

# Tasmanian Threatened Native Vegetation Communities

## NOTELAEA - POMADERRIS - BEYERIA FOREST

### Conservation status

**Threatened:** Community 32 - Schedule 3A *Nature Conservation Act 2002*

### What is *Notelaea – Pomaderris – Beyeria* forest?

The community is dominated (or co-dominated) by *Notelaea ligustrina* (native olive) or *Pomaderris apetala* (common dogwood) trees that generally reach 8-12 m in height. *Beyeria viscosa* (pinkwood) may be prominent. These forests have a relatively closed canopy cover and open understorey. Rare emergent taller trees may be present and represented by *Acacia melanoxylon* (blackwood), *Callitris rhomboidea* (oyster bay pine) and occasional eucalypt species found in adjacent forests e.g. *Eucalyptus globulus* (blue gum), *E. obliqua* (stringybark), *E. viminalis* (white gum) and *E. dalrympleana* (mountain white gum). Sites with a higher capacity to retain moisture often have emergent trees of *Atherosperma moschatum* (sassafras). The understorey is usually open and rocky with a high density of bryophytes and ferns common. Grasses are occasional.

*Notelaea – Pomaderris - Beyeria* forest is scattered across the east, north and north-west of the State, typically within rocky gullies, on steep scree slopes, talus pediments at the base of sea cliffs and some inland dolerite cliffs.

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 *Notelaea – Pomaderris - Beyeria* forest community at Cape Pillar, Tasman National Park. Stephen Harris.

### Distribution, extent and reservation status



Indicative *Notelaea – Pomaderris - Beyeria* forest distribution from TNVC 2014

## Notelaea - Pomaderris - Beyeria forest

The Threatened Native Vegetation Communities 2014 (TNVC 2014) distribution of *Notelaea – Pomaderris - Beyeria* forest is principally derived from the TASVEG 2.0 mapping of the (now discontinued) mapping unit NNP (*Notelaea – Pomaderris - Beyeria* forest) (refer to the metadata statement for [TASVEG 3.0](#)). TASVEG mapping units provide only an indicative distribution of listed communities.

*Notelaea – Pomaderris - Beyeria* forest has an approximate Tasmania-wide extent of 300 hectares. Of this, 30% of the community is mapped within the secure National Reserve System increasing to 56% in the wider Tasmanian Reserve Estate, which also includes informal and fixed-term reserves.

A snapshot of the reservation status *Notelaea – Pomaderris - Beyeria* 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 *Notelaea – Pomaderris – Beyeria* forest important and what are its management issues?**

This community has an extremely limited extent. Stand sizes are generally small, 85% occurring as patches of less than 10 ha in area and 61% less than 5 ha.

This community develops where fires have occurred only at long intervals. Fire exclusion from these sites is a product of a combination of protective topography, aspect and the rocky nature of the sites.

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

To help you to assess the condition of *Notelaea – Pomaderris - Beyeria* forest, the following [TASVEG VCA benchmark](#) is recommended:

- ❖ SBR Broadleaf scrub: *Notelaea – Pomaderris - Beyeria* forest facies

### **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 *Notelaea – Pomaderris - Beyeria* forest refer to the relevant sections within the description of the TASVEG mapping unit SBR within the 'Scrub, heathland and coastal complexes' 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 NP.

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**

TVMMMP Coordinator  
GPO Box 44  
Hobart TAS 7001  
Phone: (03) 6165 4320  
Fax: (03) 6233 3477  
Email: [TVMMPSupport@dpipwe.tas.gov.au](mailto:TVMMPSupport@dpipwe.tas.gov.au)

### **Acknowledgement**

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

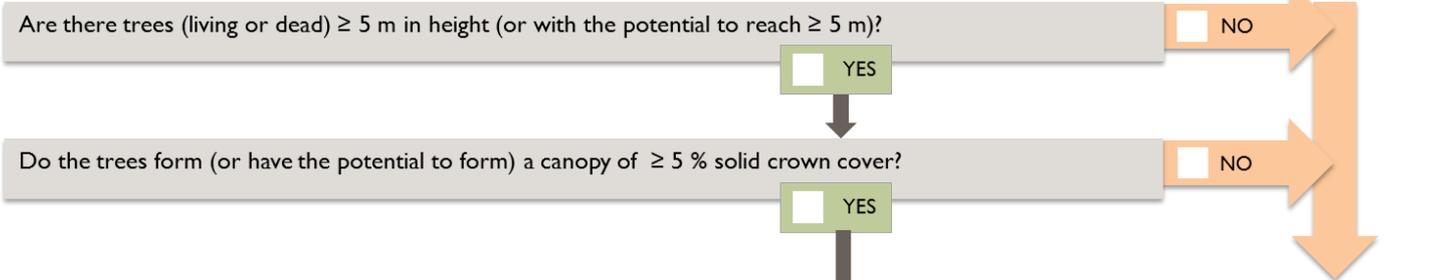


# Notelaea – Pomaderris – Beyeria forest

## Is Notelaea – Pomaderris – Beyeria 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 *Notelaea – Pomaderris – Beyeria* forest?

