

### Threatened fauna species range boundaries and habitat descriptions

Endorsed for use in the forest practices system under the procedures agreed between DPIPWE and FPA for the management of threatened species

Species	Core range	Potential range	Known range	Potential habitat	Significant habitat	Other habitat definitions used in management
Generic	<p><b>Core range:</b> encompasses the area, within the known range, known to support the highest densities of the species and/or thought to be of highest importance for the maintenance of breeding populations of the species.</p>	<p><b>Potential range:</b> includes the known range, but also includes the area within which the species has not been found but may occur based on environmental conditions.</p>	<p><b>Known range (or actual range):</b> is the area within which the species is most likely to occur, being the area of land within a minimum convex polygon of all known localities of the species. This term is synonymous with 'extent of occurrence' as referred to in the <i>Guidelines for Eligibility for Listing under the Threatened Species Protection Act 1995</i> (DPIW 2009).</p>	<p><b>Potential habitat:</b> is all habitat types within the <b>potential range</b> of a species that are likely to support that species in the short and/or long term. It may not include habitats known to be occupied intermittently (e.g. occasional foraging habitat only). Potential habitat is determined from published and unpublished scientific literature and/or expert opinion, and is agreed by the Threatened Species Section (DPIPWE) in consultation with species' specialists.</p>	<p><b>Significant habitat:</b> is habitat within the <b>known or core range</b> of a species that (1) is known to be of high priority for the maintenance of breeding populations throughout the species' range and/or (2) conversion of which to non-native vegetation is considered to result in a long-term negative impact on breeding populations of the species. It may include areas that do not currently support breeding populations of the species but that need to be maintained to ensure the long-term future of the species. Significant habitat is determined from published and unpublished scientific literature and/or expert opinion, and is agreed by the Threatened Species Section (DPIPWE) in consultation with species' specialists.</p>	N/A
<p><b>Eastern quoll</b> <i>Dasyurus viverrinus</i></p>	<p>The <b>core range</b> of the Eastern Quoll is a specialist-defined area based primarily on modelling work published in Fancourt et al 2015 and additional expert advice.</p>	<p>The <b>potential range</b> of the Eastern quoll includes the mainland island of Tasmania and Bruny Island.</p>	N/A	<p><b>Potential habitat</b> for the Eastern Quoll includes rainforest, heathland, alpine areas and scrub. However, it seems to prefer dry forest and native grassland mosaics which are bounded by agricultural land.</p>	N/A	N/A
<p><b>Spotted-tailed quoll</b> <i>Dasyurus maculatus maculatus</i></p>	<p>The <b>core range</b> of the spotted-tailed quoll is a specialist-defined area based on ongoing survey and modelling work by Troy et al.</p>	<p>The <b>potential range</b> of the spotted-tailed quoll is the whole of mainland Tasmania and Robbins island.</p>	N/A	<p><b>Potential habitat</b> for the spotted-tailed quoll is coastal scrub, riparian areas, rainforest, wet forest, damp forest, dry forest and blackwood swamp forest (mature and regrowth), particularly where structurally complex areas are present, and includes remnant patches in cleared agricultural land or plantation areas.</p>	<p><b>Significant habitat</b> for the spotted-tailed quoll is all potential denning habitat within the core range of the species.</p>	<p><b>Potential denning habitat</b> for the spotted-tailed quoll includes 1) any forest remnant (&gt;0.5ha) in a cleared or plantation landscape that is structurally complex (high canopy, with dense understorey and ground vegetation cover), free from the risk of inundation, or 2) a rock outcrop, rock crevice, rock pile, burrow with a small entrance, hollow logs, large piles of coarse woody debris and caves. FPA's <a href="#">Fauna Technical Note 10</a></p>

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<p><b>Eastern barred bandicoot</b></p> <p><i>Perameles gunnii</i></p>	<p>The <b>core range</b> of the eastern barred bandicoot is the lowlands of the southern, northern and eastern Midlands, extending to coastal areas in the southeast, east and north.</p>	<p>The <b>potential range</b> of the eastern barred bandicoot includes the core range and specialist-defined extensions of the core range (mainly in the northwest, north and northeast) that may support the species based on occurrence of potential habitat and frequency of sightings.</p>	N/A	<p><b>Potential habitat</b> for the eastern barred bandicoot is open vegetation types including woodlands and open forests with a grassy understorey, native and exotic grasslands, particularly in landscapes with a mosaic of agricultural land and remnant bushland.</p>	<p><b>Significant habitat</b> for the eastern barred bandicoot is dense tussock grass-sedge swards, piles of coarse woody debris and denser patches of low shrubs (especially those that are densely branched close to the ground providing shelter) within the core range of the species.</p>	<p>can be used as a guide in the identification of potential denning habitat.</p> <p>N/A</p>
<p><b>New Holland mouse</b></p> <p><i>Pseudomys novaehollandiae</i></p>	<p>The <b>core range</b> of the New Holland mouse is a 3 km (radius) buffer centred on the known sites.</p>	<p>The <b>potential range</b> of the New Holland mouse includes the <b>core range</b> and specialist-defined extensions of the core range that may support the species but are as yet largely unsurveyed (extends to within c. 15 km inland) from between Boltons Beach (east coast) around to East Devonport (north coast), including the Furneaux islands.</p>	N/A	<p><b>Potential habitat</b> for the New Holland mouse is heathlands (mainly dry heathlands but also where dry heathlands form a mosaic with other heathland, moorland and scrub complexes), heathy woodlands (i.e. eucalypt canopy cover 5-20%), <i>Allocasuarina</i>-dominated forests on sandy substrates (not dolerite or basalt), and vegetated sand dunes. Key indicator plant species include (but are not restricted to) <i>Aotus ericoides</i>, <i>Lepidosperma concavum</i>, <i>Hypolaena fastigiata</i> and <i>Xanthorrhoea</i> spp.</p>	<p><b>Significant habitat</b> for the New Holland mouse is all potential habitat within the potential range of the species.</p>	N/A
<p><b>Tasmanian devil</b></p> <p><i>Sarcophilus harrisii</i></p>	N/A	<p>The <b>potential range</b> of the Tasmanian devil is the whole of mainland Tasmania, Robbins Island and Maria Island.</p>	N/A	<p><b>Potential habitat</b> for the Tasmanian devil is all terrestrial native habitats, forestry plantations and pasture. Devils require shelter (e.g. dense vegetation, hollow logs, burrows or caves) and hunting habitat (open understorey mixed with patches of dense vegetation) within their home range (4-27 km<sup>2</sup>).</p>	<p><b>Significant habitat</b> for the Tasmanian devil is a patch of potential denning habitat where three or more entrances (large enough for a devil to pass through) may be found within 100 m of one another, and where no other potential denning habitat with three or more entrances may be found within a 1 km radius, being the approximate area of the smallest recorded devil home range (Pemberton 1990).</p>	<p><b>Potential denning habitat</b> for the Tasmanian devil is areas of burrowable, well-drained soil, log piles or sheltered overhangs such as cliffs, rocky outcrops, knolls, caves and earth banks, free from risk of inundation and with at least one entrance through which a devil could pass. FPA's <a href="#">Fauna Technical Note 10</a> can be used as a guide in the identification of potential denning habitat.</p>

