

Monitoring of the maintenance of the permanent native forest estate

Woolnorth bioregion as at 30/09/2022

No.	RFA Forest Community	1996 RFA area (ha) (2002 dataset)	2021-22 decrease [^] (ha)	Total decrease 1996-2022 [^] (ha)	% total decrease from 1996 RFA Area (2002 dataset)
1	Coastal <i>E. amygdalina</i> forest	24,646.0	14.60	1,008.54	4.1%
2	<i>E. amygdalina</i> forest on dolerite	18,134.0	-	2,380.90	13.1%
3<	Inland <i>E. amygdalina</i> forest	902.0	-	121.60	13.5%
4*	<i>E. amygdalina</i> forest on sandstone	330.0	-	19.20	5.8%
5	<i>Allocasuarina verticillata</i> forest	177.0	-	9.90	5.6%
6*	<i>E. brookeriana</i> wet forest	4,439.0	-	174.80	3.9%
7	<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i> forest on flats	7,987.0	27.30	829.02	10.4%
8	<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i> forest on rises	7,852.0	-	282.23	3.6%
9*	<i>Banksia serrata</i> woodland	156.0	-	-	0.0%
10	<i>E. coccifera</i> dry forest	41.0	-	1.00	2.4%
12	Dry <i>E. delegatensis</i> forest	3,892.0	-	52.00	1.3%
13	<i>E. viminalis</i> / <i>E. ovata</i> / <i>E. amygdalina</i> / <i>E. obliqua</i> damp sclerophyll forest	29,915.0	-	1,958.72	6.5%
14	Tall <i>E. delegatensis</i> forest	14,552.0	-	2,334.30	16.0%
16*	<i>E. viminalis</i> and/or <i>E. globulus</i> coastal forest	10.0	-	0.40	4.0%
19*	King Island <i>E. globulus</i> / <i>E. brookeriana</i> / <i>E. viminalis</i> forest	2,411.0	-	9.00	0.4%
20	<i>Leptospermum</i> sp. / <i>Melaleuca squarrosa</i> swamp forest	7,304.0	-	1,736.40	23.8%
21	Callidendrous and thamnic rainforest on fertile sites	28,659.0	-	4,568.60	15.9%
22	Thamnic rainforest on less fertile sites	25,623.0	-	262.50	1.0%
23*	<i>Melaleuca ericifolia</i> coastal swamp forest	198.0	-	36.90	18.6%
25	Dry <i>E. nitida</i> forest	14,012.0	-	760.80	5.4%
27*	<i>Notelaea ligustrina</i> and/or <i>Pomaderris apetala</i> closed forest	42.0	-	3.00	7.1%
28	Tall <i>E. nitida</i> forest	2,932.0	4.80	717.40	24.5%
29	Dry <i>E. obliqua</i> forest	29,106.0	3.70	4,645.16	16.0%
30	Tall <i>E. obliqua</i> forest	124,714.0	5.00	19,972.20	16.0%
31*	Shrubby <i>E. ovata</i> – <i>E. viminalis</i> forest	2,979.0	-	885.70	29.7%
34	<i>E. pauciflora</i> forest on Jurassic dolerite		-	0.50	0.0%
36	<i>E. pauciflora</i> forest on sediments		-	3.40	0.0%
37	<i>E. regnans</i> forest	2,632.0	-	926.90	35.2%
39	<i>E. rodwayi</i> forest	104.0	-	3.00	2.9%
41	<i>Acacia dealbata</i> forest	16,450.0	-	741.32	4.5%
43	<i>E. subcrenulata</i> forest	125.0	-	-	0.0%
47	<i>E. viminalis</i> grassy forest/woodland	2,905.0	-	71.60	2.5%
49*	<i>E. viminalis</i> wet forest	2,610.0	-	294.60	11.3%
50*	King Billy Pine Forest		-	-	0.0%
64*<	Inland <i>E. amygdalina</i> – <i>E. viminalis</i> – <i>E. pauciflora</i> on Cainozoic deposits		-	2.50	0.0%
65<	<i>E. amygdalina</i> forest on mudstone		6.00	77.20	0.0%
	TOTAL	375,839.0	61.40	44,891.29	11.9%

