

Tasmanian Threatened Native Vegetation Communities

EUCALYPTUS TENUIRAMIS FOREST AND WOODLAND ON SEDIMENTS

Conservation status

Threatened: Community 22 - Schedule 3A *Nature Conservation Act 2002*

What is *Eucalyptus tenuiramis* forest and woodland on sediments?

The dominant tree species is usually *Eucalyptus tenuiramis* (silver peppermint), possibly with other eucalypts such as *E. viminalis* (white gum) and *E. obliqua* (stringybark) present in the canopy, and locally dominant patches of *E. perriniana* (spinning gum). *Eucalyptus rubida* (candlebark) can assume dominance over or co-dominate with *E. tenuiramis* on broad flats and cold-air drainage basins in the cooler inland areas of the southern Midlands and Derwent Valley. In such cases, *E. pauciflora* (cabbage gum) is not prominent. *Acacia melanoxylon* (blackwood) may also be present. Trees of this community rarely reach 25 m in height and are often much smaller on nutrient-poor soils. The shrub layer is generally of low cover and diversity, but may include *Banksia marginata* (silver banksia), *Allocasuarina littoralis* (black sheoak), *Exocarpos cupressiformis* (common native cherry), *Acacia* spp. (wattle) and *Epacris impressa* (common heath). A grassy understorey can occur in some areas.

Eucalyptus tenuiramis forest and woodland on sediments grows mainly on dry Triassic sandstone and Permian mudstone in the south-east, under 650 m.

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 tenuiramis* forest and woodland on sediments community at Brown Mountain, Campania. Nepelle Temby.

Distribution, extent and reservation status



Indicative *Eucalyptus tenuiramis* forest and woodland on sediments distribution from TNVC 2020

Eucalyptus tenuiramis forest and woodland on sediments

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

Eucalyptus tenuiramis forest and woodland on sediments has an approximate Tasmania-wide extent of 46900 hectares. Of this, 23% of the community is mapped within the secure National Reserve System increasing to 24% in the wider Tasmanian Reserve Estate, which also includes informal and fixed-term reserves.

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

Across Tasmania this community has been extensively cleared for agriculture, such that there is very little of its original extent reserved in protected areas. Firewood harvesting and land clearing are threats to this community.

How can the condition of the vegetation be assessed?

To help you to assess the condition of *Eucalyptus tenuiramis* forest and woodland on sediments the following TASVEG VCA benchmarks are recommended:

- ❖ DTO *Eucalyptus tenuiramis* forest and woodland on sediments: (forest)
- ❖ DTO *Eucalyptus tenuiramis* forest and woodland on sediments: (woodland)
- ❖ DPE *Eucalyptus perriniana* 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 tenuiramis* forest and woodland on sediments refer to the descriptions of the TASVEG mapping units DTO and DPE 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 TI.

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 tenuiramis forest and woodland on sediments

Is *Eucalyptus tenuiramis* forest and woodland on sediments present at your site?

