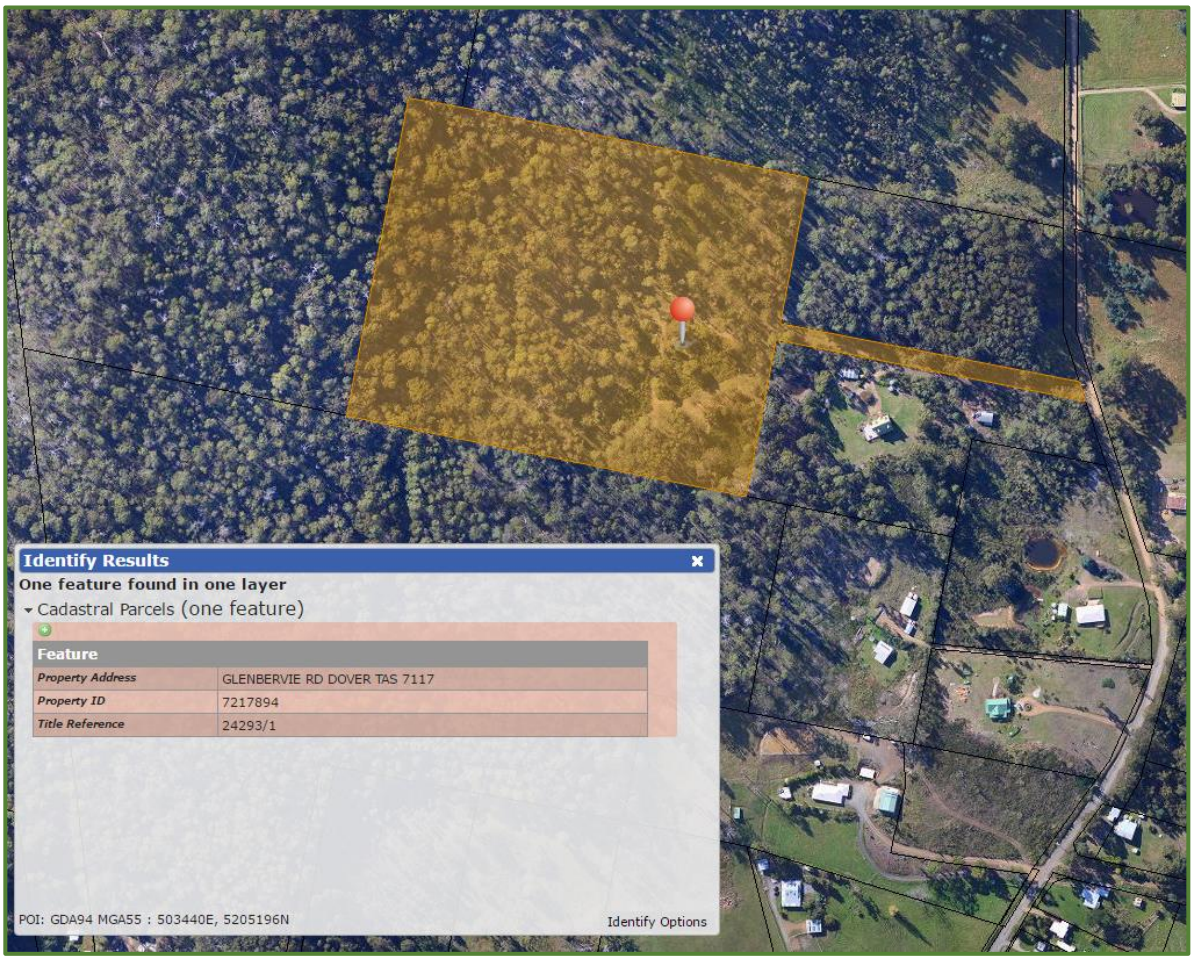

Figure 2. Location of title showing relatively recent aerial orthoimagery [source: TheList]

Land use proposal

The proposal is depicted in Figure 3.

Database checks

TheList was examined to determined existing vegetation mapping and known sites for threatened flora and fauna. Database reports were produced under DPIPWE's *Natural Values Atlas* (DPIPWE 2017), the Forest Practices Authority's *Biodiversity Values Database* (FPA 2017) and the Commonwealth Department of the Environment and Energy's *Protected Matters Search Tool* (CofA 2017) to support the assessment process (all appended for reference).

Field assessment

The title was assessed on 25 January 2017 by Mark Wapstra. The survey comprised walking meandering transects through the entire area indicated on Figure 3 as the Bushfire Hazard Management Zone (BHMZ), within which a building envelope and access is indicated. It was assumed that any area within the BHMZ could be disturbed to some level. The balance of the title was not examined in detail, except in broad terms from accessible tracks.

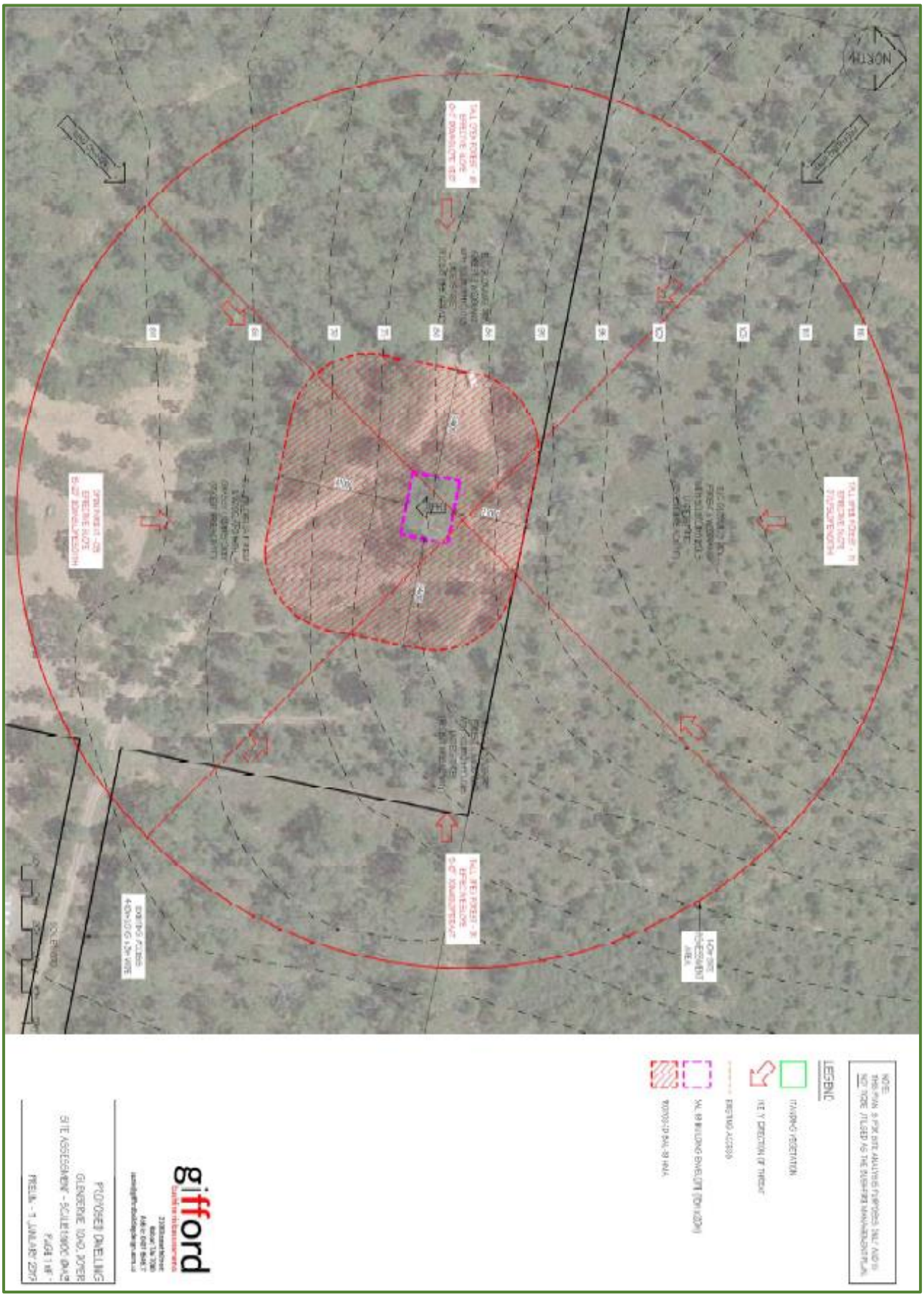

Figure 3. Land use proposal [source: Gifford & Associates Pty Ltd]

Vegetation types

Existing vegetation mapping

This section, which comments on the existing TASVEG 3.0 mapping for the study area, is included to highlight the differences between existing mapping and the more recent mapping from the present study to ensure that any parties assessing land use proposals (via this report) do not rely on existing mapping. Note that TASVEG mapping, which was mainly a desktop mapping exercise based on aerial photography, is often substantially different to ground-truthed vegetation mapping, especially at a local scale. An examination of existing vegetation mapping is usually a useful pre-assessment exercise to gain an understanding of the range of habitat types likely to be present and the level of previous botanical surveys.

The following vegetation types are currently mapped within the subject title (Figure 4):

- *Eucalyptus globulus* dry forest and woodland (TASVEG code: DGL): northern part of eastern title;
- *Eucalyptus pulchella* forest and woodland (TASVEG code: DPU): majority of title;
- *Eucalyptus obliqua* forest with broad-leaf shrubs (TASVEG code: WOB): northwestern portion of title;
- *Eucalyptus obliqua* forest over *Leptospermum* (TASVEG code: WOL): balance of lower-lying parts of title; and
- agricultural land (TASVEG code: FAG): section of driveway.

This mapping was presumably mainly based on aerial imagery, which does show some minor differences in canopy structure and composition that coincides with the mapping boundaries. However, field assessment indicated that substantial vegetation mapping errors are present.

Figure 4. Existing TASVEG 3.0 vegetation mapping for the title – refer to text for codes [source: TheList]

Revised vegetation mapping

For the purposes of the project, only the vegetation within the part of the title proposed for any form of development needs to be classified.

The entire BHMZ supports *Eucalyptus pulchella* forest and woodland (DPU) – refer Plates 1-3. The canopy is tall (c. 25-30 m) and relatively sparse (10-30%), dominated by *Eucalyptus pulchella* (white peppermint) with a minor contribution from *E. obliqua* (stringybark). A regrowth eucalypt layer is formed at 15-22 m and is of low (5-10%) density. The tall shrub layer is somewhat transitional between wet and dry sclerophyll with species such as *Bedfordia salicina* (tasmanian blanketleaf) and *Exocarpos cupressiformis* (native cherry) forming a layer 3-7 m tall and of low density (5% cover). The lower shrub layer is dense and multi-layered, in places almost impenetrable, in others very open, comprising species such as *Pultenaea daphnoides*, *P. juniperina*, *Olearia ramulosa*, *Leptospermum, scoparium*, *L. lanigerum*, *Correa reflexa*, *Acacia verticillata*, *A. myrtifolia*, *Goodenia ovata*, *Exocarpos strictus*, *Lomatia tinctoria*, *Astroloma humifusum* and *Epacris impressa*. The sedge/graminoid layer is locally dense and comprises species such as *Lepidosperma elatius* (tall swordsedge), *Gahnia grandis* (cutting grass) and *Lomandra longifolia* (sagg). Climbers are sparse and include *Comesperma volubile* (blue lovecreeper) and *Cassytha pubescens* (downy dodderlaurel). Ferns are almost absent but include *Pteridium esculentum* (bracken). Grasses are sparse to locally dense, most notably including patches of *Austrostipa aphylla* (leafless speargrass). Herbs are locally abundant but no species are particular common, except *Lobelia gibbosa*, which appears to have proliferated after disturbance events.

Plates 1 & 2. Views of *Eucalyptus pulchella* forest and woodland within BHMZ

Plate 3. (LHS). View of DPU, looking down from proposed house site towards base of title

Plate 4. (RHS) Transition zone between DOB (right of shed) and DPU (left of shed) near edge of BHMZ

Outside the zone, DPU gives way to *Eucalyptus obliqua* dry forest (TASVEG code: DOB), which has a similar structure and composition but the canopy and regrowth layers are clearly dominated by *Eucalyptus obliqua* (Plate 4).

Note that apart from one large *Eucalyptus globulus* (blue gum) outside the title boundary (to the north) and a few scattered seedlings of the species (along the verge of the existing track), blue gum is absent from the BHMZ, and certainly no areas identifiable as the threatened vegetation type *Eucalyptus globulus* dry forest and woodland (DGL) as per the TASVEG map (Figure 3) were found.

DPU (and DOB) are not classified as threatened under Schedule 3A of the Tasmanian *Nature Conservation Act 2002*, and does not equate to a threatened ecological community under the provisions of the Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*. DPU is widespread and well-reserved in southeastern Tasmania, and this stand is a typical example of the community, albeit in a somewhat structurally modified state.

Threatened flora

Database information indicates that the subject title does not support known populations of flora listed as threatened on either the Tasmanian *Threatened Species Protection Act 1995* or the Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Protection Act 1999*. Field assessment did not result in the detection of any populations of threatened flora from the subject title.

The vegetation types present, and this part of the State, are not usually strongly associated with threatened flora. The *Natural Values Atlas* report indicates only one record of threatened flora within 5,000 m of the subject title (see appended report). This record is of *Cyathodes platystoma* (tall cheeseberry), listed as rare on the Tasmanian *Threatened Species Protection Act 1995*, a species that occurs in wet sclerophyll forest in this part of its range (FPA 2016; TSS 2003+). This habitat is absent from the BHMZ.

The proposed development will not have a deleterious impact on known sites or potential habitat of flora species classified as threatened under the Tasmanian *Threatened Species Protection Act 1995* and/or the Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*. In my opinion specific referral to government agencies administering these Acts is not warranted.

Threatened fauna

Database information indicates that the subject title does not support known populations of fauna listed as threatened on either the Tasmanian *Threatened Species Protection Act 1995* or the Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Protection Act 1999*. Field assessment did not indicate the presence of any such species, although potential habitat for some species is present (see comments in Table 1).

The *Natural Values Atlas* report indicates several records of threatened fauna within 5,000 m of the subject title (see appended report). These (except wholly marine and pelagic species) are listed below with a brief commentary on the likelihood of the site supporting the species, and the potential impacts of the development on these species (Table 1).

Table 1. Threatened fauna potentially present within 5,000 m of title area

Species listed below are listed as rare (r), vulnerable (v), endangered (e), or extinct (x) on the Tasmanian *Threatened Species Protection Act 1995* (TSPA); vulnerable (VU), endangered (EN), critically endangered (CR) or extinct (EX) on the Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBCA). Information below is sourced from the DPIPWE's *Natural Values Atlas* (DPIPWE 2017), Bryant & Jackson (1999) and FPA (2017); marine, wholly pelagic and littoral species such as marine mammals, fish and offshore seabirds are excluded.

Scientific name **Common name**	**Status** TSPA EPBCA	**Potential habitat**
Accipiter novaehollandiae (grey goshawk)	e -	Potential habitat for the grey goshawk is native forest with mature elements below 600 m altitude, particularly along watercourses. Significant habitat for the grey goshawk may be summarised as areas of wet forest, rainforest and damp forest patches in dry forest, with a relatively closed mature canopy, low stem density, and open understorey in close proximity to foraging habitat and a freshwater body (i.e. stream, river, lake, swamp, etc.). **POTENTIAL HABITAT ABSENT.** The species may utilise broader area for foraging but the development is highly unlikely to impact on this aspect of the species' life history.
Alcedo azurea subsp. *diemenensis* (Tasmanian azure kingfisher)	e EN	Potential foraging habitat for the azure kingfisher is primarily freshwater (occasionally estuarine) waterbodies such as large rivers and streams with well-developed overhanging vegetation suitable for perching and water deep enough for dive-feeding. Potential breeding habitat is usually steep banks of large rivers (a breeding site is a hole (burrow) drilled in the bank). **POTENTIAL HABITAT ABSENT.** No ephemeral or permanent waterbodies or drainage features present.
Antipodia chaostola tax. *leucophaea* (chaostola skipper)	e EN	Potential habitat for the chaostola skipper is dry forest and woodland supporting *Gahnia radula* (usually on sandstone and other sedimentary rock types) or *Gahnia microstachya* (usually on granite-based substrates). **POTENTIAL HABITAT ABSENT.** The site does not support any *Gahnia radula* or *G. microstachya* and the skipper is not recorded this far south.
Aquila audax subsp. *fleayi* (wedge-tailed eagle)	e EN	Potential nesting habitat is tall eucalypt trees in large tracts (usually more than 10 ha) of eucalypt or mixed forest. Nest trees are usually amongst the largest in a locality. They are generally in sheltered positions on leeward slopes, between the lower and mid sections of a slope and with the top of the tree usually lower than the ground level of the top of the ridge, although in some parts of the State topographic shelter is not always a significant factor (e.g. parts of the northwest and Central Highlands). Nests are usually not constructed close to sources of disturbance and nests close to disturbance are less productive. **POTENTIAL NESTING HABITAT MARGINALLY PRESENT.** No known nests within 1,000 m of subject title. Most of forest within the title and adjacent areas is mature regrowth with only occasional larger trees that may be suitable for nesting. No nests were detected. The high levels of disturbance in the wider area means that it is unlikely that birds are using this part of the forested slope for nesting.
Dasyurus maculatus subsp. *maculatus* (spotted-tailed quoll)	r VU	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 (>0.5 ha) 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**.** **POTENTIAL HABITAT PRESENT.** No evidence of the species was detected during the assessment i.e. no dens or scats. The development will result in a minor loss and disturbance to potential habitat of this species but the scale of disturbance is miniscule compared to the extent of potential habitat in the greater area. In my opinion, the proposed development in no way constitutes a significant impact on the species' habitat and it is likely that it will continue to utilise the subject title, perhaps even benefiting from some level of disturbance that creates canopy gaps and linear features such as tracks to use as part of its foraging habitat.

