



**SITE PLAN**  
 SCALE 1 : 500

**PARKING**  
 52x TRAILER PARKING BAYS

**CONCEPT ISSUE**

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Client: LAUNCESTON JUNIOR  
 MOTORCYCLE CLUB  
 Project: PROPOSED CARPARK  
 Address: 135 BELL BAY RD BELL BAY  
 TAS 7253

Mob 0417 362 783 or 0417 545 813  
 jack@engineeringplus.com.au  
 trin@engineeringplus.com.au

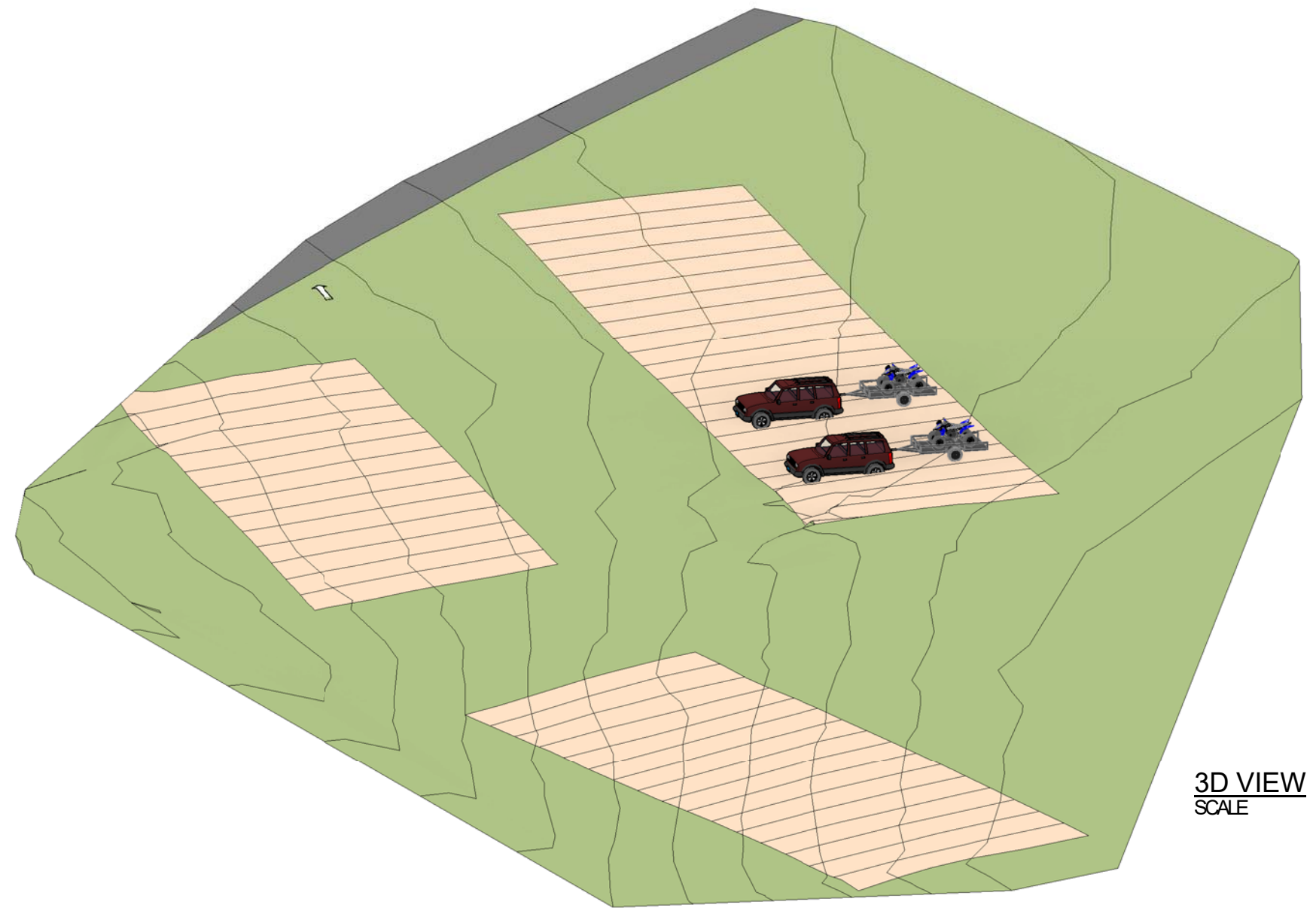


				Date Drawn: 10.05.22
				Drawn: M. Thach
				Checked: A. Taylor
				Approved: J. Pfeiffer
				Scale: As Shown @ A3

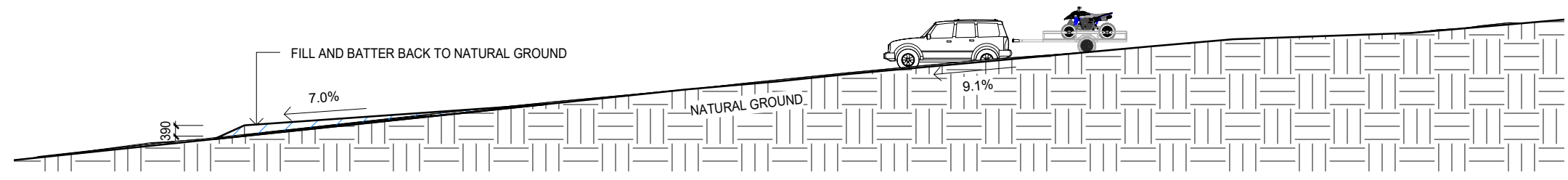
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Rev:	Amendment:	Date:	Int:

Accredited Building Designer  
 Designer Name: J.Pfeiffer  
 Accreditation No: CC2211T

Drawing No: -  
 A01  
 Rev: 0



**3D VIEW**  
SCALE



**SECTION**  
SCALE 1 : 200

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Drainage Plan



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Drawing No: A01 Rev 0

**NATURAL VALUES ASSESSMENT OF PROPOSED CARPARK,  
LAUNCESTON JUNIOR MOTORCYCLE CLUB, 135 BELL BAY  
ROAD, BELL BAY, TASMANIA**



**Environmental Consulting Options Tasmania (ECOtas) for  
Bell Bay Aluminium**

**21 February 2023**

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## **AUTHORSHIP**

Field assessment: Brian French

Report production: Mark Wapstra & Brian French

Habitat and vegetation mapping: Brian French

Base data for mapping: LISTmap

Digital and aerial photography: Brian French, GoogleEarth, LISTmap

## **DISCLAIMER**

Except where otherwise stated, the opinions and interpretations of legislation and policy expressed in this report are made by the author(s) 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.

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

Stuart Rech (Bell Bay Aluminium) provided background information on the land use proposal.

## **COVER ILLUSTRATION**

View across the carpark to the existing motorcycle club facilities.

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



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## SUMMARY

### **General**

Bell Bay Aluminium engaged Environmental Consulting Options Tasmania (ECOtas) to undertake a natural values assessment of the proposed carpark for the Launceston Junior Motorcycle Club at 135 Bell Bay Road, Bell Bay, Tasmania, primarily to ensure that the requirements of the identified ecological values are appropriately considered during any further project planning under local, State and Commonwealth government approval protocols.

### **Site assessment**

A natural values assessment of the study area was undertaken by Brian French (ECOtas) on 11 Jan. 2023.

### **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.
- There is a wedge-tailed eagle nest (RND #2695) located ca. ca. 250 m to the northwest of the study area.

#### Vegetation types

- The study area supports the following TASVEG mapping units:
  - *Eucalyptus amygdalina* forest and woodland on dolerite (TASVEG code: DAD); and
  - extra-urban miscellaneous (TASVEG code: FUM).
- The native vegetation type recorded does not equate to a threatened ecological community listed on the *Commonwealth Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* or to a threatened native vegetation community listed as threatened on Schedule 3A of the *Tasmanian Nature Conservation Act 2002*.

#### Weeds

- No plant species classified as declared weeds within the meaning of the Tasmanian *Weed Management Act 1999* (*Biosecurity Act 2019*) were detected from the study area.

#### Plant disease

- No evidence of *Phytophthora cinnamomi* (PC, rootrot) was recorded 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 habitat types associated with amphibian species.

**Recommendations**

The recommendations provided below are a summary of those provided in relation to each of the natural values described in the main report. The main text of the report provides the relevant context for the recommendations.

Vegetation types

In general terms, minimising the extent of “clearance and conversion” and/or “disturbance” to native vegetation is recommended, noting that none of the vegetation types identified have a particularly high priority for conservation at a Commonwealth, State or municipal scale.

Threatened flora

Not applicable – no threatened flora present.

Threatened fauna

Due to the presence of a wedge-tailed eagle nest within ca. 250 m of the edge of the notional study area, it is recommended that construction works be undertaken outside the breeding season (i.e. between February to June, inclusive).

Weed and disease management

Given the generally weed-free status of the area, future management should consider machinery hygiene to minimise the risk of introducing potentially invasive weed species to the site. A stand-alone weed management plan is not considered warranted for the proposal. Observation, monitoring and control where required following development is considered the most appropriate means to achieve longer-term weed management.

Legislative and policy implications

A permit under Section 51 of the Tasmanian *Threatened Species Protection Act 1995* (TSPA) should not be required.

A formal referral to the relevant Commonwealth agency under the Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBCA) should not be required.

A development application will be required to be prepared under the provisions of the *George Town Interim Planning Scheme 2013*. Examination of P1 of E8.6.1 of the Biodiversity Code indicates compliance without the need for specific permit conditions.

## INTRODUCTION

### **Purpose**

Bell Bay Aluminium engaged Environmental Consulting Options Tasmania (ECOtas) to undertake a natural values assessment of the proposed carpark for the Launceston Junior Motorcycle Club at 135 Bell Bay Road, Bell Bay, Tasmania, primarily to ensure that the requirements of the identified ecological values are appropriately considered during any further project planning under local, State and Commonwealth government approval protocols.

### **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 natural 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 various approval processes.

The report format should also be applicable to other assessment protocols as required by the relevant Commonwealth agency (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 specific provisions of the *George Town Interim Planning Scheme 2013*, with particular reference to the natural values/biodiversity provisions of the Biodiversity Code.

### **Limitations**

The natural values assessment was undertaken on 11 Jan. 2023. 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 is 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, we believe that the survey was appropriately timed to detect the species with a highest priority for conservation management in this part of the State.

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.

The survey was not limited by access due to the well-defined boundaries, access by a central road and open vegetation.

### **Permit**

Any plant material was collected under DNRET permit TFL 22382 (in the names of Mark Wapstra & Brian French). Relevant data will be entered into DNRET's *Natural Values Atlas* database by the authors. Some plant material may be lodged at the Tasmanian Herbarium by the authors.

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

## **STUDY AREA**

### **Overview – cadastral details**

The study area comprises of a private title of 135 Bell Bay Road, Bell Bay, Tasmania (Figures 1-3), with the following cadastral details:

- PID 2872953;
- C.T. 154929/11; and
- LPI KLR00.

Land tenure and other categorisations of the study area are as follows:

- George Town municipality, with the subject title zoned as Rural Resource pursuant to the *George Town Interim Planning Scheme 2013* (Figure 4) and subject to the Priority Habitat and Bushfire Prone Areas overlays (Figure 5);
- Ben Lomond Bioregion, according to the IBRA 7 bioregions used by most government agencies); and
- NRM North Natural Resource Management (NRM) region.

The location of the Launceston Junior Motorcycle Club is located entirely on Bell Bay Aluminium land with a TasNetworks high voltage powerline easement occurring on the eastern boundary of the club (Figures 1-5). The study area is accessed via an existing formed gravel road directly off the East Tamar Highway.

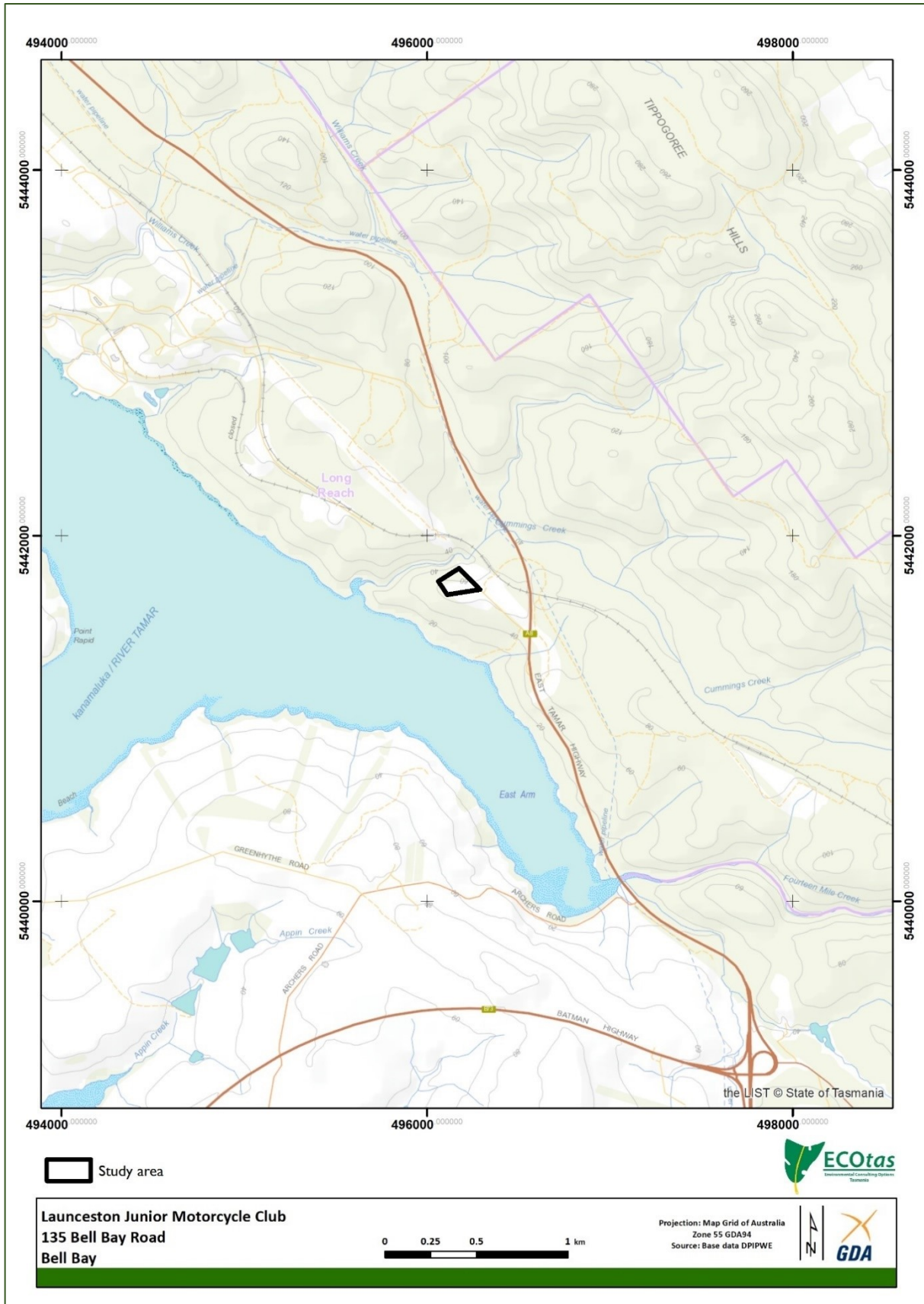
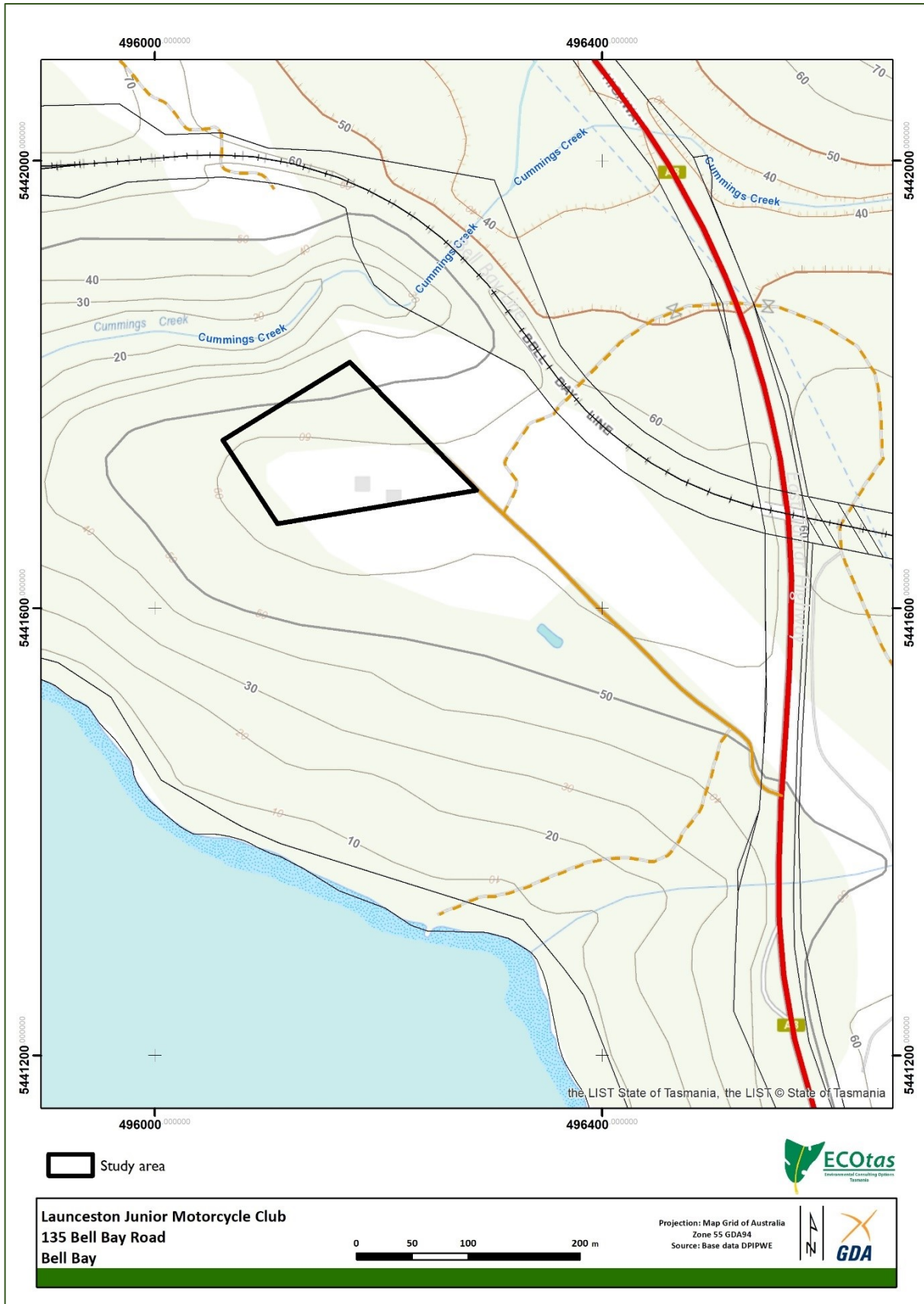
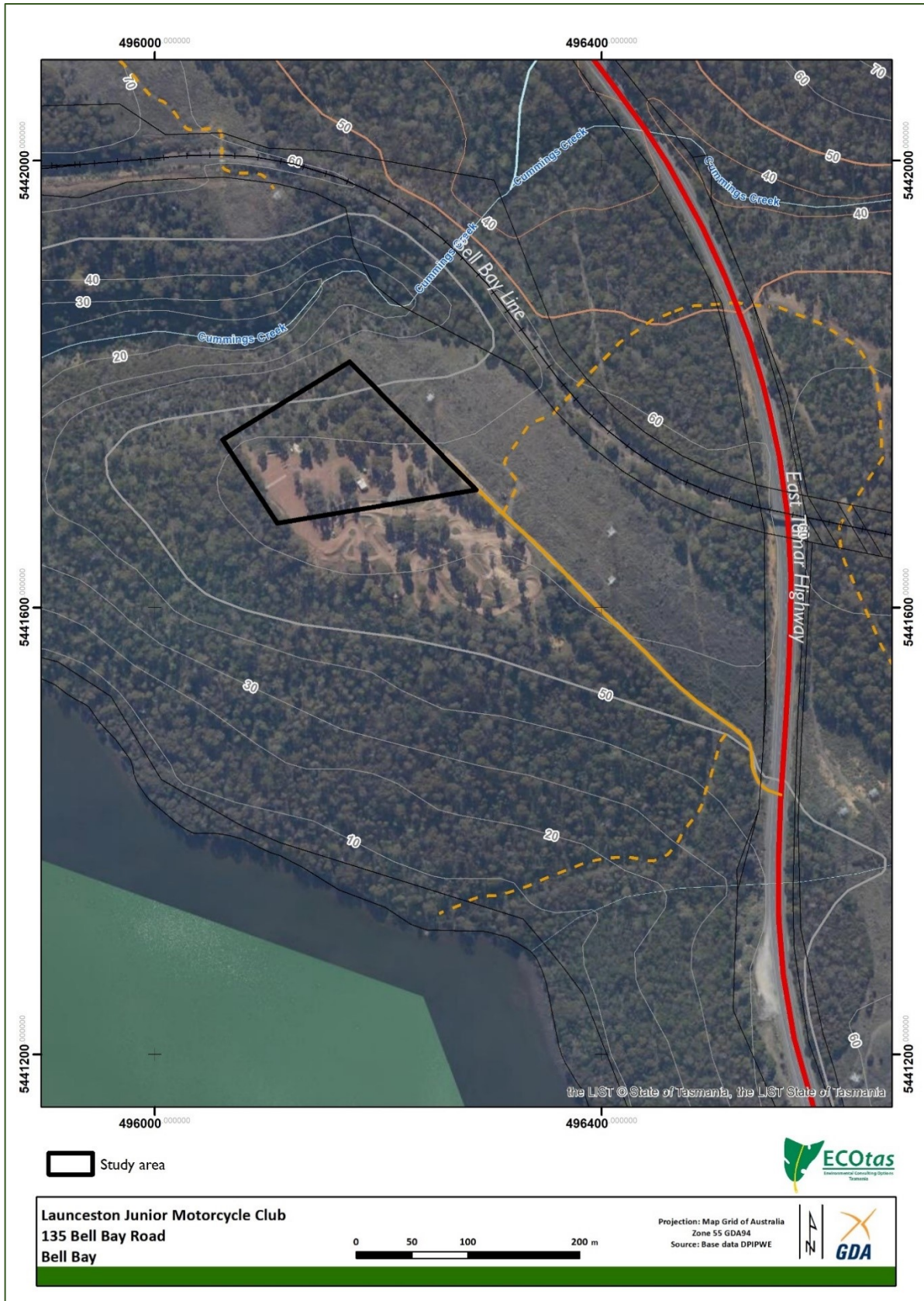


Figure 1. General location of study area

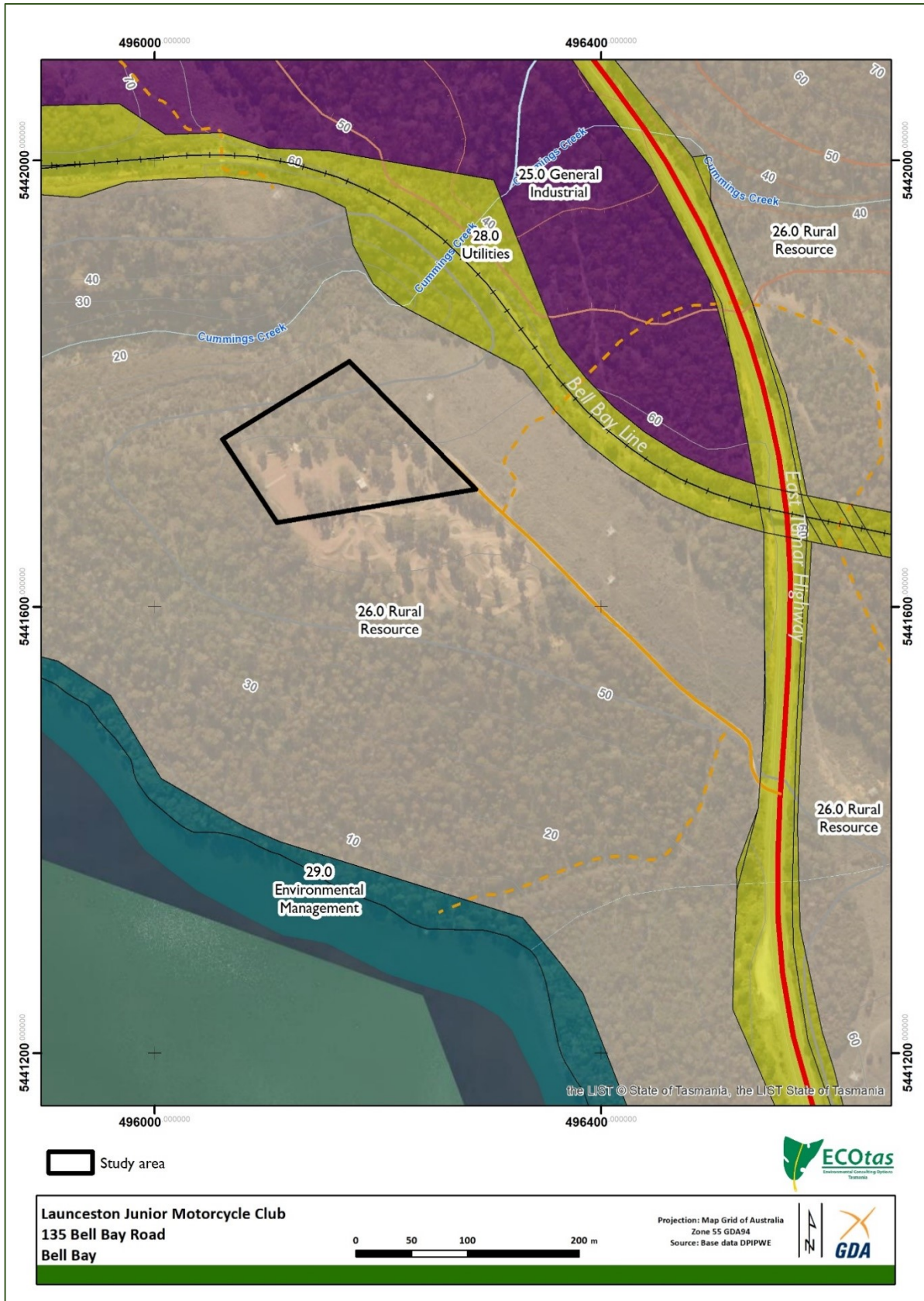


**Figure 2.** Detail of study area showing general topographic and cadastral features

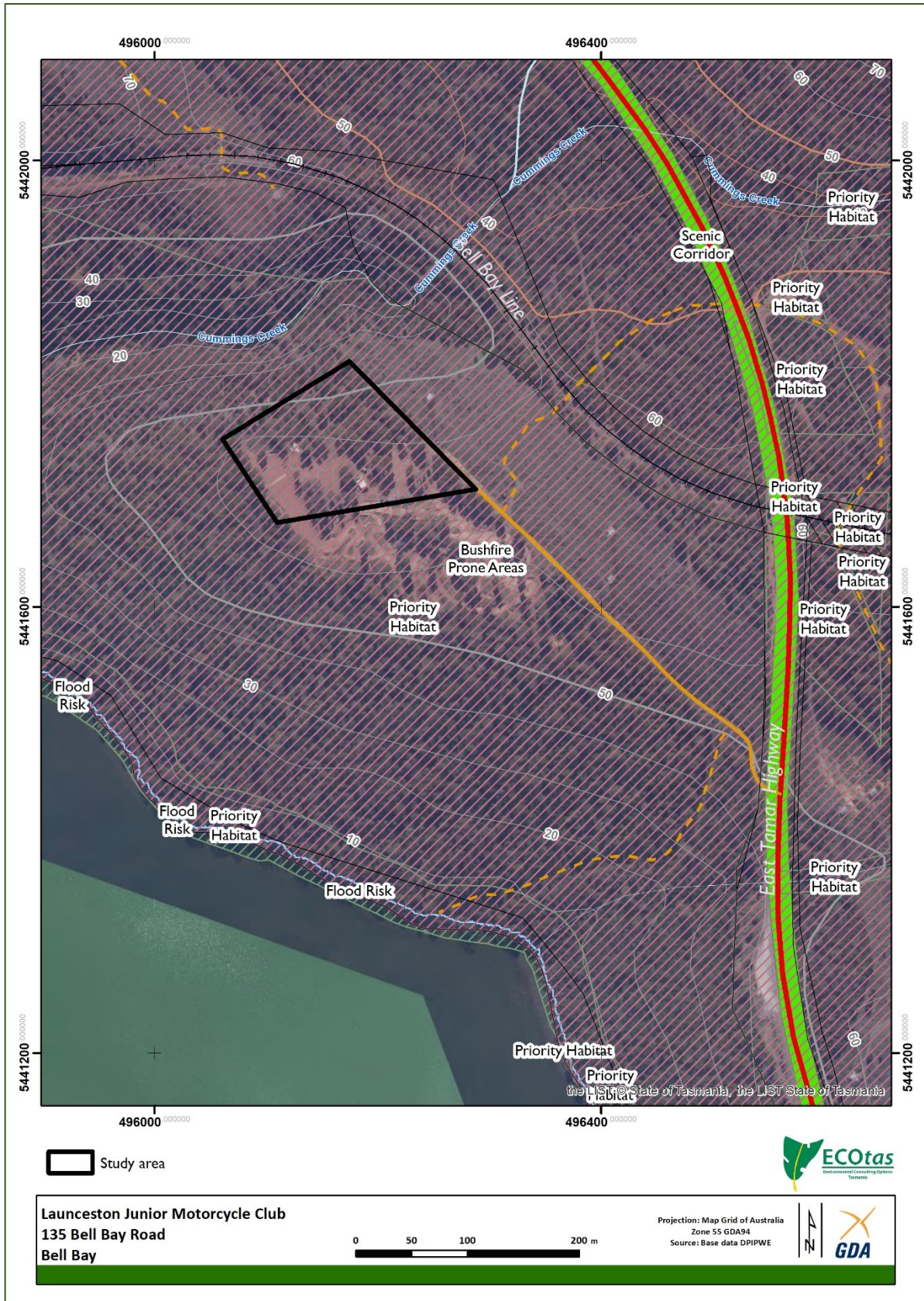


**Figure 3.** Detail of study area showing recent aerial imagery, cadastral boundaries, contours, roads and watercourses





**Figure 4.** Current zoning of study area and surrounds pursuant to the *George Town Interim Planning Scheme 2013*



**Figure 5.** Current extent of overlays within study area and surrounds pursuant to the *George Town Interim Planning Scheme 2013*

### **Other site features**

The study area is the northern portion of the existing Launceston Junior Motorcycle Club (Figures 2 & 3). The existing area consists of a formed motorcycle track with established buildings, fences and other infrastructure associated with the club (Plates 1 & 2). As noted above, the eastern boundary is dominated by an existing managed TasNetworks high voltage powerline easement with native eucalypt woodland occurring on the northern, western and southern margins of the motorcycle track.

The motorcycle track is located on the northern end of a prominent ridgeline with elevation ranging from ca. 45-65 m a.s.l. (with a generally northerly aspect).

LISTmap's Fire History layer does not indicate that the site has been subject to any recent fire events.

The geology is important to consider because it can have a strong influence on the classification of vegetation and the potential occurrence of threatened flora (and to a lesser extent, threatened fauna). In this case, the 1:25,000 scale geological mapping (Figure 6) indicates the study area and surrounds are wholly underlain by Jurassic-age "dolerite and related rocks" (geocode: Jd). The site assessment confirmed that Jurassic dolerite dominates the geology of the area and surrounds.

### **LAND USE PROPOSAL**

It is proposed to expand the existing carpark area that includes the removal of small copses of remnant native vegetation to facilitate easier movement of vehicles with trailers and to provide structured trailer parking. The existing area is currently used as a carpark with intact native vegetation only occurring on the northern margin of the proposal area.

### **METHODS**

#### ***Nomenclature***

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

Vascular species nomenclature follows de Salas & Baker (2022) 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 2023a).

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 authors current as at date of report);

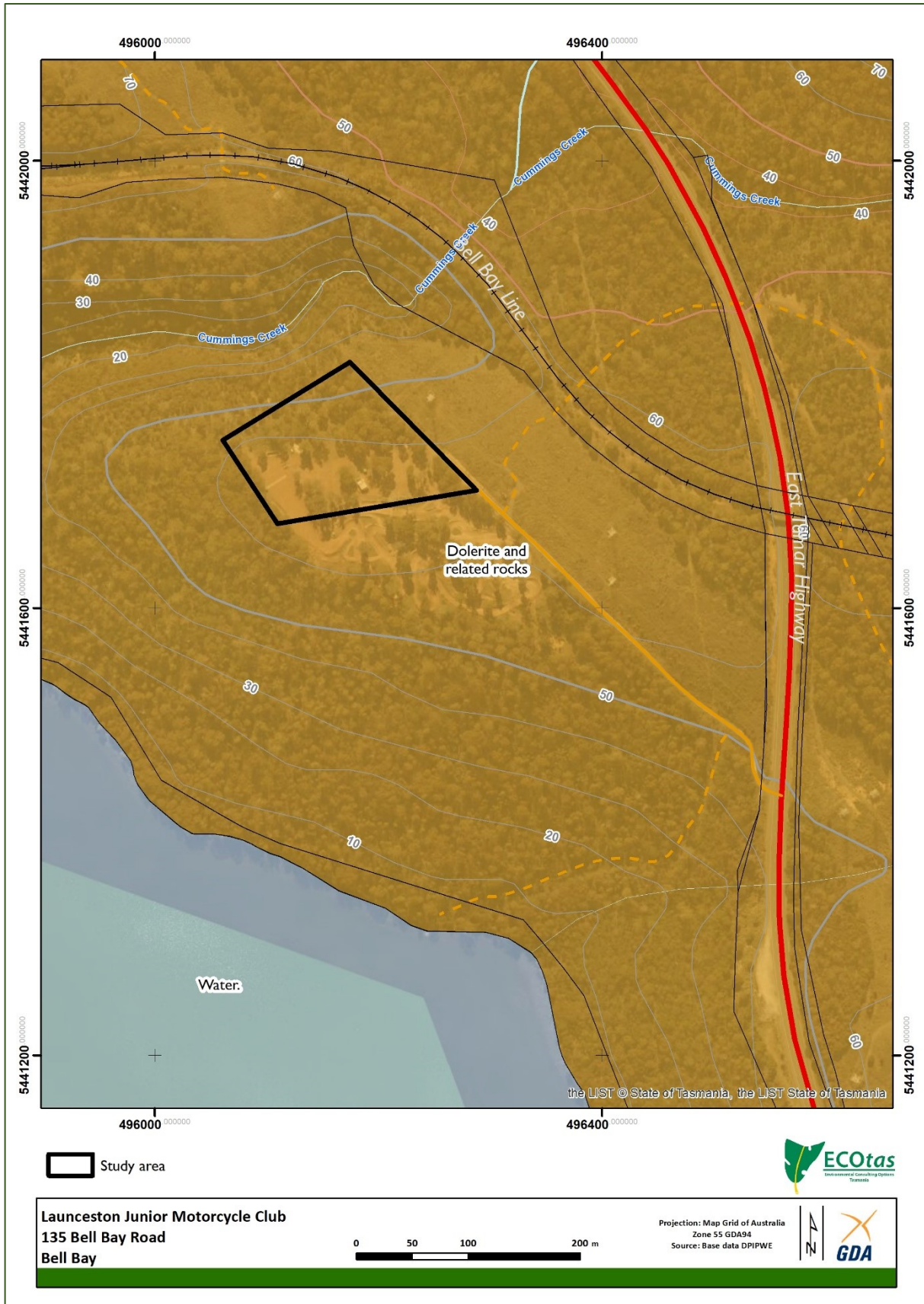


Figure 6. Geology (1:25,000 scale) of study area and surrounds



**Plate 1.** View north across existing carpark area



**Plate 2.** View east at the north of study area with disturbed eucalypt woodland present

**METHODS *Preliminary investigation*** continued...

- Tasmanian Department of Natural Resources and Environment Tasmania's *Natural Values Atlas* report ECOTas\_BBA\_MotorcycleClub for a polygon defining the study area (centred on 496166mE 5441739mN), buffered by 5 km, dated 13 Jan. 2023 (DNRET 2023a) – Appendix E;
- Forest Practices Authority's *Biodiversity Values Database* report, specifically the species' information for grid reference centroid 496166mE 5441739mN (i.e. a point defining the centre of the NVA report), buffered by 5 km and 2 km for threatened fauna and flora records, respectively, hyperlinked species' profiles and predicted range boundary maps, dated 13 Jan. 2023 (FPA 2023) – Appendix F;
- Commonwealth *Protected Matters Report* for a polygon defining the study area, buffered by 5 km, dated 13 Jan. 2023 (CofA 2023) – Appendix G;
- TASVEG vegetation coverages (as available through GIS coverage and via LISTmap);
- GoogleEarth and LISTmap aerial orthoimagery; and
- other sources listed in tables and text as indicated.