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<b>King Island birds</b> Various species	N/A	The <b>potential range</b> of Threatened King Island birds is the whole of King Island.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>King Island green rosella</b> <i>Platycercus caledonicus brownii</i>	The <b>core range</b> of the King Island green rosella is Pegarah State Forest and surrounding forests.	The <b>potential range</b> of the King Island green rosella is the whole of King Island.	N/A	<b>Potential habitat</b> for the King Island green rosella is any forest (primarily with a eucalypt canopy) supporting suitable hollows.	N/A	N/A
<b>King Island scrub tit</b> <i>Acanthornis magnus greeniana</i>	The <b>core range</b> of the King Island scrub tit is the Nook Swamps, Colliers Swamp and Pegarah State Forest.	The <b>potential range</b> of the King Island scrub tit is the whole of King Island.	N/A	<b>Potential habitat</b> for the King Island scrub tit is wet sclerophyll forest and swamp forest (including remnants).	N/A	N/A
<b>King Island brown thornbill</b> <i>Acanthiza pusilla archibaldi</i>	N/A	The <b>potential range</b> of the King Island brown thornbill is the whole of King Island.	N/A	<b>Potential habitat</b> for the King Island brown thornbill is eucalypt forest, woodland, teatree thickets, and wet scrub (including remnants amongst farmland).	N/A	N/A
<b>Grey goshawk</b> <i>Accipiter novaehollandiae</i>	The <b>core range</b> of the grey goshawk is a specialist-defined area (N.Mooney, unpublished data) based on the availability of potential and significant habitat and known breeding records.	The <b>potential range</b> of the grey goshawk is the whole of mainland Tasmania.	N/A	<b>Potential habitat</b> for the grey goshawk is native forest with mature elements below 600 m altitude, particularly along watercourses. FPA's <a href="#">Fauna Technical Note 12</a> can be used as a guide in the identification of grey goshawk habitat.	<b>Significant habitat</b> may be summarised as areas of wet forest, rainforest and damp forest patches in dry forest, with a relatively closed mature canopy, low stem density, and open understorey in close proximity to foraging habitat and a freshwater body (i.e. stream, river, lake, swamp, etc.). FPA's <a href="#">Fauna Technical Note 12</a> can be used as a guide in the identification of grey goshawk habitat.	N/A

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<b>Wedge-tailed eagle</b> <i>Aquila audax fleayi</i>	N/A	The <b>potential range</b> of the wedge-tailed eagle is the whole of Tasmania including islands.	N/A	<b>Potential habitat</b> for the wedge-tailed eagle comprises <b>potential nesting habitat</b> and <b>potential foraging habitat</b> . <b>Potential foraging habitat</b> is a wide variety of forest (including areas subject to native forest silviculture) and non-forest habitats. <b>Potential nesting habitat</b> is tall eucalypt trees in large tracts (usually more than 10 ha) of eucalypt or mixed forest. Nest trees are usually amongst the largest in a locality. They are generally in sheltered positions on leeward slopes, between the lower and mid sections of a slope and with the top of the tree usually lower than the ground level of the top of the ridge, although in some parts of the State topographic shelter is not always a significant factor (e.g. parts of the northwest and Central Highlands). Nests are usually not constructed close to sources of disturbance and nests close to disturbance are less productive. More than one nest may occur within a territory but only one is used for breeding in any one year. Breeding failure often promotes a change of nest in the next year. [see <a href="#">FPA's Fauna Technical Note 1</a> and <a href="#">FPA's Fauna Technical Note 6</a> for more information]	<b>Significant habitat</b> for the wedge-tailed eagle is all native forest and native non-forest vegetation within 500 m or 1 km line-of-sight of known nest sites (where the nest tree is still present).	N/A
<b>White-bellied sea-eagle</b> <i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i>	N/A	The <b>potential range</b> of the white-bellied sea-eagle is the whole of Tasmania including islands.	N/A	<b>Potential habitat</b> for the white-bellied sea-eagle species comprises <b>potential nesting habitat</b> and <b>potential foraging habitat</b> . <b>Potential foraging habitat</b> is any large waterbody (including sea coasts, estuaries, wide rivers, lakes, impoundments and even large farm dams) supporting prey items (fish). <b>Potential nesting habitat</b> is tall eucalypt trees in large tracts (usually more than 10 ha) of eucalypt or mixed forest within 5 km of the coast (nearest coast including shores, bays, inlets and peninsulas), large rivers (Class 1), lakes or complexes of large farm dams. Scattered trees along river banks or pasture land may also be used. The species nests and forages mainly near the coast but will also live near rivers, lakes and farm dams. Nest trees are amongst the largest in a locality. Nests are not usually constructed close to sources of disturbance and nests close to disturbance are less productive. More than one nest may occur within a territory but only one is used for breeding in any one year. Breeding failure often promotes a change of nest in the next year. [see Part I of the BVD, and <a href="#">FPA's Fauna Technical Note 1</a> for more information]	<b>Significant habitat</b> for the white-bellied sea-eagle is all native forest and native non-forest vegetation within 500 m or 1 km line-of-sight of known nest sites (where nest tree still present).	N/A
<b>Azure kingfisher</b>	The <b>core range</b> of the azure kingfisher species is major river systems (class	N/A	N/A	<b>Potential habitat</b> for the azure kingfisher comprises <b>potential foraging habitat</b> and <b>potential breeding habitat</b> . <b>Potential foraging habitat</b> is primarily	N/A	N/A

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	1 and 2 as per the <i>Forest Practices Code</i> in western coastal areas between Latrobe and Geeveston, with permanent deep flowing water and intact riparian vegetation.			freshwater (occasionally estuarine) waterbodies such as large rivers and streams with well-developed overhanging vegetation suitable for perching and water deep enough for dive-feeding. <b>Potential breeding habitat</b> is usually steep banks of large rivers (a breeding site is a hole (burrow) drilled in the bank).		
<b>Swift parrot</b> <i>Lathamus discolor</i>	The <b>core range</b> of the swift parrot is the area within the SE potential breeding range that is within 10km of the coast or is designated as a <b>SPIBA</b> (as defined in FPA 2010)	The <b>potential breeding range</b> of the swift parrot comprises the <b>NW potential breeding range</b> and the <b>SE potential breeding range</b> . The <b>NW potential breeding range</b> includes the NW breeding areas (known nesting locations e.g. Gog Range, Badger Range, Kelsey Tier).	N/A	<b>Potential breeding habitat</b> for the swift parrot comprises <b>potential foraging habitat</b> and <b>potential nesting habitat</b> , and is based on definitions of foraging and nesting trees (see Table 1 in <a href="#">Technical Note 3</a> ). <b>Potential foraging habitat</b> comprises <i>E. globulus</i> or <i>E. ovata</i> trees that are old enough to flower (for management purposes, this applies to native forest only). In the Eastern Tiers, potential foraging habitat also includes <i>E. brookeriana</i> where it has the potential to contribute a substantial foraging resource. The occurrence of foraging-habitat can be remotely assessed, although only to a limited extent, by using mapping layers such as GlobMap (DPIPWE 2010). Due to the scale and inadequacies in current foraging-habitat mapping, potential foraging-habitat density within operational areas should be identified by ground-based surveys as per Table 2 in the swift parrot habitat assessment <a href="#">Technical Note</a> ). For management purposes <b>potential nesting habitat</b> is considered to comprise eucalypt forests that contain hollow-bearing trees. The FPA mature habitat availability map (see FPA's <a href="#">Fauna Technical Note 2</a> ) predicts the availability of hollow-bearing trees using the relevant definitions of habitat provided in Table 3 of the swift parrot habitat assessment <a href="#">Technical Note</a> . The mature habitat availability map is designed to be used to make landscape-scale assessments and may not be reliable for stand-level assessments required during the development of a forest practices plan. At the stand-level the availability and distribution of hollow-bearing trees across a coupe or operation area is best determined from a ground-based assessment (see Table 3 in the <a href="#">Fauna Technical Note 3 Swift parrot breeding habitat</a> ).	<b>Significant habitat</b> is all potential breeding habitat within the SE potential breeding range and the NW breeding areas.	N/A
<b>Orange-bellied parrot</b> <i>Neophema chrysogaster</i>	N/A	The <b>potential range</b> of the orange-bellied parrot comprises the <b>potential foraging range</b> and the <b>potential</b>	N/A	<b>Potential habitat</b> for the orange-bellied parrot comprises <b>potential breeding habitat</b> and <b>potential foraging habitat</b> . <b>Potential breeding habitat</b> is mature eucalypt forest and woodland, including copses amongst plains, with obvious hollows present. <b>Potential foraging habitat</b> is dunes, heathlands, coastal grasslands and saltmarshes.	N/A	N/A