Scientific name Common name	Status TSPA EPBCA	Potential habitat
Dasyurus viverrinus (eastern quoll)	- EN	Potential habitat for the eastern quoll is a variety of habitats including rainforest, heathland, alpine areas and scrub. However, it seems to prefer dry forest and native grassland mosaics which are bounded by agricultural land. **POTENTIAL HABITAT PRESENT.** See comments under spotted-tailed quoll.
Haliaeetus leucogaster (white-bellied sea-eagle)	v -	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. **POTENTIAL NESTING HABITAT ABSENT.** No known nests within 1,000 m of subject title. See also comments under wedge-tailed eagle.
Lathamus discolor (swift parrot)	e CR	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. **POTENTIAL HABITAT PRESENT.** Potential foraging habitat is absent from the subject area (absence of *E. globulus* or *E. ovata*) and potential nesting habitat is also considered absent (atypical of most known sites).
Lissotes menalcas (Mt Mangana stag beetle)	v -	Potential habitat for the Mt Mangana stag beetle is any eucalypt forest that contains rotting logs (often numerous, and usually greater than about 40 cm diameter at mid-log length) below about 650 m a.s.l. (generally moist habitats that have not been subject to high intensity or frequent fires in about the last 20 years). The species has a patchy distribution within areas of potential habitat. **POTENTIAL HABITAT ABSENT.** Species does not occur in DPU (broader title may support potential habitat, albeit to a limited extent).
Litoria raniformis (green and golden frog)	v VU	Potential habitat for the green and gold frog is permanent and temporary waterbodies, usually with vegetation in or around them. Potential habitat includes features such as natural lagoons, permanently or seasonally inundated swamps and wetlands, farm dams, irrigation channels, artificial water-holding sites such as old quarries, slow-flowing stretches of streams and rivers and drainage features. **POTENTIAL HABITAT ABSENT.** No ephemeral or permanent waterbodies or drainage features present.
Micropathus kiernani (southern sandstone cave cricket)	e CR	Potential habitat for the southern sandstone cave cricket includes any vegetation type within the catchment of Bates Creek, and specifically sandstone caves, crevices and rock overhangs (known as pseudokarst). **POTENTIAL HABITAT ABSENT.** Site is well outside the highly restricted range of the species.
Pardalotus quadragintus (forty-spotted pardalote)	e EN	Potential habitat of *Pardalotus quadragintus* is any forest and woodland supporting *Eucalyptus viminalis* (white gum) where the canopy cover of *E. viminalis* is greater than or equal to 10% or where *E. viminalis* occurs as a localised canopy dominant or co-dominant in patches exceeding 0.25 ha. **POTENTIAL HABITAT ABSENT.** The broader title may support sparse *Eucalyptus viminalis* only but the subject site does not match any of the accepted descriptions of potential nesting habitat of the species.
Parvotettix whinrayi (whinrays cave cricket)	r -	Record assumed to be erroneous and refer to *Micropathus kiernani* as *Parvotettix whinrayi* is restricted to the Furneaux islands (Kent Group only). **POTENTIAL HABITAT ABSENT.** Site is well outside the highly restricted range of the species.
Perameles gunnii subsp. *gunnii* (eastern barred bandicoot)	- VU	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.

Scientific name Common name	Status TSPA EPBCA	Potential habitat
		POTENTIAL HABITAT MARGINALLY PRESENT. The species is well-known from the greater Huon and Channel regions, mainly from road-killed individuals. The species is not usually strongly associated with the types of habitats present within the subject area, preferring the more open grassy habitats of surrounding farmland. Even if present, the development proposal would in no way constitutes a significant impact on the species' habitat and it is likely that the species will benefit from some level of disturbance that creates canopy gaps (and even ornamental gardens and lawned area), which would be used as part of its foraging habitat.
Prototroctes maraena (Australian grayling)	v VU	Potential habitat for the Australian grayling is all streams and rivers in their lower to middle reaches. Areas above permanent barriers (e.g. Prosser River dam, weirs) that prevent fish migration, are not potential habitat. **POTENTIAL HABITAT ABSENT.** No ephemeral or permanent waterbodies or drainage features present.
Pseudemoia pagenstecheri (tussock skink)	v -	Potential habitat for the tussock skink comprises native grasslands dominated by tussock-forming grasses. **POTENTIAL HABITAT ABSENT.** No native grasslands present.
Sarcophilus harrisii (Tasmanian devil)	e EN	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 (427 km^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 100 m of one another, and where no other potential denning habitat with three or more entrances may be found within a 1 km radius, being the approximate area of the smallest recorded devil home range (Pemberton 1990). Potential denning habitat for the Tasmanian devil is areas of burrowable, well-drained soil, log piles or sheltered overhangs such as cliffs, rocky outcrops, knolls, caves and earth banks, free from risk of inundation and with at least one entrance through which a devil could pass. **POTENTIAL HABITAT PRESENT.** See comments under spotted-tailed quoll.
Tyto novaehollandiae subsp. *castanops* (masked owl)	e VU	Potential habitat for the masked owl is all areas with trees with large hollows (≥15 cm entrance diameter). Remnants and paddock trees (in any dry or wet forest type) in agricultural areas may constitute potential habitat. Significant habitat for the masked owl is any areas within the core range of native dry forest with trees over 100 cm dbh with large hollows (≥15 cm entrance diameter). **POTENTIAL NESTING HABITAT ABSENT.** Large hollow-bearing trees are absent from the subject area. The species would utilise the forested parts of the subject title as part of its home range/territory and for foraging (perhaps for temporary roosting). The proposed development will not impact significantly on this aspect of the species' life history, and creating some canopy gaps that will encourage small marsupial grazers/foragers such as bandicoots, rabbits and pademelons will be of benefit to the species.

The proposed works will not have a deleterious impact on known sites or potential habitat of fauna species classified as threatened under the Tasmanian *Threatened Species Protection Act 1995* and/or the Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*. In my opinion specific referral to government agencies administering these Acts is not warranted.

Weeds

No plant species, classified "declared weeds" within the meaning of the Tasmanian *Weed Management Act 1999* or considered as "environmental weeds" by the author, were detected from the title.

In relation to the proposed development, a complex weed and hygiene management plan is not considered warranted. General hygiene protocols to minimise the risk of introducing weeds and pathogens to the site can be found in: *Keeping It Clean: A Tasmanian Field Hygiene Manual to Prevent the Spread of Freshwater Pests and Pathogens* (Allan & Gartenstein 2010).

Plant and animal disease

Rootrot pathogen, *Phytophthora cinnamomi*

Phytophthora cinnamomi (PC) is widespread in lowland areas of Tasmania, across all land tenures. However, disease will not develop when soils are too cold or too dry. For these reasons, PC is not a threat to susceptible plant species that grow at altitudes higher than about 700 m a.s.l. or where annual rainfall is less than about 600 mm (e.g. Midlands and Derwent Valley). Furthermore, disease is unlikely to develop beneath a dense canopy of vegetation because shading cools the soils to below the optimum temperature for the pathogen. A continuous canopy of vegetation taller than about 2 m is sufficient to suppress disease. Hence PC is not considered a threat to susceptible plant species growing in wet sclerophyll forests, rainforests (except disturbed rainforests on infertile soils) and scrub e.g. teatree scrub (Rudman 2005; FPA 2009).

According to Rudman (2005) and FPA (2009), the vegetation type recorded from the subject area is not usually particularly susceptible to the root-rot pathogen, *Phytophthora cinnamomi*. No evidence of the pathogen was noted (i.e. no dead or dying susceptible plant species including individuals of several species of members of the Proteaceae, Fabaceae, and Ericaceae families). Given that the development will be accessed along an existing well-formed gravel track, no special management is recommended.

Myrtle wilt

Myrtle wilt, caused by a wind-borne fungus (*Chalara australis*), occurs naturally in rainforest where myrtle beech (*Nothofagus cunninghamii*) is present. The fungus enters wounds in the tree, usually caused by damage from wood-boring insects, wind damage and forest clearing. The incidence of myrtle wilt often increases forest clearing events such as windthrow and wildfire.

Nothofagus cunninghamii is absent from the subject area. No special management is recommended.

Myrtle rust

Myrtle rust is a disease limited to plants in the Myrtaceae family. This plant disease is a member of the guava rust complex caused by Puccinia psidii, a known significant pathogen of Myrtaceae plants outside Australia. Infestations are currently limited to NSW, Victoria, Queensland and Tasmania (DPIPWE 2015).

No evidence of myrtle rust was noted.

Chytrid fungus and other freshwater pathogens

Native freshwater species and habitat are under threat from freshwater pests and pathogens including *Phytophthora cinnamomi* (root rot), *Batrachochytrium dendrobatidis* (Chytrid frog

disease), *Mucor amphibiorum* (platypus Mucor disease) and the freshwater algal pest *Didymosphenia geminata* (Didymo) (Allan & Gartenstein 2010). Freshwater pests and pathogens are spread to new areas when contaminated water, mud, gravel, soil and plant material or infected animals are moved between sites. Contaminated materials and animals are commonly transported on boots, equipment, vehicles tyres and during road construction and maintenance activities. Once a pest pathogen is present in a water system it is usually impossible to eradicate. The manual *Keeping it Clean - A Tasmanian Field Hygiene Manual to Prevent the Spread of Freshwater Pests and Pathogens* (Allan & Gartenstein 2010) provides information on how to prevent the spread of freshwater pests and pathogens in Tasmanian waterways wetlands, swamps and boggy areas.

The subject area does not support any permanent or ephemeral waterbodies or drainage features. No special management is recommended.

Bushfire hazard management

There are no particular ecological values that need to be taken into account as part of the development of a bushfire hazard management plan. The vegetation type identified from the BHMZ is resilient and robust and responds positively to disturbance such as understorey management using fire and/or slashing. Such actions rarely result in the loss of vascular plant species, and sometimes the diversity of native vascular plant species (and hence fauna species) increases markedly because of greater structural diversity, especially canopy gaps that allow forest herbs to proliferate.

Summary

In summary, the proposal will not have a deleterious effect on threatened flora, fauna or vegetation types. The proposal will not have a significant deleterious impact on biodiversity values.

Refer to following Compliance Statement that confirms that the proposal complies with the provisions of the Biodiversity Code under the *Huon Valley Interim Planning Scheme 2015*.

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COMPLIANCE STATEMENT FOR PID 7217894 GLENBERVIE ROAD, DOVER, TASMANIA (RESIDENTIAL DWELLING), TASMANIA: BIODIVERSITY CODE UNDER *HUON INTERIM PLANNING SCHEME 2015*

SUPPORT DOCUMENTATION FOR PLANNING APPLICATION UNDER *HUON VALLEY INTERIM PLANNING SCHEME 2015*

Prepared by Mark Wapstra for Gifford & Associates Pty Ltd, 30 January 2017

Preamble

Under the *Huon Interim Planning Scheme 2015*, the title proposed for development is zoned as Rural Resource (except the shared access that is zoned as Environmental Living – not considered further herein because this part of the title does not require further consideration), and wholly subject to the Biodiversity Protection Area (BPA) overlay.

The *Scheme* includes a Biodiversity Code, which is discussed below.

Biodiversity Code

The PURPOSE of the Biodiversity Code is stated below:

> **E10.1 Purpose**
>
> E10.1.1
>
> The purpose of this provision is to:
>
> (a) minimise loss of identified threatened native vegetation communities and threatened flora species;
>
> (b) conserve identified threatened fauna species by minimising clearance of important habitat and managing environmental impact; and
>
> (c) minimise loss of other biodiversity values that are recognised as locally significant by the Planning Authority;
>
> where not otherwise regulated by the State or Commonwealth.

The title does not support threatened vegetation communities or threatened flora species, such that clause E10.1.1(a) has no application.

It can be argued that the title supports important habitat of threatened fauna (e.g. Tasmanian devil, spotted-tailed quoll, eastern quoll), such that clause E10.1.1(b) may have application.

I am not aware of any particular biodiversity values within the title recognised as locally significant, such that I do not believe that clause E10.1.1(c) has direct application.

The APPLICATION of the Biodiversity Code is stated below:

> **E10.2 Application**
>
> This code applies to development involving the clearance and conversion or disturbance of native vegetation within a Biodiversity Protection Area.

"Clearance and conversion" is defined under the Code as:

> "the process of removing native vegetation from an area of land and: (a) leaving the area of land, on a permanent or extended basis, in a state predominantly unvegetated with native vegetation; or (b) replacing the native vegetation so removed, on a permanent or extended

> basis, with residential, commercial, mining agriculture or other non-agricultural development".

It is reasonable to consider the clearing for a residential dwelling and associated infrastructure elements such as access driveways and water tanks, sheds and the like as "clearance and conversion".

"Disturbance" is defined under the Code as:

> "the alteration of the structure and species composition of a vegetation community through actions including cutting down, felling, thinning, logging, removing or destroying of a native vegetation community".

In my opinion, partial structural modification (e.g. some canopy removal, slashing of understorey) for the purposes of maintaining a low-risk fire management zone should not be considered to comprise "clearance and conversion" but does fall within the intent of the definition of "disturbance" (the degree if structural modification may mean that some areas may be better considered to be "cleared" although not "converted"). It is noted, however, that the vegetation type to be modified is likely to respond positively to this type of disturbance and the current levels of floristic diversity will be maintained.

Section E10.5 indicates the APPLICATION REQUIREMENTS for developments with the Biodiversity Protection Overlay area, as follows:

> **E10.5 Application Requirements**
>
> E10.5.1
>
> In addition to any other application requirements, the planning authority may require the applicant to provide a natural values determination if considered necessary to determine compliance with acceptable solutions.
>
> E10.5.1
>
> In addition to any other application requirements, the planning authority may require the applicant to provide any of the following information, if considered necessary to determine compliance with performance criteria:
>
> (a) a natural values determination;
>
> (b) a natural values assessment;
>
> (c) a report detailing how impacts on priority biodiversity values will be avoided, minimised, and/or mitigated;
>
> (d) a special circumstances justification report;
>
> (e) a biodiversity offsets plan.

A "natural values assessment" (a higher level of assessment than a "natural values determination") is defined as:

> An ecological assessment, generally consistent with the *Guidelines for Natural Values Assessment* (DPIPWE July 2009), by a suitably qualified person (biodiversity) to identify and convey:
>
> (a) the location of priority biodiversity values affecting the site;
>
> (b) the significance of these priority biodiversity values, with particular reference to Table E10.1;
>
> (c) any likely impact on these priority biodiversity values including existing activities on the site, nearby land uses, weeds, pests, pathogens and the degree of connectivity with other land with natural values;

(d) the likely impact of the proposed development or use on these priority biodiversity values;

(e) recommendations for the design and siting of the proposed development or use to avoid or minimise the identified impacts; and

(g) recommendations for the mitigation or management of any residual impacts.

The preceding report on the ecological values of the subject area and this compliance statement meet the intent and specifics of a "natural values assessment" under the Biodiversity Code.

Section E10.7.1 provides the DEVELOPMENT STANDARDS for buildings and works, as follows:

10.7.1 Buildings and Works

Objective

To ensure that development for buildings and works that involves clearance and conversion or disturbance within a Biodiversity Protection Area does not result in unnecessary or unacceptable loss of priority biodiversity values.

In my opinion, the development proposal meets the intent of the objective of the development standards for buildings and works because it has been designed to maximise the retention of native vegetation (proposed dwelling is in an already disturbed part of the title, partially cleared and excavated for development, accessed by a reasonably well-formed gravelled track).

The ACCEPTABLE SOLUTION (A1) is as follows, with author comments below each criterion:

A1

Clearance and conversion or disturbance must comply with one of the following:

(a) be within a Building Area on a plan of subdivision approved under this planning scheme;

Not applicable to the best of my knowledge.

(b) the development is for a single dwelling on an existing lot within the Low Density Residential Zone, Rural Living Zone or Environmental Living Zone and

(i) the area of clearance and conversion is no more than 3,000 m^2;

(ii) the area of disturbance is no more than 6,000 m^2;

Not applicable – part of title proposed for development is within the Rural Resource zone.

(c) the development is other than for a single dwelling on an existing lot within the Low Density Residential Zone, Rural Living Zone or Environmental Living Zone and

(i) the area of clearance and conversion is no more than 1,500 m^2;

(ii) the area of disturbance is no more than 3,000 m^2;

Not applicable.

As it appears that the Acceptable Solution cannot be met, the PERFORMANCE CRITERIA (P1) must be met. These criteria require an analysis of whether the development proposal will include clearance and conversion and/or disturbance of "priority biodiversity values". This particular *Scheme* only includes "moderate priority biodiversity values" (Table E10.1), with the entries in Table E10.1 for "high" and "low priority diversity values" being listed as "nil".

The Biodiversity Code defines "moderate biodiversity values" as (Table E10.1), with author comments below each criterion:

On land within the Biodiversity Protection Area includes:

(a) any threatened native vegetation community;

No threatened vegetation is present, such that P1(a) has no application.

(b) known or potential habitat for any threatened species;

Threatened flora

No threatened flora species have been identified. The vegetation types present are generally not strongly associated with such species, and any species potentially present are detectable at virtually any time of the year, such that P1(b) has no application in relation to threatened flora.

Threatened fauna

The intent of the term "potential habitat" is unclear in this *Scheme* (although it is defined in other interim schemes) but is presumed to refer to sites that can be more strongly linked to a particular species (e.g. blue gum-dominated forests for swift parrots).

In this case, there is ubiquitous potential habitat for species such as the Tasmanian devil, spotted-tailed quoll, and eastern quoll, but this clause has tenuous application because these species also utilise a wide range of non-native habitats such as pasture. That said, the subject title is within the range of these species, although no specific evidence (e.g. potential dens, scats, etc.) was recorded.

In a highly technical sense, the subject title can be interpreted as having "moderate priority biodiversity value" because of the presence of potential habitat of a number of threatened fauna species (even in the absence of actual occupation).

(c) all remnant vegetation;

Remnant vegetation is not present – the vegetation is contiguous with similar vegetation on adjacent titles and Reeves Hill system is still well-vegetated.

(d) all native vegetation within or adjacent to a watercourse or wetland;

No defined watercourses or wetlands are present within the subject part of the title.

(e) native vegetation where there is less than 30% native vegetation in the surrounding one kilometre;

An examination of recent aerial imagery (TheList) and TASVEG vegetation mapping clearly demonstrates that there is far greater than 30% native vegetation within 1 km of the subject title.

(f) habitat for hollow dwelling species;

The subject title supports mainly mature regrowth forest, presumably largely naturally regenerated after the 1967 bushfires, but noting there is also substantial evidence of selective timber harvesting and more recent clearing events that have altered the forest structure. However, there are also scattered mature trees with some limited hollow development. Based on the Bushfire Hazard Management Plan (examined as a draft), and my understanding of its application, it is unlikely that a significant number of hollow-bearing trees will need to be removed such that I find this clause satisfied.

(g) threatened species;

See response under clause (b).

(h) the following species;

This list appears to be a suite of non-threatened vascular plant species that are presumed to be "uncommon" in the region, although the selection of this seemingly very select list is not understood.

(i) Caladenia mentiens
(ii) Carex fascicularis
(iii) Centrolepis aristata
(iv) Daviesai [sic – Daviesia] sejugata
(v) Eucalyptus cordata

(vi) Gahnia rodwayi
(vii) Heterozostera tasmanica
(viii) Hypoxis glabella var. glabella
(ix) Juncus holoschoenus
(x) Lemma disperma
(xi) Lepidosperma globosum
(xii) Lepidosperma [sic – Leptospermum] laevigatum
(xiii) Lythrum hyssopifolia
(xiv) Muehlenbeckia gunnii
(xv) Notodanthonia semiannularis [sic – Rytidosperma semiannulare]
(xvi) Olearia floribunda
(xvii) Pelargonium inodorum
(xviii) Phragmites australis
(xix) Senecio glomeratus
(xx) Spyridium obovatum
(xxi) Suaeda australis
(xxii) Thelionema umbellatum
(xxiii) Thelymitra arenaria
(xxiv) Todea barbara

None of these species, were detected from the subject area, such that the condition does not have application.

