

Tasmanian Threatened Native Vegetation Communities

***EUCALYPTUS VIMINALIS* – *EUCALYPTUS GLOBULUS* COASTAL FOREST AND WOODLAND**

Conservation status

Threatened: Community 23 - Schedule 3A *Nature Conservation Act 2002*

What is *Eucalyptus viminalis* – *Eucalyptus globulus* coastal forest and woodland?

These are communities dominated by either *Eucalyptus viminalis* (white gum) or *E. globulus* (blue gum) in coastal sites. The dominant trees are most often 10 to 20 m tall and of open form but can reach up to 30 m in fire-protected sites. Common understorey species include *Banksia marginata* (silver banksia), *Acacia dealbata* (silver wattle), *Exocarpos cupressiformis* (native cranberry) and *Leptospermum scoparium* (common teatree) often present over a layer of *Pteridium esculentum* (bracken). Heaths such as *Epacris impressa* (common heath) are more typical in woodland forms.

The community generally occurs at relatively exposed sites in coastal and near-coastal areas on Holocene and Pleistocene sands. On King Island, vegetation with some affinities to this community is included within **18. *Eucalyptus globulus* King Island forest.**

On the Furneaux Group of islands, where forest and woodland dominated by *E. viminalis* occurs in relatively sheltered inland sites on deeper soils and with understorey species that commonly include broad-leaved shrubs, it is included within **24. *Eucalyptus viminalis* Furneaux forest and woodland.**

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 viminalis* – *Eucalyptus globulus* coastal forest and woodland community at Tinderbox. Nepelle Temby.

Distribution, extent and reservation status



Indicative *Eucalyptus viminalis* – *Eucalyptus globulus* coastal forest and woodland distribution from TNVC 2020

Eucalyptus viminalis – *Eucalyptus globulus* coastal forest and woodland

The Threatened Native Vegetation Communities 2020 (TNVC 2020) distribution *Eucalyptus viminalis* – *Eucalyptus globulus* coastal forest and woodland is derived from the TASVEG 4.0 mapping of DVC (*Eucalyptus viminalis* – *Eucalyptus globulus* coastal forest and woodland). TASVEG mapping units provide only an indicative distribution of listed communities.

Eucalyptus viminalis – *Eucalyptus globulus* coastal forest and woodland has an approximate Tasmania-wide extent of 4600 hectares. Of this, 49% of the community is mapped within the secure National Reserve System increasing to 52% in the wider Tasmanian Reserve Estate, which also includes informal and fixed-term reserves.

A snapshot of the reservation status of *Eucalyptus viminalis* – *Eucalyptus globulus* coastal 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 viminalis* – *Eucalyptus globulus* coastal forest and woodland important and what are its management issues?

This community is at risk from land clearing and grazing, and invasion by woody weeds can reduce native species diversity. Dieback, particularly of *E. viminalis* is an emerging threat. The average patch size identified in TNVC 2020 is 10 hectares.

Eucalyptus viminalis – *Eucalyptus globulus* coastal forest and woodland may also support important habitat for the Critically Endangered swift parrot.

How can the condition of the vegetation be assessed?

To help you to assess the condition of *Eucalyptus viminalis* – *Eucalyptus globulus* coastal forest and woodland, the following [TASVEG VCA benchmarks](#) are recommended:

- ❖ DVC *Eucalyptus viminalis* - *Eucalyptus globulus* coastal forest and woodland: (forest)
- ❖ DVC *Eucalyptus viminalis* - *Eucalyptus globulus* coastal forest and woodland: (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 viminalis* – *Eucalyptus globulus* coastal forest and woodland refer to the description of the TASVEG mapping unit DVC within the 'Dry eucalypt forest and woodland' section of the online publication [From Forest to Fjeldmark \(Edition 2\)](#) and to the Forest Practices Authority's [Forest Botany Manual](#) keys to the floristic communities equivalent to RFA G.