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		<b>breeding range.</b> [still to be developed]				
<b>40-spotted pardalote</b> <i>Pardalotus quadragintus</i>	The <b>core range</b> of the 40-spotted pardalote is a 500 m (radius) buffer centred on known localities.	The <b>potential range</b> of the 40-spotted pardalote is mainland Tasmania between Cockle Creek and Bicheno within 5 km of the coast, and some offshore islands. The <b>survey range</b> of the 40-spotted pardalote is a specialist-defined area within the potential range to assist with decisions on the need for a survey (most areas are close to known localities).	N/A	<b>Potential habitat</b> for the 40-spotted pardalote is any forest and woodland supporting <i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i> (white gum) where the canopy cover of <i>E. viminalis</i> is greater than or equal to 10% or where <i>E. viminalis</i> occurs as a localised canopy dominant or co-dominant in patches exceeding 0.25 ha.	<b>Significant habitat</b> for the 40-spotted pardalote is all potential habitat associated with known colonies and such habitat within 500 m of known colonies.	N/A
<b>Masked owl</b> <i>Tyto novaehollandiae</i>	The <b>core range</b> of the masked owl is forest that occurs at low elevation (<600 m a.s.l.).	The <b>potential range</b> of the masked owl is the whole state, except Bass Strait islands.	N/A	<b>Potential habitat</b> for the masked owl is all areas with trees with large hollows (≥15 cm entrance diameter).  Remnants and paddock trees (in any dry or wet forest type) in agricultural areas may also constitute potential habitat.  See FPA <a href="#">Fauna Technical Note 17</a> for guidance on assessing masked owl habitat using 'on-ground' and remote methods.	<b>Significant habitat</b> for the masked owl is any area of native dry forest, within the core range, with trees with large hollows (≥15 cm entrance diameter).  Remnants and paddock trees (in any dry or wet forest type) in agricultural areas may also constitute significant habitat.  See FPA <a href="#">Fauna Technical Note 17</a> for guidance on assessing masked owl habitat using 'on-ground' and remote methods.	N/A
<b>Green &amp; gold frog</b> <i>Litoria raniformis</i>	The <b>core range</b> of the green and gold frog is an arbitrary 2 km (radius) buffer centred on the known sites (with an accuracy of 2km or less). This range is also referred to as "important areas", which can include point	The <b>potential range</b> of the green and gold frog is based on models of the current and historic distribution of the species.	N/A	<b>Potential habitat</b> for the green and gold frog is permanent and temporary waterbodies, usually with vegetation in or around them. Potential habitat includes features such as natural lagoons, permanently or seasonally inundated swamps and wetlands, farm dams, irrigation channels, artificial water-holding sites such as old quarries, slow-flowing stretches of streams and rivers and drainage features.	<b>Significant habitat</b> for the green and gold frog is still or very slow flowing water bodies, with at least some vegetation, and a lack of obvious pollutants (oils, chemicals, etc). See FPA <a href="#">Fauna Technical Note 18</a> for further guidance on	N/A

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	locations for low precision records and polygons for known habitat patches such as named lagoons.				assessing significant habitat for the green and gold frog.	
<b>Striped marsh frog</b> <i>Limnodynastes peroni</i>	The <b>core range</b> of the striped marsh frog is an arbitrary 2 km (radius) buffer centred on the known sites. This range is also referred to as “important areas”, which can include point locations for low precision records and polygons for known habitat patches such as named lagoons.	The <b>potential range</b> of the striped marsh frog is based on models of the current and historic distribution of the species (mainly coastal and near-coastal parts of the northeast, north, northwest, west and southwest).	N/A	<b>Potential habitat</b> for the striped marsh frog is natural and artificial coastal and near-coastal wetlands, lagoons, marshes, swamps and ponds (including dams), with permanent freshwater and abundant marginal, emergent and submerged aquatic vegetation.	<b>Significant habitat</b> for the striped marsh frog is still or very slow flowing water bodies, with at least some vegetation, and a lack of obvious pollutants (oils, chemicals, etc). See FPA <a href="#">Fauna Technical Note 18</a> for further guidance on assessing significant habitat for the striped marsh frog.	N/A
<b>Tussock skink</b> <i>Pseudemoia pagenstecheri</i>	The <b>core range</b> of the tussock skink is a 500 m (radius) buffer centred on the known sites.	The <b>potential range</b> of the tussock skink includes the <b>core range</b> and specialist-defined extensions of the core range that may support the species based on habitat characteristics but are as yet largely unsurveyed (includes the majority of mapped native lowland and highland grasslands throughout the Midlands, Fingal Valley and northwest grasslands).	N/A	<b>Potential habitat</b> for the tussock skink is grassland and grassy woodland (including rough pasture with paddock trees), generally with a greater than 20% cover of native grass species, especially where medium to tall tussocks are present.	N/A	N/A
<b>Glossy grass skink</b> <i>Pseudemoia rawlinsoni</i>	The <b>core range</b> of the glossy grass skink is a 5 km (radius) buffer centred on the known sites.	The <b>potential range</b> of the glossy grass skink is a minimum convex polygon around known sites, with a 5 km buffer.	N/A	<b>Potential habitat</b> for the glossy grass skink is wetlands and swampy sites (including grassy wetlands, teatree swamps and grassy sedgeland), and margins of such habitats.	N/A	N/A
<b>Australian grayling</b> <i>Prototroctes maraena</i>	N/A	The <b>potential range</b> for the Australian grayling is coastal river systems (Davies, unpubl. data).	N/A	<b>Potential habitat</b> for the Australian grayling is all streams and rivers in their lower to middle reaches. Areas above permanent barriers (e.g. Prosser River dam, weirs) that prevent fish migration are not potential habitat.	N/A	N/A
<b>Swan galaxias</b> <i>Galaxias fontanus</i>	The <b>core range</b> of the Swan galaxias incorporates known sites and the catchments above known sites. This includes the	The <b>potential range</b> of the Swan galaxias is the broader catchments defined by specialists where the species may	N/A	<b>Potential habitat</b> for the Swan galaxias is slow to moderately fast flowing streams containing permanent water (even when not flowing), which have good in-stream cover from overhanging banks and/or logs, and shade from overhanging vegetation. A population can	<b>Significant habitat</b> for the Swan galaxias is all potential habitat and a 30m stream-side reserve within the core range. This includes the	N/A