Since the conclusion is that the subject part of the title may support "moderate priority biodiversity values" and that these may be subject to clearance and conversion and/or disturbance, the Performance Criteria related to the development standards for Buildings and Works (clause 10.7.1) are considered below (noting that only the section for "moderate biodiversity values" are copied because Table E10.1 does not indicate any "high" or "low" values). Author comments are provided below each clause.

P1

Clearance and conversion or disturbance must satisfy the following:

(b) if moderate priority biodiversity values:

(i) development is designed and located to minimise impacts, having regard to constraints such as topography or land hazard and the particular requirements of the development;

In my opinion, the development proposal meets the intent of the objective of P1(b)(i) because it has been designed to maximise the retention of native vegetation (majority of title will remain unaltered).

(ii) impacts resulting from bushfire hazard management measures are minimised as far as reasonably practicable through siting and fire-resistant design of habitable buildings;

While I am not formally qualified to comment against this clause, I am in a position to indicate if the bushfire hazard management measures needed for the proposed development will significantly impact on the identified biodiversity values. Recognising that the majority of the native vegetation within the subject title will be retained in its current state, and that the vegetation types identified are widespread and well-reserved locally, regionally and at a Statewide level, and that most of the balance of the vegetation will be modified only, I do anticipate that the bushfire hazard management measures will have a significant impact on biodiversity values. In fact, the vegetation type identified from the

subject area is resilient and robust and responds positively to disturbance such as understorey management using fire and/or slashing. Such actions rarely result in the loss of vascular plant species, and sometimes the diversity of native vascular plant species (and hence fauna species) increases markedly because of greater structural diversity, especially canopy gaps that allow forest herbs to proliferate.

> (iii) remaining moderate priority biodiversity values on the site are retained and improved through implementation of current best practice mitigation strategies and ongoing management measures designed to protect the integrity of these values;

It is my understanding that the balance of the subject title will be retained as undisturbed native vegetation. Due to the zoning and overlay, I do not believe it is warranted to place a conservation covenant or a Part V Agreement that nominally "protects" the balance of the native vegetation because this is achieved in a legal, administrative and practical manner through the Rural Resource zone subject to the Biodiversity Protection overlay, requiring any development to be subject to a similar level of assessment and consideration as the present one.

> (iv) residual adverse impacts on moderate priority biodiversity values not able to be avoided or satisfactorily mitigated are offset in accordance with the *Guidelines for the Use of Biodiversity Offsets in the Local Planning Approval Process*, Southern Tasmanian Councils Authority 2013 and any relevant Council policy.

This clause can be difficult to interpret but it is assumed it is attempting to refer to the area of "moderate priority biodiversity values" that will not be included in the balance of native vegetation retained outside the development zones (access roads, building, BHMZ). It assumes that the development in the non-balance areas will have a negative impact on the identified values. However, there is no evidence that the clearing and disturbance of the small building envelope and associated BHMZ identified on the draft plan (Figure 3) will result in a deleterious impact on the "potential habitat" of most of the threatened fauna species that may be present. Conversely, species such as the large marsupial carnivores may be manifestly benefited by some canopy opening and installation of open roads. While clearing will result in the loss of potential habitat, the site assessment did not identify any actual locations for the species and the loss of potential habitat is minuscule relative to the massive extent of occurrence of the species such that it is hardly reasonable to regard this localised loss of potential habitat as a "residual impact" at any practical scale.

Clause P1(b)(iv) notes that any such offsets, should they be warranted, should be in accordance with the *Guidelines for the Use of Biodiversity Offsets in the Local Planning Approval Process*. These guidelines provide general principles only on the hierarchical approach to developing offsets (i.e. avoid, mitigate, offset). On the basis of the above discussion, I do not believe that there is a "residual adverse impact on moderate priority biodiversity values" that will require a formal offset.

In my opinion, the proposed development will be fully compliant with the intent and specifics of the provisions of the Biodiversity Code.

Biodiversity Values Database Search
To browse the web map please click HERE.

GDA Easting (6 digits) 503372

GDA Northing (7digits) 5205228

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The coordinate falls within the following threatened species ranges

Common name	Scientific Name	range class	Habitat Description	Web Map
grey goshawk	*Accipiter novaehollandiae*	Core Range	Potential habitat for the grey goshawk is native forest with mature elements below 600 m altitude, particularly along watercourses. FPA's Fauna Technical Note 12 can be used as a guide in the identification of grey goshawk habitat. 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.). FPA's Fauna Technical Note 12 can be used as a guide in the identification of grey goshawk habitat.	Web map
swift parrot	*Lathamus discolor*	Core Breeding Range	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 (see Table A in swift parrot habitat assessment Technical Note). Potential foraging habitat comprises E. globulus or E. ovata trees that are old enough to flower. The occurrence of foraging-habitat can be remotely assessed, although only to a limited extent, by using mapping layers such as GlobMap (DPIPWE 2010). Due to the scale and inadequacies in current foraging-habitat mapping, potential foraging-habitat density within operational areas may need to be largely identified by ground-based surveys as per Table B in the swift parrot habitat assessment Technical Note. For management purposes potential nesting habitat is considered to comprise eucalypt forests that contain hollow-bearing trees. The FPA mature habitat availability map (see Technical Note 2) predicts the availability of hollow-bearing trees using the relevant definitions of habitat provided in Table C of the swift parrot habitat assessment Technical Note. The mature habitat availability map is designed to be used to make landscape-scale assessments and may not be reliable for stand-level assessments required during the development of a Forest Practices Plan. At the stand-level the availability and distribution of hollow-bearing trees across a coupe or operation area is best determined from a ground-based assessment (see Table C in the swift parrot habitat assessment Technical Note). Significant habitat is all potential breeding habitat within the SE potential breeding range and the NW breeding areas.	Web map
			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 (see Table A in swift parrot habitat assessment Technical Note). Potential foraging habitat comprises E. globulus or E. ovata trees that are old enough to flower. The occurrence of foraging-habitat can be remotely assessed, although only to a limited extent, by using mapping	

swift parrot	*Lathamus discolor SPIBA*	SPIBA - Southern Forests	layers such as GlobMap (DPIPWE 2010). Due to the scale and inadequacies in current foraging-habitat mapping, potential foraging-habitat density within operational areas may need to be largely identified by ground-based surveys as per Table B in the swift parrot habitat assessment Technical Note. For management purposes potential nesting habitat is considered to comprise eucalypt forests that contain hollow-bearing trees. The FPA mature habitat availability map (see Technical Note 2) predicts the availability of hollow-bearing trees using the relevant definitions of habitat provided in Table C of the swift parrot habitat assessment Technical Note. The mature habitat availability map is designed to be used to make landscape-scale assessments and may not be reliable for stand-level assessments required during the development of a Forest Practices Plan. At the stand-level the availability and distribution of hollow-bearing trees across a coupe or operation area is best determined from a ground-based assessment (see Table C in the swift parrot habitat assessment Technical Note). Significant habitat is all potential breeding habitat within the SE potential breeding range and the NW breeding areas.	Web map
australian grayling	*Prototroctes maraena*	Potential Range	Potential habitat for the Australian Grayling is all streams and rivers in their lower to middle reaches. Areas above permanent barriers (e.g. Prosser River dam, weirs) that prevent fish migration, are not potential habitat.	Web map
tasmanian devil	*Sarcophilus harrisii*	Potential Range	Potential habitat for the Tasmanian devil is all terrestrial native habitats, forestry plantations and pasture. Devils require shelter (e.g. dense vegetation, hollow logs, burrows or caves) and hunting habitat (open understorey mixed with patches of dense vegetation) within their home range (4-27 km^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 100 m of one another, and where no other potential denning habitat with three or more entrances may be found within a 1 km radius, being the approximate area of the smallest recorded devil home range (Pemberton 1990). Potential denning habitat for the Tasmanian devil is areas of burrowable, well-drained soil, log piles or sheltered overhangs such as cliffs, rocky outcrops, knolls, caves and earth banks, free from risk of inundation and with at least one entrance through which a devil could pass. FPA's Fauna Technical Note 10 can be used as a guide in the identification of potential denning habitat	Web map
eastern quoll	*Dasyurus viverrinus*	Potential Range	The species is found in a variety of habitats including rainforest, heathland, alpine areas and scrub. However, it seems to prefer dry forest and native grassland mosaics which are bounded by agricultural land.	Web map
eastern barred bandicoot	*Perameles gunnii*	Potential Range	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.	Web map
			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	

white-bellied sea-eagle	*Haliaeetus leucogaster*	Potential Range	farm dams) supporting prey items (fish). Potential nesting habitat is tall eucalypt trees in large tracts (usually more than 10 ha) of eucalypt or mixed forest within 5 km of the coast (nearest coast including shores, bays, inlets and peninsulas), large rivers (Class 1), lakes or complexes of large farm dams. Scattered trees along river banks or pasture land may also be used. Significant habitat for the white-bellied sea-eagle is all native forest and native non-forest vegetation within 500 m or 1 km line-of-sight of known nest sites (where nest tree still present).	Web map
azure kingfisher or azure kingfisher (tasmanian)	*Alcedo azurea subsp. diemenensis*	Core Range	Potential habitat for the Azure Kingfisher comprises potential foraging habitat and potential breeding habitat. Potential foraging habitat is primarily freshwater (occasionally estuarine) waterbodies such as large rivers and streams with well-developed overhanging vegetation suitable for perching and water deep enough for dive-feeding. Potential breeding habitat is usually steep banks of large rivers (a breeding site is a hole (burrow) drilled in the bank).	Web map
mt. mangana stag beetle	*Lissotes menalcas*	Known Range	Potential habitat for the Mt Mangana stag beetle is any eucalypt forest that contains rotting logs (often numerous, and usually greater than about 40 cm diameter at mid-log length) below about 650 m a.s.l. (generally moist habitats that have not been subject to high intensity or frequent fires in about the last 20 years). The species has a patchy distribution within areas of potential habitat. Some rainforest will support the species, although in low densities as the species has an apparent preference for eucalypt logs. In terms of using mapping layers, potential habitat is all areas mapped as `wet forest? under TASVEG or another forest type that is within 50 m of a freshwater source (e.g. stream or wetland) and either high, medium or low mature habitat availability OR PI-type mature crown density class `a?, `b?, `c?, `d? and `f?. Significant habitat for the Mt Mangana stag beetle is all potential habitat within the known range.	Web map
wedge-tailed eagle	*Aquila audax subsp. fleayi*	Potential Range	Potential habitat for the wedge-tailed eagle comprises potential nesting habitat and potential foraging habitat. Potential foraging habitat is a wide variety of forest (including areas subject to native forest silviculture) and non-forest habitats. Potential nesting habitat is tall eucalypt trees in large tracts (usually more than 10 ha) of eucalypt or mixed forest. Nest trees are usually amongst the largest in a locality. They are generally in sheltered positions on leeward slopes, between the lower and mid sections of a slope and with the top of the tree usually lower than the ground level of the top of the ridge, although in some parts of the State topographic shelter is not always a significant factor (e.g. parts of the northwest and Central Highlands). Nests are usually not constructed close to sources of disturbance and nests close to disturbance are less productive. More than one nest may occur within a territory but only one is used for breeding in any one year. Breeding failure often promotes a change of nest in the next year. [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).	Web map
masked	*Tyto*	Core	Potential habitat for the masked owl is all areas with trees with large hollows (>=15 cm entrance diameter). Remnants and paddock trees (in any dry or wet forest type) in agricultural areas may also constitute potential habitat. Significant habitat for the masked owl is any area of native dry forest, within the core range,	Web

owl	*novaehollandiae*	Range	with trees with large hollows (>=15 cm entrance diameter). Remnants and paddock trees (in any dry or wet forest type) in agricultural areas may also constitute significant habitat. See FPA Fauna Technical Note 17 for guidance on assessing masked owl habitat using 'on-ground' and remote methods.	map
spotted-tailed quoll	*Dasyurus maculatus*	Core Range	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.	Web map
forty-spotted pardalote	*Pardalotus quadragintus*	Potential Range	The potential range of the 40-spotted pardalote is mainland Tasmania between Cockle Creek and Bicheno within 5 km of the coast, and some offshore islands. Significant habitat for the 40-spotted Pardalote is all potential habitat associated with known colonies and such habitat within 500 m of known colonies. The survey range of the 40-spotted pardalote is a specialist-defined area within the potential range delineated to assist with decisions on the need for a survey (most areas are close to known colonies).	Web map
forty-spotted pardalote	*Pardalotus quadragintus*	Survey Range	The potential range of the 40-spotted pardalote is mainland Tasmania between Cockle Creek and Bicheno within 5 km of the coast, and some offshore islands. Significant habitat for the 40-spotted Pardalote is all potential habitat associated with known colonies and such habitat within 500 m of known colonies. The survey range of the 40-spotted pardalote is a specialist-defined area within the potential range delineated to assist with decisions on the need for a survey (most areas are close to known colonies).	Web map

N.V.A. threatened fauna records within 5 km

Common Name	Scientific Name	Easting	Northing	Distance (m)	Accuracy (m)	Observation Type	Observation State	NVA Observation ID
eastern barred bandicoot	*Perameles gunnii*	502815	5206035	981	1850	Sighting	Present	895132
mount mangana stag beetle	*Lissotes menalcas*	503713	5206561	1376	100	Sighting	Present	1076133
mount mangana stag beetle	*Lissotes menalcas*	503669	5206610	1414	100	Sighting	Present	1076134
eastern barred bandicoot	*Perameles gunnii*	501463	5206035	2073	1850	Sighting	Present	895350
eastern								

barred bandicoot	*Perameles gunnii*	501463	5206035	2073	1850	Sighting	Present	895116
eastern barred bandicoot	*Perameles gunnii*	501463	5204185	2175	1850	Sighting	Present	895682
eastern barred bandicoot	*Perameles gunnii*	505519	5206033	2293	1850	Sighting	Present	895005
white-bellied sea-eagle	*Haliaeetus leucogaster*	505575	5204351	2371	1000	Nest	Absent	1256198
grey goshawk	*Accipiter novaehollandiae*	505510	5206341	2410	1000	Nest	Present	1256208
eastern barred bandicoot	*Perameles gunnii*	500741	5205992	2740	1110	Sighting	Present	747691
white-bellied sea-eagle	*Haliaeetus leucogaster*	505550	5203531	2761	10	Nest	Present	1255271
white-bellied sea-eagle	*Haliaeetus leucogaster*	505340	5202385	3458	100	Nest	Present	1258489
white-bellied sea-eagle	*Haliaeetus leucogaster*	505430	5202435	3469	100	Nest	Present	1258491
swift parrot	*Lathamus discolor*	505313	5208304	3637	200	Nest	Present	1023614
eastern barred bandicoot	*Perameles gunnii*	500214	5203391	3653	10	Sighting	Present	1238819
eastern barred bandicoot	*Perameles gunnii*	500214	5203391	3653	10	Sighting	Present	1238820
swift parrot	*Lathamus discolor*	506781	5207156	3916	200	Nest	Present	1023615
eastern barred bandicoot	*Perameles gunnii*	499800	5203351	4035	10	Sighting	Present	1238924
eastern barred bandicoot	*Perameles gunnii*	499787	5203377	4035	10	Sighting	Present	1238903
eastern barred bandicoot	*Perameles gunnii*	499787	5203372	4037	10	Sighting	Present	1238918
eastern barred bandicoot	*Perameles gunnii*	499750	5203440	4039	10	Sighting	Present	1238912
eastern barred bandicoot	*Perameles gunnii*	499703	5203497	4057	10	Sighting	Present	1238916
eastern								

barred bandicoot	*Perameles gunnii*	499724	5203447	4060	10	Sighting	Present	1238895
eastern barred bandicoot	*Perameles gunnii*	499698	5203490	4064	10	Sighting	Present	1238905
eastern barred bandicoot	*Perameles gunnii*	499720	5203406	4081	10	Sighting	Present	1238899
eastern barred bandicoot	*Perameles gunnii*	499766	5203316	4082	10	Sighting	Present	1238922
eastern barred bandicoot	*Perameles gunnii*	499766	5203316	4082	10	Sighting	Present	1238925
eastern barred bandicoot	*Perameles gunnii*	499716	5203401	4087	10	Sighting	Present	1238910
eastern barred bandicoot	*Perameles gunnii*	499653	5203503	4100	10	Sighting	Present	1238915
eastern barred bandicoot	*Perameles gunnii*	499656	5203471	4110	10	Sighting	Present	1238902
eastern barred bandicoot	*Perameles gunnii*	499614	5203515	4130	10	Sighting	Present	1238917
eastern barred bandicoot	*Perameles gunnii*	499610	5203505	4138	10	Sighting	Present	1238896
eastern barred bandicoot	*Perameles gunnii*	499643	5203413	4147	10	Sighting	Present	1238926
eastern barred bandicoot	*Perameles gunnii*	499671	5203324	4162	10	Sighting	Present	1238901
eastern barred bandicoot	*Perameles gunnii*	499634	5203360	4179	10	Sighting	Present	1238890
eastern barred bandicoot	*Perameles gunnii*	499586	5203369	4218	10	Sighting	Present	1238928
eastern barred bandicoot	*Perameles gunnii*	499583	5203366	4222	10	Sighting	Present	1238886
eastern barred bandicoot	*Perameles gunnii*	499613	5203260	4243	10	Sighting	Present	1238897
eastern barred bandicoot	*Perameles gunnii*	499612	5203257	4245	10	Sighting	Present	1238920
southern								

sandstone cave cricket	*Micropathus kiernani*	499112	5205183	4260	5000	Sighting	Present	890799
southern sandstone cave cricket	*Micropathus kiernani*	499112	5205183	4260	500	Sighting	Present	345759
southern sandstone cave cricket	*Micropathus kiernani*	499112	5205183	4260	500	Sighting	Present	345783
southern sandstone cave cricket	*Micropathus kiernani*	499112	5205183	4260	500	Sighting	Present	346143
southern sandstone cave cricket	*Micropathus kiernani*	499112	5205183	4260	500	Sighting	Present	346145
southern sandstone cave cricket	*Micropathus kiernani*	499112	5205183	4260	500	Sighting	Present	346146
southern sandstone cave cricket	*Micropathus kiernani*	499112	5205183	4260	500	Sighting	Present	347527
southern sandstone cave cricket	*Micropathus kiernani*	499112	5205183	4260	500	Sighting	Present	347528
whinray's cave cricket	*Parvotettix whinrayi*	499112	5205183	4260	500	Sighting	Present	347529
southern sandstone cave cricket	*Micropathus kiernani*	499112	5205183	4260	500	Sighting	Present	347531
tasmanian wedge-tailed eagle	*Aquila audax subsp. fleayi*	499140	5205800	4270	10	Nest	Present	1443728
tasmanian wedge-tailed eagle	*Aquila audax subsp. fleayi*	499140	5205800	4270	10	Nest	Present	1443781
tasmanian wedge-tailed eagle	*Aquila audax subsp. fleayi*	499140	5205800	4270	10	Nest	Present	1258683
tasmanian wedge-tailed eagle	*Aquila audax subsp. fleayi*	499140	5205800	4270	10	Nest	Present	1258682

