From: no-reply=huonvalley.tas.gov.au@mailgun.huonvalley.tas.gov.au on behalf of "Huon Valley Council" <no-reply@huonvalley.tas.gov.au>
Sent: Sat, 23 Apr 2022 20:23:53 +1000
To: hvc@huonvalley.tas.gov.au;robmpatterson1@bordernet.com.au
Subject: Planning Representation - Robert Patterson - {Application No:7}

Your representation has been submitted.
Please note: This representation may be subject to the provisions of the Right to Information Act 2009 which may result in its disclosure to a third party.

I/We (name)

Robert Patterson

Are you lodging as a Individual, Company or Organisation

Individual/s

Of Address

70 Dillons Road

Town or Suburb

Gardners Bay

Postcode

7112

Email

robmpatterson1@bordernet.com.au

Phone Number

0428951723

Comments

Dear Sir,

I understand that Council is planning to change the zoning of approximately 6 ha of our 50 property from Rural resource to Landscape Conservation Zone. The balance of my property 44 ha will remain as rural.

Apparently this decision is based on the attached report referring to Priority Vegetation and Forna which I believe to be inaccurate. The report notes that Reliability may be
• Highly variable

On-site inspections are required.

I have only recently become aware of this issue and therefore request that this intention to submit a full submission at some future date when I can gather information which I believe will correct this reports assertions.

Sincerely

Robert Patterson OAM RFD

Priority Vegetation Report
PID CT Address Locality Improvements Area (m2)
5861811 237940/1 69 DILLONS RD GARDNERS BAY DWELLING FARM IMPTS. 62502
Priority Vegetation Overview
PRIORITY VEGETATION OVERVIEW MAP
This Priority Vegetation Area overlay report shows a subset of the Regional Ecosystem Model. The overlay contained in the planning scheme is shown only over zones to which it can apply.
The Regional Ecosystem Model (REM) is a comprehensive, high resolution spatial analysis that identifies:
native vegetation and threatened species and their relative conservation status and management priority;
the characteristics of the landscape that may affect its ability to sustain these elements.
The subsets of information that are included are:
Threatened native vegetation communities is based on TasVeg 3.0, but has been corrected for inherent logical consistency issues and includes credible field-based mapping where it was available.
Threatened flora and fauna species locations and habitat are modelled using two methods:
Rules applied to Natural Values Atlas (NVA) records that are customised for each species to reflect their patterns of local distribution (e.g. riparian species), based on a limited number of habitat variables; and
More detailed habitat models for about 100 threatened fauna species that reflect agreed habitat definitions used by the Forest Practices Authority but utilise a much wider range of data, including landforms and vegetation structural maturity, to more accurately identify habitat and potential habitat.
Native vegetation of local importance includes:
a subset of threatened fauna species habitat models,
native vegetation with limited bioregional reservation and extent and native vegetation remnants on heavily cleared types of land where local factors affect ecological sustainability of the landscape.
Each local area contributes to the survival of threatened vegetation communities, threatened flora and threatened fauna within a State wide mosaic that enables the distribution of species to be maintained and provides for mobility of fauna through connected habitat.
Each subset of data that is identified on the property is described below.
Priority Vegetation Details
Relative Rarity
• (DGL) Eucalyptus globulus dry forest and woodland
• (DTO) Eucalyptus tenuiramis forest and woodland on sediments
Relative rarity, or extent, is scaled to reflect increased importance for vegetation types which are more restricted, and less importance for those which are relatively extensive. The threshold of 2,000 ha is used by the Forest Practices Authority.
Why is it included?
• Less than 2000 hectares of the community in the bioregion
Data Source:
• TasVeg 3.0 (minor exceptions)
Reliability:
• Highly variable
Management:
• Check TasVeg for field verification
• Consider local extent, condition & management options
• Potentially require on-ground field verification
Relative Reservation
Relative Reservation
• (DGL) Eucalyptus globulus dry forest and woodland
• (DPU) Eucalyptus pulchella forest and

woodland
• (DTO) Eucalyptus tenuiramis forest and woodland on sediments

Reservation status is a measure of the degree to which vegetation communities are included in the Comprehensive, Adequate and Representative (CAR) reserve system. Higher levels of reservation give greater confidence that the species for which vegetation communities are surrogates are likely to be protected, subject to appropriate geographic and biophysical distribution in the landscape. Reservation provides greater certainty of the maintenance of better condition vegetation and hence maintenance of ecological function at local and landscape scales.

Why is it included?
• Less than 30% of extent in bioregion is in reserves

Data Source:
• TasVeg 3.0 (minor exceptions)

Reliability:
• Highly variable

Management:
• Check TasVeg for field verification
• Consider local extent, condition & management options
• Potentially require on-ground field verification

Threatened Vegetation Communities
• (DGL) Eucalyptus globulus dry forest and woodland
• (DTO) Eucalyptus tenuiramis forest and woodland on sediments

Threatened Native Vegetation Communities (TNVC) are vegetation communities with legislative recognition of being threatened. The attribute comprises vegetation communities listed as threatened under the Tasmanian Nature Conservation Act 2002 or the Commonwealth Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999. Listing under these acts is based on historical vegetation loss since European settlement, natural limited extent or vulnerability to particular factors.

Why is it included?
• Heavily cleared - generally greater than 70% of pre-1750 extent has been cleared;
• Rarity - generally less than 1,000 hectares remaining

Data Source:
• TasVeg 3.0 (minor exceptions)

Reliability:
• Extremely variable - aerial identification and/or onground field verification

Management:
• Check TasVeg for field verification
• Consider local extent, condition & management option

Threatened Fauna and Significant Habitat

Threatened Fauna
• swift parrot
• swift parrot

Threatened Fauna Habitat
• eastern barred bandicoot
• tasmanian devil

These are species listed as threatened fauna under the

Tasmanian Threatened Species Protection Act (1975) or Commonwealth Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act (1999). Listed threatened species have statutory recognition that they are likely to become extinct if the factors causing them to be threatened are not managed. Species may be listed due to historical loss since settlement, natural rarity giving rise to potential risk, or impacts of particular land use and land management practices.
Threatened fauna habitat characteristics are extremely varied and are modelled as significant based on Natural Values Atlas records with a limited number of habitat variables or more detailed customised models for about 100 fauna species. Some species habitat occurs across the landscape but not all sites may be essential for species survival and not all suitable habitat may be occupied. Species that rely on this type of habitat are classified as landscape-dependent and are regarded as being of local importance, however the relative importance of the site to the survival of the species can only be known in response to field verification, the context and the nature of a proposal.
Why is it included?
• Statutory recognition that species extinction is likely, however not all sites are important or occupied
Data Source:
• NVA records combined with REM point-based modelling rules
• Habitat-based models
Reliability:
• Variable
Management:
• Check species observation source
• Check data on habitat and local context
• Potentially require on-ground field verification
Contacts
Telephone: 03 6264 0300
Email: HVC@huonvalley.tas.gov.au

Submit Application

- Yes Submit

From: no-reply=huonvalley.tas.gov.au@mailgun.huonvalley.tas.gov.au on behalf of "Huon Valley Council" <no-reply@huonvalley.tas.gov.au>
Sent: Sat, 28 May 2022 07:25:17 +1000
To: hvc@huonvalley.tas.gov.au;robmpatterson1@bordernet.com.au
Subject: Planning Representation - Robert Patterson - {Application No:7}

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I/We (name)

Robert Patterson

Are you lodging as a Individual, Company or Organisation

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Of Address

69 Dillons Road

Town or Suburb

Gardners Bay

Postcode

7112

Email

robmpatterson1@bordernet.com.au

Phone Number

03 62 951 623

References

5861811

Comments

Dear Sir,

Title Reference 237940/1. Interim Planning Scheme 'Rural Resource', Tasmanian Planning Scheme 'Landscape Conservation'.

The aim of this representation is to demonstrate why this property should be classified as 'Rural' under the proposed Tasmanian Planning Scheme, rather than 'Landscape Conservation'.

History

Hartzview as it has been known since 1988 consists of 50 ha that has been farmed since 1874. Farming probably occurred as early as 1840.

Since that time Hartzview has been used for grazing, small fruit production and since 1988 wine production. A cellar door was opened in 1992. Tourist Accommodation was commenced in 1992.

The property in question is 6.235 ha with the balance approximately 43 ha remaining as Rural.

Current Times

Covid 19 has had a significant impact on our Cellar Door with the closure of our cafe.

Since that time our business has restructured and now includes commercial garlic production and increased visitor accommodation. Plans are currently being prepared for an extension to the current accommodation and will be submitted to Council in the next few weeks. Additional accommodation is planned in the next few years.

Increased accommodation will enhance the visitor experience of the existing working farm.

Reasons why I believe Landscape Conservation is not appropriate for title 237940/1.

This part of the property was extensively cleared as shown in the attached Report by ECO Tas Fig 9a, an aerial photograph taken in 1976 the year we purchased the whole 50 ha.
Extensive ares were cleared and primarily used for summer grazing. We hope to restock when our new fencing program is completed. There is a small dam.

This land (237940/1) can not be seen viewed from either the Woodbridge Hill Road or the Nicholls Rivulet Road due to the general convex nature of the adjacent properties. There appear to be no potential sky lining issues.

As shown in the attached report is unlikely that the existing vegetation coverage in the western portion of this land will not be disturbed as the relatively steep nature of the this land would prevent building. Potential Landslip issues.

The attached advice from Council in relation threatened Flora and Forna by ECOtas together with associated Appendices clearly demonstrates that Council data on which the decision was primarily based was apparently inaccurate. This was confirmed by this detailed on-site survey.

There are no threatened Fauna and Flora species on Title Reference 237940/1

In conclusion I respectfully request that Council re-designate Title 237940/1 as 'Rural' under the Tasmanian Planning Scheme.

Sincerely

Robert Patterson OAM RFD
A.Dip Environmental Health and Building Surveying. Sydney 1976.
A. Dip Viticulture Charles Sturt University Wagga Wagga NSW.
Grad Dip Environmental Studies UTAS
Master of Environmental Management UTAS

File

- mpdf.pdf
- ECOtas_69DillonsRoad_Appendix-BVD.pdf
- ECOtas_69DillonsRoad_Appendix-NVA.pdf
- ECOtas_69DillonsRoad_Appendix-PMR.pdf
- ECOtas_69DillonsRoad_Report_compressed.pdf
- 0830813.pdf

Submit Application

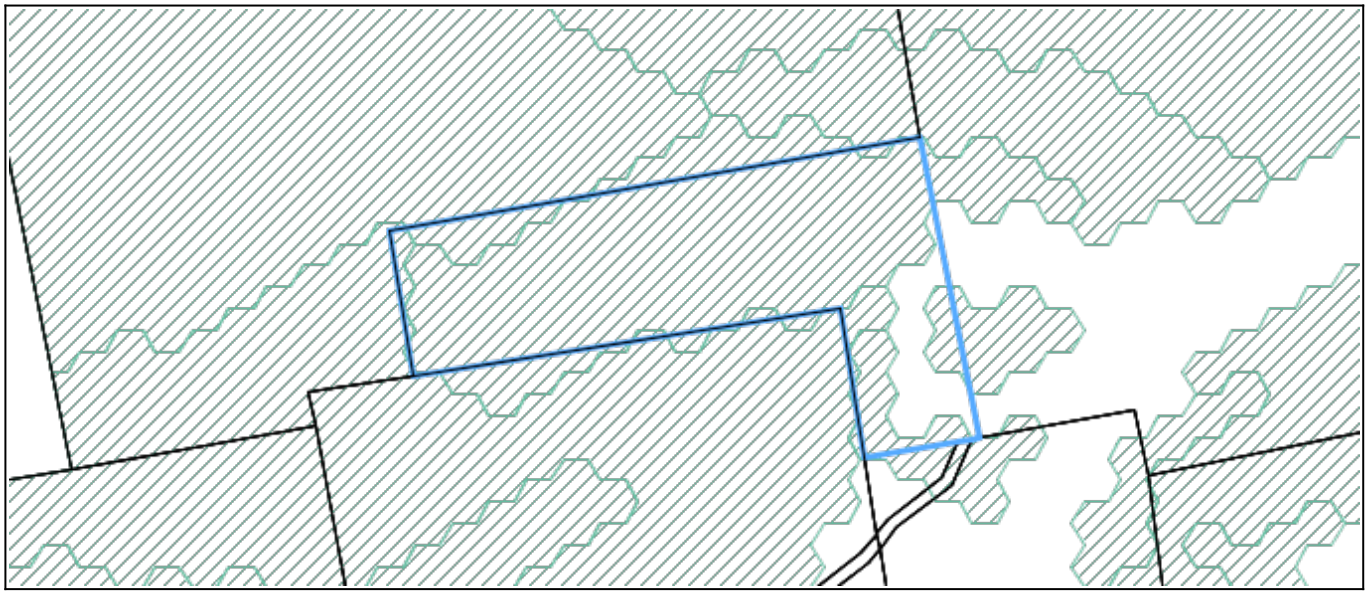
- Yes Submit

Priority Vegetation Report

PID	CT	Address	Locality	Improvements	Area (m^2)
5861811	237940/1	69 DILLONS RD	GARDNERS BAY	DWELLING FARM IMPTS.	62502

Priority Vegetation Overview

PRIORITY VEGETATION OVERVIEW MAP



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    - Rules applied to Natural Values Atlas (NVA) records that are customised for each species to reflect their patterns of local distribution (e.g. riparian species), based on a limited number of habitat variables; and
    - More detailed habitat models for about 100 threatened fauna species that reflect agreed habitat definitions used by the Forest Practices Authority but utilise a much wider range of data, including landforms and vegetation structural maturity, to more accurately identify habitat and potential habitat.
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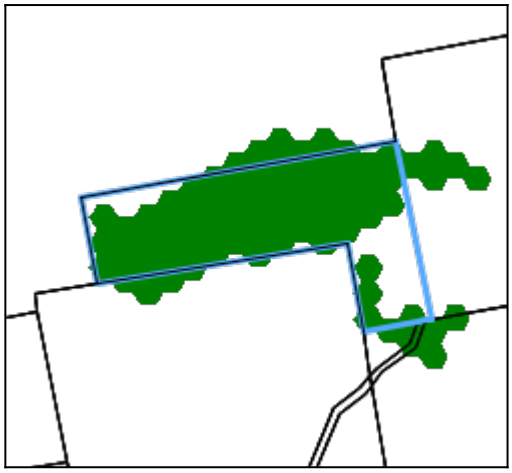
Priority Vegetation Details

Relative Rarity



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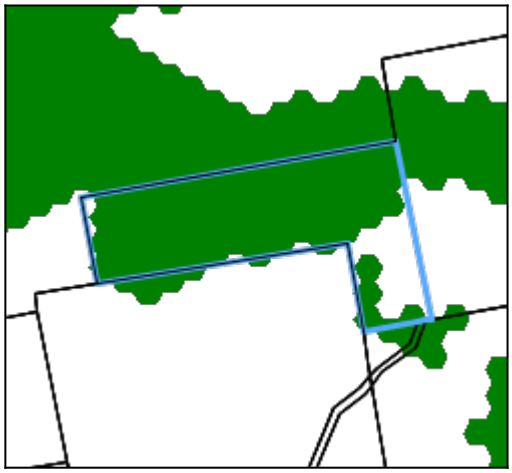
Why is it included?
• Less than 2000 hectares of the community in the bioregion

Data Source:
• TasVeg 3.0 (minor exceptions)

Reliability:
• Highly variable

Management:
• Check TasVeg for field verification
• Consider local extent, condition & management options
• Potentially require on-ground field verification

Relative Reservation



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• TasVeg 3.0 (minor exceptions)

Reliability:
• Highly variable

Management:
• Check TasVeg for field verification
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Threatened Vegetation Communities

• (DGL) Eucalyptus globulus dry forest and woodland
• (DTO) Eucalyptus tenuiramis forest and woodland on sediments

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Why is it included?
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• Rarity - generally less than 1,000 hectares remaining

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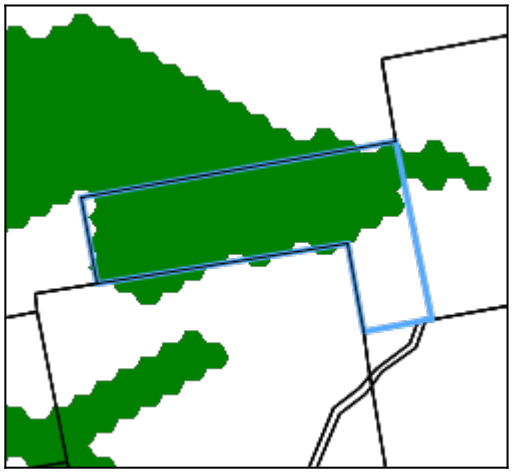
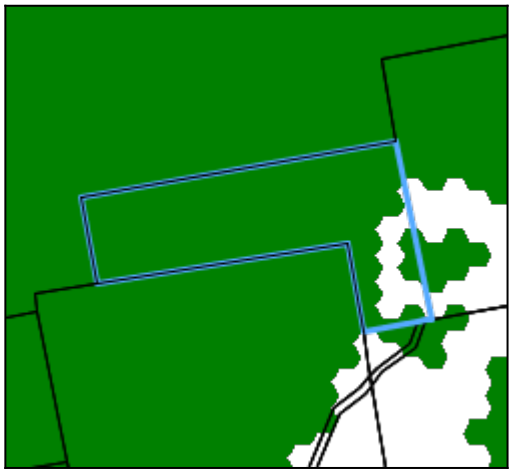
Reliability:
• Extremely variable - aerial identification and/or on-ground field verification

Management:
• Check TasVeg for field verification
• Consider local extent, condition & management option

Threatened Fauna and Significant Habitat



Threatened Fauna
• swift parrot
• swift parrot



Threatened Fauna Habitat
• eastern barred bandicoot
• tasmanian devil

These are species listed as threatened fauna under the Tasmanian Threatened Species Protection Act (1975) or Commonwealth Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act (1999). Listed threatened species have statutory recognition that they are likely to become extinct if the factors causing them to be threatened are not managed. Species may be listed due to historical loss since settlement, natural rarity giving rise to potential risk, or impacts of particular land use and land management practices.

Threatened fauna habitat characteristics are extremely varied and are modelled as significant based on Natural Values Atlas records with a limited number of habitat variables or more detailed customised models for about 100 fauna species. Some species habitat occurs across the landscape but not all sites may be essential for species survival and not all suitable habitat may be occupied. Species that rely on this type of habitat are classified as landscape-dependent and are regarded as being of local importance, however the relative importance of the site to the survival of the species can only be known in response to field verification, the context and the nature of a proposal.

Why is it included?
• Statutory recognition that species extinction is likely, however not all sites are important or occupied

Data Source:
• NVA records combined with REM point-based modelling rules
• Habitat-based models

Reliability:
• Variable

Management:
• Check species observation source
• Check data on habitat and local context
• Potentially require on-ground field verification

Contacts

Telephone: 03 6264 0300
Email: HVC@huonvalley.tas.gov.au

Threatened Fauna Range Boundaries Boundaries

Search Point 511891E,5220472N is within the following fauna range boundaries as at Sat May 07 2022 14:27:30 GMT+1000 (Australian Eastern Standard Time)

Common name	Species name	Range Class	Habitat Description
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.
chaostola skipper	Antipodia chaostola	Potential Range	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).
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).
spotted-tailed quoll	Dasyurus maculatus	Potential 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.
eastern quoll	Dasyurus viverrinus	Core Range	Potential habitat for the Eastern quoll includes rainforest, heathland, alpine areas and scrub. However, it seems to prefer dry forest and native grassland mosaics which are bounded by agricultural land. Potential range for the Eastern Quoll is the whole of mainland Tasmania and Bruny Island. Core range for the Eastern Quoll is a specialist-defined area based primarily on modelling work published in Fancourt et al 2015 and additional expert advice.
white-bellied sea-eagle	Haliaeetus leucogaster	Potential Range	Potential habitat for the White-Bellied Sea-eagle species comprises potential nesting habitat and potential foraging habitat. Potential foraging habitat is any large waterbody (including sea coasts, estuaries, wide rivers, lakes, impoundments and even large farm dams) supporting prey items (fish). Potential nesting habitat is tall eucalypt trees in large tracts (usually more than 10 ha) of eucalypt or mixed forest within 5 km of the coast (nearest coast including shores, bays, inlets and peninsulas), large rivers (Class 1), lakes or complexes of large farm dams. Scattered trees along river banks or pasture land may also be used. Significant habitat for the white-bellied sea-eagle is all native forest and native non-forest vegetation within 500 m or 1 km line-of-sight of known nest sites (where nest tree still present).
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.

Common name	Species name	Range Class	Habitat Description
swift parrot	Lathamus discolor SPIBA	SPIBA - Channel	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.
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.
forty-spotted pardalote	Pardalotus quadragintus	Potential Range	Potential habitat for the 40-spotted pardalote 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 codominant in patches exceeding 0.25 ha. Significant habitat for the 40-spotted Pardalote is all potential habitat associated with known colonies and such habitat within 500 m of known colonies.
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.
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
masked owl	Tyto novaehollandiae	Core Range	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, 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.

Showing 1 to 13 of 13 entries

Threatened Fauna Records

Fauna Records within 5000m of 511891E,5220472N at Sat May 07 2022 14:27:30 GMT+1000 (Australian Eastern Standard Time)

Records with the project code 'rnd' and same foreign ID (nest ID) have been simplified to only show the newest observation.

Species name	Common name	Reported Position accuracy (m)	X	Y	Distance (m)	Obs. type	Obs. date	Date accuracy	Obs. state	Project code + Foreign id	NVA id
Lissotes menalcas	mount mangana stag beetle	1000	515612	5218683	4129	Sighting	1998-07-03	Unknown	Present	forestrytest Forestry:forestryTest:10/1	NVA
Tyto novaehollandiae	masked owl	100	510912	5219183	1619	Sighting	1996-07-11	Unknown	Present	fos cra-rfa:fos:11878/1	NVA
Lissotes menalcas	mount mangana stag beetle	25	515612	5218683	4129	Sighting	1996-01-16	Unknown	Present	lis-jm cra-rfa:lis-jm:16/1	NVA
Lissotes menalcas	mount mangana stag beetle	25	515612	5218683	4129	Sighting	1985-01-01	Unknown	Present	lis-jm cra-rfa:lis-jm:15/1	NVA
Dasyurus viverrinus	eastern quoll	1000	508112	5218883	4099	Sighting	1995-01-01	Unknown	Present	qs-mj cra-rfa:qs-mj:11607/1	NVA
Dasyurus viverrinus	eastern quoll	500	508212	5218183	4333	Sighting	1994-01-01	Unknown	Present	qs-mj cra-rfa:qs-mj:11916/1	NVA
Dasyurus viverrinus	eastern quoll	500	508212	5218183	4333	Sighting	1996-02-01	Unknown	Present	qs-mj cra-rfa:qs-mj:11918/1	NVA
Dasyurus viverrinus	eastern quoll	500	508212	5218183	4333	Sighting	1995-05-01	Unknown	Present	qs-mj cra-rfa:qs-mj:11917/1	NVA
Dasyurus viverrinus	eastern quoll	5000	512612	5224183	3780	Sighting	1996-05-28	Unknown	Present	qs-mj cra-rfa:qs-mj:11982/1	NVA
Perameles gunnii	eastern barred bandicoot	1902	507912	5219975	4010	Sighting	1992-05-31	Day	Present	rk_c1 roadkill:rk_C1:2220/1	NVA
Perameles gunnii	eastern barred bandicoot	1973	509181	5220201	2724	Sighting	1992-12-01	Day	Present	rk_c1 roadkill:rk_C1:2254/1	NVA
Perameles gunnii	eastern barred bandicoot	1080	511174	5221058	926	Sighting	1994-09-08	Day	Present	rk_c1 roadkill:rk_C1:2306/1	NVA
Perameles gunnii	eastern barred bandicoot	198	512167	5221946	1500	Sighting	1992-01-19	Day	Present	rk_c1 roadkill:rk_C1:2345/1	NVA
Perameles gunnii	eastern barred bandicoot	6251	512591	5224181	3774	Sighting	1992-07-12	Day	Present	rk_c1 roadkill:rk_C1:2360/1	NVA
Perameles gunnii	eastern barred bandicoot	7375	512880	5224692	4334	Sighting	1992-08-30	Day	Present	rk_c1 roadkill:rk_C1:2370/1	NVA
Perameles gunnii	eastern barred bandicoot	1902	508509	5220020	3412	Sighting	1992-05-31	Day	Present	rk_c1 roadkill:rk_C1:2231/2	NVA
Dasyurus viverrinus	eastern quoll	1688	508607	5220040	3312	Sighting	1992-05-31	Day	Present	rk_c1 roadkill:rk_C1:2234/1	NVA
Perameles gunnii	eastern barred bandicoot	9533	509539	5220377	2354	Sighting	1993-01-03	Day	Present	rk_c1 roadkill:rk_C1:2268/1	NVA
Perameles gunnii	eastern barred bandicoot	9533	510523	5220835	1415	Sighting	1993-01-03	Day	Present	rk_c1 roadkill:rk_C1:2291/1	NVA
Perameles gunnii	eastern barred bandicoot	1973	511004	5220953	1009	Sighting	1992-12-01	Day	Present	rk_c1 roadkill:rk_C1:2301/1	NVA
Perameles gunnii	eastern barred bandicoot	5290	511532	5221181	795	Sighting	1993-03-30	Day	Present	rk_c1 roadkill:rk_C1:2316/1	NVA
Perameles gunnii	eastern barred bandicoot	617	512097	5221875	1418	Sighting	1991-10-28	Day	Present	rk_c1 roadkill:rk_C1:2343/1	NVA

Species name	Common name	Reported Position accuracy (m)	X	Y	Distance (m)	Obs. type	Obs. date	Date accuracy	Obs. state	Project code + Foreign id	NVA id
Perameles gunnii	eastern barred bandicoot	3588	512485	5223319	2908	Sighting	1993-01-03	Day	Present	rk_c1 roadkill:rk_C1:2355/2	NVA
Perameles gunnii	eastern barred bandicoot	3679	512707	5224457	4068	Sighting	1992-10-18	Day	Present	rk_c1 roadkill:rk_C1:2365/2	NVA
Perameles gunnii	eastern barred bandicoot	6251	513052	5224788	4469	Sighting	1992-07-12	Day	Present	rk_c1 roadkill:rk_C1:2377/2	NVA
Lissotes menalcas	mount mangana stag beetle	100	515612	5218683	4129	Sighting	1992-01-15	Unknown	Present	tfm tfm:tfm:843/1	NVA
Lissotes menalcas	mount mangana stag beetle	100	509623	5222418	2988	Sighting	2006-10-03	Day	Present	dpiw-fauna 7029	NVA
Lissotes menalcas	mount mangana stag beetle	100	509945	5223671	3744	Sighting	2006-10-03	Day	Present	dpiw-fauna 7030	NVA
Perameles gunnii	eastern barred bandicoot	10	511588	5218785	1714	Sighting	2006-09-01	Day	Present	dpiw-fauna	NVA
Aquila audax subsp. fleayi	tasmanian wedge-tailed eagle	5	515698	5223032	4588	Nest	2007-11-29	Day	Present	rnd 1597	NVA
Aquila audax subsp. fleayi	tasmanian wedge-tailed eagle	5	510345	5221974	2155	Nest	2010-05-05	Day	Present	rnd 1853	NVA
Aquila audax subsp. fleayi	tasmanian wedge-tailed eagle	5	510242	5222007	2253	Nest	2010-05-05	Day	Present	rnd 1854	NVA
Aquila audax subsp. fleayi	tasmanian wedge-tailed eagle	5	514959	5217452	4305	Nest	2010-05-05	Day	Present	rnd 1855	NVA
Aquila audax subsp. fleayi	tasmanian wedge-tailed eagle	5	514905	5217451	4267	Nest	2010-05-05	Day	Present	rnd 1856	NVA
Haliaeetus leucogaster	white-bellied sea-eagle	50	508280	5219527	3733	Nest	2010-12-16	Day	Present	rnd 1917	NVA
Accipiter novaehollandiae	grey goshawk	30	512909	5221093	1192	Nest	2009-08-14	Day	Present	rnd 1927	NVA
Dasyurus viverrinus	eastern quoll	5000	510748	5219300	1637	Sighting	2000-05-17	Day	Present	tmagvert A2026	NVA
Dasyurus viverrinus	eastern quoll	5000	512374	5219297	1270	Sighting	2000-01-29	Day	Present	tmagvert A2043	NVA
Perameles gunnii	eastern barred bandicoot	1000	509669	5220778	2243	Sighting	1987-11-01	Month	Present	tmagvert A1485	NVA
Aquila audax subsp. fleayi	tasmanian wedge-tailed eagle	5	515764	5223121	4692	Nest	2013-11-19	Day	Present	rnd 433	NVA
Dasyurus viverrinus	eastern quoll	200	516815	5220486	4924	Carcass	2018-07-09	Day	Present	rtar	NVA
Dasyurus viverrinus	eastern quoll	200	508597	5217059	4743	Carcass	2018-09-29	Day	Present	rtar	NVA
Perameles gunnii	eastern barred bandicoot	200	516583	5220308	4695	Carcass	2018-09-01	Day	Present	rtar	NVA
Perameles gunnii	eastern barred bandicoot	50	509937	5218774	2589	Camera Trap	2018-05-03	Day	Present	hvc-ts	NVA
Dasyurus viverrinus	eastern quoll	80	509933	5218769	2595	Camera Trap	2018-05-08	Day	Present	hvc-ts	NVA
Dasyurus viverrinus	eastern quoll	200	513645	5219850	1861	Carcass	2019-01-28	Day	Present	rtar	NVA

Species name	Common name	Reported Position accuracy (m)	X	Y	Distance (m)	Obs. type	Obs. date	Date accuracy	Obs. state	Project code + Foreign id	NVA id
Dasyurus viverrinus	eastern quoll	500	512068	5221755	1295	Carcass	2019-02-25	Day	Present	rtar	NVA
Dasyurus viverrinus	eastern quoll	500	512418	5222739	2327	Carcass	2019-02-25	Day	Present	rtar	NVA
Dasyurus viverrinus	eastern quoll	500	512896	5224569	4218	Carcass	2019-02-28	Day	Present	rtar	NVA
Dasyurus viverrinus	eastern quoll	200	512482	5223038	2633	Carcass	2019-03-30	Day	Present	rtar	NVA
Dasyurus viverrinus	eastern quoll	200	512954	5219806	1254	Carcass	2019-06-01	Day	Present	rtar	NVA
Dasyurus viverrinus	eastern quoll	200	512954	5219806	1254	Carcass	2019-06-01	Day	Present	rtar	NVA
Dasyurus viverrinus	eastern quoll	200	508787	5218561	3645	Carcass	2019-06-11	Day	Present	rtar	NVA
Dasyurus viverrinus	eastern quoll	200	512207	5222482	2035	Carcass	2019-06-08	Day	Present	rtar	NVA
Perameles gunnii	eastern barred bandicoot	200	508462	5218425	3994	Carcass	2019-07-04	Day	Present	rtar	NVA
Perameles gunnii	eastern barred bandicoot	200	508621	5217097	4699	Carcass	2019-07-16	Day	Present	rtar	NVA
Dasyurus viverrinus	eastern quoll	200	512985	5219848	1259	Carcass	2019-07-03	Day	Present	rtar	NVA
Dasyurus viverrinus	eastern quoll	200	516322	5220155	4442	Carcass	2019-07-24	Day	Present	rtar	NVA
Dasyurus viverrinus	eastern quoll	200	513141	5220045	1321	Carcass	2020-01-29	Day	Present	rtar	NVA
Dasyurus viverrinus	eastern quoll	200	511949	5221720	1249	Carcass	2020-02-18	Day	Present	rtar	NVA
Accipiter novaehollandiae	grey goshawk	25	512494	5222519	2134	Nest	2020-06-30	6 months	Present	rnd 2815	NVA
Accipiter novaehollandiae	grey goshawk	25	511472	5221601	1204	Nest	2020-06-30	6 months	Present	rnd 2817	NVA
Accipiter novaehollandiae	grey goshawk	25	508107	5219076	4033	Nest	2020-06-30	6 months	Present	rnd 2819	NVA
Perameles gunnii	eastern barred bandicoot	200	507145	5220855	4761	Carcass	2020-09-12	Day	Present	rtar	NVA
Dasyurus viverrinus	eastern quoll	200	507950	5218847	4263	Carcass	2020-09-10	Day	Present	rtar	NVA
Aquila audax	wedge-tailed eagle	-1	507992	5218619	4317	Not Recorded	2018-01-13	Day	Present	dr2009	NVA
Aquila audax	wedge-tailed eagle	-1	510489	5220839	1449	Not Recorded	2017-08-20	Day	Present	dr2009	NVA
Aquila audax	wedge-tailed eagle	-1	508008	5222821	4538	Not Recorded	2017-08-31	Day	Present	dr2009	NVA
Accipiter novaehollandiae	grey goshawk	-1	512010	5221983	1516	Not Recorded	2011-04-02	Day	Present	dr2009	NVA
Aquila audax	wedge-tailed eagle	-1	513235	5222424	2370	Not Recorded	2017-09-03	Day	Present	dr2009	NVA
Aquila audax subsp. fleayi	tasmanian wedge-tailed eagle	-1	513315	5224535	4305	Not Recorded	2013-05-07	Day	Present	dr364	NVA
Aquila audax	wedge-tailed eagle	-1	512392	5223450	3020	Not Recorded	2018-03-23	Day	Present	dr2009	NVA
Accipiter novaehollandiae	grey goshawk	-1	516294	5221953	4645	Not Recorded	2013-02-28	Day	Present	dr2009	NVA
Aquila audax	wedge-tailed eagle	-1	515930	5220712	4046	Not Recorded	2018-03-01	Day	Present	dr2009	NVA
Dasyurus viverrinus	eastern quoll	5	512012	5222601	2132	Sighting	2015-03-24	Day	Present	sttd_monitor_public	NVA

Species name	Common name	Reported Position accuracy (m)	X	Y	Distance (m)	Obs. type	Obs. date	Date accuracy	Obs. state	Project code + Foreign id	NVA id
Dasyurus viverrinus	eastern quoll	10	513483	5223817	3705	Sighting	2015-06-17	Day	Present	sttd_monitor_public	NVA
Dasyurus viverrinus	eastern quoll	10	512131	5222643	2184	Sighting	2015-06-18	Day	Present	sttd_monitor_public	NVA
Dasyurus viverrinus	eastern quoll	10	513483	5223817	3705	Sighting	2015-06-18	Day	Present	sttd_monitor_public	NVA
Dasyurus viverrinus	eastern quoll	10	511995	5222567	2098	Sighting	2015-06-19	Day	Present	sttd_monitor_public	NVA
Dasyurus viverrinus	eastern quoll	10	511995	5222567	2098	Sighting	2015-06-16	Day	Present	sttd_monitor_public	NVA
Dasyurus viverrinus	eastern quoll	10	513482	5221167	1736	Sighting	2015-06-19	Day	Present	sttd_monitor_public	NVA
Dasyurus viverrinus	eastern quoll	10	513438	5223833	3700	Sighting	2015-06-16	Day	Present	sttd_monitor_public	NVA
Dasyurus viverrinus	eastern quoll	10	511995	5222567	2098	Sighting	2015-06-17	Day	Present	sttd_monitor_public	NVA
Dasyurus viverrinus	eastern quoll	200	512122	5219458	1040	Carcass	2021-08-05	Day	Present	rtar	NVA
Dasyurus viverrinus	eastern quoll	200	508712	5216686	4944	Carcass	2021-05-31	Day	Present	rtar	NVA
Dasyurus viverrinus	eastern quoll	200	508529	5217236	4666	Carcass	2021-03-05	Day	Present	rtar	NVA
Dasyurus viverrinus	eastern quoll	200	512462	5222866	2461	Carcass	2021-03-26	Day	Present	rtar	NVA
Dasyurus viverrinus	eastern quoll	200	512443	5223968	3539	Carcass	2021-01-11	Day	Present	rtar	NVA
Dasyurus viverrinus	eastern quoll	200	508710	5216679	4950	Carcass	2020-12-14	Day	Present	rtar	NVA

Showing 1 to 89 of 89 entries

Threatened Flora Records

Flora Records within 2000m of 511891E, 5220472N at Sat May 07 2022 14:27:30 GMT+1000 (Australian Eastern Standard Time)

Species name	Common name	Reported Position accuracy (m)	X	Y	Distance (m)	Obs. type	Obs. date	Date accuracy	Obs. state	NVA id
Juncus prismatocarpus	branching rush	1000	510835	5218818	1962	Sighting	1970-08-27	Day	Present	NVA

Showing 1 to 1 of 1 entries

Threatened Flora Survey Notes

SURVEY SKILL LEVEL

Refer to Threatened Flora Species Survey Notes (FPA 2016) for more information.

