

# Tasmanian Threatened Native Vegetation Communities

## ALLOCASUARINA LITTORALIS FOREST

### Conservation status

**Threatened:** Community 2 - Schedule 3A *Nature Conservation Act 2002*

### What is *Allocasuarina littoralis* forest?

This distinctive community is characterised by a dense stratum of *Allocasuarina littoralis* (12–18 m in height), sometimes overtopped by occasional emergent eucalypts (< 5% solid crown cover) such as *Eucalyptus amygdalina* (black peppermint) or *E. viminalis* (white gum). The sedgey understorey can range from sparse to dense and leaf litter is typically heavy. The density of *A. littoralis*, coupled with the presence of the deep litter layer, inhibits the development of a shrub layer, except under gaps in the canopy and at the margins of the community. In such areas the main shrub species include *Banksia marginata* (silver banksia), *Leptospermum scoparium* (common teatree) and *Lomatia tinctoria* (guitarplant). The community includes patches of forest dominated by *Allocasuarina crassa* (cape pillar sheoak) (e.g. Tasman Peninsula) or *A. duncanii* (conical sheoak) (e.g. Snug Tiers).

*Allocasuarina littoralis* forest occurs in small patches, characteristically on ridges, flats and undulating country, usually on well-drained sandy soils.



An example of the *Allocasuarina littoralis* forest community at Lime Bay Nature Reserve. Stephen Harris.

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 *Allocasuarina littoralis* forest distribution from TNVC 2014

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

*Allocasuarina littoralis* forest has an approximate Tasmania-wide extent of 1200 hectares. Of this, 77% of the community is mapped within the secure National Reserve System increasing to 81% in the wider Tasmanian Reserve Estate, which also includes informal and fixed-term reserves.

A snapshot of the reservation status of *Allocasuarina littoralis* forest for Local Government 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 *Allocasuarina littoralis* forest important and what are its management issues?**

*Allocasuarina littoralis* forest has its stronghold within the Ben Lomond and Furneaux bioregions, where it is under-reserved. The community occurs in small and often isolated patches. Only 181 patches have been mapped in TNVC 2014; 89% of these are smaller than 10 ha in area, predominantly between 0 and 5 ha. Only 3 recorded patches are larger than 50 ha.

Common threats to *Allocasuarina littoralis* forest include high fire frequency (< 30 years between fires) and intensive grazing on private land.

### **How can the condition of the vegetation be assessed?**

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

- ❖ NAL *Allocasuarina littoralis* 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 *Allocasuarina littoralis* forest refer to the description of the TASVEG mapping unit NAL, within the 'Non-eucalypt forest and woodland' section of the online publication [From Forest to Fjaeldmark \(Edition 2\)](#).

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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### **Acknowledgement**

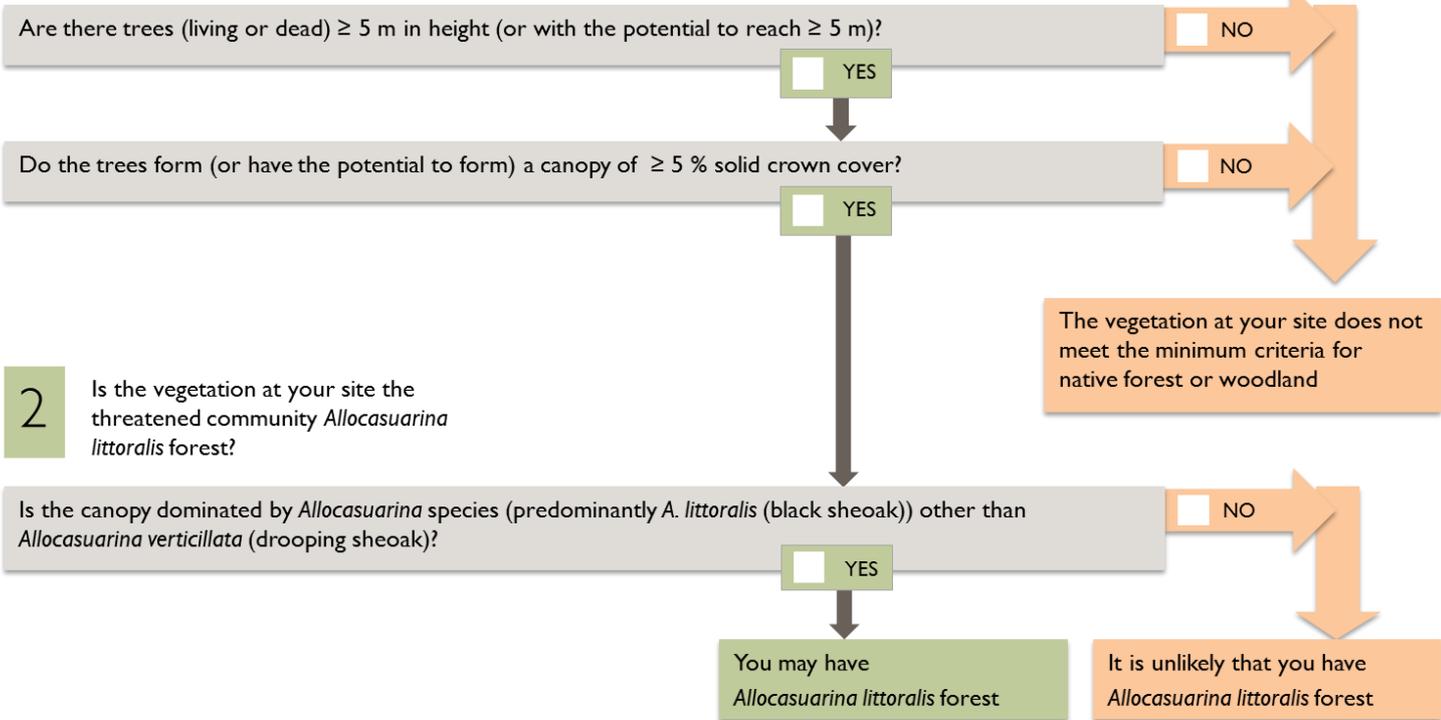
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Is *Allocasuarina littoralis* forest present at your site?

1

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



2

Is the vegetation at your site the threatened community *Allocasuarina littoralis* forest?