tasmanian wedge-tailed eagle	*Aquila audax subsp. fleayi*	499140	5205800	4270	10	Nest	Present	1258681
tasmanian wedge-tailed eagle	*Aquila audax subsp. fleayi*	499140	5205800	4270	10	Nest	Present	1440992
tasmanian wedge-tailed eagle	*Aquila audax subsp. fleayi*	499140	5205800	4270	10	Nest	Present	1440939
wedge-tailed eagle	*Aquila audax*	499140	5205800	4270	10	Nest	Present	1287889
wedge-tailed eagle	*Aquila audax*	499140	5205800	4270	10	Nest	Present	1287890
eastern barred bandicoot	*Perameles gunnii*	499568	5203273	4277	10	Sighting	Present	1238913
eastern barred bandicoot	*Perameles gunnii*	499578	5203241	4283	10	Sighting	Present	1238911
eastern barred bandicoot	*Perameles gunnii*	500769	5208646	4296	1730	Sighting	Present	747692
eastern barred bandicoot	*Perameles gunnii*	499525	5203259	4322	10	Sighting	Present	1238898
eastern barred bandicoot	*Perameles gunnii*	500112	5202334	4359	18500	Sighting	Present	898793
wedge-tailed eagle	*Aquila audax*	499792	5207888	4460	100	Nest	Present	1288004
wedge-tailed eagle	*Aquila audax*	499792	5207888	4460	100	Nest	Present	1288003
wedge-tailed eagle	*Aquila audax*	499792	5207888	4460	100	Nest	Present	1288002
tasmanian wedge-tailed eagle	*Aquila audax subsp. fleayi*	499792	5207888	4460	100	Nest	Present	1258926
wedge-tailed eagle	*Aquila audax*	499792	5207888	4460	10	Nest	Present	1440993
tasmanian wedge-	*Aquila audax subsp. fleayi*	499792	5207888	4460	10	Nest	Present	1443782

tailed eagle								
tasmanian wedge-tailed eagle	*Aquila audax subsp. fleayi*	499792	5207888	4460	10	Nest	Present	1454645
eastern barred bandicoot	*Perameles gunnii*	499195	5203663	4461	10	Sighting	Present	1238923
eastern barred bandicoot	*Perameles gunnii*	499179	5203627	4488	10	Sighting	Present	1238907
eastern barred bandicoot	*Perameles gunnii*	499262	5203405	4496	10	Sighting	Present	1238892
eastern barred bandicoot	*Perameles gunnii*	499262	5203405	4496	10	Sighting	Present	1238893
eastern barred bandicoot	*Perameles gunnii*	499176	5203585	4506	10	Sighting	Present	1238914
eastern barred bandicoot	*Perameles gunnii*	499163	5203559	4528	10	Sighting	Present	1238904
eastern barred bandicoot	*Perameles gunnii*	499160	5203518	4546	10	Sighting	Present	1238908
eastern barred bandicoot	*Perameles gunnii*	499144	5203454	4585	10	Sighting	Present	1238909
eastern barred bandicoot	*Perameles gunnii*	499139	5203431	4599	10	Sighting	Present	1238900
eastern barred bandicoot	*Perameles gunnii*	499147	5203399	4604	10	Sighting	Present	1238906
eastern barred bandicoot	*Perameles gunnii*	499139	5203411	4606	10	Sighting	Present	1238921
eastern barred bandicoot	*Perameles gunnii*	499135	5203378	4623	10	Sighting	Present	1238885
eastern barred bandicoot	*Perameles gunnii*	499125	5203318	4657	10	Sighting	Present	1238894
eastern barred bandicoot	*Perameles gunnii*	499120	5203322	4660	10	Sighting	Present	1238919
eastern barred bandicoot	*Perameles gunnii*	498760	5204185	4728	1850	Sighting	Present	895296
swift	*Lathamus*							

parrot	*discolor*	502975	5200515	4730	10	Nest	Present	1313206
swift parrot	*Lathamus discolor*	502975	5200515	4730	10	Nest	Present	1311003
mount mangana stag beetle	*Lissotes menalcas*	504314	5210006	4870	100	Sighting	Present	1076220

Natural Values Atlas Report

Authoritative, comprehensive information on Tasmania's natural values.

Reference:	ECOtas_GlenbervieRoad
Requested For:	MWapstra
Report Type:	Summary Report
Timestamp:	04:35:47 PM Monday 30 January 2017
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
Tasmanian Reserve Estate:	buffer 1000m
Biosecurity Risks:	buffer 1000m

The centroid for this query GDA94: 503372.0, 5205228.0 falls within:

Property:	7217894 GLENBERVIE RD DOVER TAS 7117

*** No threatened flora found within 500 metres ***

Threatened flora within 500 metres

Threatened flora within 5000 metres

507541, 5210567

499402, 5199888

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

Threatened flora within 5000 metres

Legend: Verified and Unverified observations

Legend: Cadastral Parcels

Threatened flora within 5000 metres

Verified Records

Species	Common Name	SS	NS	Bio	Observation Count	Last Recorded
Cyathodes platystoma	tall cheeseberry	r		e	1	19-Jul-2012

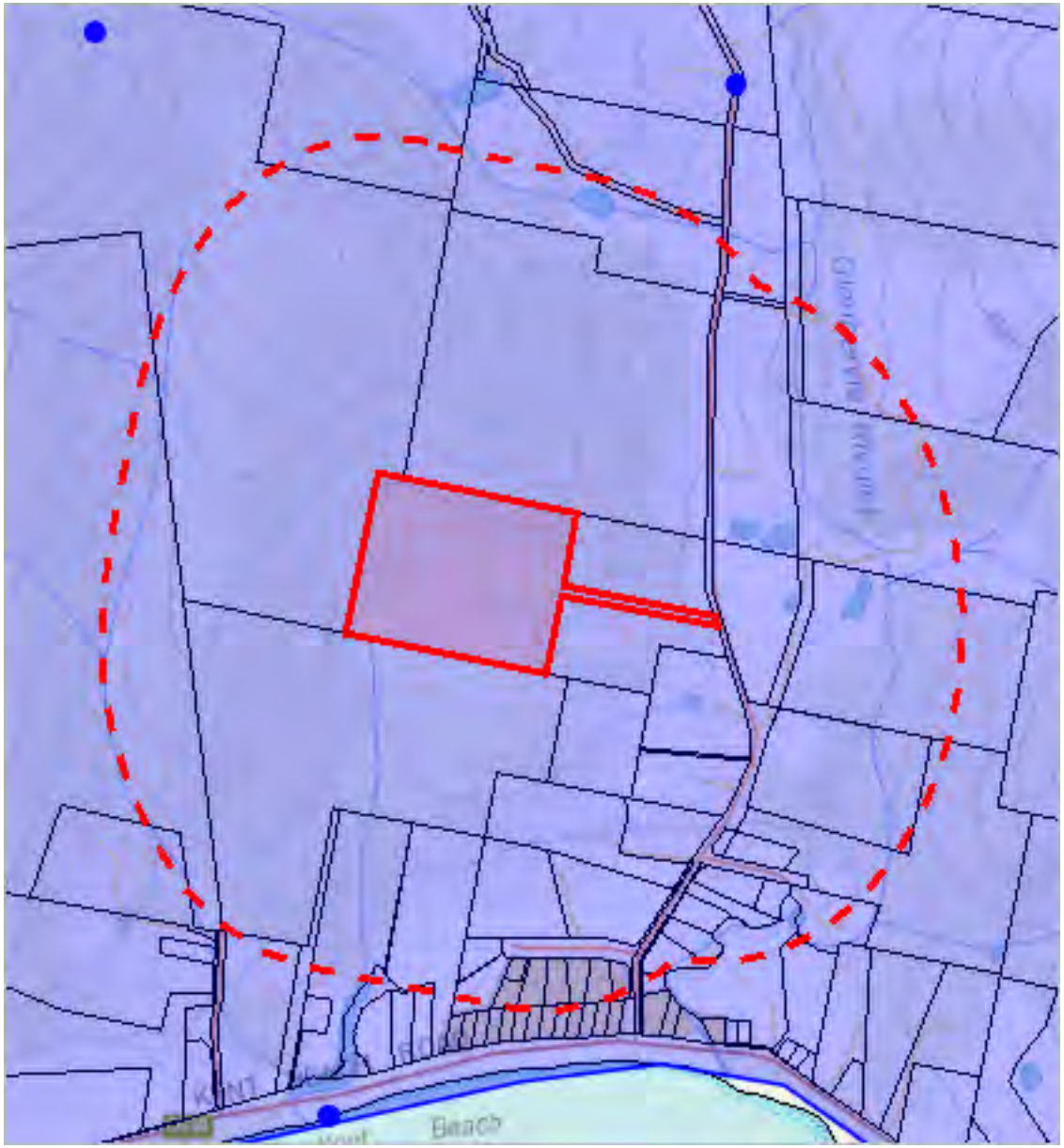
Unverified Records

No unverified records were found!

For more information about threatened species, please Threatened Species Enquiries.
Telephone: (03) 6165 4340
Email: ThreatenedSpecies.Enquiries@dpipwe.tas.gov.au
Address: GPO Box 44, Hobart, Tasmania, Australia, 7000

Threatened fauna within 500 metres

504253, 5206078



502678, 5204381

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
Lathamus discolor	swift parrot	e	CR	mbe	1	25-Oct-2016

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
Pseudemoia pagenstecheri	tussock skink	v		n	1	0	0
Lissotes menalcas	mount mangana stag beetle	v		e	1	1	0
Pardalotus quadragintus	forty-spotted pardalote	e	EN	e	1	0	0
Aquila audax subsp. fleayi	tasmanian wedge-tailed eagle	e	EN	e	1	0	0
Dasyurus maculatus	spotted-tailed quoll	r	VU	n	1	0	0
Aquila audax	wedge-tailed eagle	pe	PEN	n	1	0	0
Tyto novaehollandiae	masked owl	pe	PVU	n	1	0	1
Perameles gunnii	eastern barred bandicoot		VU	n	1	0	0
Lathamus discolor	swift parrot	e	CR	mbe	1	0	1
Prototroctes maraena	australian grayling	v	VU	n	1	0	0
Sarcophilus harrisii	tasmanian devil	e	EN	e	1	0	0
Accipiter novaehollandiae	grey goshawk	e		n	1	0	1
Haliaeetus leucogaster	white-bellied sea-eagle	v		n	2	0	0
Alcedo azurea subsp. diemenensis	azure kingfisher or azure kingfisher (tasmanian)	e	EN	e	0	0	1

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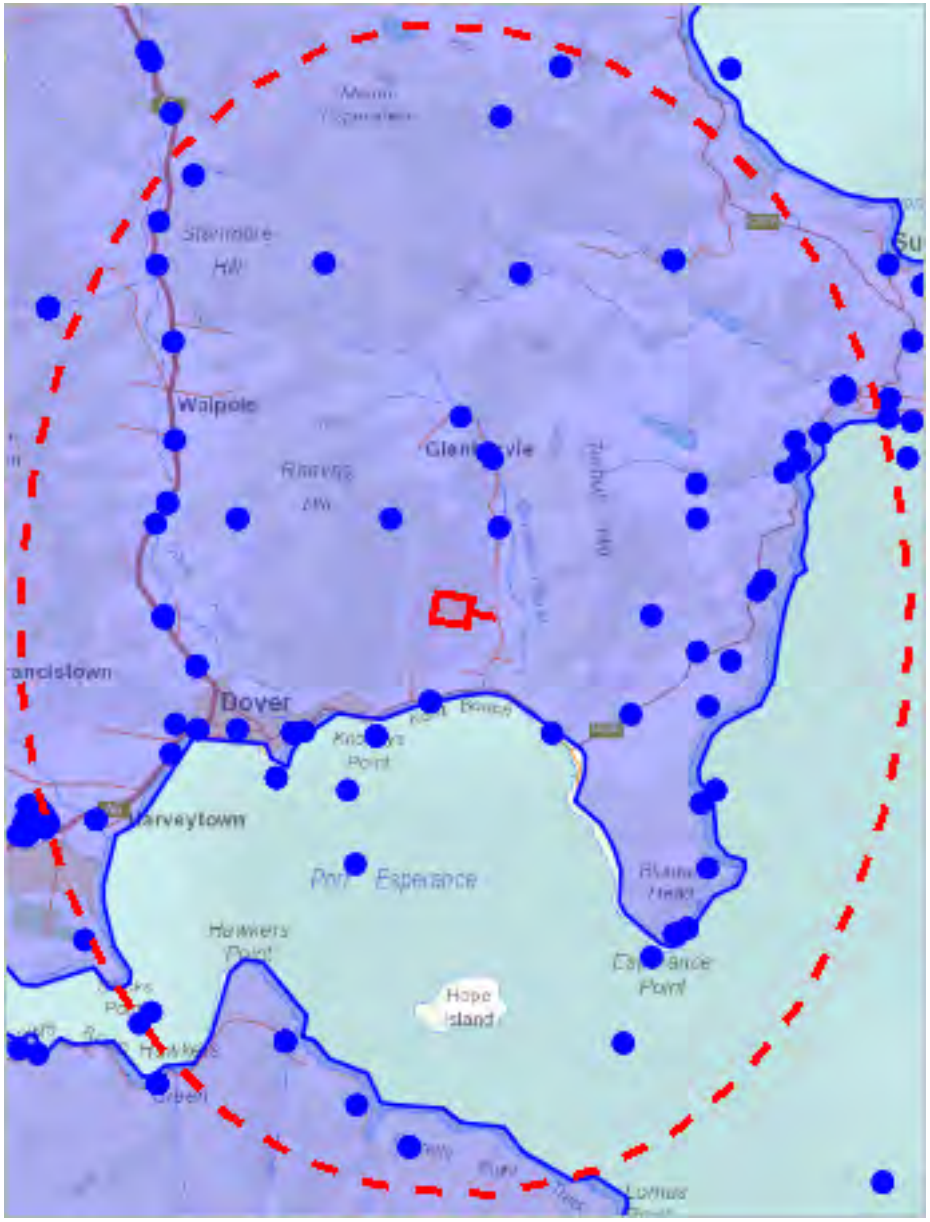
Address: GPO Box 44, Hobart, Tasmania, Australia, 7000

Threatened fauna within 5000 metres

507541, 5210567



499402, 5199888

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
Accipiter novaehollandiae	grey goshawk	e		n	4	14-Nov-1996
Aquila audax	wedge-tailed eagle	pe	PEN	n	5	22-Nov-2010
Aquila audax subsp. fleayi	tasmanian wedge-tailed eagle	e	EN	e	8	25-Jul-2014
Arctocephalus forsteri	new zealand fur seal	r		n	6	20-Mar-2003
Dasyurus viverrinus	eastern quoll		EN	n	2	01-Jun-1996
Eubalaena australis	southern right whale	e	EN	m	8	06-Sep-2011
Haliaeetus leucogaster	white-bellied sea-eagle	v		n	7	24-Nov-2014
Lathamus discolor	swift parrot	e	CR	mbe	39	25-Oct-2016
Lissotes menalcas	mount mangana stag beetle	v		e	3	28-Aug-2007
Megaptera novaeangliae	humpback whale	e	VU	m	1	07-Nov-2009
Micropathus kiernani	southern sandstone cave cricket	e	CR	e	9	15-Jun-1993
Mirounga leonina	southern elephant seal	e	VU	n	2	01-Jan-1998
Mirounga leonina subsp. macquariensis	southern elephant seal	pe	PVU	n	6	30-Mar-2012
Parvotettix whinrayi	whinray's cave cricket	r		e	1	09-Jan-1984
Perameles gunnii	eastern barred bandicoot		VU	n	51	05-Dec-2008
Sarcophilus harrisii	tasmanian devil	e	EN	e	25	04-Sep-2016
Thinornis rubricollis	hooded plover		VU	n	2	01-Jan-0001

Unverified Records

No unverified records were found!

Threatened fauna within 5000 metres

(based on Range Boundaries)

Species	Common Name	SS	NS	BO	Potential	Known	Core
Litoria raniformis	green and gold frog	v	VU	n	1	0	0
Pseudemoia pagenstecheri	tussock skink	v		n	1	0	0
Lissotes menalcas	mount mangana stag beetle	v		e	8	8	0
Micropathus kiernani	southern sandstone cave cricket	e	CR	e	1	1	0
Pardalotus quadragintus	forty-spotted pardalote	e	EN	e	6	0	0
Aquila audax subsp. fleayi	tasmanian wedge-tailed eagle	e	EN	e	1	0	0
Dasyurus maculatus	spotted-tailed quoll	r	VU	n	1	0	0
Aquila audax	wedge-tailed eagle	pe	PEN	n	2	0	0
Parvotettix whinrayi	whinray's cave cricket	r		e	1	0	0
Tyto novaehollandiae	masked owl	pe	PVU	n	1	0	1
Perameles gunnii	eastern barred bandicoot		VU	n	1	0	0
Lathamus discolor	swift parrot	e	CR	mbe	1	0	1
Prototroctes maraena	australian grayling	v	VU	n	6	0	0
Sarcophilus harrisii	tasmanian devil	e	EN	e	1	0	0
Accipiter novaehollandiae	grey goshawk	e		n	1	0	1
Haliaeetus leucogaster	white-bellied sea-eagle	v		n	3	0	0
Alcedo azurea subsp. diemenensis	azure kingfisher or azure kingfisher (tasmanian)	e	EN	e	0	0	1

For more information about threatened species, please Threatened Species Enquiries.
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Email: ThreatenedSpecies.Enquiries@dpipwe.tas.gov.au
Address: GPO Box 44, Hobart, Tasmania, Australia, 7000

*** No Raptor nests or sightings found within 500 metres. ***

Raptor nests and sightings within 5000 metres

507541, 5210567

499402, 5199888

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

Raptor nests and sightings within 5000 metres

Legend: Verified and Unverified observations

Point Verified | Point Unverified | Line Verified | Line Unverified

Polygon Verified | Polygon Unverified

Legend: Cadastral Parcels

Raptor nests and sightings within 5000 metres

Verified Records

Nest Id/Location Foreign Id	Species	Common Name	Obs Type	Observation Count	Last Recorded
1388	Haliaeetus leucogaster	white-bellied sea-eagle	Nest	1	15-Sep-2005
1389	Haliaeetus leucogaster	white-bellied sea-eagle	Nest	1	15-Sep-2005
1475	Aquila audax	wedge-tailed eagle	Nest	2	18-Sep-2009
1475	Aquila audax subsp. fleayi	tasmanian wedge-tailed eagle	Nest	5	25-Jul-2014
1602	Aquila audax	wedge-tailed eagle	Nest	3	22-Nov-2010
1602	Aquila audax subsp. fleayi	tasmanian wedge-tailed eagle	Nest	3	25-Jul-2014
4	Haliaeetus leucogaster	white-bellied sea-eagle	Nest	1	01-Jan-1985
437	Accipiter novaehollandiae	grey goshawk	Nest	1	01-Jan-1985
	Accipiter novaehollandiae	grey goshawk	Sighting	3	14-Nov-1996
	Haliaeetus leucogaster	white-bellied sea-eagle	Sighting	4	24-Nov-2014

Unverified Records

No unverified records were found!