***Field assessment***

The natural values assessment was undertaken on 11 Jan. 2022.

Cadastral data uploaded to the iGIS application guided the in-field assessment. Hand-held GPS (Garmin Dakota 10) was used to waypoint any natural values features.

Assessment was not limited in any significant manner with well-defined boundaries and existing cleared carpark area.

Vegetation classification

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

Threatened flora

With reference to the threatened flora, the survey included consideration of the most likely habitats for such species. Further methods are not provided as no such species were detected.

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 study area was assessed with respect to plant species classified as declared weeds under the Tasmanian *Weed Management Act 1999 (Biosecurity Act 2019)*, 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 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

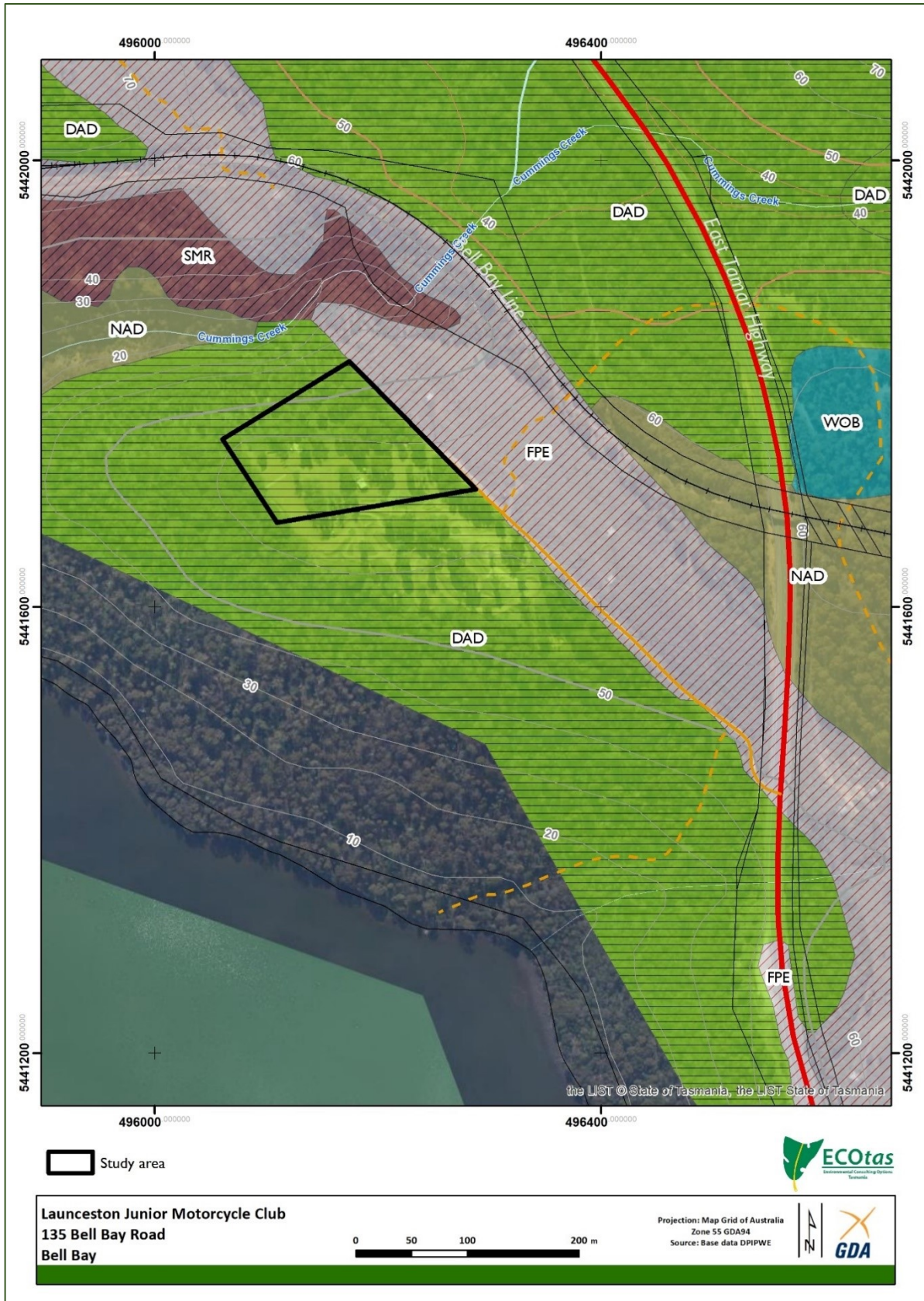
This section, which comments on the existing TASVEG mapping for the study area, is included to highlight the differences between existing mapping and the more recent mapping from the present study to ensure that any parties assessing land use proposals (via this report) do not rely on existing mapping. 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.

There are three relevant versions of TASVEG that can be considered as part of this review. TASVEG Live is the most up-to-date version, available online via LISTmap. It is generally very similar to TASVEG 4.0, especially at a local lot-level scale, but can include localised and/or project-based updates that can be informative. TASVEG 3.0, the immediately preceding version of the vegetation mapping layer, is in theory superseded by TASVEG 4.0. However, examination of this layer can be useful because it was the primary source of information that was included in the Regional Ecosystem Model that guided the priority vegetation area overlay of the *Tasmanian Planning Scheme* in several municipalities.

In the case of the present study area, all versions of TASVEG are effectively the same and map the study area and surrounds as *Eucalyptus amygdalina* forest and woodland on dolerite (TASVEG code: DAD), although the mapping does not recognise the clearing associated with the existing facility (Figure 7).

#### Vegetation type recorded as part of the present study

The vegetation types have been classified according to TASVEG mapping units, as described in *From Forest to Fjaeldmark: Descriptions of Tasmania’s Vegetation* (Kitchener & Harris 2013+). Table 1 provides information on the vegetation types identified from the study area (Figure 8). Refer to Appendix A for a more detailed description of the native vegetation mapping unit identified from the study area.



**Figure 7.** Study area and surrounds showing existing TASVEG 4.0/Live vegetation mapping (see text for codes)





**Figure 8.** Revised vegetation mapping of study area (refer to text for codes)

**Table 1.** Vegetation mapping units present in the study area

[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 2023b); 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 equivalent (Kitchener & Harris 2013+)	Conservation priority TASVEG EPBCA	Comments
<b>Dry eucalypt forest and woodland</b>		
<i>Eucalyptus amygdalina</i> forest and woodland on dolerite (DAD)	not threatened <i>not threatened</i>	DAD is the dominant vegetation type within and surrounding the study area. DAD is dominantly a shrubby woodland with <i>Eucalyptus amygdalina</i> dominating the canopy over an open understorey with a sparse tall shrub layer of <i>Acacia dealbata</i> and <i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i> . The shrub layer is dominated by <i>Pultenaea daphnoides</i> and <i>Bursaria spinosa</i> . The graminoid <i>Lomandra longifolia</i> is common with reasonable dense fern patches of <i>Pteridium esculentum</i> . Native grass and herb species dominate the groundcover.  This community is disturbed with numerous vehicle tracks noted. Aside from these tracks, DAD is in good condition with introduced plants confined to ubiquitous herbs and grass species. No symptoms of PC or plant disease were noted.
<b>Modified land</b>		
extra-urban miscellaneous (FUM)	not threatened <i>not threatened</i>	FUM is the mapping unit used to describe generally unvegetated areas associated with miscellaneous human activities. In this regard, FUM has been used to map unvegetated areas such as the existing facilities including roads and carpark area.

### Conservation significance of identified vegetation types

The native vegetation type recorded (*Eucalyptus amygdalina* forest and woodland on dolerite) does not equate to a threatened ecological community listed on the Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* or to a threatened native vegetation community listed as threatened on Schedule 3A of the Tasmanian *Nature Conservation Act 2002*.

### **Plant species**

#### General information

A total of 39 vascular plant species were recorded from the study area (Appendix B), comprising 26 dicotyledons (including 1 endemic and 3 naturalised species), 12 monocotyledons (including 3 naturalised species) and 1 pteridophyte (native).

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 the low likelihood of species with a high priority for conservation management being present.

## Threatened flora

No flora 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) are known from database information (Figure 9), or were detected as a consequence of the field survey, from the study area.

Figure 9 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.

## **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) are known from database information (Figure 10), or were detected as a consequence of the field survey, from the study area.

Figure 10 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.

The site assessment indicated that the study area supports ubiquitous potential habitat for several threatened fauna species. This includes potential habitat of species such as *Sarcophilus harrisii* (Tasmanian devil), *Dasyurus maculatus* subsp. *maculatus* (spotted-tailed quoll), *Perameles gunnii* subsp. *gunnii* (eastern barred bandicoot) and *Tyto novaehollandiae* subsp. *castanops* (masked owl). No evidence of these species was noted (such as scats, diggings), potential den habitat (log piles, wombat burrows & caves) is absent and nesting hollows were not noted (all trees present are regrowth in form with no nesting hollows present).

There is one known wedge-tailed eagle nest close to the study area (Figure 11). RND #2695 ("nest in Cummings Creek") is located ca. 250 m to the northwest of the study area on a south-facing slope ca. 100 m to the south of the Bell Bay Line railway formation (Figure 11). The nest was recorded in a *Eucalyptus viminalis* (white gum), the nest ca. 20 m up a ca. 40 m tree, on 10 Sep. 2019 ( $\pm 10$  m), noted as "nest in Cummings Creek" and "two WTE's [wedge-tailed eagles] observed above nest site for about 10 minutes following initial observation". *Natural Values Atlas* data places a second record of the wedge-tailed eagle ca. 65 m further northwest of RND #2695. However, this is an erroneous data point and refers to RND #2965 that is located near Simpsons Hill in southeast Tasmania (M. Wapstra, email trail of 4 Jan. 2022 to DPIPWE – this has now been corrected). Potential nesting habitat is absent from the study area and immediate surrounds due to the open nature of the forest/woodlands that lacks suitable nesting trees.

Broadly speaking, there are two main elements to the management of known nest sites of the wedge-tailed eagle: (1) protection of the nest itself and (2) limiting disturbance to the breeding activity at the nest site. Management guidelines have long been developed for the commercial wood production sector through decades of research and implementation and testing of management actions, ultimately leading to a set of agreed management actions delivered through a decision-support system (referred to as the *Threatened Species Adviser*) embedded within the *Forest Practices Code* (and hence the Tasmanian *Forest Practices Act 1985*). The "forestry rules" are also widely cited and used for other land management activities increasingly not related to

forestry. In a general sense, this is a sound approach with respect to the general principles. However, in my opinion, management of wedge-tailed eagle nest sites in scenarios other than commercial wood production activities needs to be on a case-by-case basis, taking into account all relevant information since the original research specifically focused on forestry. This includes information on the nest site such as history of discovery and use, its context (e.g. type of topography, vegetation type, etc.), setting (e.g. distance from existing disturbance factors, historical and contemporary land use near nest, etc.) and the specific proposal (e.g. distance, line-of-sight analysis, etc.).

In commercial wood production scenarios, nest sites are protected by an undisturbed reserve of surrounding forest, usually set at a minimum area of 10 ha (which nominally equates to a circle with a radius of ca. 180 m) with area concentrated uphill of the nest to be protect from prevailing wind. In practice, reserves are designed with reference to topographic features, prevailing wind direction, structure and composition of supporting and remaining surrounding forest, and nearby land use activities. However, the 180 m circle provides a good visual guideline to ascertain the degree of risk from a nearby activity. In this particular circumstance, there is no proposal to impact on the forest currently supporting the nest site so this aspect of nest management is not considered further, but it is noted that an area in excess of this notional reserve naturally exists.

In addition to an undisturbed reserve, a 500 m disturbance buffer from the nest is usually applied during the breeding season (for wood production activities). The breeding season is currently described as July to January, inclusive) in most years but sometimes extended to February, inclusive in "late years". Within this period there are some key periods, such as egg laying, incubating and hatching. The 500 m buffer is a guideline and targets disturbance. This 500 m buffer was originally developed to deal with novel, close activities of a nature that are disturbing that are obvious to the eagles attending a nest. This especially applies to activities that are moving toward the nest. A logging operation can be a good example. In this particular circumstance, while the proposed work site is within the notional 500 m of the nest site, the proposed works would be better categorised as incidental and ongoing rather than novel and moving toward the nest site i.e. any attendance of birds at this nest site for breeding purposes would be undertaken with the knowledge of the existing motorcycle club activities. Construction activities effectively within the limits of the existing disturbed area is hardly novel. All that said, the fact that the distance between proposed works and the nest is less than 500 m, it is recommended that works occur between February and June (inclusive).

The term "active nest" is used carefully and in eagle management has a technical meaning; a nest is active if it is being used for breeding, including the period from close nest preparation to laying. For management purposes, it is usually considered that any nest site is "active" unless it is known as inactive (something that can only be deemed by an experienced observer). In this case, the "activity" of the nest is not considered of great relevance if the breeding season restriction for construction works can be applied.

Further to the 500 m disturbance buffer, an additional 500 m is applied to forestry activities that are in line-of-sight (LOS) from the nest. LOS is a direct line from the nest to the disturbance not regarding vegetation, i.e. it is not necessarily the same as in sight. This 1,000 m buffer is because an assumption that all vegetation shelter may be removed so cannot be regarded as a visual barrier. The 1,000 m LOS buffer is often recommended for non-forestry activities and is arguably often excessive where no vegetation removal is planned and the existing vegetation hides the nest meaning it is (literally) not in line of sight. Site assessment clearly indicated that the nest is not within line-of-sight of the proposed works because it is effectively screened by the forest to the north of the study area.

Note that ongoing routine activities undertaken by the Launceston Junior Motorcycle Club at this site should not require special consideration of the nest site. That is, the recommended breeding season restrictions are related to a specific phase of construction and not to routine/ongoing maintenance activities and/or actual site use.

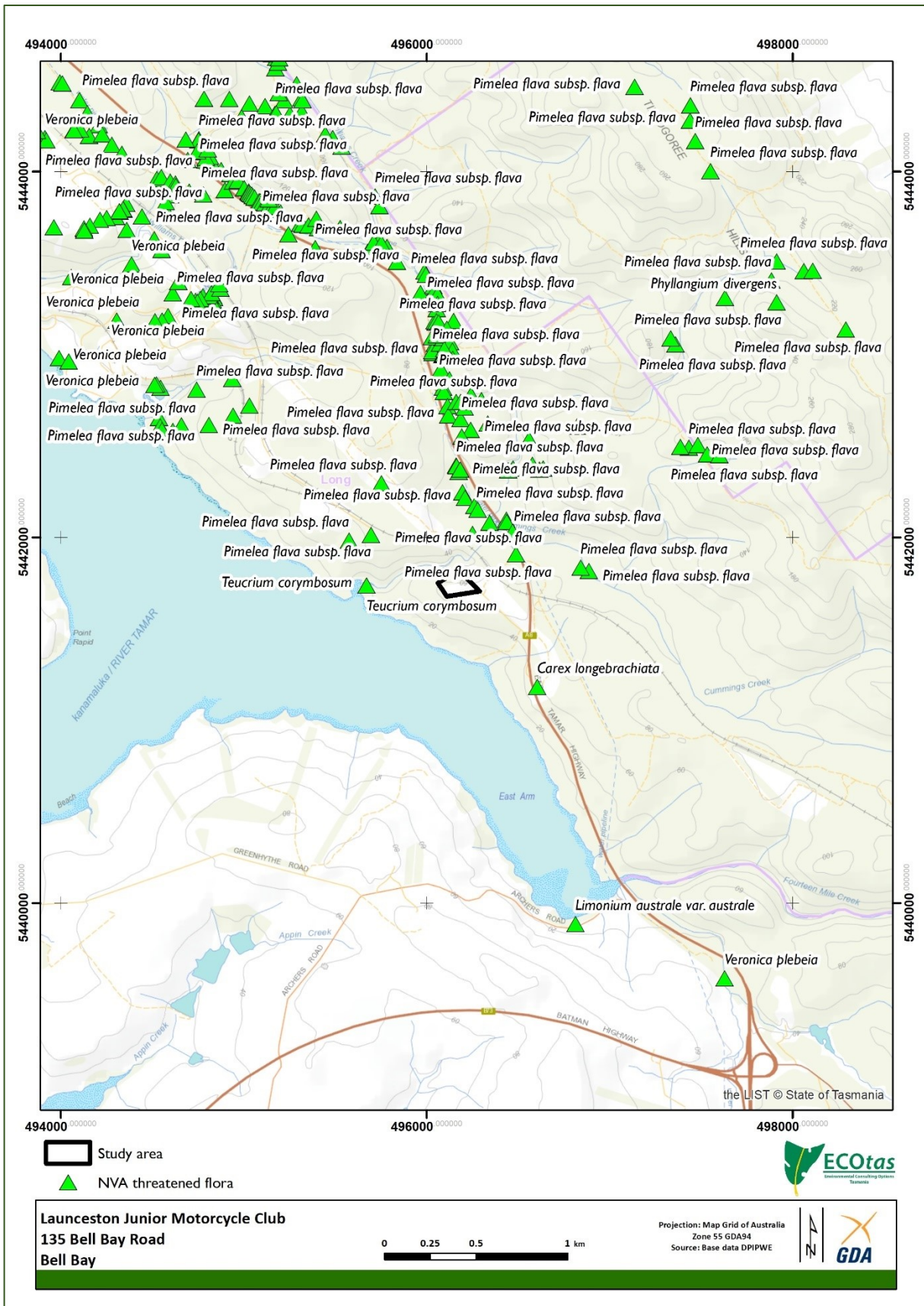


Figure 9. Distribution of threatened flora close to the study area (overview)

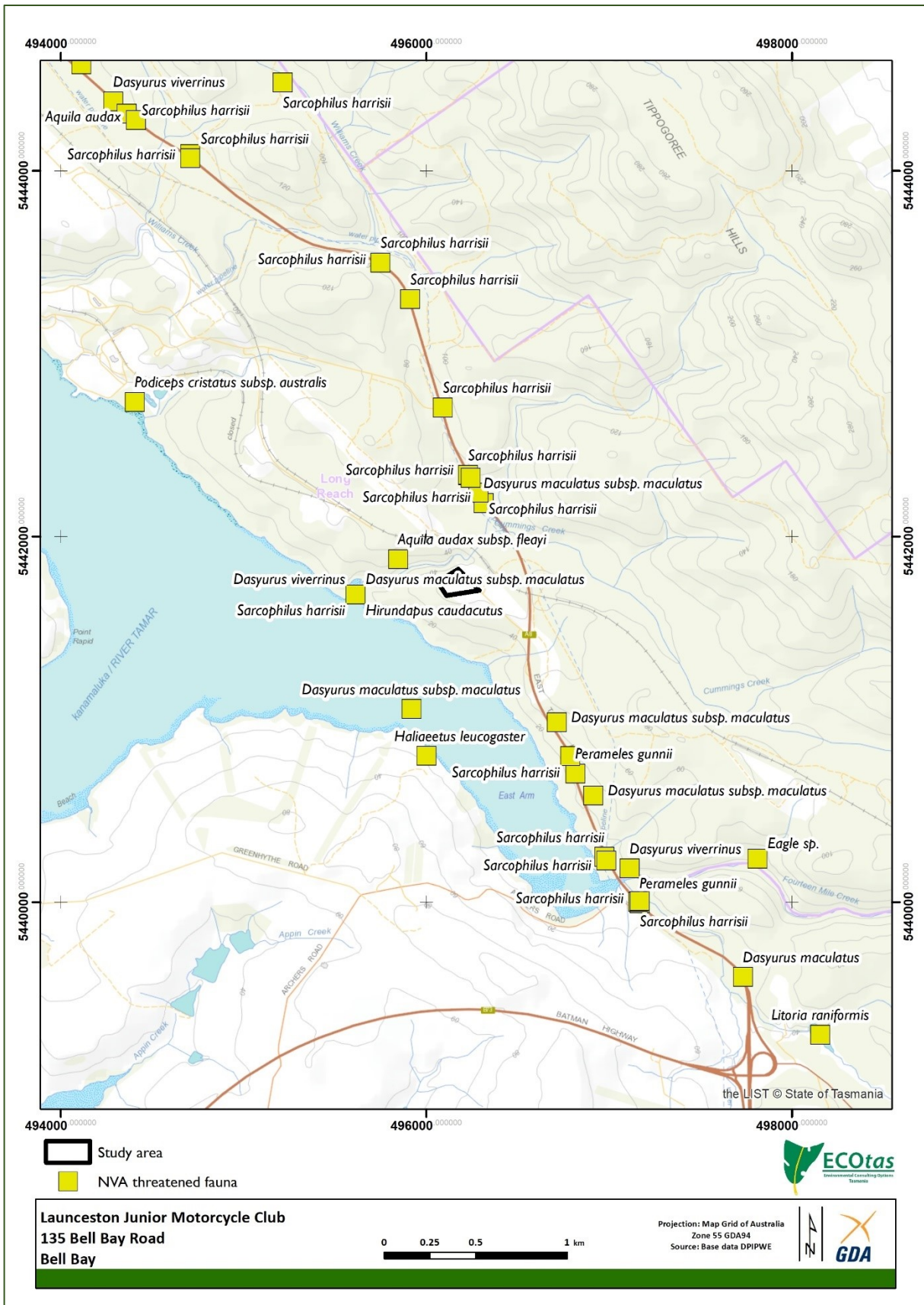


Figure 10. Distribution of threatened fauna close to the study area (overview)

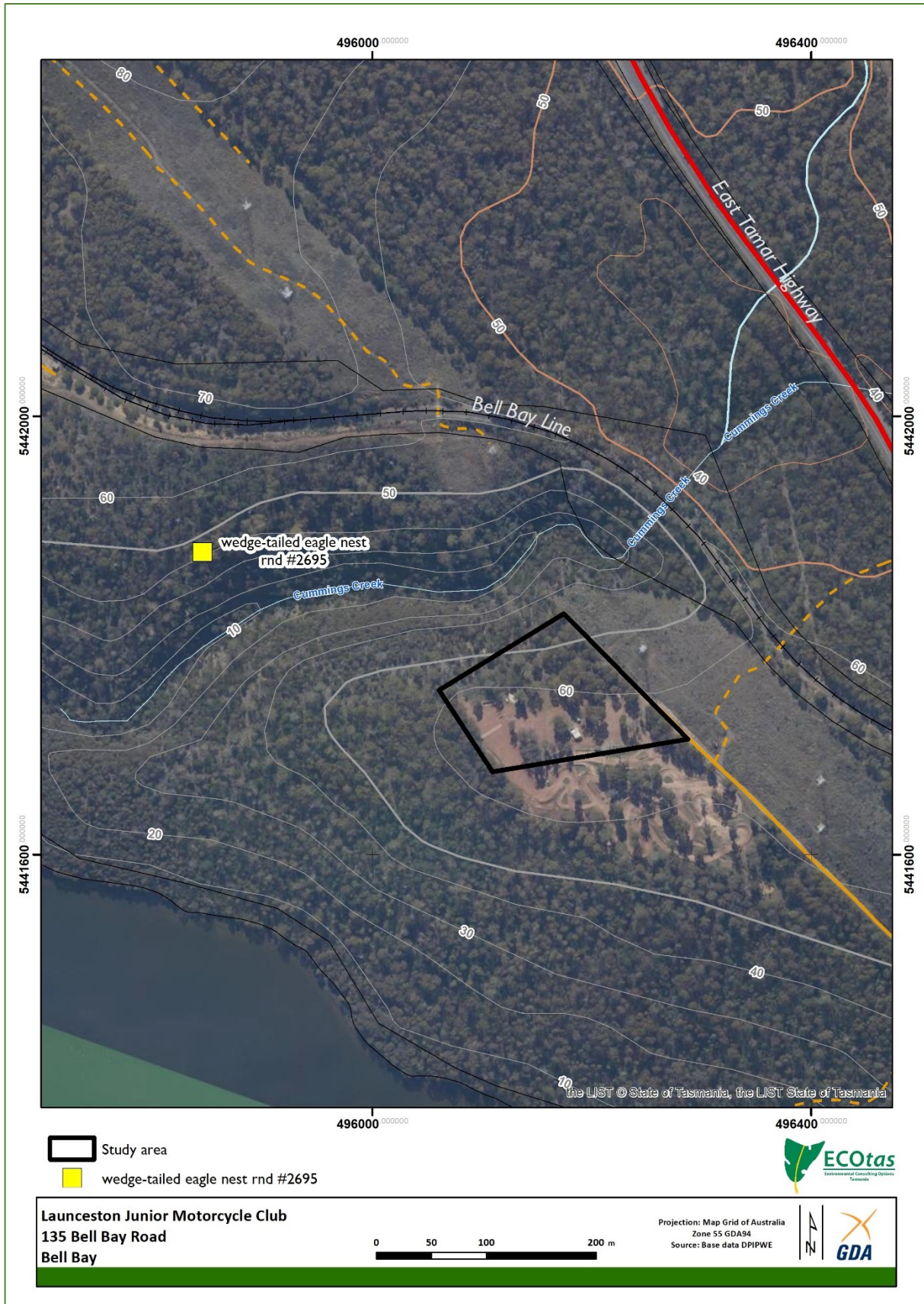


Figure 11. Eagle nest location

## **Other natural values**

### Weed species

No plant species classified as declared weeds within the meaning of the Tasmanian *Weed Management Act 1999 (Biosecurity Act 2019)* were detected from the study area. However, the declared weed species *Erica lusitanica* (spanish heath) is common in the vicinity of the access road intersection with East Tamar Highway (Figure 12). These records are from 28 Oct. 2009 (B. French report author) with no change to the distribution from initial observation date. The recommendations below are applicable to maintain the motorcycle club area as weed-free.

Given the generally weed free status of the study area, future management should consider machinery hygiene to minimise the risk of introducing potentially invasive weed species to the site. This includes roadworks/maintenance to the access road considering the location of the potentially invasive *Erica lusitanica* (spanish heath) which could potentially 'invade' the greater area. 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.

A stand-alone weed management plan is not considered warranted for the proposal. Observation, monitoring and control where required following development is considered the most appropriate means to achieve longer-term weed management.

### 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 type identified from the study area is not recognised as being susceptible to PC in most circumstances. The site assessment did not record any field symptoms (dead and/or dying susceptible plant species), such that special management should not be required in relation to PC.



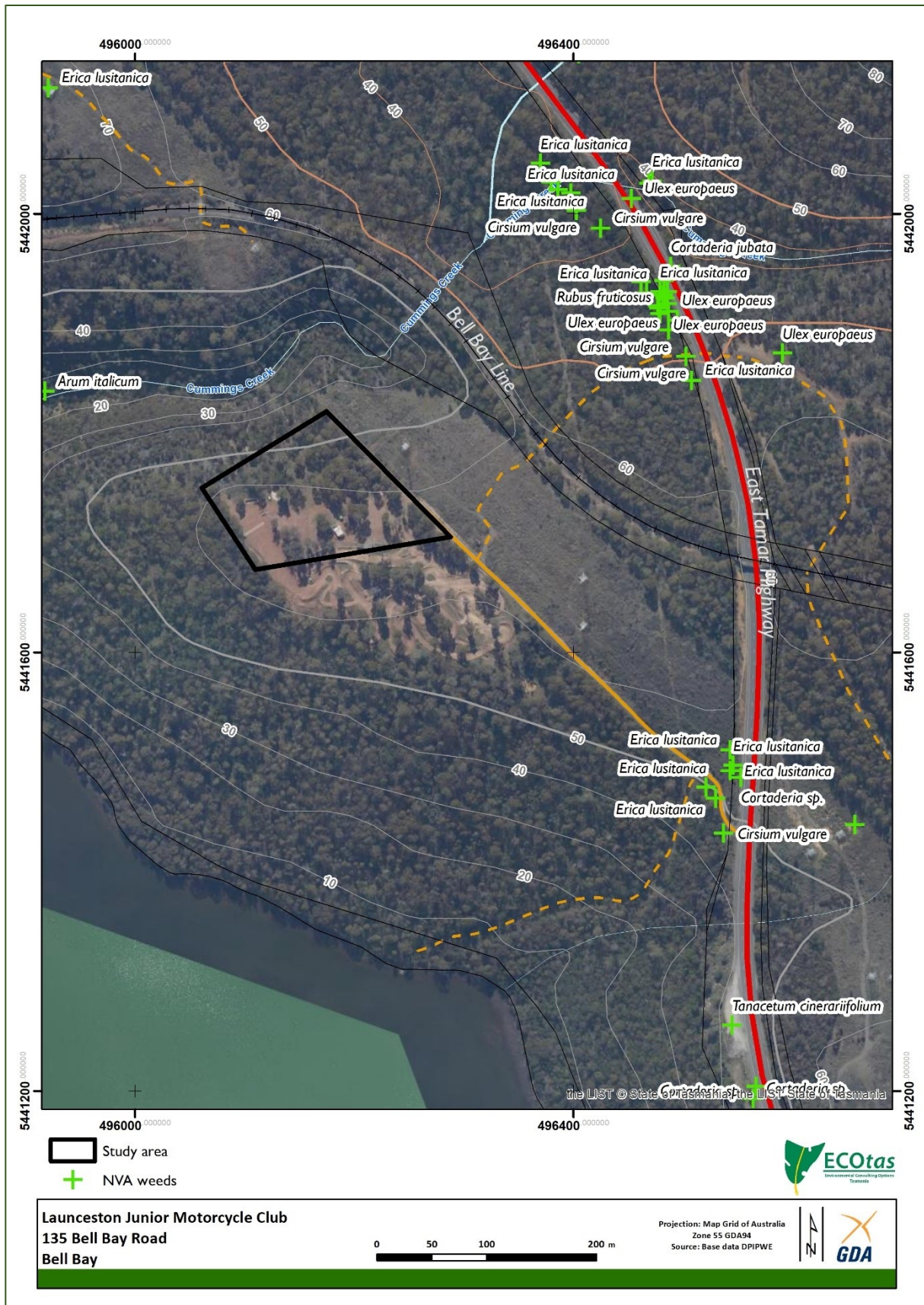


Figure 12. Distribution of weed species close to study area

### 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*, such that special management is not required.

### 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 (several possible indicator species present).

### 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 study area does not support habitat types strongly associated with amphibian species with water features entirely absent, such that special management is not required.

### 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) are likely to, or may, occur within the area:

- Lowland Native Grasslands of Tasmania [Critically Endangered];
- 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 7) and revised vegetation mapping (Figure 8) indicates that no EPBCA-listed threatened ecological communities are present.

## 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.
- There is a wedge-tailed eagle nest (RND #2695) located ca. ca. 250 m to the northwest of the study area.

#### Vegetation types

- The study area supports the following TASVEG mapping units:
  - *Eucalyptus amygdalina* forest and woodland on dolerite (TASVEG code: DAD); and
  - extra-urban miscellaneous (TASVEG code: FUM).
- The native vegetation type recorded does not equate to a threatened ecological community listed on the *Commonwealth Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* or to a threatened native vegetation community listed as threatened on Schedule 3A of the *Tasmanian Nature Conservation Act 2002*.

#### Weeds

- No plant species classified as declared weeds within the meaning of the Tasmanian *Weed Management Act 1999* (*Biosecurity Act 2019*) were detected from the study area.

#### Plant disease

- No evidence of *Phytophthora cinnamomi* (PC, rootrot) was recorded 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 habitat types associated with amphibian species.

### **Legislative and policy implications**

Some commentary is provided below with respect to the key threatened species, vegetation management and other relevant legislation. Note that there may be other relevant policy instruments in addition to those discussed. The following information does not constitute legal advice and it is recommended that independent advice is sought from the relevant agency/authority.

Tasmanian Threatened Species Protection Act 1995

Threatened flora and fauna on this Act are managed under Section 51, as follows:

51. Offences relating to listed taxa

- (1) Subject to subsections (2) and (3), a person must not knowingly, without a permit –
  - (a) take, keep, trade in or process any specimen of a listed taxon of flora or fauna; or
  - (b) disturb any specimen of a listed taxon of flora or fauna found on land subject to an interim protection order; or
  - (c) disturb any specimen of a listed taxon of flora or fauna contrary to a land management agreement; or
  - (d) disturb any specimen of a listed taxon of flora or fauna that is subject to a conservation covenant entered into under Part 5 of the *Nature Conservation Act 2002*; or
  - (e) abandon or release any specimen of a listed taxon of flora or fauna into the wild.
- (2) A person may take, keep or process, without a permit, a specimen of a listed taxon of flora in a domestic garden.
- (3) A person acting in accordance with a certified forest practices plan or a public authority management agreement may take, without a permit, a specimen of a listed taxon of flora or fauna, unless the Secretary, by notice in writing, requires the person to obtain a permit.
- (4) A person undertaking dam works in accordance with a Division 3 permit issued under the *Water Management Act 1999* may take, without a permit, a specimen of a listed taxon of flora or fauna.

The simplest interpretation of this is that any activity that results in a specimen (i.e. individual) of listed flora or fauna being “knowingly taken” would require a permit to be issued through Conservation Assessments (Department of Natural Resources and Environment Tasmania), through a formal application process. Note that the Act does not make reference to “potential habitat” such that activities that result in loss of/disturbance to potential habitat (but not known sites) – which mainly refers to threatened fauna – would not require a permit.

No known sites of threatened flora or fauna will be impacted by any proposed development so a permit should be not required under this Act, noting that this includes the nearby eagle nest (because any works will not result in a specimen being knowingly taken).

Commonwealth Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999

Under the Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* an action will require approval from the minister if the action has, will have, or is likely to have, a significant impact on a matter of national environmental significance.

Matters of national environmental significance considered under the EPBCA include:

- listed threatened species and communities
- listed migratory species;
- Ramsar wetlands of international importance;
- Commonwealth marine environment;
- world heritage properties;
- national heritage places;

- the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park;
- nuclear actions; and
- a water resource, in relation to coal seam gas development and large coal mining development.

The relevant Commonwealth agency provides a policy statement titled *Matters of National Environmental Significance: Significant Impact Guidelines 1.1* (CofA 2013, herein the *Guidelines*), which provides overarching guidance on determining whether an action is likely to have a significant impact on a matter protected under the EPBCA.

