

Tasmanian Threatened Native Vegetation Communities

EUCALYPTUS RISDONII FOREST AND WOODLAND

Conservation status

Threatened: Community 21 - Schedule 3A *Nature Conservation Act 2002*

What is *Eucalyptus risdonii* forest and woodland?

These are open forests dominated by a sparse canopy of (often mallee-form) trees of *Eucalyptus risdonii* (risdon peppermint) trees, sometimes with *E. tenuiramis* (silver peppermint), *E. amygdalina* (black peppermint) and *E. viminalis* (white gum), none of which is likely to exceed 15 m in height.

The shrub layer is generally sparse, with *Acacia dealbata* (silver wattle), *A. verticillata* (prickly moses), *A. genistifolia* (spreading wattle), *A. myrtifolia* (redstem wattle), *Allocasuarina littoralis* (black sheoak), *Bursaria spinosa* (prickly box), *Pultenaea* spp. (bushpeas), *Epacris impressa* (common heath), *Astroloma humifusum* (native cranberry), *Daviesia latifolia* (hop bitterpea) and (*Tetratheca labillardierei* (glandular pinkbells) as its main components.

The ground layer, more vigorous on sites prone to high-frequency fires, is composed of native grasses such as *Poa rodwayi* (velvet tussockgrass), *Elymus scaber* (rough wheatgrass), *Lomandra longifolia* (sagg), *Austrodanthonia* spp. (wallabygrass) and *Austrostipa* spp. (speargrass).

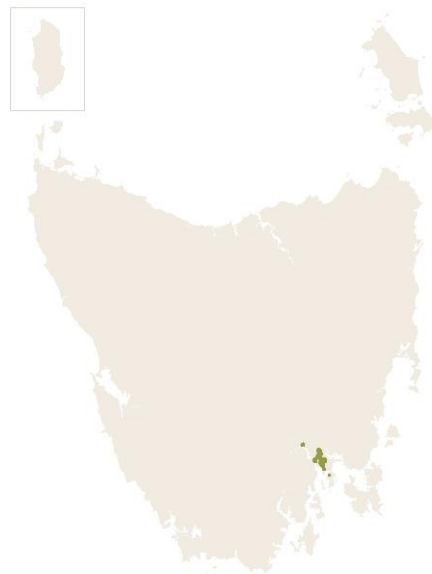
Eucalyptus risdonii forest and woodland grows almost exclusively on Hobart's Eastern Shore, principally on Permian mudstone.

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 risdonii* forest and woodland community at Government Hills, Risdon. Nepelle Temby.

Distribution, extent and reservation status



Indicative *Eucalyptus risdonii* forest and woodland distribution from TNVC 2020. Note that for this distribution image the symbology has been emphasised to improve visibility of community distribution.

The Threatened Native Vegetation Communities 2020 (TNVC 2020) distribution of *Eucalyptus risdonii* forest and woodland is derived from the [TASVEG 4.0](#) mapping of DRI (*Eucalyptus risdonii* forest and woodland). TASVEG mapping units provide only an indicative distribution of listed communities.

Eucalyptus risdonii forest and woodland has an approximate Tasmania-wide extent of 800 hectares. Of this, 50% of the community is mapped within the Tasmanian Reserve Estate, all within the secure National Reserve System.

A snapshot of the reservation status of *Eucalyptus risdonii* forest and woodland 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 risdonii* forest and woodland important and what are its management issues?

Eucalyptus risdonii forest and woodland has a limited distribution. The TNVC 2020 extent is mapped as 50 patches, with an average area of 16 hectares.

Fire is vital to this community; however too frequent firing may adversely affect regeneration and contribute to degradation of communities through impacts on soil structure and erosion. Though naturally rare, some communities are at risk from subdivision, harvesting and other activities including dumping of rubbish and garden refuse.

How can the condition of the vegetation be assessed?

To help you to assess the condition of *Eucalyptus risdonii* forest and woodland, the following [TASVEG VCA benchmark](#) is recommended:

- ❖ DRI *Eucalyptus risdonii* forest and 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 risdonii* forest and woodland refer to the description of the TASVEG mapping unit DRI 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 RI.

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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Acknowledgement

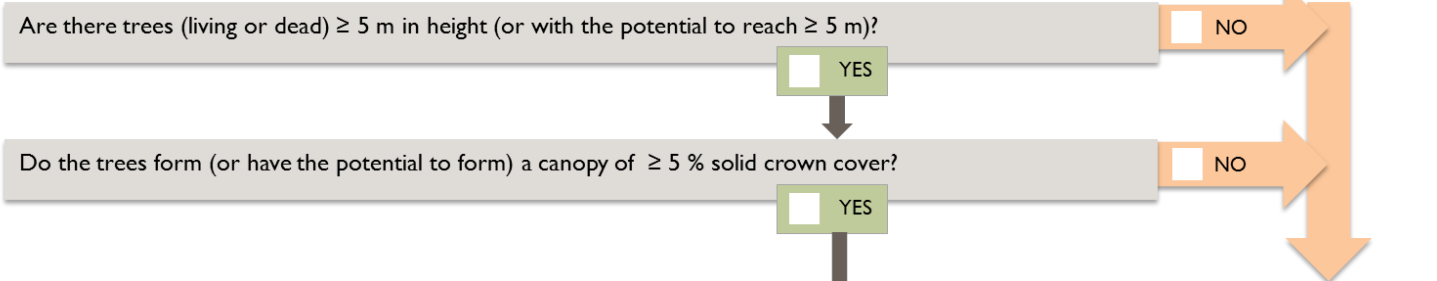
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Is *Eucalyptus risdonii* forest and woodland present at your site?

1

Does the vegetation at your site qualify as native forest or woodland?



2

Is the vegetation at your site the threatened community *Eucalyptus risdonii* forest and woodland?

