

Edition 2 *From Forest to Fjaeldmark*

Glossary, Abbreviations and Appendices



Alyxia buxifolia

Glossary and Abbreviations

A

Adventitious: describing parts of organisms that arise in unusual or irregular positions such as roots growing from a leaf

Adventive: dispersal upon introduction, such as an escape from cultivation

Aeolian: (sediment deposited after) having been carried by the wind

Alluvium: silt, sand, mud etc deposited by flowing water such as rivers when they flood

Alpine: the parts of the mountain above the tree-line but below permanent snow

Alpine vegetation: vegetation of alpine areas in which trees are excluded by lack of summer warmth, frost or exposure to strong winds

Anaerobic: biological processes that occur without oxygen

Argillaceous substrate: rich in clay minerals

Ash: an informal subgroup within the genus eucalyptus; in Tasmania members of this group include *Eucalyptus delegatensis*, *E. obliqua*, *E. pauciflora*, *E. regnans* and *E. sieberi*.

B

Back swamps: a marshy area or depression occurring in the flood plain, outside the river channel

Base rock: or basement rock; bedrock; unweathered rock below the soil; the complex of metamorphic and igneous rocks that underlies the sedimentary deposits

Biome: an ecosystem or habitat grouped or defined according to the life form of the dominant plants and climatic zone

Bioregion: a large area of land defined to contain areas of similar environmental, physical and climatic conditions, with boundaries located to emphasize disjunctions in biodiversity. The nine mainland Tasmanian Bioregions and their accepted abbreviations are King (KIN), Furneaux (FUR), Tasmanian Northern Slopes (TNS), Ben Lomond (BEL), Tasmanian West (TWE), Tasmanian Northern Midlands (TNM), Tasmanian Central Highlands (TCH), Tasmanian Southern Ranges (TSR)

and Tasmanian South East (TSE). Macquarie Island is included within the Subantarctic Islands (SAI) Bioregion

Bioturbation: disturbance and displacement of sediments by living things

Blanket moor: buttongrass moorland that is not restricted to valley flats but also occupies mountains slopes, ridges and plateaus; common in cool-wet climates mainly where soils are shallow and peaty on infertile substrates such as Precambrian quartzite and Ordovician conglomerate from sea level to 1000 m

Block fields: a continuous spread of rock fragments (of boulder dimensions) which mantle the surface of high mountain slopes or plateaux

Bog: an area of wet, acidic peat soil dominated by *Sphagnum* moss or other characteristic graminoid, herb or shrub species

Bolster heath: or cushion heath. Communities dominated by cushion plants (shrub with closely packed leaves forming a raised "cushion-like" mat surface)

Brackish: a term applied to any water which exhibits salinity intermediate between seawater and fresh water

Bryophytes: in Bryophyta, a division of the plant Kingdom comprising liverworts, mosses and hornworts; non-vascular, simple plants

Buttongrass moorland: vegetation ranging from sedgeland to graminoid-shrubland in which *Gymnoschoenus sphaerocephalus* usually occurs with more than 10% cover and Restionaceae species are often common; also includes communities (e.g. 'alkaline pans') in which *Gymnoschoenus* is absent but which occur close to vegetation with *Gymnoschoenus*; buttongrass moorland is most common on nutrient poor soils in cool, wet climates

C

Cainozoic: or **Cenozoic:** the latest era of geologic time, extending from the beginning of the Tertiary period (approximately 65 million years ago) to the present

Calcareous: rich in calcium carbonate

Calcarenites: limestone or dolomite rock with a coarse texture due to small sand, coral or shell fragments

Callidendrous: rainforest with an open understorey, rich in fern species and usually tall in lowland situations but shorter in montane situations

Cambrian: a period in the Palaeozoic era of geological time, approximately 590-505 million years ago

Canopy: the stratum (or layer) formed collectively by the crowns of adjacent trees or shrubs. It may be continuous or discontinuous. The canopy refers to the dominant stratum.

Carboniferous: a period of geological time between approximately 360 and 286 million years ago, named for the thick deposits of coal found in rocks of this age

CARSAG: Comprehensive, Adequate and Representative Scientific Advisory Group, established following the Tasmanian Regional Forest Agreement

Climatic effect: the response (of living organisms) to climate change (i.e. temperature and precipitation), which is usually measured seasonally or annually

Climax vegetation: the final and stable vegetation type in the development of an ecosystem; the result of succession and in equilibrium with the environment

Co-dominant (taxon): where two or more taxa contribute equally to the cover of the dominant stratum

Cold air drainage: where air in relatively high areas cools faster at night and, being heavier, flows down-slope into valleys or depressions where it then collects

Colluvial: deposits of weathered material (loose sediments) transported by gravity down slopes

Community (ecological): a collection or association of plant species within a designated geographical unit, which forms a relatively uniform patch, distinguishable from neighbouring patches of different vegetation types