Survey skill level:

1: highly distinctive species – an FPO or forest planner can undertake surveys

2: distinctive species – a flora-competent forest planner can undertake surveys

3: non-distinctive species and species occupying specialised niches – only experienced field botanists can undertake surveys

PC Susceptibility Rating

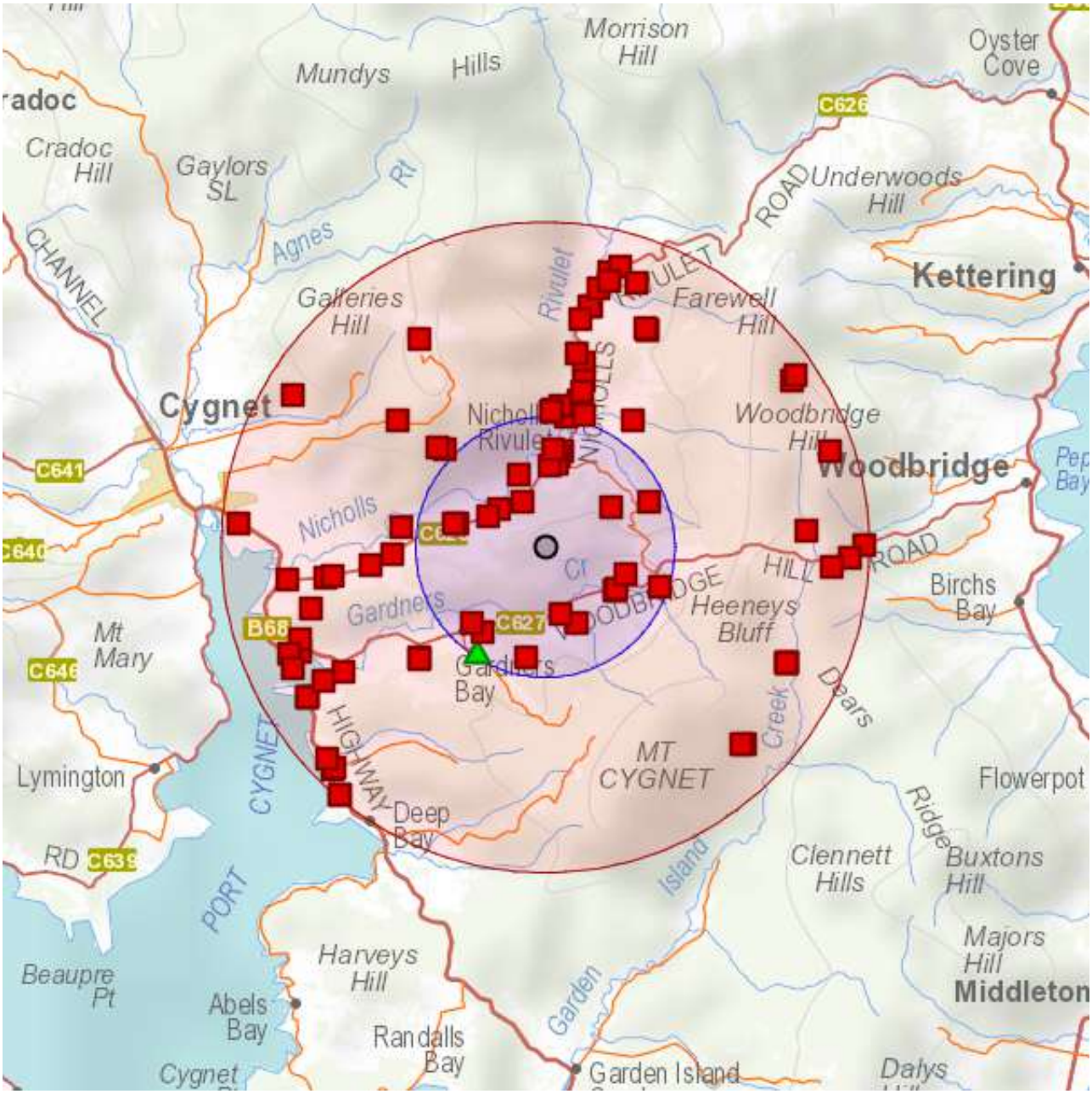
Code	Description
Hs	Highly susceptible: expect >75% mortality of infected plants to be killed
Ms	Moderately susceptible: expect 25-75% mortality of infected plants
Prb	Probably highly or moderately susceptible but no records of Phytophthora infection
Ss	Slightly susceptible: symptomless but reduced vigour
S	Susceptible but unable to make a rating
Rh	Resistant host: Phytophthora persists but host shows no symptoms.
In	Susceptible habitat which may have flow on effect for species, and therefore species indirectly susceptible
Nc	Susceptible species, but habitat not conducive to disease

HABITAT DESCRIPTION

Refer to Habitat Descriptions of Threatened Flora in Tasmania (FPA 2016) for more information.

Species name	Common name	Life form	Status TSPA, EPBCA	Habitat description	Survey guidelines	Survey skill level	TPA Grouping	PC Susceptibility Rating
Juncus prismatocarpus	branching rush	rush	r, -	The habitat of Juncus prismatocarpus is poorly understood because of a paucity of records in Tasmania but includes sedgy/grassy margins of rivers such as the Apsley River. On the mainland it occurs in floodplain and riparian vegetation.	Inflorescences are required to identify this rush (fertile inflorescences are often absent in mid-winter and shoulder times). Any plants suspected of being this species should be confirmed by a specialist due to potential confusion with introduced or widespread native species.	3	Group 2	

Showing 1 to 1 of 1 entries


Morrison Hill
Oyster Cove
Mundys
Hills
Cradoc Hill
Gaylors SL
Agnes
Underwoods Hill
Kettering
Galleries Hill
Rivulet
Farewell Hill
Cygnet
Nicholls Rivulet
Woodbridge Hill
Woodbridge
C641
C640
C646
B68
C627
Nicholls
Gardners
Heeneys Bluff
Birchs Bay
Mt Mary
Gardners Bay
HIGHWAY
Deep Bay
MT CYGNET
Creek
Dears
Lymington
CYGNET
Flowerpot
RD C639
PORT
Island
Clennett Hills
Buxtons Hill
Majors Hill
Middleton
Harveys Hill
Beaupre Pt
Abels Bay
Randalls Bay
Garden Island
Dalys
Cygnet

Natural Values Atlas Report

Authoritative, comprehensive information on Tasmania's natural values.

Reference:	ECOtas_69DillonsRoad
Requested For:	MWapstra
Report Type:	Summary Report
Timestamp:	02:20:09 PM Saturday 07 May 2022
Threatened Flora:	buffers Min: 500m Max: 5000m
Threatened Fauna:	buffers Min: 500m Max: 5000m
Raptors:	buffers Min: 500m Max: 5000m
Tasmanian Weed Management Act Weeds:	buffers Min: 500m Max: 5000m
Priority Weeds:	buffers Min: 500m Max: 5000m
Geoconservation:	buffer 1000m
Acid Sulfate Soils:	buffer 1000m
TASVEG:	buffer 1000m
Threatened Communities:	buffer 1000m
Fire History:	buffer 1000m
Tasmanian Reserve Estate:	buffer 1000m
Biosecurity Risks:	buffer 1000m

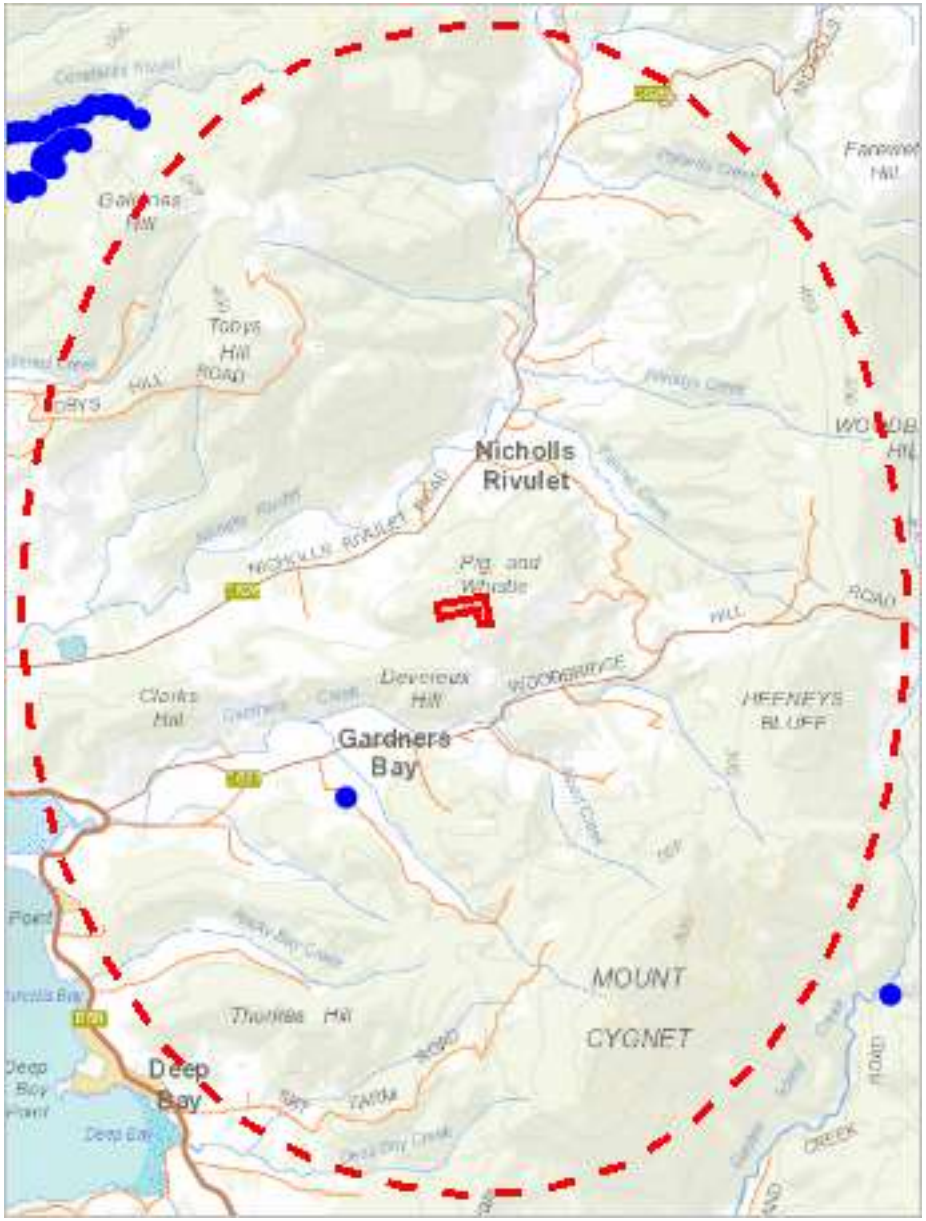
The centroid for this query GDA94: 511891.0, 5220472.0 falls within:

Property: 5861811

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

Threatened flora within 5000 metres

515909, 5225774



507826, 5215130

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

Threatened flora within 5000 metres

Legend: Verified and Unverified observations

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

Legend: Cadastral Parcels

Threatened flora within 5000 metres

Verified Records

Species	Common Name	SS	NS	Bio	Observation Count	Last Recorded
Juncus prismatocarpus	branching rush	r		n	1	27-Aug-1970
Westringia angustifolia	narrowleaf westringia	r		e	2	08-May-2012

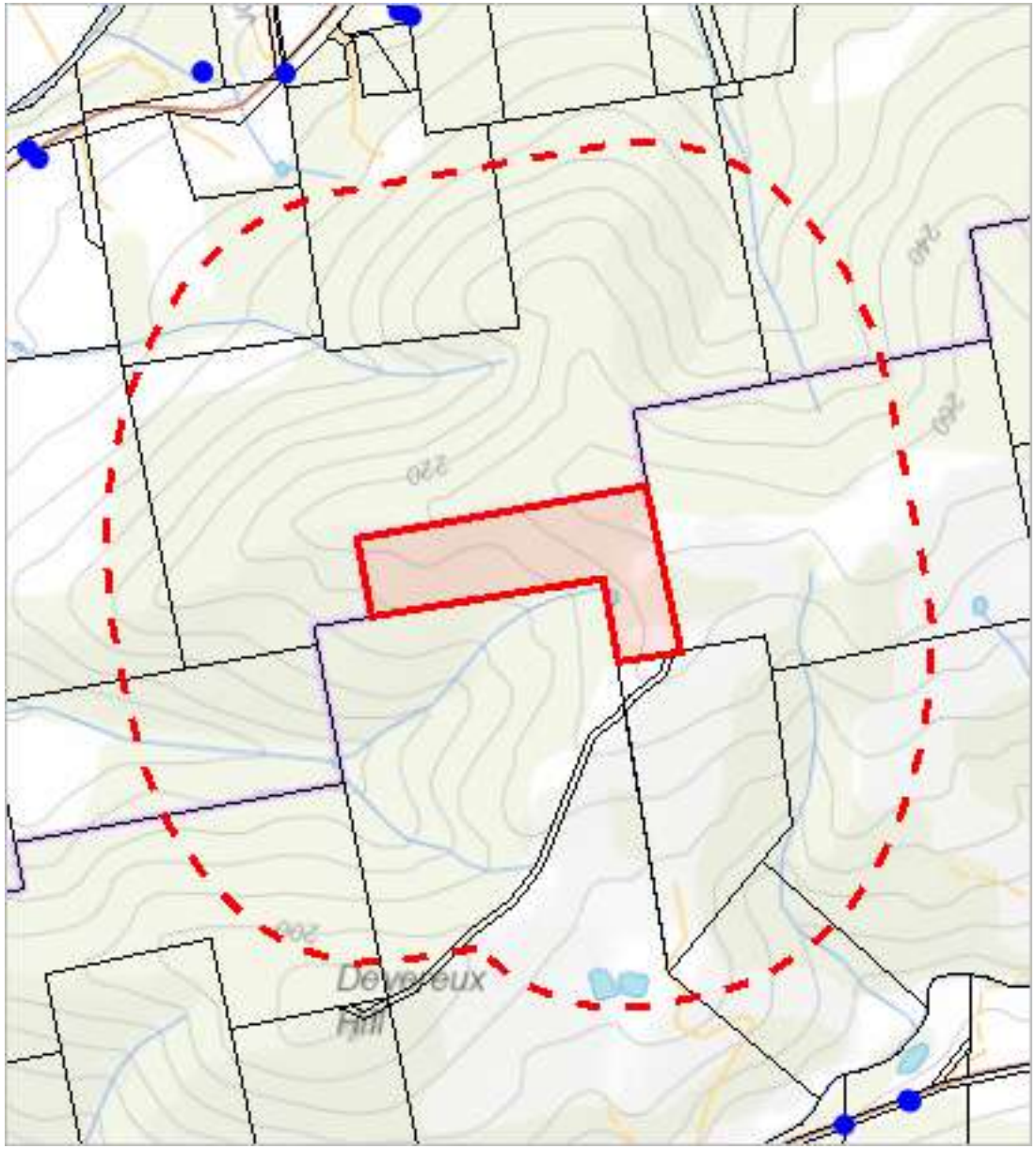
Unverified Records

No unverified records were found!

For more information about threatened species, please contact Threatened Species Enquiries.
Telephone: 1300 368 550
Email: ThreatenedSpecies.Enquiries@nre.tas.gov.au
Address: GPO Box 44, Hobart, Tasmania, Australia, 7000

Threatened fauna within 500 metres

512616, 5221284



511123, 5219629

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

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

For more information about threatened species, please contact Threatened Species Enquiries.
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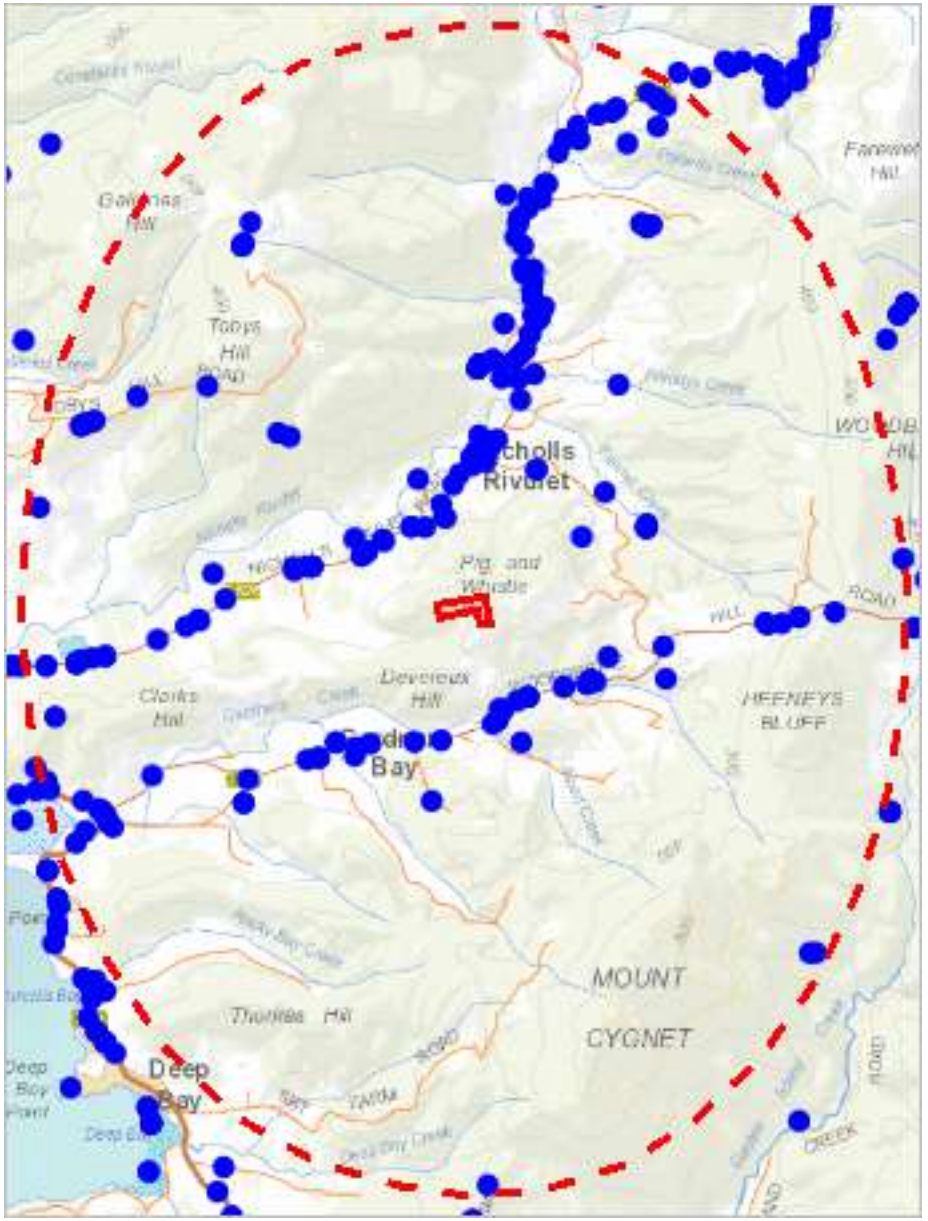
Address: GPO Box 44, Hobart, Tasmania, Australia, 7000

Threatened fauna within 5000 metres

515909, 5225774



507826, 5215130

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	10	30-Jun-2020
Aquila audax	wedge-tailed eagle	pe	PEN	n	7	23-Mar-2018
Aquila audax subsp. fleayi	tasmanian wedge-tailed eagle	e	EN	e	15	19-Nov-2013
Dasyurus maculatus subsp. maculatus	spotted-tail quoll	r	VU	n	1	01-Jan-1996
Dasyurus viverrinus	eastern quoll		EN	n	43	05-Aug-2021
Eubalaena australis	southern right whale	e	EN	m	1	20-Nov-1984
Haliaeetus leucogaster	white-bellied sea-eagle	v		n	4	05-Jan-2018
Lathamus discolor	swift parrot	e	CR	mbe	8	14-Nov-2007
Lissotes menalcas	mount mangana stag beetle	v		e	6	03-Oct-2006
Mirounga leonina subsp. macquariensis	southern elephant seal	pe	PVU	n	2	10-Dec-1994
Perameles gunnii	eastern barred bandicoot		VU	n	22	12-Sep-2020
Pteropus poliocephalus	grey-headed flying-fox		VU	n	1	29-Apr-1946
Sarcophilus harrisii	tasmanian devil	e	EN	e	168	24-Mar-2021
Tyto novaehollandiae	masked owl	pe	PVU	n	1	11-Jul-1996

Unverified Records

No unverified records were found!

Threatened fauna within 5000 metres

(based on Range Boundaries)

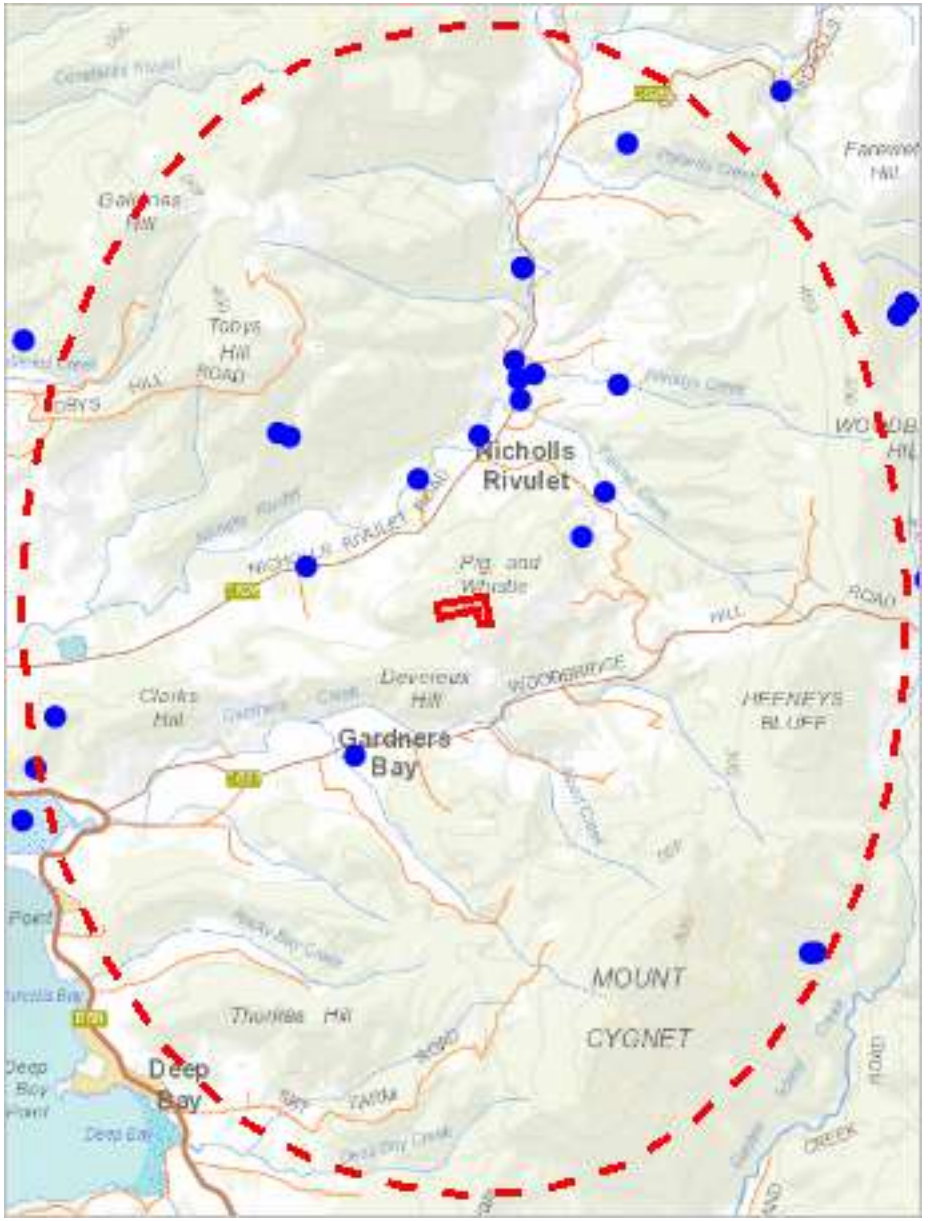
Species	Common Name	SS	NS	BO	Potential	Known	Core
Litoria raniformis	green and gold frog	v	VU	n	1	0	0
Lathamus discolor	swift parrot	e	CR	mbe	1	0	1
Dasyurus maculatus subsp. maculatus	spotted-tail quoll	r	VU	n	1	0	0
Prototroctes maraena	australian grayling	v	VU	ae	1	0	0
Antipodia chaostola	chaostola skipper	e	EN	ae	1	0	0
Pseudemoia pagenstecheri	tussock skink	v		n	1	0	0
Tyto novaehollandiae subsp. castanops	masked owl (Tasmanian)	e	VU	e	1	0	1
Haliaeetus leucogaster	white-bellied sea-eagle	v		n	2	0	0
Accipiter novaehollandiae	grey goshawk	e		n	1	0	1
Sarcophilus harrisii	tasmanian devil	e	EN	e	1	0	0
Pardalotus quadragintus	forty-spotted pardalote	e	EN	e	1	0	0
Lissotes menalcas	mount mangana stag beetle	v		e	1	1	0
Perameles gunnii	eastern barred bandicoot		VU	n	1	0	0
Aquila audax subsp. fleayi	tasmanian wedge-tailed eagle	e	EN	e	1	0	0
Brachionichthys hirsutus	spotted handfish	e	CR	e	1	0	0
Dasyurus viverrinus	eastern quoll		EN	n	0	0	1

For more information about threatened species, please contact Threatened Species Enquiries.
Telephone: 1300 368 550
Email: ThreatenedSpecies.Enquiries@nre.tas.gov.au
Address: GPO Box 44, Hobart, Tasmania, Australia, 7000

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

Raptor nests and sightings within 5000 metres

515909, 5225774



507826, 5215130

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
1597	Aquila audax subsp. fleayi	tasmanian wedge-tailed eagle	Nest	2	29-Nov-2007
1853	Aquila audax subsp. fleayi	tasmanian wedge-tailed eagle	Nest	1	05-May-2010
1854	Aquila audax subsp. fleayi	tasmanian wedge-tailed eagle	Nest	1	05-May-2010
1855	Aquila audax subsp. fleayi	tasmanian wedge-tailed eagle	Nest	1	05-May-2010
1856	Aquila audax subsp. fleayi	tasmanian wedge-tailed eagle	Nest	1	05-May-2010
1917	Haliaeetus leucogaster	white-bellied sea-eagle	Nest	1	16-Dec-2010
1927	Accipiter novaehollandiae	grey goshawk	Nest	1	14-Aug-2009
2815	Accipiter novaehollandiae	grey goshawk	Nest	1	30-Jun-2020
2817	Accipiter novaehollandiae	grey goshawk	Nest	1	30-Jun-2020
2819	Accipiter novaehollandiae	grey goshawk	Nest	1	30-Jun-2020
433	Aquila audax	wedge-tailed eagle	Nest	1	23-Sep-2008
433	Aquila audax subsp. fleayi	tasmanian wedge-tailed eagle	Nest	8	19-Nov-2013
	Accipiter novaehollandiae	grey goshawk	Carcass	1	18-Feb-2012
	Accipiter novaehollandiae	grey goshawk	Not Recorded	2	28-Feb-2013
	Accipiter novaehollandiae	grey goshawk	Sighting	3	27-Aug-2012
	Aquila audax	wedge-tailed eagle	Not Recorded	6	23-Mar-2018
	Aquila audax subsp. fleayi	tasmanian wedge-tailed eagle	Not Recorded	1	07-May-2013
	Falco peregrinus	peregrine falcon	Not Recorded	2	23-Mar-2018
	Haliaeetus leucogaster	white-bellied sea-eagle	Not Recorded	3	05-Jan-2018
	Tyto novaehollandiae	masked owl	Sighting	1	11-Jul-1996

Unverified Records

No unverified records were found!

Raptor nests and sightings within 5000 metres

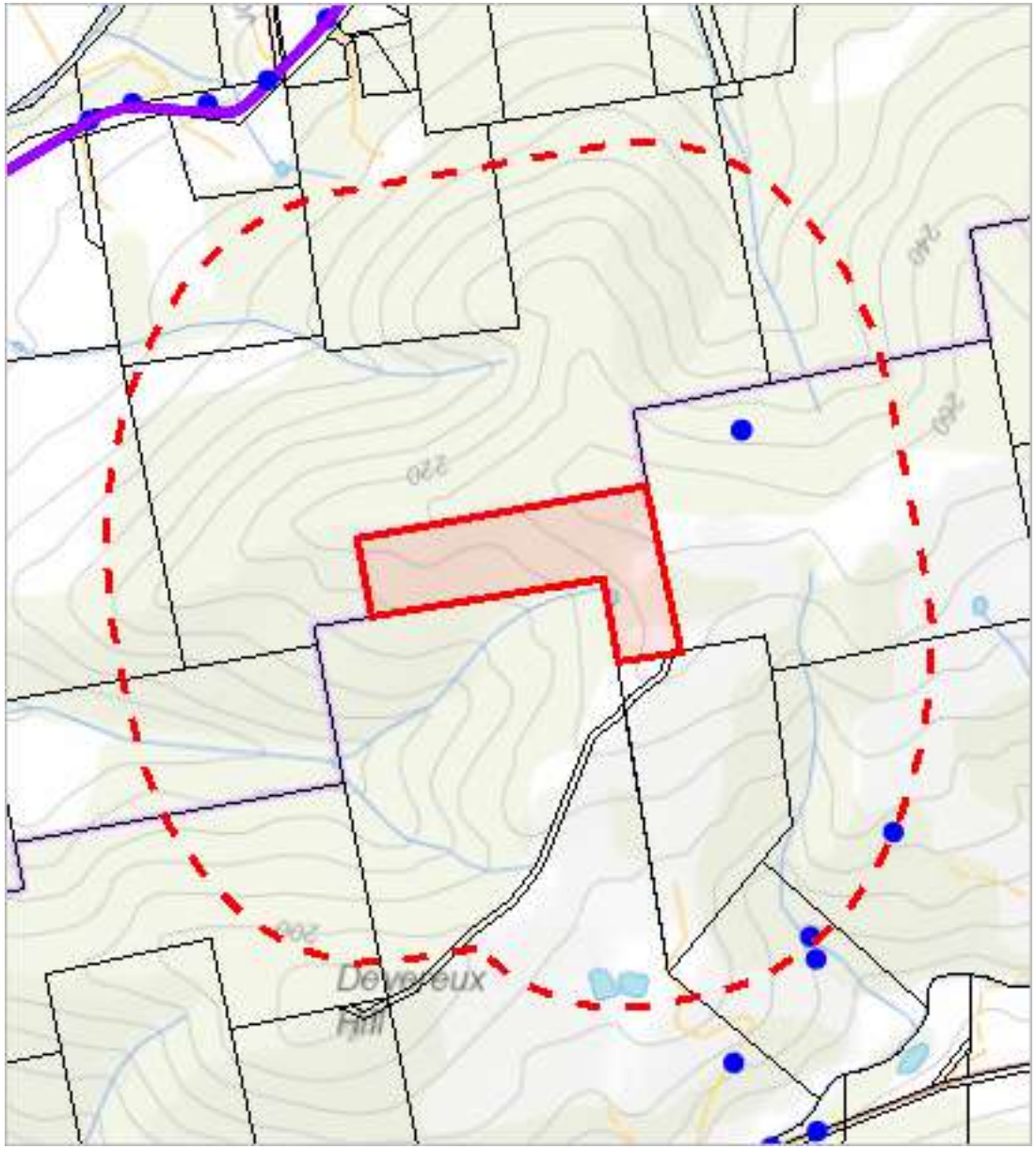
(based on Range Boundaries)

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

For more information about raptor nests, please contact Threatened Species Enquiries.
Telephone: 1300 368 550
Email: ThreatenedSpecies.Enquiries@nre.tas.gov.au
Address: GPO Box 44, Hobart, Tasmania, Australia, 7000

Tas Management Act Weeds within 500 m

512616, 5221284



511123, 5219629

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
Datura ferox	longspine thornapple	2	22-May-1981
Senecio jacobaea	ragwort	3	28-May-1987