1. Only forest communities that occur within each IBRA region are shown.
2. Results are estimates, based on RFA mapping and area data provided in forest practices plans. The area shown as a decrease is likely to be an over-estimate as it is generally based on gross area, which excludes informal reserves such as streamside reserves. Note that these figures only take into account areas that have been cleared and converted as a result of activities covered by the *Forest Practices Act 1985* and areas approved for conversion by a Dam Works Permit issued under the *Water Management Act 1999*.
3. * Indicates a threatened native vegetation community (rare, vulnerable or endangered).
4. < During 2005–06, Inland *E. amygdalina* was separated into 'Inland *E. amygdalina* – *E. viminalis* – *E. pauciflora* on Cainozoic deposits' and '*E. amygdalina* forest on mudstone', with only the former being considered a threatened forest community.
5. Anomalies in mapping (shown with an ampersand [&]) are subject to further field verification. Area data may be modified as mapping is refined.
6. Indicates communities with <2,000 ha remaining, or the community is threatened, or it has reached below 75% of the 1996 CRA native forest area of that community in an IBRA bioregional threshold for area converted

[^]To date as at 30/09/2022

Figures take into account areas that have been cleared and converted as a result of activities covered by Act and areas approved for conversion by a Dam Works Permit issued under the *Water Management Act 1999*.

Ben Lomond bioregion as at 30/09/2022

No.	RFA Forest Community	1996 RFA area (ha) (2002 dataset)	2021-22 decrease [^] (ha)	Total decrease 1996-2022 [^] (ha)	% total decrease from 1996 RFA Area (2002 dataset)
1	Coastal <i>E. amygdalina</i> forest	133,418.0	33.8	9053.2	6.8%
2	<i>E. amygdalina</i> forest on dolerite	42,456.0	-	1913.6	4.5%
3	Inland <i>E. amygdalina</i> forest	4,567.0	-	1187.0	26.0%
4*	<i>E. amygdalina</i> forest on sandstone	1,024.0	-	207.8	20.3%
5	<i>Allocasuarina verticillata</i> forest	303.0	-	1.4	0.5%
6*	<i>E. brookeriana</i> wet forest		-	2.3	0.0%
7	<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i> forest on flats	259.0	-	20.2	7.8%
8	<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i> forest on rises	75.0	-	38.4	51.2%
10	<i>E. coccifera</i> dry forest	28.0	-	0.0	0.0%
12	Dry <i>E. delegatensis</i> forest	29,876.0	-	1818.4	6.1%
13	<i>E. viminalis</i> / <i>E. ovata</i> / <i>E. amygdalina</i> / <i>E. obliqua</i> damp sclerophyll forest	2,091.0	-	925.0	44.2%
14	Tall <i>E. delegatensis</i> forest	47,552.0	-	3108.4	6.5%
20	<i>Leptospermum</i> sp. / <i>Melaleuca squarrosa</i> swamp forest	41.0	-	39.8	97.1%
21	Callidendrous and thamnic rainforest on fertile sites	25,085.0	-	392.0	1.6%
23*	<i>Melaleuca ericifolia</i> coastal swamp forest	400.0	-	15.9	4.0%
27*	<i>Notelaea ligustrina</i> and/or <i>Pomaderris apetala</i> closed forest	20.0	-	0.0	0.0%
29	Dry <i>E. obliqua</i> forest	29,573.0	-	10163.7	34.4%
30	Tall <i>E. obliqua</i> forest	53,509.0	-	7114.7	13.3%
31*	Shrubby <i>E. ovata</i> / <i>E. viminalis</i> forest	428.0	-	582.4	136.1%
36	<i>E. pauciflora</i> forest on sediments	1,851.0	-	0.0	0.0%
37	<i>E. regnans</i> forest	27,517.0	-	9181.7	33.4%
39	<i>E. rodwayi</i> forest	39.0	-	79.2	203.1%
40	<i>E. sieberi</i> forest on granite	16,866.0	-	229.3	1.4%
41	<i>Acacia dealbata</i> forest	21,434.0	-	1529.9	7.1%
42	<i>E. sieberi</i> forest on other substrates	43,278.0	-	267.1	0.6%
47	<i>E. viminalis</i> grassy forest/woodland	18,872.0	-	164.2	0.9%
49*	<i>E. viminalis</i> wet forest	92.0	-	52.1	56.6%
64* ³	Inland <i>E. amygdalina</i> / <i>E. viminalis</i> / <i>E. pauciflora</i> on Cainozoic deposits		-	11.6	0.0%
65 ³	<i>E. amygdalina</i> forest on mudstone		-	213.6	0.0%
	TOTAL	500,654.0	33.8	46638.8	9.3%