Complex: a group of vegetation communities that occur in intimate association, where it is difficult to discriminate particular components at the given scale of mapping

Conglomerate: coarse-grained sedimentary rock with individual grains/rocks larger than 2 mm in diameter; water-worn fragments of rocks or pebbles cemented together by another mineral substance

Connate: fusion of similar parts of a plant e.g. paired leaves at a node, the base of which has become fused to completely encircle the stem

Consolidated sand: tightly packed sand that has become coherent or firm; forming a solid mass

Coppicing: ability to grow new adventitious shoots from the base of the trunk; usually developing after damage to the trunk (e.g. fire or cutting)

Copse: a little patch; a small woodland

Crevice: deep fissure in the surface; a long narrow crack

Crown: the totality of the plant's aboveground parts, including stems, leaves, and reproductive structures

Cryptogam: non-vascular plant, in particular lichen and moss

Cryptogamic crust: layer of cryptogams that grows on substrate surfaces, forming a biotic layer

Culm: the stem bearing leaves or inflorescences particularly in grasses and sedges

D

Depauperate: usually lower species diversity present than in similar environments due to various environmental and historic factors

Devonian: A period of geological time extending from approximately 395-345 million years ago

Dieback: The progressive death of a tree or shrub, usually branch by branch that may be due to any number of causes, such as drought, salinity, insect or fungal attack

Dominant stratum: the tallest native structural layer with a solid crown cover of >5% (i.e. excludes emergent native trees or shrubs where their solid crown cover is < 5%). Also excludes a canopy of exotic species, where these occur as the tallest structural layer

Dominant taxon: the taxon that contributes proportionately the most cover to the dominant stratum

DPIWE: Department of Primary Industries, Water and Environment (now DPIWVE)

DPIPWE: Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment (formerly DPIWE); a department of the Tasmanian government public service

Dry (forest): mainly dominated by eucalypts, with an understorey generally dominated by hard-leaved shrubs, and/or a ground layer dominated by bracken, grasses or graminoids

E

Ecological vegetation community: the entity used in the vegetation mapping classification and characterised by floristic and structural features that are more or less consistent across its range. It may be abbreviated to vegetation community or community

Ecotone: a transitional zone or region separating two vegetation communities

Edaphic: pertaining to the soil, especially with respect to its influence on organisms

Edge effects: the ecological changes that occur at the boundaries of a community or ecosystem; these can often be measured as a ratio of "edge" or boundary relative to its "core" or area. As the edge to area ratio becomes larger, the likelihood of negative consequences of the edge effect becomes higher, mainly due to the higher fluctuations in climate (e.g. moisture loss, temperature, wind, etc)

Emergent: trees or shrubs with a combined solid crown cover of less than 5%, growing above the general canopy

Endemic: a species having a natural distribution that is confined to a particular geographical area e.g. a King Island endemic is native only to King Island

Epicormic buds: buds arising from a dormant bud on old wood, especially following injury to the plant above that bud

Epiphytic: a plant that grows on another plant without being parasitic

Ephemeral: short-lived or transient

Estuarine: pertaining to the mouth of a river where it broadens into the sea and where the fresh (river/stream) water meets the ebb and flow of the tides – leading to a mixing of saline and fresh water

Eutrophic: of an environment (usually water) with high nutrient concentrations, and often excessive biological production

Exotic vegetation: (exotic plant species) vegetation that is not native vegetation (i.e. does not occur naturally in an area without direct or indirect human intervention)

F

Facies: a local type or variant of community that is related to other types or variants, and are not considered different enough to be described as a separate ecological vegetation community

FAO: Food and Agriculture Organisation

Fen: mesophytic or eutrophic wetland where water and nutrients inflow from the surrounding catchment (minerotrophic); dominated by graminoids; neutral to alkaline wetland

Fernland: Fern-dominated vegetation including vegetation dominated by *Pteridium esculentum*

Fire disclimax: vegetation community that does not reach a climax stage due to disturbance by fire

Fjaeldmark: vegetation community represented by isolated mats, cushions, or other prostrate forms of dwarf plants on very exposed stony (almost soil-less) sites at the highest altitudes

Floret: the reduced flower of a grass together with the palea or lemma

Floristic: the complete identifying and listing of the plant species that occurs in a particular community or region

Fluvial deposits: sediments deposited by running water and its erosive activity

Foliose: leaf-like growth

Forbs: herbaceous dicotyledons; all herbaceous plants except grasses

Forest: vegetation where there is a canopy of trees with greater than 20% solid crown cover, or the potential to reach 20% solid crown cover at maturity

FPA: Forest Practices Authority

FPP: Forest Practices Plan, previously Timber Harvesting Plan

G

Gallery rainforest: closed rainforest to 20 m tall, occurring in the riparian zone with periodic flooding