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	Wildlife Priority Areas (Fauna Special Management Zones) on the upper Swan River, Tater Garden Creek and upper Blue Tier Creek, and other upper catchments of tributaries of the Macquarie, Blackman and Isis Rivers.	occur and where surveys have not been conducted.		only be maintained where barriers have prevented establishment of trout and redfin perch. The nature of these barriers is variable and can include permanent natural structures such as waterfalls and chutes and also low flow-dependent features such as marshes, ephemeral water-losing and remnant channels, and braided channel floodplain features.	Wildlife Priority Areas (Fauna Special Management Zones) on the upper Swan River, Tater Garden Creek and upper Blue Tier Creek, and other upper catchments of tributaries of the Macquarie, Blackman and Isis Rivers.	
<b>Dwarf galaxias</b> <i>Galaxiella pusilla</i>	The <b>core range</b> of the dwarf galaxias incorporates known sites and the catchments above known sites.	The <b>potential range</b> of the dwarf galaxias is the broader catchments defined by specialists where the species may occur and where surveys have not been conducted.	N/A	<b>Potential habitat</b> for the dwarf galaxias is slow-flowing and still waters such as swamps, shallow pools, lagoons, drains or backwaters of streams, often (but not always) with aquatic vegetation. It may also be found in temporary waters that dry up in summer for as long as 6-7 months, especially if burrowing crayfish burrows are present. Habitat may include forested swampy areas but does not include blackwood swamp forest. Juveniles congregate in groups at the water surface in pools free of vegetation.	<b>Significant habitat</b> for the dwarf galaxias is all potential habitat and a 30m stream-side reserve within the core range.	N/A
<b>Swamp galaxias</b> <i>Galaxias parvus</i>	N/A	The <b>potential range</b> for the swamp galaxias is swampy areas and suitable streams surrounding the Lake Pedder impoundment, a few streams draining to Lake Gordon near McPartlan Pass (part of the Wedge catchment prior to flooding) and some small streams in the Huon River catchment upstream of the Pedder impoundment. It does not include the main body of the Lake Pedder impoundment or Lake Gordon.	N/A	<b>Potential habitat</b> for the swamp galaxias is slow-flowing swampy streams with sandy or silty substrate, ranging in size from large deep streams to small runnels.	N/A	N/A
<b>Clarence galaxias</b> <i>Galaxias johnstoni</i>	N/A	The <b>potential range</b> of the Clarence galaxias is the catchment of the lakes and other waterbodies where the species occurs (except where a specialist	N/A	<b>Potential habitat</b> of the Clarence galaxias is all high altitude lake, marsh and stream habitats. Deep pools are preferred although fish may spread into other areas when water levels are high enough.	N/A	N/A

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		advises that part of the catchment is not important to the species).				
<b>Saddled galaxias</b> <i>Galaxias tanycephalus</i>	N/A	The <b>potential range</b> of the saddled galaxias is the catchment of the lakes and other waterbodies where the species occurs (except where a specialist advises that part of the catchment is not important to the species).	N/A	<b>Potential habitat</b> for the saddled galaxias is all waterbodies including streams and riparian vegetation (including lakeside vegetation).	N/A	N/A
<b>Arthurs paragalaxias</b> <i>Paragalaxias mesotes</i>	N/A	The <b>potential range</b> of the Arthurs paragalaxias is the catchment of the lakes and other waterbodies where the species occurs (except where a specialist advises that part of the catchment is not important to the species).	N/A	<b>Potential habitat</b> for the Arthurs paragalaxias is all waterbodies including streams and riparian vegetation (including lakeside vegetation).	N/A	N/A
<b>Golden galaxias</b> <i>Galaxias auratus</i>	N/A	The <b>potential range</b> of the golden galaxias is the catchment of the lakes and other waterbodies where the species occurs (except where a specialist advises that part of the catchment is not important to the species). The range boundary includes the catchments of populations translocated on private property.	N/A	<b>Potential habitat</b> for the golden galaxias is all waterbodies including streams and riparian vegetation (including lakeside vegetation).	N/A	N/A
<b>Great Lake paragalaxias</b> <i>Paragalaxias eleotroides</i>	N/A	The <b>potential range</b> of the Great Lake paragalaxias is the catchment of the lakes and other waterbodies where the species occurs (except where a specialist advises that part of the catchment is not important to the species).	N/A	<b>Potential habitat</b> for the Great Lake paragalaxias is all waterbodies (including streams) and riparian vegetation (including lakeside vegetation) within the potential range of the species.	N/A	N/A

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Species	Core range	Potential range	Known range	Potential habitat	Significant habitat	Other habitat definitions used in management
<p><b>Shannon paragalaxias</b> <i>Paragalaxias dissimilis</i></p>	N/A	The <b>potential range</b> of the Shannon paragalaxias is the catchment of the lakes and other waterbodies where the species occurs (except where a specialist advises that part of the catchment is not important to the species).	N/A	<b>Potential habitat</b> for the Shannon paragalaxias is all waterbodies (including streams) and riparian vegetation (including lakeside vegetation) within the potential range of the species.	N/A	N/A
<p><b>Chaostola skipper</b> <i>Antipodia chaostola</i></p>	The <b>core range</b> of the chaostola skipper is a 2 km (radius) buffer centred on the known sites.	The <b>potential range</b> of the chaostola skipper is the distribution of <i>Gahnia radula</i> and <i>G. microstachya</i> .	N/A	<b>Potential habitat</b> for the chaostola skipper is dry forest and woodland supporting <i>Gahnia radula</i> (usually on sandstone and other sedimentary rock types) or <i>Gahnia microstachya</i> (usually on granite-based substrates).	N/A	N/A
<p><b>Marrawah skipper</b> <i>Oreisplanus munionga larana</i></p>	The <b>core range</b> of the Marrawah skipper is a 2 km (radius) buffer centred on the known sites.	The <b>potential range</b> of the Marrawah skipper includes the core range and specialist-defined extensions of the core range that may support the species based on habitat characteristics but are as yet largely unsurveyed.	N/A	<b>Potential habitat</b> for the Marrawah skipper is any vegetation type, including forest (native and plantation) and non-forest native and non-native types, with an understorey either dominated by <i>Carex appressa</i> or supporting <i>Carex appressa</i> in patches (as small as 20 square metres).	N/A	N/A
<p><b>Ptunarra brown butterfly</b> <i>Oreixenica ptunarra</i></p>	The <b>core range</b> of the Ptunarra brown butterfly is the areas in which all known colonies are located.	The <b>potential range</b> of the Ptunarra brown butterfly includes the core range and specialist-defined extensions of the core range based on habitat characteristics but are as yet largely unsurveyed.	N/A	<b>Potential habitat</b> for the Ptunarra brown butterfly is native grasslands, sedgelands, heathlands, shrublands or grassy woodlands with tussock grass ( <i>Poa</i> ) cover of more than 20%.	<b>Significant habitat</b> for the Ptunarra brown butterfly is all potential habitat within the core range.	N/A
<p><b>Tasmanian hairstreak butterfly</b> <i>Pseudalmenus chlorinda tax. myrsilus</i></p>	The <b>core range</b> of the Tasmanian hairstreak butterfly is a 2 km (radius) buffer centred on the known sites.	The <b>potential range</b> of the Tasmanian hairstreak butterfly includes the core range and specialist-defined extensions of the core range that may support the species based on habitat characteristics but are as yet largely unsurveyed (i.e. most of the Tasman and Forestier peninsulas).	N/A	<b>Potential habitat</b> for the Tasmanian hairstreak butterfly is dry forest and woodland with <i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i> (white gum) present (any amount) in close association (usually within 50 m) with <i>Acacia</i> species, including <i>A. dealbata</i> (silver wattle), <i>A. mearnsii</i> (black wattle) or <i>A. melanoxylon</i> (blackwood).	N/A	N/A