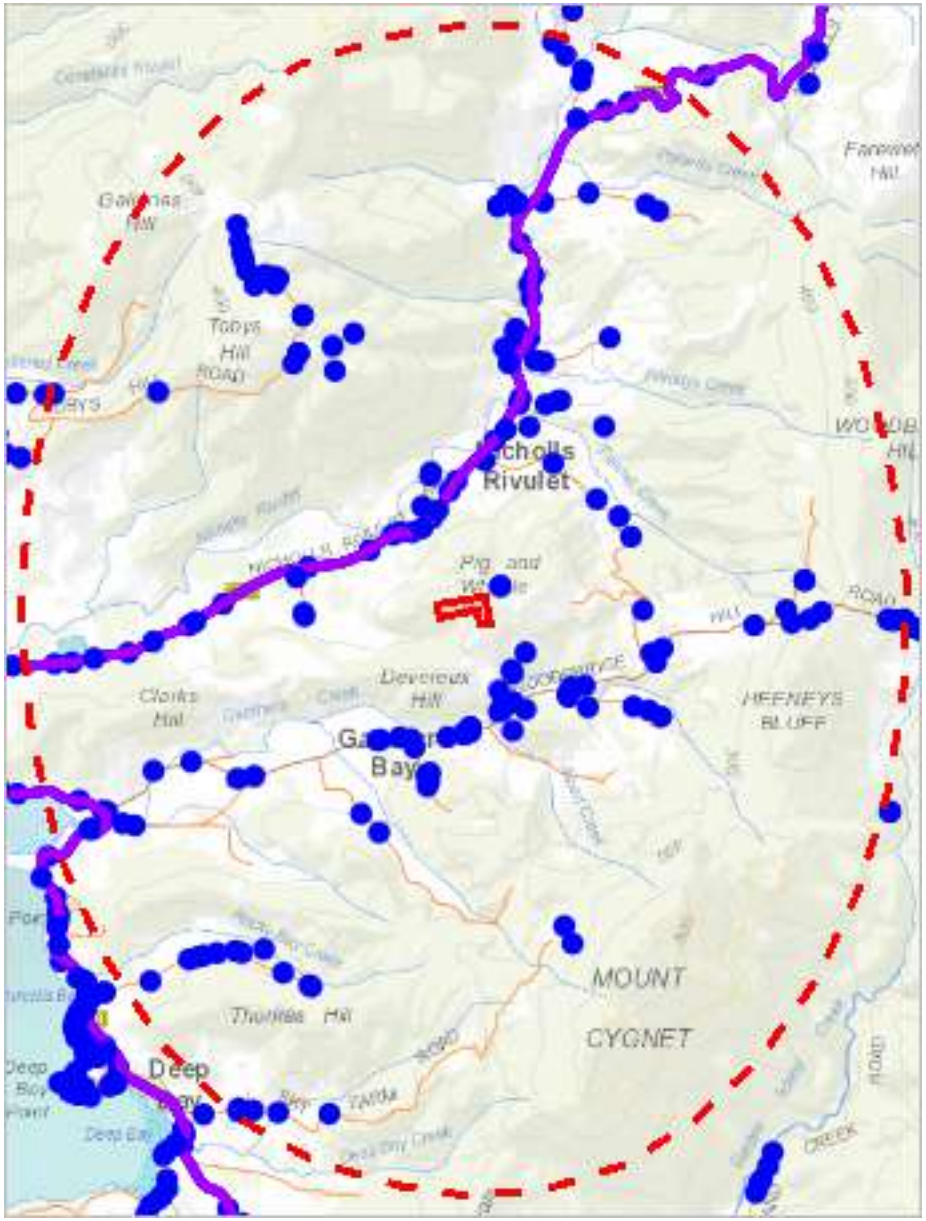
Unverified Records

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

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

Tas Management Act Weeds within 5000 m

515909, 5225774



507826, 5215130

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
Asparagus asparagoides	bridal creeper	17	27-Sep-2016
Chrysanthemoides monilifera subsp. monilifera	boneseed	5	03-Dec-2012
Cirsium arvense var. arvense	creeping thistle	1	16-Feb-2021
Cortaderia selloana	silver pampasgrass	1	13-Sep-2007
Cortaderia sp.	pampas grass	23	14-May-2018
Cytisus scoparius	english broom	2	24-Jan-2017
Datura ferox	longspine thornapple	2	22-May-1981
Echium plantagineum	patersons curse	1	15-Oct-2008
Erica baccans	berryflower heath	1	13-Sep-2007
Erica lusitanica	spanish heath	47	09-Mar-2021
Genista monspessulana	montpellier broom or canary broom	64	31-May-2020
Ilex aquifolium	holly	1	26-Jun-2019
Leycesteria formosa	himalayan honeysuckle	4	11-Feb-2010
Rubus fruticosus	blackberry	87	26-Jun-2019
Rubus leucostachys	blackberry	3	27-Dec-2007
Salix caprea	goat willow	1	13-Sep-2007
Salix x fragilis nothovar. fragilis	crack willow	13	24-Jan-2017
Senecio jacobaea	ragwort	6	14-Mar-1994
Ulex europaeus	gorse	56	09-Mar-2021

Unverified Records

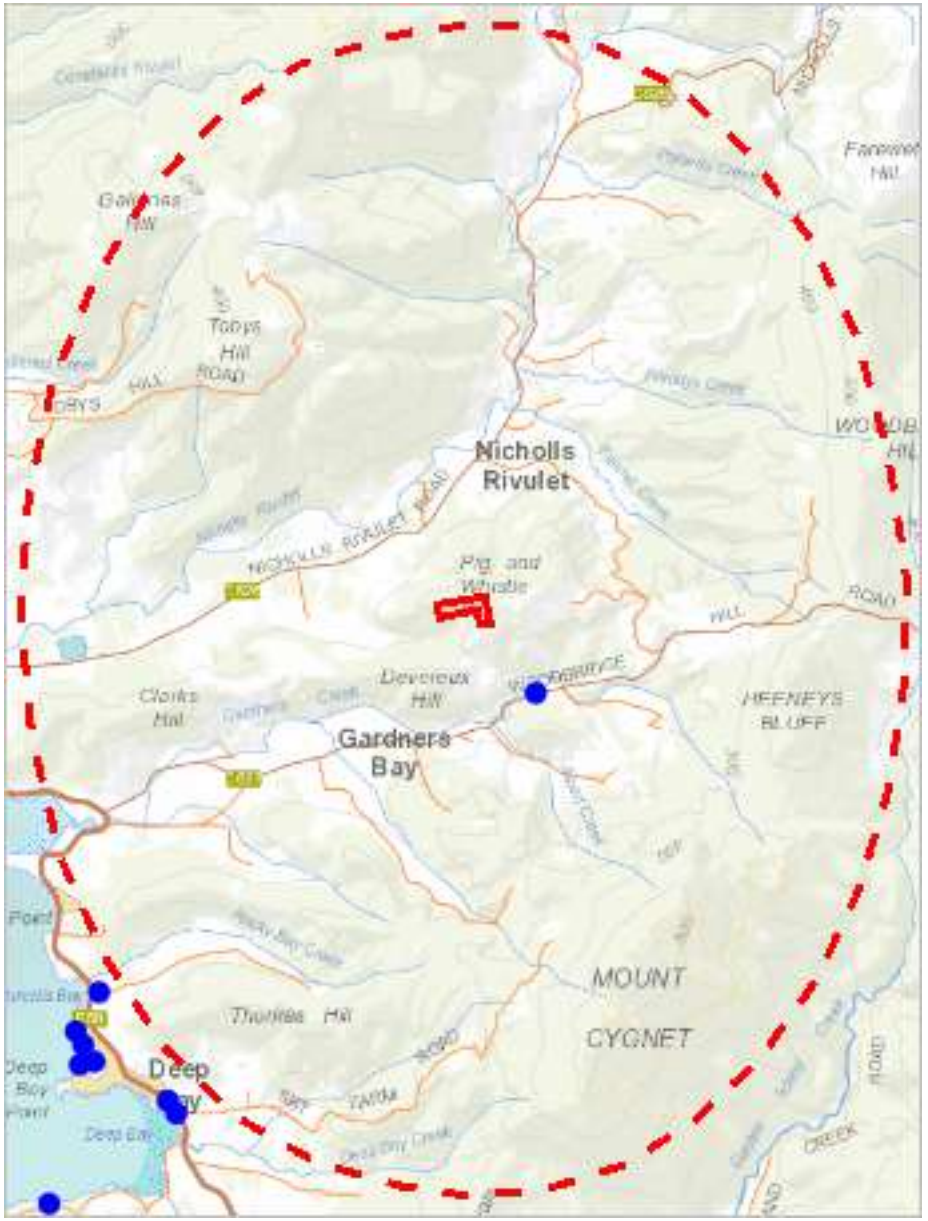
For more information about introduced weed species, please visit the following URL for contact details in your area:

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

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

Priority Weeds within 5000 m

515909, 5225774



507826, 5215130

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

Priority Weeds within 5000 m

Legend: Verified and Unverified observations

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

Legend: Cadastral Parcels

Priority Weeds within 5000 m

Verified Records

Species	Common Name	Observation Count	Last Recorded
Acacia baileyana	cootamundra wattle	1	15-Sep-2007
Billardiera heterophylla	bluebell creeper	1	11-Feb-2010
Pittosporum undulatum	sweet pittosporum	4	24-Jan-2017
Verbascum thapsus	great mullein	1	11-Feb-2010
Watsonia meriana var. bulbillifera	bulbil watsonia	1	15-Sep-2007

Unverified Records

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

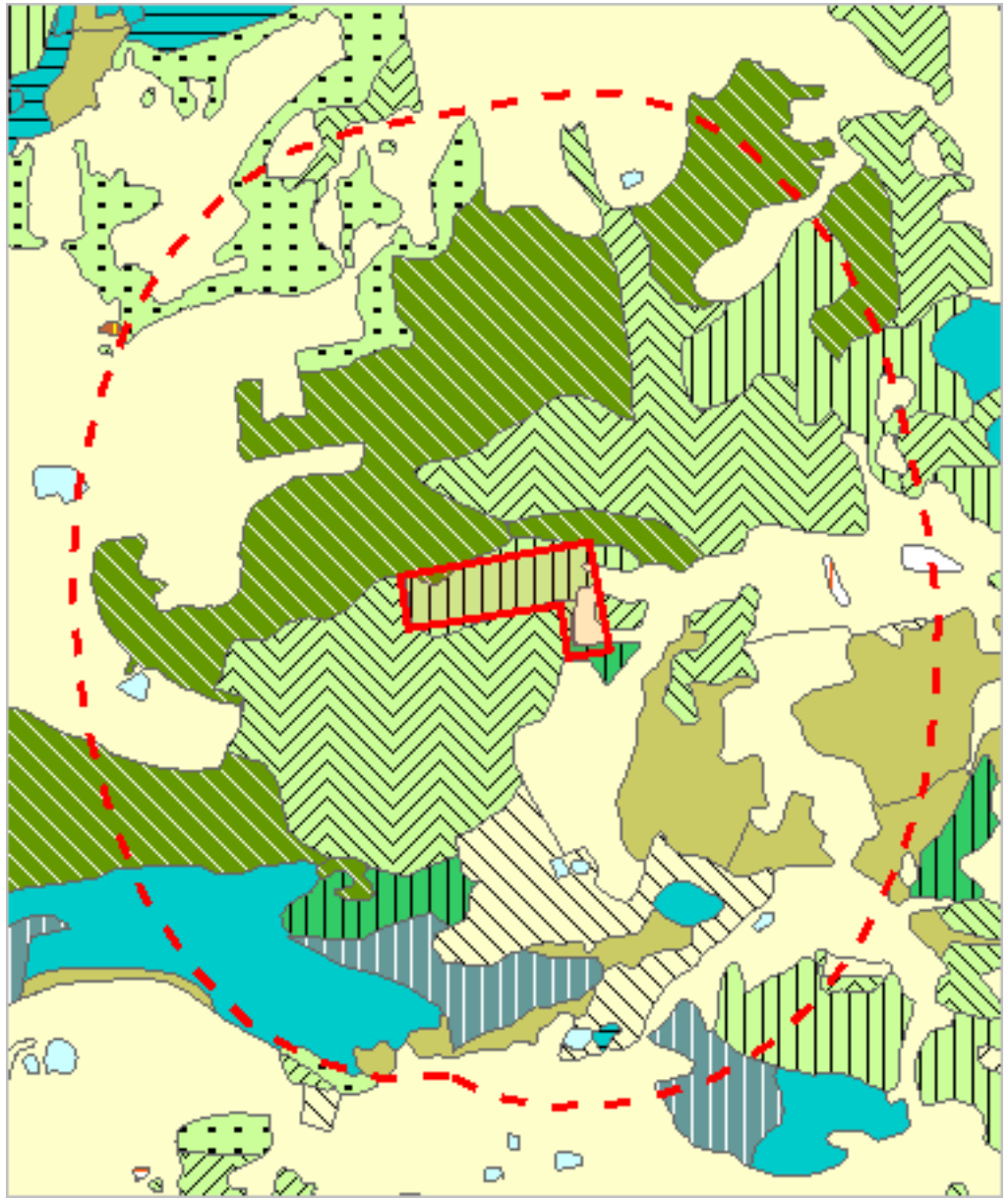
https://www.nre.tas.gov.au/invasive-species/weeds

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

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

TASVEG 4.0 Communities within 1000 metres

512982, 5221783



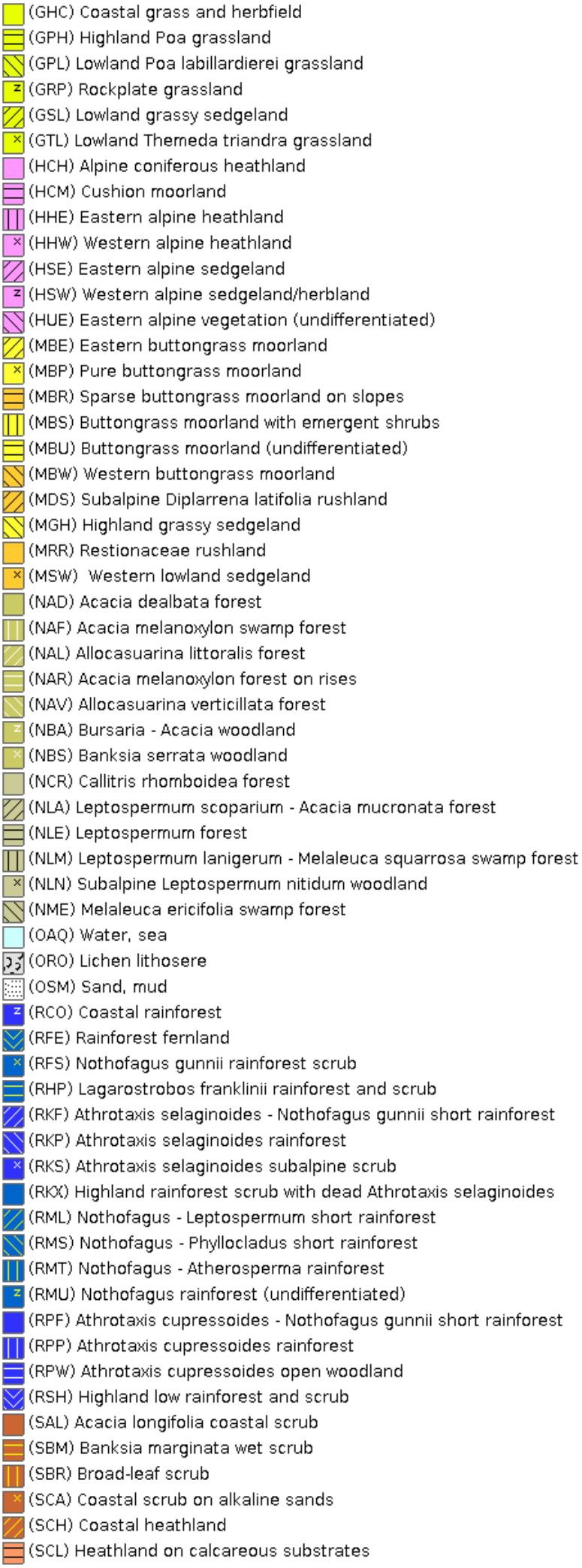
510756, 5219130

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

TASVEG 4.0 Communities within 1000 metres

Legend: TASVEG 4.0

TASVEG 4.0 Communities within 1000 metres



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

Legend: Cadastral Parcels

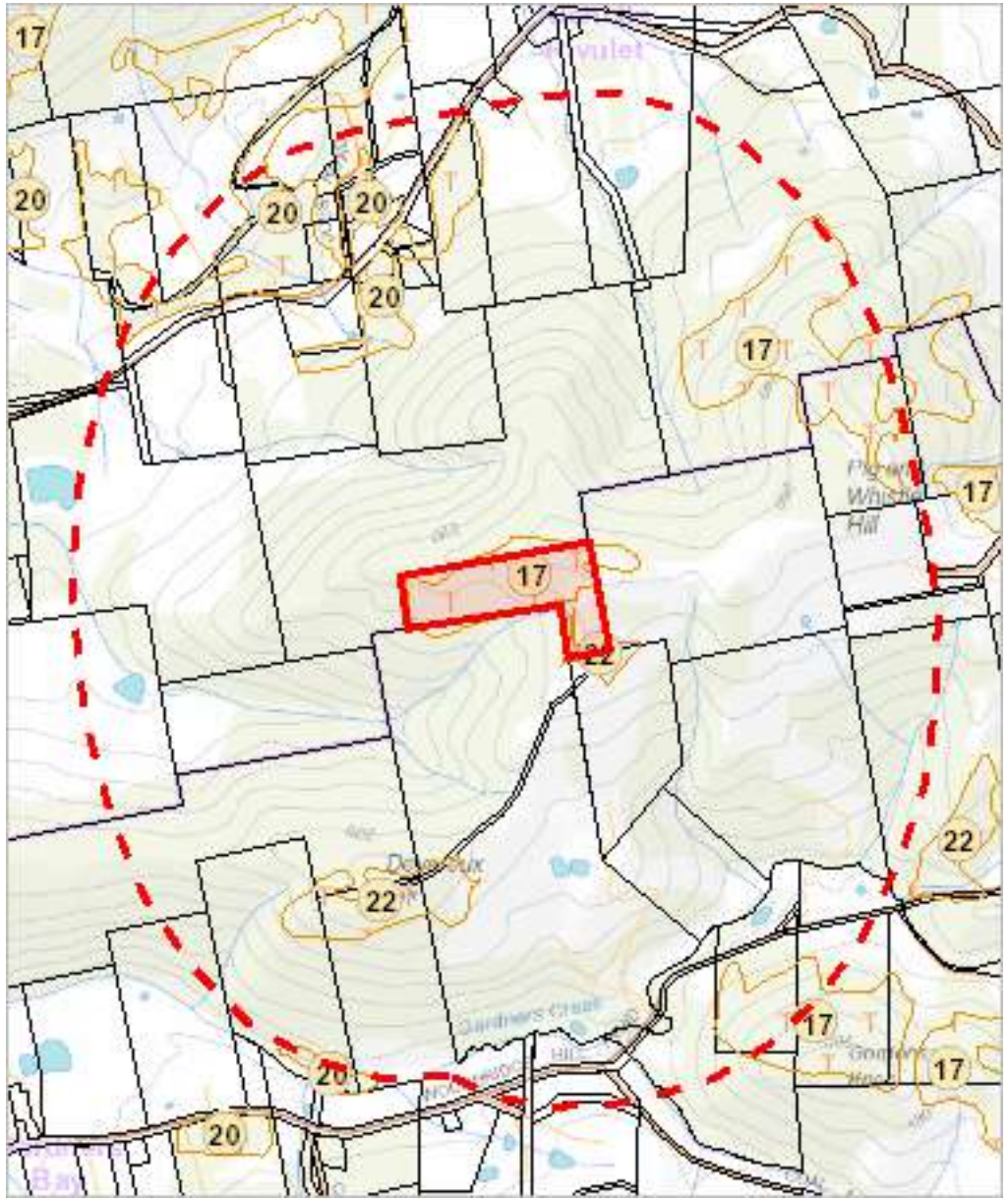
TASVEG 4.0 Communities within 1000 metres

Code	Community	Canopy Tree
DGL	(DGL) Eucalyptus globulus dry forest and woodland	
DOB	(DOB) Eucalyptus obliqua dry forest	
DOV	(DOV) Eucalyptus ovata forest and woodland	
DPU	(DPU) Eucalyptus pulchella forest and woodland	
DTO	(DTO) Eucalyptus tenuiramis forest and woodland on sediments	
FAG	(FAG) Agricultural land	
FPU	(FPU) Unverified plantations for silviculture	
FRG	(FRG) Regenerating cleared land	EL
FRG	(FRG) Regenerating cleared land	
FUR	(FUR) Urban areas	
FWU	(FWU) Weed infestation	
NAD	(NAD) Acacia dealbata forest	
OAQ	(OAQ) Water, sea	
WGL	(WGL) Eucalyptus globulus wet forest	
WOB	(WOB) Eucalyptus obliqua forest with broad-leaf shrubs	
WOU	(WOU) Eucalyptus obliqua wet forest (undifferentiated)	

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

Threatened Communities (TNVC 2020) within 1000 metres

512982, 5221783



510756, 5219130

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

Threatened Communities (TNVC 2020) within 1000 metres

Legend: Threatened Communities

- 1 - Alkaline pans
- 2 - Allocasuarina littoralis forest
- 3 - Athrotaxis cupressoides/Nothofagus gunnii short rainforest
- 4 - Athrotaxis cupressoides open woodland
- 5 - Athrotaxis cupressoides rainforest
- 6 - Athrotaxis selaginoides/Nothofagus gunnii short rainforest
- 7 - Athrotaxis selaginoides rainforest
- 8 - Athrotaxis selaginoides subalpine scrub
- 9 - Banksia marginata wet scrub
- 10 - Banksia serrata woodland
- 11 - Callitris rhomboidea forest
- 13 - Cushion moorland
- 14 -Eucalyptus amygdalina forest and woodland on sandstone
- 15 - Eucalyptus amygdalina inland forest and woodland on cainozoic deposits
- 16 - Eucalyptus brookeriana wet forest
- 17 - Eucalyptus globulus dry forest and woodland
- 18 - Eucalyptus globulus King Island forest
- 19 - Eucalyptus morrisbyi forest and woodland
- 20 - Eucalyptus ovata forest and woodland
- 21 - Eucalyptus risdonii forest and woodland
- 22 - Eucalyptus tenuiramis forest and woodland on sediments
- 23 - Eucalyptus viminalis - Eucalyptus globulus coastal forest and woodland
- 24 - Eucalyptus viminalis Furneaux forest and woodland
- 25 - Eucalyptus viminalis wet forest
- 26 - Heathland on calcareous substrates
- 27 - Heathland scrub complex at Wingaroo
- 28 - Highland grassy 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

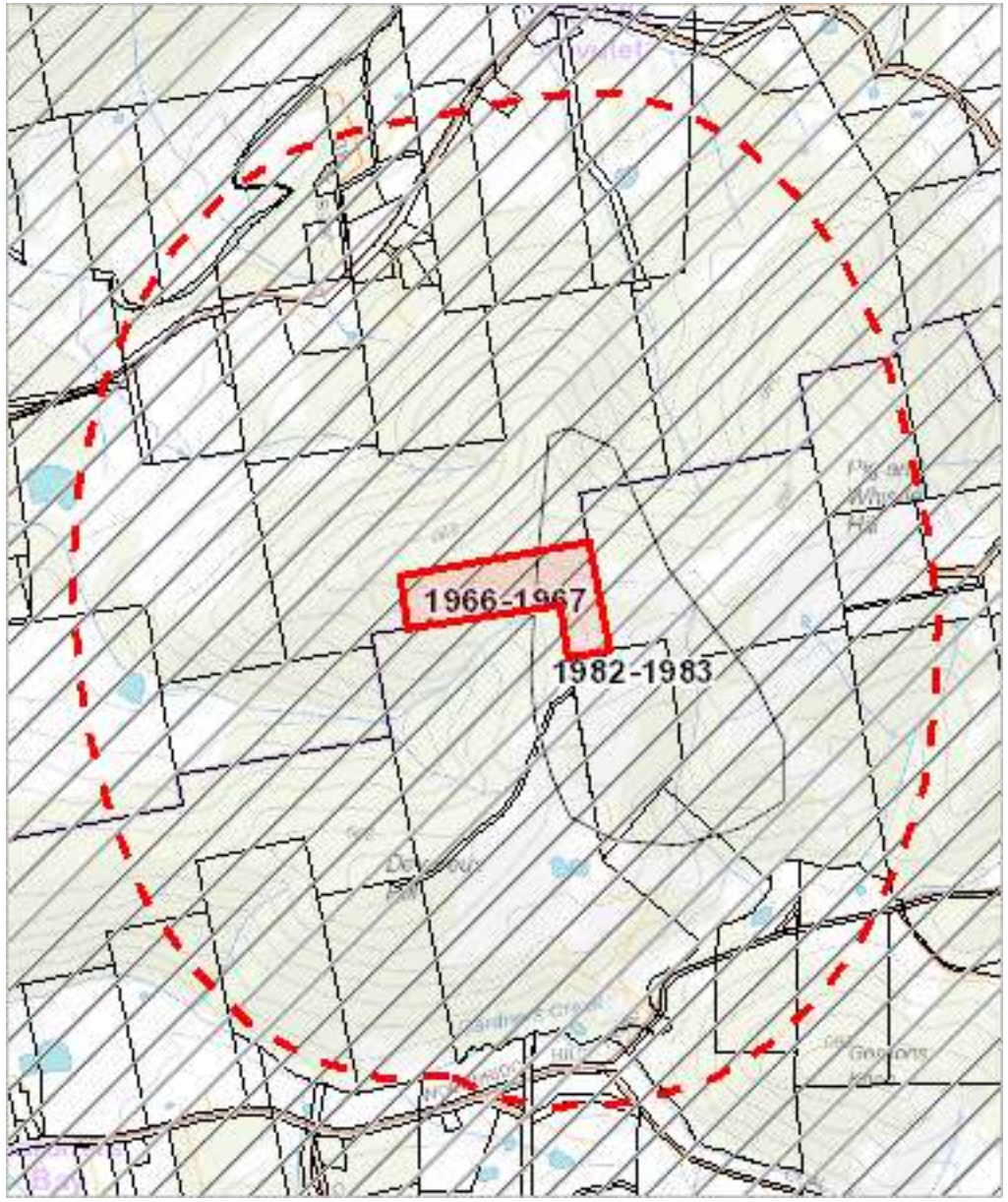
Threatened Communities (TNVC 2020) within 1000 metres

Scheduled Community Id	Scheduled Community Name
17	Eucalyptus globulus dry forest and woodland
20	Eucalyptus ovata forest and woodland
22	Eucalyptus tenuiramis forest and woodland on sediments

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

Fire History (All) within 1000 metres

512982, 5221783



510756, 5219130

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

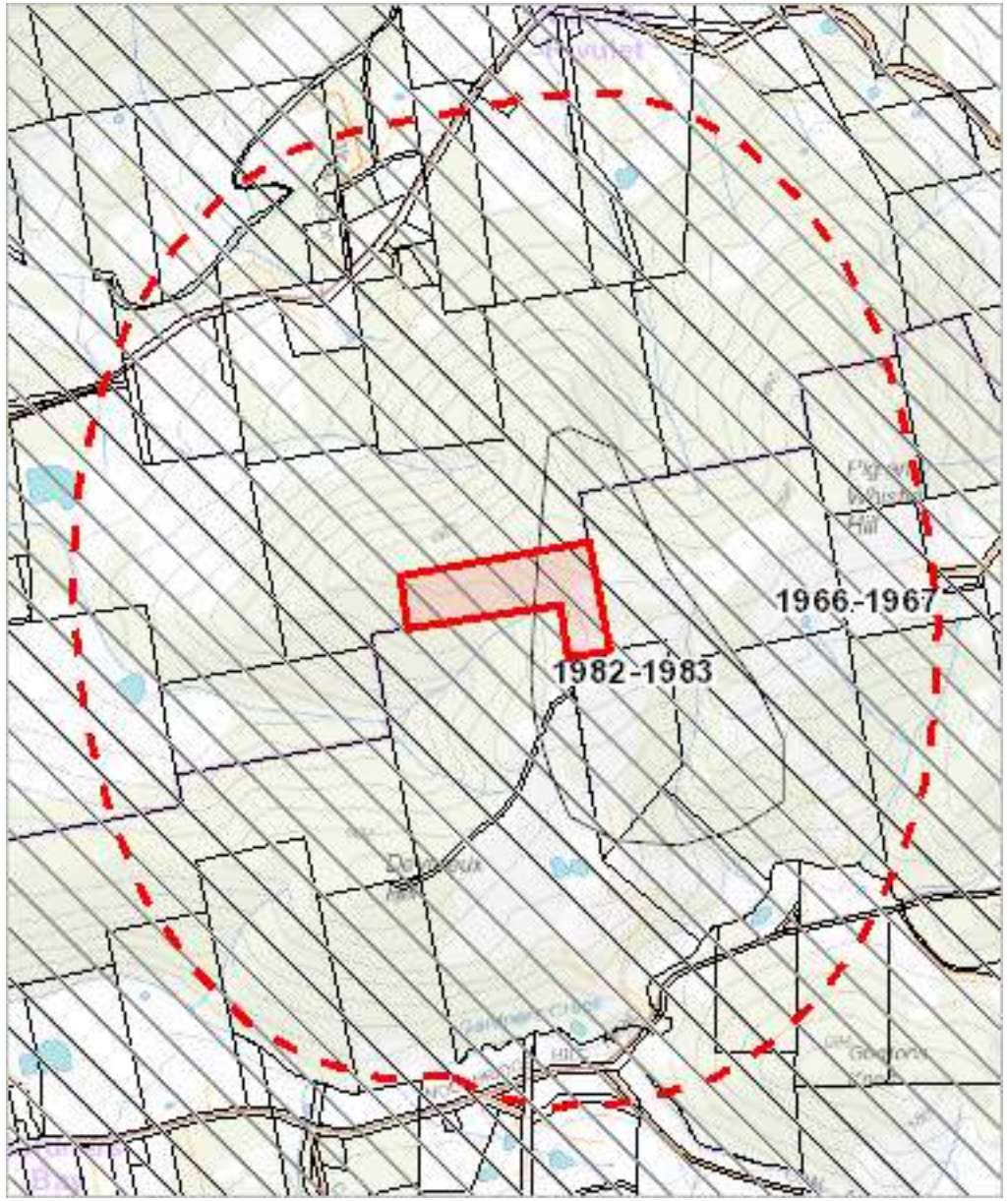
Fire History (All) within 1000 metres

Incident Number	Fire Name	Ignition Date	Fire Type	Ignition Cause	Fire Area (HA)
1709	Woodbridge Hill	01-Jan-1983	Bushfire	Undetermined	33.29861518
	1967 Fire	07-Feb-1967	Bushfire	Undetermined	198780.41788592

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

512982, 5221783



510756, 5219130

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)
1709	Woodbridge Hill	01-Jan-1983	Bushfire	Undetermined	33.29861518
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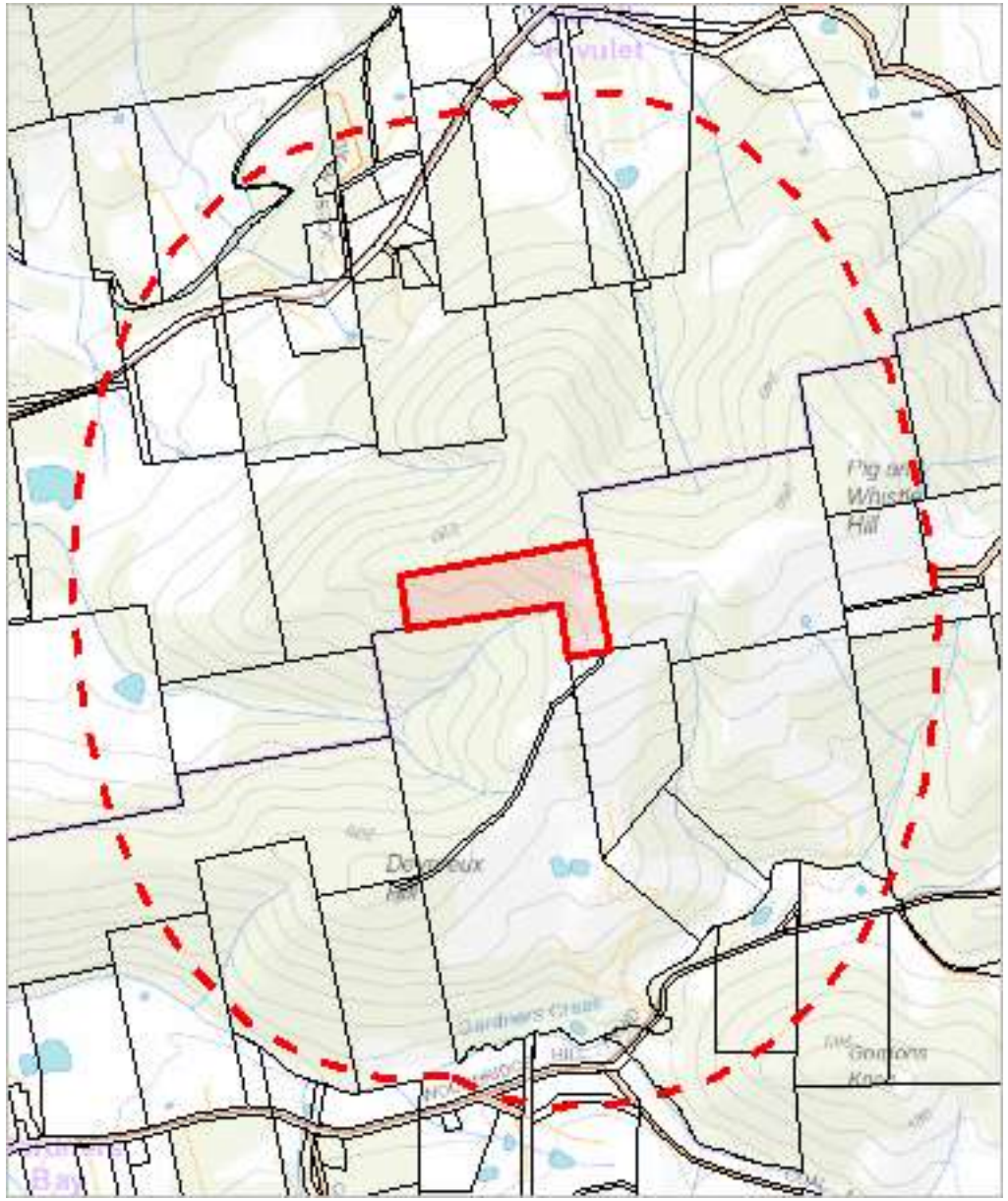
For more information about Fire History, please contact the Manager Community Protection Planning, Tasmania Fire Service.
Telephone: 1800 000 699
Email: planning@fire.tas.gov.au
Address: cnr Argyle and Melville Streets, Hobart, Tasmania, Australia, 7000

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

Known biosecurity risks within 1000 meters

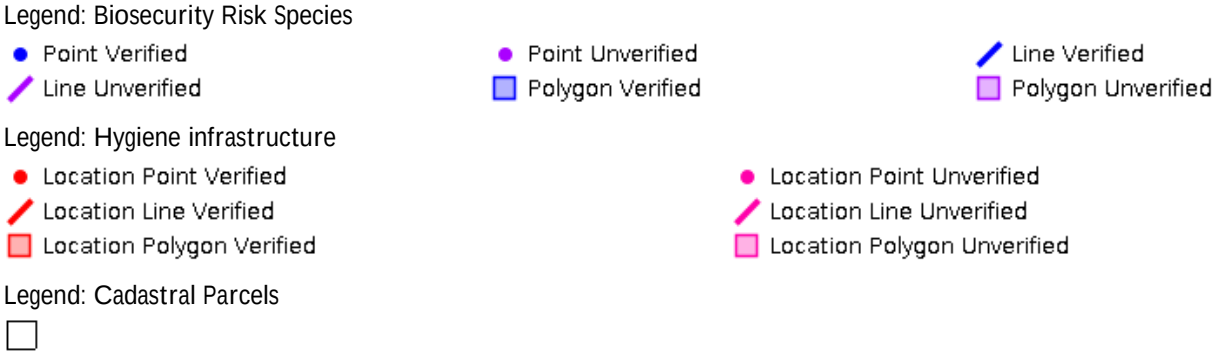
512982, 5221783



510756, 5219130

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 https://www.nre.tas.gov.au/invasive-species/weeds/weed-hygiene/keeping-it-clean-a-tasmanian-field-hygiene-manual

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

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

Apply controls relevant to the area / activity:

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

EPBC Act Protected Matters Report

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

Report created: 07-May-2022

Summary

Matters of National Environment Significance

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

World Heritage Properties:	None
National Heritage Places:	None
Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar	None
Great Barrier Reef Marine Park:	None
Commonwealth Marine Area:	None
Listed Threatened Ecological Communities:	4
Listed Threatened Species:	54
Listed Migratory Species:	35

Other Matters Protected by the EPBC Act

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

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

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

Commonwealth Lands:	None
Commonwealth Heritage Places:	None
Listed Marine Species:	50
Whales and Other Cetaceans:	9
Critical Habitats:	None
Commonwealth Reserves Terrestrial:	None
Australian Marine Parks:	None
Habitat Critical to the Survival of Marine Turtles:	None

Extra Information

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

State and Territory Reserves:	6
Regional Forest Agreements:	1
Nationally Important Wetlands:	None
EPBC Act Referrals:	1
Key Ecological Features (Marine):	None
Biologically Important Areas:	7
Bioregional Assessments:	None
Geological and Bioregional Assessments:	None

Details

Matters of National Environmental Significance

Listed Threatened Ecological Communities [Resource Information]

For threatened ecological communities where the distribution is well known, maps are derived from recovery plans, State vegetation maps, remote sensing imagery and other sources. Where threatened ecological community distributions are less well known, existing vegetation maps and point location data are used to produce indicative distribution maps.
Status of Vulnerable, Disallowed and Ineligible are not MNES under the EPBC Act.