Gap phase replacement: a successional term for tree regeneration in rainforests. When a tree falls down, a gap in the canopy is created. This gap allows

sunlight to directly reach the forest floor. Tree seedlings then germinate in this sunlight and grow up to fill the gap in the canopy

Generic: referring to all members of a genus

Genetic variants: variation of alleles (genes) within a gene pool – therefore variation in the expression of trait characteristics (e.g. colour variations)

Geographic cline: a gradual change in character over the range of a species (with a change in geography)

Geophytes: plants which have underground storage organs that lie entirely beneath the surface of the soil and are therefore protected from cold or dry air (e.g. corm, tuber, bulb or rhizome)

Glacial refuge: an area or habitat that has been protected from great changes in the environment such as climate (ice age), so that a relict population has continued to exist. In this case, plants from a pre-glacial climate

Glaucous: surface of plant having a waxy greyish-blue surface e.g. leaves of some juvenile eucalypts

Gnamma pits: hollow weathered pits in rock, usually granite, where soil can build up and plants establish. The deeper the pit and soil, the larger the plants can grow

Graminoid: flowering plant that is grass-like in appearance; a term that encompasses sedges, rushes, tassel rushes and some lilies and irises

Granodiorite: a coarse grained acid igneous rock 20-40% quartz, typically light in colour

Grassland: vegetation in which the most common plants species are from the family Poaceae, often co-occurring with forbs, sedges and other graminoids

H

Halophyte: a plant adapted to living in highly saline soil and/or accumulating a high concentration of salt

Hard pan: a layer of strongly cemented material occurring in unconsolidated sediments, often found a short distance below the surface

Heath: a shrub with small leathery leaves usually less than 2 m in height characteristic of heathland and moorland

Heathland: vegetation with a woody shrub cover of greater than 30%, and usually less than 2 m in height characterised by heath plants; see also shrubland

Holocene: recent geological time extending from approximately 10 000 years ago to the present day

Hummock: a low mound, knoll or hill

Hydrology: the study of water movement and storage in soil and landforms; its composition and properties

I

IBRA: Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation for Australia

Implicate: rainforest which is usually short in stature with an uneven canopy that is not distinctly separated from the tangled understorey of woody shrubs and climbers below

Indigenous: occurring naturally without direct or indirect human intervention

Inselberg: a steep-sided hill of solid rock (e.g. granite) – a steep ridge or eroded mountain on an otherwise flat plain

Insolated slopes: a slope which receives high amounts of sunshine

Interstadial: a short phase of warmer climate during the course of a major glacial stage that is not warm or long enough to be deemed an interglacial stage

J

JANIS: Joint Australian New Zealand National Forest Policy Statement Implementation Sub Committee

Jurassic: middle period of the Mesozoic era of geological time, approximately 195-135 million years ago. Also known as the Age of Dinosaurs

L

Lateritic sediments: comprised of a variety of coloured soils (e.g. red, brown and yellow) – due to the presence of iron and aluminium oxides or hydroxides

Leaf anthocyanin: a red photosynthetic compound found in the cell vacuole; acts as an antioxidant to increase resistance to UV damage

Legume: a plant which bears a dry dehiscent fruit (pod) containing one or more seeds (Fabaceae)

Lentic: pertaining to still waters such as ponds, lakes, or swamps

Lithosere: a stage in succession on rock

Littoral: region lying along a shore

Lotic: pertaining to flowing water such as rivers and streams

Lunette: a term referring to an asymmetrical crescent ridge (half-moon shape) of aeolian origin on the leeward side of certain Australian lakes and swamps

M

Macroalgae: multicellular algae e.g. kelp

Macroclimate: the climate of a large area or region

Mallee: plants with stems arising from lignotubers at the base of the plant (partially or wholly underground) forming a small bushy tree or shrub; refers especially to eucalypts

Mapping units: all the mapping categories used in the TASVEG data set, most of which are ecological vegetation communities

Marsh: a lowland area of soft, wet soil, characterised by sedges, grasses and rushes

Marsupial lawn: a native grassy herbfield grazed very closely to the ground by marsupials or, in some cases, by rabbits

Mat heath: heath less than 15 cm tall found on most Tasmanian mountains

Mesic: habitat characterised by a moderate amount of moisture

Mesophyllous: a plant inhabiting moist environments and characterised by large soft leaves

Metamorphosed: rocks altered in their mineralogy, texture and internal structure owing to external sources of heat, pressure or chemical structure - created by heat and pressure such that the minerals, fabric, colour are changed, but not the composition. Usually caused by deep burial within the earth's crust

Metasediments: metamorphosed sedimentary rocks

Mire: small muddy marsh, including any peat-forming wetland

Mixed forest: wet eucalypt forest with an understorey of rainforest species

Modified forest: where a native tree canopy is present, but the understorey has been cleared and/or replaced with exotic species and is without evidence of regeneration by native species that would return a native understorey in the medium term (i.e. 10-50 years)

Modified landscape: an area where the vegetation cover is almost completely different to what occurred there prior to European settlement