- Only forest communities that occur within each IBRA region are shown.
- Results are estimates, based on RFA mapping and area data provided in forest practices plans. The area shown as a decrease is likely to be an over-estimate as it is generally based on gross area, which excludes informal reserves such as streamside reserves. Note that these figures only take into account areas that have been cleared and converted as a result of activities covered by the *Forest Practices Act 1985* and areas approved for conversion by a Dam Works Permit issued under the *Water Management Act 1999*.
- * Indicates a threatened native vegetation community (rare, vulnerable or endangered).
- ³ During 2005-06, Inland *E. amygdalina* was separated into 'Inland *E. amygdalina* - *E. viminalis* - *E. pauciflora* on Cainozoic deposits' and '*E. amygdalina* forest on mudstone', with only the former being considered a threatened forest community.
- Anomalies in mapping (shown with an ampersand [&]) are subject to further field verification. Area data may be modified as mapping is refined.
- Indicates communities with <2,000 ha remaining, or the community is threatened, or it has reached below 75% of the 1996 CRA native forest area of that community in an IBRA bioregional threshold for area converted

[^]To date as at 30/09/2022

Figures take into account areas that have been cleared and converted as a result of activities covered by Act and areas approved for conversion by a Dam Works Permit issued under the *Water Management Act 1999*.

Freycinet bioregion as at 30/09/2022

No.	RFA Forest Community	1996 RFA area (ha) (2002 dataset)	2021-22 decrease [^] (ha)	Total decrease 1996–2022 [^] (ha)	% total decrease from 1996 RFA Area (2002 dataset)
1	Coastal <i>E. amygdalina</i> forest	28,574.0	-	89.8	0.3%
2	<i>E. amygdalina</i> forest on dolerite	70,401.0	-	1,928.3	2.7%
3 ³ <	Inland <i>E. amygdalina</i> forest	568.0	-	154.0	27.1%
4*	<i>E. amygdalina</i> forest on sandstone	24,012.0	-	314.9	1.3%
5	<i>Allocasuarina verticillata</i> forest	391.0	-	-	0.0%
6*	<i>E. brookeriana</i> wet forest	19.0	-	1.2	6.3%
10	<i>E. coccifera</i> dry forest	82.0	-	1.0	1.2%
11*	<i>Callitris rhomboidea</i> forest	606.0	-	-	0.0%
12	Dry <i>E. delegatensis</i> forest	66,809.0	-	2,009.5	3.0%
13	<i>E. viminalis</i> / <i>E. ovata</i> / <i>E. amygdalina</i> / <i>E. obliqua</i> damp sclerophyll forest	-	-	234.0	0.0%
14	Tall <i>E. delegatensis</i> forest	21,263.0	-	262.1	1.2%
16*	<i>E. viminalis</i> and/or <i>E. globulus</i> coastal shrubby forest	977.0	-	-	0.0%
17*	Grassy <i>E. globulus</i> forest	10,842.0	-	352.8	3.3%
20	<i>Leptospermum</i> species / <i>Melaleuca squarrosa</i> swamp forest	81.0	-	7.0	8.6%
21	Callidendrous and thamnic rainforest on fertile sites	627.0	-	-	0.0%
27*	<i>Notelaea ligustrina</i> and/or <i>Pomaderris apetala</i> closed forest	21.0	-	-	0.0%
29	Dry <i>E. obliqua</i> forest	30,256.0	-	2,490.9	8.2%
30	Tall <i>E. obliqua</i> forest	30,511.0	-	1,494.0	4.9%
31*	Shrubby <i>E. ovata</i> / <i>E. viminalis</i> forest	719.0	-	6.9	1.0%
32	<i>E. pulchella</i> / <i>E. globulus</i> / <i>E. viminalis</i> grassy shrubby forest	110,203.0	-	1,238.2	1.1%
34	<i>E. pauciflora</i> forest on Jurassic dolerite	1,274.0	-	3.5	0.3%
36	<i>E. pauciflora</i> forest on sediments	47.0	-	-	0.0%
37	<i>E. regnans</i> forest	3,280.0	-	804.6	24.5%
39	<i>E. rodwayi</i> forest	2,149.0	-	2.5	0.1%
40	<i>E. sieberi</i> forest on granite	829.0	-	-	0.0%
41	<i>Acacia dealbata</i> forest	2,079.0	-	171.9	8.3%
42	<i>E. sieberi</i> forest on other substrates	2,986.0	-	-	0.0%
44	<i>E. tenuiramis</i> forest on granite	2,983.0	-	4.3	0.1%
45	<i>E. tenuiramis</i> forest on dolerite	7,514.0	-	45.3	0.6%
46*	Inland <i>E. tenuiramis</i> forest	2,301.0	-	4.9	0.2%
47	<i>E. viminalis</i> grassy forest/woodland	20,908.0	-	264.8	1.3%
49*	<i>E. viminalis</i> wet forest	815.0	-	-	0.0%
64* ³ <	Inland <i>E. amygdalina</i> – <i>E. viminalis</i> – <i>E. pauciflora</i> on Cainozoic deposits		-	10.0	0.0%
65 ³ <	<i>E. amygdalina</i> forest on mudstone		-	21.1	0.0%
	TOTAL	444,127.0	-	11,917.6	2.7%