Community Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Giant Kelp Marine Forests of South East Australia	Endangered	Community may occur within area	In buffer area only
Subtropical and Temperate Coastal Saltmarsh	Vulnerable	Community likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Tasmanian Forests and Woodlands dominated by black gum or Brookers gum (Eucalyptus ovata / E. brookeriana)	Critically Endangered	Community likely to occur within area	In feature area
Tasmanian white gum (Eucalyptus viminalis) wet forest	Critically Endangered	Community likely to occur within area	In feature area

Listed Threatened Species [Resource Information]

Status of Conservation Dependent and Extinct are not MNES under the EPBC Act.
Number is the current name ID.

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
BIRD			
Aquila audax fleayi Tasmanian Wedge-tailed Eagle, Wedge-tailed Eagle (Tasmanian) [64435]	Endangered	Breeding likely to occur within area	In feature area
Botaurus poiciloptilus Australasian Bittern [1001]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Calidris canutus Red Knot, Knot [855]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Calidris ferruginea Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Ceyx azureus diemenensis Tasmanian Azure Kingfisher [25977]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Diomedea antipodensis Antipodean Albatross [64458]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Diomedea antipodensis gibsoni Gibson's Albatross [82270]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Diomedea epomophora Southern Royal Albatross [89221]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Diomedea exulans Wandering Albatross [89223]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Diomedea sanfordi Northern Royal Albatross [64456]	Endangered	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
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	In buffer area only
Hirundapus caudacutus White-throated Needletail [682]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Lathamus discolor Swift Parrot [744]	Critically Endangered	Breeding known to occur within area	In feature area
Limosa lapponica baueri Nunivak Bar-tailed Godwit, Western Alaskan Bar-tailed Godwit [86380]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Macronectes giganteus Southern Giant-Petrel, Southern Giant Petrel [1060]	Endangered	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Macronectes halli Northern Giant Petrel [1061]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Numenius madagascariensis Eastern Curlew, Far Eastern Curlew [847]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Pachyptila turtur subantarctica Fairy Prion (southern) [64445]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Pardalotus quadragintus Forty-spotted Pardalote [418]	Endangered	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In feature area
Pterodroma leucoptera leucoptera Gould's Petrel, Australian Gould's Petrel [26033]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Sternula nereis nereis Australian Fairy Tern [82950]	Vulnerable	Breeding likely to occur within area	In feature area
Thalassarche bulleri Buller's Albatross, Pacific Albatross [64460]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Thalassarche bulleri platei Northern Buller's Albatross, Pacific Albatross [82273]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Thalassarche carteri Indian Yellow-nosed Albatross [64464]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In buffer area only

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Thalassarche cauta			
Shy Albatross [89224]	Endangered	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Thalassarche chrysostoma			
Grey-headed Albatross [66491]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Thalassarche impavida			
Campbell Albatross, Campbell Black-browed Albatross [64459]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Thalassarche melanophris			
Black-browed Albatross [66472]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Thalassarche salvini			
Salvin's Albatross [64463]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Thalassarche steadi			
White-capped Albatross [64462]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Tyto novaehollandiae castanops (Tasmanian population)			
Masked Owl (Tasmanian) [67051]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
FISH			
Brachionichthys hirsutus			
Spotted Handfish [64418]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Prototroctes maraena			
Australian Grayling [26179]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Seriolella brama			
Blue Warehou [69374]	Conservation Dependent	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In buffer area only

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Thunnus maccoyii			
Southern Bluefin Tuna [69402]	Conservation Dependent	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Thymichthys politus			
Red Handfish [83756]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
FROG			
Litoria raniformis			
Growling Grass Frog, Southern Bell Frog, Green and Golden Frog, Warty Swamp Frog, Golden Bell Frog [1828]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
INSECT			
Antipodia chaostola leucophaea			
Tasmanian Chaostola Skipper, Heath-sand Skipper [77672]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
MAMMAL			
Balaenoptera musculus			
Blue Whale [36]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
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	In feature area
Dasyurus viverrinus			
Eastern Quoll, Luaner [333]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Eubalaena australis			
Southern Right Whale [40]	Endangered	Breeding likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Perameles gunnii gunnii			
Eastern Barred Bandicoot (Tasmania) [66651]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Sarcophilus harrisii			
Tasmanian Devil [299]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
PLANT			
Caladenia caudata			
Tailed Spider-orchid [17067]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Colobanthus curtisiae Curtis' Colobanth [23961]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Epacris virgata Pretty Heath, Dan Hill Heath [20375]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Lepidium hyssopifolium Basalt Pepper-cress, Peppercress, Rubble Pepper-cress, Pepperweed [16542]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Prasophyllum apoxychilum Tapered Leek-orchid [64947]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Thelymitra jonesii Sky-blue Sun-orchid [76352]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Xerochrysum palustre Swamp Everlasting, Swamp Paper Daisy [76215]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
SEASTAR			
Parvulastra vivipara Tasmanian Live-bearing Seastar [85451]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
SHARK			
Carcharodon carcharias White Shark, Great White Shark [64470]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In buffer area only
Galeorhinus galeus School Shark, Eastern School Shark, Snapper Shark, Tope, Soupfin Shark [68453]	Conservation Dependent	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only

Listed Migratory Species			[Resource Information]
Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Migratory Marine Birds			
Apus pacificus Fork-tailed Swift [678]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Ardenna carneipes Flesh-footed Shearwater, Fleshy-footed Shearwater [82404]		Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Ardenna grisea Sooty Shearwater [82651]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Diomedea antipodensis Antipodean Albatross [64458]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Diomedea epomophora Southern Royal Albatross [89221]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Diomedea exulans Wandering Albatross [89223]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Diomedea sanfordi Northern Royal Albatross [64456]	Endangered	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Macronectes giganteus Southern Giant-Petrel, Southern Giant Petrel [1060]	Endangered	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Macronectes halli Northern Giant Petrel [1061]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Thalassarche bulleri Buller's Albatross, Pacific Albatross [64460]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Thalassarche carteri Indian Yellow-nosed Albatross [64464]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In buffer area only

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Thalassarche cauta Shy Albatross [89224]	Endangered	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Thalassarche chrysostoma Grey-headed Albatross [66491]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Thalassarche impavida Campbell Albatross, Campbell Black-browed Albatross [64459]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Thalassarche melanophris Black-browed Albatross [66472]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Thalassarche salvini Salvin's Albatross [64463]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Thalassarche steadi White-capped Albatross [64462]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Migratory Marine Species			
Balaenoptera musculus Blue Whale [36]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Caperea marginata Pygmy Right Whale [39]		Foraging, feeding or related behaviour may occur within area	In buffer area only
Carcharodon carcharias White Shark, Great White Shark [64470]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In buffer area only
Eubalaena australis as Balaena glacialis australis Southern Right Whale [40]	Endangered	Breeding likely to occur within area	In buffer area only

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
[Lagenorhynchus obscurus](#) Dusky Dolphin [43]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
[Lamna nasus](#) Porbeagle, Mackerel Shark [83288]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
[Megaptera novaeangliae](#) Humpback Whale [38]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Migratory Terrestrial Species			
[Hirundapus caudacutus](#) White-throated Needletail [682]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
[Myiagra cyanoleuca](#) Satin Flycatcher [612]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Migratory Wetlands Species			
[Actitis hypoleucos](#) Common Sandpiper [59309]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
[Calidris acuminata](#) Sharp-tailed Sandpiper [874]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
[Calidris canutus](#) Red Knot, Knot [855]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
[Calidris ferruginea](#) Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
[Calidris melanotos](#) Pectoral Sandpiper [858]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
[Gallinago hardwickii](#) Latham's Snipe, Japanese Snipe [863]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
[Limosa lapponica](#) Bar-tailed Godwit [844]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
[Numenius madagascariensis](#) Eastern Curlew, Far Eastern Curlew [847]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
[Tringa nebularia](#) Common Greenshank, Greenshank [832]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only

Other Matters Protected by the EPBC Act

Listed Marine Species			[Resource Information]
Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Bird			
[Actitis hypoleucos](#) Common Sandpiper [59309]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
[Apus pacificus](#) Fork-tailed Swift [678]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
[Ardenna carneipes as Puffinus carneipes](#) Flesh-footed Shearwater, Fleshy-footed Shearwater [82404]		Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
[Ardenna grisea as Puffinus griseus](#) Sooty Shearwater [82651]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
[Bubulcus ibis as Ardea ibis](#) Cattle Egret [66521]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
[Calidris acuminata](#) Sharp-tailed Sandpiper [874]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Calidris canutus Red Knot, Knot [855]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Calidris ferruginea Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Calidris melanotos Pectoral Sandpiper [858]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Diomedea antipodensis Antipodean Albatross [64458]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Diomedea antipodensis gibsoni as Diomedea gibsoni Gibson's Albatross [82270]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Diomedea epomophora Southern Royal Albatross [89221]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Diomedea exulans Wandering Albatross [89223]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Diomedea sanfordi Northern Royal Albatross [64456]	Endangered	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Gallinago hardwickii Latham's Snipe, Japanese Snipe [863]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Haliaeetus leucogaster White-bellied Sea-Eagle [943]		Breeding known to occur within area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Hirundapus caudacutus White-throated Needletail [682]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Lathamus discolor Swift Parrot [744]	Critically Endangered	Breeding known to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Limosa lapponica Bar-tailed Godwit [844]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Macronectes giganteus Southern Giant-Petrel, Southern Giant Petrel [1060]	Endangered	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Macronectes halli Northern Giant Petrel [1061]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Myiagra cyanoleuca Satin Flycatcher [612]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Neophema chrysostoma Blue-winged Parrot [726]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Numenius madagascariensis Eastern Curlew, Far Eastern Curlew [847]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Pachyptila turtur Fairy Prion [1066]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Thalassarche bulleri Buller's Albatross, Pacific Albatross [64460]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In buffer area only

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Thalassarche bulleri platei as Thalassarche sp. nov.			
Northern Buller's Albatross, Pacific Albatross [82273]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Thalassarche carteri			
Indian Yellow-nosed Albatross [64464]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Thalassarche cauta			
Shy Albatross [89224]	Endangered	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Thalassarche chrysostoma			
Grey-headed Albatross [66491]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Thalassarche impavida			
Campbell Albatross, Campbell Black-browed Albatross [64459]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Thalassarche melanophris			
Black-browed Albatross [66472]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Thalassarche salvini			
Salvin's Albatross [64463]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Thalassarche steadi			
White-capped Albatross [64462]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Tringa nebularia			
Common Greenshank, Greenshank [832]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In buffer area only
Fish			
Hippocampus abdominalis			
Big-belly Seahorse, Eastern Potbelly Seahorse, New Zealand Potbelly Seahorse [66233]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Hippocampus breviceps Short-head Seahorse, Short-snouted Seahorse [66235]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Histiogamphelus briggsii Crested Pipefish, Briggs' Crested Pipefish, Briggs' Pipefish [66242]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Maroubra perserrata Sawtooth Pipefish [66252]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Mitotichthys mollisoni Mollison's Pipefish [66260]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Mitotichthys semistriatus Halfbanded Pipefish [66261]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Mitotichthys tuckeri Tucker's Pipefish [66262]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Phyllopteryx taeniolatus Common Seadragon, Weedy Seadragon [66268]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Solegnathus spinosissimus Spiny Pipehorse, Australian Spiny Pipehorse [66275]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Stigmatopora argus Spotted Pipefish, Gulf Pipefish, Peacock Pipefish [66276]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Stigmatopora nigra Widebody Pipefish, Wide-bodied Pipefish, Black Pipefish [66277]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Urocampus carinirostris Hairy Pipefish [66282]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
[Vanacampus phillipi](#) Port Phillip Pipefish [66284]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Mammal			
[Arctocephalus forsteri](#) Long-nosed Fur-seal, New Zealand Fur-seal [20]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
[Arctocephalus pusillus](#) Australian Fur-seal, Australo-African Fur-seal [21]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only

Whales and Other Cetaceans [Resource Information]

Current Scientific Name	Status	Type of Presence	Buffer Status
Mammal			
[Balaenoptera acutorostrata](#) Minke Whale [33]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
[Balaenoptera musculus](#) Blue Whale [36]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
[Caperea marginata](#) Pygmy Right Whale [39]		Foraging, feeding or related behaviour may occur within area	In buffer area only
[Delphinus delphis](#) Common Dolphin, Short-beaked Common Dolphin [60]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
[Eubalaena australis](#) Southern Right Whale [40]	Endangered	Breeding likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
[Grampus griseus](#) Risso's Dolphin, Grampus [64]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
[Lagenorhynchus obscurus](#) Dusky Dolphin [43]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only

Current Scientific Name	Status	Type of Presence	Buffer Status
Megaptera novaeangliae			
Humpback Whale [38]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Tursiops truncatus s. str.			
Bottlenose Dolphin [68417]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only

Extra Information

State and Territory Reserves [Resource Information]

Protected Area Name	Reserve Type	State	Buffer Status
Port Cygnet	Conservation Area	TAS	In buffer area only
Port Cygnet	Marine Conservation Area	TAS	In buffer area only
Schemers Creek	Conservation Covenant	TAS	In buffer area only
Snug Tiers	Nature Recreation Area	TAS	In buffer area only
Woodbridge Hill	Conservation Area	TAS	In buffer area only
Wylies Road Cygnet	Conservation Covenant	TAS	In buffer area only

Regional Forest Agreements [Resource Information]

Note that all areas with completed RFAs have been included.

RFA Name	State	Buffer Status
Tasmania RFA	Tasmania	In feature area

EPBC Act Referrals [Resource Information]

Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status	Buffer Status
Not controlled action				
Improving rabbit biocontrol: releasing another strain of RHDV, sthrn two thirds of Australia	2015/7522	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In feature area

Biologically Important Areas

Scientific Name	Behaviour	Presence	Buffer Status
Seabirds			
Ardenna grisea			
Sooty Shearwater [82651]	Foraging	Known to occur	In buffer area only
Ardenna tenuirostris			
Short-tailed Shearwater [82652]	Foraging	Known to occur	In buffer area only

Scientific Name	Behaviour	Presence	Buffer Status
Pelecanoides urinatrix Common Diving-petrel [1018]	Foraging	Known to occur	In buffer area only
Pterodroma mollis Soft-plumaged Petrel [1036]	Foraging	Known to occur	In buffer area only
Thalassarche cauta cauta Shy Albatross [82345]	Foraging likely	Likely to occur	In buffer area only
Whales			
Balaenoptera musculus brevicauda Pygmy Blue Whale [81317]	Foraging	Likely to be present	In buffer area only
Eubalaena australis Southern Right Whale [40]	Known core range	Known to occur	In buffer area only

Caveat

1 PURPOSE

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

The report contains the mapped locations of:

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

2 DISCLAIMER

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

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

3 DATA SOURCES

Threatened ecological communities

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

Threatened, migratory and marine species

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

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

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

4 LIMITATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

Acknowledgements

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

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

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

Please feel free to provide feedback via the Contact Us page.

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NATURAL VALUES ASSESSMENT OF PART OF 69 DILLONS ROAD (PID 5861811; C.T. 237940/1; LPI JYN01), GARDNERS BAY, TASMANIA




Environmental Consulting Options Tasmania (ECO*tas*) for Robert Patterson

23 May 2022

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AUTHORSHIP

Field assessment: Mark Wapstra

Report production: Mark Wapstra

Habitat and vegetation mapping: Mark Wapstra

Base data for mapping: LISTmap, plain architecture

Digital and aerial photography: Mark Wapstra, GoogleEarth, LISTmap

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Robert Patterson (owner) provided background information on the property.

QUALIFICATIONS

Except where otherwise stated, the opinions and interpretations of legislation and policy expressed in this report are made by the author and do not necessarily reflect those of the relevant agency. The client should confirm management prescriptions with the relevant agency before acting on the content of this report. This report and associated documents do not constitute legal advice.

Note that any reference to the Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water & Environment (DPIPWE) now refers to the Department of Natural Resources and Environment Tasmania.

COVER ILLUSTRATIONS

View of some of the native vegetation present within the study area.

Please note: the blank pages in this document are deliberate to facilitate double-sided printing.

CONTENTS

SUMMARY

General

Robert Patterson (owner) engaged Environmental Consulting Options Tasmania (ECO*tas*) to undertake a natural values assessment of part of 69 Dillons Road (PID 5861811; C.T. 237940/1; LPI JYN01), Gardners Bay, Tasmania.

Site assessment

A natural values assessment of the study area was undertaken by Mark Wapstra (ECO*tas*) on 19 May 2022.

Summary of key findings

Threatened flora

- No plant species listed as threatened on the Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBCA) and/or the Tasmanian *Threatened Species Protection Act 1995* (TSPA) were detected, or are known from database information, from the study area.

Threatened fauna

- No fauna species listed as threatened on the Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBCA) and/or the Tasmanian *Threatened Species Protection Act 1995* (TSPA) were detected, or are known from database information, from the study area.
- The study area is not considered to support "significant" habitat for threatened fauna but potential habitat is present (to varying degrees) for the following species:
  - *Sarcophilus harrisii* (Tasmanian devil);
  - *Dasyurus maculatus* subsp*. maculatus* (spotted-tailed quoll);
  - *Dasyurus viverrinus* (eastern quoll);
  - *Perameles gunnii* subsp*. gunnii* (eastern barred bandicoot);
  - *Aquila audax* subsp*. fleayi* (Tasmanian wedge-tailed eagle);
  - *Tyto novaehollandiae* subsp*. castanops* (Tasmanian masked owl);
  - *Accipiter novaehollandiae* (grey goshawk); and
  - *Lissotes menalcas* (Mt Mangana stag beetle).

Vegetation types

- The study area supports the following TASVEG mapping units:
  - *Eucalyptus obliqua* dry forest (TASVEG code: DOB);
  - *Eucalyptus obliqua* forest with broad-leaf shrubs (TASVEG code: WOB);
  - *Acacia dealbata forest* (TASVEG code: NAD); and
  - regenerating cleared land (TASVEG code: FRG).

- DOB, WOB & NAD do not equate to native vegetation communities classified as threatened under Schedule 3A of the Tasmanian *Nature Conservation Act* 2002, do not equate to threatened ecological communities under the Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Protection Act 1999*, and as vegetation types are not classified as moderate priority biodiversity value under Table E10.1 of the *Huon Valley Interim Planning Scheme 2015*.

Weeds

- One plant species classified as a declared weed within the meaning of the Tasmanian *Weed Management Act 1999* (*Biosecurity Act 2019*) was detected from the study area, as follows:
  - *Genista monspessulana* (canary broom).

Plant disease

- No evidence of *Phytophthora cinnamomi* (PC, rootrot) was observed in susceptible species within the study area.
- No evidence of myrtle wilt was recorded from within the study area.
- No evidence of myrtle rust was recorded from within the study area.

Animal disease (chytrid)

- The study area does not support particular habitats conducive to frog chytrid disease, except at a highly localised scale.

Commentary on zoning and overlays

I am satisfied that the subject title is most appropriately zoned as Rural and not be subject to the Priority Vegetation Area overlay pursuant to the *Tasmanian Planning Scheme – Huon Valley*, as it does not support:

- native vegetation communities listed as threatened on the Tasmanian *Nature Conservation Act 2002* and/or the Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*;
- populations (or significant potential habitat) of flora species listed as threatened on the Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* and/or the Tasmanian *Threatened Species Protection Act 1995*;
- populations (or significant potential habitat) of fauna species listed as threatened on the Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* and/or the Tasmanian *Threatened Species Protection Act 1995*; or
- natural values otherwise identified in some manner as of local importance.

INTRODUCTION

Purpose

Robert Patterson (owner) engaged Environmental Consulting Options Tasmania (ECO*tas*) to undertake a natural values assessment of part of 69 Dillons Road (PID 5861811; C.T. 237940/1; LPI JYN01), Gardners Bay, Tasmania.

Scope

This report relates to:

- flora and fauna species of conservation significance, including a discussion of listed threatened species (under the Tasmanian *Threatened Species Protection Act 1995* and/or the Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*) potentially present, and other species of conservation significance/interest;
- vegetation types (forest and non-forest, native and exotic) present, including a discussion of the distribution, condition, extent, composition and conservation significance of each community;
- plant and animal disease management issues;
- weed management issues; and
- a discussion of some of the policy and legislative implications of the identified ecological values.

This report follows the government-produced *Guidelines for Natural Values Surveys – Terrestrial Development Proposals* (DPIPWE 2015) in anticipation that the report (or extracts of it) may be required as part of future approval processes.

The report format should also be applicable to other assessment protocols as required by the Commonwealth Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment (for any referral/approval that may be required under the Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*), which is unlikely to be required in this case.

More specifically, this assessment and report have been prepared to address natural values matters as they relate to the transition between the *Huon Valley Interim Planning Scheme 2015* and the *Tasmanian Planning Scheme*.

Limitations

The natural values assessment was undertaken on 19 May 2022. Many plant species have ephemeral or seasonal growth or flowering habits, or patchy distributions (at varying scales), and it is possible that some species were not recorded for this reason. However, every effort was made to sample the range of habitats present in the survey area to maximise the opportunity of recording most species present (particularly those of conservation significance). Late spring and into summer are usually regarded as the most suitable period to undertake most botanical assessments. While some species have more restricted flowering periods, a discussion of the potential for the site to support these is presented. In this case, I believe that the survey was appropriately timed to detect the species with the highest priority for conservation management in this part of the State,

especially with reference to the long unburn status of the vegetation virtually precluding the presence of annual/ephemeral herbs.

The survey was also limited to vascular species: species of mosses, lichens and liverworts were not recorded. However, a consideration is made of threatened species (vascular and non-vascular) likely to be present (based on habitat information and database records) and reasons presented for their apparent absence.

Surveys for threatened fauna were largely limited to an examination of "potential habitat" (i.e. comparison of on-site habitat features to habitat descriptions for threatened fauna), and detection of tracks, scats and other signs.

Permit

Any plant material was collected under DPIPWE (DNRET) permit TFL 21138 (in the name of Mark Wapstra). Relevant data will be entered into DNRET's *Natural Values Atlas* database by the author. Some plant material may be lodged at the Tasmanian Herbarium by the author.

No vertebrate or invertebrate material was collected. A permit is not required to undertake the type of habitat-level assessment described herein.

STUDY AREA

Cadastral details

The study area (Figures 1-3) comprises the part of the private title known as 69 Dillons Road, Gardners Bay, Tasmania (Figures 1-3) with the following cadastral details:

- PID 5861811;
- C.T. 237940/1; and
- LPI JYN01.

The title is ca. 62,502.456 m^2 (i.e. ca. 6.25 ha) in extent (computed area as per LISTmap).

Zoning and overlays

Land tenure and other categorisations relevant to natural values management of the study area are as follows:

- Huon Valley municipality, currently zoned as Rural Resource pursuant to the *Huon Valley Interim Planning Scheme 2015* (Figure 4), with the following overlays noted as on or close to the title:
    - Biodiversity Protection Area (Figure 5a): most of title (see further notes below);
    - Bushfire Prone Areas (Figure 5b): whole title;
    - Landslide Hazard Area (Figure 5c) – low and medium classes across most of title; and
    - Waterway and Coastal Protection Areas (Figure 5d): small part of title from "downstream" of now small forest-embedded dam along upper reaches of minor tributary of Nicholls Rivulet.

- Southern Ranges bioregion (Figure 6) but very close to the South East bioregion, according to the IBRA 7 bioregions used by most government agencies), noting that in this part of the State, the boundaries between the bioregions is "fuzzy" (this site has features of the usually much drier and maritime-influenced South East bioregion and the usually much higher rainfall and sheltered Southern Ranges bioregion).

Under the immediately preceding version of the overlay maps linked to the *Huon Valley Interim Planning Scheme 2015*, no part of the title was subject to the Biodiversity Protection Area overlay (Figure 7), this change implemented through AM-HUO-PSA-4-2019, taking effect on 10 Jul. 2020 (email from TPC, 21 May 2021). While supporting documents to AM-HUO-PSA-4-2019 provide some high-level explanations of the rationale of the methods used to create the overlays, it is only recently that Huon Valley Council made this rationale publicly available through the ability to produce a *Priority Vegetation Report* for a title (HVC 2022). It is important to try to understand the rationale for the shift between no overlay being present and effectively the whole title being subject to the overlay.

In this case, much of the new overlay is explained by the concept of "relative rarity" (Figure 8a), which is described as "relative rarity, or extent, is scaled to reflect increased importance for vegetation types which are more restricted, and less importance for those which are relatively extensive" and noting that "the threshold of 2,000 ha is used by the Forest Practices Authority" [for the record, I am unaware of any utility of the "2,000 ha" threshold by the Forest Practices Authority in any specific current policy]. In this specific case, the apparent "relative rarity" relates to TASVEG 3.0 vegetation mapping showing the presence of *Eucalyptus globulus* dry forest and woodland (TASVEG code: DGL) and *Eucalyptus tenuiramis* forest and woodland on sediments (TASVEG code: DTO), both included because there is apparently "less than 2000 hectares of the community in the bioregion". While the *Priority Vegetation Report* acknowledges that the reliability is "highly variable" and that management requires "check TasVeg for field verification; consider local extent, condition & management options; and potentially require on-ground field verification", in this case, even a cursory examination of topographic maps, aerial imagery and geology maps would have discounted the presence of both DGL & DTO from any part of the title. For the record, DGL & DTO are not present (see **FINDINGS *Vegetation types***), which obviously renders this aspect of the concept of "priority vegetation" within the subject title irrelevant.

Further, much of the new overlay is explained by the concept of "relative reservation" (Figure 8b), which is described as "Reservation status is a measure of the degree to which vegetation communities are included in the Comprehensive, Adequate and Representative (CAR) reserve system". In this specific case, the apparent "relative reservation" relates to TASVEG 3.0 vegetation mapping showing the presence of *Eucalyptus globulus* dry forest and woodland (TASVEG code: DGL), *Eucalyptus tenuiramis* forest and woodland on sediments (TASVEG code: DTO) and *Eucalyptus pulchella* forest and woodland (TASVEG code: DPU), all included because there is apparently "less than 30% of extent in bioregion is in reserves". This category has the same caveats on reliability and management as the concept of "relative rarity". As with the concept of "relative rarity", even a basic examination of publicly and easily available information would have resulted in at least the notion of the site supporting DGL & DTO being dismissed. For the record, DGL, DTO & DPU are not present (see **FINDINGS *Vegetation types***), which obviously renders this aspect of the concept of "priority vegetation" within the subject title irrelevant.

In addition to the above two concepts, the new overlay is also explain by the concept of "threatened vegetation communities" (see Figure 8a), which is described as "Threatened Native Vegetation Communities (TNVC) are vegetation communities with legislative recognition of being threatened", specifically "the attribute comprises vegetation communities listed as threatened under the Tasmanian *Nature Conservation Act 2002* or the Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*". In this case, the apparent "threatened vegetation communities" relates to TASVEG 3.0 vegetation mapping of showing the presence of *Eucalyptus globulus* dry forest and woodland (TASVEG code: DGL) and *Eucalyptus tenuiramis* forest and woodland on sediments (TASVEG code: DTO), both of which equate to vegetation communities

(with the same names) listed on Schedule 3A of the Tasmanian *Nature Conservation Act 2002*. The "reliability" for this variable is now described as "extremely variable – aerial identification and/or on-ground field verification" and the management caveats described as "check TasVeg for field verification; consider local extent, condition & management options". For the record, DGL & DTO are not present (see **FINDINGS *Vegetation types***), which obviously renders this aspect of the concept of "priority vegetation" within the subject title irrelevant.

The *Priority Vegetation Report* also includes the concept of "threatened fauna and significant habitat", described as "These are species listed as threatened fauna under the *Tasmanian Threatened Species Protection Act* (1975 [sic = 1995]) or Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act* (1999)" with the apparent rationale for inclusion being "statutory recognition that species extinction is likely, however not all sites are important or occupied" and the data sources being "NVA records combined with REM point-based modelling rules" and "habitat-based models". In this case, the data shows that the subject title is identified under the concept of "threatened fauna" because of the swift parrot (Figure 7c), this apparently wholly linked to the mapping of DGL (blue gum) vegetation. It also shows the subject title is identified as "threatened fauna habitat" because of the eastern bared bandicoot and the tasmanian devil" (Figure 8c), this seemingly linked to the extent of any native vegetation mapped on TASVEG 3.0. While the *Priority Vegetation Report* acknowledges that the reliability is "variable" and that management requires "check species observation source; check data on habitat and local context; and [potentially require on-ground field verification"), in this case, as previously described, the idea that the site supports potential sift parrot habitat based on vegetation mapping was never tenable. That this system of classifying so-called "priority habitat" can include heavily forested areas for the Tasmanian devil and eastern barred bandicoot but not include modified landscapes (which the species almost certainly rely on very heavily) makes a mockery of the interpretation of descriptions of potential habitat provided by agencies such as the Forest Practices Authority, developed in conjunction with the then Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water & Environment (DPIPWE). For the record, site assessment confirmed the absence of potential habitat of the swift parrot at any reasonable scale and means of interpretation (see **FINDINGS *Threatened fauna***), which obviously renders this aspect of the concept of "threatened fauna" within the subject title irrelevant. It is reasonable to indicate that site assessment identified potential habitat of the Tasmanian devil and eastern barred bandicoot (see **FINDINGS *Threatened fauna***), but it also identified potential habitat of other listed fauna species (which are apparently not included in the modelling), and – perhaps more importantly – that such potential habitat includes the native forest areas (least disturbed, except by fire), regenerating native forest on previously cleared land (silver wattle forest) and old paddocks, as well as being reasonably extended to the much wider property and all manner of levels of disturbed and undisturbed habitats. That is, the concept of "threatened fauna habitat" contributing to the mapping of "priority vegetation" within the subject title is considered highly selective (with respect to the species apparently included), erroneous (in its somewhat ridiculous reliance on outdated and obviously inaccurate vegetation mapping) and inappropriate (in its ignorance of not just the utility but reliance by the identified species on anthropogenic habitats and a fragmented landscape).

In summary, it appears that the allocation of the "Priority Vegetation" overlay applied to the subject title under AM-HUO-PSA-4-2019 was based on erroneous base data and presumptions that do not reflect the actual natural values of the land in question.

Other features

The title is bound on all sides by private titles. Parts of the title are loosely fenced (old post-and-wires running through the forest). The title comprises an inverted L-shape, the long part in a generally east-west direction, the short part in a generally north-south direction.

Topographically, the title has a generally southerly to southwesterly aspect on moderately steep slopes between ca. 195 m a.s.l. (far southwestern corner) and ca. 270 m a.s.l. (far northeastern corner) with the northern boundary formed by a long gentle ridgeline.

Topographic maps indicate a small dam present on the western boundary of the short section of the L-shaped title (Figure 2), which was confirmed by site assessment as a dam embedded in regrowth silver wattle forest. A "blue line" is indicated as extending from this dam to the west and southwest, technically an upper tributary of Nicholls Rivulet (Figure 2). Site assessment indicated that within the title, the "blue line" probably does not properly qualify as a "watercourse" in the intent of the *Huon Valley Interim Planning Scheme 2015*. Topographic maps also indicate no other marked drainage features although there is a relatively obvious "dip" in the topography in the approximate centre of the long section of the L-shaped title, and perhaps a minor "dip" in the far southwest corner of this part of the title (Figure 2). Hillshade mapping available via LISTmap shows these two features more clearly. On-site assessment confirmed both features to be present but again, whether either technically qualifies as a "watercourse" in the intent of the *Huon Valley Interim Planning Scheme 2015* is open to some interpretation. A "watercourse" is defined as "a defined channel with a natural or modified bed and banks that carries surface water flows" – defined channels with beds and banks were not observed and at best, the features may carry ephemeral flows.

The western portion supports native vegetation in a relatively undisturbed state, apart from fire events and historical access (old coach road, for example). The eastern section has been long-developed as part of a much larger primary production venture, variously cleared and "left to its own devices" over many decades, which is reflected in variously available aerial images (for example, see Figure 9a that shows an image from 1976). More recent aerial imagery (as available through Google Earth's Historical Imagery option) show that the far eastern part of the subject title was maintained to varying degrees as part of the primary production area of the property (see for example, Figures 9b-d). I have not delved further into available aerial imagery as available through LISTmap but I believe that several aerial imagery runs are available and will further inform the explanation of land use history of the subject title.

The pattern of more recent clearing is shown on cadastral/topographic maps showing the white areas (cleared land) and light green areas (forested areas), although the limits are clearly "fuzzy" and represent a "snapshot" in the history of the different levels of clearing in any part of the subject title (e.g. see Figure 2).

The geology of the title is mapped (Figure 10) as Jurassic-age "dolerite (tholeiitic) with locally developed granophyre" (geocode: Jd) and Permian-age "upper glaciomarine sequences of pebbly mudstone, pebbly sandstone and limestone" (geocode: Pu), with the former underlying most of the long part of the L-shaped title and the latter underlying most of the short part of the L-shaped title. The geology is mentioned because of its strong influence on vegetation classification, association with threatened flora, and to a lesser extent, threatened fauna. Site assessment informally confirmed the broad difference between the Jd and Pu substrates, although the precise limits were not mapped (and not considered of any particular relevance to the findings on natural values in this case).

LISTmap's Fire History layer (Figure 11) indicates that the subject title was wholly subject to severe Feb. 1967 bushfire, which was confirmed by the presence of ca. 50-60 year old relatively even-aged regrowth-structured forest with examples of larger trees with burnt out bases (mainly on ridgeline to north) representing "fire survivors" and some grounded larger logs and stumps with fire scars. A more recent fire event ("Incident Number 1709; "Woodbridge Hill") listed as a bushfire of undetermined cause is indicated as occurring on the eastern portion of the title and surrounds to the north, east and south in 1983, which was confirmed by some more recently scorched trees on the northern ridgeline and otherwise regenerating younger forest structure in the east.