Modified non-forest vegetation: vegetation where the cover of exotic species exceeds 50% of the dominant stratum

Modified understorey: native understorey has been cleared and/or replaced with exotic species and evidence of native species regeneration sparse or absent

Monoculture: the cultivation of a crop of a single species in successive years

Montane: occurring in or related to mountainous areas – especially below the treeline, having a cool, moist climate

Moorland: a region of treeless vegetation that is found in wet exposed conditions where the soil water can seep laterally. It has an acid peaty soil and permanently waterlogged subsoil

Moraine: rock debris that is transported and deposited by glacial ice action

Myrtaceous: belonging to a large and important order of trees and shrubs (Myrtaceae)

N

Nala: a soil association on Flinders Island with deep gritty sands and well developed B horizon

Native (vegetation): all plant species that are indigenous to Tasmania

Native (understorey): an understorey dominated by native species or with the potential to be dominated by native species

Native vegetation remnant: the native vegetation remaining from the 'original' forest or non-forest vegetation in a landscape after land clearance/alteration. A native vegetation remnant can be of any size or condition, but excludes modified forest, modified non-forest or paddock trees

Neighbourhood patches: vegetation patches with no more than 12.5 m separation between their perimeters

NFI: National Forest Inventory

NFPS: National Forest Policy Statement

N.P.: National Park

Niche: the place and role occupied by an organism within its environment, determined by its nutritional requirements, habit etc.

Non vascular: having no vessels or ducts to contain or transport water and nutrients e.g. algae, lichens, fungi and mosses

Non-forest vegetation: native treeless vegetation, or where trees are present they form a canopy of less than 5% solid crown cover (without the potential to reach 5% solid crown cover).

NVIS: National Vegetation Information System

O

Obligate seeder: a plant that can only reproduce via seed

Old growth: forest with mature dominant trees and in which the effects of recent disturbance are negligible

Oligotrophic peaty soils: wet soils comprised of peat with low levels of nutrients and productivity

Open woodland: woodland at the lower end of its defined cover range; see also Woodland

Ordovician: the second earliest period of the Paleozoic era (after the Cambrian), from approximately 505-438 million years ago

Outwash plains: the distinct fans formed from fluvial glacial material (released from glacial melt). Formed from gravels, sands and clays

P

Paddock trees: a tree, or copse of trees, around which the other components of a native vegetation community have been removed. Paddock trees may occur as isolated trees (e.g. a single tree in a paddock or widely spaced trees throughout a paddock, etc.), as small copses of trees (e.g. group of trees on a rocky patch of paddock) or as a narrow linear strip (e.g. roadside strips, etc.). Although paddock trees usually occur in farmed paddocks, they can also be found along road reserves, in cemeteries, parks and urban areas.

Parabolic dune: a type of curved U-shaped sand dune with a crest pointing downwind. The elongated arms of parabolic dunes follow rather than lead because they have been fixed by vegetation, while the bulk of the sand in the dune migrates forward

Peat: organic soil formed from the partial decay of plant material in cool, wet, anaerobic and/or acid environments

Perennial: plant that flowers more than once and has a life cycle of more than two years

Permian: last period of the Palaeozoic era of geological time; approximately 286-245 million years ago. Time of the first great mass extinction with 95% of species disappearing

Permo-Triassic: the Permian system and the Triassic system considered together

Petibela soil: a soil association on Flinders Island with sodic properties (containing the element Sodium), poorly-drained and high salinity

Phyllodes: a flattened petiole resembling and performing the functions of a leaf e.g. possessed by many *Acacia* species

Phyllodinous: having phyllodes

Physiographic: pertaining to the origin and evolution of landforms, in particular the character and distribution of slope and elevation

Phytogeography: the study of the geographic distribution of plants

Phytophthora: a soil-based Chromista disease of plants, *Phytophthora cinnamomi* infects plant roots and kills some native species

PI: Photographic Interpretation - the process of mapping vegetation from aerial photographs on the basis of characteristic colour and texture in the image; also known as vegetation signature.

Plantation: a forest established by the planting of seedlings or cuttings of trees selected for their wood producing properties and managed intensively for the purposes of future timber harvesting. (Note: excludes native trees planted for the purpose of forest restoration, ornamental plantings and native wind breaks). Native vegetation remnants and paddock trees occurring within a plantation should be mapped separately.