The *Guidelines* define a **significant impact** as:

*"...an impact which is important, notable, or of consequence, having regard to its context or intensity. Whether or not an action is likely to have a significant impact depends upon the sensitivity, value, and quality of the environment which is impacted, and upon the intensity, duration, magnitude and geographic extent of the impacts"*

and note that:

*"...all of these factors [need to be considered] when determining whether an action is likely to have a significant impact on matters of national environmental significance".*

The *Guidelines* provide advice on when a significant impact may be likely:

*"To be 'likely', it is not necessary for a significant impact to have a greater than 50% chance of happening; it is sufficient if a significant impact on the environment is a real or not remote chance or possibility.*

*If there is scientific uncertainty about the impacts of your action and potential impacts are serious or irreversible, the precautionary principle is applicable. Accordingly, a lack of scientific certainty about the potential impacts of an action will not itself justify a decision that the action is not likely to have a significant impact on the environment".*

The *Guidelines* provide a set of Significant Impact Criteria, which are "intended to assist...in determining whether the impacts of [the] proposed action on any matter of national environmental significance are likely to be significant impacts". It is noted that the criteria are "intended to provide general guidance on the types of actions that will require approval and the types of actions that will not require approval...[and]...not intended to be exhaustive or definitive".

#### *Listed ecological communities*

The study area does not support any such communities.

#### *Threatened flora*

The study area does not support populations of EPBCA-listed flora, nor significant potential habitat of such species.

#### *Threatened fauna*

The study area may support populations of threatened fauna listed on the Act, most notably the Tasmanian devil, spotted-tailed quoll, eastern quoll and eastern barred bandicoot. Note that the study area is within the range of several other species listed on the Act but it is unlikely that any proposal will result in a significant impact on these species (this includes wide-ranging species such as the wedge-tailed eagle and masked owl – refer to Appendix D for a more detailed analysis).

Under the *Guidelines*, the significant impact criteria for endangered species (wedge-tailed eagle) are indicated as follows, with commentary below each criterion:

*An action is likely to have a significant impact on a critically endangered or endangered species if there is a real chance or possibility that it will:*

- *lead to a long-term decrease in the size of a population*

The description of a population is important to consider, which is provided in the *Guidelines* as follows:

A 'population of a species' is defined under the EPBC Act as an occurrence of the species in a particular area. In relation to critically endangered, endangered or vulnerable threatened species, occurrences include but are not limited to:

- a geographically distinct regional population, or collection of local populations, or
- a population, or collection of local populations, that occurs within a particular bioregion.

On the basis of this definition, a single nest site of the wedge-tailed eagle hardly qualifies as a "geographically distinct regional population, or collection of local populations" but it could qualify as a "a population, or collection of local populations, that occurs within a particular bioregion". That said, this nest site would represent a breeding location of a single pair of wedge-tailed eagles, which forms only one part of a population, not a whole population per se.

This criterion also refers to "a real chance or possibility". In our opinion, there is a negligible chance that the proposed works may disturb the breeding activity of this pair but there is no meaningful manner in which this could "lead to a long-term decrease in the size of a population" at any reasonable scale.

- *reduce the area of occupancy of the species*

The proposal will not result in the loss of the nest site or surrounding supporting forest such that there is no manner in which the "area of occupancy of the species" can be reduced.

- *fragment an existing population into two or more populations*

The proposal will not result in the fragmentation of a population (see previous discussion of the concept of a population).

- *adversely affect habitat critical to the survival of a species*

The description of a habitat critical to the survival of a species or ecological community is important to consider, which is provided in the *Guidelines* as follows:

'Habitat critical to the survival of a species or ecological community' refers to areas that are necessary:

- for activities such as foraging, breeding, roosting, or dispersal
- for the long-term maintenance of the species or ecological community (including the maintenance of species essential to the survival of the species or ecological community, such as pollinators)
- to maintain genetic diversity and long term evolutionary development, or
- for the reintroduction of populations or recovery of the species or ecological community.

Such habitat may be, but is not limited to: habitat identified in a recovery plan for the species or ecological community as habitat critical for that species or ecological community; and/or habitat listed on the Register of Critical Habitat maintained by the minister under the EPBC Act.

A nest site could be construed as a site "necessary for activities such as...breeding". The question is therefore whether activities ca. 250 m or more from a nest site (if present) could "adversely affect habitat critical to the survival of a species". In our opinion, this cannot be meaningfully demonstrated because at most, the works should be considered as incidental activities not within line-of-sight of the nest.

- *disrupt the breeding cycle of a population*

The concept of “disrupt the breeding cycle” is linked to the concept of a “population” (see previous discussion on this). See comments under criterion above.

- *modify, destroy, remove, isolate or decrease the availability or quality of habitat to the extent that the species is likely to decline*

The proposal will not alter the quality of habitat in any meaningful manner.

- *result in invasive species that are harmful to a critically endangered or endangered species becoming established in the endangered or critically endangered species’ habitat*

Not applicable to the present proposal.

- *introduce disease that may cause the species to decline*

Not applicable to the present proposal.

- *interfere with the recovery of the species*

See previous responses – the proposal will not compromise any specific recovery objectives.

On the basis of the above review, we are comfortable that the proposal does not meet the intent of a “significant impact” and a referral under the EPBCA is not warranted.

#### Tasmanian Forest Practices Act 1985 and associated Forest Practices Regulations 2017

The *Regulations* provide the following relevant circumstances in which a Forest Practices Plan (FPP) is not required.

##### 4. Circumstances in which forest practices plan, &c., not required

For the purpose of section 17(6) of the Act, the following circumstances are prescribed:

- (a) the harvesting of timber or the clearing of trees, with the consent of the owner of the land, if the land is not vulnerable land and –
  - (i) the volume of timber harvested or trees cleared is less than 100 tonnes for each area of applicable land per year; or
  - (ii) the total area of land on which the harvesting or clearing occurs is less than one hectare for each area of applicable land per year –whichever is the lesser;
- (j) the harvesting of timber or the clearing of trees on any land, or the clearance and conversion of a threatened native vegetation community on any land, for the purpose of enabling –
  - (i) the construction of a building within the meaning of the *Land Use Planning and Approvals Act 1993* or of a group of such buildings; or
  - (ii) the carrying out of any associated development –if the construction of the buildings or carrying out of the associated development is authorised by a permit issued under that Act.

On this basis, development subject to a planning permit issued under the relevant planning scheme should not require an FPP.

#### Tasmanian Nature Conservation Act 2002

Schedule 3A of the Act lists vegetation types classified as threatened within Tasmania. No such communities have been identified.

Tasmanian Nature Conservation (Wildlife) Regulations 2021

*Aquila audax fleayi* is listed on Schedule 5 (Specially Protected Wildlife) of the *Regulations*.

Products of protected wildlife are defined under the *Tasmanian Nature Conservation Act 2002* as follows:

- (2) A reference in this Act to the products of any form of wildlife includes a reference to –
  - (a) the dead bodies, and parts of the dead bodies, of that form of wildlife; and
  - (b) any material or thing obtained from the bodies or dead bodies of that form of wildlife; and
  - (c) any eggs of that form of wildlife; and
  - (d) any nests of that form of wildlife.

That is, the nest of a wedge-tailed eagle is a “product” of protected wildlife under (2)(d).

Under Division 2 Section 16, specially protected wildlife is regulated as follows:

Division 2 - Taking or possessing certain wildlife

16. Taking or possessing specially protected wildlife
  - (1) A person must not take specially protected wildlife, or a product of specially protected wildlife, unless the person is authorised to do so by a licence or permit.
  - (2) Subregulation (1) does not apply to the taking of specially protected wildlife, or a product of specially protected wildlife, by a person in the course of–
    - (a) undertaking the clearance of native vegetation, or the harvesting of trees, in accordance with a certified forest practices plan or a public authority management agreement; or
    - (b) undertaking dam works in accordance with a permit issued under Part 8 of the *Water Management Act 1999*; or
  - (c) undertaking an activity in accordance with a public authority management agreement, within the meaning of the *Threatened Species Protection Act 1995*.
  - (3) A person must not possess specially protected wildlife, or a product of specially protected wildlife, unless the person is authorised to do so by a licence or permit.

We do not believe that the *Regulations* have any meaningful application because the proposal will not result in the “taking” of specially protected wildlife, nor of “a product” of such a species. The *Regulations* do not “deal with” the concept of “potential habitat” or “potential impacts”.

Tasmanian Weed Management Act 1999 (Biosecurity Act 2019)

No plant species classified as declared weeds within the meaning of the *Tasmanian Weed Management Act 1999 (Biosecurity Act 2019)* were detected from the study area.

Given the generally weed-free status of the area, future management should consider machinery hygiene to minimise the risk of introducing potentially invasive weed species to the site. 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.

A stand-alone weed management plan is not considered warranted for the development proposal. Occupation following development is considered the most appropriate means to achieve longer-term weed management where vigilance and control is practical.



Tasmanian Land Use Planning and Approvals Act 1993

While the site is currently zoned as Rural Resource (Figure 4) pursuant to the *George Town Interim Planning Scheme 2013*, it is proposed to be zoned as Landscape Conservation pursuant to the *Tasmanian Planning Scheme – George Town*. The site is wholly subject to the Priority Habitat overlay pursuant to the *George Town Interim Planning Scheme 2013*: this overlay is expected to be modified (to exclude the wide powerline easement to the northeast) but remain in place for the study area pursuant to the *Tasmanian Planning Scheme – George Town*.

It is assumed that the proposal will be subject to assessment under the *George Town Interim Planning Scheme 2013*, such that the provisions of the Biodiversity Code of that Scheme are addressed below.

The purpose of the Biodiversity Code is stated below:

E8.1 Purpose of the Code

E8.1.1 The purpose of this provision is to:

- a) protect, conserve and enhance the region's biodiversity in consideration of the extent, condition and connectivity of critical habitats and priority vegetation communities, and the number and status of vulnerable and threatened species; and
- b) ensure that development is carried out in a manner that assists the protection of biodiversity by:
  - i) minimising vegetation and habitat loss or degradation;
  - ii) appropriately locating buildings and works; and
  - iii) offsetting the loss of vegetation through protection of other areas where appropriate.

Terms such as "critical habitats", "priority communities" and "vulnerable and threatened species" appear to have been very loosely and generically applied. For example, "critical habitat" has specific legal meaning and intent under the provisions of the *Tasmanian Threatened Species Protection Act 1995* and the *Commonwealth Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*. For the record, the proposed development area does not support "critical habitat" dedicated under either of these legislative instruments.

The term "priority vegetation community" is taken to refer to the term "threatened native vegetation community" defined in the general provisions of the *Scheme* as "a threatened native vegetation community that is listed in Schedule 3A of the *Nature Conservation Act 2002* or a threatened native ecological community that is listed under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (Commonwealth)". The proposed development area does not support any such communities.

"Threatened species" are not defined under the *Scheme* but are usually taken to refer to species listed as rare, vulnerable, endangered or presumed extinct on the *Tasmanian Threatened Species Protection Act 1995* or as Vulnerable, Endangered, Critically Endangered or Extinct on the *Commonwealth Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*, noting that both legislative instruments use the term "vulnerable" in a specific sense, not a generic one as applied in the Code (i.e. "vulnerable and threatened species"). The proposed development area does not support populations of threatened flora, and only marginal/ubiquitous potential habitat of fauna listed under either of the aforementioned Acts.

In our opinion, the proposed development will not compromise the purpose statements of the Code. These are further "tested" through examination of the application, exemptions and relevant development standards.

The application of the Biodiversity Code is stated below:

E8.2 Application

E8.2.1 This code applies to use or development of land:

- a) within the area identified as priority habitat on the planning scheme maps; or
- b) for the removal of native vegetation.

The proposal area is subject to the priority habitat overlay such that E8.2.1(a) has application.

Under DEFINITION OF TERMS (E8.3), a "flora and fauna report" is defined as:

a report prepared by a suitably qualified person that must include:

- (a) a survey of the site identifying the extent, condition and connectivity of the habitat; and
- (b) an assessment of the value of the habitat to contribute to the conservation and protection of species of significance in the bioregion; and
- (c) an assessment of the full range of the impact that the proposed use or development will have on those values; and any mitigation or additional measures that should be incorporated to protect or enhance the values of the habitat.

Only Performance Criteria P1 refers to a "flora and fauna report". The preceding assessment and report have been prepared in complete accordance with the *Guidelines for Natural Values Assessments – Terrestrial Development Proposals* (DPIPWE 2015). Specifically, the following components of the "flora and fauna report" have been addressed (a) i.e. "a survey of the site identifying the extent, condition and connectivity of the habitat", which allows a consideration of components (b) and (c). To address component (b) in this case, the "native vegetation" (see previous notes) has limited capacity "to contribute to the conservation and protection of species of significance in the bioregion" in its own right as a highly modified form of the original vegetation community in a modified setting and any loss/modification is not regarded as significant. To address component (c), we now refer to the acceptable solutions and performance criteria of the relevant development standards.

The development standards are stated as follows:

E8.6 Development Standards

E8.6.1 Habitat and Vegetation Management

Objective:

To ensure that:

- a) vegetation identified as having conservation value as habitat has priority for protection and is appropriately managed to protect those values; and
- b) the representation and connectivity of vegetation communities is given appropriate protection when considering the impacts of use and development.

The objective of E8.6.1(a) is subjective as the terms "conservation value", "habitat" and "priority for protection" are not defined. However, at any reasonable scale, it has been clearly demonstrated that the proposed development area does not support "vegetation identified as having conservation value as habitat" such that meeting of the concept of "has priority for protection and is appropriately managed to protect those values" becomes somewhat moot.

The objective of E8.6.1(b) is considered to be met as the current connectivity of vegetation communities will be maintained within and surrounding the existing facility.

The acceptable solutions are stated as:

- A1.1 Clearance or disturbance of priority habitat is in accordance with a certified Forest Practices Plan or;
- A1.2 Development does not clear or disturb native vegetation within areas identified as priority habitat.
- A2 Clearance or disturbance of native vegetation is in accordance with a certified Forest Practices Plan

Acceptable Solutions A1.1 & A2 will not be applicable because it is presumed any clearance and disturbance will not be subject to a certified Forest Practices Plan.

Acceptable Solution A1.2 is not applicable because the site is subject to the priority habitat overlay.

The relevant performance criteria are stated as:

- P1 Clearance or disturbance of native vegetation within priority habitat may be allowed where a flora and fauna report prepared by a suitably qualified person demonstrates that development does not unduly compromise the representation of species or vegetation communities in the bioregion having regard to the:
  - a) quality and extent of the vegetation or habitat affected by the proposal, including the maintenance of species diversity and its value as a wildlife corridor; and
  - b) means of removal; and
  - c) value of riparian vegetation in protecting habitat values; and
  - d) impacts of siting of development (including effluent disposal) and vegetation clearance or excavations, in proximity to habitat or vegetation; and
  - e) need for and adequacy of proposed vegetation or habitat management; and
  - f) conservation outcomes and long-term security of any offset in accordance with the General Offset Principles for the RMPS, Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment.

For the record, the *Scheme* does not appear to define the terms "clearance" or "disturbance". The *Scheme* does define "clearance and conversion" as "means as defined in the *Forest Practices Act 1985*". This has no particular relevance to this site because that definition only refers to vegetation communities classified as threatened under the *Tasmanian Nature Conservation Act 2002* (these are not present).

In our opinion, the proposed activity cannot possibly "unduly compromise the representation of species or vegetation communities of significance in the bioregion" because of the widespread nature of all the plant species, the very widespread and well-reserved status of DAD (the non-threatened vegetation type).

That is, the "core" part of P1 is considered to be satisfied but it goes on to require "having regard to..." several sub-clauses.

With respect to the phrase "...having regard to...", this is considered in the manner referred to in *S and S McElwaine and A Hamilton v West Tamar Council and Growth Developments Pty Ltd [2021] TASCAT 4 (17 November 2021)*, where TASCAT stated: "the requirement to 'have regard to' does not elevate P2.1(a) to (f) to mandatory requirements that the proposal must satisfy. The tribunal need only consider those subparagraphs in ascertaining whether the proposal complies with clause E8.6.1 P2.1".

In this case, no particular natural values warranting special management have been identified such that the individual sub-clauses are somewhat moot but are considered below in turn.

- (a) quality and extent of the vegetation or habitat affected by the proposal, including the maintenance of species diversity and its value as a wildlife corridor; and

The *Scheme* does not define terms such as “quality and extent”, “maintenance” or “diversity” so it falls to professional opinion to assess whether a specific proposal may exceed some notional “threshold”. We would argue that minor further development of an existing modified setting is not of specific relevance to the “quality and extent of the vegetation or habitat affected by the proposal, including the maintenance of species diversity” (see previous comments on that latter point).

The *Scheme* does not define the concept of a “wildlife corridor” but in other interim schemes (e.g. *Break O’Day Interim Planning Scheme 2013*) it is defined as “an area or network of areas, not necessarily continuous, which enables migration, colonisation or interbreeding of flora or fauna species between two or more areas of habitat”. A term such as “wildlife corridor” is nebulous, and, in our opinion, should be used with caution because it has little practical application at the scale of this type of small-scale development, because unless there is some specific species known in the area that may be affected by the development (no such species identified – see preceding commentary), the application of the concept to a development proposal is equally nebulous. In this case, in our opinion proposed development within the context of the existing facility should not affect the value of the site or surrounding areas as a “wildlife corridor”.

(b) means of removal

Irrespective of the “means of removal”, any development should not “unduly compromise the representation of species or vegetation communities in the bioregion” (see previous commentary).

(c) value of riparian vegetation in protecting habitat values

Not applicable – no riparian habitats present.

(d) impacts of siting of development (including effluent disposal) and vegetation clearance or excavations, in proximity to habitat or vegetation

The term “in proximity to habitat or vegetation” is not understood because it is not known how to apply the very generic terms “habitat” and “vegetation”, now apparently unlinked to any definitions in the *Scheme*.

(e) need for and adequacy of proposed vegetation or habitat management

Again, the application of the terms “need for” and “adequacy of” in relation to “proposed vegetation or habitat management” is not interpreted in the *Scheme*. We refer to the preceding report that identifies the any “native vegetation” as of low conservation significance and the absence of threatened flora or significant potential habitat of threatened fauna.

(f) conservation outcomes and long-term security of any offset in accordance with the General Offset Principles for the RMPS, Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment.

No offsets are considered warranted for this small-scale development such that this clause is not considered to have direct application.

## **Recommendations**

The recommendations provided below are a summary of those provided in relation to each of the natural values described in the main report. The main text of the report provides the relevant context for the recommendations.

### Vegetation types

In general terms, minimising the extent of “clearance and conversion” and/or “disturbance” to native vegetation is recommended, noting that none of the vegetation types identified have a particularly high priority for conservation at a Commonwealth, State or municipal scale.

### Threatened flora

Not applicable – no threatened flora present.

### Threatened fauna

Due to the presence of a wedge-tailed eagle nest within ca. 250 m of the edge of the notional study area, it is recommended that construction works be undertaken outside the breeding season (i.e. between February to June, inclusive).

### Weed and disease management

Given the generally weed-free status of the area, future management should consider machinery hygiene to minimise the risk of introducing potentially invasive weed species to the site. A stand-alone weed management plan is not considered warranted for the proposal. Observation, monitoring and control where required following development is considered the most appropriate means to achieve longer-term weed management.

### Legislative and policy implications

A permit under Section 51 of the Tasmanian *Threatened Species Protection Act 1995* (TSPA) should not be required.

A formal referral to the relevant Commonwealth agency under the Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBCA) should not be required.

A development application will be required to be prepared under the provisions of the *George Town Interim Planning Scheme 2013*. Examination of P1 of E8.6.1 of the Biodiversity Code indicates compliance without the need for specific permit conditions.

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## APPENDIX A. Vegetation community structure and composition

The table below provides basic information on the structure and composition of the vegetation mapping unit identified from the study area.

### *Eucalyptus amygdalina* forest and woodland on dolerite (TASVEG code: DAD)

DAD is the dominant vegetation type within and surrounding the study area. DAD is dominantly a shrubby woodland with *Eucalyptus amygdalina* dominating the canopy over an open understory with a sparse tall shrub layer of *Acacia dealbata* and *Allocasuarina littoralis*. The shrub layer is dominated by *Pultenaea daphnoides* and *Bursaria spinosa*. The graminoid *Lomandra longifolia* is common with reasonable dense fern patches of *Pteridium esculentum*. Native grass and herb species dominate the groundcover.

This community is disturbed with numerous vehicle tracks noted. Aside from these tracks, DAD is in good condition with introduced plants confined to ubiquitous herbs and grass species. No symptoms of PC or plant disease were noted.



DAD in the north of the study area

Stratum	Height (m) Cover (%)	Species ( <u>underline</u> = dominant, parentheses = sparse or occasional)
Trees	16-20 (-25) m 5-25%	<i>Eucalyptus amygdalina</i>
Tall shrubs	3-6 m 15%	<i>Acacia dealbata</i> , <i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i> , ( <i>Acacia mearnsii</i> )
Shrubs	<2 m 10-20%	<u><i>Pultenaea daphnoides</i></u> , <i>Bursaria spinosa</i> , <i>Cassinia aculeata</i> , <i>Notelaea ligustrina</i> , <i>Indigofera australis</i>
Grasses	20-40%	<i>Poa rodwayi</i> , <i>Tetrarrhena distichophylla</i> , <i>Poa labillardierei</i> , <i>Austrostipa stuposa</i> , <i>Rytidosperma caespitosum</i>
Graminoids	<1 m 20-40%	<i>Lomandra longifolia</i> , <i>Lepidosperma laterale</i>
Herbs	+ 5-15%	<i>Acaena novae-zelandiae</i> , <i>Viola hederacea</i> , <i>Wahlenbergia multicaulis</i> , <i>Oxalis perennans</i> , <i>Hydrocotyle hirta</i> , <i>Euchiton japonicus</i> , <i>Hypericum gramineum</i>
Ferns	<1 m 25-40%	<i>Pteridium esculentum</i>

**APPENDIX B. Vascular plant species recorded from study area**

Botanical nomenclature follows *A Census of the Vascular Plants of Tasmania* (de Salas & Baker 2022), with family placement updated to reflect the nomenclatural changes recognised in the *Flora of Tasmania Online* (de Salas 2023+) 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).

e = endemic to Tasmania; i = introduced/naturalised to Tasmania

**Table B1.** Summary of vascular species recorded from study area

STATUS	ORDER		
	DICOTYLEDONAE	MONOCOTYLEDONAE	PTERIDOPHYTA
	22	9	1
e	1	-	-
i	3	3	-
<b>Sum</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>39</b>		

**DICOTYLEDONAE**

**APIACEAE**

*Hydrocotyle hirta*

hairy pennywort

**ASTERACEAE**

*Cassinia aculeata* subsp. *aculeata*

common dollybush

i *Cirsium vulgare*

spear thistle

*Euchiton japonicus*

common cottonleaf

i *Hypochaeris radicata*

rough catsear

*Lagenophora stipitata*

blue bottledaisys

**CAMPANULACEAE**

*Wahlenbergia multicaulis*

bushy bluebell

**ERICACEAE**

*Epacris impressa*

common heath

**FABACEAE**

*Acacia dealbata* subsp. *dealbata*

silver wattle

*Acacia mearnsii*

black wattle

*Acacia melanoxylon*

blackwood

*Acacia myrtifolia*

redstem wattle

*Bossiaea prostrata*

creeping bossia

*Indigofera australis* subsp. *australis*

native indigo

*Kennedia prostrata*

running postman

*Pultenaea daphnoides*

heartleaf bushpea

**HYPERICACEAE**

*Hypericum gramineum*

small st johns-wort

**LAMIACEAE**

*Ajuga australis*

australian bugle

**MYRTACEAE**

e *Eucalyptus amygdalina*

black peppermint

*Eucalyptus viminalis* subsp. *viminalis*

white gum

**OLEACEAE**

*Notelaea ligustrina*

native olive

**OXALIDACEAE**

*Oxalis perennans*

grassland woodsorrel

**PITTOSPORACEAE**

*Bursaria spinosa* subsp. *spinosa*

prickly box

**POLYGONACEAE**

i *Acetosella vulgaris*

sheep sorrel

**ROSACEAE**

*Acaena novae-zelandiae*

common buzzy



<b>VIOLACEAE</b>	
<i>Viola hederacea</i> subsp. <i>hederacea</i>	ivyleaf violet
<b>MONOCOTYLEDONAE</b>	
<b>ASPARAGACEAE</b>	
<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	sagg
<b>CYPERACEAE</b>	
<i>Lepidosperma laterale</i>	variable swordsgedge
<b>POACEAE</b>	
i <i>Agrostis stolonifera</i>	creeping bent
i <i>Aira caryophyllea</i> subsp. <i>caryophyllea</i>	silvery hairgrass
<i>Anthosachne scabra</i>	rough wheatgrass
i <i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>	sweet vernalgrass
<i>Austrostipa stiposa</i>	corkscrew speargrass
<i>Poa labillardierei</i> var. <i>labillardierei</i>	silver tussockgrass
<i>Poa rodwayi</i>	velvet tussockgrass
<i>Poa sieberiana</i> var. <i>sieberiana</i>	grey tussockgrass
<i>Rytidosperma caespitosum</i>	common wallabygrass
<i>Tetrarrhena distichophylla</i>	hairy ricegrass
<b>PTERIDOPHYTA</b>	
<b>DENNSTAEDTIACEAE</b>	
<i>Pteridium esculentum</i> subsp. <i>esculentum</i>	bracken

**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 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’s *Natural Values Atlas* (DNRET 2023a) and other sources where indicated. Habitat descriptions are taken from FPA (2016), FPA (2017), FPA (2023) and TSS (2003+), except where otherwise indicated. Species marked with # are listed in CofA (2023).

Scientific name Common name	Status TSPA EPBCA	Tasmanian habitat description (and distribution)	Comments on project area and database records
<i>Anogramma leptophylla</i> annual fern	v -	<i>Anogramma leptophylla</i> grows in shallow soil layers over rock, on exposed or semi-exposed outcrops in dry or damp sclerophyll forest. Plants are mostly found on rock ledges, often on, or just inside, the drip line of the overhead rock-face. The substrate is variable, including dolerite, basalt and sandstone.	Potential habitat absent.
<i>Aphelia gracilis</i> slender fanwort	r -	<i>Aphelia gracilis</i> inhabits damp sandy ground and wet places in the Midlands and northeast of the State. It may readily colonise sites after fire or other disturbance.	Potential habitat absent.
<i>Aphelia pumilio</i> dwarf fanwort	r -	<i>Aphelia pumilio</i> is found growing on damp flats, often with impeded drainage. The main vegetation types are lowland grassland ( <i>Themeda triandra</i> ) and dry sclerophyll forest and woodland dominated by <i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i> , <i>E. amygdalina</i> or <i>E. ovata</i> .	Potential habitat absent.
<i>Asperula minima</i> mossy woodruff	r -	<i>Asperula minima</i> occurs in a range of vegetation types, the common factor being locally impeded drainage. Habitats include near-coastal swamp forests, <i>Melaleuca ericifolia</i> swamp forest, <i>Eucalyptus ovata</i> sedgy forest, "old pasture" regenerating to sedges and rushes, and firebreaks adjacent to clearfelled forest.	Potential habitat absent.
<i>Barbarea australis</i> riverbed wintercress	e EN # only	<i>Barbarea australis</i> is a riparian species found near river margins, creek beds and along flood channels adjacent to the river. It tends to favour the slower reaches, and has not been found on steeper sections of rivers. It predominantly occurs in flood deposits of silt and gravel deposited as point bars and at the margins of base flows, or more occasionally or between large cobbles on sites frequently disturbed by fluvial processes. Some of the sites are	Potential habitat absent.

Scientific name Common name	Status TSPA EPBCA	Tasmanian habitat description (and distribution)	Comments on project area and database records
		a considerable distance from the river, in flood channels scoured by previous flood action, exposing river pebbles. Most populations are in the Central Highlands, but other populations occur in the northeast and upland areas in the central north.	
<i>Caladenia caudata</i> tailed spider-orchid	v VU #	<i>Caladenia caudata</i> has highly variable habitat, which includes the central north: <i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i> heathy forest on low undulating hills; the northeast: <i>E. globulus</i> grassy/heathy coastal forest, <i>E. amygdalina</i> heathy woodland and forest, <i>Allocasuarina</i> woodland; and the southeast: <i>E. amygdalina</i> forest and woodland on sandstone, coastal <i>E. viminalis</i> 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 marginally present. While the survey was outside the peak flowering period of the species in northern Tasmania (Wapstra 2018), the distinctive leaves of this species were not recorded.
<i>Carex longebrachiata</i> drooping sedge	r -	<i>Carex longebrachiata</i> grows along riverbanks, in rough grassland and pastures, in damp drainage depressions and on moist slopes amongst forest, often dominated by <i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i> , <i>E. ovata</i> or <i>E. rodwayi</i> .	Potential habitat absent.
<i>Dianella amoena</i> grassland flaxlily	r EN # only	<i>Dianella amoena</i> occurs mainly in the northern and southern Midlands, where it grows in native grasslands and grassy woodlands.	Potential habitat absent.
<i>Epacris virgata</i> Beaconsfield twiggy heath	v EN	<i>Epacris virgata</i> (Beaconsfield) is restricted to a small area of undulating terrain in the foothills of the Dazzler Range near Beaconsfield, where it occurs on serpentinite-derived soils in dry sclerophyll forest at an elevation of 40-80 m a.s.l.	Potential habitat absent.
<i>Glycine latrobeana</i> clover glycine	v VU # only	<i>Glycine latrobeana</i> occurs in a range of habitats, geologies and vegetation types. Soils are usually fertile but can be sandy when adjacent to or overlaying fertile soils. The species mainly occurs on flats and undulating terrain over a wide geographical range, including near-coastal environments, the Midlands, and the Central Plateau. It mainly occurs in grassy/heathy forests and woodlands and native grasslands.	Potential habitat absent.
<i>Glycine microphylla</i> small-leaf glycine	v -	<i>Glycine microphylla</i> occurs in dry to dampish sclerophyll forest and woodland in the north and east of the State, with outlying sites at Woolnorth.	Potential habitat absent.
<i>Lepidium hyssopifolium</i> soft peppergrass	e EN # only	The native habitat of <i>Lepidium hyssopifolium</i> is the growth suppression zone beneath large trees in grassy	Potential habitat absent.

Scientific name Common name	Status TSPA EPBCA	Tasmanian habitat description (and distribution)	Comments on project area and database records
		woodlands and grasslands (e.g. over-mature black wattles and isolated eucalypts in rough pasture). <i>Lepidium hyssopifolium</i> is now found primarily under large exotic trees on roadsides and home yards on farms. It occurs in the eastern part of Tasmania between sea-level to 500 metres 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.	
<i>Lepidosperma viscidum</i> sticky swordsgedge	r -	<i>Lepidosperma viscidum</i> occurs in a range of heathland to heathy/shrubby woodland habitats often dominated by species of <i>Allocasuarina</i> (sheoak) on a range of substrates.	Potential habitat widespread. This perennial graminoid was not detected (no significant seasonal constraint on detection and/or identification).
<i>Leucochrysum albicans</i> subsp. <i>tricolor</i> grassland paperdaisy	e EN # only	<i>Leucochrysum albicans</i> subsp. <i>tricolor</i> occurs in the west and on the Central Plateau and the Midlands, mostly on basalt soils in open grassland. This species would have originally occupied <i>Eucalyptus pauciflora</i> woodland and tussock grassland, though most of this habitat is now converted to improved pasture or cropland.	Potential habitat absent.
<i>Limonium australe</i> var. <i>australe</i> yellow sea-lavender	r -	<i>Limonium australe</i> var. <i>australe</i> occurs in succulent or graminoid saltmarsh close to the high water mark, typically near small brackish streams.	Potential habitat absent.
<i>Phyllangium distylis</i> tiny mitrewort	r -	<i>Phyllangium distylis</i> occurs in sandy humic heaths and open shrublands, muddy soaks and the margins of ephemeral wetlands.	Potential habitat absent.
<i>Phyllangium divergens</i> wiry mitrewort	v -	<i>Phyllangium divergens</i> occurs in a wide variety of near-coastal habitats on a range of substrates, a common feature usually being bare ground (e.g. tracks) and rock exposures (e.g. outcrops, coastal cliffs, etc.).	Potential habitat marginally present. This species was not recorded.
<i>Pimelea flava</i> subsp. <i>flava</i> yellow riceflower	r -	<i>Pimelea flava</i> subsp. <i>flava</i> occurs in wet and dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, and extends into hardwood and softwood plantations. It often occurs abundantly on disturbed sites such as in logged forest, firebreaks, powerline easements and road batters.	Potential habitat widespread. This distinctive and widespread shrub species in the East Tamar area was not detected (no significant seasonal constraint on detection and/or identification).
<i>Pomaderris pilifera</i> subsp. <i>talpicutica</i> moleskin dogwood	e VU # only	<i>Pomaderris pilifera</i> subsp. <i>talpicutica</i> is known with certainty from two small subpopulations, one in the Government Hills near Risdon in the south of Tasmania, and one close to the East Tamar Highway in the north. A third location east of Mathinna consists of a single plant in poor condition that has only been tentatively ascribed to the taxon. At East Risdon, the species occurs on western and northwestern	Potential habitat widespread. This distinctive shrub was not detected (no significant seasonal constraint on detection and/or identification). Note that this species is no longer considered to occur in the East Tamar with the records of the species now determined as subsp. <i>pilifera</i> (M. Wapstra, personal review of all records of species).

Scientific name Common name	Status TSPA EPBCA	Tasmanian habitat description (and distribution)	Comments on project area and database records
		slopes within 300 m of the River Derwent and between 10-125 m a.s.l. It occurs on mudstone on very well drained skeletal soils, in either <i>Eucalyptus amygdalina</i> or <i>Eucalyptus risdonii</i> low woodlands. Elsewhere, the taxon occurs in open shrubby woodland dominated by <i>Eucalyptus amygdalina</i> , usually on dolerite.	
<i>Prasophyllum apoxychilum</i> tapered leek-orchid	v EN # only	<i>Prasophyllum apoxychilum</i> 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 superficially present, although there are no database records within at least 10 km of the study area and the general area is atypical of known sites.
<i>Prasophyllum secutum</i> northern leek-orchid	e CR # only	<i>Prasophyllum secutum</i> occurs in northern Tasmania in dense coastal scrub in the swales of stabilised sand dunes on white to grey sands and sandy loam.	Potential habitat absent.
<i>Pterostylis ziegelerei</i> grassland greenhood	v VU # only	<i>Pterostylis ziegelerei</i> occurs in the State's south, east and north, with an outlying occurrence in the northwest. In coastal areas, the species occurs on the slopes of low stabilised sand dunes and in grassy dune swales, while in the Midlands it grows in native grassland or grassy woodland on well-drained clay loams derived from basalt.	Potential habitat absent.
<i>Senecio psilocarpus</i> swamp fireweed	e VU # only	<i>Senecio psilocarpus</i> is known from six widely scattered sites in the northern half of the State, including King and Flinders islands. It occurs in swampy habitats including broad valley floors associated with rivers, edges of farm dams amongst low-lying grazing/cropping ground, herb-rich native grassland in a broad swale between stable sand dunes, adjacent to wetlands in native grassland, herbaceous marshland and low-lying lagoon systems.	Potential habitat absent.
<i>Stylidium despectum</i> small triggerplant	r -	<i>Stylidium despectum</i> has mainly been recorded from wet sandy heaths, moist depressions, soaks and hollows in near-coastal areas. It extends to similar habitat amongst forest and woodland in the Midlands.	Potential habitat absent.
<i>Teucrium corymbosum</i> forest germander	r -	<i>Teucrium corymbosum</i> occurs in a wide range of habitats from rocky steep slopes in dry sclerophyll forest and <i>Allocasuarina</i> (sheoak) woodland, riparian flats and forest.	Potential habitat marginally present. This distinctive shrub was not detected (no significant seasonal constraint on detection and/or identification).
<i>Tricoryne elatior</i> yellow rushlily	v -	<i>Tricoryne elatior</i> occurs in native grassland, grassy woodland and forest.	Potential habitat absent (highly atypical).

