

# Tasmanian Threatened Native Vegetation Communities

## ***EUCALYPTUS AMYGDALINA* FOREST AND WOODLAND ON SANDSTONE**

### **Conservation status**

**Threatened:** Community 14 - Schedule 3A *Nature Conservation Act 2002*

### **What is *Eucalyptus amygdalina* forest and woodland on sandstone?**

The canopy of this community is usually dominated by uneven-aged stands of *Eucalyptus amygdalina* (black peppermint). *E. obliqua* (stringybark) is often co-dominant or sub-dominant, especially in gullies or on shaded slopes, with *E. viminalis* (white gum) generally present as a minor or sub-dominant species.

*Eucalyptus amygdalina* forest and woodland on sandstone is a dry sclerophyll community, generally with a tall, shrub layer and a shrubby, sedgy, heathy, or sometimes grassy ground layer. The tall shrub layer is commonly *Acacia dealbata* (silver wattle), *Banksia marginata* (silver banksia) and *Allocasuarina littoralis* (black sheoak). The ground layer varies with soil type. On podzol, heath and legumes are dominant, with *Lomandra longifolia* (sagg) more common on shallow or clayish soils. *Pteridium esculentum* (bracken) can become dominant in areas where grazing or fire is frequent.

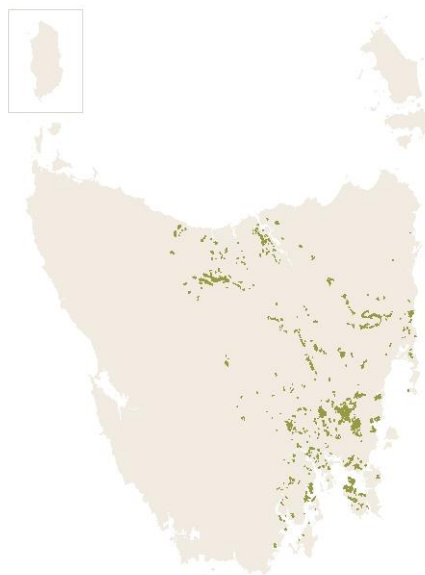
This community occurs on sandstone or sandstone-derived soils, mainly below 600 m in the north-east half of Tasmania.

To help you decide if this Threatened Native Vegetation Community is on your site, a decision tree is provided further below. This is a guide only. Assessment by a qualified ecologist is needed to confirm the presence (or absence) of a listed threatened community.



An example of the *Eucalyptus amygdalina* forest and woodland on sandstone community at Conningham. Nepelle Temby.

### **Distribution, extent and reservation status**



Indicative *Eucalyptus amygdalina* forest and woodland on sandstone distribution from TNVC 2020

## *Eucalyptus amygdalina* forest and woodland on sandstone

The Threatened Native Vegetation Communities 2020 (TNVC 2020) distribution of *Eucalyptus amygdalina* forest and woodland on sandstone is derived from the TASVEG 4.0 mapping of DAS (*Eucalyptus amygdalina* forest and woodland on sandstone). TASVEG mapping units provide only an indicative distribution of listed communities.

*Eucalyptus amygdalina* forest and woodland on sandstone has an approximate Tasmania-wide extent of 40400 hectares. Of this, 23% of the community is mapped within the secure National Reserve System increasing to 34% in the wider Tasmanian Reserve Estate, which also includes informal and fixed-term reserves.

A snapshot of the reservation status of *Eucalyptus amygdalina* forest and woodland on sandstone for Local Government Regions is available on the [Department of Natural Resources and Environment Tasmania website](#) and via the 'By Council Area' tab at this [link](#).

### **Why is *Eucalyptus amygdalina* forest and woodland on sandstone important and what are its management issues?**

*Eucalyptus amygdalina* forest and woodland on sandstone is poorly reserved. In undisturbed sites the low shrub layer is diverse but grazing and a high fire-frequency can reduce diversity, with *Pteridium esculentum* becoming the dominant understorey species. Woody weeds and disease (e.g., *Phytophthora cinnamomi*) can be a serious issue.

The average patch size of this community identified in TNVC 2020 is 22 hectares. The community is considered to have lost at least 50% of its extent since European settlement.

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

To help you to assess the condition of *Eucalyptus amygdalina* forest and woodland on sandstone the following [TASVEG VCA benchmarks](#) are recommended:

- ❖ DAS *Eucalyptus amygdalina* forest and woodland on sandstone: (forest)
- ❖ DAS *Eucalyptus amygdalina* forest and woodland on sandstone: (woodland)

### **What does it mean if you have a Threatened Native Vegetation Community?**

If you are planning an activity that will potentially impact a Threatened Native Vegetation Community you should seek advice from the authority responsible for regulating this activity. The authority responsible will depend upon the nature of the planned activity (see *Further information*).

In the first instance you can check the [Information for landowners](#) on the Forest Practices Authority (FPA) website for comprehensive advice on when a Forest Practices Plan may be required.

Some vegetation communities can represent important habitat for threatened species. This may have implications when development applications are assessed or for land use.

Matters of National Environmental Significance as listed under the Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBCA) should also be considered to determine if the proposal will need to be assessed under that Act.

### **Further information**

For further detail about the possible variation within *Eucalyptus amygdalina* forest and woodland on sandstone refer to relevant sections of the description of the TASVEG mapping unit DAS within the 'Dry eucalypt forest and woodland' section of the online publication [From Forest to Fjaeldmark \(Edition 2\)](#) and to the Forest Practices Authority's [Forest Botany Manual](#) keys to the floristic communities equivalent to RFA AS.

Further information to assist developers and their representatives in assessing the impacts of proposed developments on natural values is provided in NRE Tasmania's [Guidelines for Natural Values Surveys – Terrestrial Development Proposals](#) and the [Threatened Species Link - Activity Advice](#).

### **Contact details**

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# *Eucalyptus amygdalina* forest and woodland on sandstone

## Is *Eucalyptus amygdalina* forest and woodland on sandstone present at your site?