Raptor nests and sightings within 5000 metres

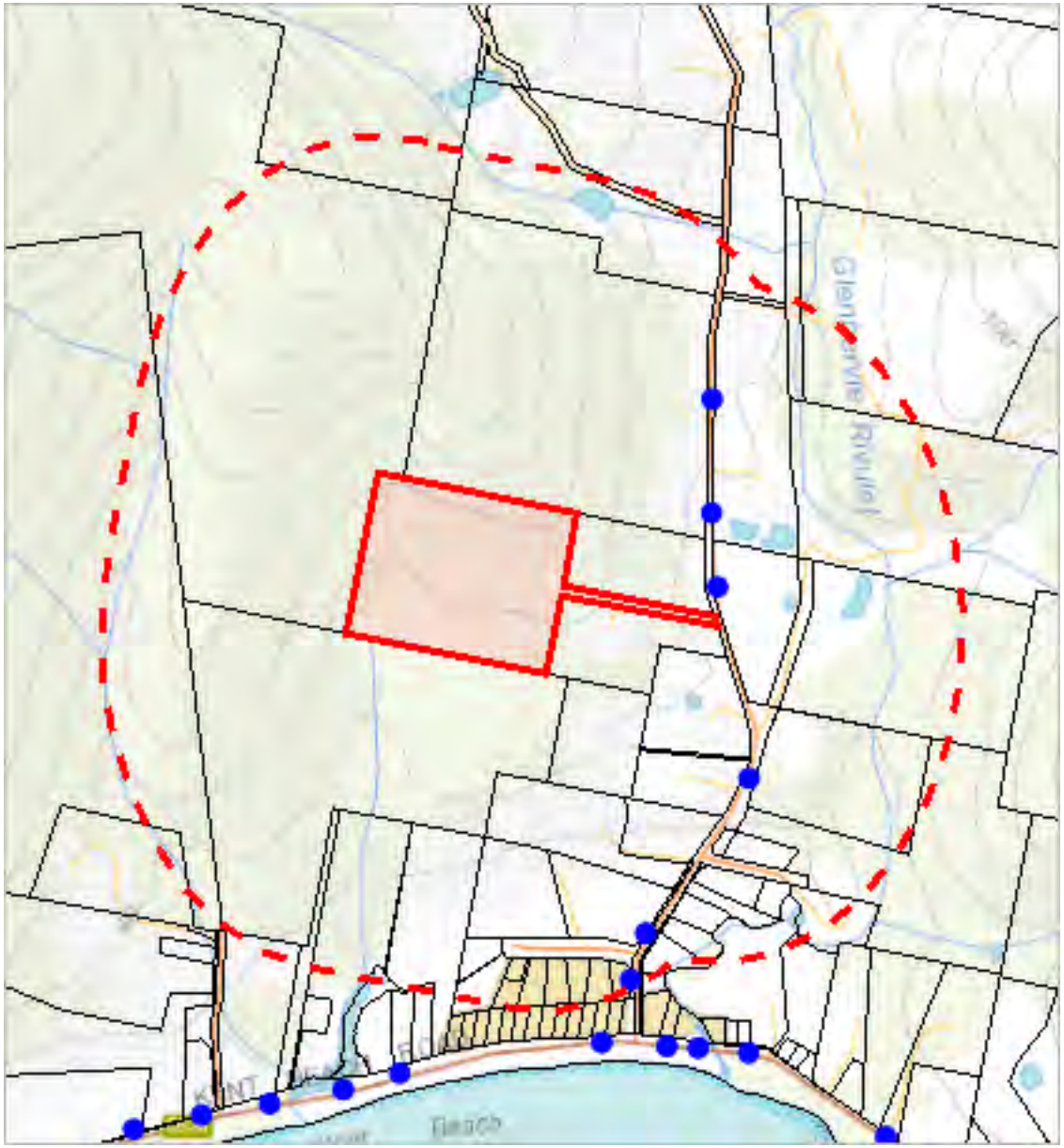
(based on Range Boundaries)

Species	Common Name	SS	NS	Potential	Known	Core
Aquila audax	wedge-tailed eagle	pe	PEN	2	0	0
Aquila audax subsp. fleayi	tasmanian wedge-tailed eagle	e	EN	1	0	0
Tyto novaehollandiae	masked owl	pe	PVU	1	0	1
Accipiter novaehollandiae	grey goshawk	e		1	0	1
Haliaeetus leucogaster	white-bellied sea-eagle	v		3	0	0

For more information about raptor nests, please contact Threatened Species Enquiries.
Telephone: (03) 6165 4340
Email: ThreatenedSpecies.Enquiries@dpipwe.tas.gov.au
Address: GPO Box 44, Hobart, Tasmania, Australia, 7000

Tas Management Act Weeds within 500 m

504253, 5206078



502678, 5204381

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

Tas Management Act Weeds within 500 m

Legend: Verified and Unverified observations

- Point Verified
- Point Unverified
- Line Verified
- Line Unverified
- Polygon Verified
- Polygon Unverified

Legend: Cadastral Parcels

Tas Management Act Weeds within 500 m

Verified Records

Species	Common Name	Observation Count	Last Recorded
Erica lusitanica	spanish heath	3	12-Sep-2007
Genista monspessulana	canary broom	1	12-Sep-2007
Rubus fruticosus	blackberry	2	12-Sep-2007

Unverified Records

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

http://dpipwe.tas.gov.au/invasive-species/weeds

Tas Management Act Weeds within 5000 m

507541, 5210567

499402, 5199888

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
Cenchrus macrourus	african feathergrass	1	01-Jan-2008
Chrysanthemoides monilifera subsp. monilifera	boneseed	26	01-Aug-2011
Cortaderia sp.	pampas grass	30	29-Sep-2016
Cytisus scoparius	english broom	6	12-Sep-2007
Erica lusitanica	spanish heath	53	29-Sep-2016
Genista monspessulana	canary broom	34	29-Sep-2016
Leycesteria formosa	elisha's tears or himalayan honeysuckle	3	12-Sep-2007
Rubus fruticosus	blackberry	27	12-Sep-2007
Salix caprea	goat willow	1	12-Sep-2007
Salix matsudana x alba	tortured willow	2	12-Sep-2007
Salix x fragilis nothovar. fragilis	crack willow	2	12-Sep-2007
Senecio jacobaea	ragwort	2	08-Mar-2011
Ulex europaeus	gorse	5	28-May-2010

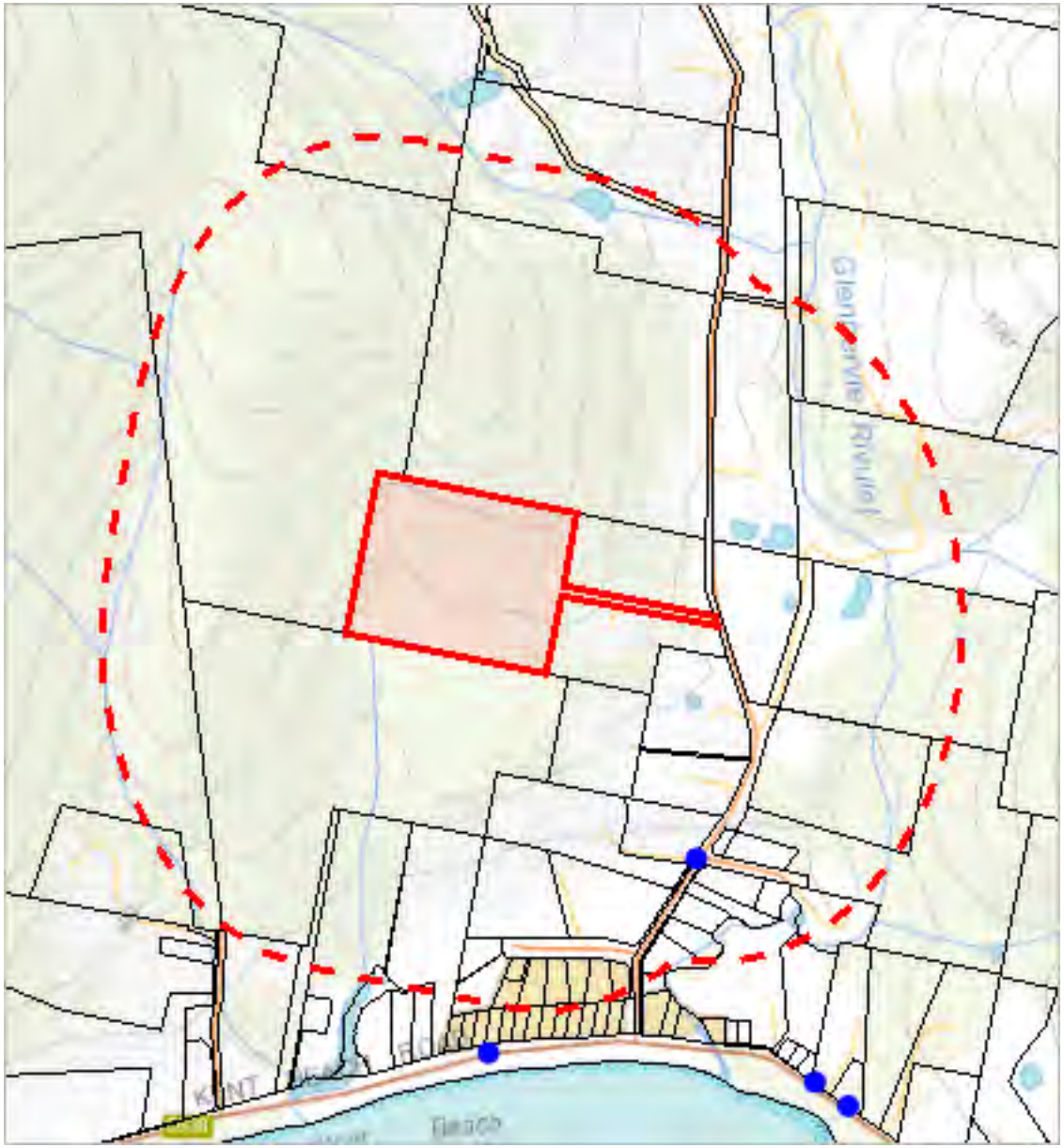
Unverified Records

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

http://dpipwe.tas.gov.au/invasive-species/weeds

Priority Weeds within 500 m

504253, 5206078



502678, 5204381

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
Watsonia meriana var. bulbillifera	bulbil watsonia	1	12-Sep-2007

Unverified Records

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

http://dpipwe.tas.gov.au/invasive-species/weeds

Priority Weeds within 5000 m

507541, 5210567

499402, 5199888

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

Priority Weeds within 5000 m

Legend: Verified and Unverified observations

Legend: Cadastral Parcels

Priority Weeds within 5000 m

Verified Records

Species	Common Name	Observation Count	Last Recorded
Acacia baileyana	cootamundra wattle	2	12-Sep-2007
Pittosporum undulatum	australian daphne, victorian box, mock orange, sweet pittosporum or victorian laurel	1	12-Sep-2007
Watsonia meriana var. bulbillifera	bulbil watsonia	10	29-Sep-2016

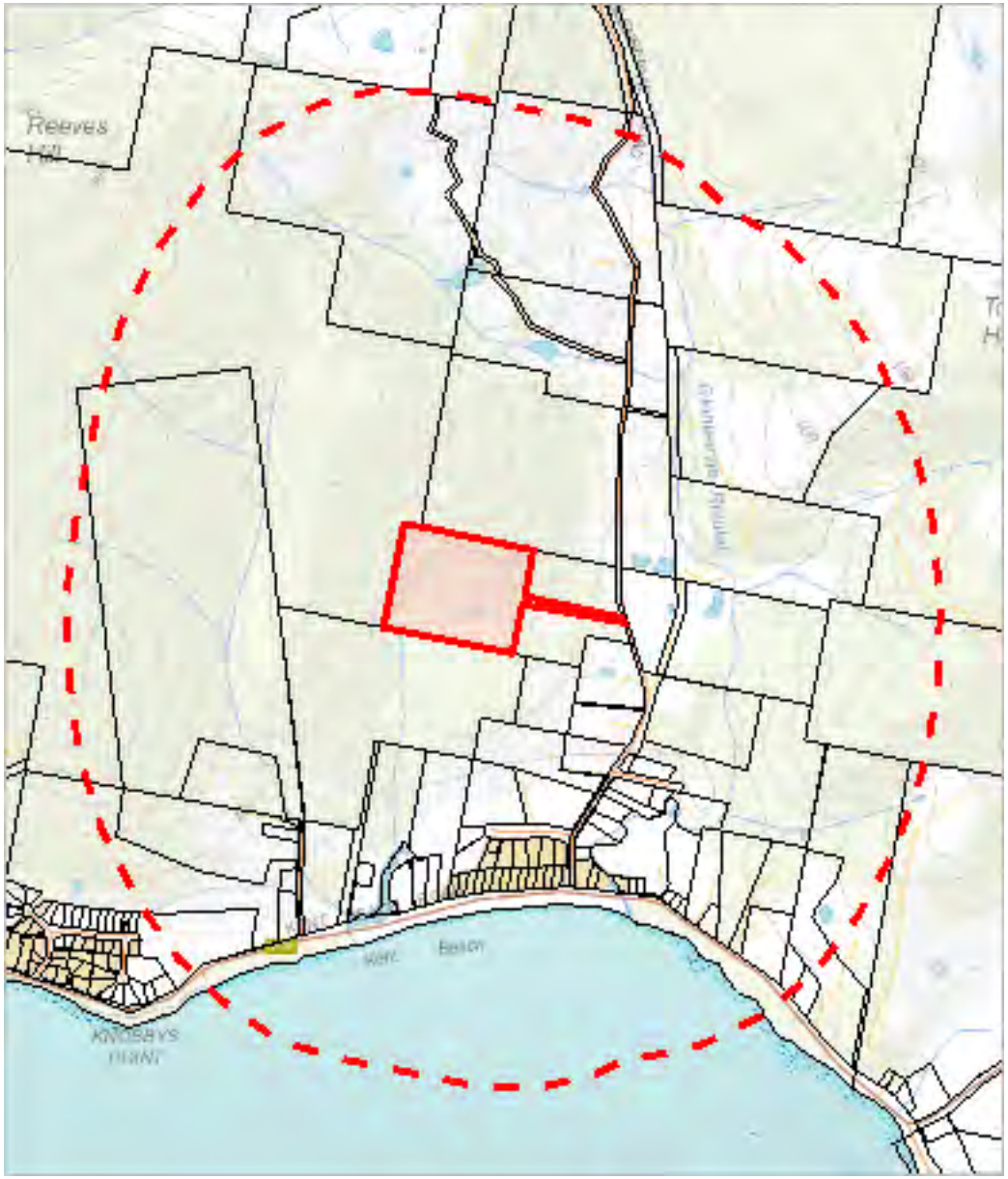
Unverified Records

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

http://dpipwe.tas.gov.au/invasive-species/weeds

Geoconservation sites within 1000 metres

504618, 5206577



502314, 5203882

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

Geoconservation sites within 1000 metres

Legend: Geoconservation (NVA)

Legend: Cadastral Parcels

Geoconservation sites within 1000 metres

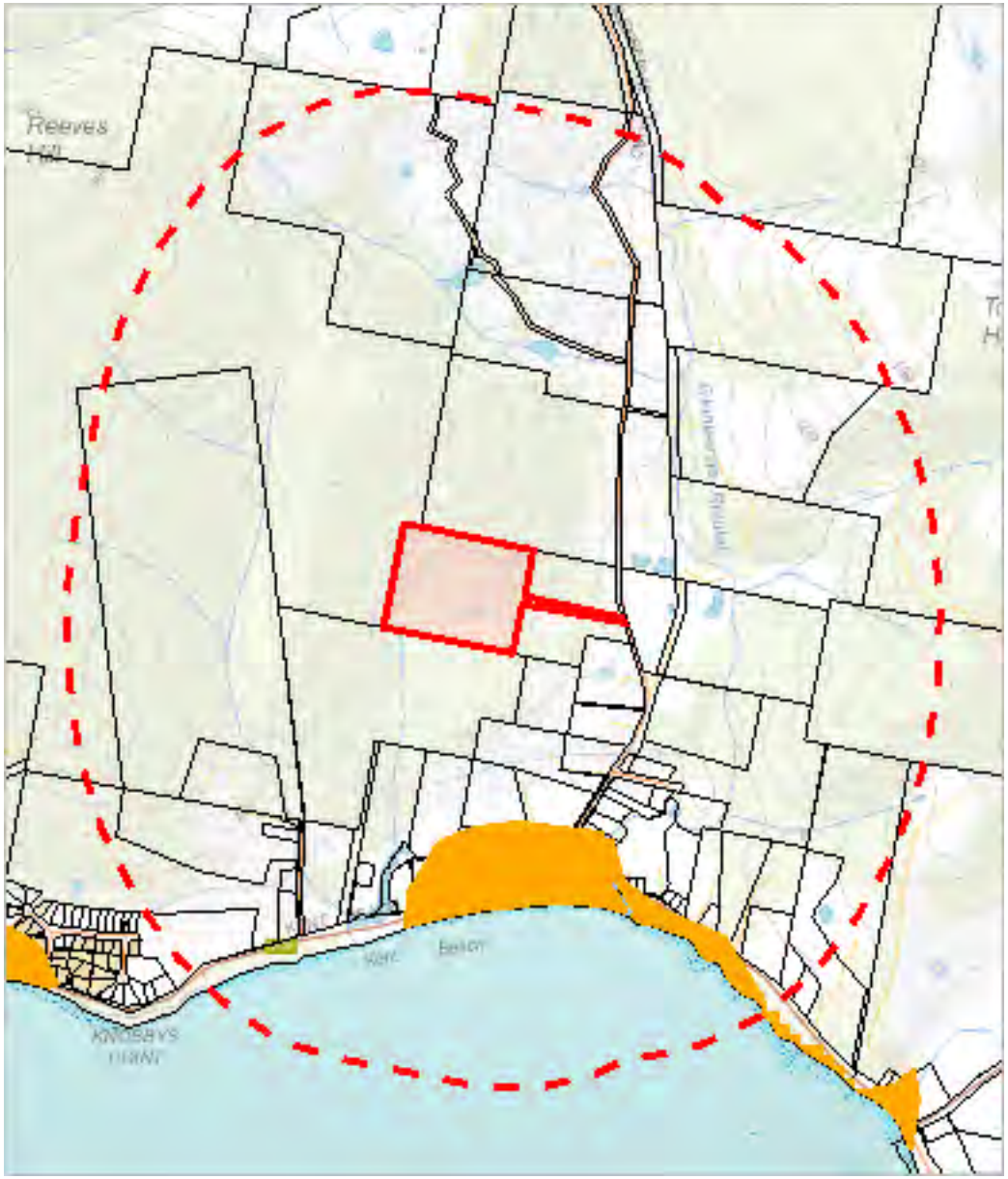
Id	Name	Statement of Significance	Geographical Significance	Status
2527	Western Tasmania Blanket Bogs	The most extensive organosol terrain in Australia and the Southern Hemisphere.	Global	Listed

For more information about the Geoconservation Database, please visit the website: http://dpipwe.tas.gov.au/conservation/geoconservation
or contact the Geoconservation Officer:

Telephone: (03) 6165 4401
Email: Geoconservation.Enquiries@dpipwe.tas.gov.au
Address: GPO Box 44, Hobart, Tasmania, Australia, 7000

Acid Sulfate Soils within 1000 metres

504618, 5206577



502314, 5203882

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	Low	Bu(p3)	Low probability of occurance (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.