Scientific name Common name	Status TSPA EPBCA	Tasmanian habitat description (and distribution)	Comments on project area and database records
<i>Veronica plebeia</i> trailing speedwell	r -	<i>Veronica plebeia</i> typically occurs in dry to damp sclerophyll forest dominated by <i>Eucalyptus amygdalina</i> on dolerite or Tertiary sediments, but can also occur in <i>Eucalyptus ovata</i> grassy woodland/forest and <i>Melaleuca ericifolia</i> swamp forest.	Potential habitat widespread. This is a distinctive perennial herb that is detectable and identifiable at any time of the year. The species was not detected.
<i>Wilsonia rotundifolia</i> roundleaf wilsonia	r -	<i>Wilsonia rotundifolia</i> is found in coastal and inland saltmarshes in the eastern part of the State.	Potential habitat absent.
<i>Xanthorrhoea arenaria</i> sand grasstree	v VU # only	<i>Xanthorrhoea arenaria</i> is restricted to coastal areas from Bridport in the northeast to Coles Bay on the East Coast, where it occurs in coastal sandy heathland, extending into heathy woodland and forest, mainly dominated by <i>Eucalyptus amygdalina</i> .	Potential habitat absent. This part of the State is outside the recognised range of the species. The single database record (26 Nov. 1982) would refer to <i>Xanthorrhoea bracteata</i> .
<i>Xanthorrhoea bracteata</i> shiny grasstree	v EN # only	<i>Xanthorrhoea bracteata</i> is restricted to coastal areas from the Asbestos Range to Waterhouse Point in the northeast, where it occurs in sandy soils, often acid and waterlogged, in coastal heathland, extending into heathy woodland and forest, mainly dominated by <i>Eucalyptus amygdalina</i> .	Potential habitat absent.
<i>Xerochrysum palustre</i> swamp everlasting	v VU # only	<i>Xerochrysum palustre</i> 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 <i>Eucalyptus ovata</i> woodlands. Sites are usually inundated for part of the year.	Potential habitat absent.

**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 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 2023a), Bryant & Jackson (1999), McNab (2022) & FPA (2023); marine, wholly pelagic and littoral species such as marine mammals, fish and offshore seabirds are excluded. Species marked with # are listed in CofA (2023).

Scientific name Common name	Status TSPA EPBCA	Tasmanian habitat description (and distribution)	Comments on study area and database records
<i>Accipiter novaehollandiae</i> 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 absent, except in a very general sense. There are few sightings of the species in the vicinity of the project area but no known nest sites. The species is likely to be observed occasionally within the broader study area, but the project works should not deleteriously affect potential habitat.
<i>Antipodia chaostola</i> tax. <i>leucophaea</i> chaostola skipper	e EN #	Potential habitat is dry forest and woodland supporting <i>Gahnia radula</i> (usually on sandstone and other sedimentary rock types) or <i>Gahnia microstachya</i> (usually on granite based substrates).	Potential habitat absent as <i>Gahnia radula</i> was not recorded.
<i>Apus pacificus</i> fork-tailed swift	- - # only	Occasional non-breeding migrant to Tasmania only.	Potential habitat widespread but this is an aerially-foraging bird that rarely lands. Further consideration of this species should not be required.
<i>Aquila audax</i> subsp. <i>fleayi</i> 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 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	Refer to <b>FINDINGS Threatened fauna</b> for more details.

Scientific name Common name	Status TSPA EPBCA	Tasmanian habitat description (and distribution)	Comments on study area and database records
		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.	
<i>Astacopsis gouldi</i> giant freshwater crayfish	v VU #	Potential habitat is freshwater streams of all sizes. Characteristics of potential habitat include a combination of well-shaded flowing and still waters, deep pools, decaying logs and undercut banks. Riparian vegetation needs to be native and predominantly intact to provide shade, nutrient, energy and structural inputs into streams. Smaller juveniles inhabit shallow fast-flowing streams favouring habitats with rocks or logs that are large enough to be stable but not embedded in finer substrates, but overlie coarser substrates and/or have a distinct cavity underneath. Perennial headwater streams have substantially higher juvenile densities than non-perennial headwater streams.	Potential habitat absent.
<i>Botaurus poiciloptilus</i> 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. <i>Phragmites</i> , <i>Cyperus</i> , <i>Eleocharis</i> , <i>Juncus</i> , <i>Typha</i> , <i>Baumea</i> , <i>Bolboschoenus</i> ) or cutting grass ( <i>Gahnia</i> ) growing over a muddy or peaty substrate (TSSC 2011).	Potential habitat absent.
<i>Bubulcus coromandus</i> [syn. <i>B. ibis</i> , <i>Ardea ibis</i> ] cattle egret	- - # only	Seasonal migrant (April through October) with habitat agricultural lands, crops, dams, pastures, particularly those with cattle, mudflats and wetlands (McNab 2022).	Potential habitat absent with the proposal areas but present in the pasture surrounding the areas. This species should not require further consideration.
<i>Ceyx azureus</i> subsp. <i>diemenensis</i> [syn. <i>Alcedo azurea</i> subsp. <i>diemenensis</i> ] Tasmanian azure kingfisher	e EN # only	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).	Not listed in FPA (2023) or DNRET (2023a). No database records within 5,000 m. Potential habitat absent.
<i>Dasyurus maculatus</i> subsp. <i>maculatus</i> 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	Potential habitat present. There are database records within and close to the general study area, usually representing sightings and/or roadkill record.



Scientific name Common name	Status TSPA EPBCA	Tasmanian habitat description (and distribution)	Comments on study area and database records
		and steep rocky areas are present, and includes remnant patches in cleared agricultural land. Significant habitat is all potential denning habitat within the core range of the species. Potential denning habitat 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.	No evidence of this species in the form of scats or den sites were found. The project works should not deleteriously affect potential habitat of this species.
<i>Dasyurus viverrinus</i> eastern quoll	- EN #	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.	See under spotted-tailed quoll.
<i>Engaeus granulatus</i> Central North burrowing crayfish	e EN	Potential habitat includes any poorly-drained habitats such as streams (of any class and disturbance history), seepages (e.g. springs in forest or pasture, outflows of farm dams), low-lying flat swampy areas and vegetation (e.g. buttongrass and heathy plains, marshy areas, boggy areas of pasture), drainage depressions, ditches (artificial and natural, including roadside ditches, pasture drains, etc.).	The project area is outside the range of this species (FPA 2023).
<i>Galaxiella pusilla</i> eastern dwarf galaxiid	v VU #	Potential habitat is slow-flowing and still waters such as swamps, shallow pools, lagoons, drains or backwaters of streams, often (but not always) with aquatic vegetation. It may also be found in temporary waters that dry up in summer for as long as 6-7 months, especially if burrowing crayfish burrows are present. Habitat may include forested swampy areas but does not include blackwood swamp forest.	Potential habitat absent. The project area is well outside the accepted range of the species (no known sites in the Tamar River catchment).
<i>Gallinago hardwickii</i> Latham's snipe	- - # only	Seasonal migrant that prefers brackish, fresh and saline habitats including lagoons, lakes, marshes, swamps, wet grasslands and paddocks and wetlands with tussock grasses (McNab 2022).	Potential habitat absent, except in a general sense. This species should not require further consideration.
<i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i> 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	Potential nesting habitat absent and no known nests within 500 m or 1 km of the project area (nominal buffer widths often applied to management).

Scientific name Common name	Status TSPA EPBCA	Tasmanian habitat description (and distribution)	Comments on study area and database records
		peninsulas), large rivers (class 1), lakes or complexes of large farm dams. Scattered trees along river banks or pasture land may also be used.	
<i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i> 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 2022).	Potential habitat present. However, as this species rarely lands or roosts (and does not breed) on the Australian migration, any proposal should not have a deleterious impact on the species.
<i>Lathamus discolor</i> swift parrot	e CR #	Potential habitat comprises potential foraging habitat and potential nesting habitat. Potential foraging habitat comprises <i>Eucalyptus globulus</i> (blue gum) or <i>Eucalyptus ovata</i> (black gum) trees that are old enough to flower. For management purposes, potential nesting habitat is considered to comprise eucalypt forests that contain hollow-bearing trees.	Potential foraging habitat absent. <i>Eucalyptus ovata</i> is not present (the project area is outside the natural range of <i>Eucalyptus globulus</i> ). Potential nesting habitat absent: no suitable hollows present.
<i>Limnodynastes peroni</i> striped marsh frog	e -	Potential habitat is natural and artificial coastal and near-coastal wetlands, lagoons, marshes, swamps and ponds (including dams), with permanent freshwater and abundant marginal, emergent and submerged aquatic vegetation.	Potential habitat absent (note that this part of the State does not support known sites of the species).
<i>Litoria raniformis</i> green and golden frog	v VU #	Potential habitat 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.	Potential habitat absent.
<i>Myiagra cyanoleuca</i> satin flycatcher	Migratory Terrestrial Species # only	Seasonal migrant (November through march) with habitat scrub, wet and dry sclerophyll forests, woodlands and creeklines (McNab 2022).	Potential habitat present. The proposal will not require the substantial alteration of native vegetation such there should be no deleterious impact on potential habitat.
<i>Neophema chrysostoma</i> 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 2022).	See under satin flycatcher.
<i>Perameles gunnii</i> subsp. <i>gunnii</i> 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.	The species may use the area for opportunistic foraging; however, vegetation with a dense understorey is absent. The proposal should not have a significant impact on this species.

Scientific name Common name	Status TSPA EPBCA	Tasmanian habitat description (and distribution)	Comments on study area and database records
<i>Prototroctes maraena</i> 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.
<i>Pseudemoia pagenstecheri</i> 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.
<i>Pseudomys novaehollandiae</i> New Holland mouse	e VU #	Potential habitat is heathlands (mainly dry heathlands but also where dry heathlands form a mosaic with other heathland, moorland and scrub complexes), heathy woodlands (i.e. eucalypt canopy cover 5-20%), <i>Allocasuarina</i> -dominated forests on sandy substrates (not dolerite or basalt), and vegetated sand dunes. Key indicator plant species include (but are not restricted to) <i>Aotus ericoides</i> , <i>Lepidosperma concavum</i> , <i>Hypolaena fastigiata</i> and <i>Xanthorrhoea</i> spp.	Potential habitat absent.
<i>Sarcophilus harrisii</i> 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 <sup>2</sup> ). 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 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.	See under spotted-tailed quoll.
<i>Tyto novaehollandiae</i> subsp. <i>castanops</i> Tasmanian masked owl	e VU #	Potential habitat is all areas with trees with large hollows ( $\geq 15$ cm entrance diameter). Remnants and paddock trees (in any dry or wet forest type) in agricultural areas may constitute potential habitat. Significant habitat for the masked owl is any areas within the core range of native dry forest with trees over 100 cm dbh with large hollows ( $\geq 15$ cm entrance diameter).	Potential foraging habitat is widespread but specific habitat elements (e.g. hollow-bearing trees) are absent. The impact on potential habitat will be negligible.

**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 revised vegetation mapping

# Natural Values Atlas Report

*Authoritative, comprehensive information on Tasmania's natural values.*

Reference: ECOtas\_BBA\_MotorcycleClub

Requested For: Brian French

Report Type: Summary Report

Timestamp: 07:01:35 AM Friday 13 January 2023

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

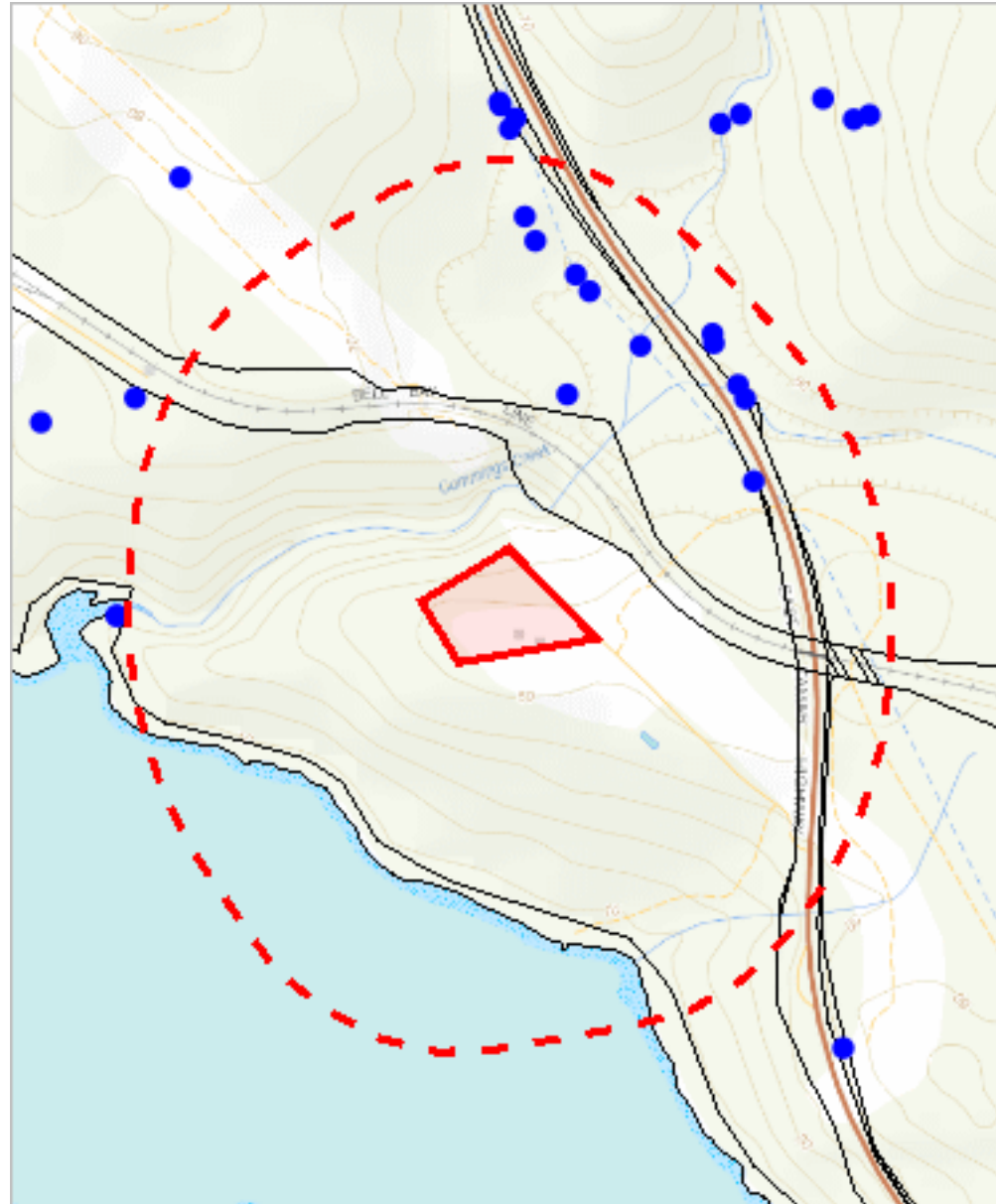


The centroid for this query GDA94: 496166.0, 5441739.0 falls within:

Property: 0

# Threatened flora within 500 metres

496816, 5442519



495534, 5440976

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

# Threatened flora within 500 metres

Legend: Verified and Unverified observations

● Point Verified

● Point Unverified

▬ Line Verified

▬ Line Unverified

▭ Polygon Verified

▭ Polygon Unverified

Legend: Cadastral Parcels



# Threatened flora within 500 metres

## Verified Records

Species	Common Name	SS	NS	Bio	Observation Count	Last Recorded
<i>Pimelea flava</i> subsp. <i>flava</i>	yellow riceflower	r		n	12	27-Oct-2009
<i>Teucrium corymbosum</i>	forest germander	r		n	2	20-Sep-2007

## Unverified Records

No unverified records were found!

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

Telephone: 1300 368 550

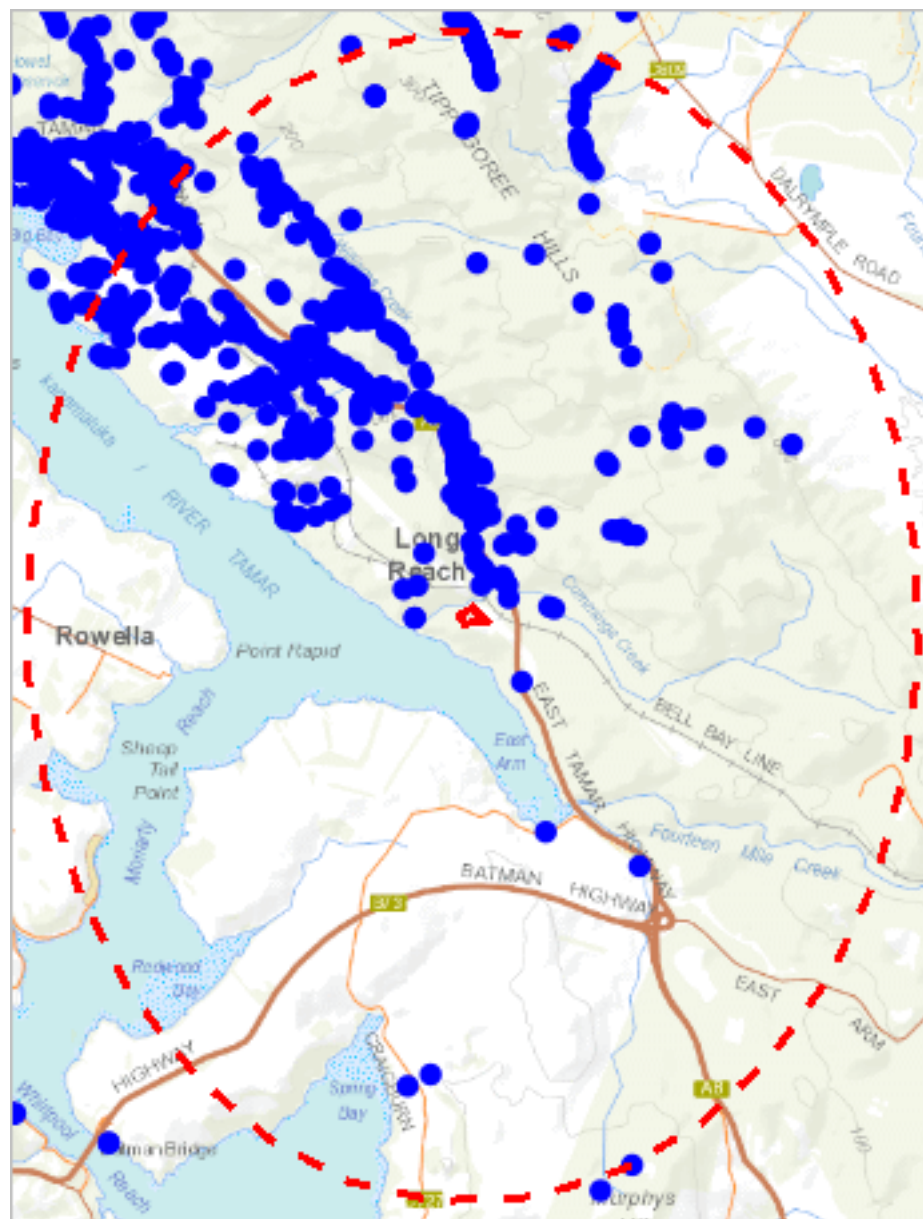
Email: [ThreatenedSpecies.Enquiries@nre.tas.gov.au](mailto:ThreatenedSpecies.Enquiries@nre.tas.gov.au)

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



# Threatened flora within 5000 metres

500206, 5447007



492144, 5436487

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

# Threatened flora within 5000 metres

Legend: Verified and Unverified observations

● Point Verified

● Point Unverified

▬ Line Verified

▬ Line Unverified

▭ Polygon Verified

▭ Polygon Unverified

Legend: Cadastral Parcels



# Threatened flora within 5000 metres

## Verified Records

Species	Common Name	SS	NS	Bio	Observation Count	Last Recorded
<i>Anogramma leptophylla</i>	annual fern	v		n	2	05-Sep-1996
<i>Aphelia gracilis</i>	slender fanwort	r		n	26	01-Jun-2022
<i>Aphelia pumilio</i>	dwarf fanwort	r		n	27	05-Jan-2022
<i>Asperula minima</i>	mossy woodruff	r		n	2	08-Dec-2021
<i>Caladenia caudata</i>	tailed spider-orchid	v	VU	e	4	14-Oct-2008
<i>Carex longebrachiata</i>	drooping sedge	r		n	1	21-Feb-2007
<i>Glycine microphylla</i>	small-leaf glycine	v		n	2	07-Dec-2021
<i>Lepidosperma viscidum</i>	sticky swordsedg	r		n	35	01-May-2022
<i>Limonium australe</i> var. <i>australe</i>	yellow sea-lavender	r		n	1	10-Nov-1975
<i>Phyllangium distylis</i>	tiny mitrewort	r		n	11	01-Jun-2022
<i>Phyllangium divergens</i>	wiry mitrewort	v		n	1	19-Oct-2001
<i>Pimelea flava</i> subsp. <i>flava</i>	yellow riceflower	r		n	612	01-Jun-2022
<i>Stylidium despectum</i>	small triggerplant	r		n	5	08-Dec-2021
<i>Teucrium corymbosum</i>	forest germander	r		n	2	20-Sep-2007
<i>Tricoryne elatior</i>	yellow rushlily	v		n	1	03-Mar-2005
<i>Veronica plebeia</i>	trailing speedwell	r		n	50	05-Jan-2022
<i>Wilsonia rotundifolia</i>	roundleaf wilsonia	r		n	1	01-Jan-1990

## Unverified Records

No unverified records were found!

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

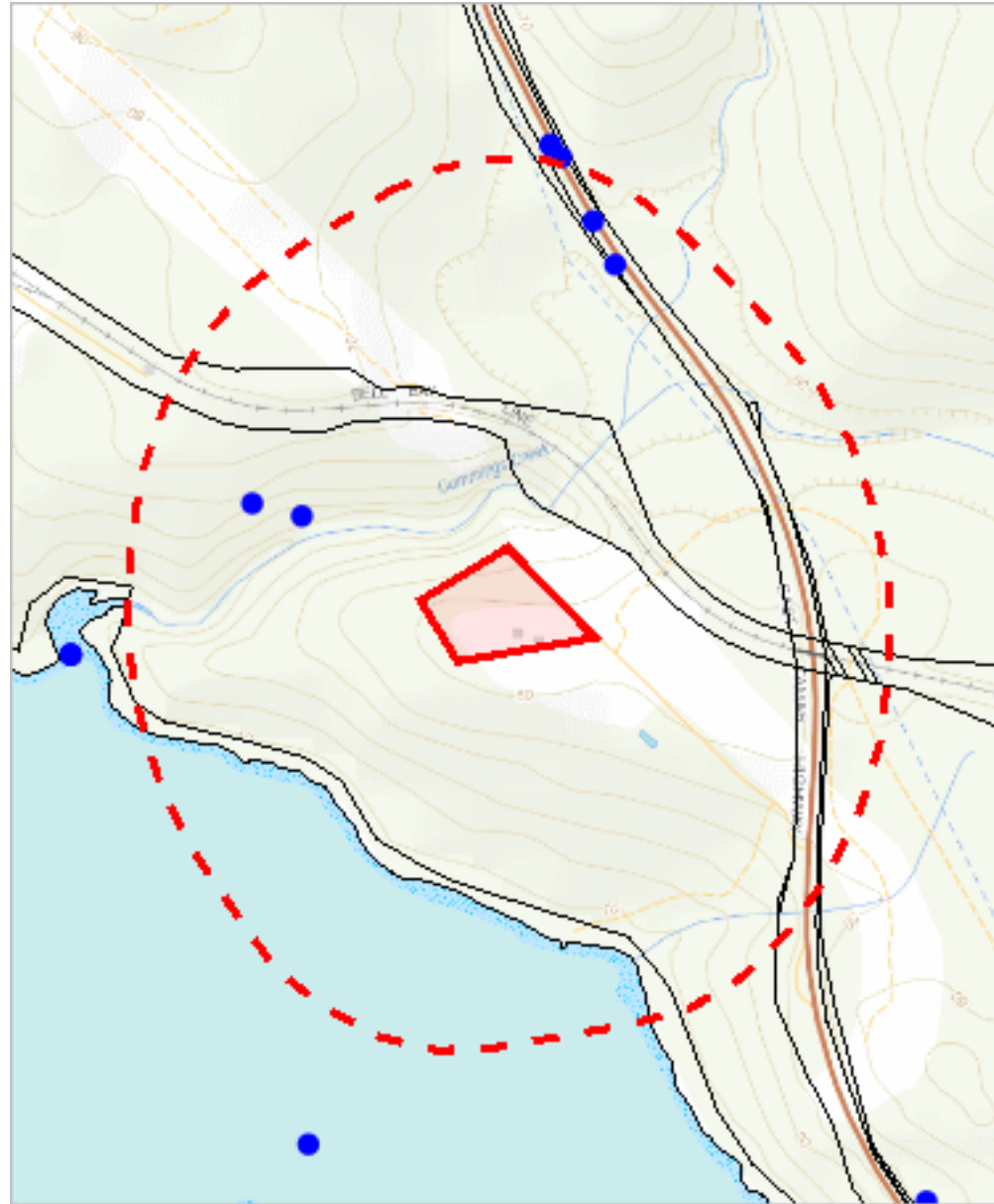
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Address: GPO Box 44, Hobart, Tasmania, Australia, 7000

# Threatened fauna within 500 metres

496816, 5442519



495534, 5440976

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

# Threatened fauna within 500 metres

Legend: Verified and Unverified observations

● Point Verified

● Point Unverified

▬ Line Verified

▬ Line Unverified

▭ Polygon Verified

▭ Polygon Unverified

Legend: Cadastral Parcels



# Threatened fauna within 500 metres

## Verified Records

Species	Common Name	SS	NS	Bio	Observation Count	Last Recorded
<i>Aquila audax</i> subsp. <i>fleayi</i>	tasmanian wedge-tailed eagle	e	EN	e	2	29-Jun-2021
<i>Dasyurus maculatus</i> subsp. <i>maculatus</i>	spotted-tail quoll	r	VU	n	2	07-Mar-1996
<i>Dasyurus viverrinus</i>	eastern quoll		EN	n	1	06-Feb-1989
<i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i>	white-throated needletail		VU	n	1	06-Feb-1989
<i>Sarcophilus harrisi</i>	tasmanian devil	e	EN	e	2	24-Nov-2017

## Unverified Records

No unverified records were found!

## Threatened fauna within 500 metres (based on Range Boundaries)

Species	Common Name	SS	NS	BO	Potential	Known	Core
<i>Pseudomys novaehollandiae</i>	new holland mouse	e	VU	n	1	0	0
<i>Litoria raniformis</i>	green and gold frog	v	VU	n	1	0	1
<i>Lathamus discolor</i>	swift parrot	e	CR	mbe	1	0	0
<i>Dasyurus maculatus</i> subsp. <i>maculatus</i>	spotted-tail quoll	r	VU	n	1	0	0
<i>Prototroctes maraena</i>	australian grayling	v	VU	ae	1	0	0
<i>Antipodia chaostola</i>	chaostola skipper	e	EN	ae	1	0	0
<i>Pseudemoia pagenstecheri</i>	tussock skink	v		n	1	0	0
<i>Limnodynastes peroni</i>	striped marsh frog	e		n	1	0	0
<i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i>	white-bellied sea-eagle	v		n	2	0	0
<i>Tyto novaehollandiae</i> subsp. <i>castanops</i>	masked owl (Tasmanian)	e	VU	e	1	0	1
<i>Galaxiella pusilla</i>	eastern dwarf galaxias	v	VU	n	1	0	0
<i>Sarcophilus harrisi</i>	tasmanian devil	e	EN	e	1	0	0
<i>Accipiter novaehollandiae</i>	grey goshawk	e		n	1	0	0
<i>Perameles gunnii</i>	eastern barred bandicoot		VU	n	1	0	1
<i>Aquila audax</i> subsp. <i>fleayi</i>	tasmanian wedge-tailed eagle	e	EN	e	1	0	0
<i>Dasyurus viverrinus</i>	eastern quoll		EN	n	0	0	1

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

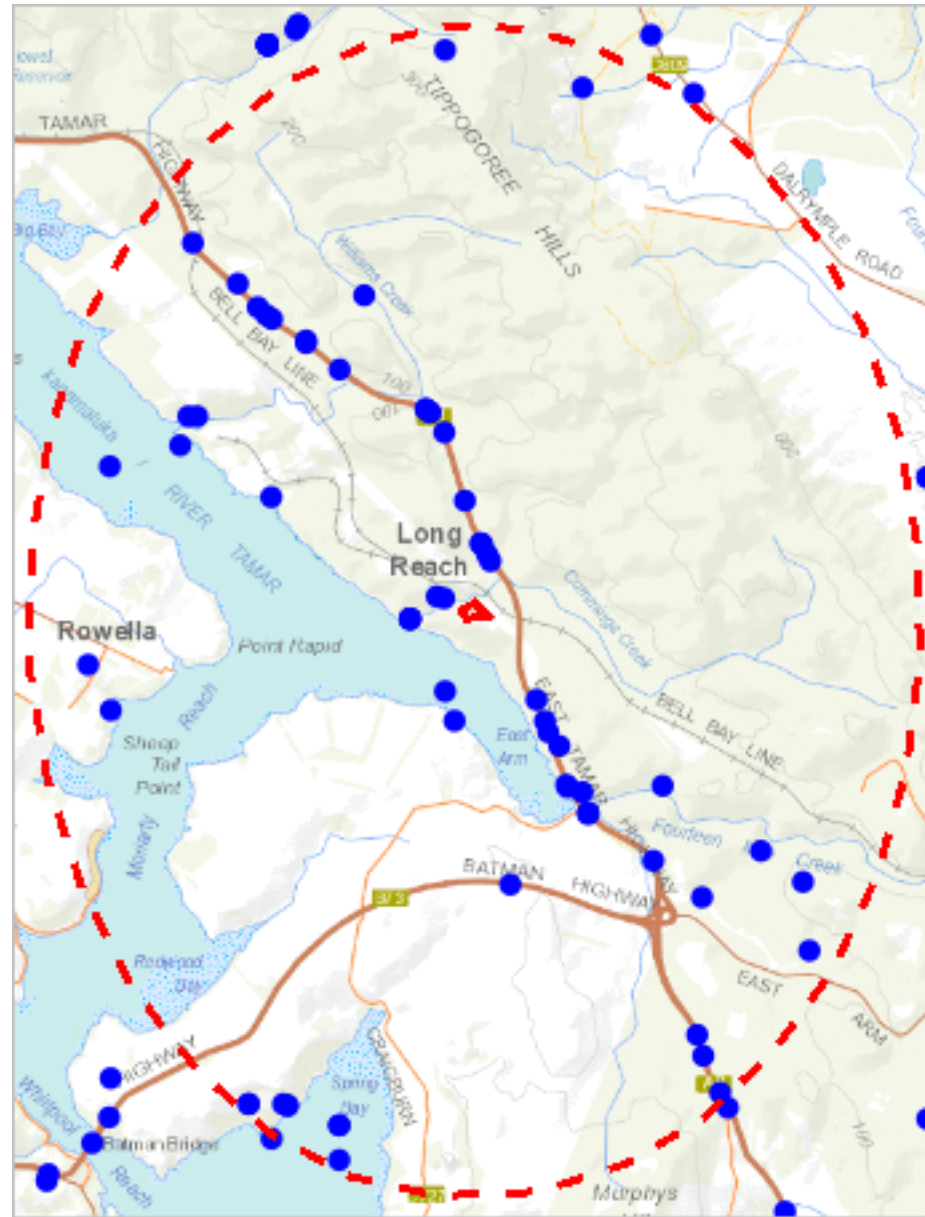
Telephone: 1300 368 550

Email: [ThreatenedSpecies.Enquiries@nre.tas.gov.au](mailto:ThreatenedSpecies.Enquiries@nre.tas.gov.au)

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

# Threatened fauna within 5000 metres

500206, 5447007



492144, 5436487

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

# Threatened fauna within 5000 metres

Legend: Verified and Unverified observations

● Point Verified

● Point Unverified

▬ Line Verified

▬ Line Unverified

▭ Polygon Verified

▭ Polygon Unverified

Legend: Cadastral Parcels





# Threatened fauna within 5000 metres

## Verified Records

Species	Common Name	SS	NS	Bio	Observation Count	Last Recorded
<i>Aquila audax</i>	wedge-tailed eagle	pe	PEN	n	3	20-Mar-2018
<i>Aquila audax</i> subsp. <i>fleayi</i>	tasmanian wedge-tailed eagle	e	EN	e	2	29-Jun-2021
<i>Dasyurus maculatus</i>	spotted-tail quoll	r	VU	n	3	06-Jul-2021
<i>Dasyurus maculatus</i> subsp. <i>maculatus</i>	spotted-tail quoll	r	VU	n	9	10-Jun-1996
<i>Dasyurus viverrinus</i>	eastern quoll		EN	n	3	01-Aug-1992
Eagle sp.	Eagle	e	EN	n	1	11-May-2020
<i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i>	white-bellied sea-eagle	v		n	11	23-Oct-2022
<i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i>	white-throated needletail		VU	n	1	06-Feb-1989
<i>Litoria raniformis</i>	green and gold frog	v	VU	n	3	19-Feb-2021
<i>Megaptera novaeangliae</i>	humpback whale	e		m	1	29-Nov-1999
<i>Perameles gunnii</i>	eastern barred bandicoot		VU	n	5	26-Mar-1993
<i>Podiceps cristatus</i> subsp. <i>australis</i>	great crested grebe	pv			1	03-Apr-1903
<i>Sarcophilus harrisi</i>	tasmanian devil	e	EN	e	26	25-Nov-2022
<i>Thylacinus cynocephalus</i>	thylacine	x	EX	ex	1	16-Mar-1973
<i>Tyto novaehollandiae</i>	masked owl	pe	PVU	n	1	01-Jan-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
<i>Astacopsis gouldi</i>	luteralipina or giant freshwater crayfish	v	VU	e	1	0	0
<i>Pseudomys novaehollandiae</i>	new holland mouse	e	VU	n	2	0	0
<i>Litoria raniformis</i>	green and gold frog	v	VU	n	1	0	1
<i>Lathamus discolor</i>	swift parrot	e	CR	mbe	1	0	0
<i>Dasyurus maculatus</i> subsp. <i>maculatus</i>	spotted-tail quoll	r	VU	n	1	0	0
<i>Prototroctes maraena</i>	australian grayling	v	VU	ae	5	0	0
<i>Antipodia chaostola</i>	chaostola skipper	e	EN	ae	2	0	0
<i>Pseudemoia pagenstecheri</i>	tussock skink	v		n	1	0	0
<i>Limnodynastes peroni</i>	striped marsh frog	e		n	1	0	1
<i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i>	white-bellied sea-eagle	v		n	2	0	0
<i>Tyto novaehollandiae</i> subsp. <i>castanops</i>	masked owl (Tasmanian)	e	VU	e	1	0	1
<i>Galaxiella pusilla</i>	eastern dwarf galaxias	v	VU	n	1	0	0
<i>Accipiter novaehollandiae</i>	grey goshawk	e		n	1	0	1
<i>Sarcophilus harrisi</i>	tasmanian devil	e	EN	e	1	0	0
<i>Perameles gunnii</i>	eastern barred bandicoot		VU	n	1	0	1
<i>Engaeus granulatus</i>	Central North burrowing crayfish	e	EN	e	1	0	0
<i>Aquila audax</i> subsp. <i>fleayi</i>	tasmanian wedge-tailed eagle	e	EN	e	1	0	0
<i>Dasyurus viverrinus</i>	eastern quoll		EN	n	0	0	1

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

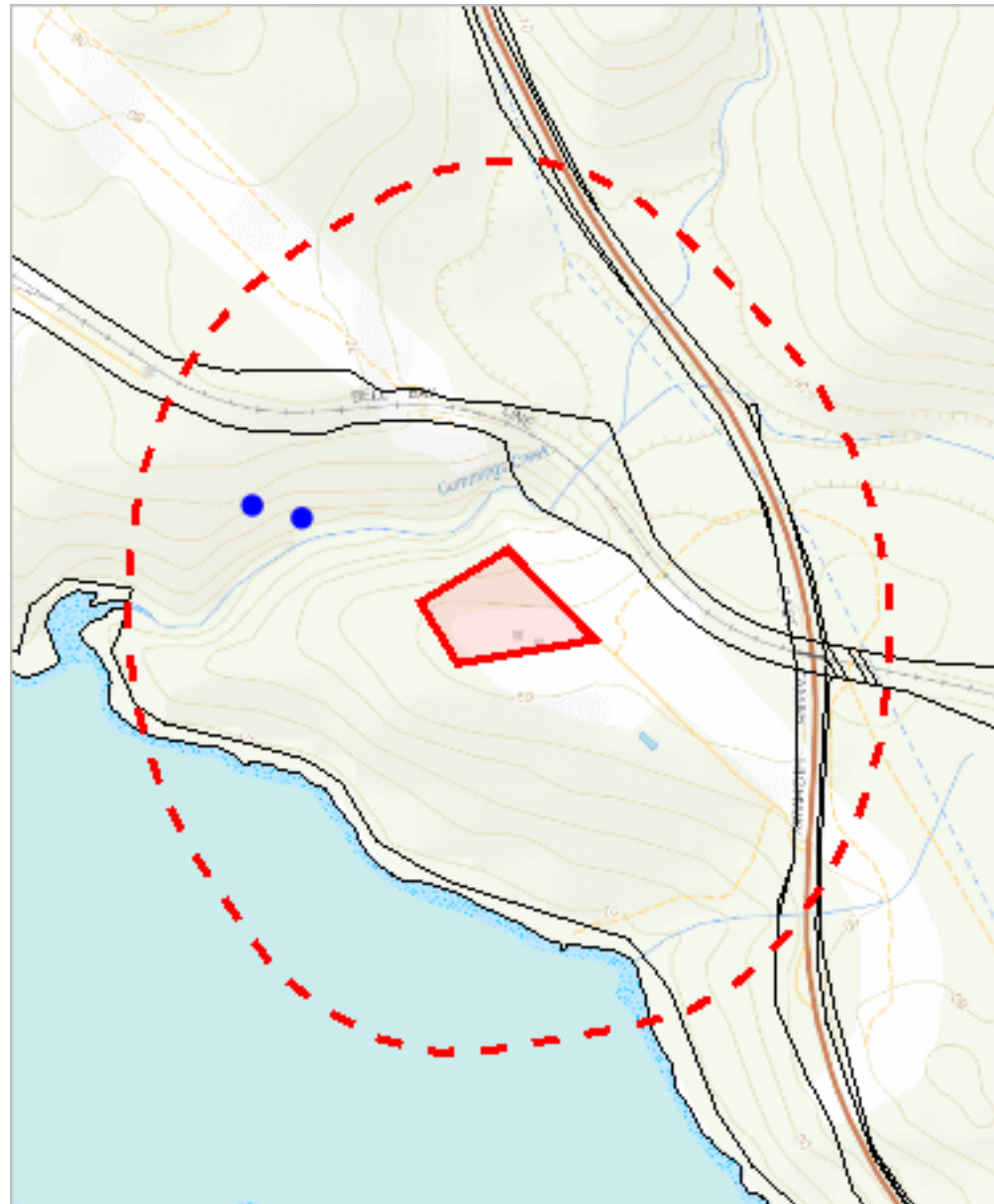
Telephone: 1300 368 550

Email: [ThreatenedSpecies.Enquiries@nre.tas.gov.au](mailto:ThreatenedSpecies.Enquiries@nre.tas.gov.au)

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

# Raptor nests and sightings within 500 metres

496816, 5442519



495534, 5440976

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

# Raptor nests and sightings within 500 metres

Legend: Verified and Unverified observations

● Point Verified

● Point Unverified

▬ Line Verified

▬ Line Unverified

▭ Polygon Verified

▭ Polygon Unverified

Legend: Cadastral Parcels



# Raptor nests and sightings within 500 metres

## Verified Records

Nest Id/Location Foreign Id	Species	Common Name	Obs Type	Observation Count	Last Recorded
2695	Aquila audax subsp. fleayi	tasmanian wedge-tailed eagle	Nest	1	10-Sep-2019
2965	Aquila audax subsp. fleayi	tasmanian wedge-tailed eagle	Nest	1	29-Jun-2021

## Unverified Records

No unverified records were found!