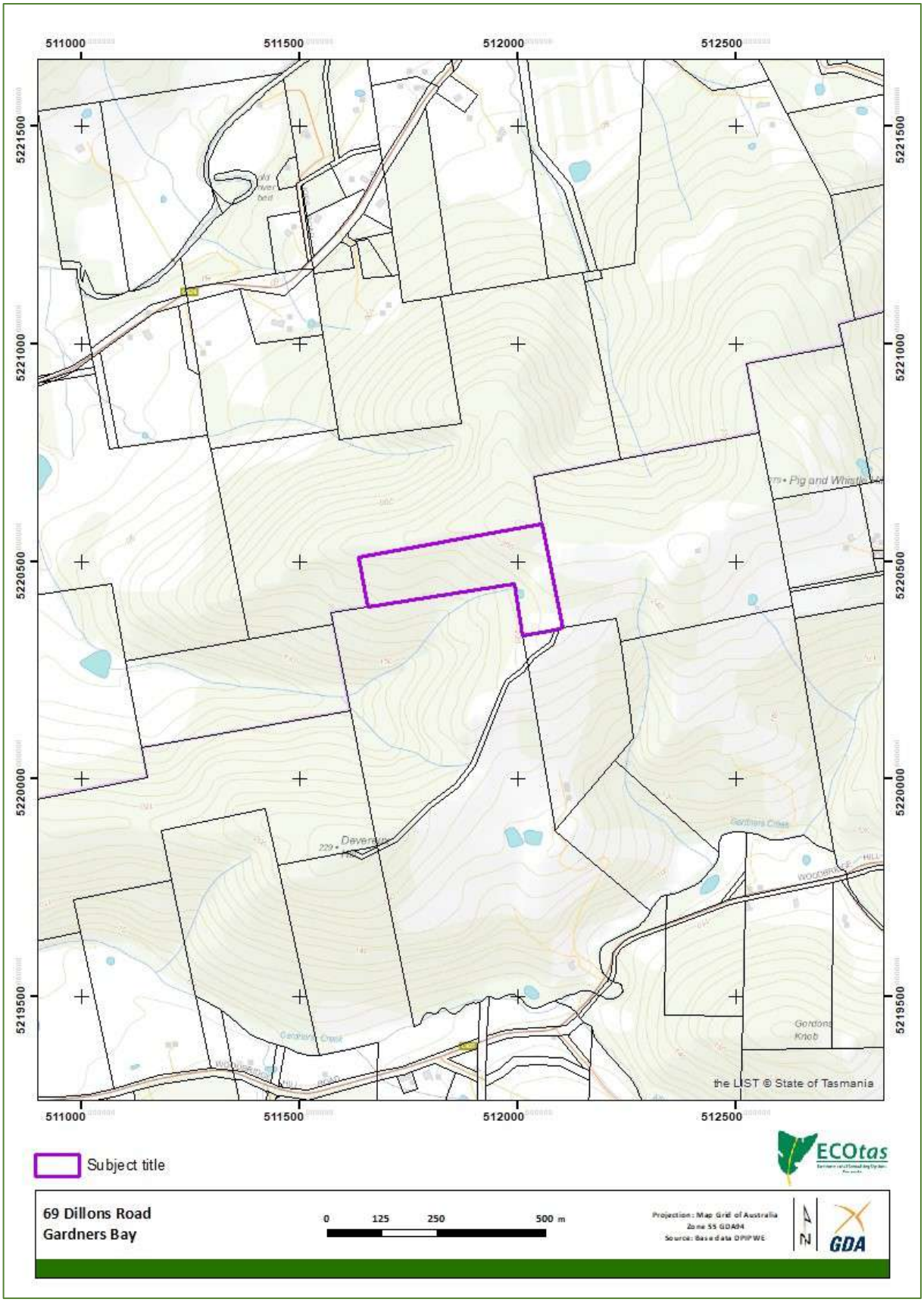

Figure 1. General location of the study area

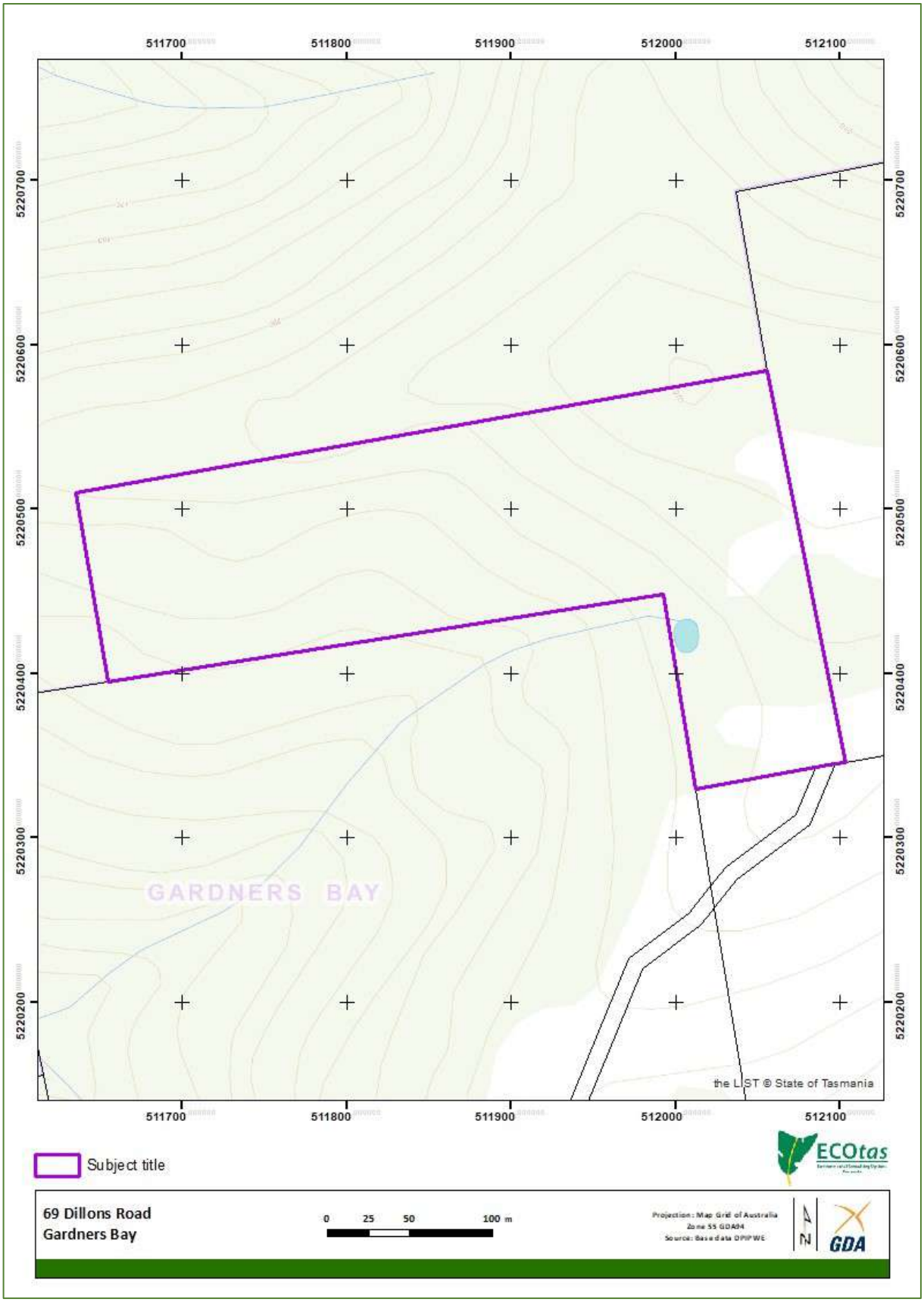

Figure 2. Detailed location of the study area showing general topographic and cadastral features

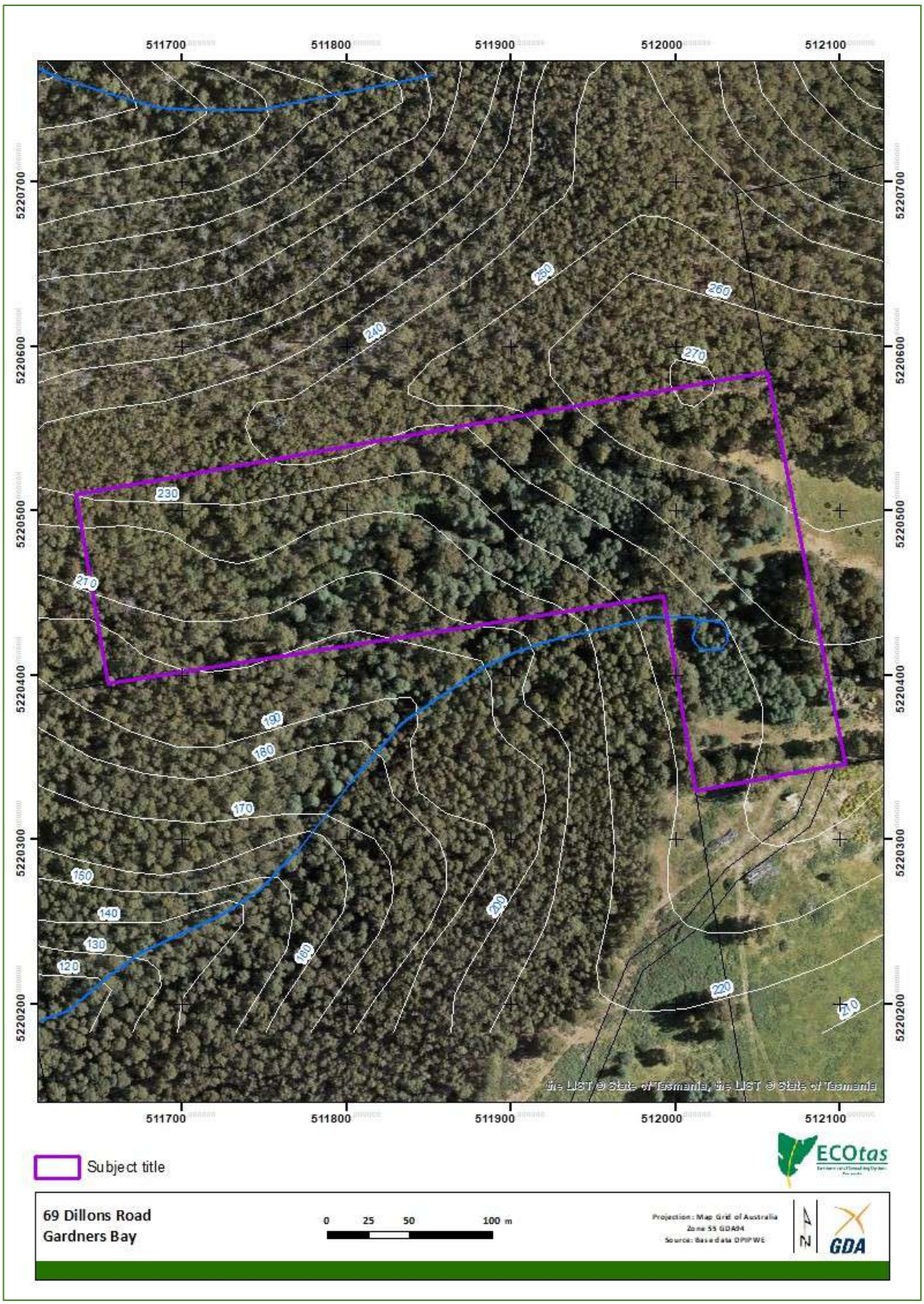

Figure 3a. Detailed location of the study area showing recent aerial imagery and cadastral boundaries

Figure 4. Zoning of subject title and surrounds pursuant to the *Huon Valley Interim Planning Scheme 2015*

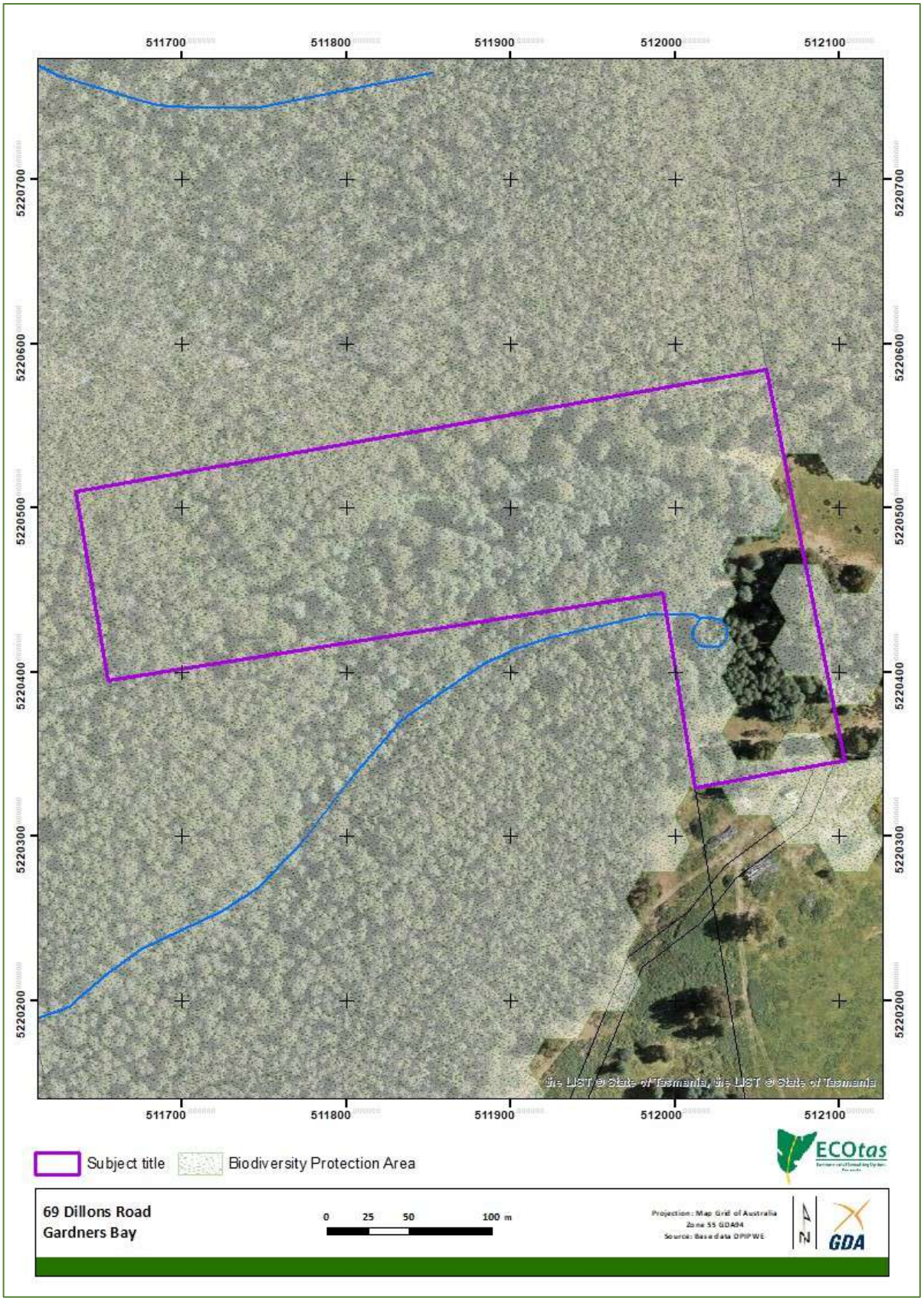

Figure 5a. Extent of Biodiversity Protection Area overlay within and adjacent to the title pursuant to the *Huon Valley Interim Planning Scheme 2015*

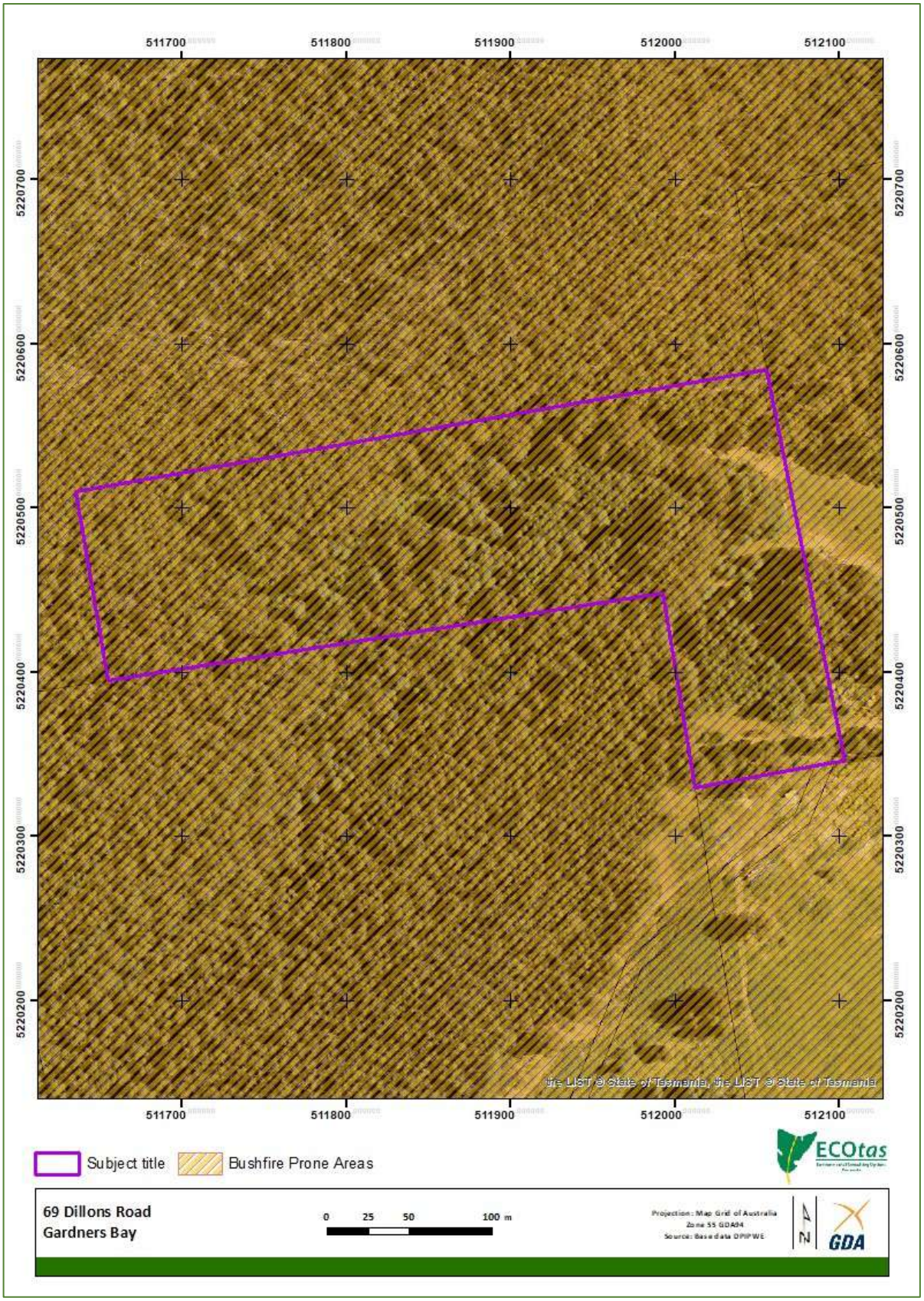

Figure 5b. Extent of Bushfire Prone Areas overlay within and adjacent to the title pursuant to the *Huon Valley Interim Planning Scheme 2015*

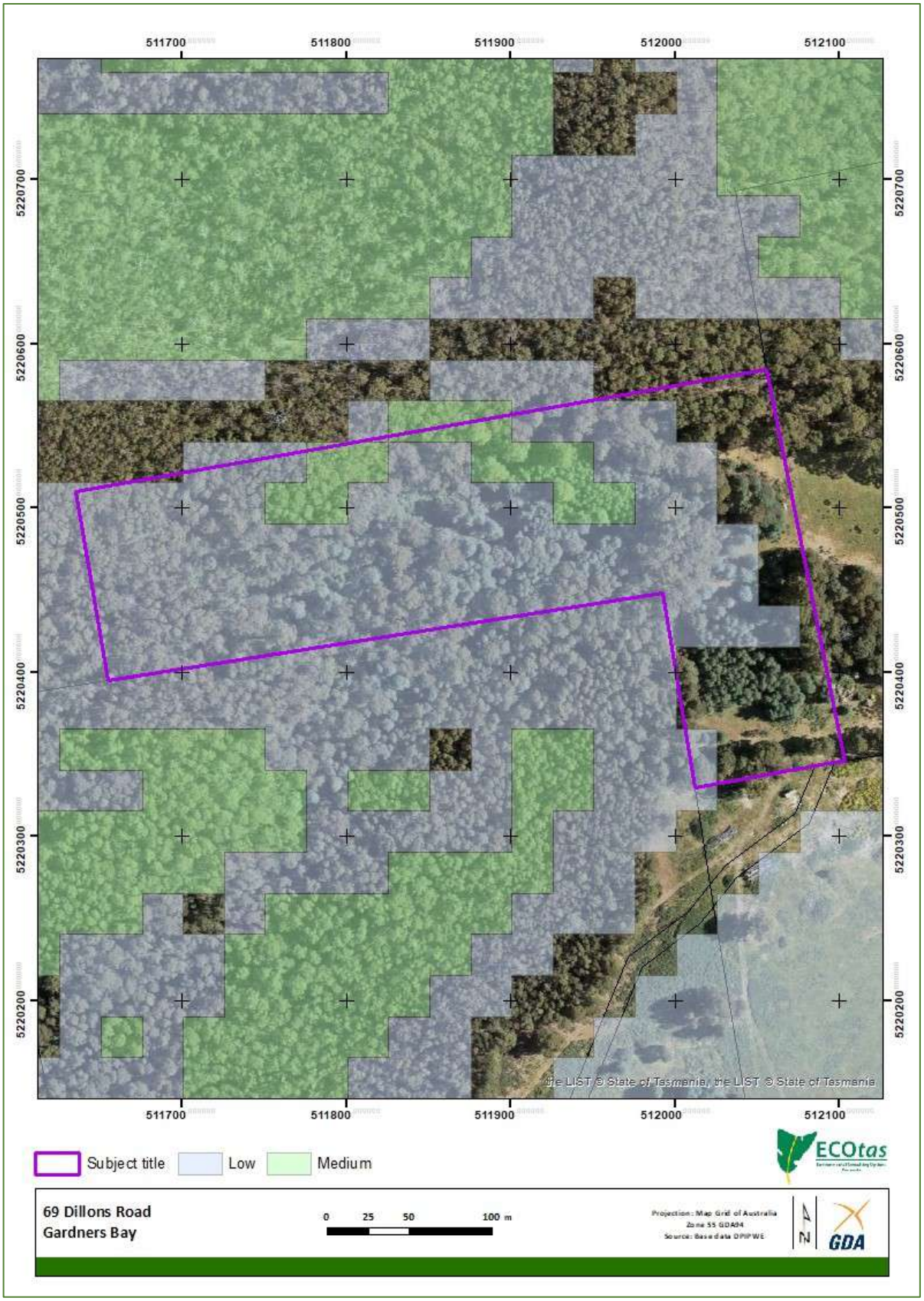

Figure 5c. Extent of Landslide Hazard Area overlay within and adjacent to the title pursuant to the *Huon Valley Interim Planning Scheme 2015*

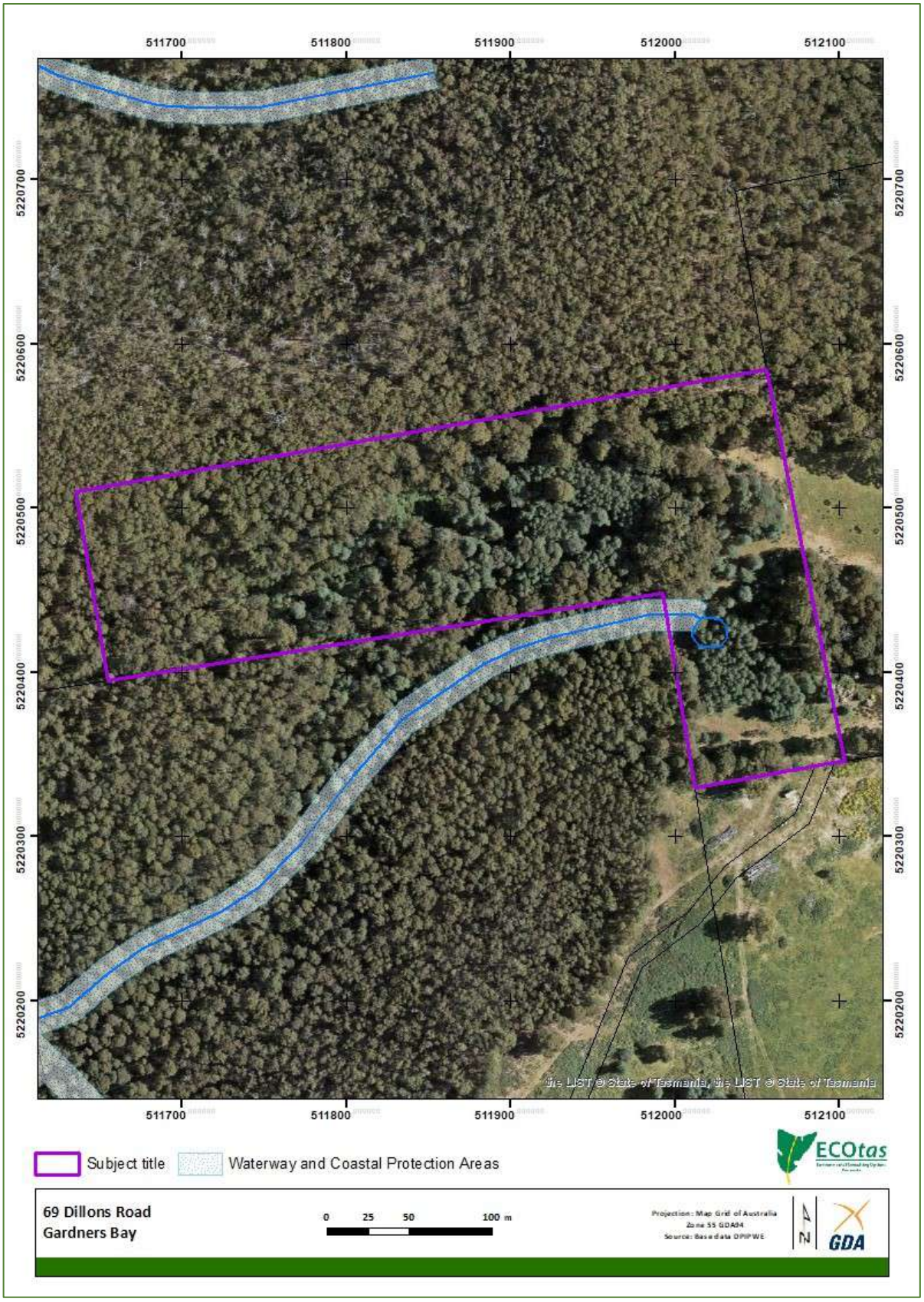

Figure 5d. Extent of Waterway and Coastal Protection Areas overlay within and adjacent to the title pursuant to the *Huon Valley Interim Planning Scheme 2015*

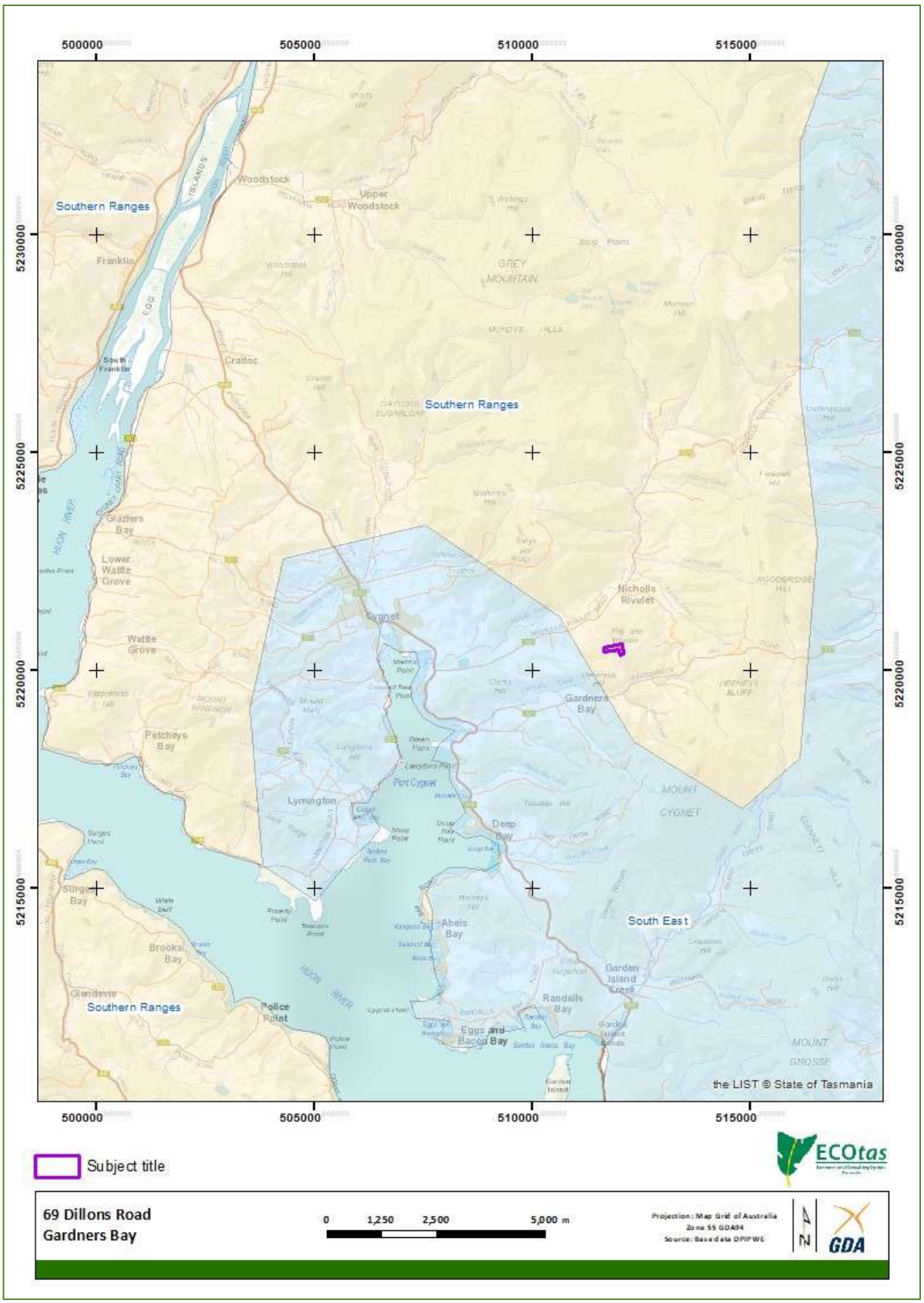

Figure 6. Subject title relative to IBRA 7 bioregions

Figure 7. Extent of Biodiversity Protection Area and Waterway and Coastal Protection Areas overlays (immediately preceding version) within subject title and surrounds pursuant to the *Huon Valley Interim Planning Scheme 2015*

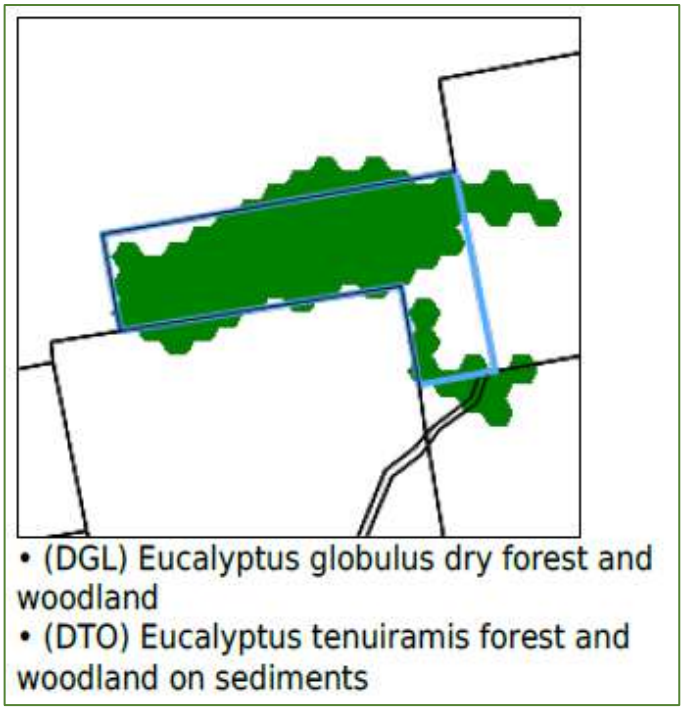

Figure 8a. Extract of *Priority Vegetation Report* showing area subject to the concept of "relative rarity" and "threatened vegetation communities"

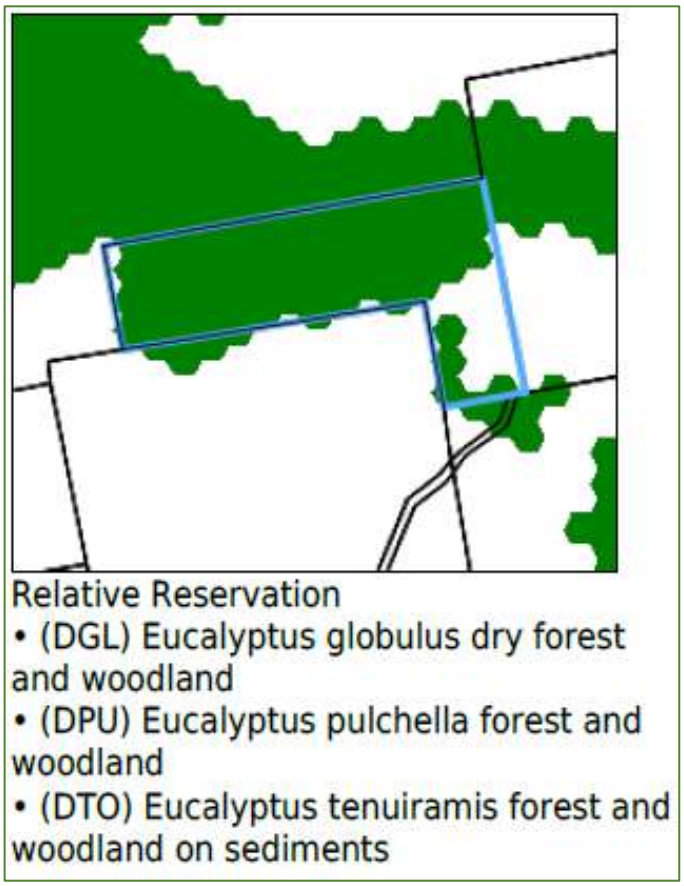

Figure 8b. Extract of *Priority Vegetation Report* showing area subject to the concept of "relative reservation"

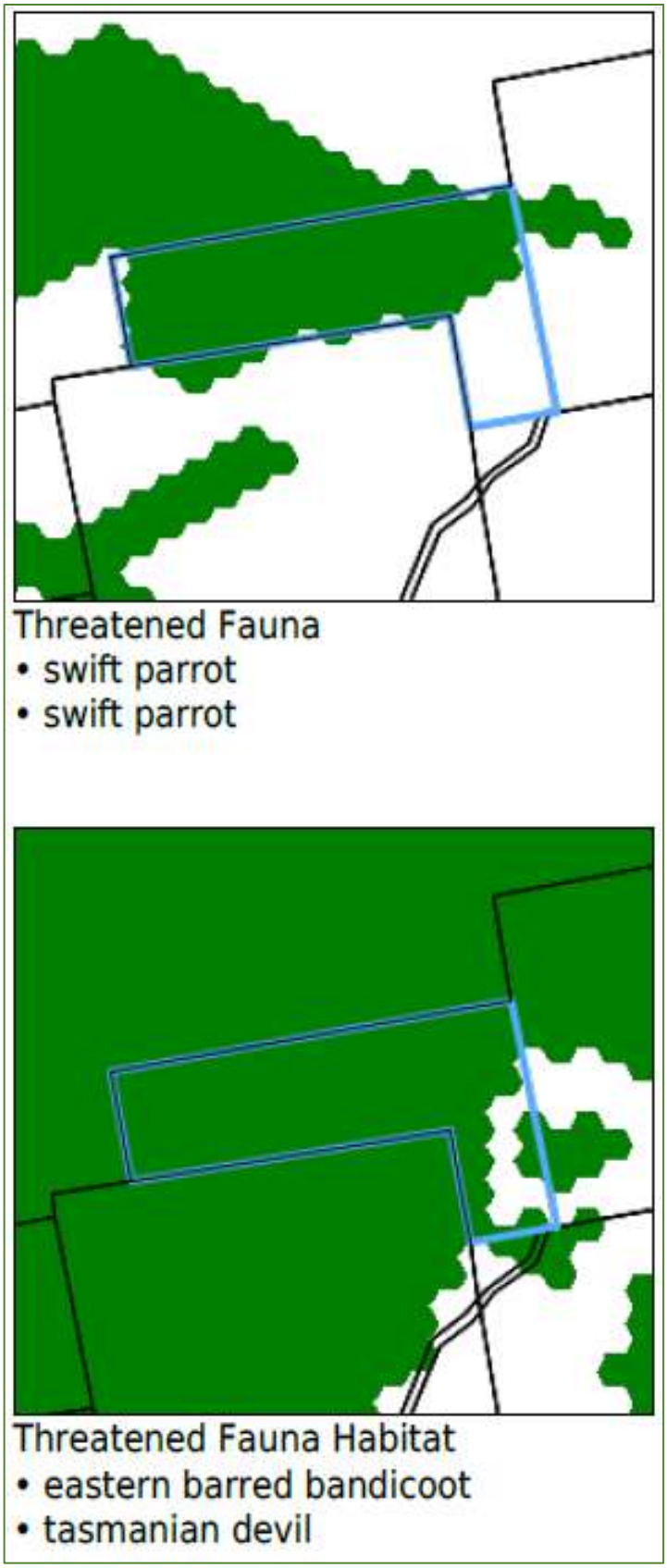

Figure 8c. Extract of *Priority Vegetation Report* showing area subject to the concept of "threatened fauna" and "threatened fauna habitat"