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- * Indicates a threatened native vegetation community (rare, vulnerable or endangered).
- ³< During 2005–06, Inland *E. amygdalina* was separated into 'Inland *E. amygdalina* – *E. viminalis* – *E. pauciflora* on Cainozoic deposits' and '*E. amygdalina* forest on mudstone', with only the former being considered a threatened forest community.
- Anomalies in mapping (shown with an ampersand [&]) are subject to further field verification. Area data may be modified as mapping is refined.
- Indicates communities with <2,000 ha remaining, or the community is threatened, or it has reached below 75% of the 1996 CRA native forest area of that community in an IBRA bioregional threshold for area converted

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Midlands bioregion as at 30/09/2022

No.	RFA Forest Community	1996 RFA area (ha) (2002 dataset)	2021-22 decrease [^] (ha)	Total decrease 1996–2022 [^] (ha)	% total decrease from 1996 RFA Area (2002 dataset)
1	Coastal <i>E. amygdalina</i> dry sclerophyll forest	3,250.0	-	5.0	0.15%
2	<i>E. amygdalina</i> forest on dolerite	41,279.0	-	1,238.5	3.00%
3<	Inland <i>E. amygdalina</i> forest	19,734.0	-	664.0	3.36%
4*	<i>E. amygdalina</i> forest on sandstone	3,935.0	-	88.6	2.25%
5	<i>Allocastrum verticillata</i> forest	269.0	-	7.5	2.79%
12	Dry <i>E. delegatensis</i> forest	9,642.0	-	1,589.9	16.49%
13	<i>E. viminalis</i> / <i>E. ovata</i> / <i>E. amygdalina</i> / <i>E. obliqua</i> damp sclerophyll forest	7,608.0	-	737.3	9.69%
14	Tall <i>E. delegatensis</i> forest	3,812.0	-	297.5	7.80%
16*	<i>E. viminalis</i> and/or <i>E. globulus</i> coastal shrubby forest	70.0	-	2.0	2.86%
17*	Grassy <i>E. globulus</i> forest	2,805.0	-	172.5	6.15%
21	Callidendrous and thamnic rainforest on fertile soils	108.0	-	-	0.00%
22	Thamnic rainforest on less fertile soils	113.0	-	-	0.00%
24*	<i>E. morrisbyi</i> forest	22.0	-	-	0.00%
25	Dry <i>E. nitida</i> forest	7.0	-	-	0.00%
27*	<i>Notelaea ligustrina</i> and/or <i>Pomaderris apetala</i> closed forest	28.0	-	8.0	28.57%
29	Dry <i>E. obliqua</i> forest	13,599.0	-	1,704.5	12.53%
30	Tall <i>E. obliqua</i> forest	8,315.0	-	498.9	6.00%
31*	Shrubby <i>E. ovata</i> / <i>E. viminalis</i> forest	2,656.0	-	40.7	1.53%
32	<i>E. pulchella</i> / <i>E. globulus</i> / <i>E. viminalis</i> grassy shrubby forest	28,223.0	-	618.0	2.19%
34	<i>E. pauciflora</i> forest on Jurassic dolerite	450.0	-	70.6	15.69%
36	<i>E. pauciflora</i> forest on sediments	1,290.0	-	-	0.00%
37	<i>E. regnans</i> forest	996.0	-	84.2	8.45%
38*	<i>E. risdonii</i> forest	375.0	-	2.0	0.53%
39	<i>E. rodwayi</i> forest	113.0	-	22.0	19.47%
41	<i>Acacia dealbata</i> forest	1,911.0	-	183.5	9.60%
42	<i>E. sieberi</i> forest on other substrates		-	2.2	0.00%
43	<i>E. subcrenulata</i> forest	10.0	-	-	0.00%
46*	Inland <i>E. tenuiramis</i> forest	33,913.0	-	6.7	0.02%
47	<i>E. viminalis</i> grassy forest/woodland	60,259.0	-	493.9	0.82%
49*	<i>E. viminalis</i> wet forest	61.0	-	9.5	15.57%
64*<	Inland <i>E. amygdalina</i> – <i>E. viminalis</i> – <i>E. pauciflora</i> on Cainozoic deposits		-	15.4	0.00%
65<	<i>E. amygdalina</i> forest on mudstone		-	309.5	0.00%
	TOTAL	244,853.0	-	8,872.4	3.62%

