Tasmanian Threatened Native Vegetation Communities

EUCALYPTUS AMYGDALINA FOREST AND WOODLAND ON CAINOZOIC DEPOSITS

Conservation status

Threatened: Community 15 - Schedule 3A *Nature Conservation Act 2002*

What is *Eucalyptus amygdalina* forest and woodland on Cainozoic deposits?

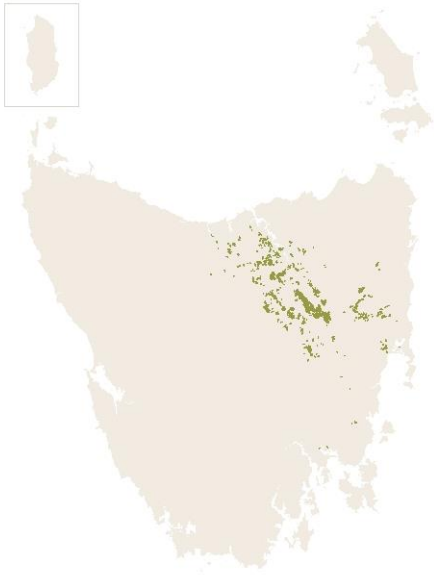
The community is characterised by an uneven-aged canopy dominated by *Eucalyptus amygdalina* (black peppermint) or locally by *E. viminalis* (white gum) or *E. pauciflora* (cabbage gum) associated with sand, alluvium, Tertiary gravels or ironstone substrates. The understorey composition is variable, depending on physical site characteristics (particularly fertility and drainage), fire history and land use. Secondary trees and tall shrubs include regenerating eucalypts and *Allocasuarina littoralis* (black sheoak), *Banksia marginata* (silver banksia), *Acacia dealbata* (silver wattle) and *Exocarpos cupressiformis* (native cherry). Lower to mid-height shrubs typically include legumes, and species of *Epacris* (heath), *Leucopogon* (beardheath) and *Pimelea* (riceflower). The ground layer is often dominated by *Pteridium esculentum* (bracken) (especially on sandy sites), grasses or graminoids.

This community, which occurs predominantly below 300 m, is strongly associated with lateritic sediments on broad flats in the northern Midlands and Fingal Valley.

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.

An example of the *Eucalyptus amygdalina* forest and woodland on Cainozoic deposits community at Government Hills, Risdon. Nepelle Temby.

Distribution, extent and reservation status



Indicative *Eucalyptus amygdalina* forest and woodland on Cainozoic deposits distribution from TNVC 2014.

The Threatened Native Vegetation Communities 2014 (TNVC 2014) distribution of *Eucalyptus amygdalina* forest and woodland on Cainozoic deposits is derived from the TASVEG 3.0 mapping of DAZ (*Eucalyptus amygdalina* forest and woodland on Cainozoic deposits). TASVEG mapping units provide an indicative distribution of listed communities.

Eucalyptus amygdalina forest and woodland on Cainozoic deposits has an approximate Tasmania-wide extent of 23, 800 hectares. Of this, 23% of the community is mapped within the secure National Reserve System increasing to 28% in the wider Tasmanian Reserve Estate, which also includes informal and fixed-term reserves.

A snapshot of the reservation status of *Eucalyptus amygdalina* forest and woodland on Cainozoic deposits 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 *Eucalyptus amygdalina* forest and woodland on Cainozoic deposits important and what are its management issues?

Eucalyptus amygdalina forest and woodland on Cainozoic deposits is poorly reserved and has been subject to extensive clearing in the past. This community is vulnerable to inappropriate grazing and fire regimes and invasion by woody weeds.

While the average patch size identified in TNVC 2014 is 20 ha (with 7% of patches larger than 50 ha), 72% of patches are smaller than 10 ha with the majority of these between 1 and 5 ha.

How can the condition of the vegetation be assessed?

To help you to assess the condition of *Eucalyptus amygdalina* forest and woodland on Cainozoic deposits, the following TASVEG VCA benchmarks are recommended:

- DAZ *Eucalyptus amygdalina* inland forest and woodland on Cainozoic deposits: (forest)
- DAZ *Eucalyptus amygdalina* inland forest and woodland on Cainozoic deposits: (woodland)

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 *Eucalyptus amygdalina* forest and woodland on Cainozoic deposits refer to the description of the TASVEG mapping unit DAZ, within the 'Dry 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 AIC.

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

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FPA
FOREST PRACTICES AUTHORITY

Is *Eucalyptus amygdalina* inland forest and woodland on Cainozoic deposits present at your site?