

Tasmanian Threatened Native Vegetation Communities

EUCALYPTUS VIMINALIS WET FOREST

Conservation status

Threatened: Community 25 - Schedule 3A *Nature Conservation Act 2002*

What is *Eucalyptus viminalis* wet forest?

This is forest dominated by *Eucalyptus viminalis* (white gum), with *E. obliqua* (stringybark), *Acacia dealbata* (silver wattle) or *A. melanoxylon* (blackwood) occurring as sub-dominants at some sites. Dominant trees in this community can exceed 60 m on fertile sites.

Most sites have a typical wet sclerophyll understorey containing shrubs such as *Pomaderris apetala* (common dogwood), *Olearia argophylla* (musk daisybush), *Coprosma quadrifida* (native currant) and *Dicksonia antarctica* (soft treefern) or *Pteridium esculentum* (bracken). On drier sites, *Pultenaea juniperina* (prickly beauty) and *Lomatia tinctoria* (guitarplant) can also be found.

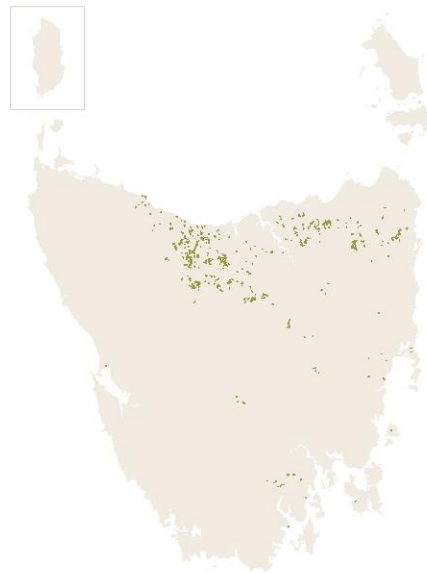
This community typically grows on fertile and well-drained flats or lower slopes, often on basalt or alluvium, in the north of Tasmania.



An example of the *Eucalyptus viminalis* wet forest community at Kimberley, near the Mersey River. Robbie Gaffney.

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.

Distribution, extent and reservation status



Indicative *Eucalyptus viminalis* wet forest distribution from TNVC 2020

The Threatened Native Vegetation Communities 2020 (TNVC 2020) distribution of *Eucalyptus viminalis* wet forest is derived from the TASVEG 4.0 mapping of WVI (*Eucalyptus viminalis* wet forest). TASVEG mapping units provide only an indicative distribution of listed communities.

Eucalyptus viminalis wet forest has an approximate Tasmania-wide extent of 7900 hectares. Of this, 21% of the community is mapped within the secure National Reserve System increasing to 36% in the wider Tasmanian Reserve Estate, which also includes informal and fixed-term reserves.

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

This community is one of the most extensively cleared communities in Tasmania, with estimates in agreement that total loss is at least 90% of the community's pre-European extent. The average patch size identified in TNVC 2020 is 7 hectares.

Eucalyptus viminalis wet forest is considered poorly reserved and old-growth stands are uncommon. Land clearing and grazing that degrades the understorey are a threat to this community. The degree of clearing and the low overall total extant area of this community make it a high priority for conservation in all regions. Weeds such as *Rubus fruticosus* (blackberry) are a common problem on disturbed sites.

How can the condition of the vegetation be assessed?

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

- ❖ WVI *Eucalyptus viminalis* wet forest

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* wet forest refer to the relevant sections within the description of the TASVEG mapping unit WVI within the 'Wet 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 VW.

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

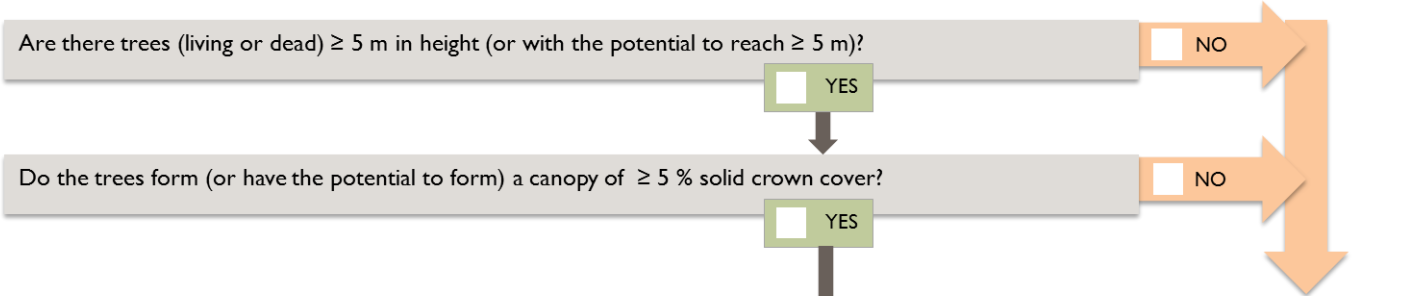
NRE Tasmania gratefully acknowledges the contribution of the Forest Practices Authority to the development of the information in this document.



Is *Eucalyptus viminalis* wet forest present at your site?

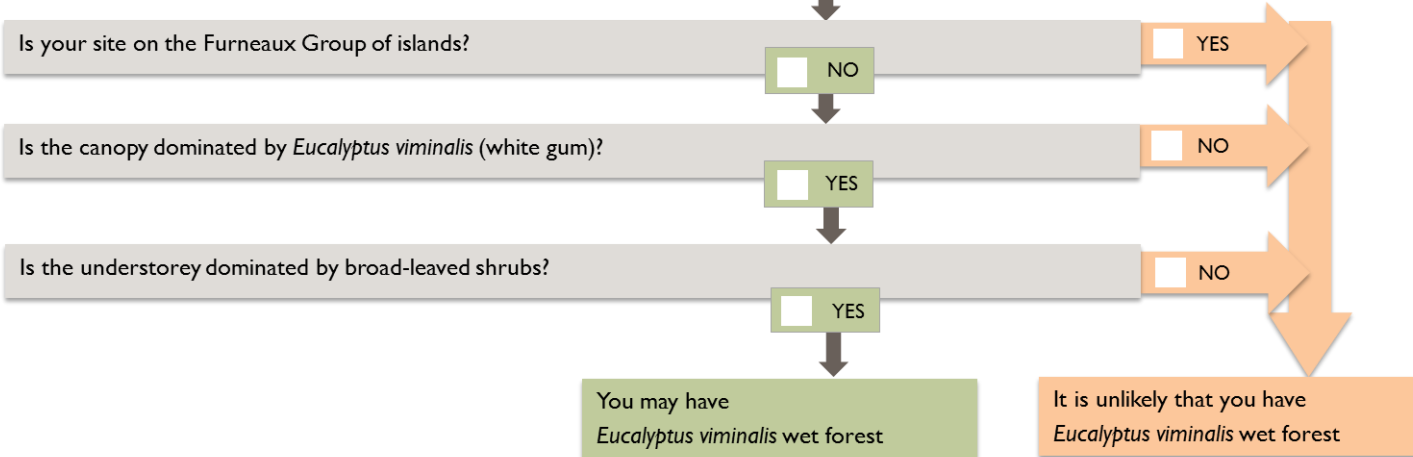
1

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



2

Is the vegetation at your site the threatened community *Eucalyptus viminalis* wet forest?



Note:

- ❖ For *Eucalyptus viminalis*-dominated vegetation on the Furneaux Group of islands it may be advisable to check the information provided for **24** *Eucalyptus viminalis* Furneaux forest and woodland.