

Tasmanian Threatened Native Vegetation Communities

CALLITRIS RHOMBOIDEA FOREST

Conservation status

Threatened: Community 11 - Schedule 3A *Nature Conservation Act 2002*

What is *Callitris rhomboidea* forest?

This community forms dense stands with almost pure *Callitris rhomboidea* (oyster bay pine) in the canopy. A sparse (< 5%) cover of trees of *Allocasuarina verticillata* (drooping sheoak), or such eucalypts as *E. viminalis* (white gum), *E. nitida* (western peppermint), *E. pulchella* (white peppermint) and *E. tenuiramis* (silver peppermint) may be present. Trees may reach 30 m in height. The understorey may be shrubby, grassy or heathy.

This fire-sensitive community grows on infrequently burned areas on various soils along the east coast of Tasmania from Cape Pillar to the Douglas-Apsley National Park and in the Furneaux Group.



An example of the *Callitris rhomboidea* forest community at Freycinet National Park, Franklin. Nepelle Temby.

To help you decide if this Threatened Native Vegetation Community is on your site, a decision tree is provided further below. This is a guide only. Assessment by a qualified ecologist is needed to confirm the presence (or absence) of a listed threatened community.

Distribution, extent and reservation status



Indicative *Callitris rhomboidea* forest distribution from TNVC 2014

The Threatened Native Vegetation Communities 2014 (TNVC 2014) distribution of *Callitris rhomboidea* forest is derived from the TASVEG 3.0 mapping of NCR (*Callitris rhomboidea* forest). TASVEG mapping units provide only an indicative distribution of listed communities.

Callitris rhomboidea forest has an approximate Tasmania-wide extent of 900 hectares. Of this, 55% of the community is mapped within the secure National Reserve System increasing to 66% in the wider Tasmanian Reserve Estate, which also includes informal and fixed-term reserves.

A snapshot of the reservation status of *Callitris rhomboidea* forest for Local Government Regions is available on the Department of Primary Industry, Parks Water and Environment [website](#) and via the 'By Council Area' tab at this [link](#).

Why is *Callitris rhomboidea* forest important and what are its management issues?

This community, which occurs as localised patches in other forest types, is one of the most extensively cleared communities in Tasmania. Old-growth stands are uncommon; most stands are regrowth to 40 m. The degree of clearing and the low overall total extant area of this community make it a high priority for conservation in all regions.

Callitris rhomboidea trees are easily killed by fire. They take up to a decade to set new seed after germination such that the community can disappear from a site if fires occur in close succession. Weeds such as *Rubus fruticosus* (blackberry) are a common problem on disturbed sites.

How can the condition of the vegetation be assessed?

To help you to assess the condition of *Callitris rhomboidea* forest, the following [TASVEG VCA benchmark](#) is recommended:

- ❖ NCR *Callitris rhomboidea* forest

What does it mean if you have a Threatened Native Vegetation Community?

If you are planning an activity that will potentially impact a Threatened Native Vegetation Community you should seek advice from the authority responsible for regulating this activity. The authority responsible will depend upon the nature of the planned activity (see *Further information*).

In the first instance you can check the [Information for landowners on the Forest Practices Authority \(FPA\) website](#) for comprehensive advice on when a Forest Practices Plan may be required.

Some vegetation communities can represent important habitat for threatened species. This may have implications when development applications are assessed or for land use.

Matters of National Environmental Significance as listed under the Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBCA) should also be considered to determine if the proposal will need to be assessed under that Act.

Further information

For further detail about the possible variation within *Callitris rhomboidea* forest refer to the description of the TASVEG mapping unit NCR within the 'Non-eucalypt forest and woodland' section of the online publication [From Forest to Fjaeldmark \(Edition 2\)](#) and to the Forest Practices Authority's [Forest Botany Manual](#) keys to the floristic communities equivalent to RFA CR.

Further information to assist developers and their representatives in assessing the impacts of proposed developments on natural values is provided in DPIPWE's [Guidelines for Natural Values Surveys – Terrestrial Development Proposals](#) and the [Threatened Species Link - Activity Advice](#).

