

Tasmanian Threatened Native Vegetation Communities

What if I have a threatened native vegetation community on my property?

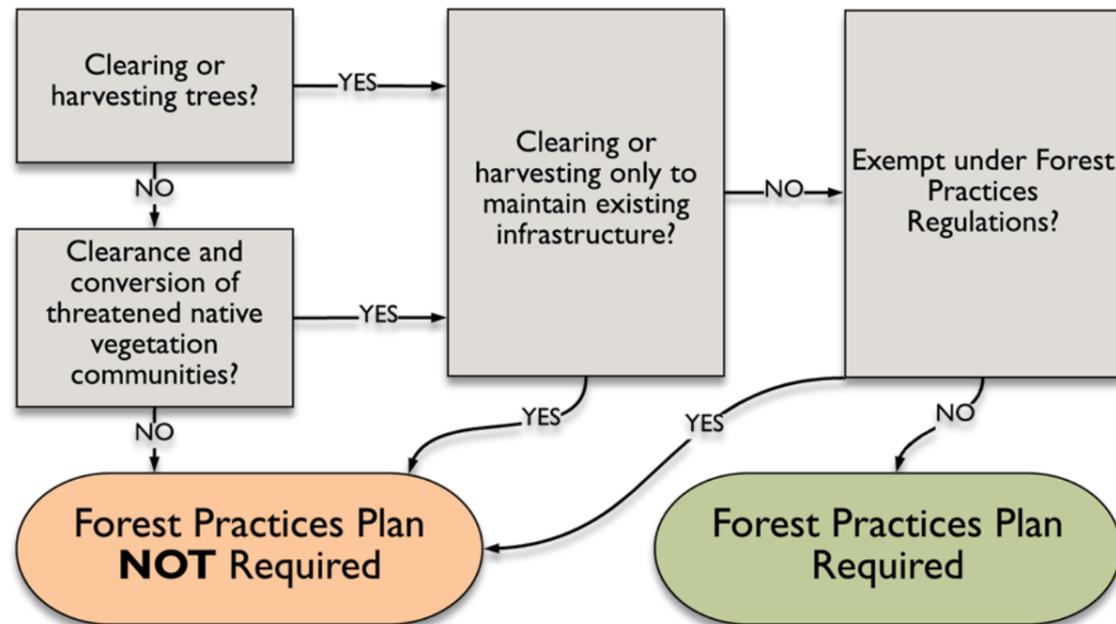
The Tasmanian Government has introduced legislation to improve the protection of threatened native vegetation communities.

If you want to *clear and convert* a threatened native vegetation community you will need a forest practices plan. You should seek advice from the Forest Practices Authority. **Please check if you are in doubt.**

The term 'clearance and conversion' means the deliberate removal of native vegetation, and its replacement with introduced vegetation or other material, permanently or in the long term. There are no restrictions on existing land management practices such as harvesting, slashing, ploughing, burning and grazing within threatened native vegetation communities provided that the essential character of the vegetation is maintained and not converted to other land uses such as crops, plantations, dams or residential estates.

Use the flow chart below to decide if you may need a forest practices plan for your management activities.

Please seek advice or help if you are in doubt.



Why are threatened native vegetation communities important?

Threatened native vegetation communities are part of Tasmania's rich and diverse natural heritage. Their occurrence in the landscape enriches the environment in which we live, and provide many important biodiversity, social and economic functions.

Most threatened native vegetation communities are home to uniquely Tasmanian species. These species are often listed as threatened because their habitat has become threatened by clearance and conversion.



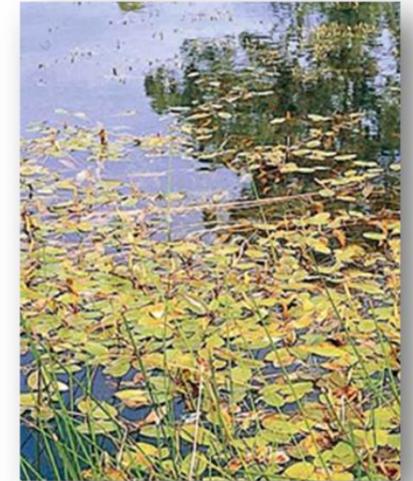
INFORMATION SHEET

What is a native vegetation community?

A 'native vegetation community' is a group of native plants that interact with each other and with their environment. These groups of native plant species form 'recognisable units', such as wet eucalypt forest, rainforest, grassland or wetland. These 'units' occur repeatedly across the landscape where site conditions are right for each 'unit' to occur.

A native vegetation community is described by considering the plant species present, site hydrology, landform, soils, and natural disturbance regimes. Natural disturbances include wildfires, windstorms, and floods.

The Tasmanian vegetation mapping project (TASVEG) described 146 native vegetation communities. Some occur in very small and localised habitats, such as *Sphagnum* peatlands, while others are widespread in Tasmania, such as tall wet forest dominated by brown-top stringybark (*Eucalyptus obliqua*) or Mountain ash (*E. regnans*).