Threatened fauna species range boundaries and habitat descriptions

Species	Core range	Potential range	Known range	Potential habitat	Significant habitat	Other habitat definitions used in management
<b>Tunbridge looper moth</b>  <i>Chrysolarentia decisaria</i>	The <b>core range</b> of the Tunbridge looper moth is a 500 m (radius) buffer centred on the known sites.	The <b>potential range</b> of the Tunbridge looper moth includes the core range and specialist-defined extensions of the core range that may support the species based on habitat characteristics but are as yet largely unsurveyed (relatively small areas around the known sites at Tunbridge Lagoon and Lauderdale).	N/A	<b>Potential habitat</b> for the Tunbridge looper moth is saltmarshes, saltpans, and adjacent grasslands and grassy forest/woodland (within the same catchment as and adjacent to saline habitats).	N/A	N/A
<b>Chevron looper moth</b>  <i>Amelora acontistica</i>	The <b>core range</b> of the chevron looper moth is a 500 m (radius) buffer centred on the known sites.	The <b>potential range</b> of the chevron looper moth includes the core range and specialist-defined extensions of the core range that may support the species based on habitat characteristics but are as yet largely unsurveyed.	N/A	<b>Potential habitat</b> for the chevron looper moth is saltmarshes, saltpans, and adjacent grasslands and grassy forest/woodland (within the same catchment as, and adjacent to saline habitats).	N/A	N/A
<b>Saltmarsh looper moth</b>  <i>Dasybela achroa</i>	The <b>core range</b> of the saltmarsh looper moth is a 500 m (radius) buffer centred on the known sites.	The <b>potential range</b> of the saltmarsh looper moth includes the core range and specialist-defined extensions of the core range that may support the species based on habitat characteristics but are as yet largely unsurveyed (mainly the South Arm peninsula).	N/A	<b>Potential habitat</b> for the saltmarsh looper moth is saltmarshes, saltpans, and adjacent grasslands and grassy forest/woodland (within the same catchment as, and adjacent to saline habitats).	N/A	N/A
<b>Chequered blue butterfly</b>  <i>Theclinesthes serpentata serpentata</i>	The <b>core range</b> of the chequered blue butterfly is a 500 m (radius) buffer centred on the known sites.	The <b>potential range</b> of the chequered blue butterfly includes the core range and specialist-defined extensions of the core range that may support the species based on habitat characteristics but are as yet largely unsurveyed.	N/A	<b>Potential habitat</b> for the chequered blue butterfly is saltmarshes, and beach and coastal habitats, supporting food plants including <i>Rhagodia candolleana</i> (coastal saltbush) and species of <i>Atriplex</i> .	N/A	N/A

Threatened fauna species range boundaries and habitat descriptions

Species	Core range	Potential range	Known range	Potential habitat	Significant habitat	Other habitat definitions used in management
<p><b>Giant freshwater crayfish</b></p> <p><i>Astacopsis gouldi</i></p>	<p>The <b>core range</b> of the giant freshwater crayfish is the extent of the GFC habitat suitability map (Davies <i>et al.</i>, 2007)</p>	<p>The <b>potential range</b> of the giant freshwater crayfish extends from the Arthur River, in Tasmania's northwest, across the north of the State to the Ringarooma River, including the Arthur River catchment and all river catchments flowing into Bass Strait, with the exception of the Tamar catchment. In addition, the species has been introduced to two catchments: the North Esk catchment (St Patricks River) and the Derwent catchment River Clyde).</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p><b>Potential habitat</b> for the giant freshwater crayfish is freshwater streams of all sizes. Characteristics of potential habitat include a combination of well-shaded flowing and still waters, deep pools, decaying logs and undercut banks. Riparian vegetation needs to be native and predominantly intact to provide shade, nutrient, energy and structural inputs into streams. Smaller juveniles inhabit shallow fast-flowing streams favouring habitats with rocks or logs that are large enough to be stable but not embedded in finer substrates, but overlies coarser substrates and/or have a distinct cavity underneath. Perennial headwater streams have substantially higher juvenile densities than non-perennial headwater streams.</p> <p>See FPA's <a href="#">Fauna Technical Note 16</a> for guidance on how to identify categories of potential habitat suitability (high suitability habitat, moderate suitability habitat and low suitability habitat) of class 4 streams. The GFC Habitat Suitability Map may be used in the assessment of habitat suitability for all other stream classes, however on-ground assessment is recommended.</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p><b>Furneaux burrowing crayfish</b></p> <p><i>Engaeus martigener</i></p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>The <b>potential range</b> of the Furneaux burrowing crayfish, for the purposes of the TFA, is the Furneaux islands (primarily Flinders and Cape Barren islands).</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p><b>Potential habitat</b> for the Furneaux burrowing crayfish includes boggy areas and small clear water creeks in high altitude wet ferny gullies (Horwitz 1990a; Doran &amp; Richards 1996). These areas appear to be the stronghold of the species, although recent survey work has also located populations at lower altitudes and in a poorly-drained mossy tea-tree bog and a small grassy spring/soak in open dry eucalypt forest (UTas, unpubl. data). The species occupies a type 2 burrow habitat (Horwitz 1990a).</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p><b>Central north burrowing crayfish</b></p> <p><i>Engaeus granulatus</i></p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>The <b>potential range</b> of the central north burrowing crayfish includes the <b>core range</b> and specialist-defined extensions of the core range that may support the species but are as yet largely unsurveyed.</p>	<p>The <b>known range</b> of the central north burrowing crayfish is a minimum convex polygon around known sites.</p>	<p><b>Potential habitat</b> for the central north burrowing crayfish includes any poorly-drained habitats such as streams (of any class and disturbance history), seepages (e.g. springs in forest or pasture, outflows of farm dams), low-lying flat swampy areas and vegetation (e.g. buttongrass and heathy plains, marshy areas, boggy areas of pasture), drainage depressions, ditches (artificial and natural, including roadside ditches, pasture drains, etc.).</p>	<p><b>Significant habitat</b> for the central north burrowing crayfish is all native vegetation within the immediate catchments where the species is known to occur.</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p><b>Scottsdale burrowing crayfish</b></p> <p><i>Engaeus spinicaudatus</i></p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>The <b>potential range</b> of the Scottsdale burrowing crayfish includes the <b>core range</b> and specialist-defined extensions of the</p>	<p>The <b>known range</b> of the Scottsdale burrowing crayfish is a minimum convex</p>	<p><b>Potential habitat</b> for the Scottsdale burrowing crayfish includes any poorly-drained habitats such as streams (of any class and disturbance history), seepages (e.g. springs in forest or pasture, outflows of farm dams), low-lying flat swampy areas and vegetation (e.g. buttongrass and</p>	<p><b>Significant habitat</b> for the Scottsdale burrowing crayfish is all native vegetation in the immediate catchments of sites where</p>	<p>N/A</p>

Threatened fauna species range boundaries and habitat descriptions

Species	Core range	Potential range	Known range	Potential habitat	Significant habitat	Other habitat definitions used in management
		core range that may support the species but are as yet largely unsurveyed.	polygon around known sites.	heathy plains, marshy areas, boggy areas of pasture), drainage depressions, ditches (artificial and natural, including roadside ditches, pasture drains, etc.).	the species is known to occur.	
<b>Mt Arthur burrowing crayfish</b> <i>Engaeus orramakunna</i>	N/A	The <b>potential range</b> of the Mt Arthur burrowing crayfish includes the <b>core range</b> and specialist-defined extensions of the core range that may support the species but are as yet largely unsurveyed.	The <b>known range</b> of the Mt Arthur burrowing crayfish is a minimum convex polygon around known sites.	<b>Potential habitat</b> for the Mt Arthur burrowing crayfish includes any poorly-drained habitats such as streams (of any class and disturbance history), seepages (e.g. springs in forest or pasture, outflows of farm dams), low-lying flat swampy areas and vegetation (e.g. buttongrass and heathy plains, marshy areas, boggy areas of pasture), drainage depressions, ditches (artificial and natural, including roadside ditches, pasture drains, etc.).	N/A	N/A
<b>Burnie burrowing crayfish</b> <i>Engaeus yabbimunna</i>	N/A	The <b>potential range</b> of the Burnie burrowing crayfish includes the <b>core range</b> and specialist-defined extensions of the core range that may support the species but are as yet largely unsurveyed.	The <b>known range</b> of the Burnie burrowing crayfish is a minimum convex polygon around known sites.	<b>Potential habitat</b> for the Burnie burrowing crayfish includes any poorly-drained habitats such as streams (of any class and disturbance history), seepages (e.g. springs in forest or pasture, outflows of farm dams), low-lying flat swampy areas and vegetation (e.g. buttongrass and heathy plains, marshy areas, boggy areas of pasture), drainage depressions, ditches (artificial and natural, including roadside ditches, pasture drains, etc.).	<b>Significant habitat</b> for the Burnie burrowing crayfish is all native vegetation in the immediate catchments of sites where the species is known to occur.	N/A
<b>Southern hairy red snail</b> <i>Austrochloritis victoriae</i>	The <b>core range</b> of the southern hairy red snail is a specialist-defined boundary based on the most suitable areas for this species.	The <b>potential range</b> of the southern hairy red snail is an expert defined boundary incorporating known sites with a buffer.	N/A	<b>Potential habitat</b> for the southern hairy red snail is tall mature <i>Banksia/Leptospermum/Melaleuca</i> scrub and tall wet sclerophyll forest.	N/A	N/A
<b>Skemps snail</b> <i>Charopidae sp.</i> "Skemps"	N/A	The <b>potential range</b> of the Skemps snail is a specialist-defined zone based on sites supporting the highest reported densities of the species (Myrtle Bank and Whites Mill Road areas).	N/A	<b>Potential habitat</b> for the Skemps snail is wet sclerophyll forest, closed broadleaf shrubbery, mixed forest, rainforest, and wet or damp forest gullies and drainage lines in predominantly dry forest.	<b>Significant habitat</b> for the Skemps snail is all potential habitat within the potential range.	N/A
<b>Ammonite snail (land snail)</b> <i>Discocharopa vogens</i>	The <b>core range</b> of the ammonite snail is a specialist-defined buffer zone based on habitat features and centered on known sites.	The <b>potential range</b> of the ammonite snail includes the <b>core range</b> and specialist-defined extensions of the core range that may support the species based on habitat characteristics but are as yet largely unsurveyed.	N/A	<b>Potential habitat</b> for the ammonite snail is dry and wet eucalypt forests on dolerite in the Hobart lowlands (all below 400 m a.s.l.).	N/A	N/A