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

Telephone: (03) 6777 2227

Fax: (03) 6336 5111

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

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

TASVEG 3.0 Communities within 1000 metres

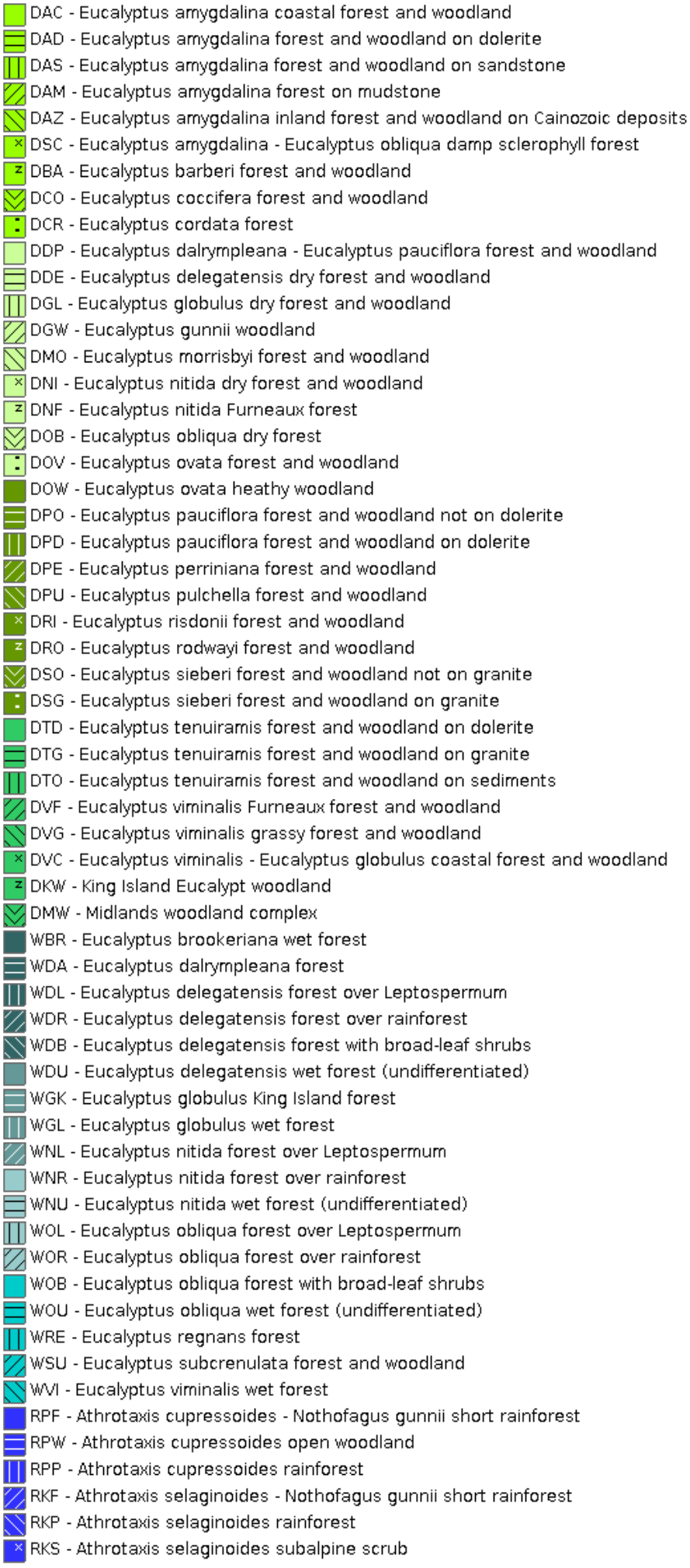
504618, 5206577

502314, 5203882

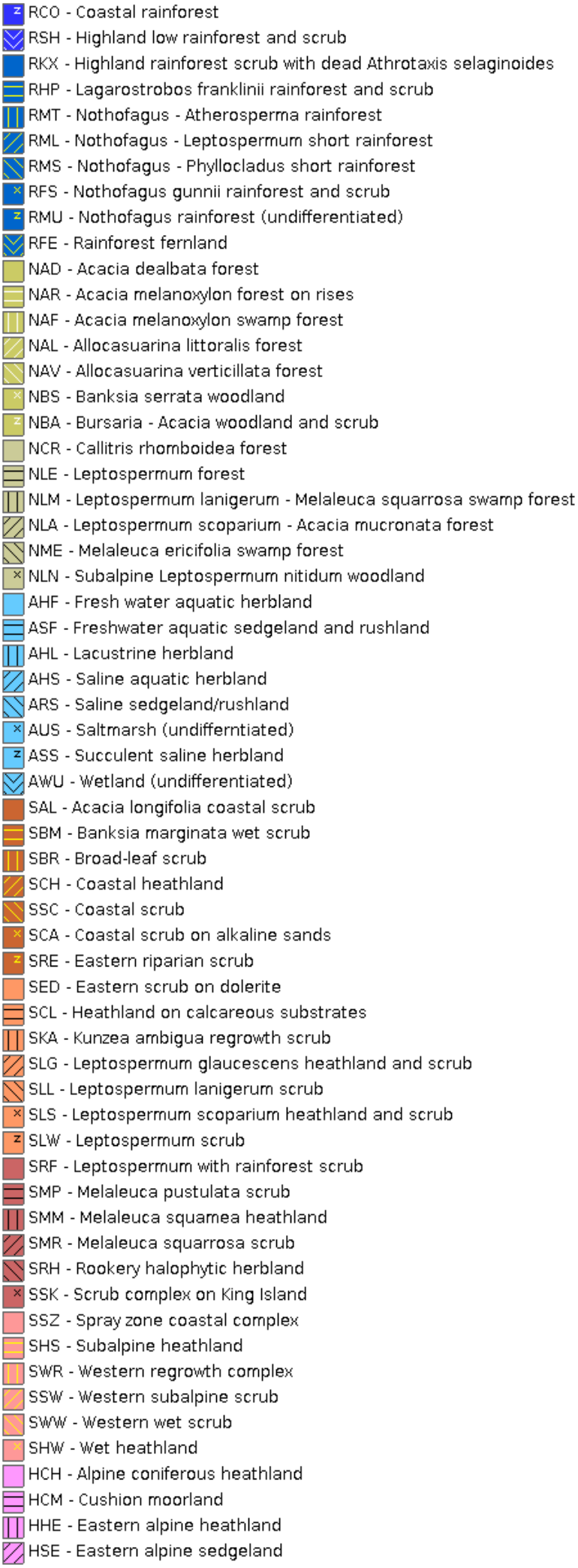
Please note that some layers may not display at all requested map scales

TASVEG 3.0 Communities within 1000 metres

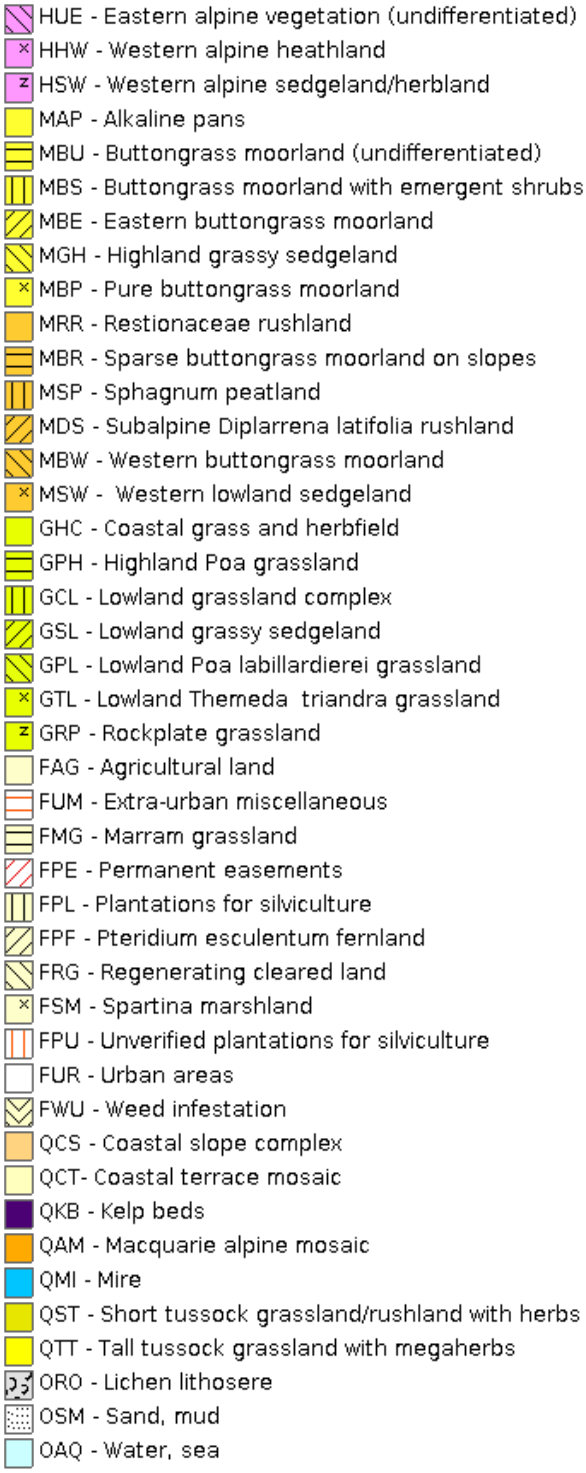
Legend: TASVEG 3.0



TASVEG 3.0 Communities within 1000 metres



TASVEG 3.0 Communities within 1000 metres



Legend: Cadastral Parcels

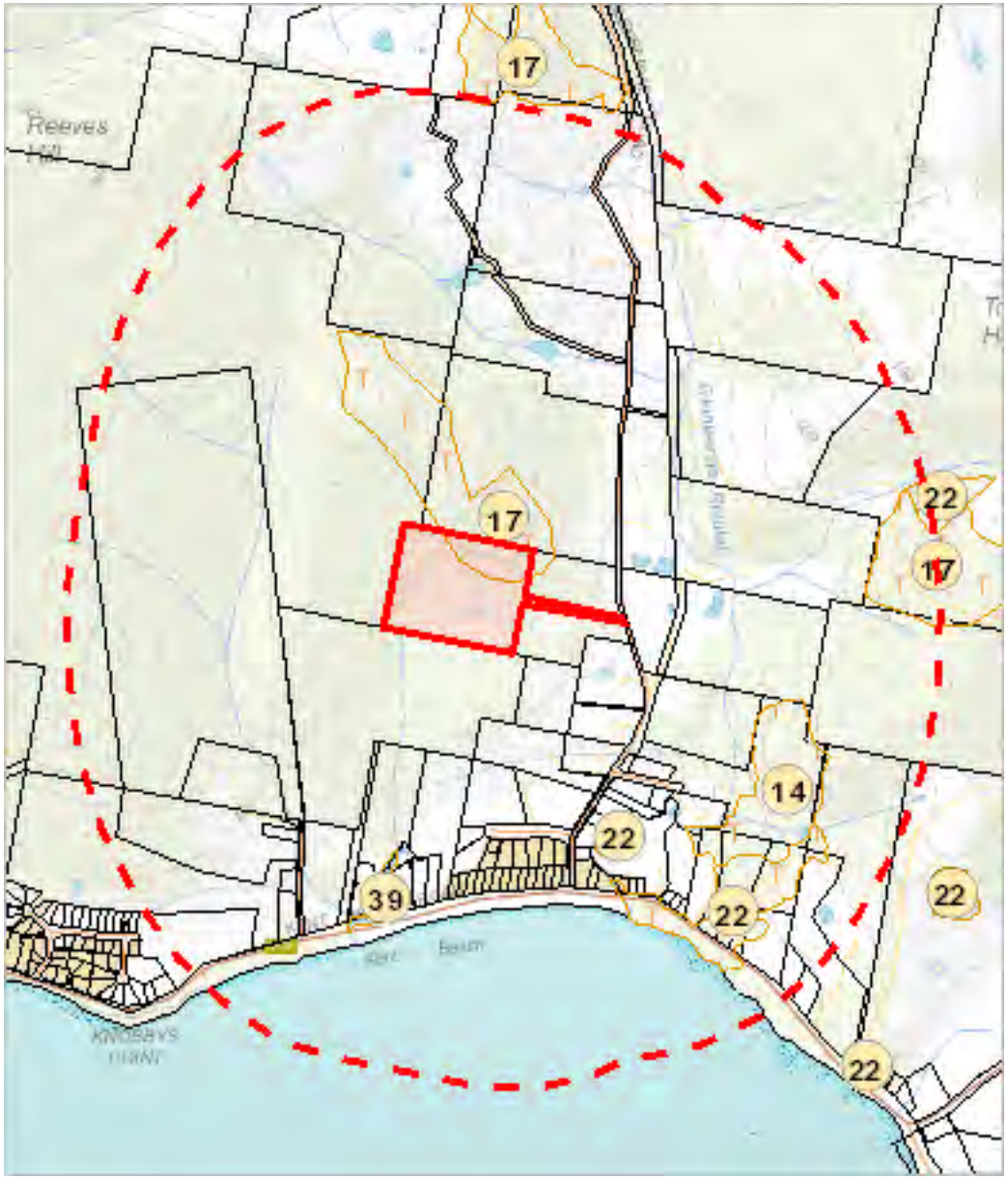
TASVEG 3.0 Communities within 1000 metres

Code	Community	Emergent Species
ARS	(ARS) Saline sedgeland/rushland	
ASF	(ASF) Freshwater aquatic sedgeland and rushland	
AUS	(AUS) Saltmarsh (undifferntiated)	
DAM	(DAM) Eucalyptus amygdalina forest on mudstone	
DAS	(DAS) Eucalyptus amygdalina forest and woodland on sandstone	ET
DGL	(DGL) Eucalyptus globulus dry forest and woodland	ET
DGL	(DGL) Eucalyptus globulus dry forest and woodland	
DOB	(DOB) Eucalyptus obliqua dry forest	
DPU	(DPU) Eucalyptus pulchella forest and woodland	ET
DPU	(DPU) Eucalyptus pulchella forest and woodland	
DTO	(DTO) Eucalyptus tenuiramis forest and woodland on sediments	
FAG	(FAG) Agricultural land	EA
FAG	(FAG) Agricultural land	EL
FAG	(FAG) Agricultural land	EM
FAG	(FAG) Agricultural land	ET
FAG	(FAG) Agricultural land	
FPU	(FPU) Unverified plantations for silviculture	
FUM	(FUM) Extra-urban miscellaneous	
FUR	(FUR) Urban areas	
GCL	(GCL) Lowland grassland complex	EM
NAD	(NAD) Acacia dealbata forest	
OAQ	(OAQ) Water, sea	
OSM	(OSM) Sand, mud	
WGL	(WGL) Eucalyptus globulus wet forest	
WOB	(WOB) Eucalyptus obliqua forest with broad-leaf shrubs	
WOL	(WOL) Eucalyptus obliqua forest over Leptospermum	
WOU	(WOU) Eucalyptus obliqua wet forest (undifferentiated)	

For more information contact: Coordinator, Tasmanian Vegetation Monitoring and Mapping Program.
Telephone: (03) 6165 4320
Email: TVMMPSupport@dpipwe.tas.gov.au
Address: GPO Box 44, Hobart, Tasmania, Australia, 7000

Threatened Communities (TNVC 2014) within 1000 metres

504618, 5206577



502314, 5203882

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

Threatened Communities (TNVC 2014) 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 gunni 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 sedgeland
- 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