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3. * Indicates a threatened native vegetation community (rare, vulnerable or endangered).
4. < During 2005–06, Inland *E. amygdalina* was separated into 'Inland *E. amygdalina* – *E. viminalis* – *E. pauciflora* on Cainozoic deposits' and '*E. amygdalina* forest on mudstone', with only the former being considered a threatened forest community.
5. Anomalies in mapping (shown with an ampersand [&]) are subject to further field verification. Area data may be modified as mapping is refined.
6. Indicates communities with <2,000 ha remaining, or the community is threatened, or it has reached below 75% of the 1996 CRA native forest area of that community in an IBRA bioregional threshold for area converted

[^]To date as at 30/09/2022

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Central Highlands bioregion as at 30/09/2022

No.	RFA Forest Community	1996 RFA area (ha) (2002 dataset)	2021-22 decrease [^] (ha)	Total decrease 1996–2022 [^] (ha)	% total decrease from 1996 RFA Area (2002 dataset)
1	Coastal <i>E. amygdalina</i> dry sclerophyll forest	276.0	-	-	0.0%
2	<i>E. amygdalina</i> forest on dolerite	5,986.0	-	1,497.1	25.0%
4*	<i>E. amygdalina</i> forest on sandstone	49.0	-	15.0	30.6%
6*	<i>E. brookeriana</i> wet forest	6.0	-	-	0.0%
8	<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i> forest on rises	151.0	-	18.7	12.4%
10	<i>E. coccifera</i> dry forest	49,927.0	-	23.5	0.0%
12	Dry <i>E. delegatensis</i> forest	165,758.0	-	9,375.2	5.7%
13	<i>E. viminalis</i> / <i>E. ovata</i> / <i>E. amygdalina</i> / <i>E. obliqua</i> damp sclerophyll	1,093.0	-	108.4	9.9%
14	Tall <i>E. delegatensis</i> forest	152,381.0	-	6,705.5	4.4%
15*	King Billy pine – deciduous beech forest	176.0	-	-	0.0%
20	<i>Leptospermum</i> sp. / <i>Melaleuca squarrosa</i> swamp forest	388.0	-	1.0	0.3%
21	Callidendrous and thamnisc rainforest on fertile sites	24,755.0	-	2,208.0	8.9%
22	Thamnisc rainforest on less fertile sites	53,914.0	-	138.4	0.3%
25	Dry <i>E. nitida</i> forest	5,501.0	-	4.0	0.1%
28	Tall <i>E. nitida</i> forest	1,815.0	-	-	0.0%
29	Dry <i>E. obliqua</i> forest	6,626.0	-	1,875.9	28.3%
30	Tall <i>E. obliqua</i> forest	14,125.0	3.2	1,180.0	8.4%
31*	Shrubby <i>E. ovata</i> / <i>E. viminalis</i> forest	104.0	-	3.0	2.9%
32	<i>E. pulchella</i> / <i>E. globulus</i> / <i>E. viminalis</i> grassy shrubby forest	1,750.0	-	51.0	2.9%
33*	Pencil pine – deciduous beech forest	176.0	-	-	0.0%
34	<i>E. pauciflora</i> forest on Jurassic dolerite	17,079.0	-	435.8	2.6%
35*	Pencil pine forest	314.0	-	-	0.0%
36	<i>E. pauciflora</i> forest on sediments	13,026.0	-	84.7	0.7%
37	<i>E. regnans</i> forest	7,843.0	2.5	744.5	9.5%
39	<i>E. rodwayi</i> forest	6,272.0	-	966.1	15.4%
41	<i>Acacia dealbata</i> forest	7,275.0	-	337.3	4.6%
43	<i>E. subcrenulata</i> forest	3,610.0	-	3.9	0.1%
45	<i>E. tenuiramis</i> forest on dolerite	8.0	-	24.7	308.8%
46*	Inland <i>E. tenuiramis</i> forest	17,489.0	-	27.9	0.2%
47	<i>E. viminalis</i> grassy forest / woodland	10,141.0	-	260.4	2.6%
49*	<i>E. viminalis</i> wet forest	593.0	-	-	0.0%
50*	King Billy pine forest	3,568.0	-	-	0.0%
64*⋈	Inland <i>E. amygdalina</i> – <i>E. viminalis</i> – <i>E. pauciflora</i> on Cainozoic deposits		-	-	0.0%
65⋈	<i>E. amygdalina</i> forest on mudstone		-	25.0	0.0%
	TOTAL	572,175.0	5.7	26,114.8	4.6%