Threatened fauna species range boundaries and habitat descriptions

Species	Core range	Potential range	Known range	Potential habitat	Significant habitat	Other habitat definitions used in management
<b>Burgundy snail</b> <i>Helicarion rubicundus</i>	N/A	The <b>potential range</b> of the burgundy snail includes the <b>core range</b> and specialist-defined extensions of the core range that may support the species based on habitat characteristics but are as yet largely unsurveyed.	The <b>known range</b> of the burgundy snail is a minimum convex polygon around known sites.	<b>Potential habitat</b> for the burgundy snail is all wet forest, including regrowth, regardless of age, topography or management history.	<b>Significant habitat</b> for the burgundy snail is all potential habitat within the core range.	N/A
<b>Cataract Gorge snail</b> <i>Pasmaditta jungermanniae</i>	The <b>core range</b> of the Cataract Gorge snail is a 750 m (radius) buffer centred on the known sites at Notley Gorge, and a 500 m (radius) buffer centred on the known sites in other areas.	The <b>potential range</b> of the Cataract Gorge snail includes the <b>core range</b> and specialist-defined extensions of the core range that may support the species based on habitat characteristics but are as yet largely unsurveyed.	N/A	<b>Potential habitat</b> for the Cataract Gorge snail is intact or disturbed native vegetation with extensive exposed rock faces (usually dolerite), usually greater than 2 m high (e.g. distinct outcrops/cliffs or several large boulders), with well-developed moss and/or lichen cover on rock faces and ledges (such sites often occur in more deeply incised drainage features or steeper slopes).	N/A	N/A
<b>Keeled snail</b> <i>Tasmaphena lamproides</i>	N/A	The <b>potential range</b> of the keeled snail includes the <b>known range</b> and specialist-defined extensions of the core range that may support the species based on habitat characteristics but are as yet largely unsurveyed.	The <b>known range</b> of the keeled snail is based on known sites, surveys (presence/absence) and specialist opinion.	<b>Potential habitat</b> for the keeled snail is mature, regrowth and regenerating forests, predominantly wet eucalypt but also including some rainforest and blackwood.	<b>Significant habitat</b> for the keeled snail is all potential habitat within the known range supporting a high density of live Keeled Snails and/or the habitat patch is important for connectivity of significant or potential habitat.	N/A
<b>Freshwater snails (generic)</b> Various species	N/A	The <b>potential range</b> of threatened freshwater snails includes the known range and specialist-defined extensions of the known range based on habitat features (catchment-based) but are as yet largely unsurveyed.	The <b>known range</b> of threatened freshwater snails is based on known sites, surveys (presence/absence) and specialist opinion.	<b>Potential habitat</b> for threatened freshwater snails is all waterbodies, including soakages and headwater streams within the potential range.	<i>B.briansmithi</i> , <i>B.capensis</i> , <i>B.fromensis</i> , <i>B.lodderae</i> , <i>B.ronaldi</i> , <i>B.turnerae</i> , <i>B.waterhouseae</i> , <i>B.wiseae</i> all included in FPA Planning Guideline 2008/1. <b>Significant habitat</b> for these species is all native vegetation within the known range.	N/A
<i>B. kershawi</i> , <i>B. krybetes</i> , <i>B. launcestonensis</i>	N/A	The <b>potential range</b> of threatened freshwater snails includes the known range and specialist-defined extensions of the known range based on	The <b>known range</b> of threatened freshwater snails is based on known sites, surveys (presence/absence)	<b>Potential habitat</b> for these species ( <i>B. kershawi</i> , <i>B. krybetes</i> , <i>B. launcestonensis</i> ) is riverine habitats within the potential range.	N/A	N/A