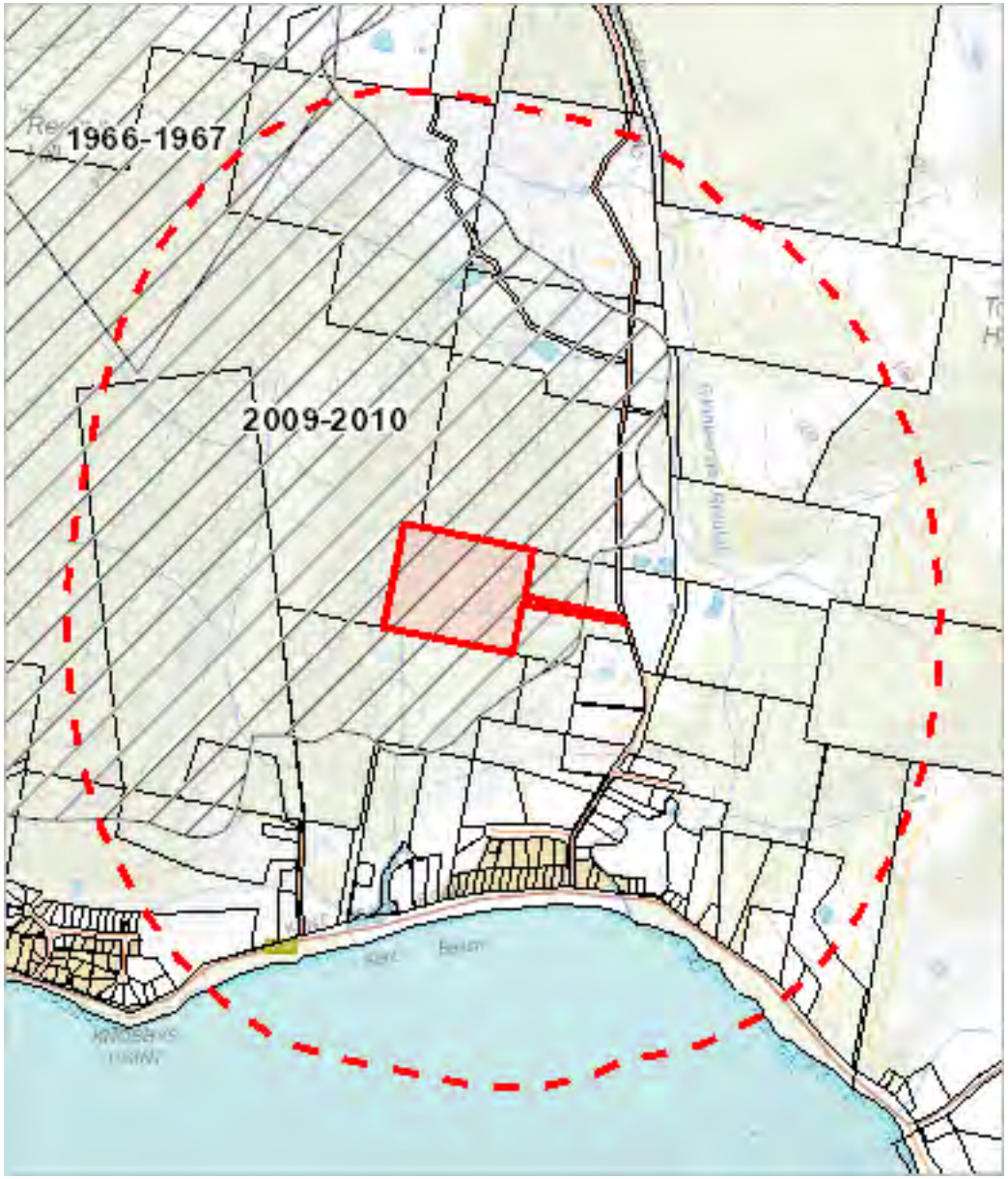
Threatened Communities (TNVC 2014) within 1000 metres

Scheduled Community Id	Scheduled Community Name
14	Eucalyptus amygdalina forest and woodland on sandstone
17	Eucalyptus globulus dry forest and woodland
22	Eucalyptus tenuiramis forest and woodland on sediments
39	Wetlands

For more information contact: Coordinator, Tasmanian Vegetation Monitoring and Mapping Program.
Telephone: (03) 6165 4320
Email: TVMMPSupport@dpipwe.tas.gov.au
Address: GPO Box 44, Hobart, Tasmania, Australia, 7000

Fire History (All) within 1000 metres

504618, 5206577



502314, 5203882

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

Bushfire

Completed Planned Burn

Legend: Cadastral Parcels

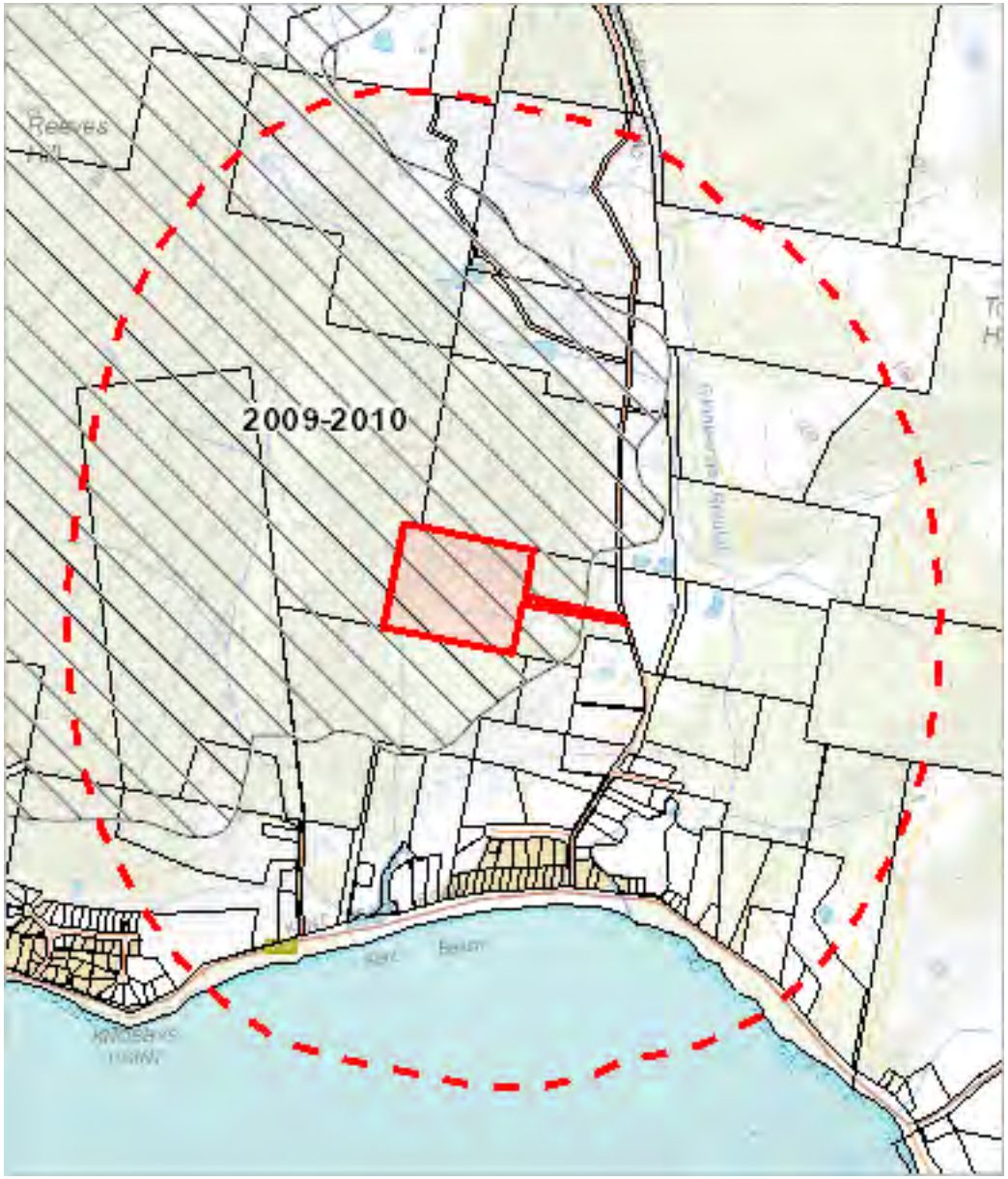
Fire History (All) within 1000 metres

Incident Number	Fire Name	Ignition Date	Fire Type	Ignition Cause	Fire Area (HA)
0	1967 Fire	22-Feb-1967	Bushfire	Undetermined	198780.41788592
165829	Dover (Reeves Hill) (TFS)	01-Jan-2010	Bushfire	Natural	362.40892135

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

Fire History (Last Burnt) within 1000 metres

504618, 5206577



502314, 5203882

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

Bushfire

Completed Planned Burn

Legend: Cadastral Parcels

Fire History (Last Burnt) within 1000 metres

Incident Number	Fire Name	Ignition Date	Fire Type	Ignition Cause	Fire Area (HA)
165829	Dover (Reeves Hill) (TFS)	01-Jan-2010	Bushfire	Natural	362.40892135

For more information about Fire History, please contact the Manager Community Protection Planning, Tasmania Fire Service.
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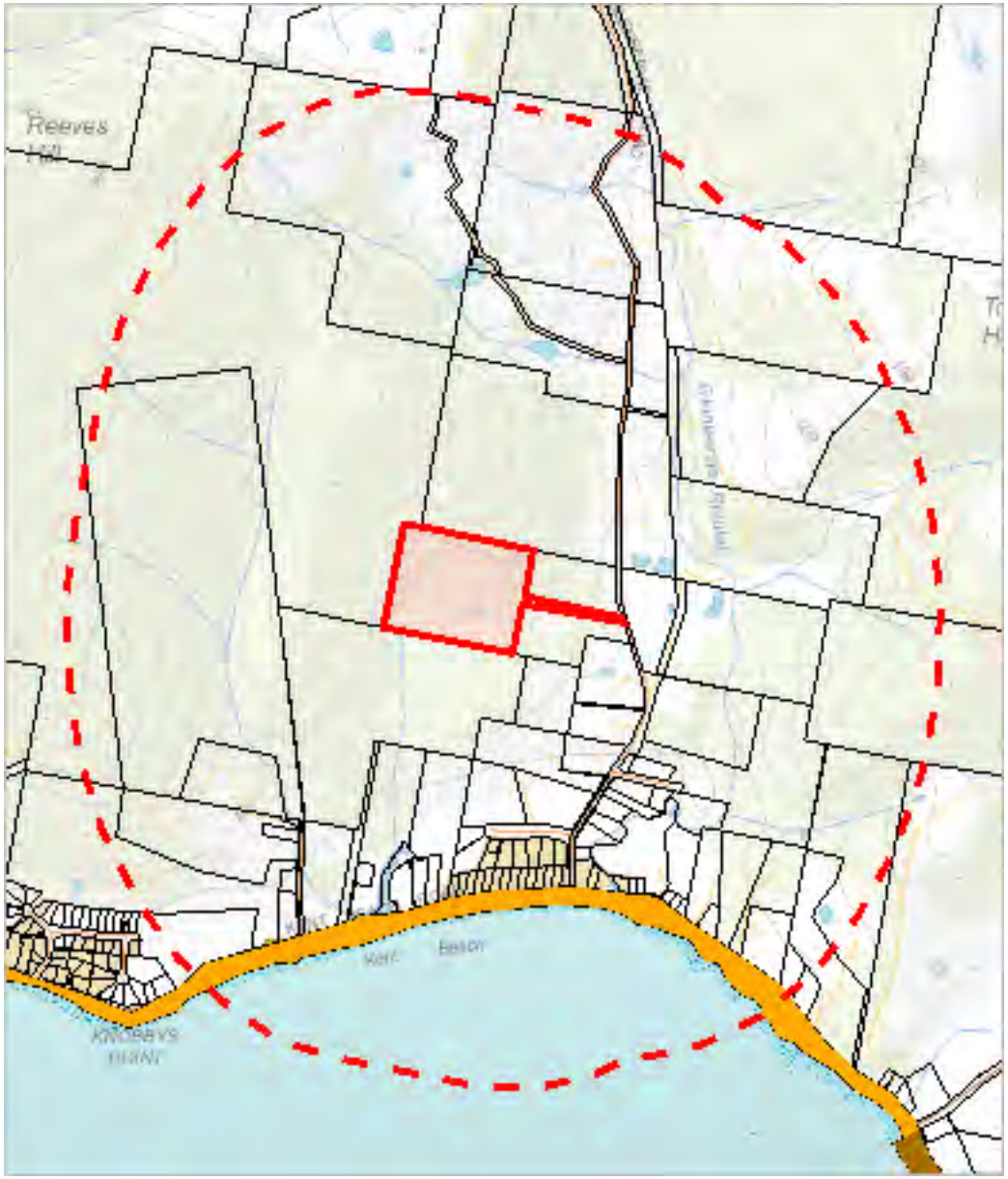
Email: planning@fire.tas.gov.au
Address: cnr Argyle and Melville Streets, Hobart, Tasmania, Australia, 7000

Reserves within 1000 metres

504618, 5206577



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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
- 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 State Forest or Forestry Tas. managed land
- Informal Reserve on other public land
- Conservation Covenant (NCA)
- Private Sanctuary
- Private land within WHA
- Management Agreement
- Management Agreement and Stewardship Agreement
- Stewardship Agreement
- Part 5 Agreement (Meander Dam Offset)
- Other Private Reserve

Legend: Cadastral Parcels

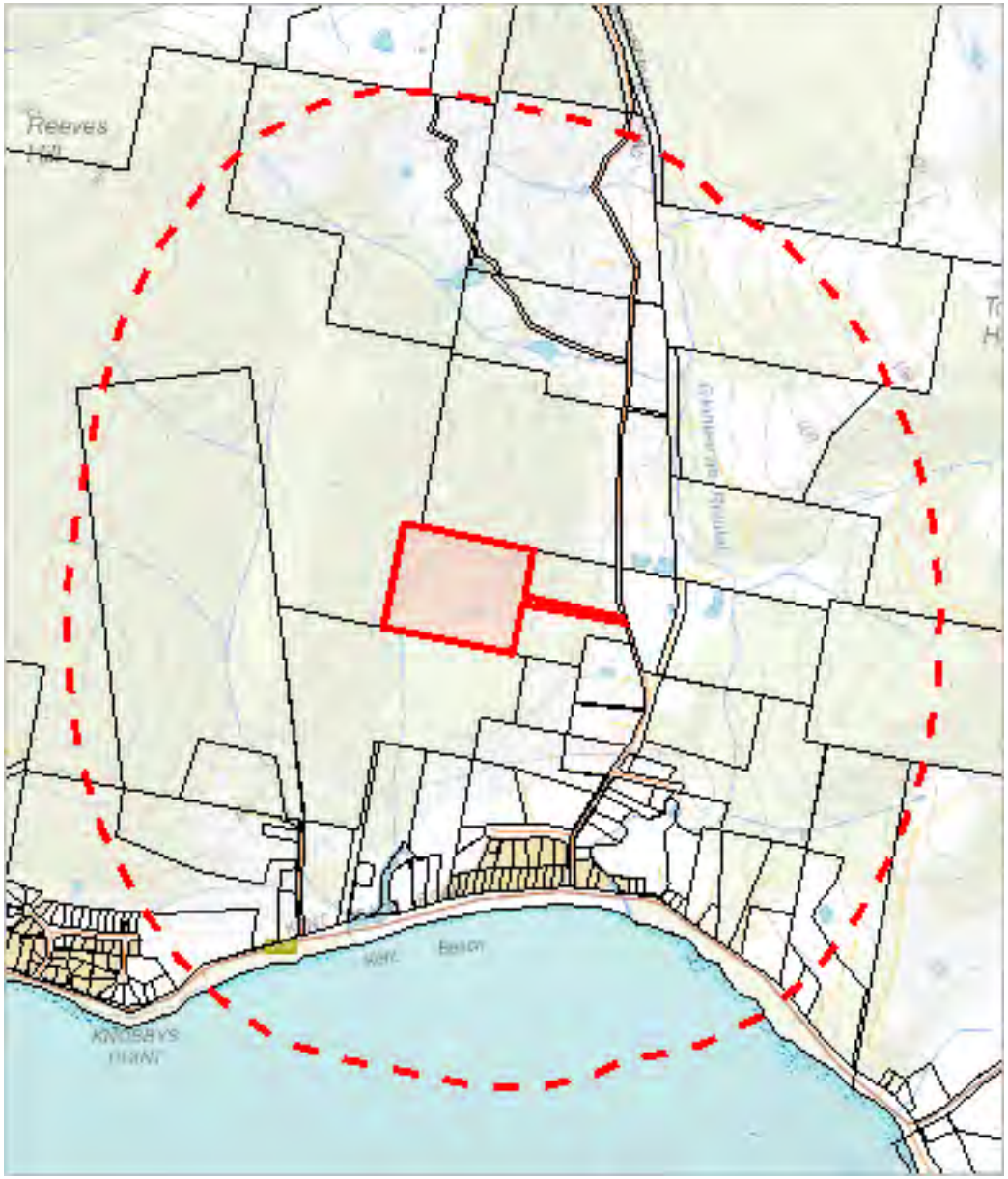
Reserves within 1000 metres

Name	Classification	Status	Area (HA)
	Informal Reserve on other public land	Informal Reserve	13.628

For more information about the Tasmanian Reserve Estate, please contact the Sustainable Land Use and Information Management Branch.
Telephone: (03) 6777 2224
Email: LandManagement.Enquiries@dpipwe.tas.gov.au
Address: GPO Box 44, Hobart, Tasmania, Australia, 7000

Known biosecurity risks within 1000 meters

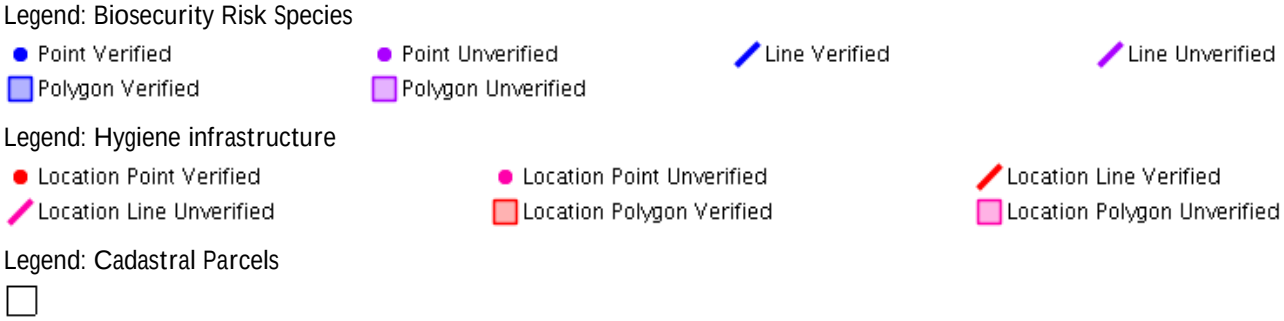
504618, 5206577



502314, 5203882

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

Known biosecurity risks within 1000 meters



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 http://dpipwe.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 http://dpipwe.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 http://dpipwe.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 though 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

Australian Government
Department of the Environment and Energy

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.

Information on the coverage of this report and qualifications on data supporting this report are contained in the caveat at the end of the report.

Information is available about Environment Assessments and the EPBC Act including significance guidelines, forms and application process details.

