

Tasmanian Threatened Native Vegetation Communities

EUCALYPTUS GLOBULUS DRY FOREST AND WOODLAND

Conservation status

Threatened: Community 17 - Schedule 3A *Nature Conservation Act 2002*

What is *Eucalyptus globulus* dry forest and woodland?

The community is dominated by a canopy of *Eucalyptus globulus* (blue gum) that varies in height from about 40 m in productive coastal areas to < 20 m on poor soils in more arid inland areas. *Eucalyptus amygdalina* (black peppermint) and *E. viminalis* (white gum) are sometimes present, with *E. obliqua* (stringybark) becoming sub-dominant in wetter situations. *Eucalyptus pulchella* (white peppermint) can also be present as a sub-dominant in transitional areas.

The sparse tall shrub layer may include *Banksia marginata* (silver banksia), *Acacia dealbata* (silver wattle), *A. mearnsii* (black wattle), *Exocarpos cupressiformis* (common native cherry), *Allocasuarina verticillata* (drooping sheoak) and *Bursaria spinosa* (prickly box). These tall shrubs may be absent in very rocky or fire-prone areas, or where grazing is intense or prolonged. The understorey of *Eucalyptus globulus* dry forest and woodland is usually grassy or heathy, except in humid or infrequently burnt sites where the understorey becomes shrubby. The low shrub layer and diverse ground layer commonly include *Epacris impressa* (common heath), *Hibbertia riparia* (erect guineaflower), *Astroloma humifusum* (native cranberry), *Lissanthe strigosa* (peachberry heath), native grasses, *Lomandra longifolia* (sagg) and native herbs.

Eucalyptus globulus dry forest and woodland is predominantly found on dolerite ridges, slopes and flats in the east and south-east of the Tasmanian mainland.

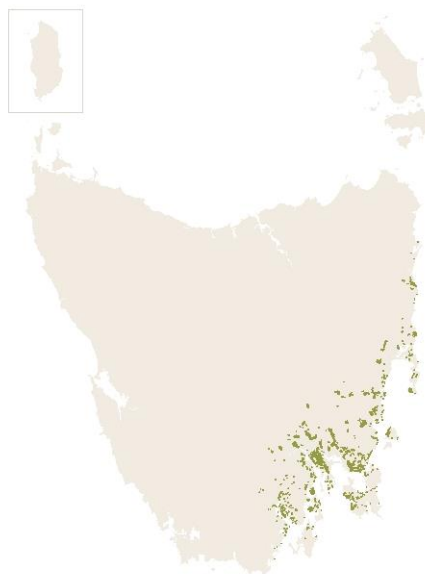
To help you decide if this Threatened Native Vegetation Community is on your site, a decision tree is provided further below. This is a guide only.

Assessment by a qualified ecologist is needed to confirm the presence (or absence) of a listed threatened community.



An example of the *Eucalyptus globulus* dry forest and woodland community on Maria Island. Sophie Underwood.

Distribution, extent and reservation status



Indicative *Eucalyptus globulus* dry forest and woodland distribution from TNVC 2014.

Eucalyptus globulus dry forest and woodland

The Threatened Native Vegetation Communities 2014 (TNVC 2014) distribution of *Eucalyptus globulus* dry forest and woodland is derived from the TASVEG 3.0 mapping of DGL (*Eucalyptus globulus* dry forest and woodland). TASVEG mapping units provide only an indicative distribution of listed communities.

Eucalyptus globulus dry forest and woodland has an approximate Tasmania-wide extent of 19 800 hectares. Of this, 25% of the community is mapped within the secure National Reserve System increasing to 29% in the wider Tasmanian Reserve Estate, which also includes informal and fixed-term reserves.

A snapshot of the reservation status of *Eucalyptus globulus* dry forest and woodland 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 globulus* dry forest and woodland important and what are its management issues?

Eucalyptus globulus dry forest and woodland is relatively poorly reserved. This community, which has been subject to extensive land clearing for agriculture and plantation and timber harvesting, is also habitat for the swift parrot, a species listed as Critically Endangered on the Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*.

The average patch size identified in TNVC 2014 is 15 ha, although 71% 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 globulus* dry forest and woodland, the following [TASVEG VCA benchmarks](#) are recommended:

- ❖ DGL *Eucalyptus globulus* dry forest and woodland: inland facies (forest)
- ❖ DGL *Eucalyptus globulus* dry forest and woodland: coastal facies (forest)
- ❖ DGL *Eucalyptus globulus* dry forest and woodland: inland facies (woodland)
- ❖ DGL *Eucalyptus globulus* dry forest and woodland: coastal facies (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 globulus* dry forest and woodland refer to the description of the TASVEG mapping unit DGL 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 GG.