Threatened fauna species range boundaries and habitat descriptions

Species	Core range	Potential range	Known range	Potential habitat	Significant habitat	Other habitat definitions used in management
		habitat features (catchment-based) but are as yet largely unsurveyed.	and specialist opinion.			
<i>B. averni</i> , * <i>B. briansmithi</i> , <i>B. camensis</i> , * <i>B. capensis</i> , * <i>B. fromensis</i> , <i>B. fultoni</i> , <i>B. hallae</i> , <i>B. hermansii</i> , * <i>B. lodderae</i> , <i>B. petterdi</i> , <i>B. phasianella</i> , * <i>B. ronaldi</i> , <i>B. tumida</i> , * <i>B. waterhouseae</i> , * <i>B. wiseae</i>	N/A	The <b>potential range</b> of threatened freshwater snails includes the known range and specialist-defined extensions of the known range based on habitat features (catchment-based) but are as yet largely unsurveyed.	The <b>known range</b> of threatened freshwater snails is based on known sites, surveys (presence/absence) and specialist opinion.	<b>Potential habitat</b> for these species ( <i>B. averni</i> , * <i>B. briansmithi</i> , <i>B. camensis</i> , * <i>B. capensis</i> , * <i>B. fromensis</i> , <i>B. fultoni</i> , <i>B. hallae</i> , <i>B. hermansii</i> , * <i>B. lodderae</i> , <i>B. petterdi</i> , <i>B. phasianella</i> , * <i>B. ronaldi</i> , <i>B. tumida</i> , * <i>B. waterhouseae</i> , * <i>B. wiseae</i> ) is small catchments i.e. around class 3 and 4 streams (one species is restricted to Great Lake) within the potential range.	<i>B. briansmithi</i> , <i>B. capensis</i> , <i>B. fromensis</i> , <i>B. lodderae</i> , <i>B. ronaldi</i> , <i>B. turnerae</i> , <i>B. waterhouseae</i> , <i>B. wiseae</i> all included in FPA Planning Guideline 2008/1. <b>Significant habitat</b> for these species is all native vegetation within the known range.	N/A
<i>B. angulata</i> , <i>B. zeehanensis</i> , <i>P. annamurrayae</i> , <i>P. conica</i> , <i>P. marginata</i>	N/A	The <b>potential range</b> of threatened freshwater snails includes the known range and specialist-defined extensions of the known range based on habitat features (catchment-based) but are as yet largely unsurveyed.	The <b>known range</b> of threatened freshwater snails is based on known sites, surveys (presence/absence) and specialist opinion.	<b>Potential habitat</b> for these species ( <i>B. angulata</i> , <i>B. zeehanensis</i> , <i>P. annamurrayae</i> , <i>P. conica</i> , <i>P. marginata</i> ) is all watercourses within the potential range. These species either have restricted distributions that are currently poorly defined (e.g. some of the west coast species) or restricted distributions that may be better defined but a higher level of management is anticipated due to the restricted distribution.	N/A	N/A
<i>B. bowryensis</i> , <i>B. gibba</i> , <i>B. salmonis</i>	N/A	The <b>potential range</b> of threatened freshwater snails includes the known range and specialist-defined extensions of the known range based on habitat features (catchment-based) but are as yet largely unsurveyed.	The <b>known range</b> of threatened freshwater snails is based on known sites, surveys (presence/absence) and specialist opinion.	<b>Potential habitat</b> for these species ( <i>B. bowryensis</i> , <i>B. gibba</i> , <i>B. salmonis</i> ) is all watercourses within the potential range. These species are poorly understood. Multiple surveys have failed to extend the range beyond a low number of sites.	N/A	N/A
<i>B. bellii</i> , <i>B. forthensis</i> , <i>B. franklandensis</i> , <i>B. hulli</i> , <i>B. inflata</i> , <i>B. protruberata</i> , <i>B. topsiae</i> , <i>B. trochiformis</i>	N/A	The <b>potential range</b> of threatened freshwater snails includes the known range and specialist-defined extensions of the known range based on habitat features (catchment-based) but are as yet largely unsurveyed.	The <b>known range</b> of threatened freshwater snails is based on known sites, surveys (presence/absence) and specialist opinion.	<b>Potential habitat</b> for these species ( <i>B. bellii</i> , <i>B. forthensis</i> , <i>B. franklandensis</i> , <i>B. hulli</i> , <i>B. inflata</i> , <i>B. protruberata</i> , <i>B. topsiae</i> , <i>B. trochiformis</i> ) is all watercourses within the potential range.	N/A	N/A
<i>B. fallax</i> , <i>B. mesibovi</i> , <i>B. minima</i> , <i>B. tasmanica</i> , * <i>B.</i>	N/A	The <b>potential range</b> of threatened freshwater snails includes the known	The <b>known range</b> of threatened freshwater snails is	<b>Potential habitat</b> for these species ( <i>B. fallax</i> , <i>B. mesibovi</i> , <i>B. minima</i> , <i>B. tasmanica</i> , * <i>B. turnerae</i> , <i>B. wilmotensis</i> , <i>P.</i>	<i>B. briansmithi</i> , <i>B. capensis</i> , <i>B. fromensis</i> , <i>B. lodderae</i> , <i>B. ronaldi</i> , <i>B. turnerae</i> , <i>B.</i>	N/A

Threatened fauna species range boundaries and habitat descriptions

Species	Core range	Potential range	Known range	Potential habitat	Significant habitat	Other habitat definitions used in management
<i>turnerae</i> , <i>B. wilmotensis</i> , <i>P. pupiformis</i>		range and specialist-defined extensions of the known range based on habitat features (catchment-based) but are as yet largely unsurveyed.	based on known sites, surveys (presence/absence) and specialist opinion.	<i>pupiformis</i> is generally restricted to smaller streams across larger catchments.	<i>waterhouseae</i> , <i>B. wiseae</i> all included in FPA Planning Guideline 2008/1. <b>Significant habitat</b> for these species is all native vegetation within the known range.	
<b>Caddisflies</b> Various species	N/A	The <b>potential range</b> of threatened caddisflies is the known location with a buffer of 2 km upstream and downstream of the known site.	N/A	<b>Potential habitat</b> for threatened caddisflies is all waterbodies including streams and riparian vegetation.	N/A	N/A
<b>Great Lake invertebrates</b> Various species	N/A	The <b>potential range</b> of Great Lake invertebrates is the catchments of Great Lake and Shannon Lagoon.	N/A	<b>Potential habitat</b> for Great Lake invertebrates is all waterbodies (including streams) and riparian vegetation (including lakeside vegetation) within the potential range of the species.	N/A	N/A
<b>Miena jewel beetle</b> <i>Castiarina insculpta</i>	N/A	The <b>potential range</b> of the Miena jewel beetle is a 3km buffer on a minimum convex polygon around known sites, and specialist defined extensions of this area.	The <b>known range</b> of the Miena jewel beetle is a minimum convex polygon around known sites.	<b>Potential habitat</b> for the Miena jewel beetle is shrubland or heathland containing <i>Ozothamnus hookeri</i> .	N/A	N/A
<b>Green-lined ground beetle</b> <i>Catadromus lacordairei</i>	The <b>core range</b> of the green-lined ground beetle is a 500 m (radius) buffer centred on the known sites.	The <b>potential range</b> of the green-lined ground beetle includes the core range and specialist-defined extensions of the core range that may support the species based on habitat characteristics but are as yet largely unsurveyed.	N/A	<b>Potential habitat</b> for the green-lined ground beetle is open, grassy/sedgy, low altitude grasslands and woodlands associated with temporary and permanent wetlands and low-lying plains, flats and ephemeral drainages adjacent to rivers and streams. Key habitat elements that need to be present include sheltering sites such as patches of stones, coarse woody debris and/or cracking soils.	N/A	N/A
<b>Weldborough forest weevil</b> <i>Enchymus sp. nov.</i>	N/A	The <b>potential range</b> of the Weldborough forest weevil is a 2 km (radius) buffer centred on known localities.	N/A	<b>Potential habitat</b> for the Weldborough forest weevil includes mixed forest and rainforest.	N/A	N/A
<b>Bornemisszas stag beetle</b> <i>Hoplogonus bornemisszai</i>	N/A	N/A	The <b>known range</b> of the Bornemisszas stag beetle is a minimum convex polygon around known sites.	<b>Potential habitat</b> for the Bornemisszas stag beetle is wet eucalypt forest (including those regenerating after clearfell, burn and sow silviculture), mixed forest, damp or wet forest gullies in dry forest. Habitat quality may improve with increasing moisture content, leaf litter depth, proportion of coarse woody debris, etc.	<b>Significant habitat</b> for the Bornemisszas stag beetle is all potential habitat within the known range.	N/A