What do we mean by threatened?

Only 39 native vegetation communities in Tasmania are listed as threatened on the *Nature Conservation Act 2002* and *Forest Practices Act 1985*.

Some native vegetation communities have been listed as *threatened* because they have been extensively cleared or modified. Remaining examples may be in a degraded condition. Degradation continues for some communities due to inappropriate stock grazing and fire regimes.

A few native vegetation communities qualify as threatened because their geographic rarity means they can be occasionally and unpredictably impacted upon by catastrophic events. For example, *Sphagnum* peatlands and cushion moorlands are both very rare in Tasmania, and are restricted to a narrow range of habitats. Their small patch size makes them susceptible to disturbance, especially wildfire and drought.

Several threatened native vegetation communities are completely reserved in the State's extensive reserve network.

Do I have a threatened native vegetation community on my property?

An [Information Sheet](#) is available for each threatened native vegetation community.

Each sheet provides information to help you decide if that threatened vegetation community may be on your land.

Use the key in this information sheet to decide the broad type or types of native vegetation you have on your property. These are colour coded in the same way as the corresponding information sheets on threatened native vegetation communities, to aid you in determining whether you may have such a community on your property.



Need help or more information on threatened native vegetation communities?

Forest Practices Authority: <https://www.fpa.tas.gov.au/> (03) 6165 4090 | info@fpa.tas.gov.au

Department of Natural Resources and Environment: <https://nre.tas.gov.au/> (03) 03 6165 4396

Farmers & Graziers Association: www.tfga.com.au | (03) 6332 1800 | reception@tfga.com.au



Which best describes your native vegetation?

Use the key below to decide what types of native vegetation you have on your property.

Trees or shrub species, such as eucalypts, blackwood, tea-tree, sheoaks, paperbark, Oyster Bay pine, silver wattle, myrtle, King Billy pine or sassafras; may be dominated by tree-ferns with only a few trees; trees and shrubs are variable in height, mostly above 5m tall



Forest, Woodland and Scrub

Native grasses or saggs; often herb-rich; trees are absent or sparse



Native Grassland

Sedges, rushes, buttongrass or open areas covered by alpine herbs, prostrate shrubs and cushion-plants



Moorland and Sedgeland

A mixture of heath species, sedges and shrubs under 2m tall, often growing on infertile soils or coastal sites; area may be used by nesting seabirds or dominated by coastal grasses and succulent shrubs



Heathland and Coastal Vegetation

Sphagnum moss; often in high altitude wet areas



Sphagnum Peatland

Aquatic vegetation or seasonally submerged vegetation (area may be dry for some months of the year); dominated by grasses, sedges, rushes, herbs or succulent shrubs; an area of vegetation that is inundated by tidal flow



Wetland and Saltmarsh

Threatened native vegetation communities within each vegetation type

- *Allocasuarina littoralis* Forest
- Pencil Pine / Deciduous beech Short Rainforest
- Pencil Pine Open Woodland
- Pencil Pine Rainforest
- King Billy Pine / Deciduous beech Short Rainforest
- King Billy Pine Rainforest
- King Billy Pine Subalpine Scrub
- *Banksia serrata* Woodland
- Oyster Bay Pine Forest
- *Eucalyptus amygdalina* Forest and Woodland on Sandstone
- *Eucalyptus amygdalina* Inland Forest and Woodland on Cainozoic Deposits
- *Eucalyptus brookeriana* Wet forest
- *Eucalyptus globulus* Dry Forest and Woodland
- *Eucalyptus globulus* King Island Forest
- *Eucalyptus morrisbyi* Forest and Woodland
- *Eucalyptus ovata* Forest and Woodland
- *Eucalyptus risdonii* Forest and Woodland
- *Eucalyptus tenuiramis* Forest and Woodland on Sediments
- *Eucalyptus viminalis* - *Eucalyptus globulus* Coastal Forest and Woodland
- *Eucalyptus viminalis* Furneaux Forest and Woodland
- *Eucalyptus viminalis* Wet Forest
- *Melaleuca ericifolia* Swamp Forest
- *Notelaea* - *Pomaderris* - *Beyeria* Forest
- Subalpine *Leptospermum nitidum* Woodland
- *Banksia marginata* wet scrub
- Heathland Scrub Complex at Wingaroo
- *Melaleuca pustulata* Scrub
- Riparian Scrub
- Rainforest Fernland

- Highland *Poa* Grassland

- Alkaline Pans
- Cushion Moorland
- Highland Grassy Sedgeland
- Subalpine *Diplarrena latifolia* Rushland

- Coastal Complex on King Island
- Heathland on Calcarenite
- Seabird Rookery Complex

- *Sphagnum* Peatland

- Wetlands

More information on each threatened community can be obtained from the corresponding [Threatened Native Vegetation Community Information Sheet](#)