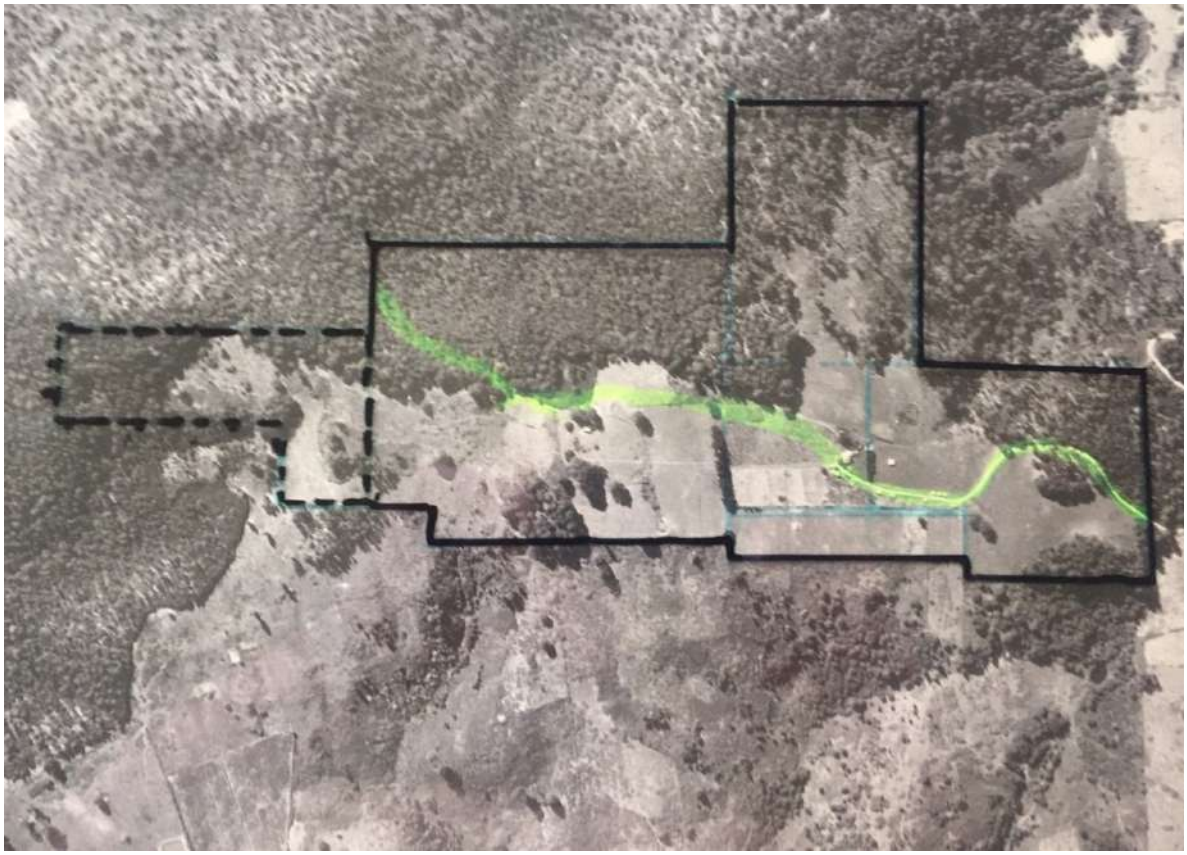

Figure 9a. Aerial imagery from 1976 showing extent of clearing for primary production – extent appears to be to the minor "dip" in the topography, perhaps a logical and practical limit for the then clearing (relevant title is dashed)

Figure 9b. GoogleEarth historical imagery: Feb. 2004

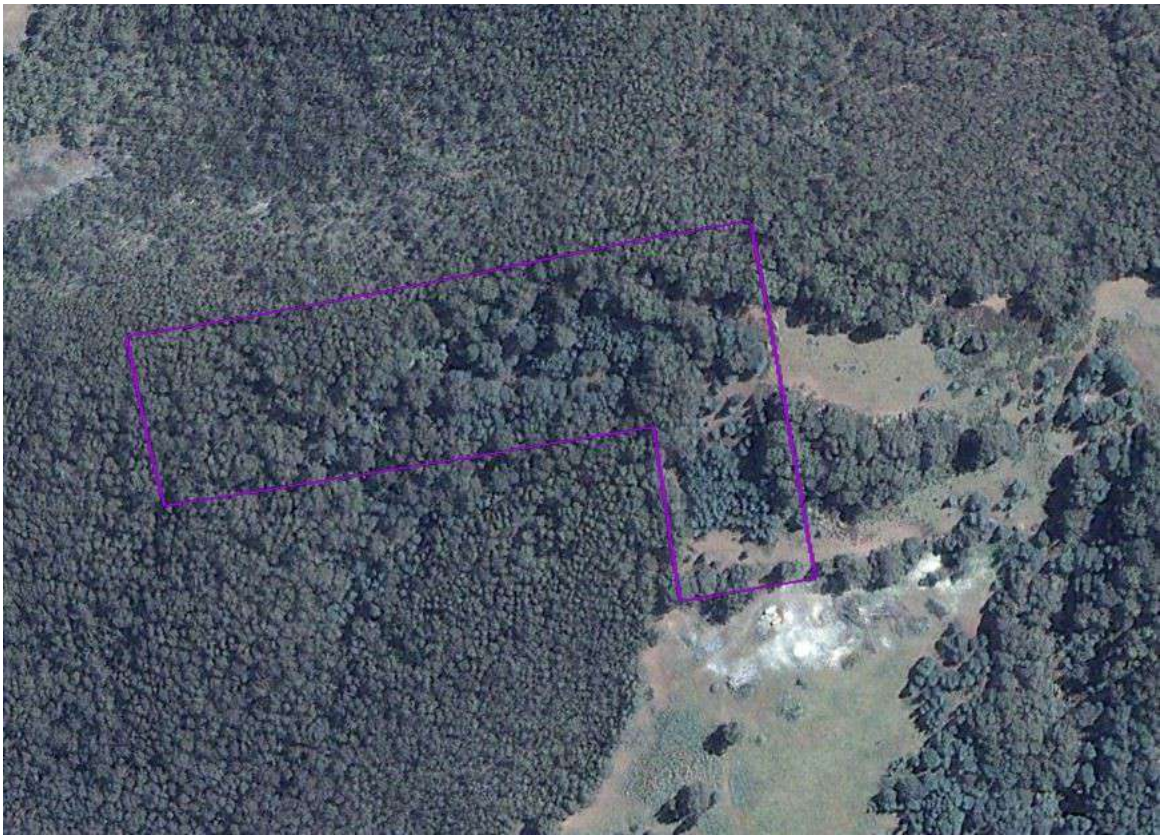

Figure 9c. GoogleEarth historical imagery: Feb. 2013

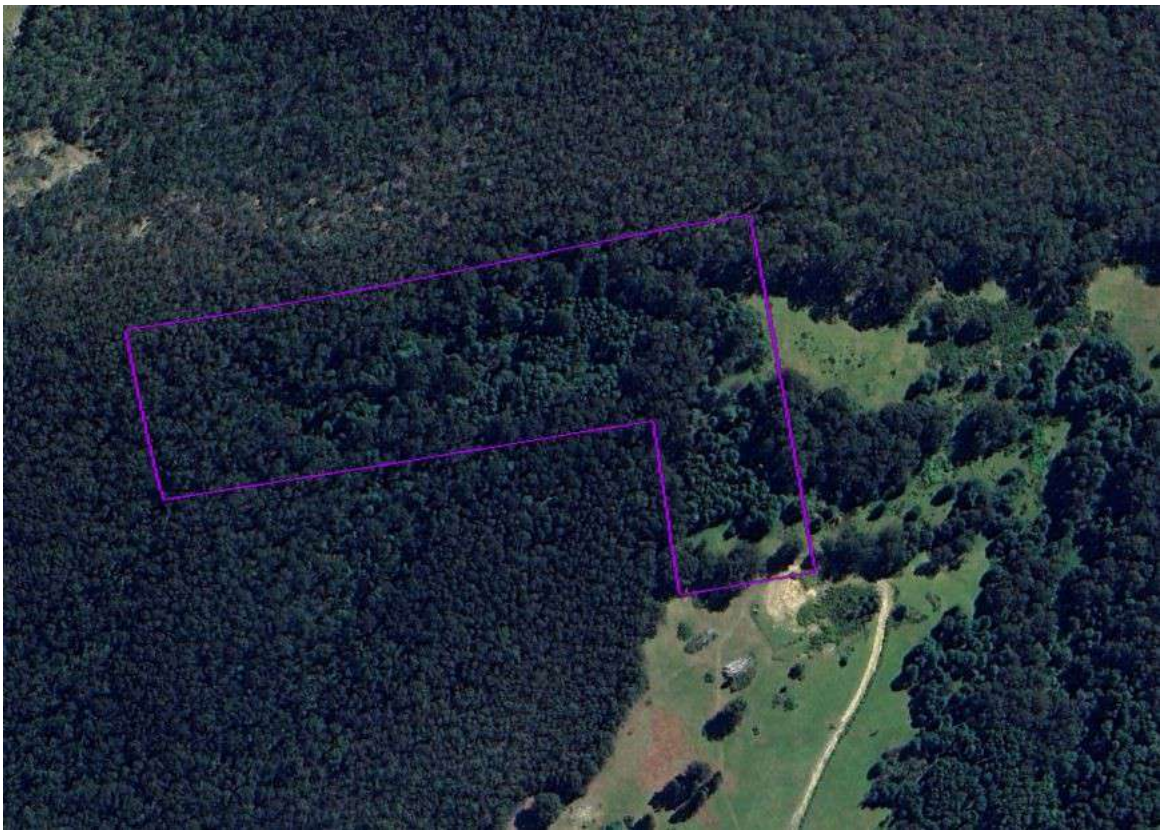

Figure 9d. GoogleEarth historical imagery: Jan. 2022

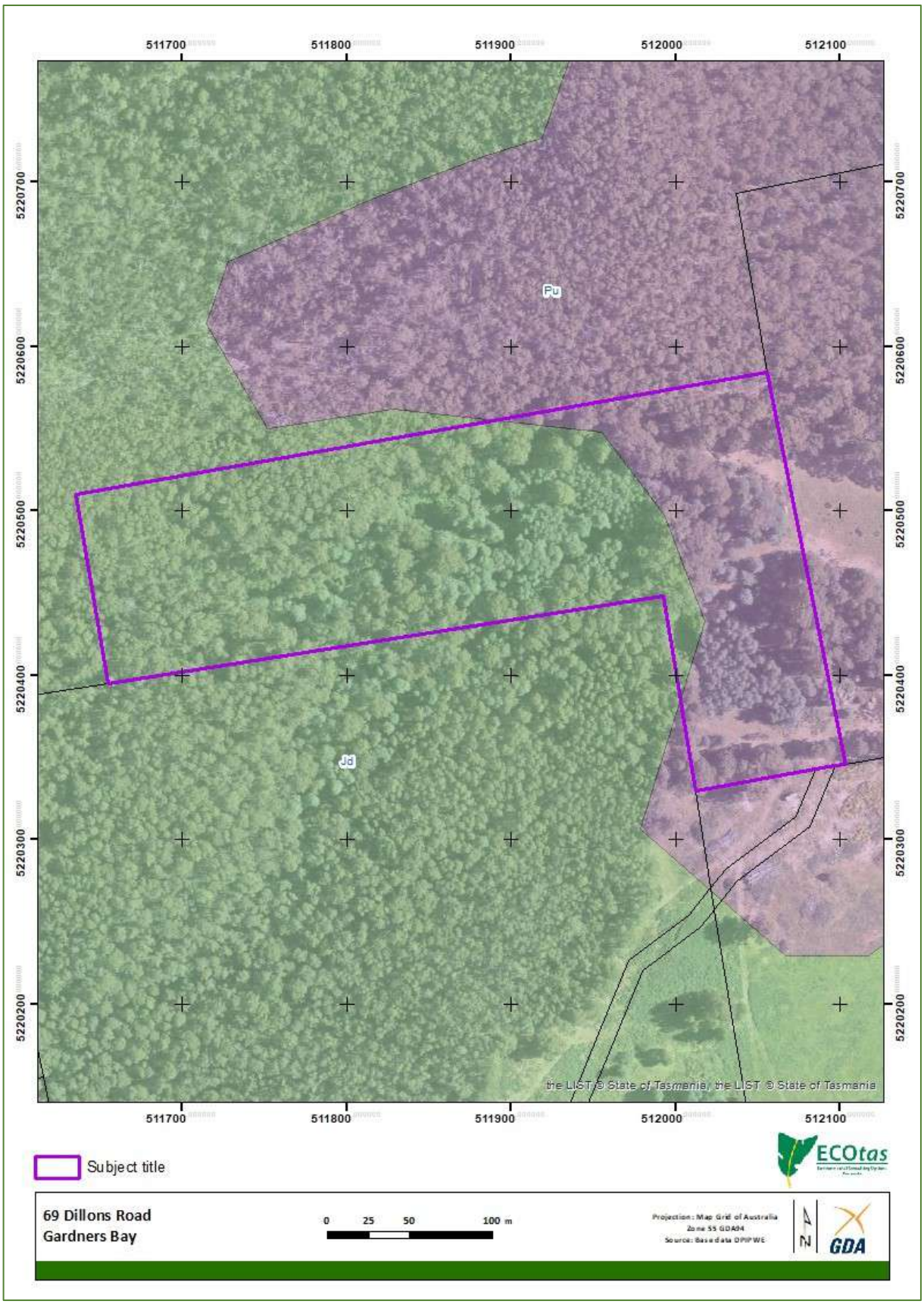

Figure 10. Geology (1:250,000 scale) of subject title and surrounds (refer to text for codes)

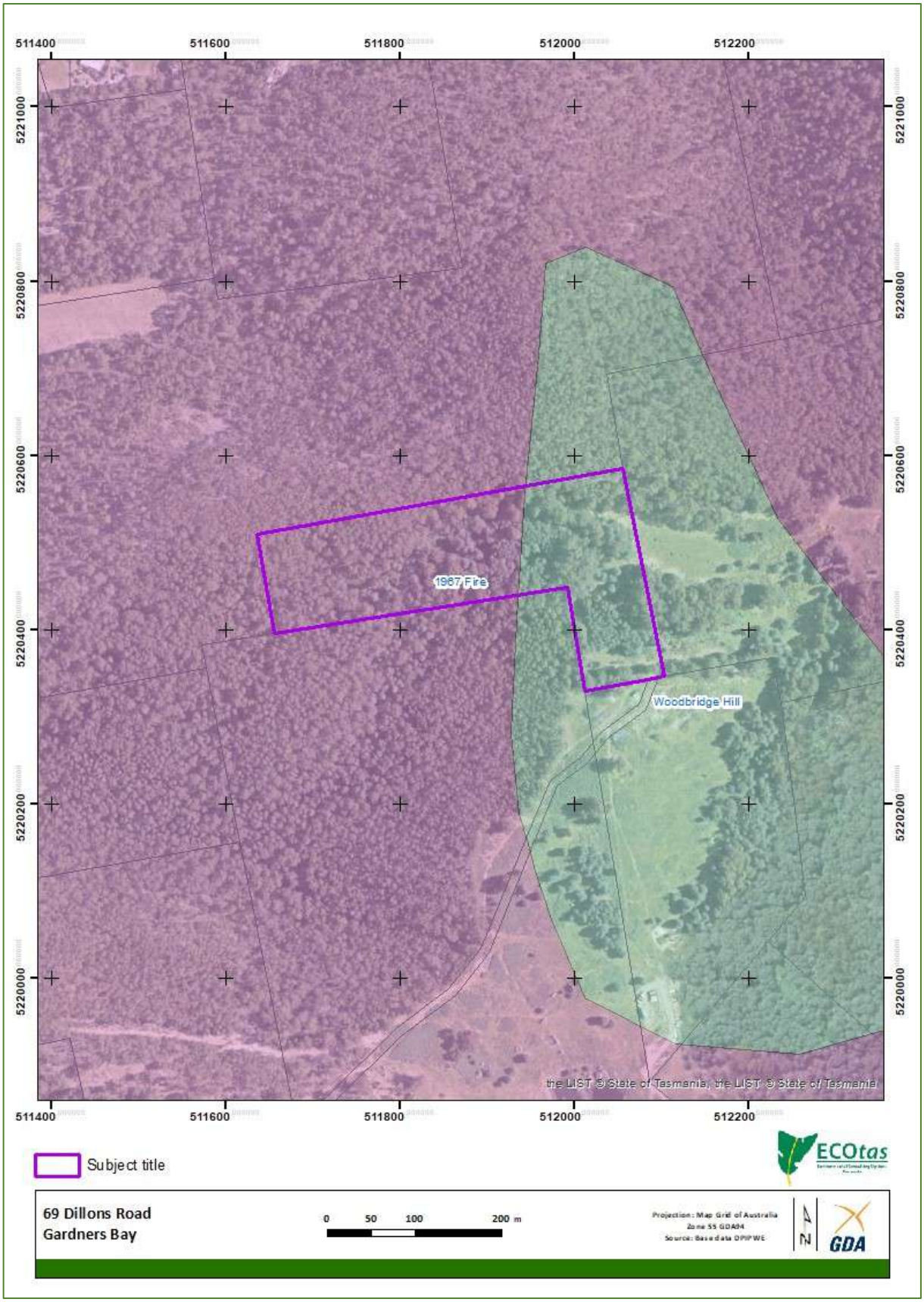

Figure 11. Fire history of subject title and surrounds

METHODS

Nomenclature

All grid references in this report are in GDA94, except where otherwise stated.

Vascular species nomenclature follows de Salas & Baker (2021) for scientific names and Wapstra et al. (2005+) for common names. Fauna species scientific and common names follow the listings in the cited *Natural Values Atlas* report (DNRET 2022).

Vegetation classification follows TASVEG 4.0, as described in *From Forest to Fjaeldmark: Descriptions of Tasmania's Vegetation (*Kitchener & Harris 2013+).

Preliminary investigation

Available sources of previous reports, threatened flora records, vegetation mapping and other potential environmental values were interrogated. These sources include:

- Tasmanian Department of Natural Resources and Environment Tasmania's *Natural Values Atlas* records for threatened flora and fauna (GIS coverage maintained by the author current as at date of report);
- Tasmanian Department of Natural Resources and Environment Tasmania's *Natural Values Atlas* report ECOtas_69DillonsRoad for a polygon defining the subject title (centred on 511891mE 5220472mN), buffered by 5 km, dated 7 May 2022 (DNRET 2022) – Appendix E;
- Forest Practices Authority's *Biodiversity Values Database* report, specifically the species' information for grid reference centroid 511891mE 5220472mN (i.e. a point defining the approximate centre of the assessment area), buffered by 5 km and 2 km for threatened fauna and flora records, respectively, hyperlinked species' profiles and predicted range boundary maps, dated 7 May 2022 (FPA 2022) – Appendix F;
- Commonwealth Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment's *Protected Matters Report* for a polygon defining the subject title, buffered by 5 km, dated 7 May 2022 (CofA 2022) – Appendix G;
- the TASVEG 3.0, TASVEG 4.0 & TASVEG Live vegetation coverages (as available through GIS coverage and via LISTmap);
- GoogleEarth, LISTmap and ESRI aerial orthoimagery; and
- other sources listed in tables and text as indicated.

Field assessment

The assessment was undertaken by Mark Wapstra (ECO*tas*) on 19 May 2022. Cadastral data uploaded to the iGIS application guided the in-field assessment (most boundaries unfenced with limited survey markers). The route included the northern ridgeline, a meandering transect down the western boundary and then back across the main slope towards the east, followed by examination of the small dam and modified eastern portion of the title.

The survey was not limited by access due to the simple configuration of the title and relatively easily-traversed slopes and mainly open understorey.

All data was captured using hand-held GPS (Garmin Oregon 600).

Vegetation classification

Vegetation was classified by waypointing vegetation transitions for later comparison to aerial imagery. The structure and composition of the vegetation type was described using a nominal 30 m radius plot at a representative site within the vegetation type, and compiling a "running" species list for the balance of the vegetation.

Threatened flora

With reference to the threatened flora, the survey included consideration of the most likely habitats for such species. No threatened flora were encountered so further methods are not presented.

Threatened fauna

Surveys for threatened fauna were largely limited to an examination of "potential habitat" (i.e. comparison of on-site habitat features to habitat descriptions for threatened fauna), and detection of tracks, scats and other signs.

Weed and hygiene issues

The title was also assessed with respect to plant species classified as declared weeds under the Tasmanian *Weed Management Act 1999*, Weeds of National Significance (WoNS) or "environmental weeds" (author opinion and as included in *A Guide to Environmental and Agricultural Weeds of Southern Tasmania*, NRM South 2017).

The study area was also assessed with respect to potential impacts of plant and animal pathogens, by reference to habitat types and field symptoms.

FINDINGS

Vegetation types

Comments on TASVEG mapping

This section, which comments on the existing TASVEG 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.

In this case, it is useful to examine both TASVEG 3.0 & 4.0 mapping because while the latter should be the most up-to-date, the former has been used to inform the *Tasmanian Planning Scheme* and specifically the Regional Ecosystem Model's mapping of the Priority Vegetation Area overlay (see previous extensive discussion on this issue under **INTRODUCTION *Zoning and overlays***).

In this case, TASVEG 3.0 (Figure 12) and TASVEG 4.0/Live (Figure 13) are virtually identical with respect to the title (different very marginally with respect to the precise configuration of the polygons of DGL & FAG) but marginally different for previously cleared land further south. TASVEG maps the subject title as:

- *Eucalyptus globulus* dry forest and woodland (TASVEG code: DGL)

  DGL is mapped across most of the forested slopes and northern ridgeline. This is a surprising coding because this is a south-facing slope with sheltered aspect so to assume it would support a dry sclerophyll mapping unit rather than wet sclerophyll is unusual. This is, however, the primary cause of the allocation of the forested parts of the title to the concept of "priority vegetation" because DGL equates to a vegetation community (with the same name) listed as threatened on Schedule 3A of the Tasmanian *Nature Conservation Act 2002* and widely regarded as significant potential foraging habitat for the swift parrot.

- *Eucalyptus pulchella* forest and woodland (TASVEG code: DPU)

  DPU is mapped along part of the northern boundary and extends to the north-facing slopes north of the subject title. This is a much more tenable coding based on geology (DPU is almost wholly restricted to Jurassic dolerite), topography (DPU usually occurs on insolated ridges and slopes) and aerial imagery signature (clear difference between the sheltered slopes and the ridgeline vegetation structure and composition).

- *Eucalyptus obliqua* dry forest (TASVEG code: DOB)

  DOB is mapped along the western boundary, the distinction between DOB (to the west) and DGL (to the east) not obviously linked to any topographic feature (such as a change in aspect or slope) or aerial imagery differences. DOB also extends into the title near the small dam, again the distinction between DOB and DGL (and indeed DTO & FAG – see below) not immediately obvious on available information. DOB is also mapped across the eastern boundary as an approximately round polygon surrounded by FAG (i.e. a polygon representing a paddock remnant).

- *Eucalyptus tenuiramis* forest and woodland on sediments (TASVEG code: DTO)

  An odd-shaped band of DTO is mapped along the southern boundary of the short section of the L-shaped title, straddling the title and then extending into the title as a narrow fringe to the DOB close to the western boundary. While this section of title is mapped geologically as Pu (so could support DTO), aerial imagery totally lacks any hint of the usually obvious "signature" of DTO (usually shows as a distinctive silver colour compared to the green of non-DTO such as DOB). This mapping, like that of DGL, is primary cause of the allocation of the forested parts of the title to the concept of "priority vegetation" because DTO equates to a vegetation community (with the same name) listed as threatened on Schedule 3A of the Tasmanian *Nature Conservation Act 2002.*

- agricultural land (TASVEG code: FAG)

  FAG is mapped across ca. 50% of the short section of the L-shaped title, bounded by DGL, DOB & DTO, apparently trying to capture the extent of clearing but seemingly unlinked to the older white-green areas on topographic maps and it is uncertain which aerial image was used to create this polygon. This uncertainty arises because most of the polygon of FAG is very clearly not "agricultural land" per se but now dominated by silver wattle. This

creates a highly distinctive "signature" that should have been easily mapped as *Acacia dealbata* forest (TASVEG code: NAD). Interestingly, this polygon of FAG remains coded as such through TASVEG 3.0, 4.0 & Live but polygons to the south that capture obviously cleared areas have been re-coded as regenerating cleared land (TASVEG code: FRG), a mapping unit that recognises concept such as temporary disused pasture that starts to revert to some semblance of mixed native-exotic grassland-pasture

While the intent of this report is not to be critical of the TASVEG mapping system (because I acknowledge its various caveats, vagaries and limitations from a practical perspective), there are significant implications for "blind faith" in it when applied to programs such as the Regional Ecosystem Model (REM) that largely informed the new "priority vegetation" overlay. I also acknowledge that the REM recognises the limits of TASVEG (which are very clearly stated in the *Priority Vegetation Report*). Irrespective of recognition of such limits, the simple scenario is that TASVEG 3.0 was used to create an almost meaningless "priority vegetation" overlay based on erroneous data. To explore this further, it is worthwhile returning to a previous version of TASVEG (2.0) that shows a very different picture of the subject title and surrounds (Figure 14). Importantly, while this too gets the extent of DTO very wrong, seems to include an odd polygon of FAG embedded in forest, it much better maps the sheltered south-facing slopes as *Eucalyptus obliqua* wet forest (undifferentiated) (TASVEG code: WOU), although it obviously also far overmaps this to the north.

TASVEG 1.0 & 2.0 were essentially based on original *Regional Forest Agreement* (RFA) mapping in 1997, which was based, in turn, on Forestry Tasmania's PI Type mapping (of unknown age) – some metadata in the TASVEG 2.0 layer for the subject title suggests Feb. 1996. What is of greatest note for the subject title, however, is that the shift from TASVEG 2.0 to TASVEG 3.0 with its inherent errors seems to be based on vegetation mapping conducted as part of a project called "HUON_VALLEY-HVC-2009". The polygon of DGL, for example, is coded as part of this project with the source data indicated as "photo" but the date still as "23/02'1996". How a polygon of WOU becomes re-coded as DGL using the same data is bordering on the nonsensical – to then rely on this mapping to create the "priority vegetation" overlay becomes even more meaningless. Oddly, the polygon of DOB (re-coded from WOU) has the same project code, source type and date but shows it was field-checked on "5/08/2009" – how a polygon once code correctly as wet forest dominated by *Eucalyptus obliqua* (WOU) is subject to a field check and becomes incorrectly coded as dry forest (DOB) is very difficult to understand. The polygon of DTO was not adjusted by the "HUON_VALLEY-HVC-2009" per se, although its extent was reduced and its configuration altered because of the erroneous re-coding of WOU to DGL & DOB.

The metadata file for TASVEG 4.0 (https://www.thelist.tas.gov.au/app/content/data/geo-meta-data-record?detailRecordUID=b5c7a079-14bc-4b3c-af73-db7585d34cdd) states "TASVEG mapping is indicative only. Whilst extensive checks are applied to release versions of TASVEG, confirming the presence or otherwise of TASVEG communities requires field validation by a qualified practitioner" i.e. it correctly and formally acknowledges its own limitations and strongly implies that the use of the data needs confirmation. The "blind" use of the various TASVEG layers to create the "priority vegetation" overlay under the incoming *Tasmanian Planning Scheme* is a blatant example of how data can be inappropriately applied to result in a perverse outcome. The REM also acknowledges the need for field verification. The preceding discussion has confirmed my very clear attitude to this matter: TASVEG is at best a guideline but should always be field-verified prior to it being used to inform land use planning decisions with significant implications (whether for conservation or development). This is important to note because the Natural Assets Code of the *Tasmanian Planning Scheme* (C7.2) only "applies to development on land within…a priority vegetation area…". That is, if the priority vegetation area overlay is not present, the Code cannot apply. These has already led to potentially perverse outcomes when the REM has, for example, created the overlay over paddocks but missed the threatened blue gum forest/swift parrot habitat or vice versa. If there were a mechanism (or even a provision in the *Scheme*) to address this by reference to ground-truthed vegetation mapping, the "problems" with TASVEG and how it was used in the REM would become moot.

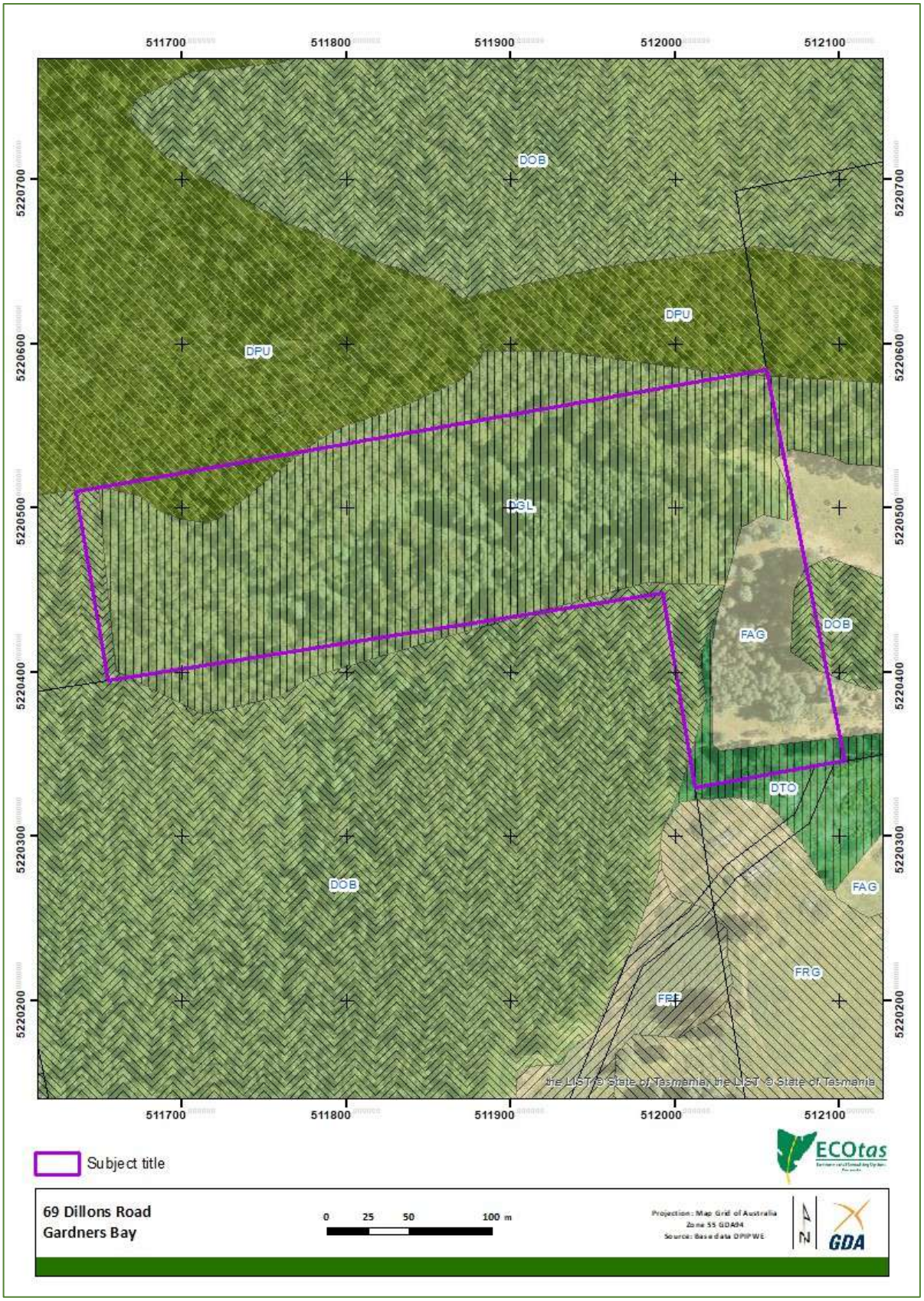

Figure 12. Study area and surrounds showing previous TASVEG 3.0 vegetation mapping (see text for codes)

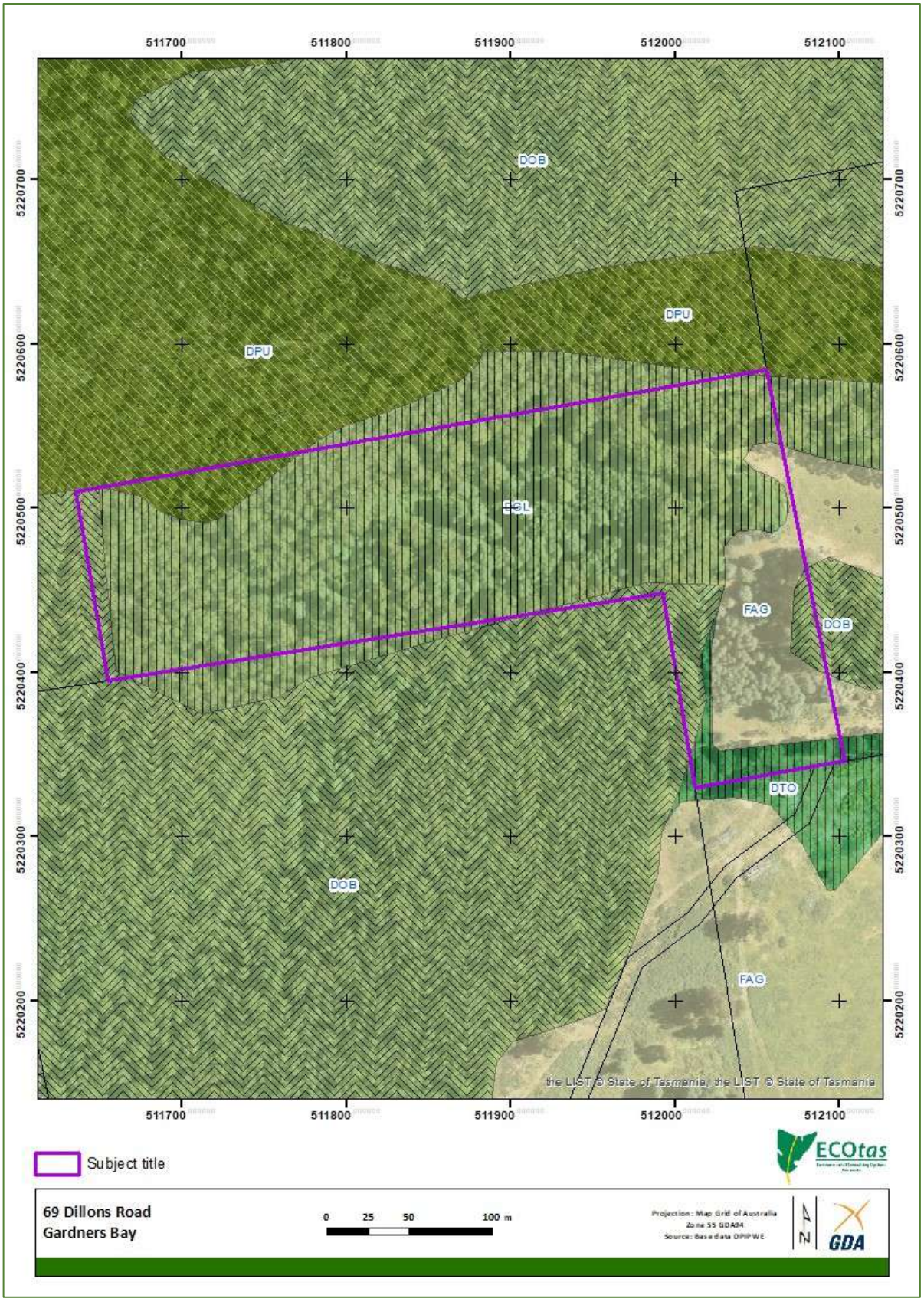

Figure 13. Study area and surrounds showing existing TASVEG 4.0/Live vegetation mapping (see text for codes)