Threatened fauna species range boundaries and habitat descriptions

Species	Core range	Potential range	Known range	Potential habitat	Significant habitat	Other habitat definitions used in management
<b>Vanderschoors stag beetle</b>  <i>Hoplogonus vanderschoori</i>	N/A	N/A	The <b>known range</b> of the Vanderschoors stag beetle is a minimum convex polygon around known sites.	<b>Potential habitat</b> for the Vanderschoors stag beetle is mature wet eucalypt forest, mixed forest, rainforest, including gullies supporting such habitat surrounded by otherwise unsuitable dry forest habitat. Habitat quality may improve with increasing moisture content, leaf litter depth, proportion of coarse woody debris, etc.	<b>Significant habitat</b> for the Vanderschoors stag beetle is all potential habitat within the known range.	N/A
<b>Simsons stag beetle</b>  <i>Hoplogonus simsoni</i>	N/A	N/A	The <b>known range</b> of the Simsons stag beetle is a minimum convex polygon around known sites.	<b>Potential habitat</b> for the Simsons stag beetle is all wet forest types (including mixed forest/rainforest) within the known range.	<b>Significant habitat</b> for the Simsons stag beetle is all wet Eucalypt forest, mixed forest and rainforest <500m altitude with a leaf litter layer of at least 1cm and a slope <20%, within the known range.	N/A
<b>Broad-toothed stag beetle</b>  <i>Lissotes latidens</i>	N/A	The <b>potential range</b> of the broad-toothed stag beetle includes the known range and specialist-defined extensions to the core range that may support the species based on habitat characteristics but are as yet largely unsurveyed (primarily extending to the coastal region, east of the known range on mainland Tasmania and the whole of Maria Island).	The <b>known range</b> of the broad-toothed stag beetle is a minimum convex polygon around known sites.	<b>Potential habitat</b> for the broad-toothed stag beetle ranges from patches of wet forest within dry eucalypt forest (especially drainage lines and wet gullies) to wet eucalypt forest and rainforest, noting that areas where logs occupy more than 10% of the forest floor are preferred.	<b>Significant habitat</b> for the broad-toothed stag beetle is all potential habitat within the known range.	N/A
<b>Mt Mangana stag beetle</b>  <i>Lissotes menalcas</i>	N/A	The <b>potential range</b> of the Mt Mangana stag beetle includes the known range and specialist-defined extensions of the known range that may support the species based on habitat characteristics but are as yet largely unsurveyed (including all of South Bruny Island, Tasman/Forestier and Tinderbox peninsulas).	The <b>known range</b> of the Mt Mangana stag beetle includes the areas encompassed within the minimum convex polygons around known localities, calculated for the three main parts of the species' range (Southern Forests, South Bruny, and Tasman/Forestier peninsulas).	<b>Potential habitat</b> for the Mt Mangana stag beetle is any eucalypt forest that contains rotting logs (often numerous, and usually greater than about 40 cm diameter at mid-log length) below about 650 m a.s.l. (generally moist habitats that have not been subject to high intensity or frequent fires in about the last 20 years). The species has a patchy distribution within areas of potential habitat. Some rainforest will support the species, although in low densities as the species has an apparent preference for eucalypt logs. In terms of using mapping layers, potential habitat is all areas mapped as 'wet forest' under TASVEG or another forest type that is within 50 m of a freshwater source (e.g. stream or wetland) and either high, medium or low mature habitat availability OR PI-type mature crown density class 'a', 'b', 'c', 'd' and 'f'.	<b>Significant habitat</b> for the Mt Mangana stag beetle is all potential habitat within the known range.	N/A

**Threatened fauna species range boundaries and habitat descriptions**

Species	Core range	Potential range	Known range	Potential habitat	Significant habitat	Other habitat definitions used in management
<b>Cave fauna</b> Various species	N/A	The <b>potential range</b> of cave fauna is the cave and catchment of the cave supporting the known sites for the particular species	N/A	<b>Potential habitat</b> for cave fauna is the cave environment, including features associated with cave entrances and exits such as boulders and cliffs, sinkholes, and pools and streams within 40 m of cave entrance.	N/A	N/A
<b>Southern sandstone cave cricket</b> <i>Micropathus kiernani</i>	N/A	The <b>potential range</b> of the southern sandstone cave cricket is the catchment of Bates Creek.	The <b>known range</b> of the southern sandstone cave cricket is a 500m buffer around known sites.	<b>Potential habitat</b> for the southern sandstone cave cricket includes any vegetation type within the catchment of Bates Creek, and specifically sandstone caves, crevices and rock overhangs (known as pseudokarst).	N/A	N/A
<b>Plomleys trapdoor spider</b> <i>Migas plomleyi</i>	N/A	The <b>potential range</b> of the Plomleys trapdoor spider is a 750 m (radius) buffer centred on the known sites.	N/A	<b>Potential habitat</b> for the Plomleys trapdoor spider is native vegetation (but can be disturbed) with extensive rock exposures that have well-developed moss and/or lichen cover.	N/A	N/A
<b>Lake Fenton trapdoor spider</b> <i>Plesiothele fentoni</i>	N/A	The <b>potential range</b> of the Lake Fenton trapdoor spider is a 5 km (radius) buffer centred on the known sites.	N/A	<b>Potential habitat</b> for the Lake Fenton trapdoor spider is: (1) rainforest, mixed forest (i.e. wet eucalypt forest with distinct secondary canopy comprising typical rainforest species), mature wet eucalypt forest (i.e. wet forest with rainforest species such as myrtle and sassafras becoming prevalent in the understorey) in the Tarraleah area; (2) subalpine <i>Eucalyptus coccifera</i> woodland and subalpine scrub on dolerite scree in the Lake Fenton area.	N/A	N/A
<b>Blind velvet worm</b> <i>Tasmanipatus anophthalmus</i>	N/A	The <b>potential range</b> of the blind velvet worm is a buffer of 2 km around most of the core range but greater around the southern part of the range (where survey has been limited).	The <b>known range</b> of the blind velvet worm is a minimum convex polygon around known sites.	<b>Potential habitat</b> for the blind velvet worm is eucalypt forest with rotting logs.	<b>Significant habitat</b> for the blind velvet worm is all forest within the core range that has not been subject to any high-intensity or frequent fires within at least the last 20 years, containing numerous rotting eucalypt logs including large (greater than 40 cm in mid-log diameter) decaying eucalypt logs with a soft rot centre, that remain moist in areas protected from disturbance such as fire.	N/A
<b>Giant velvet worm</b> <i>Tasmanipatus barretti</i>	N/A	N/A	The <b>known range</b> of the giant velvet worm is defined by a minimum convex	<b>Potential habitat</b> for the giant velvet worm includes wet sclerophyll forest grading into rainforest or mixed forest and dry forest within its known range.	<b>Significant habitat</b> for the giant velvet worm is all potential habitat within the known range.	N/A

Threatened fauna species range boundaries and habitat descriptions

Species	Core range	Potential range	Known range	Potential habitat	Significant habitat	Other habitat definitions used in management
			polygon around known sites.			
<b>Salt lake slater</b> <i>Haloniscus searlei</i>	N/A	The <b>potential range</b> of the salt lake slater is the immediate catchment of salt lakes, lagoon and pans in the Midlands (which includes the two known sites at Tunbridge Lagoon and Bat Lagoon).	N/A	<b>Potential habitat</b> for the salt lake slater is all inland saline waters ( salt lakes, lagoon and pans) in the Midlands (which includes the two known sites at Tunbridge Lagoon and Bar Lagoon).	N/A	N/A
<b>Schayers grasshopper</b> <i>Schayera baiulus</i>	N/A	The <b>potential range</b> of the Schayers grasshopper is a 5 km (radius) buffer centred on the known sites.	N/A	<b>Potential habitat</b> for the Schayers grasshopper is poorly understood. Based on the habitat at the two known sites (Cape Grim and Rushy Lagoon), the species may occupy a range of habitats including poorly-drained pasture, regenerating cleared land (e.g. swamp paperbark and sagg over old pasture), coastal scrub and heath and open heathy woodland.	N/A	N/A
<b>Tasman Peninsula Dusky Antechinus (TPDA)</b> <i>Antechinus vandycki</i>	The <b>core range</b> of the TPDA encompasses the Tasman and Forestier peninsulas.	The <b>potential range</b> of the TPDA is the Tasman and Forestier peninsulas and the area immediately north of the Denison canal.	N/A	<b>Potential habitat</b> for the TPDA includes damp forest, wet forest, rainforest and wet scrub vegetation communities, as well as plantation forests with understorey species typical of damp or wet forest, or with no understorey but adjacent to wet forest. It does not include dry forest or heathland, or plantation forests with an understorey comprised of typical dry forest understorey species.	N/A	N/A

\*Forest Practices Authority & Threatened Species Section (DPIPWE) (2012). *Review of Threatened Fauna Adviser. Background Report 2 Review of Information on Species and Management Approach*. Forest Practices Authority, Hobart. **Note that these habitat descriptions were originally based on the information in this Background report but that they are subject to ongoing change as a result of new species information following the procedures agreed between FPA and DPIPWE.**