1. Only forest communities that occur within each IBRA region are shown.
2. Results are estimates, based on RFA mapping and area data provided in forest practices plans. The area shown as a decrease is likely to be an over-estimate as it is generally based on gross area, which excludes informal reserves such as streamside reserves. Note that these figures only take into account areas that have been cleared and converted as a result of activities covered by the *Forest Practices Act 1985* and areas approved for conversion by a Dam Works Permit issued under the *Water Management Act 1999*.
3. * Indicates a threatened native vegetation community (rare, vulnerable or endangered).
4. ⋈ During 2005–06, Inland *E. amygdalina* was separated into 'Inland *E. amygdalina* – *E. viminalis* – *E. pauciflora* on Cainozoic deposits' and '*E. amygdalina* forest on mudstone', with only the former being considered a threatened forest community.
5. Anomalies in mapping (shown with an ampersand (&)) are subject to further field verification. Area data may be modified as mapping is refined.
6. Indicates communities with <2,000 ha remaining, or the community is threatened, or it has reached below 75% of the 1996 CRA native forest area of that community in an IBRA bioregional threshold for area converted

[^]To date as at 30/09/2022

Figures take into account areas that have been cleared and converted as a result of activities covered by Act and areas approved for conversion by a Dam Works Permit issued under the *Water Management Act 1999*.

West and south-west bioregion as at 30/09/2022

No.	RFA Forest Community	1996 RFA area (ha) (2002 dataset)	2021-22 decrease [^] (ha)	Total decrease 1996–2022 [^] (ha)	% total decrease from 1996 RFA Area (2002 dataset)
2	<i>E. amygdalina</i> forest on dolerite		-	2.0	0.0%
6*	<i>E. brookeriana</i> wet forest	75.0	-	-	0.0%
7	<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i> forest on flats	744.0	-	-	0.0%
8	<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i> forest on rises	5,074.0	-	290.0	5.7%
10	<i>E. coccifera</i> dry forest	600.0	-	-	0.0%
12	Dry <i>E. delegatensis</i> forest	6,148.0	-	28.0	0.5%
13	<i>E. viminalis</i> / <i>E. ovata</i> / <i>E. amygdalina</i> / <i>E. obliqua</i> damp sclerophyll forest		-	3.0	0.0%
14	Tall <i>E. delegatensis</i> forest	21,408.0	-	104.0	0.5%
15*	King Billy pine – deciduous beech forest	622.0	-	-	0.0%
16*	<i>E. viminalis</i> and/or <i>E. globulus</i> coastal shrubby forest	99.0	-	-	0.0%
18	Huon pine forest	8,503.0	-	-	0.0%
20	<i>Leptospermum</i> sp. / <i>Melaleuca squarrosa</i> swamp forest	9,309.0	-	431.5	4.6%
21	Callidendrous and thamnic rainforest on fertile sites	106,311.0	-	321.6	0.3%
22	Thamnic rainforest on less fertile sites	275,451.0	-	20.2	0.0%
25	Dry <i>E. nitida</i> forest	136,768.0	-	72.0	0.1%
27*	<i>Notelaea ligustrina</i> and/or <i>Pomaderris apetala</i> closed forest	95.0	-	-	0.0%
28	Tall <i>E. nitida</i> forest	67,174.0	-	326.5	0.5%
29	Dry <i>E. obliqua</i> forest	24,924.0	-	249.0	1.0%
30	Tall <i>E. obliqua</i> forest	83,500.0	-	2,431.9	2.9%
37	<i>E. regnans</i> forest	12,588.0	-	1,398.6	11.1%
41	<i>Acacia dealbata</i> forest	499.0	-	1.8	0.4%
43	<i>E. subcrenulata</i> forest	2,253.0	-	-	0.0%
50*	King Billy pine forest	13,907.0	-	-	0.0%
	TOTAL	776,052.0	-	5,680.1	0.7%