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

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

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

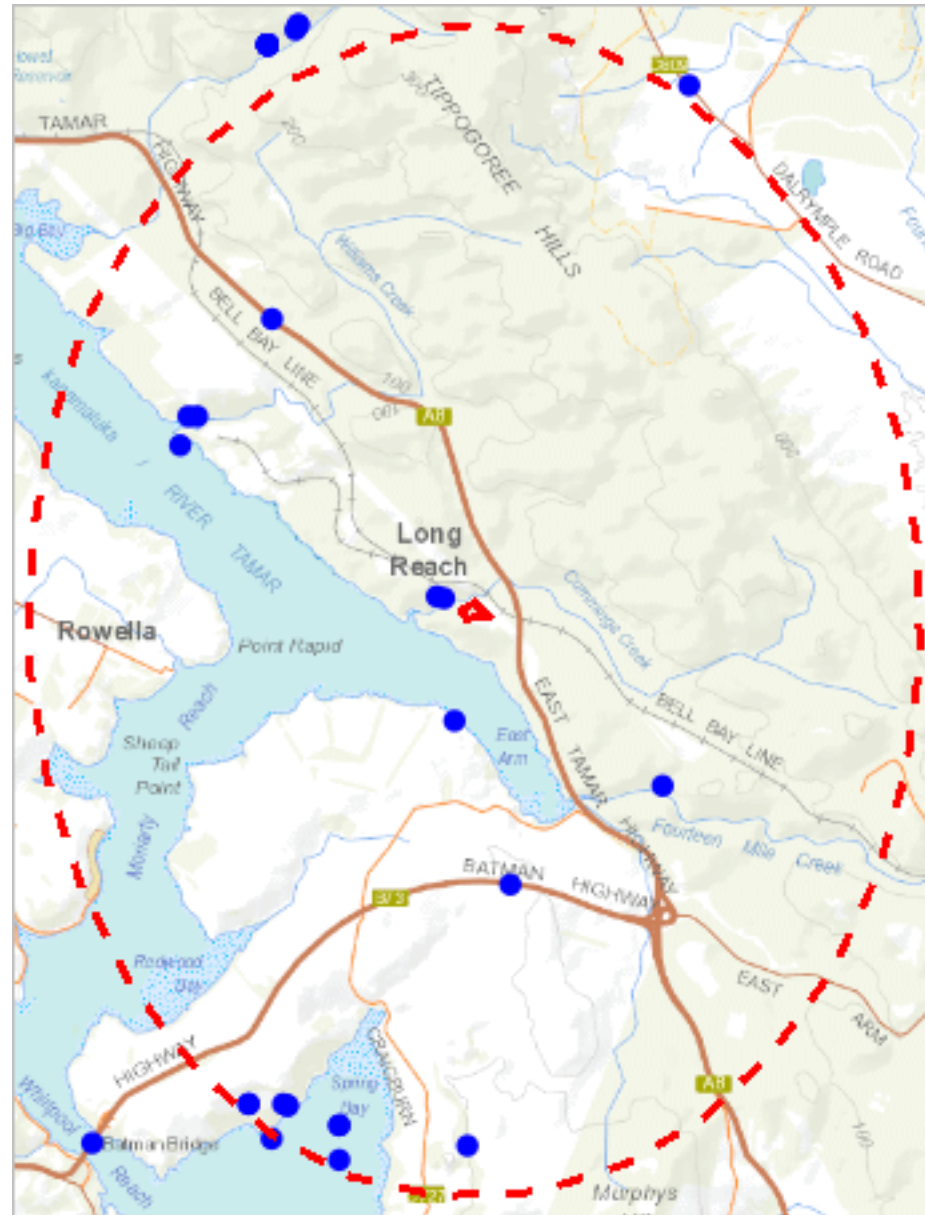
Telephone: 1300 368 550

Email: [ThreatenedSpecies.Enquiries@nre.tas.gov.au](mailto:ThreatenedSpecies.Enquiries@nre.tas.gov.au)

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

# Raptor nests and sightings within 5000 metres

500206, 5447007



492144, 5436487

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
131	Haliaeetus leucogaster	white-bellied sea-eagle	Nest	2	10-Dec-2007
2275	Haliaeetus leucogaster	white-bellied sea-eagle	Nest	1	12-Dec-2015
2695	Aquila audax subsp. fleayi	tasmanian wedge-tailed eagle	Nest	1	10-Sep-2019
2736	Eagle sp.	Eagle	Nest	1	11-May-2020
2965	Aquila audax subsp. fleayi	tasmanian wedge-tailed eagle	Nest	1	29-Jun-2021
3119	Haliaeetus leucogaster	white-bellied sea-eagle	Nest	1	23-Oct-2022
686	Haliaeetus leucogaster	white-bellied sea-eagle	Nest	1	01-Jan-1985
98	Falco peregrinus	peregrine falcon	Nest	1	01-Jan-1985
	Aquila audax	wedge-tailed eagle	Carcass	1	11-Jan-2016
	Aquila audax	wedge-tailed eagle	Not Recorded	1	20-Mar-2018
	Aquila audax	wedge-tailed eagle	Sighting	1	11-Jan-2016
	Falco peregrinus	peregrine falcon	Not Recorded	1	08-Mar-2018
	Haliaeetus leucogaster	white-bellied sea-eagle	Carcass	1	13-Nov-2014
	Haliaeetus leucogaster	white-bellied sea-eagle	Sighting	5	28-Jul-1997
	Tyto novaehollandiae	masked owl	Sighting	1	01-Jan-1996

## Unverified Records

No unverified records were found!

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

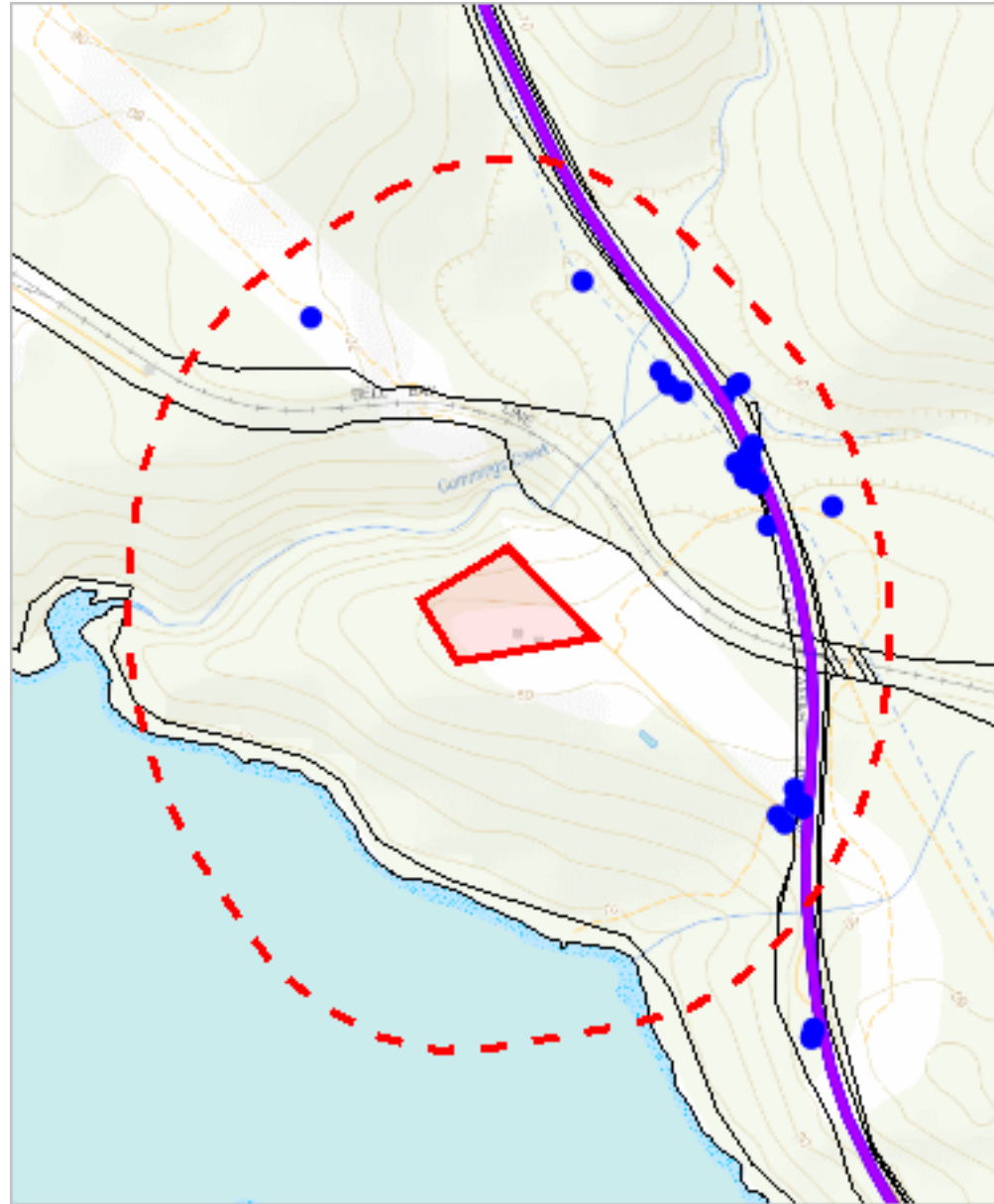
Species	Common Name	SS	NS	Potential	Known	Core
Aquila audax subsp. fleayi	tasmanian wedge-tailed eagle	e	EN	1	0	0
Accipiter novaehollandiae	grey goshawk	e		1	0	1
Haliaeetus leucogaster	white-bellied sea-eagle	v		2	0	0

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

Telephone: 1300 368 550

Email: [ThreatenedSpecies.Enquiries@nre.tas.gov.au](mailto:ThreatenedSpecies.Enquiries@nre.tas.gov.au)

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



495534, 5440976

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



# Tas Management Act Weeds within 500 m

Legend: Verified and Unverified observations

● Point Verified

✎ Line Unverified

● Point Unverified

□ Polygon Verified

✎ Line Verified

□ Polygon Unverified

Legend: Cadastral Parcels



# Tas Management Act Weeds within 500 m

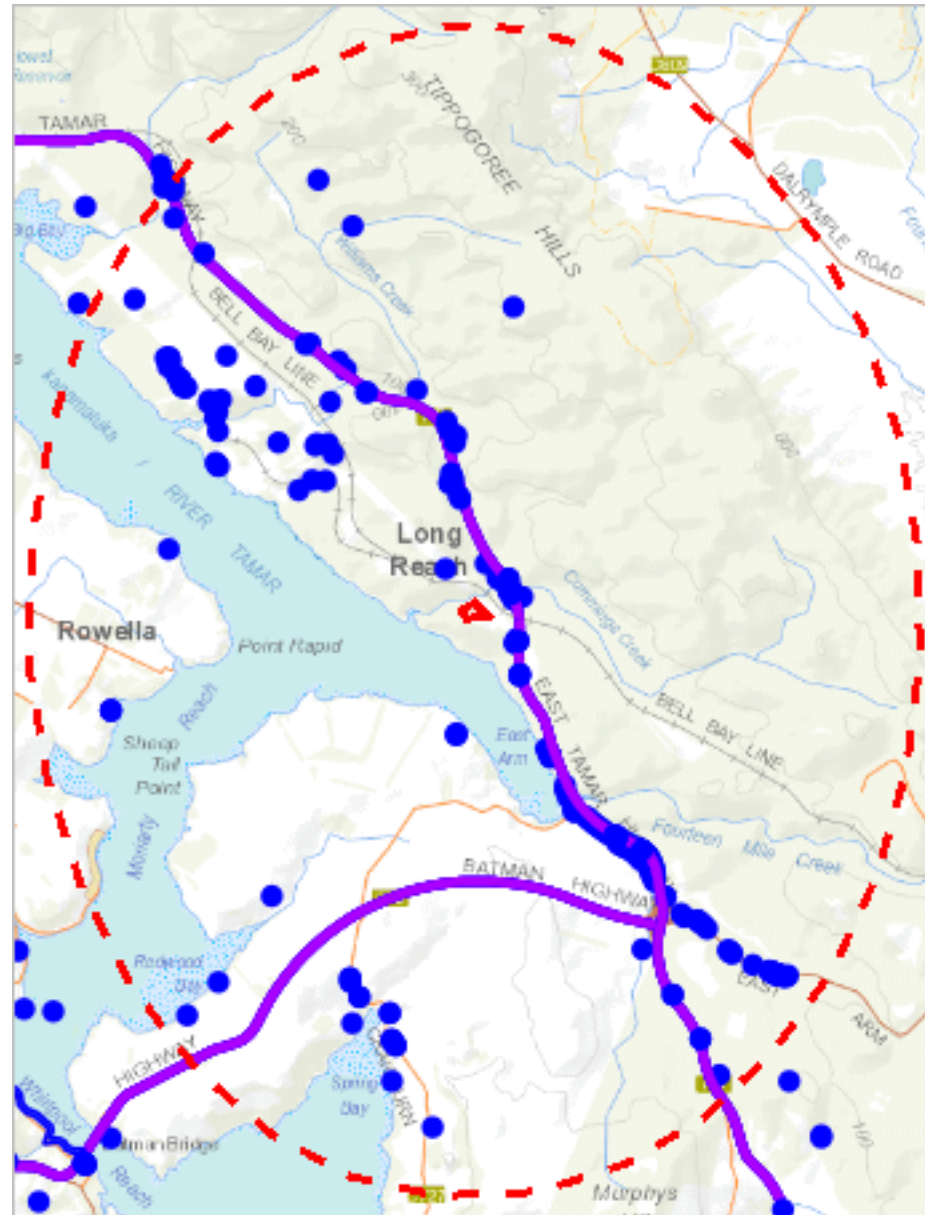
## Verified Records

Species	Common Name	Observation Count	Last Recorded
Cortaderia jubata	pink pampasgrass	2	01-Feb-2017
Cortaderia sp.	pampas grass	8	02-Feb-2016
Erica lusitanica	spanish heath	17	07-Mar-2012
Rubus fruticosus	blackberry	3	27-Oct-2009
Ulex europaeus	gorse	8	27-Oct-2009

## 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>



492144, 5436487

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

# Tas Management Act Weeds within 5000 m

Legend: Verified and Unverified observations

● Point Verified

● Point Unverified

▬ Line Verified

▬ Line Unverified

□ Polygon Verified

□ Polygon Unverified

Legend: Cadastral Parcels



# Tas Management Act Weeds within 5000 m

## Verified Records

Species	Common Name	Observation Count	Last Recorded
<i>Asparagus asparagoides</i>	bridal creeper	2	01-Jun-2008
<i>Carduus pycnocephalus</i>	slender thistle	3	07-Dec-2021
<i>Carthamus lanatus</i>	saffron thistle	1	06-Dec-2021
<i>Chrysanthemoides monilifera</i> subsp. <i>monilifera</i>	boneseed	2	22-Nov-1980
<i>Cortaderia jubata</i>	pink pampasgrass	3	01-Feb-2017
<i>Cortaderia selloana</i>	silver pampasgrass	27	18-May-2022
<i>Cortaderia</i> sp.	pampas grass	25	27-Feb-2018
<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>	english broom	2	20-Oct-2009
<i>Echium plantagineum</i>	patersons curse	1	20-Oct-2009
<i>Erica lusitanica</i>	spanish heath	43	01-May-2022
<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i>	fennel	1	08-Jan-1995
<i>Genista monspessulana</i>	montpellier broom or canary broom	4	20-Oct-2009
<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>	blackberry	111	08-Dec-2021
<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>	ragwort	21	17-Dec-2014
<i>Ulex europaeus</i>	gorse	34	01-May-2022

## Unverified Records

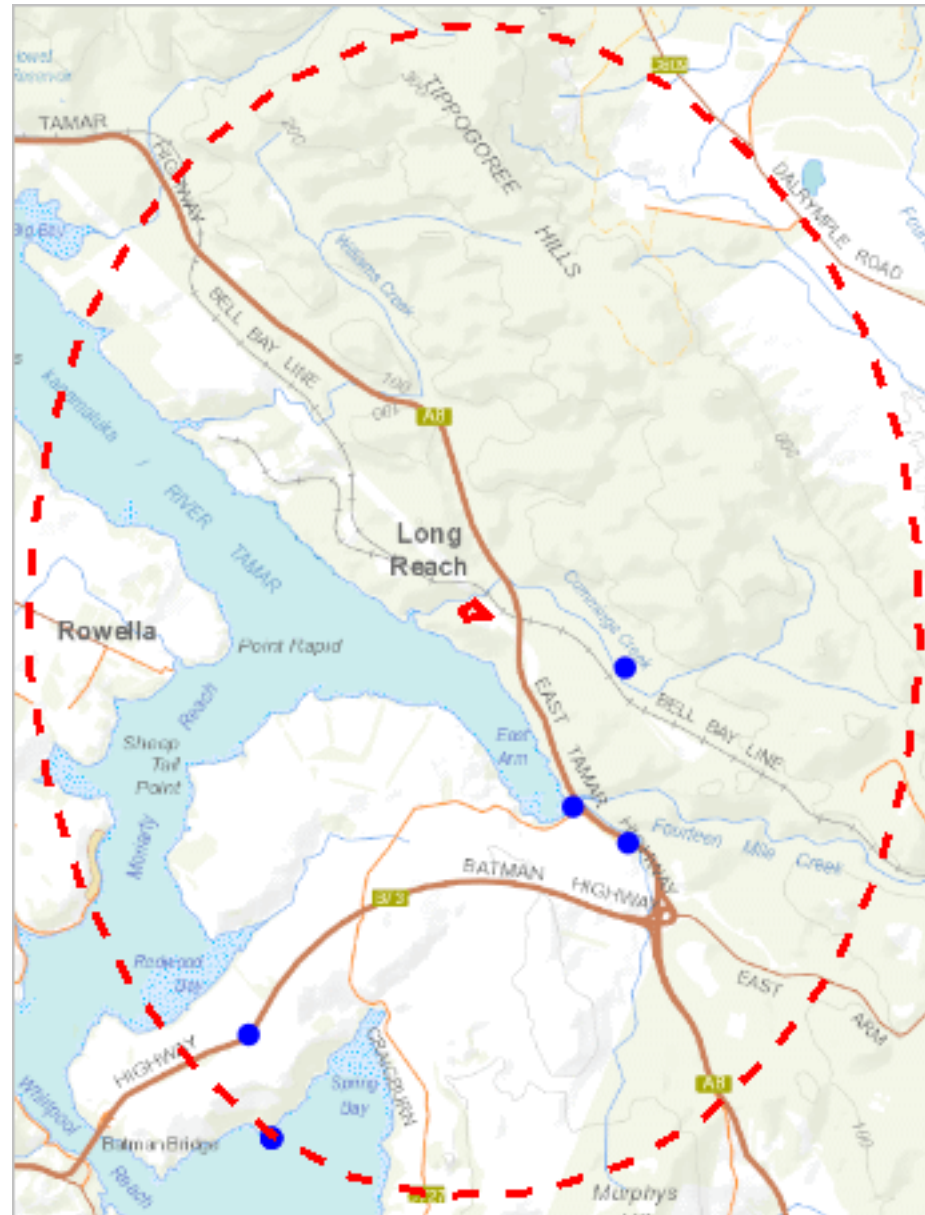
For more information about introduced weed species, please visit the following URL for contact details in your area:

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

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

# Priority Weeds within 5000 m

500206, 5447007



492144, 5436487

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	20-Oct-2009
Sporobolus anglicus	common cordgrass	6	14-May-2008

## Unverified Records

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

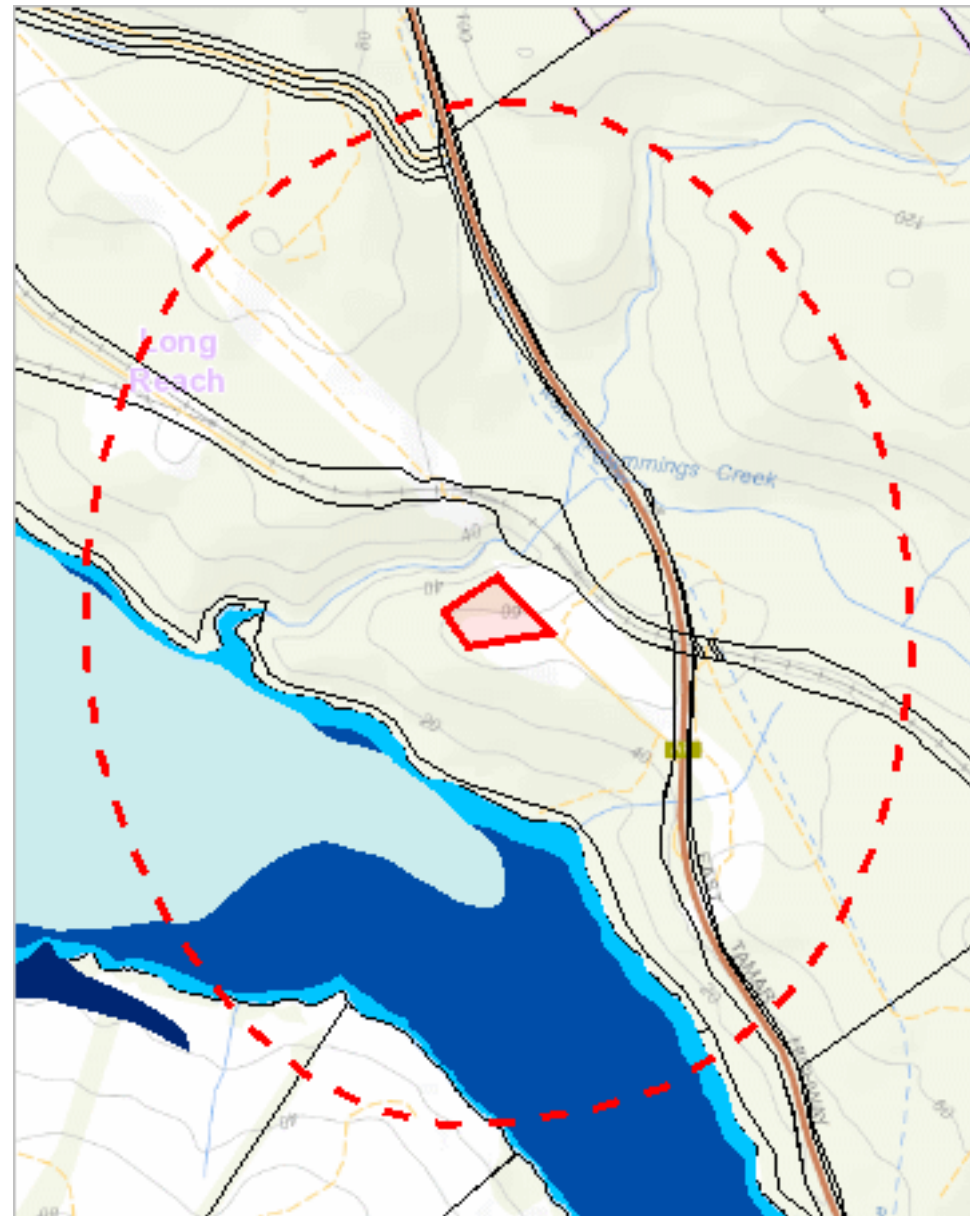
<https://www.nre.tas.gov.au/invasive-species/weeds>

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



# Acid Sulfate Soils within 1000 metres

497193, 5443018




495157, 5440478

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


# Acid Sulfate Soils within 1000 metres


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

 High  Low

 Extremely Low

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

 High  Low

 Extremely Low

Legend: Marine Subaqueous/Intertidal Acid Sulfate Soil

 High (Intertidal)  High (Subtidal)

Legend: Cadastral Parcels



## Acid Sulfate Soils within 1000 metres

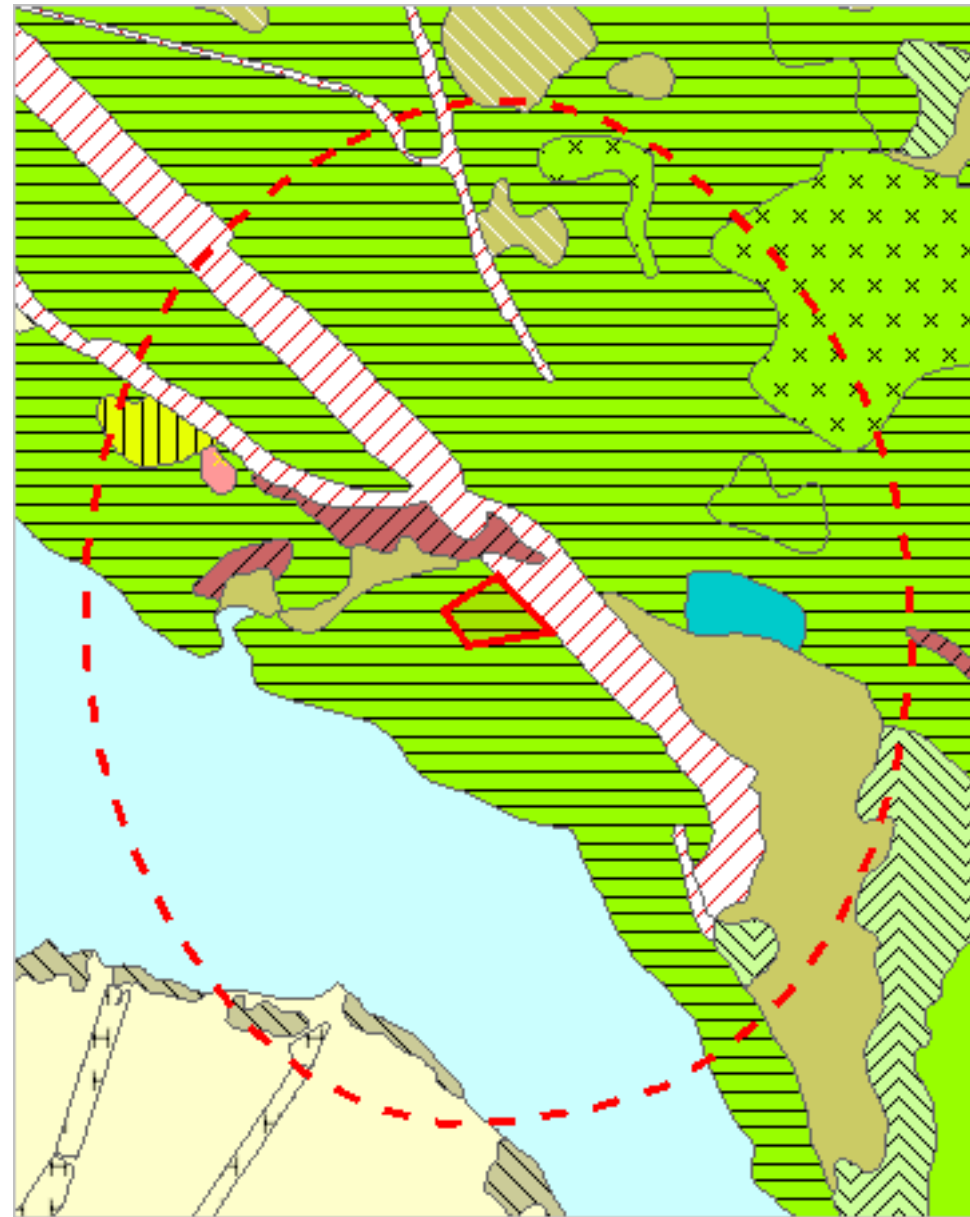
Dataset Name	Acid Sulfate Soil Probability	Acid Sulfate Soil Atlas	Description
Marine Subaqueous and Intertidal Acid Sulfate Soils	High	Aa(p2)	High probability of occurrence (>70% chance of occurrence in mapping unit). Subaqueous material in subtidal wetland, PASS material and/or MBO. Often seagrasses. Potential acid sulfate soil (PASS) = sulfidic material (Isbell 1996 p.122). Analytical data are incomplete but are sufficient to classify the soil with a reasonable degree of confidence.
Marine Subaqueous and Intertidal Acid Sulfate Soils	High	Ab(p3)	High probability of occurrence (>70% chance of occurrence in mapping unit). Intertidal flats, PASS generally within upper 1m. Potential acid sulfate soil (PASS) = sulfidic material (Isbell 1996 p.122). No necessary analytical data are available but confidence is fair, based on a knowledge of similar soils in similar environments.