Plateau: an elevated or highland area of comparatively flat land that has an abrupt descent to lower land on at least one side

Pleistocene: geologic period beginning approximately 1.6 million years ago and ending with the melting of the large continental glaciers approximately 11 500 years ago. Also known as the Ice Age

Podsol: soil type of cool temperate, moist or humid climates, typically develops under heath vegetation to form an organic mat over a strongly developed grey leached layer

Precambrian: see Cambrian

Projective foliage cover: also known as foliage projective cover (FPC); Percentage foliage cover (PFC); foliar cover; percentage of ground area occupied by the vertical projection of foliage and other aerial parts of the plant; this takes into account small gaps in the canopy and vegetation layering; see also solid crown cover

Prostrate: lying flat on the ground

Pteridophyta: ferns and allied plants, i.e. all vascular plants that reproduce with spores rather than seeds

Pyrogenic: very flammable or plants that are fire promoting

R

RAC: Resource Assessment Commission

Rainforest: is defined for Tasmania as any forest or scrub vegetation with a canopy dominated by rainforest species

Rainforest species: Any species typical of rainforest which in Tasmania include the Angiosperm genera, *Anodopetalum*, *Atherosperma*, *Eucryphia*, *Nothofagus*, and Gymnospermae genera *Athrotaxis*, *Lagarostrobos* and *Phyllocladus*

Regenerating, regeneration (native): vegetation naturally recolonising an area previously disturbed or removed of its original vegetation

Regrowth: young plants produced from the regenerating process, particularly those resulting from natural regeneration

Remnant: see also Native vegetation remnant

Restoration planting (native): native vegetation planted on an area previously disturbed or removed of its original vegetation

RFA: Regional Forest Agreement: an agreement between the Commonwealth and State governments about the long-term management and use of forests in a region

Rhizome: a root like horizontal stem, growing partially or wholly underground; can form "new" plants by producing roots from the stem nodes

Riparian vegetation: plants growing by and associated with rivers, creeks, wetlands or other watercourses

Rosette: an arrangement of leaves that radiate in a cluster or whorl, usually close to the ground

Ruderal species: robust, sturdy or vigorous plants; can be weedy growing in disturbed sites (e.g. roadsides)

Runnels: an alternative term for the linear depression (swale) which lies between parallel ridges (bars) on a shoreline beach or on a river floodplain

Rushland: vegetation in which the most common plants are species from the families Juncaceae or Restionaceae

S

Sagg: a sedge, typically *Lomandra longifolia*

Scattered trees: see Emergent

Schist: a fine to medium grained metamorphic rock with roughly parallel orientation of micaceous minerals (layers); it can therefore be split into thin plates

Scleromorphic: vegetation having characteristics of leathery and/or hard leaves with a thick waxy outerlayer of protective skin and a large amount of fibrous tissue

Scree: an accumulation of rock fragments (e.g. boulders) at the base of a cliff, or a sheet of coarse rock debris on a mountain slope

Scrub: taller shrubland vegetation, usually between 2 to 5 m in height and greater than 30% shrub cover, see also shrubland

Sedgeland: vegetation in which Cyperaceae species are most common

Sedimentary: rocks formed by the accumulation of sediment (any solid that has settled out of suspension in a liquid)

Senescence: the condition of old age especially applied to plants (or plant parts) but also lakes

Seral stage: a stage of succession of plant colonisation, which is transitional. Without further disturbance, the seral stage will give way to another plant community that represents a further stage of succession leading to a vegetation climax

Serpentinite: a rock composed primarily of the mineral Serpentine

Shrub: Woody plant usually less than 5 (8) m tall; often with multiple-stems

Shrubland: vegetation in which shrubs dominate with a cover of more than 30% solid crown cover and usually less than 5 m tall; including both heathland and scrub vegetation

Siliceous: contains silica or silicon dioxide

Silviculture: the management of forests for timber production

Skeletal: barely in existence; poorly developed (e.g. skeletal soil is stony, shallow soil that is poorly developed)

Soak: an area thoroughly wet or saturated; usually a depression in sand or soil where rainwater collects

Solid crown cover: the fraction of an area that is covered by the vertical projection of the circumference of the crown onto the ground, with the area within the circumference being treated as having 100% cover.

Stand age: the age of a group of trees within a forest

State Forest: the terminology 'State Forest' is no longer in use within the Tasmanian Government. It has been replaced by the general term 'forest'.

Stochastic disturbance: random disturbance, exhibiting variability due to random events rather than by an identifiable cause

Stratum: a layer of rock or soil that is distinguishable from the surrounding rock; each layer is generally one of a number of parallel layers that lie one upon another

Subalpine: describing the region, climate, and vegetation just below the tree line that is covered with snow for part of the year

Sub-dominant (taxon): a taxon that contributes proportionately less cover to the dominant stratum than the dominant taxon/taxa

Succession: describes the sequence of natural gradual change in species composition in a community, the final result of which (without disturbance) is the development of a stable climax community

Succulent: a fleshy plant that stores excess water in its tissues so that it is able to survive in hot dry conditions

Swale: a linear depression in the landscape, often formed by wind erosion or by the build up of ridges that is seasonally wet or marshy

Swamp: seasonally flooded lowland with more woody plants than a marsh and better drainage than a bog

Sward of grass: an area covered by grass

Synecology: the branch of ecology that examines whole communities and the interactions of the organisms within them