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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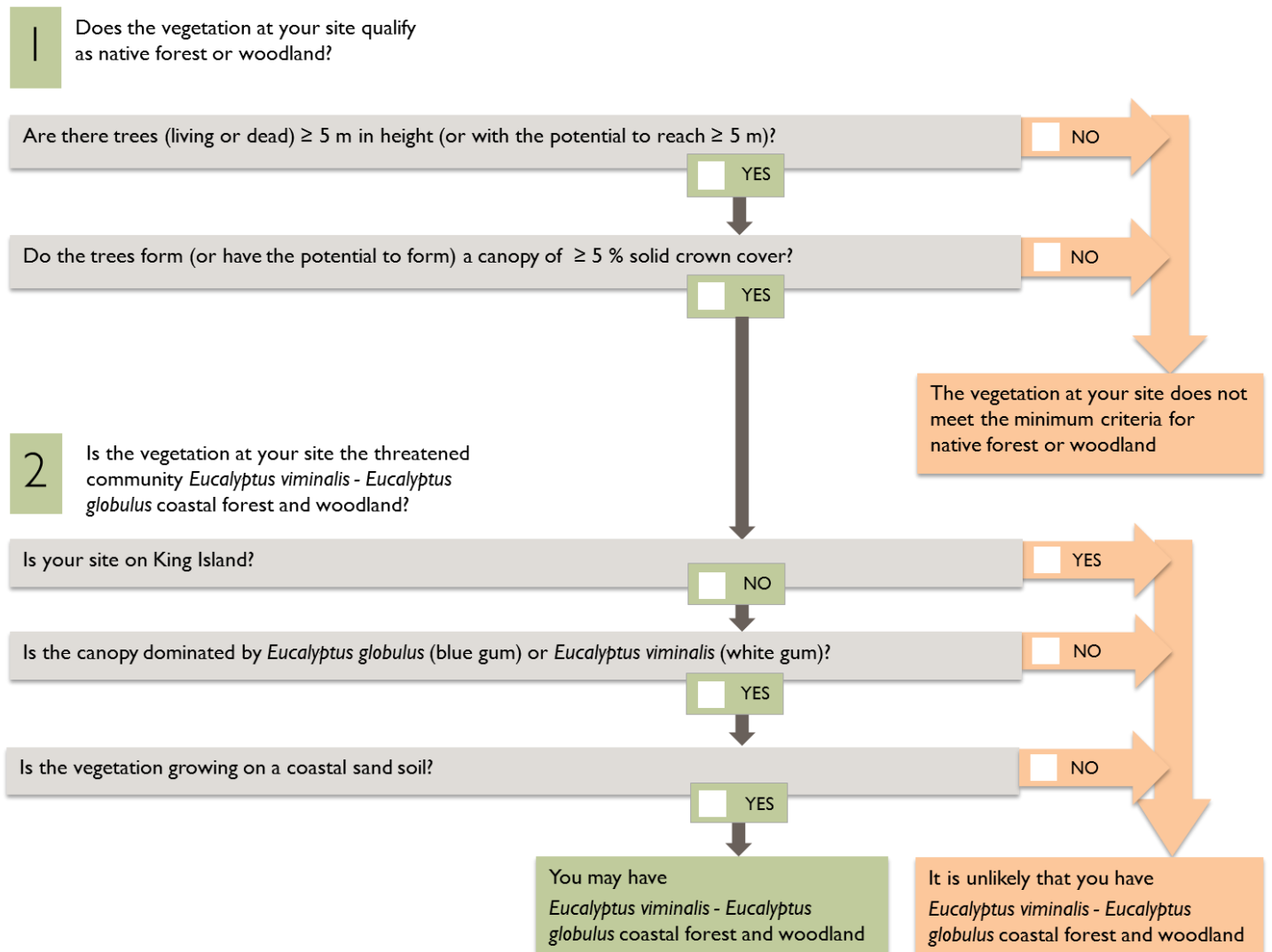
Acknowledgement

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Eucalyptus viminalis – *Eucalyptus globulus* coastal forest and woodland

Is *Eucalyptus viminalis* – *Eucalyptus globulus* coastal forest and woodland present at your site?



Note:

- ❖ *Eucalyptus globulus*-dominated vegetation on King Island that meets the minimum requirements for forest or woodland is **18** *Eucalyptus globulus* King Island forest.
- ❖ For *Eucalyptus globulus*-dominated vegetation *not* on King Island it may be advisable to check the information provided for **17** *Eucalyptus globulus* dry forest and woodland.
- ❖ For *Eucalyptus viminalis*-dominated vegetation it may be advisable to check the information provided for **25** *Eucalyptus viminalis* wet forest and for *E. viminalis*-dominated vegetation on the Furneaux Group of islands, **24** *Eucalyptus viminalis* Furneaux forest and woodland.