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

Telephone: (03) 6777 2227

Email: [LandManagement.Enquiries@nre.tas.gov.au](mailto:LandManagement.Enquiries@nre.tas.gov.au)

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



495157, 5440478

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

# TASVEG 4.0 Communities within 1000 metres

## Legend: TASVEG 4.0

	(AAP) Alkaline pans
	(AHF) Freshwater aquatic herbland
	(AHL) Lacustrine herbland
	(AHS) Saline aquatic herbland
	(ARS) Saline sedgeland / rushland
	(ASF) Fresh water aquatic sedgeland and rushland
	(ASP) Sphagnum peatland
	(ASS) Succulent saline herbland
	(AUS) Saltmarsh (undifferentiated)
	(AWU) Wetland (undifferentiated)
	(DAC) Eucalyptus amygdalina coastal forest and woodland
	(DAD) Eucalyptus amygdalina forest and woodland on dolerite
	(DAM) Eucalyptus amygdalina forest on mudstone
	(DAS) Eucalyptus amygdalina forest and woodland on sandstone
	(DAZ) Eucalyptus amygdalina inland forest and woodland on Cainozoic deposits
	(DBA) Eucalyptus barberi forest and woodland
	(DCO) Eucalyptus coccifera forest and woodland
	(DCR) Eucalyptus cordata forest
	(DDE) Eucalyptus delegatensis dry forest and woodland
	(DDP) Eucalyptus dalrympleana - Eucalyptus pauciflora forest and woodland
	(DGL) Eucalyptus globulus dry forest and woodland
	(DGW) Eucalyptus gunnii woodland
	(DKW) King Island Eucalypt woodland
	(DMO) Eucalyptus morrisbyi forest and woodland
	(DMW) Midlands woodland complex
	(DNF) Eucalyptus nitida Furneaux forest
	(DNI) Eucalyptus nitida dry forest and woodland
	(DOB) Eucalyptus obliqua dry forest
	(DOV) Eucalyptus ovata forest and woodland
	(DOW) Eucalyptus ovata heathy woodland
	(DPD) Eucalyptus pauciflora forest and woodland on dolerite
	(DPE) Eucalyptus perriniana forest and woodland
	(DPO) Eucalyptus pauciflora forest and woodland not on dolerite
	(DPU) Eucalyptus pulchella forest and woodland
	(DRI) Eucalyptus risdonii forest and woodland
	(DRO) Eucalyptus rodwayi forest and woodland
	(DSC) Eucalyptus amygdalina - Eucalyptus obliqua damp sclerophyll forest
	(DSG) Eucalyptus sieberi forest and woodland on granite
	(DSO) Eucalyptus sieberi forest and woodland not on granite
	(DTD) Eucalyptus tenuiramis forest and woodland on dolerite
	(DTG) Eucalyptus tenuiramis forest and woodland on granite
	(DTO) Eucalyptus tenuiramis forest and woodland on sediments
	(DVC) Eucalyptus viminalis - Eucalyptus globulus coastal forest and woodland
	(DVF) Eucalyptus viminalis Furneaux forest and woodland
	(DVG) Eucalyptus viminalis grassy forest and woodland
	(FAC) Improved pasture with native tree canopy
	(FAG) Agricultural land
	(FMG) Marram grassland
	(FPE) Permanent easements
	(FPF) Pteridium esculentum fernland
	(FPH) Plantations for silviculture - hardwood
	(FPS) Plantations for silviculture - softwood
	(FPU) Unverified plantations for silviculture
	(FRG) Regenerating cleared land
	(FSM) Spartina marshland
	(FUM) Extra-urban miscellaneous
	(FUR) Urban areas
	(FWU) Weed infestation
	(GCL) Lowland grassland complex

# TASVEG 4.0 Communities within 1000 metres

(GHC)	Coastal grass and herbfield
(GPH)	Highland Poa grassland
(GPL)	Lowland Poa labillardierei grassland
(GRP)	Rockplate grassland
(GSL)	Lowland grassy sedgeland
(GTL)	Lowland Themeda triandra grassland
(HCH)	Alpine coniferous heathland
(HCM)	Cushion moorland
(HHE)	Eastern alpine heathland
(HHW)	Western alpine heathland
(HSE)	Eastern alpine sedgeland
(HSW)	Western alpine sedgeland/herbland
(HUE)	Eastern alpine vegetation (undifferentiated)
(MBE)	Eastern buttongrass moorland
(MBP)	Pure buttongrass moorland
(MBR)	Sparse buttongrass moorland on slopes
(MBS)	Buttongrass moorland with emergent shrubs
(MBU)	Buttongrass moorland (undifferentiated)
(MBW)	Western buttongrass moorland
(MDS)	Subalpine Diplarrena latifolia rushland
(MGH)	Highland grassy sedgeland
(MRR)	Restionaceae rushland
(MSW)	Western lowland sedgeland
(NAD)	Acacia dealbata forest
(NAF)	Acacia melanoxylon swamp forest
(NAL)	Allocasuarina littoralis forest
(NAR)	Acacia melanoxylon forest on rises
(NAV)	Allocasuarina verticillata forest
(NBA)	Bursaria - Acacia woodland
(NBS)	Banksia serrata woodland
(NCR)	Callitris rhomboidea forest
(NLA)	Leptospermum scoparium - Acacia mucronata forest
(NLE)	Leptospermum forest
(NLM)	Leptospermum lanigerum - Melaleuca squarrosa swamp forest
(NLN)	Subalpine Leptospermum nitidum woodland
(NME)	Melaleuca ericifolia swamp forest
(OAQ)	Water, sea
(ORO)	Lichen lithosere
(OSM)	Sand, mud
(RCO)	Coastal rainforest
(RFE)	Rainforest fernland
(RFS)	Nothofagus gunnii rainforest scrub
(RHP)	Lagarostrobos franklinii rainforest and scrub
(RKF)	Athrotaxis selaginoides - Nothofagus gunnii short rainforest
(RKP)	Athrotaxis selaginoides rainforest
(RKS)	Athrotaxis selaginoides subalpine scrub
(RKX)	Highland rainforest scrub with dead Athrotaxis selaginoides
(RML)	Nothofagus - Leptospermum short rainforest
(RMS)	Nothofagus - Phyllocladus short rainforest
(RMT)	Nothofagus - Atherosperma rainforest
(RMU)	Nothofagus rainforest (undifferentiated)
(RPF)	Athrotaxis cupressoides - Nothofagus gunnii short rainforest
(RPP)	Athrotaxis cupressoides rainforest
(RPW)	Athrotaxis cupressoides open woodland
(RSH)	Highland low rainforest and scrub
(SAL)	Acacia longifolia coastal scrub
(SBM)	Banksia marginata wet scrub
(SBR)	Broad-leaf scrub
(SCA)	Coastal scrub on alkaline sands
(SCH)	Coastal heathland
(SCL)	Heathland on calcareous substrates

# TASVEG 4.0 Communities within 1000 metres

	(SED) Eastern scrub on dolerite
	(SHS) Subalpine heathland
	(SHW) Wet heathland
	(SKA) Kunzea ambigua regrowth scrub
	(SLG) Leptospermum glaucescens heathland and scrub
	(SLL) Leptospermum lanigerum scrub
	(SLS) Leptospermum scoparium heathland and scrub
	(SMM) Melaleuca squamea heathland
	(SMP) Melaleuca pustulata scrub
	(SMR) Melaleuca squarrosa scrub
	(SRE) Eastern riparian scrub
	(SRF) Leptospermum with rainforest scrub
	(SRH) Rookery halophytic herbland
	(SSC) Coastal scrub
	(SSK) Scrub complex on King Island
	(SSW) Western subalpine scrub
	(SSZ) Spray zone coastal complex
	(SWR) Western regrowth complex
	(SWW) Western wet scrub
	(WBR) Eucalyptus brookeriana wet forest
	(WDA) Eucalyptus dalrympleana forest
	(WDB) Eucalyptus delegatensis forest with broad-leaf shrubs
	(WDL) Eucalyptus delegatensis forest over Leptospermum
	(WDR) Eucalyptus delegatensis forest over rainforest
	(WDU) Eucalyptus delegatensis wet forest (undifferentiated)
	(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
DAD	(DAD) Eucalyptus amygdalina forest and woodland on dolerite	
DOB	(DOB) Eucalyptus obliqua dry forest	
DSC	(DSC) Eucalyptus amygdalina - Eucalyptus obliqua damp sclerophyll forest	
FAG	(FAG) Agricultural land	
FPE	(FPE) Permanent easements	
FPH	(FPH) Plantations for silviculture - hardwood	
GCL	(GCL) Lowland grassland complex	
NAD	(NAD) Acacia dealbata forest	
NAV	(NAV) Allocasuarina verticillata forest	
NME	(NME) Melaleuca ericifolia swamp forest	
OAQ	(OAQ) Water, sea	
SHW	(SHW) Wet heathland	
SMR	(SMR) Melaleuca squarrosa scrub	
WOB	(WOB) Eucalyptus obliqua forest with broad-leaf shrubs	

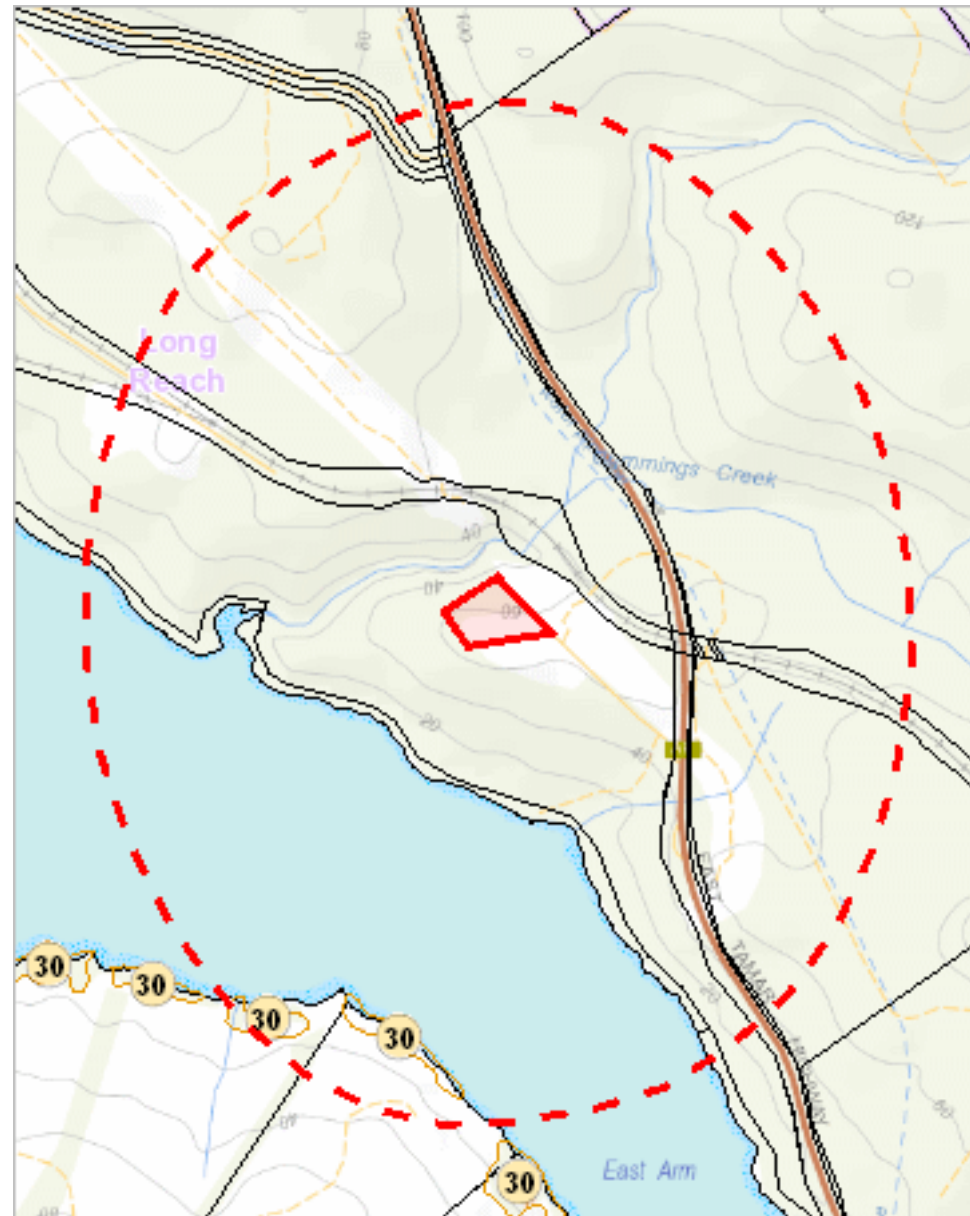
For more information contact: Coordinator, Tasmanian Vegetation Monitoring and Mapping Program.

Telephone: (03) 6165 4320

Email: [TVMMPsupport@nre.tas.gov.au](mailto:TVMMPsupport@nre.tas.gov.au)

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





495157, 5440478

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

# Threatened Communities (TNVC 2020) within 1000 metres

## Legend: Threatened Communities

- 1 - Alkaline pans
- 2 - Allocasuarina littoralis forest
- 3 - Athrotaxis cupressoides/Nothofagus gunnii short rainforest
- 4 - Athrotaxis cupressoides open woodland
- 5 - Athrotaxis cupressoides rainforest
- 6 - Athrotaxis selaginoides/Nothofagus gunnii short rainforest
- 7 - Athrotaxis selaginoides rainforest
- 8 - Athrotaxis selaginoides subalpine scrub
- 9 - Banksia marginata wet scrub
- 10 - Banksia serrata woodland
- 11 - Callitris rhomboidea forest
- 13 - Cushion moorland
- 14 - Eucalyptus amygdalina forest and woodland on sandstone
- 15 - Eucalyptus amygdalina inland forest and woodland on cainozoic deposits
- 16 - Eucalyptus brookeriana wet forest
- 17 - Eucalyptus globulus dry forest and woodland
- 18 - Eucalyptus globulus King Island forest
- 19 - Eucalyptus morrisbyi forest and woodland
- 20 - Eucalyptus ovata forest and woodland
- 21 - Eucalyptus risdonii forest and woodland
- 22 - Eucalyptus tenuiramis forest and woodland on sediments
- 23 - Eucalyptus viminalis - Eucalyptus globulus coastal forest and woodland
- 24 - Eucalyptus viminalis Furneaux forest and woodland
- 25 - Eucalyptus viminalis wet forest
- 26 - Heathland on calcareous substrates
- 27 - Heathland scrub complex at Wingaroo
- 28 - Highland grassy sedge land
- 29 - Highland Poa grassland
- 30 - Melaleuca ericifolia swamp forest
- 31 - Melaleuca pustulata scrub
- 32 - Notelaea - Pomaderris - Beyeria forest
- 33 - Rainforest fernland
- 34 - Riparian scrub
- 35 - Seabird rookery complex
- 36 - Sphagnum peatland
- 36A - Spray zone coastal complex
- 37 - Subalpine Diplarrena latifolia rushland
- 38 - Subalpine Leptospermum nitidum woodland
- 39 - Wetlands

## Legend: Cadastral Parcels



## Threatened Communities (TNVC 2020) within 1000 metres

Scheduled Community Id	Scheduled Community Name
30	Melaleuca ericifolia swamp forest

For more information contact: Coordinator, Tasmanian Vegetation Monitoring and Mapping Program.

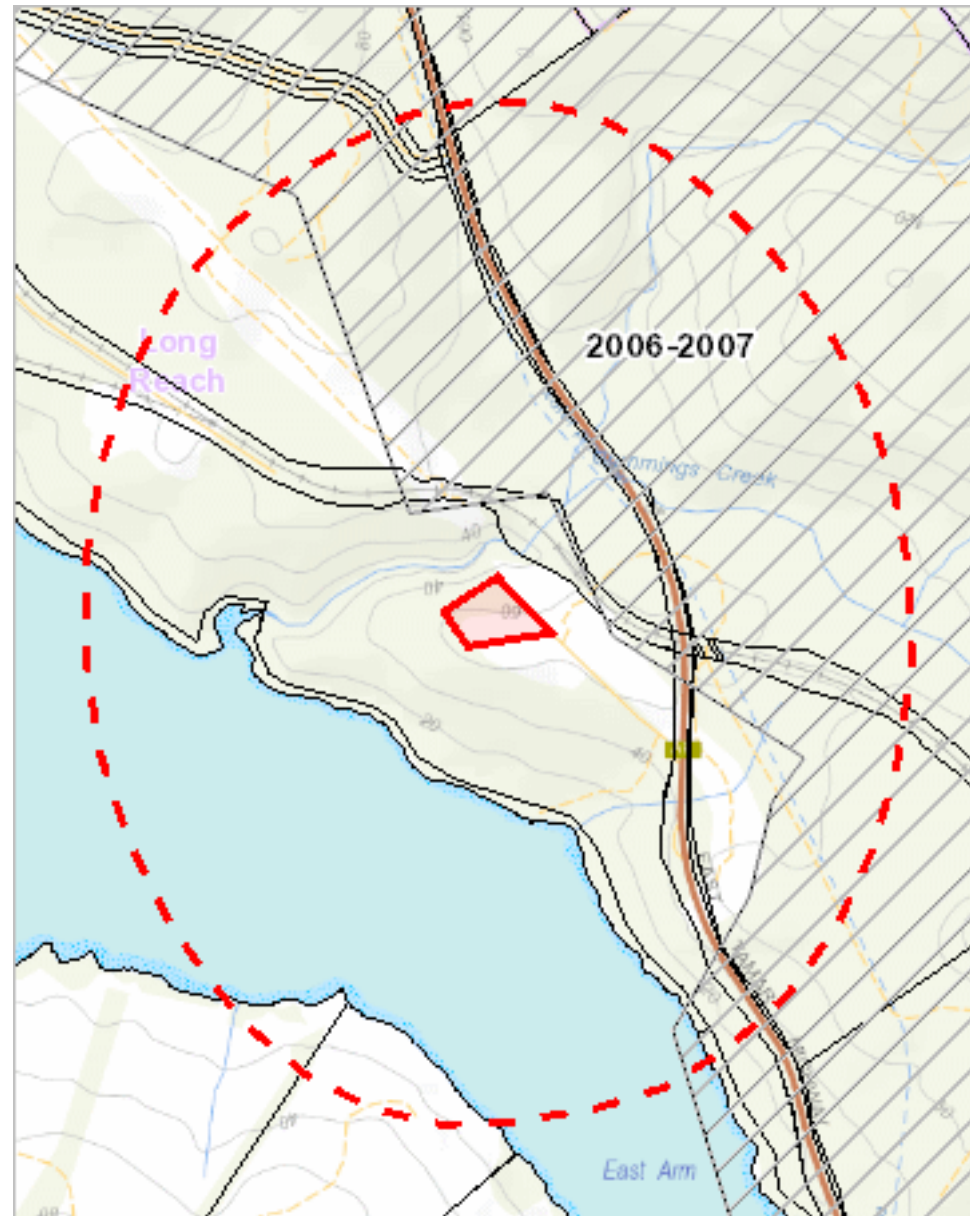
Telephone: (03) 6165 4320

Email: [TVMMPsupport@nre.tas.gov.au](mailto:TVMMPsupport@nre.tas.gov.au)

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

# Fire History (All) within 1000 metres

497193, 5443018



495157, 5440478

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

# Fire History (All) within 1000 metres

Legend: Fire History All

- Bushfire-Unknown Category
- Completed Planned Burn

Bushfire

Legend: Cadastral Parcels



## Fire History (All) within 1000 metres

Incident Number	Fire Name	Ignition Date	Fire Type	Ignition Cause	Fire Area (HA)
128420	Tippogoree Hills (TFS)	27-Nov-2006	Bushfire	Deliberate	4098.40132422

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

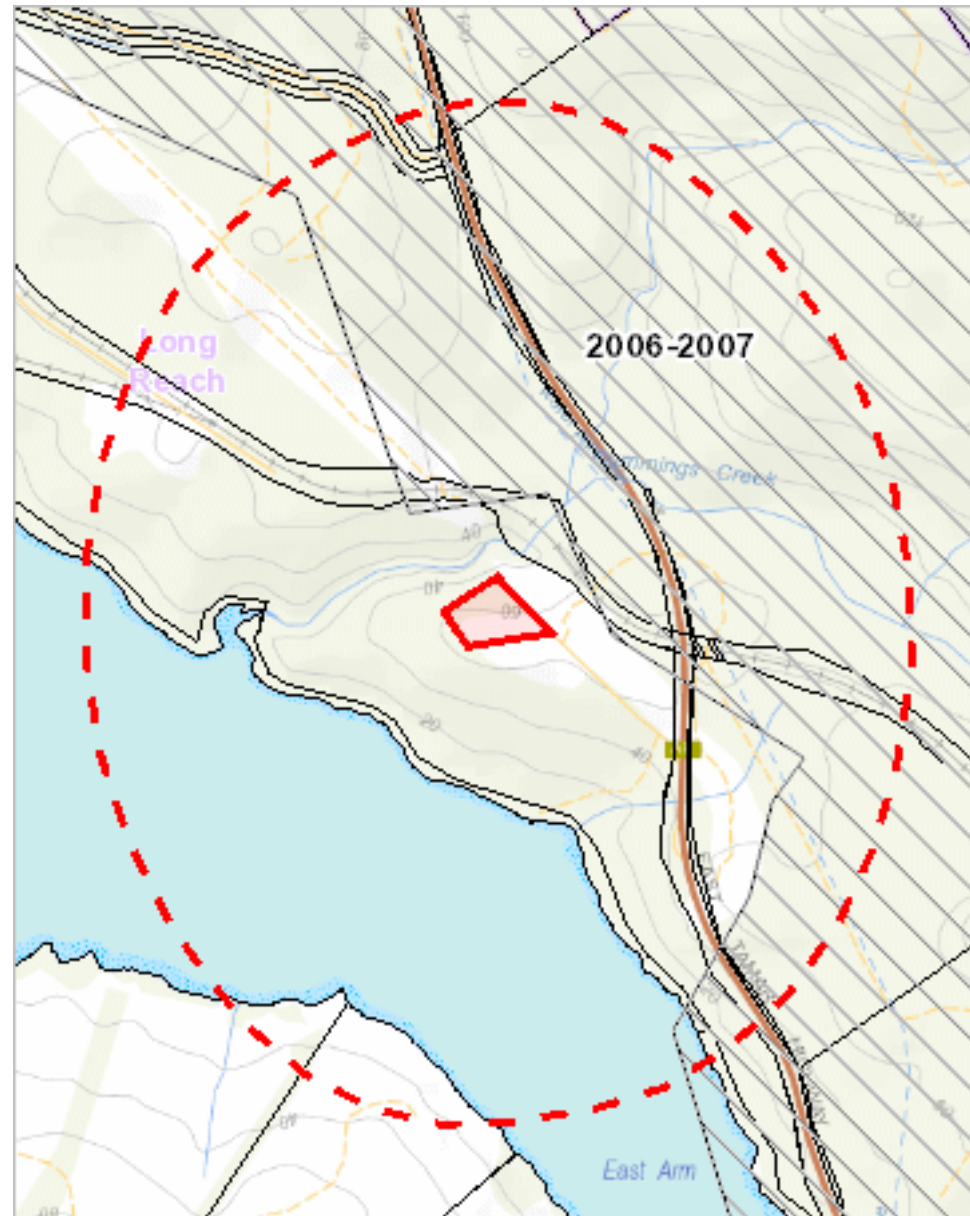
Telephone: 1800 000 699

Email: [planning@fire.tas.gov.au](mailto:planning@fire.tas.gov.au)

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

# Fire History (Last Burnt) within 1000 metres

497193, 5443018





495157, 5440478


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

# Fire History (Last Burnt) within 1000 metres

Legend: Fire History Last

 Bushfire-Unknown category

 Completed Planned Burn

 Bushfire

Legend: Cadastral Parcels





## Fire History (Last Burnt) within 1000 metres

Incident Number	Fire Name	Ignition Date	Fire Type	Ignition Cause	Fire Area (HA)
128420	Tippogoree Hills (TFS)	27-Nov-2006	Bushfire	Deliberate	4098.40132422

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

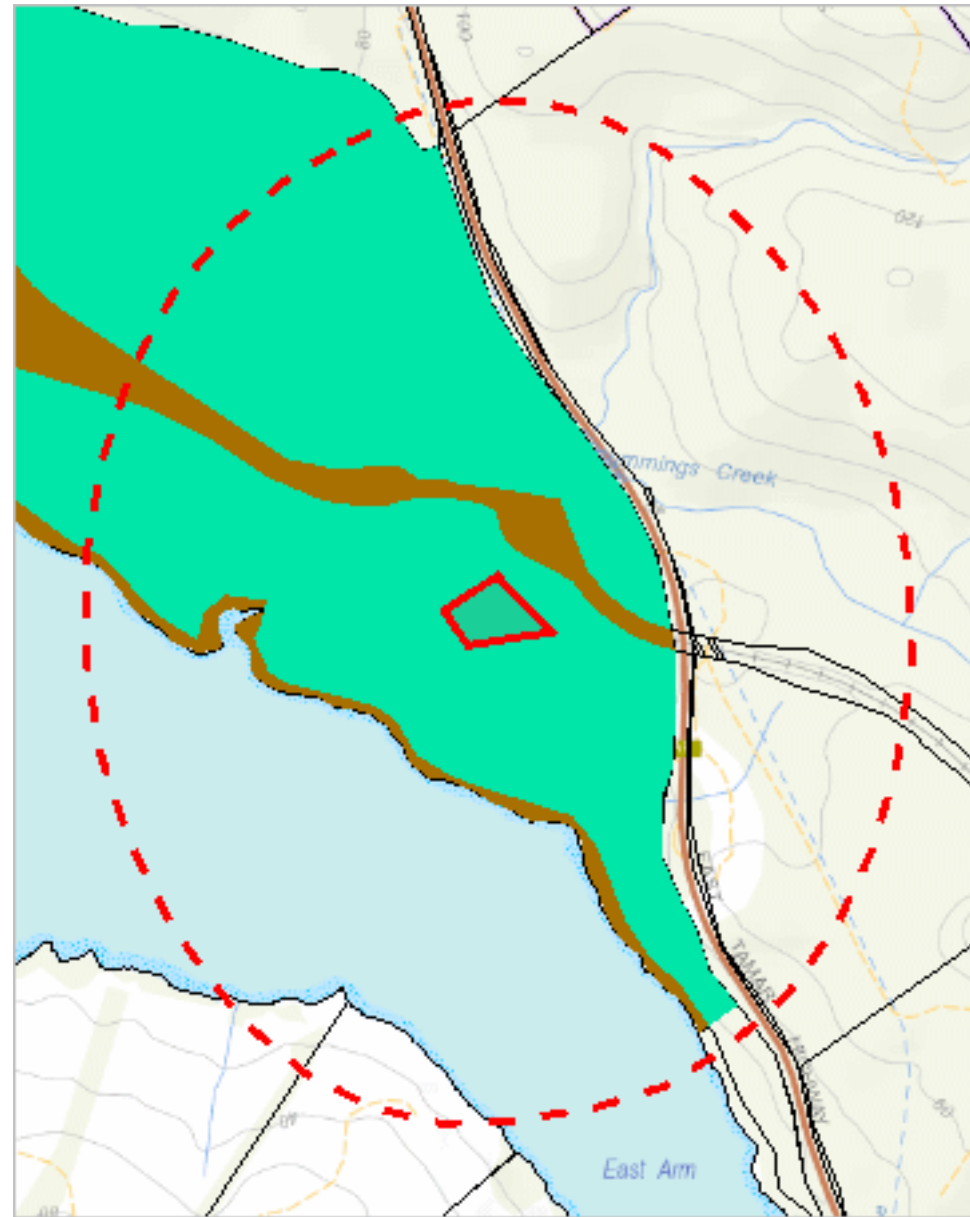
Telephone: 1800 000 699

Email: [planning@fire.tas.gov.au](mailto:planning@fire.tas.gov.au)

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

# Reserves within 1000 metres

497193, 5443018




























495157, 5440478

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

# Reserves within 1000 metres

## Legend: Tasmanian Reserve Estate

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

## Legend: Cadastral Parcels



## Reserves within 1000 metres

Name	Classification	Status	Area (HA)
	Conservation Area	Other Formal Reserve	3.255508889 9999998
	Conservation Area	Other Formal Reserve	11.07199543
	Conservation Area	Other Formal Reserve	40.01250761
	Private Sanctuary	Private Reserve (Perpetual)	82.80182697
	Private Sanctuary	Private Reserve (Perpetual)	149.5999552 5

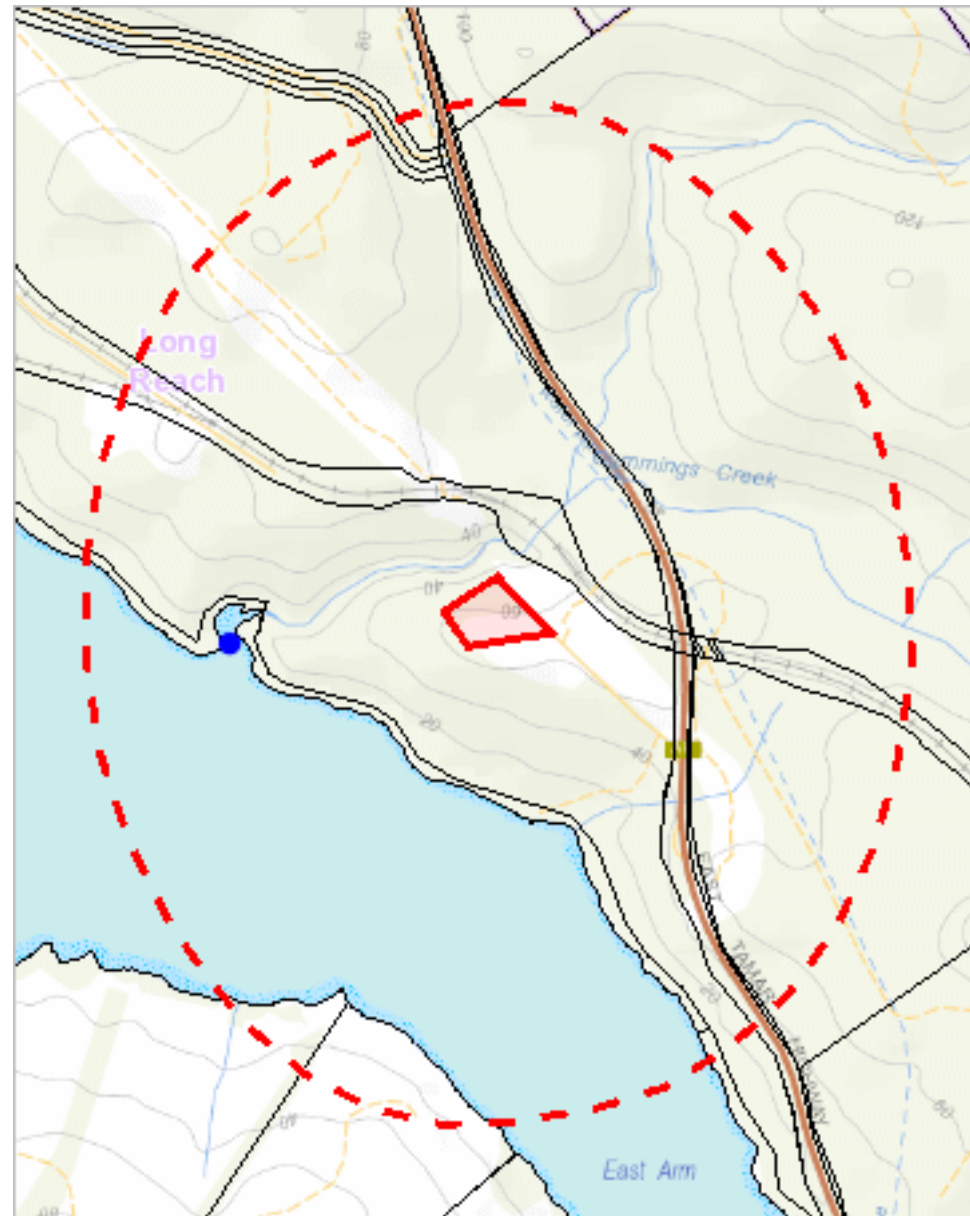
For more information about the Tasmanian Reserve Estate, please contact the Natural Values Science Services Branch.

Email: [LandManagement.Enquiries@nre.tas.gov.au](mailto:LandManagement.Enquiries@nre.tas.gov.au)

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

# Known biosecurity risks within 1000 meters

497193, 5443018



495157, 5440478

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

# Known biosecurity risks within 1000 meters

## Legend: Biosecurity Risk Species

● Point Verified

▬ Line Unverified

● Point Unverified

▭ Polygon Verified

▬ Line Verified

▭ Polygon Unverified

## Legend: Hygiene infrastructure

● Location Point Verified

▬ Location Line Verified

▭ Location Polygon Verified

● Location Point Unverified

▬ Location Line Unverified

▭ Location Polygon Unverified

## Legend: Cadastral Parcels



# Known biosecurity risks within 1000 meters

## Verified Species of biosecurity risk

Species Name	Common Name	Prescription	Observation Count	Last Recorded
Mus musculus	house mouse		1	06-Feb-1989

## Unverified Species of biosecurity risk

No unverified species of biosecurity risk found within 1000 metres

## Generic Biosecurity Guidelines

The level and type of hygiene protocols required will vary depending on the tenure, activity and land use of the area. In all cases adhere to the land manager's biosecurity (hygiene) protocols. As a minimum always Check / Clean / Dry (Disinfect) clothing and equipment before trips and between sites within a trip as needed <https://www.nre.tas.gov.au/invasive-species/weeds/weed-hygiene/keeping-it-clean-a-tasmanian-field-hygiene-manual>

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

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

Apply controls relevant to the area / activity:

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

## Hygiene Infrastructure

No known hygiene infrastructure found within 1000 metres

# Threatened Fauna Range Boundaries

Search Point 496166E,5441739N is within the following fauna range boundaries as at Fri Jan 13 2023 07:06:55 GMT+1100 (Australian Eastern Daylight Time)

Common name	Species name	Range Class	Habitat Description
grey goshawk	Accipiter novaehollandiae	Potential Range	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
chaostola skipper	Antipodia chaostola	Potential Range	<p>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).</p>
wedge-tailed eagle	Aquila audax subsp. fleayi	Potential Range	<p>Potential habitat for the wedge-tailed eagle comprises potential nesting habitat and potential foraging habitat. Potential foraging habitat is a wide variety of forest (including areas subject to native forest silviculture) and non-forest habitats. Potential nesting habitat is tall eucalypt trees in large tracts (usually more than 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]</p> <p>Significant habitat for the wedge-tailed eagle is all native forest and native non-forest vegetation within 500 m or 1 km line-of-sight of known nest sites (where the nest tree is still present).</p>
spotted-tailed quoll	Dasyurus maculatus	Potential Range	<p>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 (&gt;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.</p>
eastern quoll	Dasyurus viverrinus	Core Range	<p>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.</p>
white-bellied sea-eagle	Haliaeetus leucogaster	Potential Range	<p>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.</p> <p>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).</p>
swift parrot	Lathamus discolor	N and W Potential range	<p>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. In the Eastern Tiers, potential foraging habitat also includes E. brookeriana where it has the potential to contribute a substantial foraging resource. 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 should be 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.</p>
striped marsh frog	Limnodynastes peroni	Potential Range	<p>The core range of the striped marsh frog is an arbitrary 2 km (radius) buffer centred on the known sites. This range is also referred to as "important areas", which can include point locations for low precision records and polygons for known habitat patches such as named lagoons.</p> <p>The potential range of the striped marsh frog is based on models of the current and historic distribution of the species (mainly coastal and nearcoastal parts of the northeast, north, northwest, west and southwest).</p>



Common name	Species name	Range Class	Habitat Description
green and golden frog	<i>Litoria raniformis</i>	Potential Range	<p>Potential habitat for the green and gold frog is permanent and temporary waterbodies, usually with vegetation in or around them. Potential habitat includes features such as natural lagoons, permanently or seasonally inundated swamps and wetlands, farm dams, irrigation channels, artificial water-holding sites such as old quarries, slow-flowing stretches of streams and rivers and drainage features.</p> <p>Significant habitat for the green and gold frog is still or very slow flowing water bodies, with at least some vegetation, and a lack of obvious pollutants (oils, chemicals, etc). See FPA Fauna Technical Note 18 for further guidance on assessing significant habitat for the green and gold frog.</p>
eastern barred bandicoot	<i>Perameles gunnii</i>	Core Range	<p>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.</p>
australian grayling	<i>Prototroctes maraena</i>	Potential Range	<p>Potential habitat for the Australian Grayling is all streams and rivers in their lower to middle reaches. Areas above permanent barriers (e.g. Prosser River dam, weirs) that prevent fish migration, are not potential habitat.</p>
glossy grass skink	<i>Pseudemoia rawlinsoni</i>	Potential Range	<p>Potential habitat for the Glossy Grass Skink is wetlands and swampy sites (including grassy wetlands, teatree swamps and grassy sedgelands), and margins of such habitats.</p>
new holland mouse	<i>Pseudomys novaehollandiae</i>	Potential Range	<p>Potential habitat for the New Holland mouse is heathlands (mainly dry heathlands but also where dry heathlands form a mosaic with other heathland, moorland and scrub complexes), heathy woodlands (i.e. eucalypt canopy cover 5-20%), Allocasuarina-dominated forests on sandy substrates (not dolerite or basalt), and vegetated sand dunes. Key indicator plant species include (but are not restricted to) <i>Aotus ericoides</i>, <i>Lepidosperma concavum</i>, <i>Hypolaena fastigiata</i> and <i>Xanthorrhoea</i> spp. Significant habitat for the New Holland mouse is all potential habitat within the potential range of the species.</p>
tasmanian devil	<i>Sarcophilus harrisii</i>	Potential Range	<p>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<sup>2</sup>). 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. FPAs Fauna Technical Note 10 can be used as a guide in the identification of potential denning habitat.</p>
masked owl	<i>Tyto novaehollandiae</i>	Core Range	<p>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.</p>