T

Talus pediment: a plain of eroded bedrock developed from talus between mountain and basal areas; a mass of rock fragments at the base of a cliff

Talus slope: a slope produced by the gravitational erosion of a cliff or other steep slope

Tarn: cirque. A small lake found in mountainous regions usually originating from glacial erosion

Terrestrial: term used to describe anything originating on the land as distinct from water

Tertiary: the first geological time period of the Cainozoic Era, beginning approximately 65 million years and lasting to approximately 1.6 million years before the present; includes the formation of high mountains, the dominance of mammals on land, and angiosperms superseding gymnosperms as dominant plants

Thamnic: rainforest of intermediate height with a distinct layer of shrubs in the understorey

THP: Timber Harvesting Plan now called Forest Practices Plan

Tombolo: a type of sandy or shingly coastal spit that extends outward from the shore, linking an island to the mainland

Tor: a pile of rock slabs or slabs standing on end; a rocky outcrop

Tree: living or dead, standing or fallen perennial woody plant, taller than 5 m in height, or with the potential to reach > 5 m at maturity. Normally with only one main trunk but sometimes including species in which a few trunks may arise from a common lignotuber; see also mallee

Triassic: the first period in the Mesozoic era of geological time; approximately 250–190 million years ago

Tufa: porous limestone formed from calcium carbonate deposits created by evaporation around springs or from a lake surface

Tussock: tuft or clump, usually of a perennial grass

TVMP: Tasmanian Vegetation Mapping Program (now TVMMP)

TVMMP: Tasmanian Vegetation Monitoring and Mapping Program, the unit within DPIPWWE responsible for TASVEG mapping (formerly TVMP)

U

Umbrageous: shady, usually cool. As used here – the trees that provide shade by a spreading dense crown

Understorey: the shorter plants that do not form part of the forest canopy or the ground layer

V

Vegetation patch: area of vegetation with generally uniform floristic structure and assemblage

W

Wet (forest): dominated by eucalypts, with an understorey generally dominated by soft-leaved or broad-leaved shrubs, or tall tea-trees or paperbarks

Wetland: an area of land that is periodically flooded and contains aquatic herbs, sedges and/or rushes

WHA: Tasmanian World Heritage Area

Windrows: vegetation wind pruned into rows; long piles of composting material, including forestry slash by-product in areas cleared for plantation or sowing grass

Windthrows: shallow-rooted trees that are blown over, creating a gap in the canopy

Woodland: vegetation where there is a canopy of trees with between 5% and 20% solid crown cover, or the potential to reach a solid crown cover of between 5% and 20% at maturity

Appendix I: Characteristics of some forest and woodland definitions. From Brown (2005)

Program	Vegetation type	Tree form	Potential height	Cover*	Minimum area
Specht (1970)	Forest	Single stem	>5 m	>30% (pfc)	Unspecified
	Woodland	Single stem	>5 m	10-30% (pfc)	Unspecified
	Open woodland	Single stem	>5 m	<10% (pfc)	Unspecified
	Scrub	Multi-stemmed	2-8 m		Unspecified
FAO	Forest	Unspecified	5 m	>10% (scc)	0.5 ha
FORWOOD	Forest	Unspecified	20 m	Unspecified	Unspecified
NFPS	Forest and woodland	Unspecified	5 m	30% (pfc)	Unspecified
RAC	Forest	Single stem	5 m	30% (pfc)	Unspecified
	Woodland	Single stem	5 m	10-30% (pfc)	Unspecified
NFI/State of Forest	Forest and woodland	Single stem	2 m	20% (scc)	Unspecified
Tas RFA	Forest and woodland	Single stem	8 m	>5% (scc)	3 ha
NVIS	Forest (non-mallee)	Unspecified	<10 m	>50% (scc)	Unspecified
	Woodland (non-mallee)	Unspecified	<3 m	20-50% (scc)	Unspecified
TASVEG	Forest and woodland	Single stem	>5 m	>5% (scc)	1-3 ha
FT PI maps	Forest	Unspecified	>8 m	>5% (scc)	3 ha
FPA	Forest	Unspecified	>5 m	Unspecified	Unspecified

* pfc = projective foliage cover; scc = solid crown cover

Appendix 2: Table of equivalence - TASVEG forest ecological vegetation communities and RFA forest communities