1. Only forest communities that occur within each IBRA region are shown.
2. Results are estimates, based on RFA mapping and area data provided in forest practices plans. The area shown as a decrease is likely to be an over-estimate as it is generally based on gross area, which excludes informal reserves such as streamside reserves. Note that these figures only take into account areas that have been cleared and converted as a result of activities covered by the *Forest Practices Act 1985* and areas approved for conversion by a Dam Works Permit issued under the *Water Management Act 1999*.
3. * Indicates a threatened native vegetation community (rare, vulnerable or endangered).
4. > During 2005–06, Inland *E. amygdalina* was separated into 'Inland *E. amygdalina* – *E. viminalis* – *E. pauciflora* on Cainozoic deposits' and '*E. amygdalina* forest on mudstone', with only the former being considered a threatened forest community.
5. Anomalies in mapping (shown with an ampersand [&]) are subject to further field verification. Area data may be modified as mapping is refined.
6. Indicates communities with <2,000 ha remaining, or the community is threatened, or it has reached below 75% of the 1996 CRA native forest area of that community in an IBRA bioregional threshold for area converted

[^]To date as at 30/09/2022

Figures take into account areas that have been cleared and converted as a result of activities covered by Act and areas approved for conversion by a Dam Works Permit issued under the *Water Management Act 1999*.

D'Entrecasteaux bioregion as at 30/09/2022

No.	RFA Forest Community	1996 RFA area (ha) (2002 dataset)	2020-21 decrease [^] (ha)	Total decrease 1996–2021 [^] (ha)	% total decrease from 1996 RFA Area (2002 dataset)
1	Coastal <i>E. amygdalina</i> forest	61.0	-	6.1	10.0%
2	<i>E. amygdalina</i> forest on dolerite	219.0	-	7.9	3.6%
4*	<i>E. amygdalina</i> forest on sandstone	798.0	-	6.0	0.8%
10	<i>E. coccifera</i> dry forest	3,952.0	-	2.0	0.1%
12	Dry <i>E. delegatensis</i> forest	7,996.0	-	108.0	1.4%
14	Tall <i>E. delegatensis</i> forest	24,803.0	-	661.3	2.7%
15*	King Billy pine – deciduous beech forest	6.0	-	-	0.0%
17*	Grassy <i>E. globulus</i> forest	596.0	-	61.0	10.2%
18	Huon Pine forest	9.0	-	-	0.0%
20	<i>Leptospermum</i> sp. / <i>Melaleuca squarrosa</i> swamp forest	1,244.0	-	10.8	0.9%
21	Callidendrous and thamnic rainforest on fertile sites	6,889.0	-	14.7	0.2%
22	Thamnic rainforest on less fertile sites	22,944.0	-	3.4	0.0%
25	Dry <i>E. nitida</i> forest	3,031.0	-	28.1	0.9%
27*	<i>Notelaea ligustrina</i> and/or <i>Pomaderris apetala</i> closed forest	54.0	-	-	0.0%
28	Tall <i>E. nitida</i> forest	2,402.0	-	18.9	0.8%
29	Dry <i>E. obliqua</i> forest	29,486.0	5.5	1,064.6	3.6%
30	Tall <i>E. obliqua</i> forest	111,866.0	6.4	7,961.8	7.1%
31*	Shrubby <i>E. ovata</i> / <i>E. viminalis</i> forest	222.0	-	1.2	0.5%
32	<i>E. pulchella</i> / <i>E. globulus</i> / <i>E. viminalis</i> grassy shrubby	10,905.0	-	63.1	0.6%
35*	Pencil pine forest	11.0	-	-	0.0%
37	<i>E. regnans</i> forest	21,388.0	0.1	3,881.1	18.1%
41	<i>Acacia dealbata</i> forest	3,890.0	-	143.2	3.7%
43	<i>E. subcrenulata</i> forest	4,238.0	-	8.2	0.2%
45	<i>E. tenuiramis</i> forest on dolerite	766.0	-	-	0.0%
46*	Inland <i>E. tenuiramis</i> forest	1,042.0	-	7.2	0.7%
47	<i>E. viminalis</i> grassy forest/woodland	194.0	-	-	0.0%
50*	King Billy pine forest	2,581.0	-	-	0.0%
65	<i>E. amygdalina</i> forest on mudstone	-	-	5.0	0.0%
	TOTAL	261,593.0	12.0	14,062.4	5.4%