Showing 1 to 15 of 15 entries

# Threatened Fauna Records

Fauna Records within 5000m of 496166E,5441739N at Fri Jan 13 2023 07:06:55 GMT+1100 (Australian Eastern Daylight 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
Litoria raniformis	green and gold frog	1000	492812	5441283	3385	Sighting	1900-01-01	Unknown	Present	anuran anuran:anuran:2000/1	<a href="#">NVA</a>
Tyto novaehollandiae	masked owl	100	496487	5439383	2378	Sighting	1996-01-01	Unknown	Present	fos cra-rfa:fos:12410/1	<a href="#">NVA</a>
Dasyurus viverrinus	eastern quoll	100	494286	5444379	3241	Sighting	1992-08-01	Day	Present	rk_et roadkill:rk_ET:1721/2	<a href="#">NVA</a>
Perameles gunnii	eastern barred bandicoot	100	497165	5439994	2011	Sighting	1992-09-12	Day	Present	rk_et roadkill:rk_ET:1836/1	<a href="#">NVA</a>
Perameles gunnii	eastern barred bandicoot	100	498378	5437454	4822	Sighting	1992-09-12	Day	Present	rk_et roadkill:rk_ET:1873/1	<a href="#">NVA</a>
Perameles gunnii	eastern barred bandicoot	100	496815	5440703	1222	Sighting	1992-09-12	Day	Present	rk_et roadkill:rk_ET:1825/1	<a href="#">NVA</a>
Dasyurus viverrinus	eastern quoll	500	495612	5441683	557	Sighting	1989-02-06	Unknown	Present	jdjg-5 tp:jdjg-5:13370/24	<a href="#">NVA</a>
Hirundapus caudacutus	white-throated needletail	500	495612	5441683	557	Sighting	1989-02-06	Unknown	Present	jdjg-5 tp:jdjg-5:13370/36	<a href="#">NVA</a>
Dasyurus viverrinus	eastern quoll	100	497112	5440184	1820	Sighting	1984-02-01	Unknown	Present	tp tp:tp:12972/1	<a href="#">NVA</a>
Perameles gunnii	eastern barred bandicoot	18500	500112	5442908	4116	Sighting	1968-07-24	Unknown	Present	tpo tpo:tpo:1264/1	<a href="#">NVA</a>
Haliaeetus leucogaster	white-bellied sea-eagle	1000	494550	5437470	4565	Nest	2007-12-10	Day	Present	rnd 131	<a href="#">NVA</a>
Haliaeetus leucogaster	white-bellied sea-eagle	1000	494213	5437484	4682	Nest	1985-01-01	Decade	Present	rnd 686	<a href="#">NVA</a>
Haliaeetus leucogaster	white-bellied sea-eagle	10	493760	5443434	2943	Nest	2015-12-12	Day	Present	rnd 2275	<a href="#">NVA</a>
Aquila audax subsp. fleayi	tasmanian wedge-tailed eagle	20	495909	5441860	284	Nest	2019-09-10	Day	Present	rnd 2695	<a href="#">NVA</a>
Eagle sp.	Eagle	20	497810	5440238	2226	Nest	2020-05-11	Day	Present	rnd 2736	<a href="#">NVA</a>
Litoria raniformis	green and gold frog	20	498154	5439274	3167	Audible	2020-10-14	Day	Present	fpa	<a href="#">NVA</a>
Perameles gunnii	eastern barred bandicoot	-1	493010	5440889	3268	Not Recorded	1993-03-26	Day	Present	dr345	<a href="#">NVA</a>
Litoria raniformis	green and gold frog	100	491876	5441726	4290	Sighting	2021-02-19	Day	Present	dpiw-fauna	<a href="#">NVA</a>
Sarcophilus harrisii	tasmanian devil	5	498665	5439675	3241	Camera Trap	2021-04-07	Day	Present	vdcd	<a href="#">NVA</a>
Sarcophilus harrisii	tasmanian devil	5	499031	5439407	3694	Camera Trap	2021-04-07	Day	Present	vdcd	<a href="#">NVA</a>
Aquila audax subsp. fleayi	tasmanian wedge-tailed eagle	20	495845	5441876	349	Nest	2021-06-29	Day	Present	rnd 2965	<a href="#">NVA</a>
Haliaeetus leucogaster	white-bellied sea-eagle	10	493683	5443434	3006	Nest	2022-10-23	Day	Present	rnd 3119	<a href="#">NVA</a>

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# Threatened Flora Records

Flora Records within 2000m of 496166E, 5441739N at Fri Jan 13 2023 07:06:55 GMT+1100 (Australian Eastern Daylight Time)

Species name	Common name	Reported Position accuracy (m)	X	Y	Distance (m)	Obs. type	Obs. date	Date accuracy	Obs. state	NVA id
Limonium australe var. australe	yellow sea-lavender	300	496812	5439883	1965	Sighting	1975-11-10	Day	Present	<a href="#">NVA</a>
Veronica plebeia	trailing speedwell	10	494851	5443243	1998	Sighting	2006-11-01	Day	Present	<a href="#">NVA</a>
Pimelea flava subsp. flava	yellow riceflower	15	495574	5441981	640	Sighting	2006-12-06	Day	Present	<a href="#">NVA</a>
Pimelea flava subsp. flava	yellow riceflower	60	495752	5442294	692	Sighting	2006-12-06	Day	Present	<a href="#">NVA</a>
Carex longebrachiata	drooping sedge	5	496603	5441181	709	Sighting	2007-02-21	Day	Present	<a href="#">NVA</a>
Pimelea flava subsp. flava	yellow riceflower	10	495390	5443580	1998	Sighting	2005-05-02	Day	Present	<a href="#">NVA</a>
Pimelea flava subsp. flava	yellow riceflower	10	495676	5443560	1886	Sighting	2005-05-02	Day	Present	<a href="#">NVA</a>
Pimelea flava subsp. flava	yellow riceflower	10	495837	5443506	1797	Sighting	2005-05-02	Day	Present	<a href="#">NVA</a>
Pimelea flava subsp. flava	yellow riceflower	10	496477	5442012	414	Sighting	2005-09-26	Day	Present	<a href="#">NVA</a>
Pimelea flava subsp. flava	yellow riceflower	10	496003	5443290	1560	Sighting	2005-09-26	Day	Present	<a href="#">NVA</a>
Pimelea flava subsp. flava	yellow riceflower	10	496032	5443007	1275	Sighting	2005-11-10	Day	Present	<a href="#">NVA</a>
Pimelea flava subsp. flava	yellow riceflower	10	496068	5442864	1129	Sighting	2005-11-10	Day	Present	<a href="#">NVA</a>
Pimelea flava subsp. flava	yellow riceflower	10	496089	5442818	1082	Sighting	2005-11-10	Day	Present	<a href="#">NVA</a>
Pimelea flava subsp. flava	yellow riceflower	10	496093	5442794	1058	Sighting	2005-11-10	Day	Present	<a href="#">NVA</a>
Pimelea flava subsp. flava	yellow riceflower	10	496114	5442717	979	Sighting	2005-11-10	Day	Present	<a href="#">NVA</a>
Pimelea flava subsp. flava	yellow riceflower	10	496118	5442665	927	Sighting	2005-11-10	Day	Present	<a href="#">NVA</a>
Pimelea flava subsp. flava	yellow riceflower	10	495964	5443334	1608	Sighting	2005-11-10	Day	Present	<a href="#">NVA</a>
Pimelea flava subsp. flava	yellow riceflower	5	494537	5442652	1867	Sighting	2007-10-11	Day	Present	<a href="#">NVA</a>
Pimelea flava subsp. flava	yellow riceflower	5	494542	5442605	1840	Sighting	2007-10-11	Day	Present	<a href="#">NVA</a>
Pimelea flava subsp. flava	yellow riceflower	5	494552	5442585	1822	Sighting	2007-10-11	Day	Present	<a href="#">NVA</a>
Pimelea flava subsp. flava	yellow riceflower	5	494612	5442581	1767	Sighting	2007-10-11	Day	Present	<a href="#">NVA</a>
Pimelea flava subsp. flava	yellow riceflower	5	494631	5442567	1744	Sighting	2007-10-11	Day	Present	<a href="#">NVA</a>
Pimelea flava subsp. flava	yellow riceflower	5	494659	5442611	1741	Sighting	2007-10-11	Day	Present	<a href="#">NVA</a>
Pimelea flava subsp. flava	yellow riceflower	5	494808	5442613	1615	Sighting	2007-10-11	Day	Present	<a href="#">NVA</a>
Pimelea flava subsp. flava	yellow riceflower	5	494741	5442805	1780	Sighting	2007-10-11	Day	Present	<a href="#">NVA</a>
Veronica plebeia	trailing speedwell	5	494545	5442816	1946	Sighting	2007-10-11	Day	Present	<a href="#">NVA</a>

Species name	Common name	Reported Position accuracy (m)	X	Y	Distance (m)	Obs. type	Obs. date	Date accuracy	Obs. state	NVA id
Veronica plebeia	trailing speedwell	5	494521	5442834	1976	Sighting	2007-10-11	Day	Present	<a href="#">NVA</a>
Veronica plebeia	trailing speedwell	5	494511	5442833	1984	Sighting	2007-10-11	Day	Present	<a href="#">NVA</a>
Pimelea flava subsp. flava	yellow riceflower	5	496049	5443174	1440	Sighting	2007-10-18	Day	Present	<a href="#">NVA</a>
Pimelea flava subsp. flava	yellow riceflower	5	496045	5443058	1325	Sighting	2007-10-18	Day	Present	<a href="#">NVA</a>
Pimelea flava subsp. flava	yellow riceflower	5	496030	5443017	1285	Sighting	2007-10-18	Day	Present	<a href="#">NVA</a>
Pimelea flava subsp. flava	yellow riceflower	5	496027	5443092	1360	Sighting	2007-10-18	Day	Present	<a href="#">NVA</a>
Pimelea flava subsp. flava	yellow riceflower	10	495029	5442719	1501	Sighting	2007-11-12	Day	Present	<a href="#">NVA</a>
Pimelea flava subsp. flava	yellow riceflower	10	494936	5442864	1667	Sighting	2007-11-12	Day	Present	<a href="#">NVA</a>
Pimelea flava subsp. flava	yellow riceflower	10	494941	5442663	1534	Sighting	2007-11-12	Day	Present	<a href="#">NVA</a>
Pimelea flava subsp. flava	yellow riceflower	10	495694	5442012	545	Sighting	2007-11-01	Day	Present	<a href="#">NVA</a>
Pimelea flava subsp. flava	yellow riceflower	10	496249	5442017	290	Sighting	2007-11-01	Day	Present	<a href="#">NVA</a>
Teucrium corymbosum	forest germander	10	495671	5441734	495	Sighting	2007-09-19	Day	Present	<a href="#">NVA</a>
Pimelea flava subsp. flava	yellow riceflower	10	495740	5443620	1929	Sighting	2008-05-14	Day	Present	<a href="#">NVA</a>
Pimelea flava subsp. flava	yellow riceflower	10	495781	5443587	1888	Sighting	2008-05-14	Day	Present	<a href="#">NVA</a>
Pimelea flava subsp. flava	yellow riceflower	10	495987	5443453	1723	Sighting	2008-05-14	Day	Present	<a href="#">NVA</a>
Pimelea flava subsp. flava	yellow riceflower	10	495996	5443433	1703	Sighting	2008-05-14	Day	Present	<a href="#">NVA</a>
Pimelea flava subsp. flava	yellow riceflower	10	496036	5443374	1640	Sighting	2008-05-14	Day	Present	<a href="#">NVA</a>
Pimelea flava subsp. flava	yellow riceflower	10	496042	5443179	1445	Sighting	2008-05-14	Day	Present	<a href="#">NVA</a>
Pimelea flava subsp. flava	yellow riceflower	10	496043	5443346	1612	Sighting	2008-05-14	Day	Present	<a href="#">NVA</a>
Pimelea flava subsp. flava	yellow riceflower	10	496054	5443246	1511	Sighting	2008-05-14	Day	Present	<a href="#">NVA</a>
Pimelea flava subsp. flava	yellow riceflower	10	496059	5443327	1592	Sighting	2008-05-14	Day	Present	<a href="#">NVA</a>
Pimelea flava subsp. flava	yellow riceflower	10	496059	5443276	1541	Sighting	2008-05-14	Day	Present	<a href="#">NVA</a>
Pimelea flava subsp. flava	yellow riceflower	10	496072	5443120	1384	Sighting	2008-05-14	Day	Present	<a href="#">NVA</a>
Pimelea flava subsp. flava	yellow riceflower	10	496072	5443057	1321	Sighting	2008-05-14	Day	Present	<a href="#">NVA</a>
Pimelea flava subsp. flava	yellow riceflower	10	496077	5442917	1181	Sighting	2008-05-14	Day	Present	<a href="#">NVA</a>
Pimelea flava subsp. flava	yellow riceflower	10	496084	5442995	1259	Sighting	2008-05-14	Day	Present	<a href="#">NVA</a>
Pimelea flava subsp. flava	yellow riceflower	10	496088	5442997	1260	Sighting	2008-05-14	Day	Present	<a href="#">NVA</a>
Pimelea flava subsp. flava	yellow riceflower	10	496090	5443089	1352	Sighting	2008-05-14	Day	Present	<a href="#">NVA</a>
Pimelea flava subsp. flava	yellow riceflower	10	496092	5443001	1264	Sighting	2008-05-14	Day	Present	<a href="#">NVA</a>

Species name	Common name	Reported Position accuracy (m)	X	Y	Distance (m)	Obs. type	Obs. date	Date accuracy	Obs. state	NVA id
Pimelea flava subsp. flava	yellow riceflower	10	496102	5443031	1294	Sighting	2008-05-14	Day	Present	<a href="#">NVA</a>
Pimelea flava subsp. flava	yellow riceflower	10	496123	5442862	1124	Sighting	2008-05-14	Day	Present	<a href="#">NVA</a>
Pimelea flava subsp. flava	yellow riceflower	10	496159	5442739	1000	Sighting	2008-05-14	Day	Present	<a href="#">NVA</a>
Pimelea flava subsp. flava	yellow riceflower	10	496185	5442646	907	Sighting	2008-05-14	Day	Present	<a href="#">NVA</a>
Pimelea flava subsp. flava	yellow riceflower	10	496435	5442095	446	Sighting	2008-05-14	Day	Present	<a href="#">NVA</a>
Pimelea flava subsp. flava	yellow riceflower	10	496437	5442083	438	Sighting	2008-05-14	Day	Present	<a href="#">NVA</a>
Pimelea flava subsp. flava	yellow riceflower	10	496468	5442029	419	Sighting	2008-05-14	Day	Present	<a href="#">NVA</a>
Pimelea flava subsp. flava	yellow riceflower	5	495708	5443610	1926	Sighting	2008-10-14	Day	Present	<a href="#">NVA</a>
Pimelea flava subsp. flava	yellow riceflower	5	495751	5443606	1913	Sighting	2008-10-14	Day	Present	<a href="#">NVA</a>
Pimelea flava subsp. flava	yellow riceflower	5	496055	5443103	1369	Sighting	2008-10-14	Day	Present	<a href="#">NVA</a>
Pimelea flava subsp. flava	yellow riceflower	5	496052	5443180	1446	Sighting	2008-10-14	Day	Present	<a href="#">NVA</a>
Pimelea flava subsp. flava	yellow riceflower	5	496065	5443173	1438	Sighting	2008-10-14	Day	Present	<a href="#">NVA</a>
Pimelea flava subsp. flava	yellow riceflower	5	496146	5443182	1443	Sighting	2008-10-14	Day	Present	<a href="#">NVA</a>
Pimelea flava subsp. flava	yellow riceflower	5	496109	5443140	1402	Sighting	2008-10-14	Day	Present	<a href="#">NVA</a>
Pimelea flava subsp. flava	yellow riceflower	5	496127	5443066	1328	Sighting	2008-10-14	Day	Present	<a href="#">NVA</a>
Pimelea flava subsp. flava	yellow riceflower	5	496140	5443019	1280	Sighting	2008-10-14	Day	Present	<a href="#">NVA</a>
Pimelea flava subsp. flava	yellow riceflower	5	496141	5442975	1236	Sighting	2008-10-14	Day	Present	<a href="#">NVA</a>
Pimelea flava subsp. flava	yellow riceflower	5	496242	5442777	1041	Sighting	2008-10-14	Day	Present	<a href="#">NVA</a>
Pimelea flava subsp. flava	yellow riceflower	5	496299	5442749	1019	Sighting	2008-10-14	Day	Present	<a href="#">NVA</a>
Pimelea flava subsp. flava	yellow riceflower	5	496332	5442622	898	Sighting	2008-10-14	Day	Present	<a href="#">NVA</a>
Pimelea flava subsp. flava	yellow riceflower	5	496239	5442587	851	Sighting	2008-10-14	Day	Present	<a href="#">NVA</a>
Pimelea flava subsp. flava	yellow riceflower	5	496206	5442708	970	Sighting	2008-10-14	Day	Present	<a href="#">NVA</a>
Pimelea flava subsp. flava	yellow riceflower	5	496184	5442738	999	Sighting	2008-10-14	Day	Present	<a href="#">NVA</a>
Pimelea flava subsp. flava	yellow riceflower	5	496094	5443028	1291	Sighting	2008-10-14	Day	Present	<a href="#">NVA</a>
Pimelea flava subsp. flava	yellow riceflower	5	496161	5442391	652	Sighting	2009-10-27	Day	Present	<a href="#">NVA</a>
Pimelea flava subsp. flava	yellow riceflower	5	496163	5442387	648	Sighting	2009-10-27	Day	Present	<a href="#">NVA</a>
Pimelea flava subsp. flava	yellow riceflower	5	496175	5442357	618	Sighting	2009-10-27	Day	Present	<a href="#">NVA</a>
Pimelea flava subsp. flava	yellow riceflower	5	496182	5442370	631	Sighting	2009-10-27	Day	Present	<a href="#">NVA</a>
Pimelea flava subsp. flava	yellow riceflower	5	496194	5442245	507	Sighting	2009-10-27	Day	Present	<a href="#">NVA</a>

Species name	Common name	Reported Position accuracy (m)	X	Y	Distance (m)	Obs. type	Obs. date	Date accuracy	Obs. state	NVA id
Pimelea flava subsp. flava	yellow riceflower	5	496208	5442214	477	Sighting	2009-10-27	Day	Present	<a href="#">NVA</a>
Pimelea flava subsp. flava	yellow riceflower	5	496260	5442170	441	Sighting	2009-10-27	Day	Present	<a href="#">NVA</a>
Pimelea flava subsp. flava	yellow riceflower	5	496277	5442149	425	Sighting	2009-10-27	Day	Present	<a href="#">NVA</a>
Pimelea flava subsp. flava	yellow riceflower	5	496343	5442079	383	Sighting	2009-10-27	Day	Present	<a href="#">NVA</a>
Pimelea flava subsp. flava	yellow riceflower	5	496488	5441906	363	Sighting	2009-10-27	Day	Present	<a href="#">NVA</a>
Pimelea flava subsp. flava	yellow riceflower	10	496885	5441814	723	Sighting	2009-10-14	Day	Present	<a href="#">NVA</a>
Pimelea flava subsp. flava	yellow riceflower	10	496636	5442375	791	Sighting	2009-10-14	Day	Present	<a href="#">NVA</a>
Pimelea flava subsp. flava	yellow riceflower	10	496616	5442369	774	Sighting	2009-10-14	Day	Present	<a href="#">NVA</a>
Pimelea flava subsp. flava	yellow riceflower	10	496577	5442396	775	Sighting	2009-10-14	Day	Present	<a href="#">NVA</a>
Pimelea flava subsp. flava	yellow riceflower	10	496471	5442376	706	Sighting	2009-10-14	Day	Present	<a href="#">NVA</a>
Pimelea flava subsp. flava	yellow riceflower	10	496445	5442364	684	Sighting	2009-10-14	Day	Present	<a href="#">NVA</a>
Pimelea flava subsp. flava	yellow riceflower	10	497359	5443054	1776	Sighting	2009-10-14	Day	Present	<a href="#">NVA</a>
Pimelea flava subsp. flava	yellow riceflower	10	496190	5442550	811	Sighting	2009-10-05	Day	Present	<a href="#">NVA</a>
Pimelea flava subsp. flava	yellow riceflower	10	496820	5442605	1085	Sighting	2009-10-14	Day	Present	<a href="#">NVA</a>
Pimelea flava subsp. flava	yellow riceflower	10	497432	5442489	1471	Sighting	2009-10-14	Day	Present	<a href="#">NVA</a>
Pimelea flava subsp. flava	yellow riceflower	10	497482	5442503	1522	Sighting	2009-10-14	Day	Present	<a href="#">NVA</a>
Pimelea flava subsp. flava	yellow riceflower	10	497531	5442453	1540	Sighting	2009-10-14	Day	Present	<a href="#">NVA</a>
Pimelea flava subsp. flava	yellow riceflower	10	496559	5442533	886	Sighting	2009-10-14	Day	Present	<a href="#">NVA</a>
Pimelea flava subsp. flava	yellow riceflower	10	496840	5441832	680	Sighting	2009-10-14	Day	Present	<a href="#">NVA</a>
Pimelea flava subsp. flava	yellow riceflower	10	497332	5443087	1782	Sighting	2009-10-14	Day	Present	<a href="#">NVA</a>
Pimelea flava subsp. flava	yellow riceflower	10	497386	5442494	1435	Sighting	2009-10-14	Day	Present	<a href="#">NVA</a>
Pimelea flava subsp. flava	yellow riceflower	10	497599	5442449	1599	Sighting	2009-10-14	Day	Present	<a href="#">NVA</a>
Teucrium corymbosum	forest germander	25	495671	5441734	495	Sighting	2007-09-20	Day	Present	<a href="#">NVA</a>
Pimelea flava subsp. flava	yellow riceflower	10	494801	5443198	1998	Sighting	2021-12-07	Day	Present	<a href="#">NVA</a>
Pimelea flava subsp. flava	yellow riceflower	10	496053	5442902	1168	Sighting	2022-01-05	Day	Present	<a href="#">NVA</a>
Pimelea flava subsp. flava	yellow riceflower	10	496268	5442976	1241	Sighting	2022-01-05	Day	Present	<a href="#">NVA</a>
Pimelea flava subsp. flava	yellow riceflower	10	496255	5443034	1298	Sighting	2022-01-05	Day	Present	<a href="#">NVA</a>
Pimelea flava subsp. flava	yellow riceflower	10	496228	5443040	1302	Sighting	2022-01-05	Day	Present	<a href="#">NVA</a>
Pimelea flava subsp. flava	yellow riceflower	10	496204	5443035	1297	Sighting	2022-01-05	Day	Present	<a href="#">NVA</a>

Species name	Common name	Reported Position accuracy (m)	X	Y	Distance (m)	Obs. type	Obs. date	Date accuracy	Obs. state	NVA id
Pimelea flava subsp. flava	yellow riceflower	10	496053	5443398	1663	Sighting	2022-01-05	Day	Present	<a href="#">NVA</a>
Pimelea flava subsp. flava	yellow riceflower	10	496029	5443432	1699	Sighting	2022-01-05	Day	Present	<a href="#">NVA</a>
Pimelea flava subsp. flava	yellow riceflower	10	495968	5443481	1753	Sighting	2022-01-05	Day	Present	<a href="#">NVA</a>
Pimelea flava subsp. flava	yellow riceflower	10	495861	5443565	1851	Sighting	2022-01-05	Day	Present	<a href="#">NVA</a>
Veronica plebeia	trailing speedwell	10	495566	5443359	1728	Sighting	2021-12-07	Day	Present	<a href="#">NVA</a>
Veronica plebeia	trailing speedwell	10	495558	5443351	1723	Sighting	2021-12-07	Day	Present	<a href="#">NVA</a>
Pimelea flava subsp. flava	yellow riceflower	10	496053	5442708	976	Sighting	2021-12-07	Day	Present	<a href="#">NVA</a>
Pimelea flava subsp. flava	yellow riceflower	10	496029	5442763	1033	Sighting	2021-12-07	Day	Present	<a href="#">NVA</a>
Pimelea flava subsp. flava	yellow riceflower	10	495988	5442805	1081	Sighting	2021-12-07	Day	Present	<a href="#">NVA</a>
Pimelea flava subsp. flava	yellow riceflower	10	495558	5443040	1436	Sighting	2021-12-07	Day	Present	<a href="#">NVA</a>
Pimelea flava subsp. flava	yellow riceflower	10	495217	5443271	1802	Sighting	2021-12-07	Day	Present	<a href="#">NVA</a>
Pimelea flava subsp. flava	yellow riceflower	10	495195	5443483	1996	Sighting	2021-12-07	Day	Present	<a href="#">NVA</a>
Pimelea flava subsp. flava	yellow riceflower	10	495592	5442910	1304	Sighting	2021-12-07	Day	Present	<a href="#">NVA</a>
Pimelea flava subsp. flava	yellow riceflower	10	496030	5443096	1364	Sighting	2022-05-01	Day	Present	<a href="#">NVA</a>
Pimelea flava subsp. flava	yellow riceflower	10	496046	5443064	1330	Sighting	2022-05-01	Day	Present	<a href="#">NVA</a>
Pimelea flava subsp. flava	yellow riceflower	10	496016	5443198	1467	Sighting	2022-05-01	Day	Present	<a href="#">NVA</a>
Pimelea flava subsp. flava	yellow riceflower	10	495979	5443273	1545	Sighting	2022-05-01	Day	Present	<a href="#">NVA</a>
Pimelea flava subsp. flava	yellow riceflower	10	495734	5443590	1901	Sighting	2022-05-01	Day	Present	<a href="#">NVA</a>
Pimelea flava subsp. flava	yellow riceflower	10	495704	5443597	1915	Sighting	2022-05-01	Day	Present	<a href="#">NVA</a>

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# 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

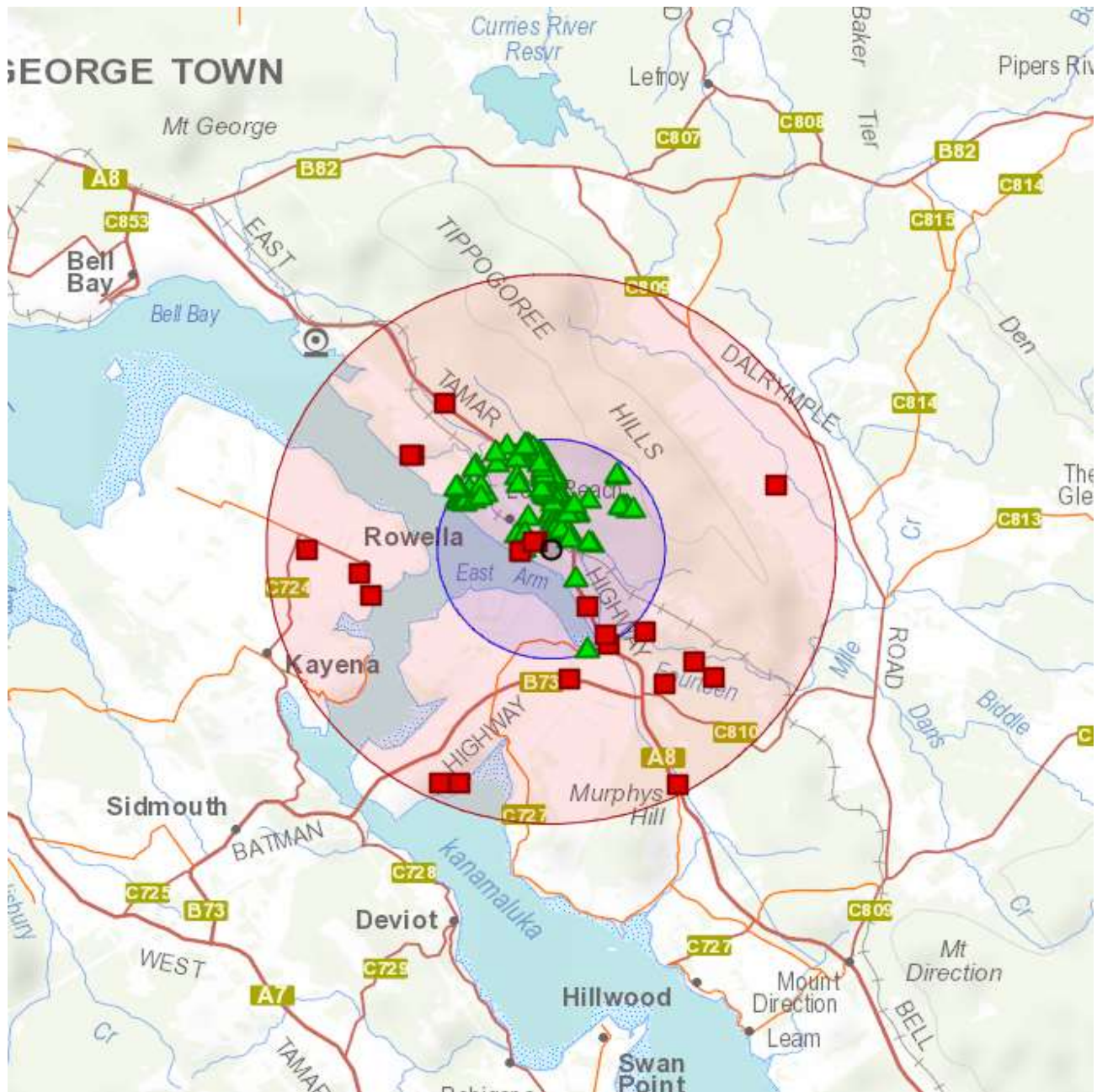
Refer to [Habitat Descriptions of Threatened Flora in Tasmania \(FPA 2016\)](#) for more information.

Species name	Common name	Life form	Status TSPA, EPBCA	Habitat description	Survey guidelines	Survey skill level	TPA Grouping	PC Susceptibility Rating
Carex longebrachiata	drooping sedge	sedge	r, -	Carex longebrachiata grows along riverbanks, in rough grassland and pastures, in damp drainage depressions and on moist slopes amongst forest, often dominated by Eucalyptus viminalis, E. ovata or E. rodwayi.	This robust sedge forms dense, small to large tussocks. Mature inflorescences are required for identification, which can be effectively absent in winter months, meaning a spring-summer survey is usually required. There is considerable confusion between C. longebrachiata and C. iynx and mature inflorescences are needed to separate the two species (vegetative leaf characters are less reliable).	3	Group 1	
Limonium australe var. australe	yellow sea-lavender	herb	r, -	Limonium australe var. australe occurs in succulent or graminoid saltmarsh close to the high water mark, typically near small brackish streams.	This herb can be identified at any time of the year from the basal rosette of leaves but flowers are required for identification of the variety. Flowering occurs from January to April, with material adequate for identification purposes being retained on the plant for a further month or two.	3	Non-Forest Species	
Pimelea flava subsp. flava	yellow riceflower	shrub	r, -	Pimelea flava subsp. flava occurs in wet and dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, and extends into hardwood and softwood plantations. It often occurs abundantly on disturbed sites such as in logged forest, firebreaks, powerline easements and road batters.	This low to medium shrub can be detected at any time (usually stands out from other shrubs) but the bright yellow flowers aid detection significantly when present in dense understories). Flowers and fruit are not needed for identification.	2	Group 1	



Species name	Common name	Life form	Status TSPA, EPBCA	Habitat description	Survey guidelines	Survey skill level	TPA Grouping	PC Susceptibility Rating
Teucrium corymbosum	forest germander	shrub	r, -	Teucrium corymbosum occurs in a wide range of habitats from rocky steep slopes in dry sclerophyll forest and Allocasuarina (sheoak) woodland, riparian flats and forest.	This is a low shrub-like herb, potentially present and identifiable all year but best detected in spring-summer and usually after some form of disturbance. The bright white flowers against the dark green leaves, especially in disturbed sites, aid detection considerably.	3	Group 1	
Veronica plebeia	trailing speedwell	herb	r, -	Veronica plebeia typically occurs in dry to damp sclerophyll forest dominated by Eucalyptus amygdalina on dolerite or Tertiary sediments, but can also occur in Eucalyptus ovata grassy woodland/forest and Melaleuca ericifolia swamp forest.	This herb can be detected at any time of year and is identifiable from vegetative characters (need to separate from similar V. calycina on leaf shape and stem hair traits).	3	Group 1	

Showing 1 to 5 of 5 entries





Australian Government

Department of Climate Change, Energy,  
the Environment and Water

# 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: 13-Jan-2023

[Summary](#)

[Details](#)

[Matters of NES](#)

[Other Matters Protected by the EPBC Act](#)

[Extra Information](#)

[Caveat](#)

[Acknowledgements](#)

# Summary

## Matters of National Environment Significance

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

<a href="#">World Heritage Properties:</a>	None
<a href="#">National Heritage Places:</a>	None
<a href="#">Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar)</a>	None
<a href="#">Great Barrier Reef Marine Park:</a>	None
<a href="#">Commonwealth Marine Area:</a>	None
<a href="#">Listed Threatened Ecological Communities:</a>	3
<a href="#">Listed Threatened Species:</a>	52
<a href="#">Listed Migratory Species:</a>	31

## Other Matters Protected by the EPBC Act

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

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

<a href="#">Commonwealth Lands:</a>	None
<a href="#">Commonwealth Heritage Places:</a>	None
<a href="#">Listed Marine Species:</a>	37
<a href="#">Whales and Other Cetaceans:</a>	None
<a href="#">Critical Habitats:</a>	None
<a href="#">Commonwealth Reserves Terrestrial:</a>	None
<a href="#">Australian Marine Parks:</a>	None
<a href="#">Habitat Critical to the Survival of Marine Turtles:</a>	None

## Extra Information

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

<a href="#">State and Territory Reserves:</a>	4
<a href="#">Regional Forest Agreements:</a>	1
<a href="#">Nationally Important Wetlands:</a>	None
<a href="#">EPBC Act Referrals:</a>	6
<a href="#">Key Ecological Features (Marine):</a>	None
<a href="#">Biologically Important Areas:</a>	3
<a href="#">Bioregional Assessments:</a>	None
<a href="#">Geological and Bioregional Assessments:</a>	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
<a href="#">Lowland Native Grasslands of Tasmania</a>	Critically Endangered	Community likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
<a href="#">Tasmanian Forests and Woodlands dominated by black gum or Brookers gum (Eucalyptus ovata / E. brookeriana)</a>	Critically Endangered	Community likely to occur within area	In feature area
<a href="#">Tasmanian white gum (Eucalyptus viminalis) wet forest</a>	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
<b>BIRD</b>			
<a href="#">Aquila audax fleayi</a> Tasmanian Wedge-tailed Eagle, Wedge-tailed Eagle (Tasmanian) [64435]	Endangered	Breeding likely to occur within area	In feature area
<a href="#">Botaurus poiciloptilus</a> Australasian Bittern [1001]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
<a href="#">Calidris canutus</a> Red Knot, Knot [855]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
<a href="#">Calidris ferruginea</a> Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
<a href="#">Ceyx azureus diemenensis</a> Tasmanian Azure Kingfisher [25977]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
<a href="#">Charadrius leschenaultii</a> Greater Sand Plover, Large Sand Plover [877]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
<a href="#">Diomedea antipodensis</a> Antipodean Albatross [64458]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In feature area
<a href="#">Diomedea antipodensis gibsoni</a> Gibson's Albatross [82270]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In feature area
<a href="#">Diomedea epomophora</a> Southern Royal Albatross [89221]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In feature area
<a href="#">Diomedea exulans</a> Wandering Albatross [89223]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In feature area
<a href="#">Diomedea sanfordi</a> Northern Royal Albatross [64456]	Endangered	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In feature area
<a href="#">Hirundapus caudacutus</a> White-throated Needletail [682]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
<a href="#">Lathamus discolor</a> Swift Parrot [744]	Critically Endangered	Breeding likely to occur within area	In feature area
<a href="#">Limosa lapponica baueri</a> Nunivak Bar-tailed Godwit, Western Alaskan Bar-tailed Godwit [86380]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
<a href="#">Macronectes giganteus</a> Southern Giant-Petrel, Southern Giant Petrel [1060]	Endangered	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In feature area
<a href="#">Macronectes halli</a> Northern Giant Petrel [1061]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In feature area
<a href="#">Numenius madagascariensis</a> Eastern Curlew, Far Eastern Curlew [847]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
<a href="#">Pachyptila turtur subantarctica</a> Fairy Prion (southern) [64445]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
<a href="#">Pterodroma leucoptera leucoptera</a> Gould's Petrel, Australian Gould's Petrel [26033]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
<a href="#">Sternula nereis nereis</a> Australian Fairy Tern [82950]	Vulnerable	Breeding likely to occur within area	In feature area
<a href="#">Thalassarche bulleri</a> Buller's Albatross, Pacific Albatross [64460]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
<a href="#">Thalassarche bulleri platei</a> Northern Buller's Albatross, Pacific Albatross [82273]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
<a href="#">Thalassarche cauta</a> Shy Albatross [89224]	Endangered	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In feature area
<a href="#">Thalassarche chrysostoma</a> Grey-headed Albatross [66491]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
<a href="#">Thalassarche impavida</a> Campbell Albatross, Campbell Black-browed Albatross [64459]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
<a href="#">Thalassarche melanophris</a> Black-browed Albatross [66472]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In feature area
<a href="#">Thalassarche salvini</a> Salvin's Albatross [64463]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In feature area
<a href="#">Thalassarche steadi</a> White-capped Albatross [64462]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area	In feature area
<a href="#">Tyto novaehollandiae castanops (Tasmanian population)</a> Masked Owl (Tasmanian) [67051]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
<b>CRUSTACEAN</b>			
<a href="#">Astacopsis gouldi</a> Giant Freshwater Crayfish, Tasmanian Giant Freshwater Lobster [64415]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
<b>FISH</b>			
<a href="#">Galaxiella pusilla</a> Eastern Dwarf Galaxias, Dwarf Galaxias [56790]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
<a href="#">Prototroctes maraena</a> Australian Grayling [26179]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
<a href="#">Thunnus maccoyii</a> Southern Bluefin Tuna [69402]	Conservation Dependent	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
<b>FROG</b>			
<a href="#">Litoria raniformis</a> Growling Grass Frog, Southern Bell Frog, Green and Golden Frog, Warty Swamp Frog, Golden Bell Frog [1828]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
<b>MAMMAL</b>			
<a href="#">Dasyurus maculatus maculatus (Tasmanian population)</a> Spotted-tail Quoll, Spot-tailed Quoll, Tiger Quoll (Tasmanian population) [75183]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area



Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
<a href="#">Dasyurus viverrinus</a> Eastern Quoll, Luaner [333]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
<a href="#">Perameles gunnii gunnii</a> Eastern Barred Bandicoot (Tasmania) [66651]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
<a href="#">Sarcophilus harrisii</a> Tasmanian Devil [299]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
<b>PLANT</b>			
<a href="#">Barbarea australis</a> Native Wintercress, Riverbed Wintercress [12540]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
<a href="#">Caladenia caudata</a> Tailed Spider-orchid [17067]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
<a href="#">Dianella amoena</a> Matted Flax-lily [64886]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
<a href="#">Epacris virgata</a> Pretty Heath, Dan Hill Heath [20375]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
<a href="#">Glycine latrobeana</a> Clover Glycine, Purple Clover [13910]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
<a href="#">Leucochrysum albicans subsp. tricolor</a> Hoary Sunray, Grassland Paper-daisy [89104]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
<a href="#">Pomaderris pilifera subsp. talpicutica</a> Moleskin Dogwood [84295]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In buffer area only
<a href="#">Prasophyllum apoxychilum</a> Tapered Leek-orchid [64947]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
<a href="#">Pterostylis ziegeleri</a> Grassland Greenhood, Cape Portland Greenhood [64971]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
<a href="#">Senecio psilocarpus</a> Swamp Fireweed, Smooth-fruited Groundsel [64976]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
<a href="#">Xanthorrhoea arenaria</a> Sand Grasstree [21603]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
<a href="#">Xanthorrhoea bracteata</a> Shiny Grasstree [7950]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
<a href="#">Xerochrysum palustre</a> Swamp Everlasting, Swamp Paper Daisy [76215]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area

## REPTILE

<a href="#">Chelonia mydas</a> Green Turtle [1765]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
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## Listed Migratory Species

[ [Resource Information](#) ]

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
<b>Migratory Marine Birds</b>			
<a href="#">Apus pacificus</a> Fork-tailed Swift [678]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
<a href="#">Ardenna grisea</a> Sooty Shearwater [82651]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
<a href="#">Diomedea antipodensis</a> Antipodean Albatross [64458]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In feature area
<a href="#">Diomedea epomophora</a> Southern Royal Albatross [89221]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
<a href="#">Diomedea exulans</a> Wandering Albatross [89223]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In feature area
<a href="#">Diomedea sanfordi</a> Northern Royal Albatross [64456]	Endangered	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In feature area
<a href="#">Macronectes giganteus</a> Southern Giant-Petrel, Southern Giant Petrel [1060]	Endangered	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In feature area
<a href="#">Macronectes halli</a> Northern Giant Petrel [1061]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In feature area
<a href="#">Sternula albifrons</a> Little Tern [82849]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
<a href="#">Thalassarche bulleri</a> Buller's Albatross, Pacific Albatross [64460]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
<a href="#">Thalassarche cauta</a> Shy Albatross [89224]	Endangered	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In feature area
<a href="#">Thalassarche chrysostoma</a> Grey-headed Albatross [66491]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
<a href="#">Thalassarche impavida</a> Campbell Albatross, Campbell Black-browed Albatross [64459]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In feature area
<a href="#">Thalassarche melanophris</a> Black-browed Albatross [66472]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
<a href="#">Thalassarche salvini</a> Salvin's Albatross [64463]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In feature area
<a href="#">Thalassarche steadi</a> White-capped Albatross [64462]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area	In feature area
<b>Migratory Marine Species</b>			
<a href="#">Chelonia mydas</a> Green Turtle [1765]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
<a href="#">Lamna nasus</a> Porbeagle, Mackerel Shark [83288]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
<b>Migratory Terrestrial Species</b>			
<a href="#">Hirundapus caudacutus</a> White-throated Needletail [682]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
<a href="#">Myiagra cyanoleuca</a> Satin Flycatcher [612]		Breeding known to occur within area	In feature area
<b>Migratory Wetlands Species</b>			
<a href="#">Actitis hypoleucos</a> Common Sandpiper [59309]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
<a href="#">Arenaria interpres</a> Ruddy Turnstone [872]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
<a href="#">Calidris acuminata</a> Sharp-tailed Sandpiper [874]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
<a href="#">Calidris canutus</a> Red Knot, Knot [855]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
<a href="#">Calidris ferruginea</a> Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
<a href="#">Calidris melanotos</a> Pectoral Sandpiper [858]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
<a href="#">Charadrius leschenaultii</a> Greater Sand Plover, Large Sand Plover [877]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
<a href="#">Gallinago hardwickii</a> Latham's Snipe, Japanese Snipe [863]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
<a href="#">Limosa lapponica</a> Bar-tailed Godwit [844]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
<a href="#">Numenius madagascariensis</a> Eastern Curlew, Far Eastern Curlew [847]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
<a href="#">Tringa nebularia</a> Common Greenshank, Greenshank [832]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area

## Other Matters Protected by the EPBC Act

Listed Marine Species			[ Resource Information ]
Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Bird			
<a href="#">Actitis hypoleucos</a> Common Sandpiper [59309]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
<a href="#">Apus pacificus</a> Fork-tailed Swift [678]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
<a href="#">Ardena grisea as Puffinus griseus</a> Sooty Shearwater [82651]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
<a href="#">Arenaria interpres</a> Ruddy Turnstone [872]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
<a href="#">Bubulcus ibis as Ardea ibis</a> Cattle Egret [66521]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
<a href="#">Calidris acuminata</a> Sharp-tailed Sandpiper [874]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
<a href="#">Calidris canutus</a> Red Knot, Knot [855]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
<a href="#">Calidris ferruginea</a> Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
<a href="#">Calidris melanotos</a> Pectoral Sandpiper [858]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
<a href="#">Charadrius leschenaultii</a> Greater Sand Plover, Large Sand Plover [877]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
<a href="#">Diomedea antipodensis</a> Antipodean Albatross [64458]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In feature area
<a href="#">Diomedea antipodensis gibsoni as Diomedea gibsoni</a> Gibson's Albatross [82270]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
<a href="#">Diomedea epomophora</a> Southern Royal Albatross [89221]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In feature area
<a href="#">Diomedea exulans</a> Wandering Albatross [89223]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In feature area
<a href="#">Diomedea sanfordi</a> Northern Royal Albatross [64456]	Endangered	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In feature area
<a href="#">Gallinago hardwickii</a> Latham's Snipe, Japanese Snipe [863]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
<a href="#">Haliaeetus leucogaster</a> White-bellied Sea-Eagle [943]		Breeding known to occur within area	In feature area
<a href="#">Hirundapus caudacutus</a> White-throated Needletail [682]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
<a href="#">Lathamus discolor</a> Swift Parrot [744]	Critically Endangered	Breeding likely to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
<a href="#">Limosa lapponica</a> Bar-tailed Godwit [844]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
<a href="#">Macronectes giganteus</a> Southern Giant-Petrel, Southern Giant Petrel [1060]	Endangered	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In feature area
<a href="#">Macronectes halli</a> Northern Giant Petrel [1061]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
<a href="#">Myiagra cyanoleuca</a> Satin Flycatcher [612]		Breeding known to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
<a href="#">Neophema chrysostoma</a> Blue-winged Parrot [726]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
<a href="#">Numenius madagascariensis</a> Eastern Curlew, Far Eastern Curlew [847]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
<a href="#">Pachyptila turtur</a> Fairy Prion [1066]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
<a href="#">Sternula albifrons as Sterna albifrons</a> Little Tern [82849]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
<a href="#">Thalassarche bulleri</a> Buller's Albatross, Pacific Albatross [64460]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
<a href="#">Thalassarche bulleri platei as Thalassarche sp. nov.</a> Northern Buller's Albatross, Pacific Albatross [82273]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
<a href="#">Thalassarche cauta</a> Shy Albatross [89224]	Endangered	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In feature area
<a href="#">Thalassarche chrysostoma</a> Grey-headed Albatross [66491]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
<a href="#">Thalassarche impavida</a> Campbell Albatross, Campbell Black-browed Albatross [64459]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In feature area



Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
<a href="#">Thalassarche melanophris</a> Black-browed Albatross [66472]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In feature area
<a href="#">Thalassarche salvini</a> Salvin's Albatross [64463]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In feature area
<a href="#">Thalassarche steadi</a> White-capped Albatross [64462]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area	In feature area
<a href="#">Tringa nebularia</a> Common Greenshank, Greenshank [832]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area

#### Reptile

<a href="#">Chelonia mydas</a> Green Turtle [1765]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
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#### Extra Information

State and Territory Reserves			[ <a href="#">Resource Information</a> ]
Protected Area Name	Reserve Type	State	Buffer Status
Four Mile Creek #3	Conservation Covenant	TAS	In buffer area only
Long Reach	Conservation Area	TAS	In feature area
Tamar	Conservation Area	TAS	In buffer area only
Tippogoree Hills	Conservation Area	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
<a href="#">Tasmania RFA</a>	Tasmania	In feature area

#### EPBC Act Referrals

[ [Resource Information](#) ]

Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status	Buffer Status

Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status	Buffer Status
<a href="#">H2TAS (Hydrogen Tasmania) Renewable Hydrogen and Ammonia Facility</a>	2022/09365		Referral Decision	In buffer area only
<b>Controlled action</b>				
<a href="#">Gunns Bleached Kraft Pulp Mill, Longreach (near Bell Bay)</a>	2005/2262	Controlled Action	Completed	In feature area
<a href="#">Gunns Bleached Kraft Pulp Mill at Long Reach (near Bell Bay) or near Hampshire</a>	2004/1914	Controlled Action	Completed	In feature area
<a href="#">Kraft Pulp Mill and ancillary chemical production and infrastructure</a>	2007/3385	Controlled Action	Post-Approval	In feature area
<a href="#">Tasmania Natural Gas Project - Stage 2</a>	2001/211	Controlled Action	Post-Approval	In feature area
<b>Not controlled action</b>				
<a href="#">Improving rabbit biocontrol: releasing another strain of RHDV, sthrn two thirds of Australia</a>	2015/7522	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In feature area

## Biologically Important Areas

Scientific Name	Behaviour	Presence	Buffer Status
<b>Seabirds</b>			
<a href="#">Ardena tenuirostris</a> Short-tailed Shearwater [82652]	Foraging	Known to occur	In feature area
<a href="#">Pelecanoides urinatrix</a> Common Diving-petrel [1018]	Foraging	Known to occur	In feature area
<a href="#">Thalassarche cauta cauta</a> Shy Albatross [82345]	Foraging likely	Likely to occur	In feature area

# 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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SEARCH OF TORRENS TITLE

VOLUME 154929	FOLIO 1
EDITION 4	DATE OF ISSUE 22-Jun-2011

SEARCH DATE : 26-Apr-2023

SEARCH TIME : 11.24 AM

DESCRIPTION OF LAND

Parish of CRANBOURN Land District of DORSET  
 Lot 1 on Plan 154929  
 Derivation : For Grantees See Plan  
 Prior CT 152451/1

SCHEDULE 1

C807674 RIO TINTO ALUMINIUM (BELL BAY) LIMITED Registered  
 09-Aug-2007 at noon

SCHEDULE 2

Reservations and conditions in the Crown Grant if any  
 SP109249 BURDENING EASEMENT: Right of Drainage [appurtenant to  
 Lot 1 on SP109249] over the Drainage Easement 20  
 metres wide shown on Plan No. 154929

BURDENING EASEMENT: (Relating to all the said land within  
 described except those portions of Lots 38185 and  
 38186 shown on Plan No. 122550) the following right  
 for the Crown, namely: (1) the right at all times of  
 making and constructing in or on the said lots such  
 and so many drains sewers and waterways for the  
 sanitary or other purposes as may be deemed expedient  
 and also the right of altering amending cleansing or  
 repairing such drains sewers and waterways; (2) the  
 right always to resume such portions of the said lots  
 as may be required for any roads railways tramways  
 water races or other public utilities

BENEFITING EASEMENT: full and free right and liberty for the  
 owner or owners for the time being of the said land  
 within described and as appurtenant thereto to carry  
 on manufacturing operations on the said land within  
 described notwithstanding that such operations may  
 cause dust noxious disturbance of the ground or may  
 prejudicially affect the enjoyment of the lands  
 comprised in Certificates of Title Volume 732 Folio  
 79, Volume 890 Folios 56 & 57, Volume 1062 Folio 45  
 and Conveyance Nos. 26/6118 & 27/3288

- BURDENING EASEMENT: Right of Carriageway [appurtenant to 2a-1r-7 3/10ps on Diagram No. 555/9] over the Roadway marked J.K. and L.M. on Plan No. 154929
- BURDENING EASEMENT: Pipeline Easement as described in Acquisition No. A298000 for the Hydro Electric Commission over the Pipeline Easement 4.57 wide shown on Plan No. 154929
- BURDENING EASEMENT: Right of Carriageway [appurtenant to Lot 1 on Diagram No. 566/18] over the land marked ABCD on Plan No. 154929
- BURDENING EASEMENT: Pipeline Easement as described in Transfer No. A304452 for the Rivers and Waters Supply Commission over the strips of land marked ABCD and EFGH on Plan No. 154929
- BURDENING EASEMENT: Right of carriageway and pipeline easement as described in Indenture No. A959415 (appurtenant to Lots 1 and 2 on Plan No. 19500) over the lands marked Right of Carriageway and Pipeline Easement 10.00 wide shown on Plan No. 154929
- BURDENING EASEMENT: Pipeline Easement (appurtenant to Lot 1 on Sealed Plan No. 38855) over the Pipeline Easement 10.06 wide shown on Plan No. 154929
- BURDENING EASEMENT: Right of Drainage [appurtenant to Lot 1 on Sealed Plan No. 129251) over the Drainage Easement 5.00 wide shown on Plan No. 154929
- SP 139714 BENEFITTING EASEMENT: Right of carriageway subject to condition set forth in Sealed Plan No. 139714 over the Right of Way (Private) 10.00 wide shown passing through Lot 1 on Sealed Plan No. 139714
- SP 143038 BURDENING EASEMENT:a right of carriageway subject to condition set forth in Sealed Plan 143038 (appurtenant to Lots 1 & 2 on Sealed Plan 143038) over the Right of Way 10.06 wide marked RS, TN and PQ on Plan 154929
- SP 143038 BURDENING EASEMENT:a power supply right (appurtenant to Lot 2 on Sealed plan 143038) over the Power Supply Easement 6.00 wide on Plan 154929
- SP 143038 BURDENING EASEMENT:a pipeline right (appurtenant to Lot 2 on Sealed Plan 143038) over the Drainage and Pipeline Easement 10.00 wide on Plan 154929
- C557844 BURDENING EASEMENT: power transmission right (fully set forth in Memorandum of Common Provisions M235) (appurtenant to Lot 1 on SP139714) over the lands marked Power Transmission Easement and Power Transmission Easement 40.00 Wide shown passing through the said land within described (subject to variations) Registered 11-Oct-2005 at 12.01 PM
- SP152001 BENEFITTING EASEMENT: Right of Carriageway over the Right of Way 5.00 wide (SP152001) on Plan No. 154929
- SP154928 BENEFITTING EASEMENT: Right of Drainage over the Drainage Easement 3.00 wide shown passing through Lot

- 1 on Sealed Plan 154928 created by and more fully set forth in Sealed Plan 154928.
- C999974 BURDENING ELECTRICITY INFRASTRUCTURE EASEMENT with the benefit of a restriction as to user of land in favour of Aurora Energy Pty Ltd over the land marked Electricity Infrastructure Easement shown on P.154929 (Subject to Provisions) Registered 21-Mar-2011 at noon
- D12691 BURDENING ELECTRICITY INFRASTRUCTURE EASEMENT with the benefit of a restriction as to user of land in favour of Aurora Energy Pty Ltd over the land marked Electricity Infrastructure Easement shown on Plan 154929 (Subject to Provisions) Registered 03-Jun-2011 at noon
- D12692 BURDENING ELECTRICITY INFRASTRUCTURE EASEMENT with the benefit of a restriction as to user of land in favour of Aurora Energy Pty Ltd over the land marked Electricity Infrastructure Easement shown on Plan 154929 (Subject to Provisions) Registered 03-Jun-2011 at 12.01 PM
- C950014 BURDENING EASEMENT: A Pipeline Easement in favour of Tasmanian Water and Sewerage Corporation (Northern Region) Pty Ltd over the lands marked Pipeline Easement 10.06 wide and Pipeline Easement variable width on D.100984 Registered 22-Jun-2011 at noon
- D4382 Transfer of the "Gas Pipeline Access and Services Right" created by Instrument C395625 in favour of Tasmanian Gas Pipeline Pty Ltd Registered 02-May-2012 at noon
- D4385 Transfer of the "Gas Pipeline Right" created by Instrument C395625 in favour of Tasmanian Gas Pipeline Pty Ltd Registered 02-May-2012 at noon
- C145423 PROCLAMATION under Section 9A and 52A of the Roads and Jetties Act 1935 Registered 19-Oct-1999 at noon
- C288481 NOTICE of Notified Corridor under Section 15 of the Major Infrastructure Development Approvals Act 1999 affecting the land therein described Registered 15-Mar-2001 at noon
- C395625 Burdening Easement: Gas Pipeline Access & Services Right with Restrictions (fully set forth in Memorandum of Provisions No.M226) (appurtenant to Lot 1 on Plan 137002) in,over or under the strip of land marked "Access & Service Easement "1" shown on Plan No.137002
- C395625 Burdening Easement: Gas Pipeline Right with Conditions & Restrictions (fully set forth in Memorandum of Provisions No.M225) for the Crown,on, over,under, or through the strips of land marked "Gas Supply Easement" '1' '12' & '17' on Plan No.137002



UNREGISTERED DEALINGS AND NOTATIONS

154653 Plan - Pending Lodged by TRANSEND on 03-Jun-2008 BP:  
154653

161998 PLAN Lodged by WILL EDWARDS LAWYERS on 03-Jun-2011  
BP: 161998

164552 PLAN Lodged by TRANSEND Networks Pty Ltd 1-7  
Maria Street Lenah Valley on 20-Aug-2012 BP: 164552

165907 PLAN Lodged by GUNSON WILLIAMS on 30-Apr-2013 BP:  
165907

D79329 BURDENING EASEMENT: a right of carriageway  
(appurtenant to Lot 2 on Sealed Plan 152399) over the  
land marked Right of Way 10.06 Wide 'AB' on Plan  
154929 Lodged by GUNSON WILLIAMS on 30-Apr-2013 BP:  
165907

D79329 BURDENING EASEMENT: a pipeline easement (appurtenant  
to Lot 2 on Sealed Plan 152399) over the land marked  
Pipeline Easement 10.00 Wide & Variable Width on Plan  
154929 Lodged by LTO on 14-Jun-2013 BP: \$2896751

M522025 PRIORITY NOTICE reserving priority for 90 days  
TFR/EASE Rio Tinto Aluminium (bell Bay) Limited to  
Tasmanian Networks Pty Ltd Lodged by WALLACE WILK &  
WEB on 19-May-2015 BP: M522025

169567 PLAN Lodged by WALLACE WILK & WEB on 20-May-2015 BP:  
169567

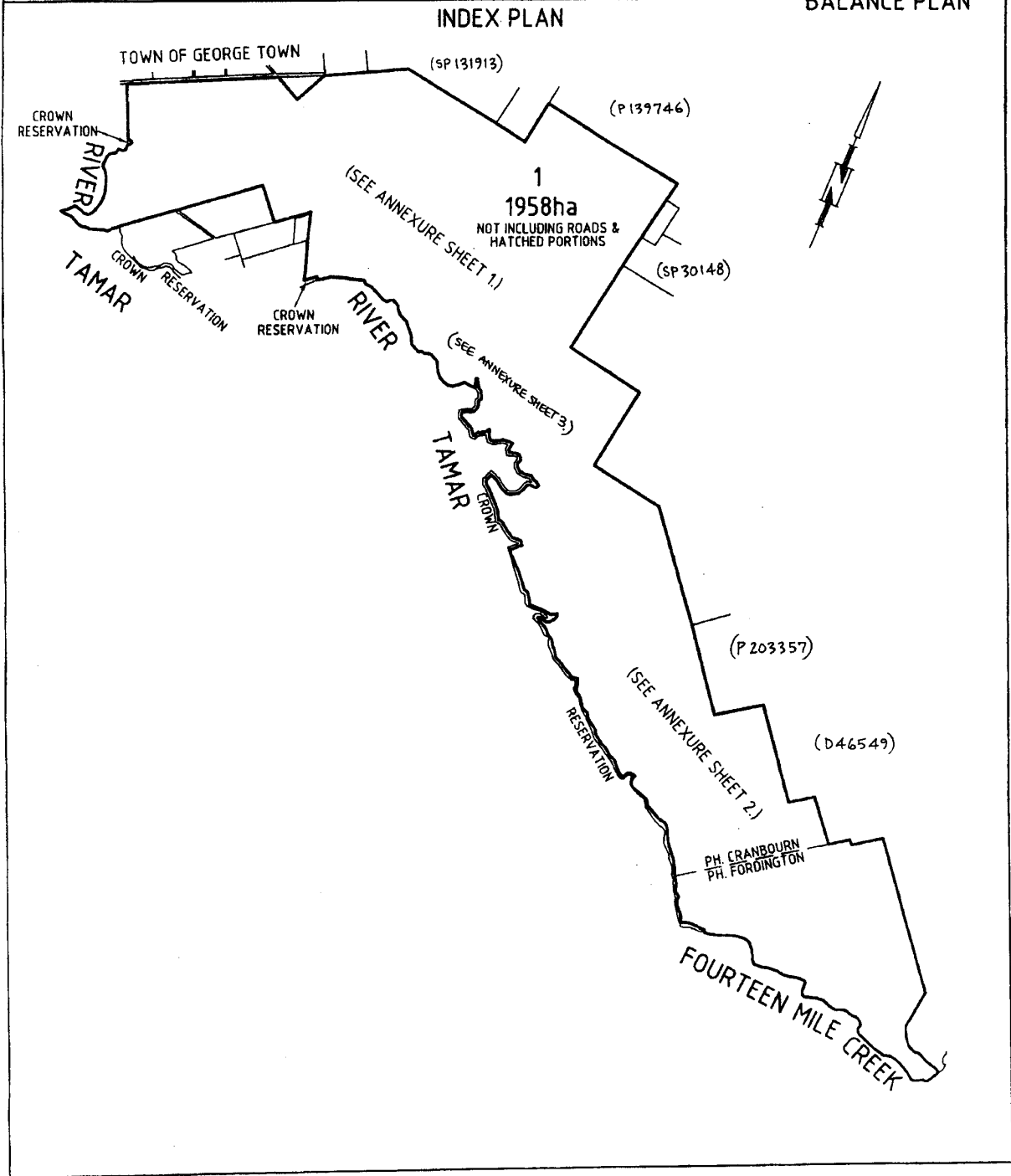
E949 TRANSFER of EASEMENT Lodged by WALLACE WILK & WEB  
on 20-May-2015 BP: 169567

184608 Plan - Pending Lodged by STATE GROWTH on 23-Jan-2023  
BP: 184608

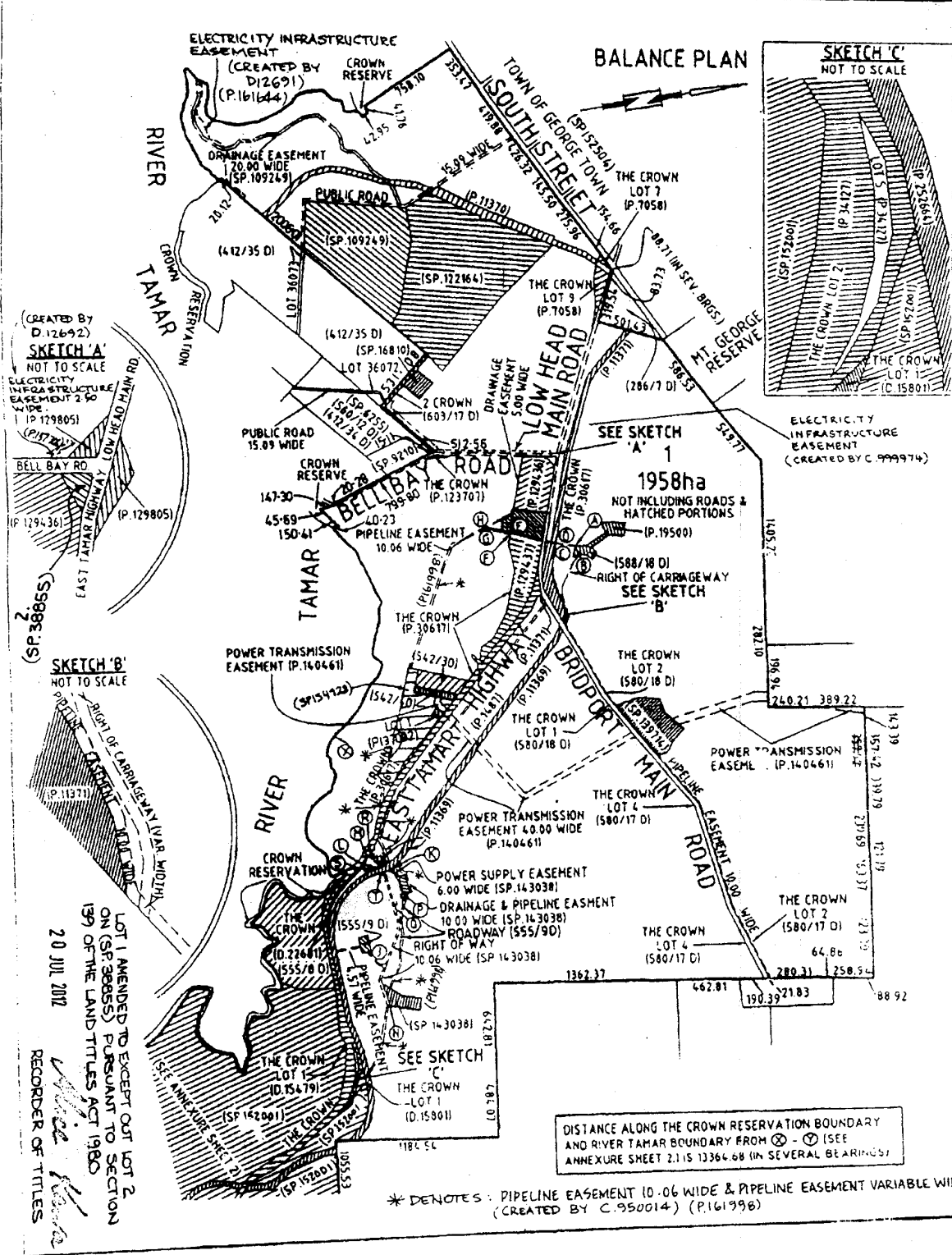
OWNER: RIO TINTO ALUMINIUM (BELL BAY) LIMITED. FOLIO REFERENCE: C.T. 152451/1 GRANTEES: PART OF 1000ac GTD. TO THEODORE B. BARTLEY & PART OF 300ac GTD. TO THEODORE B. BARTLEY & PART OF 640ac GTD. TO THEODORE B. BARTLEY & PART OF LOT 45, 640ac GTD. TO ARTHUR T. COLLETT & PART OF LOT 124, 640ac GTD. TO ARTHUR THOMAS COLLETT & PART OF LOTS 627, 623, 621, 626, 280, 281 & 500ac GTD. TO WILLIAM EFFINGHAM LAWRENCE. PART OF 320ac ACQUIRED BY THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA. PART OF LOTS 38185 & 38186 GTD. TO COMALCO ALUMINIUM (BELL BAY) LIMITED.	<b>PLAN OF TITLE</b> LOCATION <b>LAND DISTRICT OF DORSET</b> <b>PARISH OF CRANBOURN &amp; FORDINGTON</b> FIRST PLAN NO. P.1397 COMPILED BY: CAMPBELL SMITH PHELPS PEDLEY 3/23 BRISBANE STREET, LAUNCESTON		REGISTERED NUMBER <b>P 154929</b>
	SCALE: 1:50,000	LENGTHS IN METRES	SURVEYORS REF: 225-07
	LAST UPI No FZ X 34	LAST PLAN P152451 No. (LARGE MASTER NO.42) MAPSHEET MUNICIPAL (111) CODE No. (4844, 33, 34, 44 & 54)	APPROVED EFFECTIVE FROM ..... 5 MAY 2009 <i>Alice Kawa</i> Recorder of Titles

**BALANCE PLAN**

**INDEX PLAN**

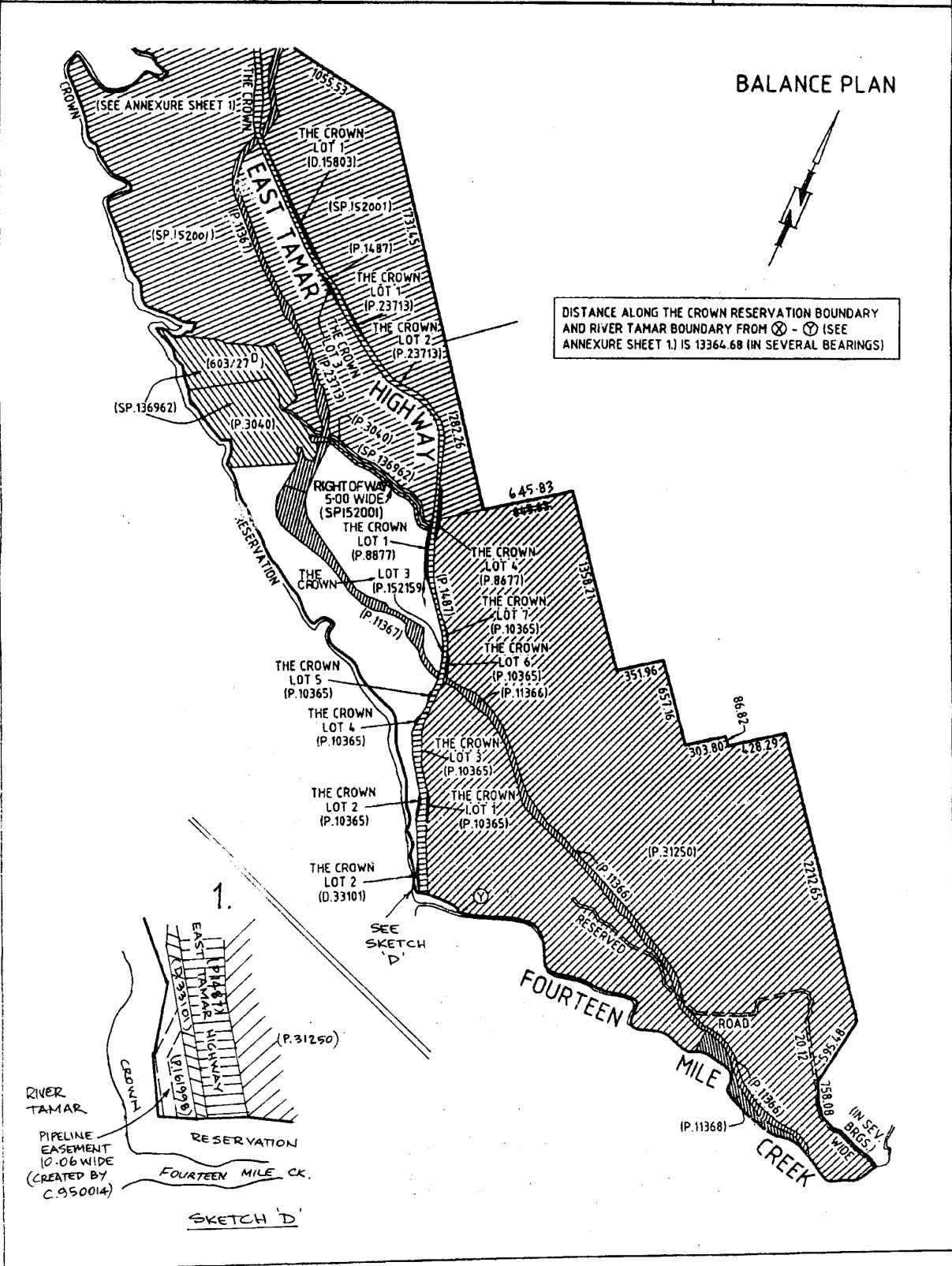


<p><b>PLAN OF TITLE</b> <b>ANNEXURE SHEET 1.</b> <b>SHEET 1 OF 34 SHEETS</b></p>	<p>OWNER: RIO TINTO ALUMINUM (BELL BAY) LIMITED. FOLIO REFERENCE: C.T. 152451/1 SCALE: 1:25,000 LENGTH IN METRES</p>	<p>Registered Number <b>P 154929</b></p>
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LOT 1 AMENDED TO EXCEPT OUT LOT 2 ON (SP.38855) PURSUANT TO SECTION 19(1) OF THE LAND TITLES ACT 1980  
20 JUL 2012  
Recorder of Titles

<p><b>PLAN OF TITLE</b> ANNEXURE SHEET 2. SHEET 2 OF 3 SHEETS</p>	<p>OWNER: RIO TINTO ALUMINIUM (BELL BAY) LIMITED. FOLIO REFERENCE: C.T. 152 451 / 1 SCALE 1:25,000      LENGTH IN METRES</p>	<p>Registered Number <b>P 154929</b></p>
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<p>PLAN OF SURVEY ANNEXURE SHEET</p> <p>SHEET 3 OF 3 SHEETS</p>	<p>OWNER RIO TINTO ALUMINIUM (BELL BAY) LIMITED</p> <p>FOLIO REFERENCE F.R.152451/1</p> <p>SCALE 1: (NOT TO SCALE) LENGTH IN METRES</p>	<p>Registered Number</p> <p><b>P 154929</b></p>
<p>SIGNED FOR IDENTIFICATION PURPOSES</p> <p>----- Council Delegate                      Date</p>	<p>THIS ANNEXURE SHEET FORMS PART OF THE ATTACHED INDEX PLAN. THE SURVEYORS CERTIFICATE EXTENDS TO THE DETAILS ON THIS SHEET</p> <p>----- Registered Land Surveyor                      Date</p>	<p><del>APPROVED</del> EFFECTIVE FROM</p> <p>----- Recorder of Titles</p>