TASVEG/RFA Non-eucalypt forest community equivalence

RFA code	RFA community title	TASVEG code	TASVEG community title
BS	<i>Banksia serrata</i> woodland	NBS	<i>Banksia serrata</i> woodland
ME	<i>Melaleuca ericifolia</i> forest	NME	<i>Melaleuca ericifolia</i> swamp forest
BF	<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i> on flats	NAF	<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i> swamp forest
SI	<i>Acacia dealbata</i> forest	NAD	<i>Acacia dealbata</i> forest
BR	<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i> on rises	NAR	<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i> forest on rises
NP	<i>Notelaea ligustrina</i> and/or <i>Pomaderris apetala</i> forest	SBR	Included within Broadleaf scrub
AV	<i>Allocasuarina verticillata</i> forest	NAV	<i>Allocasuarina verticillata</i> forest
CR	<i>Callitris rhomboidea</i> forest	NCR	<i>Callitris rhomboidea</i> forest
L	<i>Leptospermum lanigerum</i> – <i>Melaleuca squarrosa</i> swamp forest	NLM	<i>Leptospermum lanigerum</i> – <i>Melaleuca squarrosa</i> swamp forest
PL	Plantation	FPL	Plantations for silviculture
	No equivalent RFA Code	NAL	<i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i> forest
	No equivalent RFA Code	NLA	<i>Leptospermum scoparium</i> – <i>Acacia mucronata</i> forest (may have been included in RFA L)
	No equivalent RFA Code	NLE	<i>Leptospermum</i> forest (may have been included in RFA L)

Appendix 2 (continued): Table of equivalence between TASVEG forest ecological vegetation communities and RFA forest communities

TASVEG/RFA Rainforest community equivalence

RFA code	RFA community title	TASVEG code	TASVEG community title
F	King billy pine with deciduous beech	RKF	<i>Athrotaxis selaginoides</i> – <i>Nothofagus gunnii</i> short rainforest
X	King billy pine	RKP	<i>Athrotaxis selaginoides</i> rainforest
PP	Pencil pine	RPP	<i>Athrotaxis cupressoides</i> rainforest
H	Huon Pine	RHP	<i>Lagarostrobos franklinii</i> rainforest and scrub
M+	Tall rainforest	RMT	<i>Nothofagus</i> – <i>Atherosperma</i> rainforest
		RCO	Coastal rainforest
		RMU	<i>Nothofagus</i> rainforest undifferentiated
M-	Short rainforest	RMS	<i>Nothofagus</i> – <i>Phyllocladus</i> short rainforest
		RCO	Coastal rainforest
		RMU	<i>Nothofagus</i> rainforest undifferentiated
PD	Pencil pine with deciduous beech short rainforest	RPF	<i>Athrotaxis cupressoides</i> – <i>Nothofagus gunnii</i>
	No equivalent RFA Code	RSH	Highland low rainforest and scrub(may have been included in RFA M-)
	No equivalent RFA Code	RML	<i>Nothofagus</i> – <i>Leptospermum</i> short rainforest (may have been included in RFA L or M-)
	No equivalent RFA Code	RPW	<i>Athrotaxis cupressoides</i> open woodland (may have been included in RFA PP)

Appendix 2 (continued): Table of equivalence between TASVEG forest ecological vegetation communities and RFA forest communities

TASVEG/RFA Wet eucalypt forest community equivalence

RFA code	RFA community title	TASVEG code	TASVEG community title
KG	King Island <i>E. globulus</i> – <i>E. brookeriana</i> – <i>E. viminalis</i> forest	WGK	<i>E. globulus</i> King Island forest
		DKW	King Island eucalypt woodland
		WBR	<i>E. brookeriana</i> wet forest
BA	<i>E. brookeriana</i> wet forest	WBR	<i>E. brookeriana</i> wet forest
NT	<i>E. nitida</i> wet forest	WNU	<i>E. nitida</i> wet forest (undifferentiated)
		WNL	<i>E. nitida</i> forest over <i>Leptospermum</i>
		WNR	<i>E. nitida</i> over rainforest
SU	<i>E. subcrenulata</i> forest	WSU	<i>E. subcrenulata</i> forest and woodland
OT	<i>E. obliqua</i> wet forest	WOU	<i>E. obliqua</i> wet forest (undifferentiated)
		WOB	<i>E. obliqua</i> forest with broad-leaf shrubs
		WOL	<i>E. obliqua</i> forest over <i>Leptospermum</i>
		WOR	<i>E. obliqua</i> forest over rainforest
VW	<i>E. viminalis</i> wet forest on basalt	WVI	<i>E. viminalis</i> wet forest
DT	<i>E. delegatensis</i> tall forest	WDU	<i>E. delegatensis</i> wet forest (undifferentiated)
		WDB	<i>E. delegatensis</i> forest with broad-leaf shrubs
		WDL	<i>E. delegatensis</i> forest over <i>Leptospermum</i>
		WDR	<i>E. delegatensis</i> forest over rainforest
		WDA	<i>E. dalrympleana</i> forest
R	<i>E. regnans</i> forest	WRE	<i>E. regnans</i> forest
		WGL	<i>E. globulus</i> wet forest

Appendix 2 (continued): Table of equivalence between TASVEG forest ecological vegetation communities and RFA forest communities