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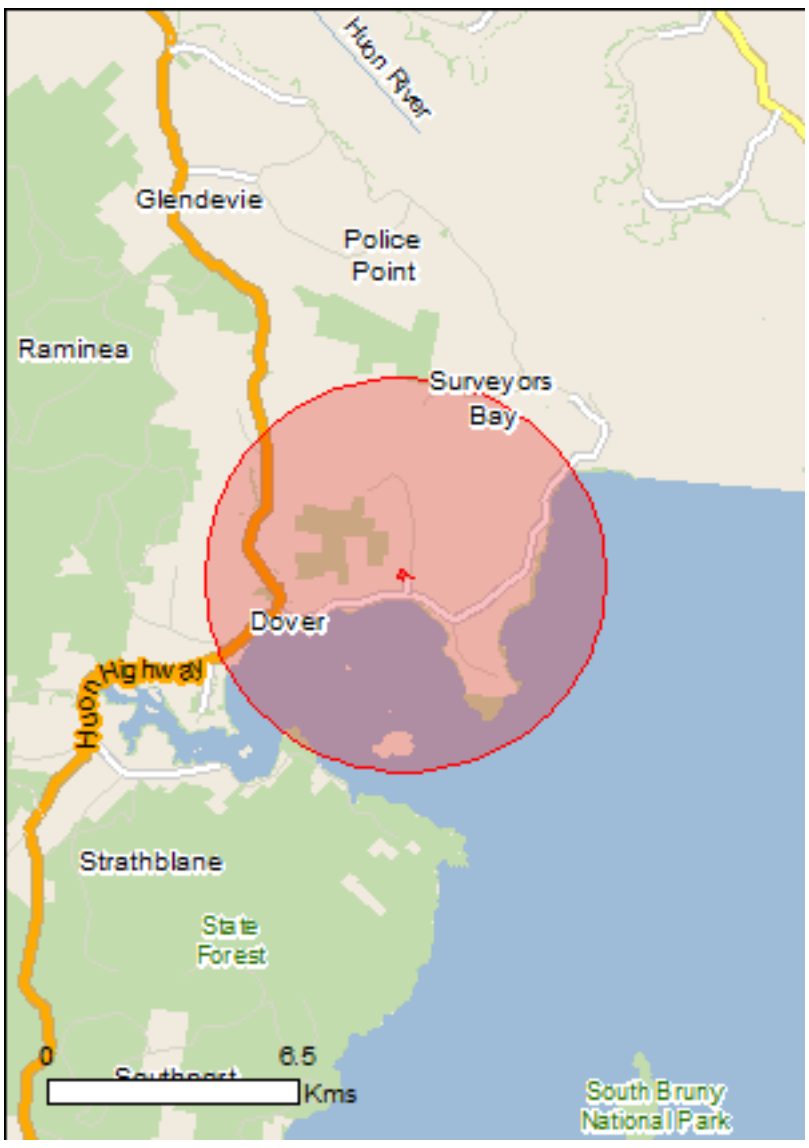
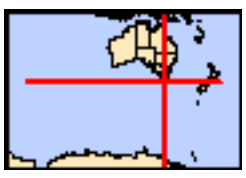


Coordinates
Buffer: 5.0Km



Summary

Matters of National Environmental 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:	None
Great Barrier Reef Marine Park:	None
Commonwealth Marine Area:	None
Listed Threatened Ecological Communities:	2
Listed Threatened Species:	49
Listed Migratory Species:	31

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 environment anywhere.

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 Land:	1
Commonwealth Heritage Places:	None
Listed Marine Species:	49
Whales and Other Cetaceans:	10
Critical Habitats:	None
Commonwealth Reserves Terrestrial:	None
Commonwealth Reserves Marine:	None

Extra Information

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

State and Territory Reserves:	3
Regional Forest Agreements:	1
Invasive Species:	20
Nationally Important Wetlands:	None
Key Ecological Features (Marine)	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.		
Name	Status	Type of Presence
Giant Kelp Marine Forests of South East Australia	Endangered	Community may occur within area
Subtropical and Temperate Coastal Saltmarsh	Vulnerable	Community likely to occur within area

Listed Threatened Species		[Resource Information]
Name	Status	Type of Presence
Birds		
Aquila audax fleayi Tasmanian Wedge-tailed Eagle, Wedge-tailed Eagle (Tasmanian) [64435]	Endangered	Breeding likely to occur within area
Botaurus poiciloptilus Australasian Bittern [1001]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely 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 likely to occur within area
Diomedea antipodensis Antipodean Albatross [64458]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area
Diomedea antipodensis gibsoni Gibson's Albatross [82270]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area
Diomedea epomophora (sensu stricto) Southern Royal Albatross [1072]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area
Diomedea exulans (sensu lato) Wandering Albatross [1073]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area
Diomedea sanfordi Northern Royal Albatross [64456]	Endangered	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area
Fregetta grallaria grallaria White-bellied Storm-Petrel (Tasman Sea), White-bellied Storm-Petrel (Australasian) [64438]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Halobaena caerulea Blue Petrel [1059]	Vulnerable	Species or species

Name	Status	Type of Presence
		habitat may occur within area
Lathamus discolor Swift Parrot [744]	Critically Endangered	Breeding likely to occur within area
Limosa lapponica baueri Bar-tailed Godwit (baueri), Western Alaskan Bar-tailed Godwit [86380]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Limosa lapponica menzbieri Northern Siberian Bar-tailed Godwit, Bar-tailed Godwit (menzbieri) [86432]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Macronectes giganteus Southern Giant-Petrel, Southern Giant Petrel [1060]	Endangered	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour 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 known to occur within area
Pterodroma leucoptera leucoptera Gould's Petrel, Australian Gould's Petrel [26033]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Pterodroma mollis Soft-plumaged Petrel [1036]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Sternula nereis nereis Australian Fairy Tern [82950]	Vulnerable	Breeding likely to occur within area
Thalassarche bulleri Buller's Albatross, Pacific Albatross [64460]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area
Thalassarche bulleri platei Northern Buller's Albatross, Pacific Albatross [82273]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area
Thalassarche cauta cauta Shy Albatross, Tasmanian Shy Albatross [82345]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area
Thalassarche cauta steadi White-capped Albatross [82344]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to 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	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area
Thalassarche melanophris Black-browed Albatross [66472]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area
Thalassarche salvini Salvin's Albatross [64463]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area

Name	Status	Type of Presence
Thinornis rubricollis rubricollis		
Hooded Plover (eastern) [66726]	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
Fish		
Brachionichthys hirsutus		
Spotted Handfish [64418]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Prototroctes maraena		
Australian Grayling [26179]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Thymichthys politus		
Red Handfish [83756]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Insects		
Micropathus kiernani		
Francistown Cave Cricket, Southern sandstone cave cricket [82084]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Mammals		
Balaenoptera musculus		
Blue Whale [36]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Dasyurus maculatus maculatus (Tasmanian population)		
Spotted-tail Quoll, Spot-tailed Quoll, Tiger Quoll (Tasmanian population) [75183]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Dasyurus viverrinus		
Eastern Quoll, Luaner [333]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Eubalaena australis		
Southern Right Whale [40]	Endangered	Breeding likely to occur within area
Megaptera novaeangliae		
Humpback Whale [38]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Perameles gunnii gunnii		
Eastern Barred Bandicoot (Tasmania) [66651]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Sarcophilus harrisii		
Tasmanian Devil [299]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Other		
Parvulastra vivipara		
Tasmanian Live-bearing Seastar [85451]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Plants		
Caladenia caudata		
Tailed Spider-orchid [17067]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Epacris exserta		
South Esk Heath [19879]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Lepidium hyssopifolium		
Basalt Pepper-cress, Peppercress, Rubble Pepper-cress, Pepperweed [16542]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area

Name	Status	Type of Presence
Prasophyllum apoxychilum		
Tapered Leek-orchid [64947]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Thelymitra jonesii		
Sky-blue Sun-orchid [76352]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Sharks		
Carcharodon carcharias		
White Shark, Great White Shark [64470]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area

Listed Migratory Species [Resource Information]

* Species is listed under a different scientific name on the EPBC Act - Threatened Species list.

Name	Threatened	Type of Presence
Migratory Marine Birds		
Apus pacificus		
Fork-tailed Swift [678]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Diomedea antipodensis		
Antipodean Albatross [64458]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area
Diomedea epomophora (sensu stricto)		
Southern Royal Albatross [1072]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area
Diomedea exulans (sensu lato)		
Wandering Albatross [1073]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area
Diomedea gibsoni		
Gibson's Albatross [64466]	Vulnerable*	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area
Diomedea sanfordi		
Northern Royal Albatross [64456]	Endangered	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area
Macronectes giganteus		
Southern Giant-Petrel, Southern Giant Petrel [1060]	Endangered	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area
Macronectes halli		
Northern Giant Petrel [1061]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Puffinus carneipes		
Flesh-footed Shearwater, Fleshy-footed Shearwater [1043]		Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area
Thalassarche bulleri		
Buller's Albatross, Pacific Albatross [64460]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area
Thalassarche bulleri platei		
Northern Buller's Albatross, Pacific Albatross [82273]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area
Thalassarche cauta (sensu stricto)		
Shy Albatross, Tasmanian Shy Albatross [64697]	Vulnerable*	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to 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	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely

Name	Threatened	Type of Presence
		to occur within area
[Thalassarche melanophris](#) Black-browed Albatross [66472]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area
[Thalassarche salvini](#) Salvin's Albatross [64463]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area
[Thalassarche steadi](#) White-capped Albatross [64462]	Vulnerable*	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area
Migratory Marine Species		
[Balaenoptera musculus](#) Blue Whale [36]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
[Caperea marginata](#) Pygmy Right Whale [39]		Foraging, feeding or related behaviour may occur within area
[Carcharodon carcharias](#) White Shark, Great White Shark [64470]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
[Eubalaena australis](#) Southern Right Whale [40]	Endangered	Breeding likely to occur within area
[Lagenorhynchus obscurus](#) Dusky Dolphin [43]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
[Lamna nasus](#) Porbeagle, Mackerel Shark [83288]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
[Megaptera novaeangliae](#) Humpback Whale [38]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
[Orcinus orca](#) Killer Whale, Orca [46]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Migratory Terrestrial Species		
[Hirundapus caudacutus](#) White-throated Needletail [682]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
[Myiagra cyanoleuca](#) Satin Flycatcher [612]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Migratory Wetlands Species		
[Calidris ferruginea](#) Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
[Gallinago hardwickii](#) Latham's Snipe, Japanese Snipe [863]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
[Limosa lapponica](#) Bar-tailed Godwit [844]		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

Other Matters Protected by the EPBC Act

Commonwealth Land [Resource Information]

The Commonwealth area listed below may indicate the presence of Commonwealth land in this vicinity. Due to the unreliability of the data source, all proposals should be checked as to whether it impacts on a Commonwealth area, before making a definitive decision. Contact the State or Territory government land department for further information.

Name
Commonwealth Land -

Listed Marine Species [Resource Information]

* Species is listed under a different scientific name on the EPBC Act - Threatened Species list.

Name	Threatened	Type of Presence
Birds		
Apus pacificus Fork-tailed Swift [678]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Ardea alba Great Egret, White Egret [59541]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Ardea ibis Cattle Egret [59542]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Calidris ferruginea Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Catharacta skua Great Skua [59472]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Diomedea antipodensis Antipodean Albatross [64458]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area
Diomedea epomophora (sensu stricto) Southern Royal Albatross [1072]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area
Diomedea exulans (sensu lato) Wandering Albatross [1073]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area
Diomedea gibsoni Gibson's Albatross [64466]	Vulnerable*	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area
Diomedea sanfordi Northern Royal Albatross [64456]	Endangered	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area
Gallinago hardwickii Latham's Snipe, Japanese Snipe [863]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Haliaeetus leucogaster White-bellied Sea-Eagle [943]		Breeding known to occur within area
Halobaena caerulea Blue Petrel [1059]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Hirundapus caudacutus White-throated Needletail [682]		Species or species habitat may occur within area

Name	Threatened	Type of Presence
Lathamus discolor Swift Parrot [744]	Critically Endangered	Breeding likely to occur within area
Limosa lapponica Bar-tailed Godwit [844]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Macronectes giganteus Southern Giant-Petrel, Southern Giant Petrel [1060]	Endangered	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area
Macronectes halli Northern Giant Petrel [1061]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Myiagra cyanoleuca Satin Flycatcher [612]		Species or species habitat known to occur within 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 known to occur within area
Pterodroma mollis Soft-plumaged Petrel [1036]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Puffinus carneipes Flesh-footed Shearwater, Fleshy-footed Shearwater [1043]		Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area
Thalassarche bulleri Buller's Albatross, Pacific Albatross [64460]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area
Thalassarche cauta (sensu stricto) Shy Albatross, Tasmanian Shy Albatross [64697]	Vulnerable*	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to 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	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area
Thalassarche melanophris Black-browed Albatross [66472]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area
Thalassarche salvini Salvin's Albatross [64463]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area
Thalassarche sp. nov. Pacific Albatross [66511]	Vulnerable*	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area
Thalassarche steadi White-capped Albatross [64462]	Vulnerable*	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area
Thinornis rubricollis Hooded Plover [59510]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Thinornis rubricollis rubricollis Hooded Plover (eastern) [66726]	Vulnerable	Species or species

Name	Threatened	Type of Presence
		habitat likely to occur within area
Fish		
Hippocampus abdominalis Big-belly Seahorse, Eastern Potbelly Seahorse, New Zealand Potbelly Seahorse [66233]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Hippocampus breviceps Short-head Seahorse, Short-snouted Seahorse [66235]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Histiogamphelus briggsii Crested Pipefish, Briggs' Crested Pipefish, Briggs' Pipefish [66242]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Maroubra perserrata Sawtooth Pipefish [66252]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Mitotichthys mollisoni Mollison's Pipefish [66260]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Mitotichthys semistriatus Halfbanded Pipefish [66261]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Mitotichthys tuckeri Tucker's Pipefish [66262]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Phyllopteryx taeniolatus Common Seadragon, Weedy Seadragon [66268]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Solegnathus spinosissimus Spiny Pipehorse, Australian Spiny Pipehorse [66275]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Stigmatopora argus Spotted Pipefish, Gulf Pipefish, Peacock Pipefish [66276]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Stigmatopora nigra Widebody Pipefish, Wide-bodied Pipefish, Black Pipefish [66277]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Stigmatopora olivacea a pipefish [74966]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Urocampus carinirostris Hairy Pipefish [66282]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Vanacampus phillipi Port Phillip Pipefish [66284]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Mammals		
Arctocephalus forsteri Long-nosed Fur-seal, New Zealand Fur-seal [20]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Arctocephalus pusillus Australian Fur-seal, Australo-African Fur-seal [21]		Species or species habitat may occur within area

Whales and other Cetaceans [Resource Information]

Name	Status	Type of Presence
Mammals		

Name	Status	Type of Presence
Balaenoptera acutorostrata Minke Whale [33]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Balaenoptera musculus Blue Whale [36]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Caperea marginata Pygmy Right Whale [39]		Foraging, feeding or related behaviour may occur within area
Delphinus delphis Common Dophin, Short-beaked Common Dolphin [60]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Eubalaena australis Southern Right Whale [40]	Endangered	Breeding likely to occur within area
Grampus griseus Risso's Dolphin, Grampus [64]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Lagenorhynchus obscurus Dusky Dolphin [43]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Megaptera novaeangliae Humpback Whale [38]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Orcinus orca Killer Whale, Orca [46]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Tursiops truncatus s. str. Bottlenose Dolphin [68417]		Species or species habitat may occur within area

Extra Information

State and Territory Reserves	[Resource Information]
Name	State
Blubber Head	TAS
Esperance Point	TAS
Hope Island	TAS

Regional Forest Agreements	[Resource Information]

Note that all areas with completed RFAs have been included.

Name	State
Tasmania RFA	Tasmania

Invasive Species	[Resource Information]

Weeds reported here are the 20 species of national significance (WoNS), along with other introduced plants that are considered by the States and Territories to pose a particularly significant threat to biodiversity. The following feral animals are reported: Goat, Red Fox, Cat, Rabbit, Pig, Water Buffalo and Cane Toad. Maps from Landscape Health Project, National Land and Water Resouces Audit, 2001.

Name	Status	Type of Presence
Birds		
Alauda arvensis Skylark [656]		Species or species habitat likely to occur

Name	Status	Type of Presence within area
Anas platyrhynchos Mallard [974]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Carduelis carduelis European Goldfinch [403]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Carduelis chloris European Greenfinch [404]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Columba livia Rock Pigeon, Rock Dove, Domestic Pigeon [803]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Passer domesticus House Sparrow [405]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Sturnus vulgaris Common Starling [389]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Turdus merula Common Blackbird, Eurasian Blackbird [596]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Mammals		
Felis catus Cat, House Cat, Domestic Cat [19]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Mus musculus House Mouse [120]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Oryctolagus cuniculus Rabbit, European Rabbit [128]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Rattus rattus Black Rat, Ship Rat [84]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Vulpes vulpes Red Fox, Fox [18]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Plants		
Chrysanthemoides monilifera Bitou Bush, Boneseed [18983]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Chrysanthemoides monilifera subsp. monilifera Boneseed [16905]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Cytisus scoparius Broom, English Broom, Scotch Broom, Common Broom, Scottish Broom, Spanish Broom [5934]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Genista monspessulana Montpellier Broom, Cape Broom, Canary Broom, Common Broom, French Broom, Soft Broom [20126]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Rubus fruticosus aggregate Blackberry, European Blackberry [68406]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Salix spp. except S.babylonica, S.x calodendron & S.x reichardtii Willows except Weeping Willow, Pussy Willow and		Species or species

Name	Status	Type of Presence
Sterile Pussy Willow [68497]		habitat likely to occur within area
Ulex europaeus Gorse, Furze [7693]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area

Caveat

The information presented in this report has been provided by a range of data sources as acknowledged at the end of the report.

This report is designed to assist in identifying the locations of places which may be relevant in determining obligations under the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999. It holds mapped locations of World and National Heritage properties, Wetlands of International and National Importance, Commonwealth and State/Territory reserves, listed threatened, migratory and marine species and listed threatened ecological communities. Mapping of Commonwealth land is not complete at this stage. Maps have been collated from a range of sources at various resolutions.

Not all species listed under the EPBC Act have been mapped (see below) and therefore a report is a general guide only. Where available data supports mapping, the type of presence that can be determined from the data is indicated in general terms. People using this information in making a referral may need to consider the qualifications below and may need to seek and consider other information sources.

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.

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

Where very little information is available for 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 reliable distribution mapping methods are used to update these distributions as time permits.

Only selected species covered by the following provisions of the EPBC Act have been mapped:

- migratory and
- marine

The following species and ecological communities have not been mapped and do not appear in reports produced from this database:

- threatened species listed as extinct or considered as vagrants
- some species and ecological communities that have only recently been listed
- some terrestrial species that overfly the Commonwealth marine area
- migratory species that are very widespread, vagrant, or only occur in small numbers

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

- non-threatened seabirds which have only been mapped for recorded breeding sites
- seals which have only been mapped for breeding sites near the Australian continent

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

Coordinates

-43.307151 147.043381,-43.307362 147.044904,-43.308072 147.044722,-43.308213 147.046739,-43.308259 147.046728,-43.308119 147.044722,-43.308759 147.04455,-43.308541 147.043005,-43.307151 147.043381

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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