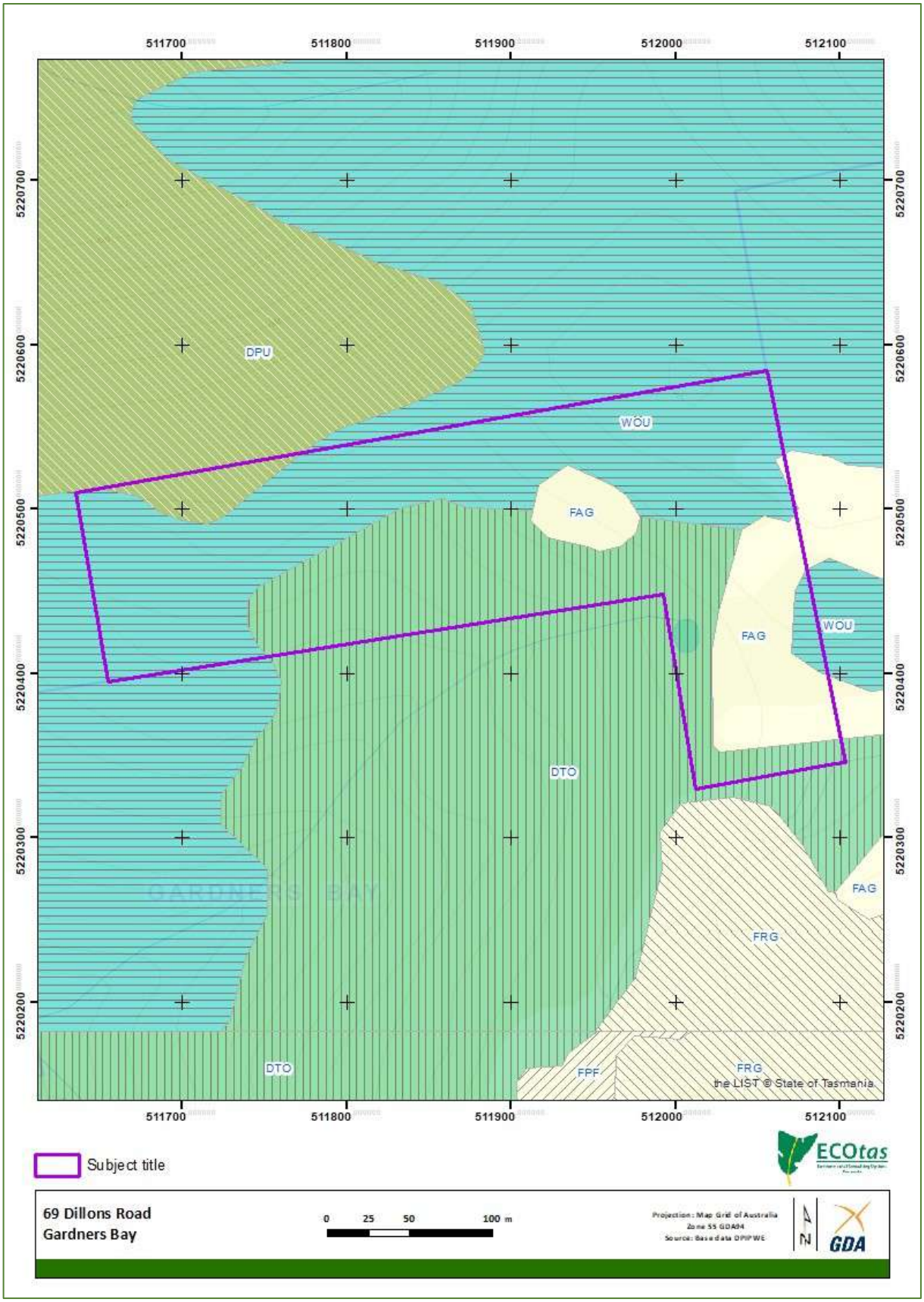

Figure 14. Study area and surrounds previous TASVEG 2.0 vegetation mapping (see text for codes)

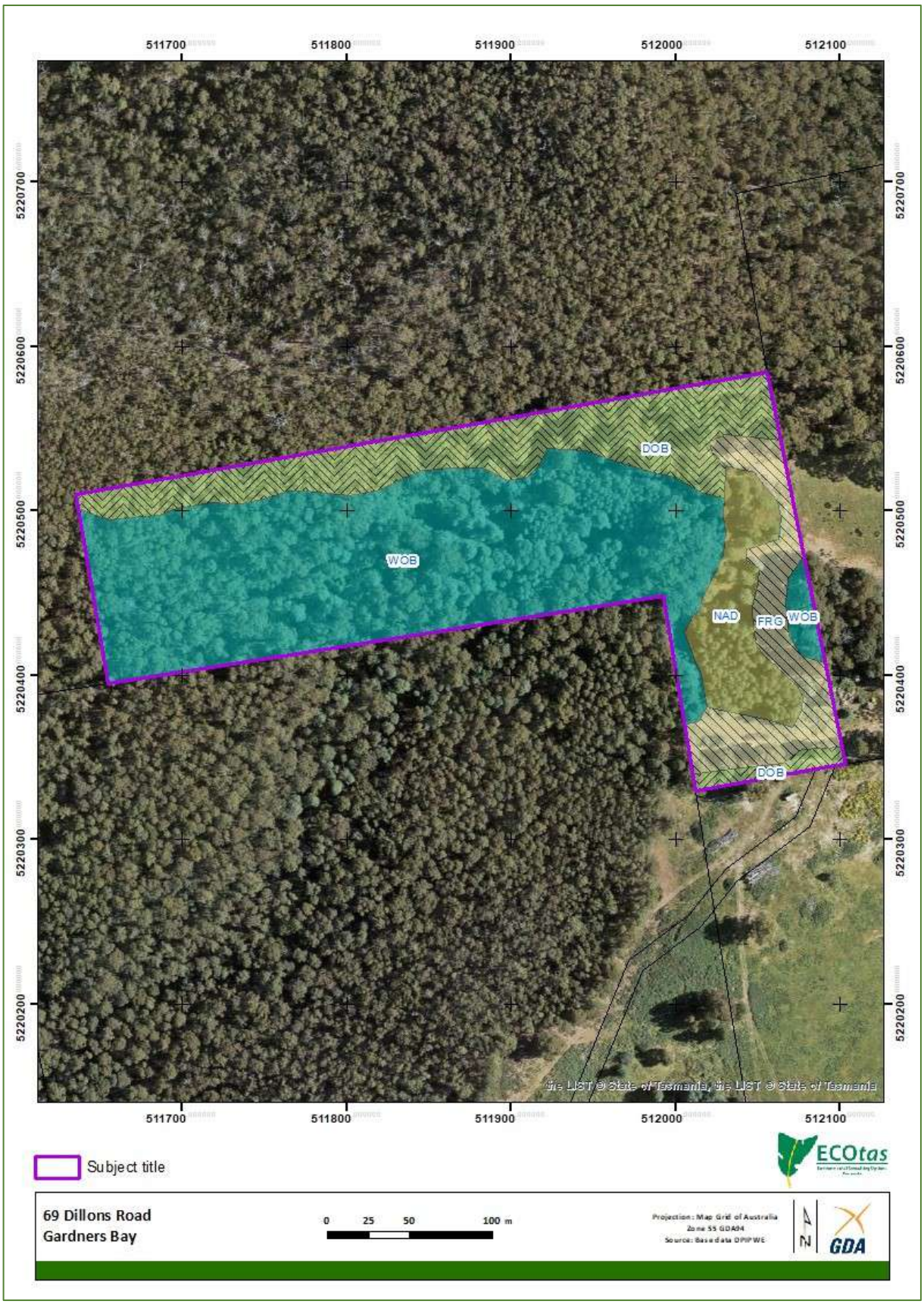

Figure 15. Revised vegetation mapping for subject title (refer to text for codes)

Vegetation types recorded as part of the present study

Vegetation types have been classified according to TASVEG 4.0, as described in *From Forest to Fjaeldmark: Descriptions of Tasmania's Vegetation* (Kitchener & Harris 2013+). Table 1 provides information on the mapping units identified from the subject title (see also Figure 15). See Appendix A for annotated descriptions of the identified mapping units.

Table 1. Vegetation mapping units present in the subject title

[conservation status: NCA – as per Schedule 3A of the Tasmanian *Nature Conservation Act 2002*, using units described by Kitchener & Harris (2013+), relating to TASVEG mapping units (DNRET 2022); EPBCA – as per the listing of ecological communities on the Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*, relating to communities as described under that Act, but with equivalencies to TASVEG units]

TASVEG mapping unit (Kitchener & Harris 2013+)	**Conservation priority** NCA *EPBCA*	**Comments**
Dry eucalypt forest and woodland		
Eucalyptus obliqua dry forest (DOB)	not threatened *not threatened*	DOB occurs along the northern ridgeline, marginally extending downslope into the subject title where there is a broad transition zone between DOB and WOB, the shift to WOB based on the steepening slope and increased shelter, changing the understorey from open to shrubby to densely shrubby with ground ferns and sedges. This section of DOB is in good condition, with only a few scattered patches of *Genista monspessulana* noted (not currently impacting to any measurable degree on the ecological integrity). This section of DOB shows evidence of the 1967 and the 1982 wildfire events, largely regrowth-structured. A sliver of highly modified DOB has now been mapped along the southern boundary of the short L-shaped section of the title, effectively replacing what was mapped as DTO on TASVEG. Mapping this sliver as DOB is perhaps "stretching the friendship" in terms of classification as it is essentially little more than a strip of trees along an old fenceline.
Wet eucalypt forest and woodland		
Eucalyptus obliqua forest with broad-leaf shrubs (WOB)	not threatened *not threatened*	WOB occurs most of the south-facing sheltered slopes, expressed as an even-aged regrowth-structured (post-1967 bushfire) canopy over a typical wet sclerophyll understorey. The transition upslope into DOB is gradual, subtly based on a gradual change in slope and insolation. WOB has also been mapped along the eastern boundary. This is part of a larger patch surrounded by old pasture and due to edge effects, somewhat between WOB and DOB (like the fenceline strip of DOB).
Non-eucalypt forest and woodland		
Acacia dealbata forest (NAD)	not threatened *not threatened*	Previously cleared areas have now reverted to an even-aged canopy of *Acacia dealbata*, essentially over open grass. Various versions of aerial imagery indicate subtle shifts in the extent of NAD vs FRG. On the broader slope, there is also a patch of canopy that could be excised as NAD from within WOB. Aerial imagery is quite clear on this but field assessment made the classification as WOB overall more tenable due to scattered *Eucalyptus obliqua* in the canopy developed through the Acacia dealbata. This area was once cleared (see image from 1976 at Figure 9a) and probably explains the polygon of FAG mapped amongst WOU on TASVEG 2.0 vegetation mapping (Figure 14).

TASVEG mapping unit (Kitchener & Harris 2013+)	**Conservation priority** NCA *EPBCA*	**Comments**
Modified land		
regenerating cleared land (FRG)	not threatened *not threatened*	The old pasture areas between WOB, DOB & NAD in the eastern portion of the title have not been used for cropping or grazing for some time and are slowly revering to localised patches of *Pteridium esculentum*, *Juncus* spp. and a mix of the original pasture grasses and now some native grass species. This is classic FRG – left alone for longer, the NAD will expand and occupy the whole cleared slope; used again, it will be classifiable once more as FAG.

Conservation significance of identified vegetation types

The vegetation types identified from the subject title do not equate to native vegetation communities classified as threatened under Schedule 3A of the Tasmanian *Nature Conservation Act 2002* and do not equate to threatened ecological communities under the Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Protection Act 1999*.

As vegetation types, none of the mapping units are classified as moderate priority biodiversity value under Table E10.1 of the *Huon Valley Interim Planning Scheme 2015*. It is important to note that Table E10.1 only includes moderate priority biodiversity values and not high or low, both these listed as "nil". As only threatened vegetation communities can qualify as moderate priority biodiversity value (these defined in the Code as "a native vegetation community listed as a threatened vegetation community under the *Nature Conservation Act 2002* or a threatened ecological community under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*), the non-threatened DOB, WOB & NAD (and FRG) identified from the subject title cannot qualify. There are other reasons non-threatened native vegetation may qualify as moderate priority biodiversity value. Setting aside those that relate to flora and fauna values, the possible relevant matters are listed below with commentary below each (clause letters as per Table E10.1):

- (c) all remnant vegetation

  While the *Scheme* does not define a "remnant", examination of aerial imagery clearly indicates that the subject title does not qualify as "remnant vegetation" in any reasonable sense.

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

  While the subject title clearly does not support any wetlands, it may include watercourses (see **INTRODUCTION *Other features*** for more commentary on this). In my opinion, watercourses per se are not present so this part of the concept of moderate priority biodiversity values is also not present.

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

  Examination of aerial imagery clearly indicates that the subject title does not qualify as moderate priority biodiversity values under this criterion because there is far in excess of 30% native vegetation within a 1 km radius of the title.

Noting that much of the subject title is covered by the "priority vegetation area" overlay, it is worthwhile examining the definition of "priority vegetation". First, the concept is not defined under the *Huon Valley Interim Planning Scheme 2015*. Second, the *Tasmanian Planning Scheme* (through the Natural Assets Code) takes "priority vegetation" to mean:

"means native vegetation where any of the following apply:

(a) it forms an integral part of a threatened native vegetation community as prescribed under Schedule 3A of the *Nature Conservation Act 2002*;

(b) is a threatened flora species;

(c) it forms a significant habitat for a threatened fauna species; or

(d) it has been identified as native vegetation of local importance".

Site assessment has indicated that none of these criteria are satisfied. As previously discussed, DOB, WOB & NAD are not classified as threatened under Schedule 3A of the *Nature Conservation Act 2002* so no part of the subject title can possibly "form an integral part of a threatened native vegetation community". No plant species classified as threatened under the Tasmanian *Threatened Species Protection Act 1995* (TSPA) and/or the Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Protection Act 1999* (EPBCA) have been identified (see FINDINGS Plant species) so no part of the subject title can possibly be "a threatened flora species". The criterion related to "significant habitat for a threatened fauna species" is discussed under **FINDINGS *Threatened fauna*** but the conclusion is that the site does not qualify under this. This leaves the concept of "has been identified as native vegetation of local importance". Unfortunately, the provisions related to "priority vegetation" do not indicate the manner in which such "identification" can be undertaken. However, what is very clear is that it cannot simply refer to an area that has been allocated to the "priority vegetation area" overlay based on something such as the REM that has not been field verified, especially where any such field verification has not identified any particular vegetation that could qualify as such. This would be a circular illogical premise. In my opinion, clause (d) could refer to something such as a specific project undertaken by a planning authority to identify specific parts of the municipality not "captured" by causes (a), (b) and (c) – for example, poorly-reserved non-threatened vegetation types of bioregional/municipal significance or a "priority" flora species such as *Eucalyptus cordata*, as yet unlisted but widely regarded as having biogeographic importance. Oddly, the current Table E10.1 of the Biodiversity Code of the *Huon Valley Interim Planning Scheme 2015* attempts to "capture" some of these types of values, although its application was not based on any form of structured documentation.

In summary, no part of the subject title is considered to comprise "priority vegetation" as defined under the Natural Assets Code of the *Tasmanian Planning Scheme*. As such, the application of the "priority vegetation area" overlay is considered to have been in error.

Plant species

General information

A total of 58 vascular plant species were recorded from the subject title (Appendix B), comprising 37 dicotyledons (including 2 endemic and 4 naturalised species), 15 monocotyledons (including 5 naturalised species) and 6 pteridophytes (all native). This diversity is highly typical of the vegetation types recorded from the subject title in this part of the State. The site is notable for the very low diversity of naturalised species.

Additional surveys at different times of the year may detect additional short-lived herbs and grasses but a follow-up survey is not considered warranted because of low likelihood of species with a high priority for conservation management being present, especially considering the very long period since the last major disturbance that has effectively eliminated patches of bare ground from forested areas.

None of the plant species present qualify as moderate priority biodiversity values under Table E10.1 of the Biodiversity Code of the *Huon Valley Interim Planning Scheme 2015*. While threatened species are considered in the following section, Table E10.1 also includes a list 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 are present within the subject title such that this category of moderate priority biodiversity value is not present.

Threatened flora species recorded from the study area

Database information indicates that the subject title does not support known populations of flora listed as threatened on the Tasmanian *Threatened Species Protection Act 1995* (TSPA) and/or the Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Protection Act 1999* (EPBCA) (Figure 16). Site assessment did not detect any such species from the subject title.

Threatened flora species potentially present

Figure 16 indicates threatened flora species near to the study area and Table C1 (Appendix C) provides a listing of threatened flora from within 5,000 m of the study area (nominal buffer width usually used to discuss the potential of a particular study area to support various species listed in databases), with comments on whether potential habitat is present for the species, and possible reasons why a species was not recorded.

Under Table E10.1 of the Biodiversity Code of the *Huon Valley Interim Planning Scheme 2015*, moderate priority biodiversity values can include "known or potential habitat for any threatened species" and "threatened species". Database information and site assessment confirm the absence of threatened flora. In no reasonable sense can the site be regarded as "potential habitat for any threatened species [flora]" because if this were applied to the municipality, even suburban streets become so qualified because several species of threatened flora can occur in such circumstances. The most reasonable approach is that if a survey by a suitably qualified person at an appropriate time of year has been undertaken and this has determined threatened flora t be absent, that the site cannot be regarded as moderate priority biodiversity value on some vague notion that such a species could occur there.

Fauna species

Threatened fauna species recorded from the study area

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* and/or the Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Protection Act 1999* (Figure 17). Site assessment did not detect any such species.

Threatened fauna species potentially present

Figure 17 indicates threatened fauna species near to the study area and Table D1 (Appendix D) provides a listing of threatened fauna from within 5,000 m of the study area (nominal buffer width usually used to discuss the potential of a particular study area to support various species listed in databases), with comments on whether potential habitat is present for the species, and possible reasons why a species was not recorded.

Site assessment indicated that the subject title supports ubiquitous potential habitat for a suite of threatened fauna species. This includes potential habitat of species such as *Sarcophilus harrisii* (Tasmanian devil), *Dasyurus maculatus* subsp. *maculatus* (spotted-tailed quoll), *Dasyurus viverrinus* (eastern quoll) and *Perameles gunnii* subsp. *gunnii* (eastern barred bandicoot). However, these species occur in a range of habitat from untouched wilderness to suburban yards, meaning it is very hard to place a patch of regrowth-structured even-aged regrowth forest (much naturally recovered post-fires and/or post-clearing) at a specific position on this continuum and conclude that it is therefore "important" or "significant" at any particular scale. The *Priority Vegetation Report* identifies the forested areas (mapped erroneously as DPU, DGL, DOB & DTO) as habitat for the Tasmanian devil and eastern barred bandicoot but makes no mention of the two quoll species (the species are often highlighted in the REM so the lack of inclusion for this site is "telling" as to the veracity of the REM).

With respect to the Mount Mangana stag beetle (*Lissotes menalcas*), the areas mapped as WOB can be assigned to potential habitat for the species. This species is widespread, albeit somewhat difficult to assess because finding the species requires some level of habitat destruction (ripping apart logs and/or removing top layers) such that this is not usually undertaken. The slopes support only occasional larger decaying logs so the species may be present, albeit probably realistically restricted to the area west of the minor dip in the topography (i.e. the apparent extent of post-1976 clearing). The species is managed in industrial forestry situations such as clearfell, burn and sow coupes of up to 100 ha at any one time such that any small-scale clearing of marginal potential habitat within the subject title could hardly be regarded as "significant" or "important' at any reasonable scale.

The site does not support potential nesting habitat for *Lathamus discolor* (swift parrot), *Pardalotus quadragintus* (forty-spotted pardalote) or *Tyto novaehollandiae* (masked owl) because hollow-bearing trees are absent: the forest structure is largely regrowth following fires many decades ago but all trees are probably many decades from forming proper nesting hollows. The absence of *Eucalyptus viminalis* precludes the presence of typical potential foraging habitat for *Pardalotus quadragintus* (forty-spotted pardalote). The absence of both *Eucalyptus ovata* (black gum) and *Eucalyptus globulus* (blue gum) precludes the presence of typical potential foraging habitat for *Lathamus discolor* (swift parrot). This statement is important because TASVEG maps extensive areas of DGL and this has been used to create the "priority vegetation area" overlay and is important in the rationale for the overlay, both as a vegetation type and as habitat for the swift parrot. That is, field verification has been undertaken, as recommended in the *Priority Vegetation Report*, and confirmed the site does not qualify as "priority vegetation" on these grounds.

While *Tyto novaehollandiae* (masked owl), *Accipiter novaehollandiae* (grey goshawk) and *Aquila audax* (wedge-tailed eagle) could all occur within the subject title, the vegetation structure is atypical nesting habitat (lack of large trees with large hollows – masked owl; lack of over-mature trees with good nesting forks in even-aged regrowth forest – wedge-tailed eagle; generally open-structured forest – grey goshawk). That is, the key elements are absent. This does not preclude the species using the site but certainly does not qualify it as "important" or "significant" at any particular scale.

Table E10.1 of the Biodiversity Code of the *Huon Valley Interim Planning Scheme 2015* includes the category "known or potential habitat for threatened species". 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). The failure of the scheme to provide a working and interpretable definition of this concept means that it has fallen to professional opinion to allocate any particular site to "known or potential habitat for threatened species". In this case, certainly the site cannot fall within the concept of "known". As the definition is all-encompassing, however, essentially no part of the municipality would not be potential habitat. This cannot possibly have been the intent of the inclusion in Table E10.1 However, far from simple pedantic semantics, it is critical that one species is not elevated above another in terms of how the concept of potential habitat is applied. For example, in the absence of a nest of a grey goshawk or wedge-tailed eagle and the vegetation not being a "good" match for habitat descriptions, the site must be regarded as at the lower end of the continuum of potential habitat. The complete absence of blue gum and black gum must preclude the site as potential foraging habitat for the swift parrot (it could of course "pass through" but this cannot reasonably elevate the site to meeting the intent of potential habitat). These are "easy" examples. The matter of allocating a site such as this to potential habitat of the marsupial carnivores, eastern barred bandicoot and Mount Mangana stag beetle is fraught with problems, especially when species such as the eastern barred bandicoot will favour use of the old paddock and the marsupial carnivores will actively use the human-inhabited parts of the property. That is, the more "important" (and indeed "significant") habitat are not the forested areas but the modified habitats.

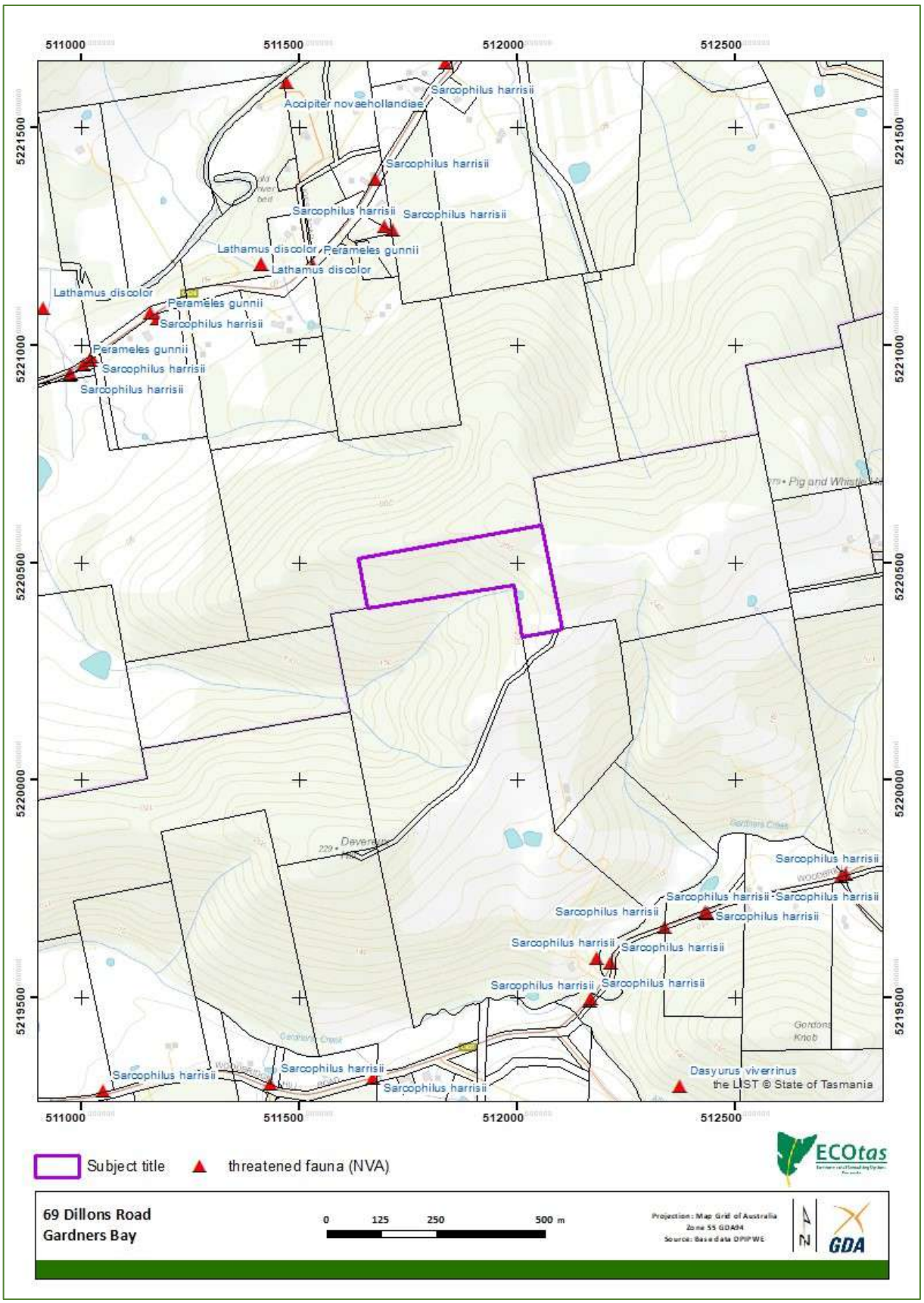

Figure 17. Distribution of threatened fauna close to the study area (overview)

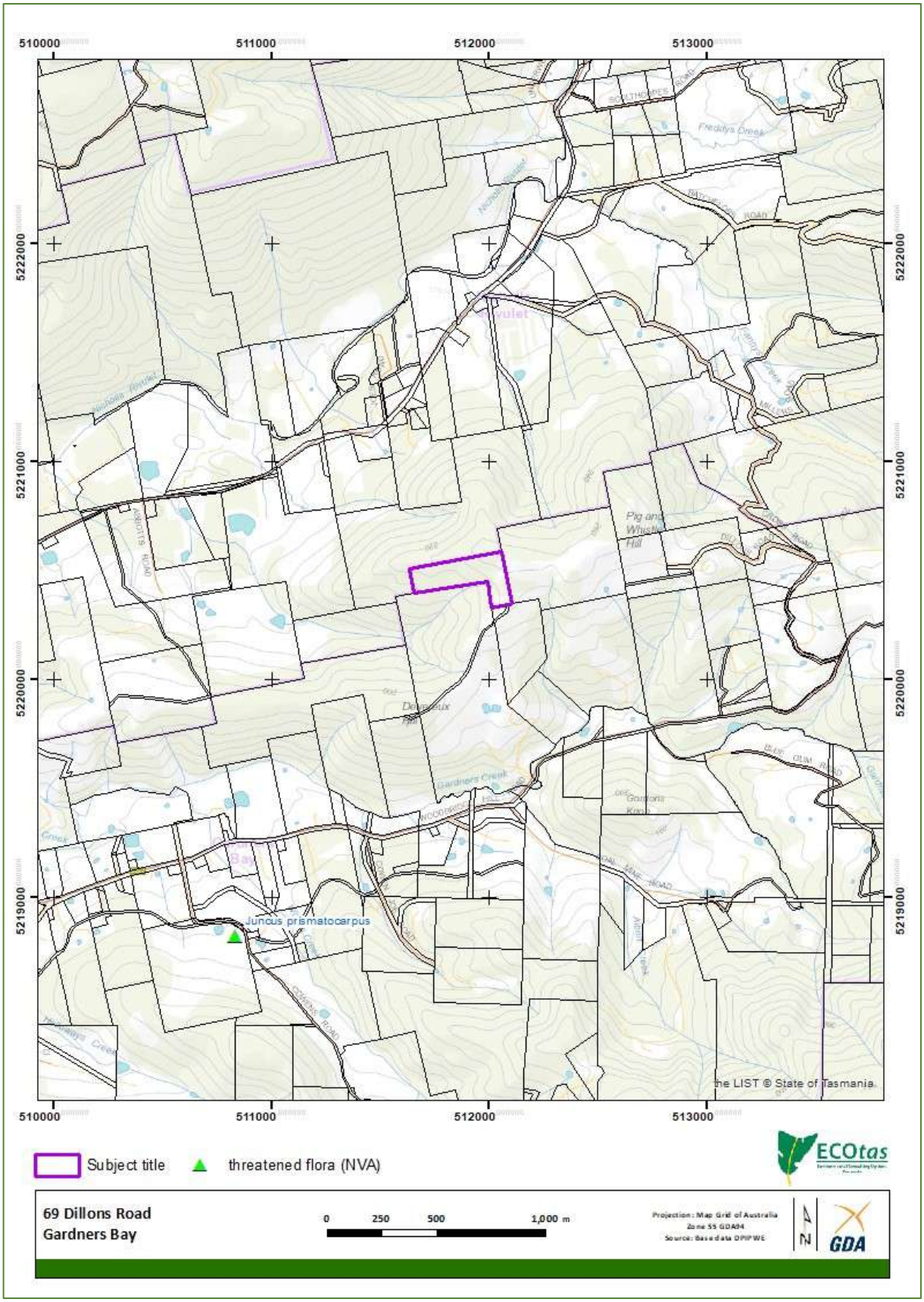

Figure 16. Distribution of threatened flora close to the study area (overview)

The terms "important" and "significant" have been mentioned because the former is referred to at E10.1.1(b) of the Biodiversity Code of the *Huon Valley Interim Planning Scheme 2015* and the latter is used in the definition of "priority habitat" (viz. "it forms a significant habitat for a threatened fauna species") under the Natural Assets Code of the *Tasmanian Planning Scheme*. In fact, the Tasmanian forest practices system does describe potential habitat of all forest-dependent species and also defines significant habitat for many such species. Whether it was the intent of the Tasmanian Planning Scheme to "piggyback" on this latter term is not known but it does provide a convenient way of assessing a site against recognised descriptions of "significant habitat" developed by the Forest Practices Authority in agreement with the then Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water & Environment (now the Department of Natural Resources and Environment Tasmania).

Review of the descriptions of potential and significant habitat descriptions provided in FPA (2022) indicates that no part of the study area meets the intent of "significant habitat" (see Appendix D). On this basis, no part of the study area should be classified as "priority habitat" under the category of "it forms a significant habitat for a threatened fauna species") and therefore not be subject to the Priority Vegetation Area overlay.

Under Table E10.1 of the Biodiversity Code of the *Huon Valley Interim Planning Scheme 2015*, moderate priority biodiversity values can include "known or potential habitat for any threatened species", "threatened species" and "habitat for hollow dwelling species". As for threatened flora (see previous section), database information and site assessment confirm the absence of threatened fauna. It has also bene shown that, except in a very general and nebulous sense, the site does not presently support" habitat for hollow dwelling species". The concept of "potential habitat" has been discussed at length in the preceding section. It is impossible to not confirm the whole of the subject title as some form of "potential habitat for any threatened species[fauna]" but as discussed, taken literally, this would mean that no part of the municipality does not qualify as moderate priority biodiversity value, which cannot have been the intent in any practical sense.

Other natural values

Weed species

One plant species classified as a declared weed within the meaning of the Tasmanian *Weed Management Act 1999* (*Biosecurity Act 2019*) was detected from the subject title, viz. *Genista monspessulana* (canary broom) – scattered along ridgeline in open DOB forest. This is considered of no particular conservation significance as "left to its own devices", the extent and abundance is unlikely to exacerbate due to the now dense canopy cover and developing shrub layer of native plant species.

Longer-term special management (e.g. a complex weed management plan) is not considered warranted because owner occupation is considered the most appropriate (and realistic) means of achieving control of any declared species, where vigilance and ongoing control are practical.

Several planning manuals provide guidance on appropriate management actions, which can be referred to develop site-specific prescriptions for any proposed works in the study area. These manuals include:

- Allan, K. & Gartenstein, S. (2010). *Keeping It Clean: A Tasmanian Field Hygiene Manual to Prevent the Spread of Freshwater Pests and Pathogens*. NRM South, Hobart;
- Rudman, T. (2005). *Interim* Phytophthora cinnamomi *Management Guidelines*. Nature Conservation Report 05/7, Biodiversity Conservation Branch, Department of Primary Industries, Water & Environment, Hobart;

- Rudman, T., Tucker, D. & French, D. (2004). *Washdown Procedures for Weed and Disease Control*. Edition 1. Department of Primary Industries, Water & Environment, Hobart; and
- DPIPWE (2015). *Weed and Disease Planning and Hygiene Guidelines – Preventing the Spread of Weeds and Diseases in Tasmania*. Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water & Environment, Hobart.

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 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).

The vegetation types identified from the study area are not recognised as being potentially susceptible to PC. Site assessment did not record any field symptoms (dead and/or dying susceptible plant species).

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.

The study area does not support *Nothofagus cunninghamii*.

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 *Austropuccinia 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 *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 title includes as a small forest-embedded dam and minor drainage depressions. It is unlikely that chytrid is present (no records in the Huon-Channel area defined by the Huon and Channel highways: *Natural Values Atlas* observations search, 23 May 2022).

Additional "Matters of National Environmental Significance" – Threatened Ecological Communities

CofA (2022) indicates that the following threatened ecological communities listed on the Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBCA) may, or are likely to, occur within the area:

- Giant Kelp Marine Forests of South East Australia [Endangered];
- Subtropical and Temperate Coastal saltmarsh [Vulnerable];
- Tasmanian Forests and Woodlands dominated by Black Gum or Brookers Gum *(Eucalyptus ovata* / *E. brookeriana*) [Critically Endangered]; and
- Tasmanian White Gum (*Eucalyptus viminalis*) Wet Forest [Critically Endangered].

Existing vegetation mapping (Figure 12-14) and revised vegetation mapping (Figure 15) indicates that these communities are not present within or adjacent to the subject title i.e. there are no implications under the Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* in relation to threatened ecological communities.