TASVEG/RFA Dry eucalypt forest community equivalence

RFAcode	RFA community title	TASVEG code	TASVEG community title
AC	Coastal <i>E. amygdalina</i> dry sclerophyll forest	DAC	<i>E. amygdalina</i> coastal forest and woodland
AD	<i>E. amygdalina</i> on dolerite	DAD	<i>E. amygdalina</i> forest and woodland on dolerite
AM	<i>E. amygdalina</i> forest on mudstone	DAM	<i>E. amygdalina</i> forest on mudstone
AIC	Inland <i>E. amygdalina</i> / <i>E. viminalis</i> / <i>E. pauciflora</i> forest on Cainozoic deposits	DAZ	<i>E. amygdalina</i> inland forest and woodland on Cainozoic deposits
AS	<i>E. amygdalina</i> on sandstone	DAS	<i>E. amygdalina</i> forest and woodland on sandstone
P	<i>E. pulchella</i> – <i>E. globulus</i> – <i>E. viminalis</i> grassy shrubby dry sclerophyll forest	DPU	<i>E. pulchella</i> forest and woodland
D	<i>E. delegatensis</i> dry forest	DDE	<i>E. delegatensis</i> dry forest and woodland
		DDP	<i>E. dalrympleana</i> – <i>E. pauciflora</i> forest and woodland
		WDA	<i>E. dalrympleana</i> forest
MO	<i>E. morrisbyi</i> forest	DMO	<i>E. morrisbyi</i> forest and woodland
N	<i>E. nitida</i> dry forest	DNI	<i>E. nitida</i> dry forest and woodland
O	<i>E. obliqua</i> dry forest	DOB	<i>E. obliqua</i> dry forest

Appendix 2 (continued): Table of equivalence between TASVEG forest ecological vegetation communities and RFA forest communities

TASVEG/RFA Dry eucalypt forest community equivalence (continued)

RFAcode	RFA community title	TASVEG code	TASVEG community title
PJ	<i>E. pauciflora</i> on Jurassic dolerite	DPD	<i>E. pauciflora</i> forest and woodland on dolerite
		DDP	<i>E. dalrympleana</i> – <i>E. pauciflora</i> forest and woodland
		DMW	Midlands woodland complex
PS	<i>E. pauciflora</i> on other substrates	DPO	<i>E. pauciflora</i> forest and woodland not on dolerite
RI	<i>E. risdonii</i> forest	DRI	<i>E. risdonii</i> forest and woodland
RO	<i>E. rodwayi</i> forest	DRO	<i>E. rodwayi</i> forest and woodland
SG	<i>E. sieberi</i> forest on granite	DSG	<i>E. sieberi</i> forest and woodland on granite
TD	<i>E. tenuiramis</i> forest on dolerite	DTD	<i>E. tenuiramis</i> forest and woodland on dolerite
TI	Inland <i>E. tenuiramis</i> forest	DTO	<i>E. tenuiramis</i> forest and woodland on sediments
SO	<i>E. sieberi</i> forest on other substrates	DSO	<i>E. sieberi</i> forest and woodland not on granite
V	<i>E. viminalis</i> grassy forest	DVG	<i>E. viminalis</i> grassy forest and woodland
		DMW	Midlands woodland complex
VF	Furneaux <i>E. viminalis</i> forest	DVF	<i>E. viminalis</i> Furneaux forest and woodland
T	<i>E. tenuiramis</i> forest on granite	DTG	<i>E. tenuiramis</i> forest and woodland on granite
NF	Furneaux <i>E. nitida</i> forest	DNF	<i>E. nitida</i> Furneaux forest

Appendix 2 (continued): Table of equivalence between TASVEG forest ecological vegetation communities and RFA forest communities

TASVEG/RFA Dry eucalypt forest community equivalence (continued)

RFAcode	RFA community title	TASVEG code	TASVEG community title
C	<i>E. coccifera</i> forest	DCO	<i>E. coccifera</i> forest and woodland
		DGW	<i>E. gunnii</i> woodland
G	<i>E. viminalis</i> and/or <i>E. globulus</i> coastal shrubby forest	DVC	<i>E. viminalis</i> – <i>E. globulus</i> coastal forest and woodland
OV	Shrubby <i>E. ovata</i> – <i>E. viminalis</i> forest	DOV	<i>E. ovata</i> forest and woodland
		DOW	<i>E. ovata</i> heathy woodland
		DMW	Midlands woodland complex
DSC	<i>E. viminalis</i> – <i>E. ovata</i> – <i>E. amygdalina</i> – <i>E. obliqua</i> damp sclerophyll forest	DSC	<i>E. amygdalina</i> – <i>E. obliqua</i> damp sclerophyll forest
GG	Grassy <i>E. globulus</i> forest	DGL	<i>E. globulus</i> dry forest and woodland
	No equivalent RFA Code	DCR	<i>E. cordata</i> forest
	No equivalent RFA Code	DBA	<i>E. barberi</i> forest and woodland
	No equivalent RFA Code	DPE	<i>E. perriniana</i> forest and woodland