1. Only forest communities that occur within each IBRA region are shown.
2. Results are estimates, based on RFA mapping and area data provided in forest practices plans. The area shown as a decrease is likely to be an over-estimate as it is generally based on gross area, which excludes informal reserves such as streamside reserves. Note that these figures only take into account areas that have been cleared and converted as a result of activities covered by the *Forest Practices Act 1985* and areas approved for conversion by a Dam Works Permit issued under the *Water Management Act 1999*.
3. * Indicates a threatened native vegetation community (rare, vulnerable or endangered).
4. < During 2005–06, Inland *E. amygdalina* was separated into 'Inland *E. amygdalina* – *E. viminalis* – *E. pauciflora* on Cainozoic deposits' and '*E. amygdalina* forest on mudstone', with only the former being considered a threatened forest community.
5. Anomalies in mapping (shown with an ampersand [&]) are subject to further field verification. Area data may be modified as mapping is refined.
6. Indicates communities with <2,000 ha remaining, or the community is threatened, or it has reached below 75% of the 1996 CRA native forest area of that community in an IBRA bioregional threshold for area converted

[^]To date as at 30/09/2022

Figures take into account areas that have been cleared and converted as a result of activities covered by Act and areas approved for conversion by a Dam Works Permit issued under the *Water Management Act 1999*.

Furneaux bioregion as at 30/09/2022

No.	RFA Forest Community	1996 RFA area (ha) (2002 dataset)	2020-21 decrease [^] (ha)	Total decrease 1996–202 [^] (ha)	% total decrease from 1996 RFA Area (2002 dataset)
5	<i>Allocasuarina verticillata</i> forest	142.0	-	-	0.00%
11*	<i>Callitris rhomboidea</i> forest	120.0	-	-	0.00%
20	<i>Leptospermum</i> sp. / <i>Melaleuca squarrosa</i> swamp	285.0	-	-	0.00%
23*	<i>Melaleuca ericifolia</i> coastal swamp forest	11.0	-	1.7	15.45%
26	Furneaux <i>E. nitida</i> forest	29,712.0	-	63.0	0.21%
48*	Furneaux <i>E. viminalis</i> forest	135.0	-	-	0.00%
	TOTAL	30,405.0	-	64.7	0.21%

- Only forest communities that occur within each IBRA region are shown.
- Results are estimates, based on RFA mapping and area data provided in forest practices plans. The area shown as a decrease is likely to be an over-estimate as it is generally based on gross area, which excludes informal reserves such as streamside reserves. Note that these figures only take into account areas that have been cleared and converted as a result of activities covered by the *Forest Practices Act 1985* and areas approved for conversion by a Dam Works Permit issued under the *Water Management Act 1999*.
- * Indicates a threatened native vegetation community (rare, vulnerable or endangered).
- ⌘ During 2005–06, Inland *E. amygdalina* was separated into 'Inland *E. amygdalina* – *E. viminalis* – *E. pauciflora* on Cainozoic deposits' and '*E. amygdalina* forest on mudstone', with only the former being considered a threatened forest community.
- Anomalies in mapping (shown with an ampersand (&)) are subject to further field verification. Area data may be modified as mapping is refined.
- Indicates communities with <2,000 ha remaining, or the community is threatened, or it has reached below 75% of the 1996 CRA native forest area of that community in an IBRA bioregional threshold for area converted

[^]To date as at 30/09/2022

Figures take into account areas that have been cleared and converted as a result of activities covered by Act and areas approved for conversion by a Dam Works Permit issued under the *Water Management Act 1999*.

State totals as at 30/09/2022¹

Bioregion	1996 RFA area (ha) (2002 dataset)	2021–22 [^] decrease (ha)	Total decrease 1996–2022 [^] (ha)	% total decrease from 1996 RFA Area (2002 dataset)
Woolnorth	375,839.0	61.4	44,891.3	11.9%
Ben Lomond	500,654.0	33.8	46,638.8	9.3%
D'Entrecasteaux	261,593.0	12.0	14,062.4	5.4%
Central Highlands	572,175.0	5.7	26,114.8	4.6%
Midlands	244,853.0	-	8,872.4	3.62%
Freycinet	444,127.0	-	11,917.6	2.7%
West and Southwest	776,052.0	-	5,680.1	0.7%
Furneaux	30,405.0	-	64.7	0.21%
State Total	3,205,698.0	112.9	158,242.1	4.9%

¹This table includes the areas cleared as a result of dam works permits issued under the Water Management Act 1999.