DISCUSSION

Summary of key findings

Threatened flora

- No plant species listed as threatened on the Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBCA) and/or the Tasmanian *Threatened Species Protection Act 1995* (TSPA) were detected, or are known from database information, from the study area.

Threatened fauna

- No fauna species listed as threatened on the Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBCA) and/or the Tasmanian *Threatened Species Protection Act 1995* (TSPA) were detected, or are known from database information, from the study area.
- The study area is not considered to support "significant" habitat for threatened fauna but potential habitat is present (to varying degrees) for the following species:
  - *Sarcophilus harrisii* (Tasmanian devil);
  - *Dasyurus maculatus* subsp*. maculatus* (spotted-tailed quoll);

- *Dasyurus viverrinus* (eastern quoll);
- *Perameles gunnii* subsp*. gunnii* (eastern barred bandicoot);
- *Aquila audax* subsp*. fleayi* (Tasmanian wedge-tailed eagle);
- *Tyto novaehollandiae* subsp*. castanops* (Tasmanian masked owl);
- *Accipiter novaehollandiae* (grey goshawk); and
- *Lissotes menalcas* (Mt Mangana stag beetle).

Vegetation types

- The study area supports the following TASVEG mapping units:
  - *Eucalyptus obliqua* dry forest (TASVEG code: DOB);
  - *Eucalyptus obliqua* forest with broad-leaf shrubs (TASVEG code: WOB);
  - *Acacia dealbata forest* (TASVEG code: NAD); and
  - regenerating cleared land (TASVEG code: FRG).
- DOB, WOB & NAD do not equate to native vegetation communities classified as threatened under Schedule 3A of the Tasmanian *Nature Conservation Act* 2002, do not equate to threatened ecological communities under the Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Protection Act 1999*, and as vegetation types are not classified as moderate priority biodiversity value under Table E10.1 of the *Huon Valley Interim Planning Scheme 2015*.

Weeds

- One plant species classified as a declared weed within the meaning of the Tasmanian *Weed Management Act 1999* (*Biosecurity Act 2019*) was detected from the study area, as follows:
  - *Genista monspessulana* (canary broom).

Plant disease

- No evidence of *Phytophthora cinnamomi* (PC, rootrot) was observed in susceptible species within the study area.
- No evidence of myrtle wilt was recorded from within the study area.
- No evidence of myrtle rust was recorded from within the study area.

Animal disease (chytrid)

- The study area does not support particular habitats conducive to frog chytrid disease, except at a highly localised scale.

Commentary on zoning and overlays

The subject title is currently zoned as Rural Resource pursuant to the *Huon Valley Interim Planning Scheme 2015* but it scheduled to be re-zoned as Landscape Conservation under the *Tasmanian Planning Scheme – Huon Valley*.

Under *Guideline No. 1 Local Provisions Schedule (LP): Zone and Code Application*, the zone application guidelines for the Rural zone are stated as:

> RZ 1 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.

RZ 2 The Rural Zone should only be applied after considering whether the land is suitable for the Agriculture Zone in accordance with the 'Land Potentially Suitable for Agriculture Zone' layer published on the LIST.

RZ 3 The Rural Zone may be applied to land identified in the 'Land Potentially Suitable for Agriculture Zone' layer, if:

(a) it can be demonstrated that the land has limited or no potential for agricultural use and is not integral to the management of a larger farm holding that will be within the Agriculture Zone;

(b) it can be demonstrated that there are significant constraints to agricultural use occurring on the land;

(c) the land is identified for the protection of a strategically important naturally occurring resource which is more appropriately located in the Rural Zone and is supported by strategic analysis;

(d) the land is identified for a strategically important use or development that is more appropriately located in the Rural Zone and is supported by strategic analysis; or

(e) it can be demonstrated, by strategic analysis, that the Rural Zone is otherwise more appropriate for the land.

From my perspective, the key statement is Rz 1, which refers to "…and which is not more appropriately included within the Landscape Conservation Zone or Environmental Management Zone for the protection of specific values…". The assessment has not identified any such "specific values" warranting protection.

Under *Guideline No. 1 Local Provisions Schedule (LP): Zone and Code Application*, the zone application guidelines for the Landscape Conservation zone are stated as (with my commentary below each):

LCZ 1 The Landscape Conservation Zone should be applied to land with landscape values that are identified for protection and conservation, such as bushland areas, large areas of native vegetation, or areas of important scenic values, where some small scale use or development may be appropriate.

RESPONSE: The subject title, or perhaps part of it, could meet this application guideline but, in my opinion, only in general terms. No specific natural values have been identified that would not disqualify, in my opinion, the whole of the title being developed as some form of primary production including conversion of native forest to plantation and/or cropping use.

LCZ 2 The Landscape Conservation Zone may be applied to:

(a) large areas of bushland or large areas of native vegetation which are not otherwise reserved, but contains threatened native vegetation communities, threatened species or other areas of locally or regionally important native vegetation;

(b) land that has significant constraints on development through the application of the Natural Assets Code or Scenic Protection Code; or

(c) land within an interim planning scheme Environmental Living Zone and the primary intention is for the protection and conservation of landscape values.

RESPONSE: Site assessment has clearly indicated that LCZ 2 (a) has no application because the site does not support "threatened native vegetation communities, threatened species or other areas of locally or regionally important native vegetation". To my interpretation of the Natural Assets Code, I cannot anticipate "significant constraints on development" (see also interpretation of Priority vegetation Area overlay) such that LCZ 2 (b) is not considered to have application. I cannot specifically address the Scenic Protection Code aspect of LCZ 2 (b) but I cannot see how any part

of the subject title is realistically seen from any practical vantage point (but even if it were, how this would significantly constrain some small-scale development). LCZ 2 (c) has no application.

LCZ 3 The Landscape Conservation Zone may be applied to a group of titles with landscape values that are less than the allowable minimum lot size for the zone.

RESPONSE: This may have application but would be logically applied to a "group of titles" and not to this single title.

LCZ 4 The Landscape Conservation Zone should not be applied to:

(a) land where the priority is for residential use and development (see Rural Living Zone); or

(b) State-reserved land (see Environmental Management Zone).

RESPONSE: I cannot see how either of these criteria are relevant to the subject title.

The subject title is currently partly (almost wholly) subject to the Biodiversity Protection Area overlay pursuant to the *Huon Valley Interim Planning Scheme 2015*. Under the immediately preceding version of the overlay maps linked to the *Huon Valley Interim Planning Scheme 2015*, no part of the title was subject to the Biodiversity Protection Area overlay, this change implemented through AM-HUO-PSA-4-2019, taking effect on 10 Jul. 2020 (email from TPC, 21 May 2021). The rationale for the change appears to be based on the use of the Regional Ecosystem Model (REM) and partly explained through the *Priority Vegetation Report* for the subject title.

Under *Guideline No. 1 Local Provisions Schedule (LP): Zone and Code Application*, the code application guidelines for the Natural Assets Code describe the "priority vegetation area overlay" as follows:

The priority vegetation area overlay is intended for native vegetation that:

- forms an integral part of a threatened native vegetation community as prescribed under Schedule 3A of the *Nature Conservation Act 2002*;
- is a threatened flora species;
- forms a significant habitat for a threatened fauna species; or
- has been identified as native vegetation of local importance.

The preceding report has very clearly demonstrated that none of these four criteria are applicable to the subject title.

The code application guidelines then provide the following specific information (with my commentary below each).

NAC 7 The priority vegetation area overlay must include threatened native vegetation communities as identified in TASVEG Version 3 mapping, as published on the Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and the Environment's (DPIPWE) website and available on the LIST.

RESPONSE: In the respect that TASVEG 3.0, 4.0 & Live all show part of the subject title as *Eucalyptus globulus* dry forest and woodland (TASVEG code: DGL) and *Eucalyptus tenuiramis* forest and woodland on sediments (TASVEG code: DTO), which both equate to threatened vegetation communities (with the same names) under Schedule 3A of the Tasmanian *Nature Conservation Act 2002* (and as shown on the Threatened Native Vegetation Communities layer on LISTmap), the allocation of the Priority Vegetation Area overlay would be appropriate. However, in this case, site assessment has clearly indicated this mapping to be wholly in error and the site has been shown to support no such threatened vegetation communities. On this basis, no part of the subject title should be subject to the Priority Vegetation Area overly on these grounds.

NAC 8 For the purposes of applying the priority vegetation area overlay to land containing threatened flora species, any areas mapped within the overlay should be derived from or based on the threatened flora data from the Natural Values Atlas as published DPIPWE's website and available on the LIST.

RESPONSE: This cannot be applicable because the subject title does not support threatened flora as indicated by data held in the *Natural Values Atlas*.

NAC 9 In applying the priority vegetation area overlay for threatened flora species, the overlay map may include an area around recorded occurrences of threatened flora species to identify areas of potential occurrence based on field verification, analysis or mapping undertaken by, or on behalf of, the planning authority.

RESPONSE: This cannot be applicable because the subject title does not support threatened flora as indicated by data held in the *Natural Values Atlas* such that it is impossible to apply an area of potential occurrence around any such sites.

NAC 10 For the purposes of applying the priority vegetation area overlay to land containing significant habitat for threatened fauna species, any areas identified as significant habitat should be based on the threatened fauna data from the Natural Values Atlas, as published on DPIPWE's website.

RESPONSE: This cannot be applicable because the subject title does not support significant habitat for threatened fauna (confirmed by site assessment). In suggesting that this can be based on "any areas identified as significant habitat should be based on the threatened fauna data from the Natural Values Atlas, as published on DPIPWE's website", this implies that application of this criterion is based on point locations of threatened fauna i.e. features such as nests and dens (and not simply sightings) or descriptions of potential habitat.

NAC 11 The priority vegetation area overlay may be based on field verification, analysis or mapping undertaken by, or on behalf of, the planning authority to:

(a) address any anomalies or inaccuracies in the mapping and data in clauses NAC 7, NAC 8 and NAC 10 above; or

(b) provide more recent or detailed local assessment of the mapping and data in clauses NAC 7, NAC 8 and NAC 10 above.

RESPONSE: This guideline refers to" field verification, analysis or mapping undertaken by, or on behalf of, the planning authority" but in this case, such verification has been undertaken by the landowner utilising an independent consultant, which has confirmed that criteria described in NAC 7, 8 & 10 are not applicable.

NAC 12 The priority vegetation area overlay may include areas of native vegetation which have been identified as being of local importance based on field verification, analysis or mapping undertaken by, or on behalf of, the planning authority. Identification of these areas may be assisted by datasets or spatial products identified by DPIPWE.

RESPONSE: This guideline refers to" field verification, analysis or mapping undertaken by, or on behalf of, the planning authority" but in this case, such verification has been undertaken by the landowner utilising an independent consultant, which has confirmed that the site does not support native vegetation with some level of local importance.

In summary, I am satisfied that the subject title is most appropriately zoned as Rural and not be subject to the Priority Vegetation Area overlay pursuant to the *Tasmanian Planning Scheme – Huon Valley*.

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APPENDIX A. Vegetation community structure and composition

The plates below provide basic information on the structure and composition of the native vegetation mapping units identified from the study area.

Plates A1-6. Examples of DOB on northern ridgeline and extending downslope to the south, showing the generally even-aged regrowth structure (post-1967 bushfire – see also examples of burnt-out tree bases & post-1983 bushfire – see more recent scorch on outer bark of some trees) and relatively simple understorey of shrubs typical of dry sclerophyll forest with variable density bracken

Plates A7-12. Examples of WOB on main slope showing even-aged post-1967 bushfire regrowth structure with variably dense understorey of typical wet sclerophyll shrubs in turn over occasional short soft treeferns, ground ferns and graminoids – note the scattered examples of larger logs


Plates A13 & A14. WOB along the minor dip in topography showing lack of defined bed and banks or anything other than highly ephemeral seasonal "flow"


Plate A15. (LHS) Highly modified "DOB" along southern boundary fence

Plate A16. (RHS) Now disused pasture that is best classified as FRG rather than FAG (see also below)


Plates A17 & A18. Further examples of the concept of regenerating cleared land (FRG) created by not using cleared areas – open paddocks revert to FRG and then back to FAG with use or possibly to NAD if left for longer (background and fringes of images)


Plate A19. (LHS) Looking across FRG into NAD transitioning to DOB

Plate A20. (RHS) NAD surrounding small dam now embedded in forest on title boundary


Plates A21 & A22. NAD that has been created by lack of use of cleared areas because of the very long-lived soil-stored seed of *Acacia dealbata* (silver wattle) – note the virtual absence of other understorey (native or exotic)

APPENDIX B. Vascular plant species recorded from study area

Botanical nomenclature follows *A Census of the Vascular Plants of Tasmania* (de Salas & Baker 2021), with family placement updated to reflect the nomenclatural changes recognised in the *Flora of Tasmania Online* (de Salas 2022+) and APG (2016); common nomenclature follows *The Little Book of Common Names of Tasmanian Plants* (Wapstra et al. 2005+, updated online at www.nre.tas.gov.au).

i = naturalised species; e = endemic to Tasmania

DW = declared weed within meaning of Tasmanian *Weed Management Act 1999* (*Biosecurity Act 2019*)

Table B1. Summary of vascular species recorded from the subject title

	ORDER			
STATUS	**DICOTYLEDONAE**	**MONOCOTYLEDONAE**	**GYMNOSPERMAE**	**PTERIDOPHYTA**
	31	10	-	6
i	24	5	-	-
e	4	-		
Sum	**37**	**15**	**0**	**6**
TOTAL	**58**			

	DICOTYLEDONAE		
	APIACEAE		
	Hydrocotyle hirta	hairy pennywort	
	ASTERACEAE		
e	*Bedfordia salicina*	tasmanian blanketleaf	
	Cassinia aculeata subsp. *aculeata*	common dollybush	
i	*Cirsium vulgare*	spear thistle	
	Lagenophora stipitata	blue bottledaisy	
	Olearia argophylla	musk daisybush	
	Senecio glomeratus subsp. *glomeratus*	shortfruit purple fireweed	
	Senecio linearifolius var. linearifolius	common fireweed groundsel	
	Senecio minimus	shrubby fireweed	
	CASUARINACEAE		
e	*Allocasuarina monilifera*	necklace sheoak	
	ERICACEAE		
	Monotoca glauca	goldey wood	
	FABACEAE		
	Acacia dealbata subsp. *dealbata*	silver wattle	
	Acacia leprosa var. *graveolens*	varnish wattle	
	Acacia stricta	hop wattle	
	Acacia terminalis	sunshine wattle	
	Acacia verticillata subsp. *verticillata*	prickly moses	
i	*Genista monspessulana*	montpellier broom	DW
	Pultenaea daphnoides	heartleaf bushpea	
	Pultenaea juniperina	prickly beauty	
	GENTIANACEAE		
i	*Centaurium erythraea*	common centaury	
	GOODENIACEAE		
	Goodenia ovata	hop native-primrose	
	HALORAGACEAE		
	Gonocarpus tetragynus	common raspwort	
	Gonocarpus teucrioides	forest raspwort	
	MYRTACEAE		
	Eucalyptus obliqua	stringybark	
	OXALIDACEAE		
	Oxalis perennans	grassland woodsorrel	

	PITTOSPORACEAE	
	Bursaria spinosa subsp. *spinosa*	prickly box
	POLYGONACEAE	
i	*Acetosella vulgaris*	sheep sorrel
	PROTEACEAE	
	Banksia marginata	silver banksia
	RANUNCULACEAE	
	Clematis aristata	mountain clematis
	RHAMNACEAE	
	Pomaderris apetala subsp. *apetala*	common dogwood
	Pomaderris elliptica var. *elliptica*	yellow dogwood
	ROSACEAE	
	Acaena novae-zelandiae	common buzzy
	RUBIACEAE	
	Coprosma quadrifida	native currant
	RUTACEAE	
	Nematolepis squamea subsp. *squamea*	satinwood
	Zieria arborescens subsp. *arborescens*	stinkwood
	SANTALACEAE	
	Exocarpos cupressiformis	common native-cherry
	VIOLACEAE	
	Viola hederacea subsp. *hederacea*	ivyleaf violet
	MONOCOTYLEDONAE	
	ASPARAGACEAE	
	Lomandra longifolia	sagg
	CYPERACEAE	
	Gahnia grandis	cutting grass
	Lepidosperma elatius	tall swordsedge
	JUNCACEAE	
	Juncus australis	southern rush
	Juncus pallidus	pale rush
	ORCHIDACEAE	
	Pterostylis pedunculata	maroonhood
	POACEAE	
i	*Agrostis capillaris*	browntop bent
	Agrostis parviflora	smallflower bent
i	*Aira caryophyllea* subsp. *caryophyllea*	silvery hairgrass
i	*Anthoxanthum odoratum*	sweet vernalgrass
i	*Dactylis glomerata*	cocksfoot
i	*Holcus lanatus*	yorkshire fog
	Microlaena stipoides var. *stipoides*	weeping grass
	Poa sieberiana var. *sieberiana*	grey tussockgrass
	Rytidosperma penicillatum	slender wallabygrass
	PTERIDOPHYTA	
	ASPLENIACEAE	
	Asplenium flabellifolium	necklace fern
	DENNSTAEDTIACEAE	
	Histiopteris incisa	batswing fern
	Hypolepis rugosula	ruddy groundfern
	Pteridium esculentum subsp. *esculentum*	bracken
	DICKSONIACEAE	
	Dicksonia antarctica	soft treefern
	DRYOPTERIDACEAE	
	Polystichum proliferum	mother shieldfern

APPENDIX C. Analysis of database records of threatened flora

Table C1 provides a listing of threatened flora from within 5,000 m of the study area (nominal buffer width usually used to discuss the potential of a particular study area to support various species listed in databases), with comments on whether potential habitat is present for the species, and possible reasons why a species was not recorded.

Table C1. Threatened flora records from within 5,000 m of boundary of the study 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 DNRET' *Natural Values Atlas* (DNRET 2022) and other sources where indicated. Habitat descriptions are taken from FPA (2016), FPA (2017) and TSS (2003+), except where otherwise indicated. Species marked with # are listed in CofA (2022).

Scientific name **Common name**	**Status** TSPA EPBCA	**Tasmanian habitat description (and distribution)**	**Comments on study area and database records**
Caladenia caudata tailed spider-orchid	v VU # only	*Caladenia caudata* has highly variable habitat, which includes the central north: *Eucalyptus obliqua* heathy forest on low undulating hills; the northeast: *E. globulus* grassy/heathy coastal forest, *E. amygdalina* heathy woodland and forest, *Allocasuarina* woodland; and the southeast: *E. amygdalina* forest and woodland on sandstone, coastal *E. viminalis* forest on deep sands. Substrates vary from dolerite to sandstone to granite, with soils ranging from deep windblown sands, sands derived from sandstone and well-developed clay loams developed from dolerite. A high degree of insolation is typical of many sites.	Potential habitat absent (wholly atypical of all known sites).
Colobanthus curtisiae grassland cupflower	r VU # only	*Colobanthus curtisiae* occurs in lowland grasslands and grassy woodlands but is also prevalent on rocky outcrops and margins of forest on dolerite on the Central Highlands (including disturbed sites such as log landings and snig tracks).	Potential habitat absent (wholly atypical of all known sites).
Epacris virgata Kettering pretty heath	v EN # only	*Epacris virgata* (Kettering) occurs among foothills in southeastern Tasmania in dry sclerophyll forest on hilly terrain at elevations of 10-300 m a.s.l., mainly on dolerite, though sometimes close to the geological boundary of dolerite and Permian mudstone. It is generally associated with grassy/heathy *Eucalyptus ovata* woodland/forest, but is also occasionally found in grassy/heathy *Eucalyptus pulchella* woodland/forest.	It is assumed that CofA (2022) is attempting to refer to what DNRET refers to *Epacris virgata* Kettering rather than *Epacris virgata* Beaconsfield, although the Tasmanian Herbarium (de Salas & Baker 2021) and wider botanical community consider these to be one taxon. The latter taxon is restricted to the Beaconsfield area and would not occur in this part of the State. The former taxon is restricted to southeastern Tasmania, where it is wholly restricted to Jurassic dolerite. Potential habitat technically present but wholly atypical of the species elsewhere in the southeast and the species is not known from the southern Channel area.

Scientific name Common name	Status TSPA EPBCA	Tasmanian habitat description (and distribution)	Comments on study area and database records
			Species not detected (no seasonal constraint on detection and/or identification).
Juncus prismatocarpus branching rush	r -	The habitat of *Juncus prismatocarpus* is poorly understood because of a paucity of records in Tasmania but includes sedgy/grassy margins of rivers such as the Apsley River. On the mainland it occurs in floodplain and riparian vegetation.	Potential habitat absent (wholly atypical of all known sites).
Lepidium hyssopifolium soft peppercress	e EN # only	The native habitat of *Lepidium hyssopifolium* is the growth suppression zone beneath large trees in grassy woodlands and grasslands. *Lepidium hyssopifolium* is now found primarily under large exotic trees on roadsides and home yards on farms. It occurs in the eastern part of Tasmania between sea-level to 500 metres a.s.l. in dry, warm and fertile areas on flat ground on weakly acid to alkaline soils derived from a range of rock types. It can also occur on frequently slashed grassy/weedy roadside verges where shade trees are absent.	Potential habitat absent (wholly atypical of all known sites).
Prasophyllum apoxychilum tapered leek-orchid	v EN #	*Prasophyllum apoxychilum* is restricted to eastern and northeastern Tasmania where it occurs in coastal heathland or grassy and scrubby open eucalypt forest on sandy and clay loams, often among rocks. It occurs at a range of elevations and seems to be strongly associated with dolerite in the east and southeast of its range.	Potential habitat absent. The nearest database location was recorded on 1 Jan. 2011, which is well after the recognised flowering period of the species in southeastern Tasmania (Wapstra 2018). I believe the specimen was better allocated to the widespread, well-reserved and non-threatened *Prasophyllum truncatum* (truncate leek-orchid). While the survey was conducted well outside the flowering period of the species (Wapstra 2018), a further timed-targeted survey is not considered warranted because of the statistically low likelihood of occurrence. The species has a naturally disjunct distribution and usually highly localised occurrence, which combined with the site features (lack of suitable habitat), means that occurrence is highly unlikely.
Thelymitra jonesii skyblue sun-orchid	e EN # only	*Thelymitra jonesii* occurs in moist coastal heath on sandy to peaty soils and in *Eucalyptus obliqua* forest in deep loam soil over dolerite.	Potential habitat absent (wholly atypical of all known sites).
Westringia angustifolia narrowleaf westringia	r -	*Westringia angustifolia* occurs mainly in mid elevations, always on dolerite (but can be close to dolerite-sediment contact zones), in dry to wet sclerophyll forest on broad ridges, slopes and dense riparian shrubberies.	Potential habitat marginally present along the northern ridgeline (albeit quite atypical in its dryness and openness). Species not detected (no seasonal constraint on detection and/or identification).

Scientific name **Common name**	**Status** TSPA EPBCA	**Tasmanian habitat description (and distribution)**	**Comments on study area and database records**
Xerochrysum palustre swamp everlasting	v VU # only	*Xerochrysum palustre* has a scattered distribution with populations in the northeast, east coast, Central Highlands and Midlands, all below about 700 m elevation. It occurs in wetlands, grassy to sedgy wet heathlands and extends to associated heathy *Eucalyptus ovata* woodlands. Sites are usually inundated for part of the year.	Potential habitat absent (wholly atypical of all known sites).

APPENDIX D. Analysis of database records of threatened fauna

Table D1 provides a listing of threatened fauna from within 5,000 m of the study area (nominal buffer width usually used to discuss the potential of a particular study area to support various species listed in databases), with comments on whether potential habitat is present for the species, and possible reasons why a species was not recorded.

Table D1. Threatened fauna records from 5,000 m of boundary of the study 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 DNRET's *Natural Values Atlas* (DNRET 2022), Bryant & Jackson (1999) and FPA (2022); marine, wholly pelagic and littoral species such as marine mammals, fish and offshore seabirds are excluded. Species marked with # are listed in CofA (2022).

Scientific name **Common name**	**Status** TSPA EPBCA	**Tasmanian habitat description (and distribution)**	**Comments on study area and database records**
Accipiter novaehollandiae grey goshawk	e -	***Potential habitat*** is native forest with mature elements below 600 m altitude, particularly along watercourses. ***Significant habitat*** 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*** present. ***Significant habitat*** absent. The species may very occasionally utilise the greater title area as part of a home range and for foraging but nesting is unlikely. almost all known nests are in in blackwood swamp and paperbark swamp forests with a distinctive structure or within 30 m or so of well-defined watercourses. Some nests are known from regrowth-structured wet sclerophyll forest (as is present on the main slopes of the title) but detection is serendipitous as it requires a timed-targeted survey during the breeding season, a nest to actually be present and that nest to be occupied by a pair of grey goshawks.
Antipodia chaostola tax. *leucophaea* chaostola skipper	e EN	***Potential habitat*** 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 (*Gahnia radula* and *Gahnia microstachya* are not present).
Apus pacificus fork-tailed swift	- - # only	Seasonal migrant (December through March) with habitat open skies over any habitat, more commonly associated with forested hills and mountains (McNab 2018).	Potential habitat widespread but this is a species that flies at high altitude, very fast and highly mobile, feeding on the wing and virtually never perches (McNab 2018). This species should not require further consideration.
Aquila audax subsp. *fleayi* tasmanian wedge-tailed eagle	e EN #	Potential habitat 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	***Potential nesting habitat*** only very marginally present in the most general of senses but site is lacking the usually required mature element in the canopy. ***Significant habitat*** absent. There are no known nests within 500 m or 1 km line-of-sight (often applied management buffers) of the subject title.

Scientific name Common name	Status TSPA EPBCA	Tasmanian habitat description (and distribution)	Comments on study area and database records
		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. ***Significant habitat*** 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).	The species may utilise the greater title area as part of a home range and for foraging.
Botaurus poiciloptilus australasian bittern	- EN # only	***Potential habitat*** is comprised of wetlands with tall dense vegetation, where it forages in still, shallow water up to 0.3 m deep, often at the edges of pools or waterways, or from platforms or mats of vegetation over deep water. It favours permanent and seasonal freshwater habitats, particularly those dominated by sedges, rushes and reeds (e.g. *Phragmites*, *Cyperus*, *Eleocharis*, *Juncus*, *Typha*, *Baumea*, *Bolboschoenus*) or cutting grass (Gahnia) growing over a muddy or peaty substrate (TSSC 2011).	***Potential habitat*** absent (no wetlands).
Bubulcus coromandus [syn. *B. ibis*, *Ardea ibis*] cattle egret	- - # only	Seasonal migrant (April through October) with habitat agricultural lands, crops, dams, pastures, particularly those with cattle, mudflats and wetlands (McNab 2018).	Potential habitat absent (except in the most general of senses). This species should not require further consideration.
Ceyx azureus subsp. diemenensis [syn. *Alcedo azurea* subsp*. diemenensis*] Tasmanian azure kingfisher	v EN # only	***Potential habitat*** 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).	***Potential habitat*** absent (no permanent watercourses are present).
Dasyurus maculatus subsp. *maculatus* spotted-tailed quoll	r VU #	***Potential habitat*** is coastal scrub, riparian areas, rainforest, wet forest, damp forest, dry forest and blackwood swamp forest (mature and regrowth), particularly where structurally complex and steep rocky areas are present, and includes remnant patches in cleared agricultural land.	***Potential habitat*** present. ***Significant habitat*** absent (the combination of characters is not present). The species is almost certainly present within the greater title area, despite no specific evidence being noted. However, the species would utilise the whole array of available habitats that form

Scientific name Common name	Status TSPA EPBCA	Tasmanian habitat description (and distribution)	Comments on study area and database records
		Significant habitat 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.	part of the forested slopes and ridges fragmented by plantations and primary production areas.
Dasyurus viverrinus eastern quoll	- EN # only	***Potential habitat*** 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 notes under spotted-tailed quoll.
Gallinago hardwickii Lathams snipe	- - # only	Seasonal migrant that prefers brackish, fresh and saline habitats including lagoons, lakes, marshes, swamps, wet grasslands and paddocks and wetlands with tussockgrasses (McNab 2018).	Potential habitat absent (except in the most general of senses). This species should not require further consideration.
Haliaeetus leucogaster white-bellied sea-eagle	v -	***Potential habitat*** comprises potential nesting habitat and potential foraging habitat. Potential foraging habitat is any large waterbody (including sea coasts, estuaries, wide rivers, lakes, impoundments and even large farm dams) supporting prey items (fish). ***Potential nesting habitat*** is tall eucalypt trees in large tracts (usually more than 10 ha) of eucalypt or mixed forest within 5 km of the coast (nearest coast including shores, bays, inlets and peninsulas), large rivers (class 1), lakes or complexes of large farm dams. Scattered trees along river banks or pasture land may also be used. ***Significant habitat*** is all native forest and native non-forest vegetation within 500 m or 1 km line-of-sight of known nest sites (where nest tree still present).	***Potential nesting habitat*** only very marginally present in the most general of senses but site is lacking the usually required mature element in the canopy (and the species usually nests much closer to the coast). ***Significant habitat*** absent. There are no known nests within 500 m or 1 km line-of-sight (often applied management buffers) of the subject title. The species may utilise the greater title area as part of a home range and for foraging (although this would usually be over the sea and river/estuary areas).
Hirundapus caudacutus white-throated needletail	- VU # only	Seasonal migrant (December through March) with habitat open skies over any habitat, more commonly associated with forested hills and mountains (McNab 2018).	Potential habitat widespread but this is a species that flies at high altitude, very fast and highly mobile, feeding on the wing and virtually never perches (McNab 2018). This species should not require further consideration.
Lathamus discolor swift parrot	e CR # only	Potential habitat comprises potential foraging habitat and potential nesting habitat. ***Potential foraging habitat*** comprises *Eucalyptus globulus* (blue gum) or *Eucalyptus ovata* (black gum) trees that are old enough to flower.	***Potential foraging habitat*** absent (*Eucalyptus globulus* and *Eucalyptus ovata* are not present). ***Potential nesting habitat*** absent (no potential nesting trees present). ***Significant habitat*** absent.

Scientific name Common name	Status TSPA EPBCA	Tasmanian habitat description (and distribution)	Comments on study area and database records
		For management purposes, ***potential nesting habitat*** is considered to comprise eucalypt forests that contain hollow-bearing trees. ***Significant habitat*** is all potential breeding habitat within the SE potential breeding range and the NW breeding areas.	The wider title supports some larger individuals of *Eucalyptus globulus* and the site is within the recognised Channel SPIBA (Swift Parrot Important Breeding Area) but lacks typical nesting habitat due to the fire and clearing history. The species would almost certainly intermittently use the forested and modified habitats in the greater title area but this is not considered "important" or "significant" at any reasonable scale.
Lissotes menalcas Mt Mangana stag beetle	v -	***Potential habitat*** 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*** is all potential habitat within the known range.	***Potential habitat*** present. If the mapping layer system is used, while part of the site is now mapped as wet forest (WOB), it would not have a PI-type mature crown density class 'a', 'b', 'c', 'd' and 'f' (because this essentially refers to over-mature regrowth forest, mixed forest or old-growth forest with a dense canopy layer or only an old senescent over-topping layer) and is mapped as negligible mature habitat availability (habitat context assessment tool, via www.fpa.tas.gov.au). ***Significant habitat*** technically present, although the inclusion of this concept to all potential habitat that is so broadly circumscribed defies logic for a widespread species that is well-reserved and managed at a "landscape" scale for many land uses.
Litoria raniformis green and golden frog	v VU #	***Potential habitat*** is permanent and temporary waterbodies, usually with vegetation in or around them, including features such as natural lagoons, permanently or seasonally inundated swamps and wetlands, farm dams, irrigation channels, artificial water-holding sites such as old quarries, slow-flowing stretches of streams and rivers and drainage features. ***Significant habitat*** is high quality potential habitat.	***Potential habitat*** absent (the small forest-embedded dam is highly atypical). ***Significant habitat*** absent. The study area is well outside the recognised range for the species (nearest records near Hobart – not known from the grater Huon-Channel area).
Myiagra cyanoleuca satin flycatcher	- - # only	Seasonal migrant (November through march) with habitat scrub, wet and dry sclerophyll forests, woodlands and creeklines (McNab 2018).	***Potential habitat*** present. This species should not require further consideration at any reasonable scale.
Neophema chrysostoma blue-winged parrot	- - # only	Seasonal migrant (October through April) with habitat agricultural lands, crops, dams, paddocks, coastal scrub, open grassy woodlands, heathland and saltmarshes (McNab 2018).	***Potential habitat*** present in the most general of sense only. This species should not require further consideration at any reasonable scale.

Scientific name Common name	Status TSPA EPBCA	Tasmanian habitat description (and distribution)	Comments on study area and database records
Pardalotus quadragintus forty-spotted pardalote	e EN #	Potential habitat is any forest and woodland supporting *E. 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 (*Eucalyptus viminalis* is not present).
Perameles gunnii subsp. *gunnii* eastern barred bandicoot	- VU #	***Potential habitat*** 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*** 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.	***Potential habitat*** present. ***Significant habitat*** absent (not as intended by the description). The species is well-known from the greater Huon-Channel area, where it takes full advantage of the suburban-rural interface and the fragmented rural to semi-rural landscape of forests, woodland, scrub, plantations, crops, orchards, plantations and gardens. The species would utilise the study area in such a manner, although the wet forest slopes are less preferred.
Prototroctes maraena Australian grayling	v VU #	***Potential habitat*** 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 water flowing watercourses connected to the sea present).
Pseudemoia pagenstecheri tussock skink	v -	***Potential habitat*** is grassland and grassy woodland (including rough pasture with paddock trees), generally with a greater than 20% cover of native grass species, especially where medium to tall tussocks are present.	***Potential habitat*** absent (no native grassland present).
Pteropus poliocephalus grey-headed flying-fox	- VU	Potential habitat is virtually any forest type with eucalypt species flowering including suburban gardens. The most recent record in the vicinity of the study area is a report from 1962 from Woodbridge.	This species is an infrequent visitor (migrant) to Tasmania (Driessen 2010) and should not require further consideration.
Sarcophilus harrisii tasmanian devil	e EN #	***Potential habitat*** 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*** 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. ***Potential denning habitat*** is areas of burrowable, well-drained soil, log piles	***Potential habitat*** present. ***Significant habitat*** absent. See notes under spotted-tailed quoll.

Scientific name **Common name**	**Status** TSPA EPBCA	**Tasmanian habitat description (and distribution)**	**Comments on study area and database records**
		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.	
Tyto novaehollandiae subsp. *castanops* masked owl	e VU #	***Potential habitat*** 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*** 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 habitat*** absent (no large trees with large hollows present). ***Significant habitat*** absent. The species may utilise the greater title area as part of a home range and for foraging, although this would also include the fragmented farm-forestry-urban landscape.

APPENDIX E. DNRET's *Natural Values Atlas* report for the study area

Appended as pdf file.

APPENDIX F. Forest Practices Authority's *Biodiversity Values Atlas* report for the study area

Appended as pdf file.

APPENDIX G. CofA's *Protected Matters* report for the study area

Appended as pdf file.

ATTACHMENT

- .shp file of confirmed vegetation mapping

HUON VALLEY COUNCIL

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Our Ref: LPS-HUO-1
Your Ref:
Enquiries To: Planning

Mr R M C Patterson
'Hartzview Vineyard'
70 Dillons Road
GARDNERS BAY TAS 7112

28 April 2022

Dear Mr Patterson

HUON VALLEY DRAFT LOCAL PROVISIONS SCHEDULE (LPS) REPRESENTATION

I acknowledge receipt of your representation regarding the Huon Valley Local Provisions Schedule (LPS).

The issues you have raised will be considered by Council at a meeting to be held after the exhibition period.

Yours sincerely

MICHAEL BARTLETT
MANAGER DEVELOPMENT SERVICES