Contact details

TVMMP Coordinator
GPO Box 44
Hobart TAS 7001
Phone: (03) 6165 4320
Fax: (03) 6233 3477
Email: TVMMPsupport@dpiuwe.tas.gov.au

Acknowledgement

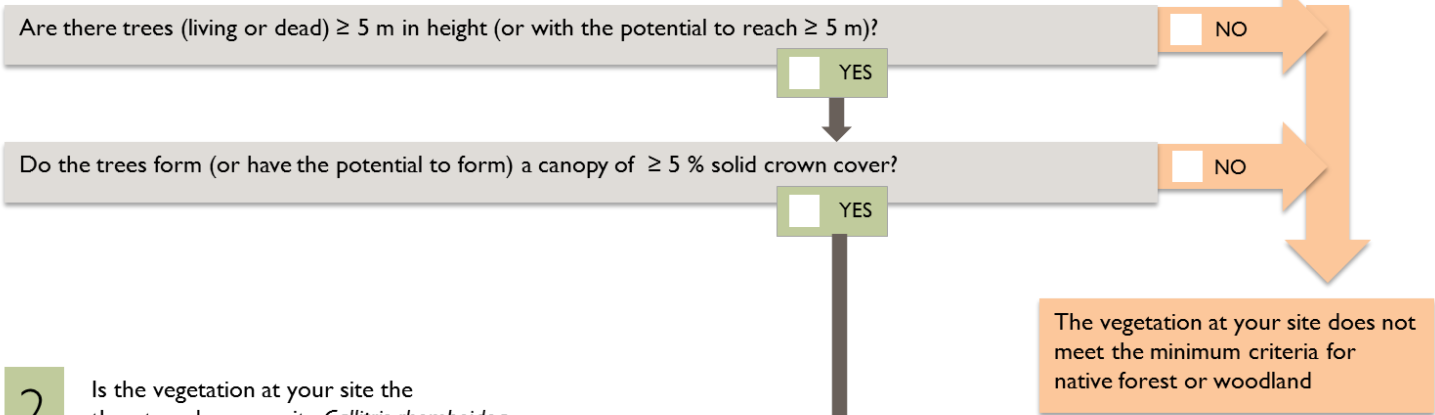
DPIPWE gratefully acknowledges the contribution of the Forest Practices Authority to the development of the information in this document.



Is Callitris rhomboidea forest present at your site?

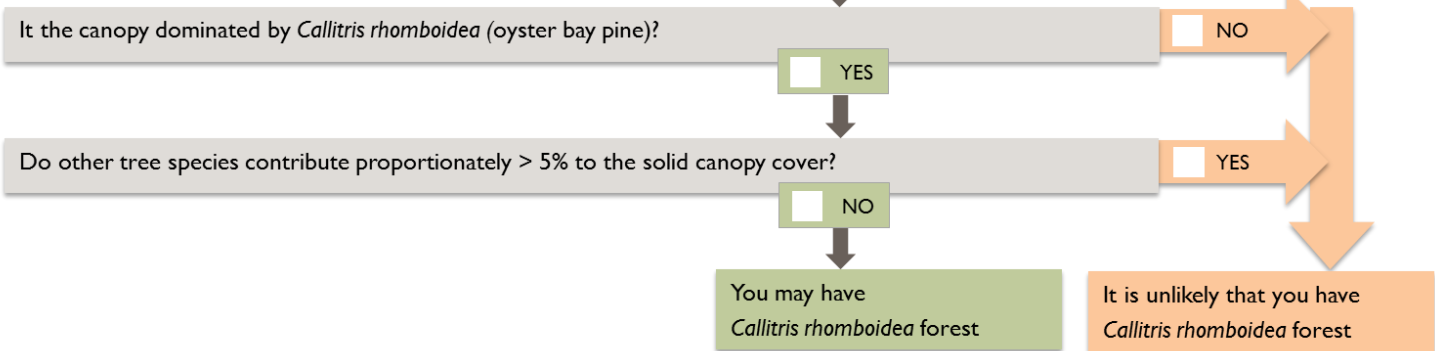
1

Does the vegetation at your site qualify as native forest or woodland?



2

Is the vegetation at your site the threatened community *Callitris rhomboidea* forest?



Note

- ❖ *Callitris rhomboidea* forest commonly occurs as localised patches in other forest types. Patches as small as 0.1 ha may represent viable examples of this community depending on the context in which they occur.