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@dpipwe.tas.gov.au

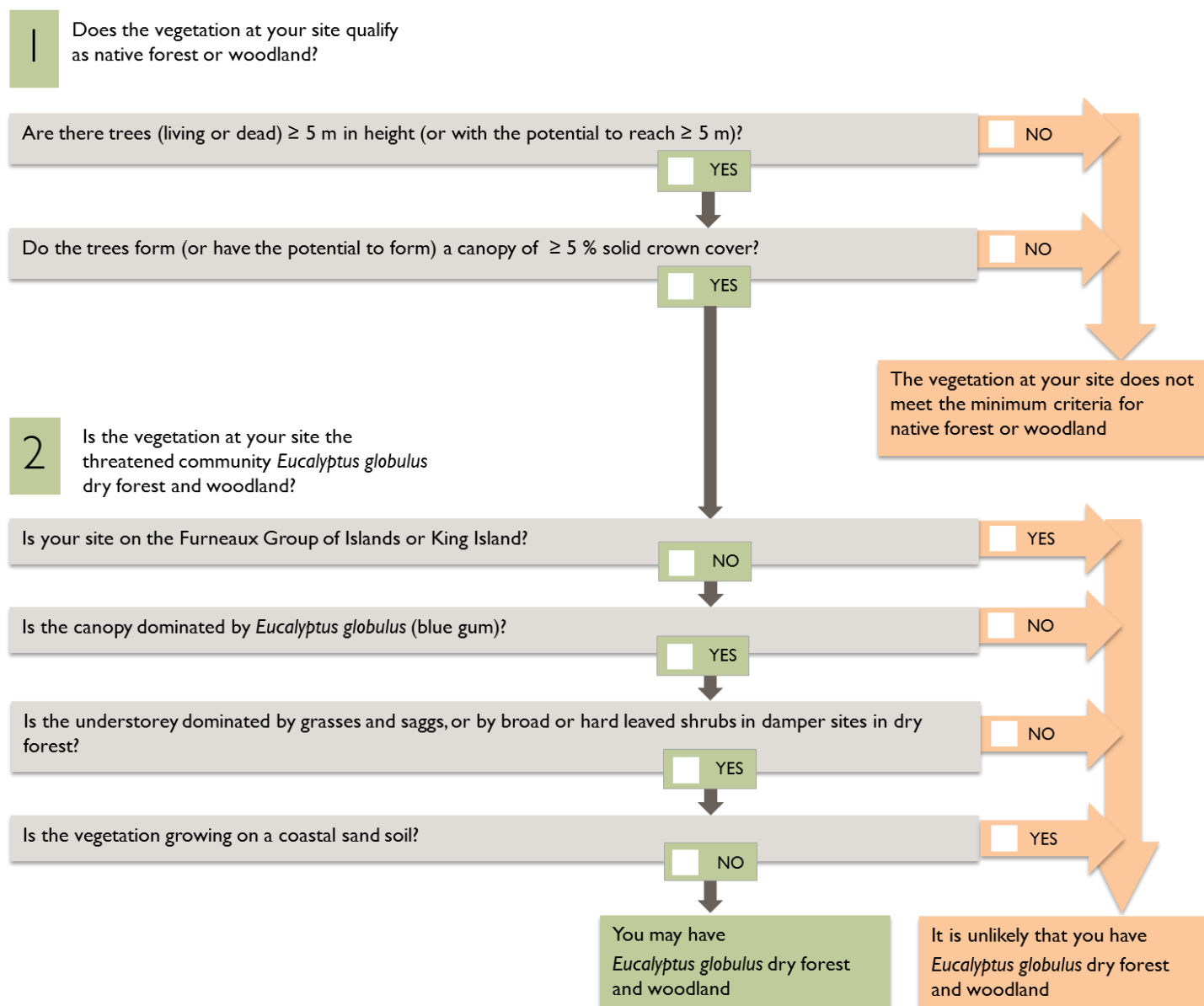
Acknowledgement

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Eucalyptus globulus dry forest and woodland

Is *Eucalyptus globulus* dry forest and woodland present at your site?



Note:

- ❖ *Eucalyptus globulus*-dominated vegetation on King Island that meets the minimum requirements for forest or woodland is **18** *Eucalyptus globulus* King Island forest.
- ❖ It may be advisable to check the information provided for **23** *Eucalyptus viminalis* – *Eucalyptus globulus* coastal forest and woodland if your site is on coastal sands.