

# Brown Mountain Reserve

---

## Background Report 2016



[www.tasland.org.au](http://www.tasland.org.au)

Tasmanian Land Conservancy (2016). Brown Mountain Reserve Background Report. Tasmanian Land Conservancy, Tasmania Australia.

Copyright ©Tasmanian Land Conservancy

The views expressed in this report are those of the Tasmanian Land Conservancy. It may be reproduced for study, research or training purposes subject to an acknowledgment of the sources and no commercial usage or sale. Requests and enquires concerning reproduction and rights should be addressed to the Tasmanian Land Conservancy.

Front Image: Brown Mountain forest understorey by Jan Tilden

Contact Address

Tasmanian Land Conservancy

PO Box 2112, Lower Sandy Bay,

827 Sandy Bay Road, Sandy Bay TAS 7005

|ph: 03 6225 1399 | [www.tasland.org.au](http://www.tasland.org.au)

# Table of Contents

- Background ..... 4**
- Introduction ..... 5**
  - Acquisition of the Reserve .....5
  - Location and context.....5
  - Access.....5
  - Legal Status .....8
  - Stakeholders.....8
- Environmental Parameters ..... 10**
  - Climate .....10
  - Geology, Geomorphology and Soils .....10
  - Hydrology .....10
- Natural values ..... 10**
  - Flora .....10
  - Fauna.....10
  - Threatened and priority species .....11
  - Vegetation.....12
  - Invasive Pests, Weeds and Disease .....14
  - Scientific research summary .....14
  - Cultural history.....14
  - Management history.....15
  - Adjacent land use.....15
- Management Plan Overview ..... 16**
  - References .....17
  - Acronyms and abbreviations.....17
- Appendix 1: Flora species list ..... 19**
- Appendix 2: Fauna species list..... 21**

## Acknowledgements

The Brown Mountain Trust (which subsequently became the Brown Mountain Association) purchased the property in 1994 to protect it from further logging activity. In 2007 the Brown Mountain Association gifted the property to the TLC along with their accumulated funds, thereby providing firm foundations for the ongoing management of the property. The TLC acknowledges the members of the Brown Mountain Association for their commitment and work in securing this property for conservation.

Thanks are extended to members of the Brown Mountain Association, Ellendale residents and staff of DPIPWE and PWS for their input to the original *Brown Mountain Draft Management Plan*, including but not limited to: Sophie Underwood, Richard Davis, Tony Conlon, Jan Tilden, Jill Downing, Phyl Smythurst, Terry Smythurst, Lynda Blyth, Keith Clark, Debra Poulton, Maggie Cashman Bayles, Matt Dell.

DPIPWE staff Ashley Cooper assisted with developing a former version of this report and Adrian Pyrke and David Taylor previously from the Fire Management Section, Tasmania Parks and Wildlife Service provided useful information.

We also thank staff at Norske Skog for their ongoing support regarding access to the reserve and their assistance with maintaining its conservation objectives.

The TLC acknowledges the data provided by Land Information System Tasmania (theList) and DPIPWE Natural Values Atlas which has been used to prepare boundary maps and maps of special values and to Jan Tilden for supplying a range of imagery for use in promoting the Reserve.

# BACKGROUND

---

## The Tasmanian Land Conservancy

The Tasmanian Land Conservancy (TLC) is a non-profit, non-political, private organisation that works towards achieving sustainability and biodiversity conservation in Tasmania.

## TLC 2050 Mission

*In partnership with other organisations, communities, individuals and governments, the TLC will:*

- *Take a leadership role in building a landscape scale approach to conservation including a world-class system of reserves.*
- *Demonstrate excellence in management for nature conservation.*
- *Contribute to Tasmania becoming a centre for knowledge in nature conservation and planning.*
- *Develop and implement innovative mechanisms for achieving nature conservation.*
- *Provide opportunities and mechanisms for communities and individuals to achieve conservation.*
- *Demonstrate organisational leadership through exceptional governance, a positive working environment and financial sustainability.*

This background document and associated management plan and the implementation of the strategies and actions within it, including monitoring and reporting, contribute to the TLC achieving its mission.

## INTRODUCTION

---

### Acquisition of the Reserve

The Brown Mountain Reserve (the Reserve) is 86ha of land in two titles situated about 5km west of Ellendale in the Derwent Valley, close to the northern boundary of Mount Field National Park. The private property was selectively logged in 1920 and again in 1990, when about 30-40% of it was harvested for saw logs.

The Brown Mountain Association Inc. (initially known as the Brown Mountain Trust), was established in 1994 when 70 people came together to buy the property to protect it from further logging and maintain the natural values of the local area (Figure A). The three founding trust members raised the purchase price by obtaining donations from 70 individuals to cover purchase and funds to cover rates and taxes etc. In the intervening period the property was managed as a private reserve and a conservation covenant under the *Nature Conservation Act 2002* was registered on title in 2005. In 2006, the Brown Mountain Association Inc. offered to gift the property along with accumulated management funds to the TLC as a permanent reserve. It was felt that a permanent and dedicated conservation organisation like the TLC was the best long-term custodian for the land.

### Location and context

Brown Mountain Reserve (the Reserve) is approximately five kilometres north-west of the township of Ellendale, in Tasmania's Derwent Valley. The Reserve lies on the slopes of Brown Mountain, and forms the upper part of the catchment of Ironstone Creek. The Reserve is approximately two kilometres north-east of Mt Field National Park.

The western, southern and much of the northern and eastern boundaries of the Reserve adjoin State Forest managed by Forestry Tasmania. Much of this State Forest lies within informal reserves (see Figure 1). The Reserve also currently adjoins land owned by the newsprint manufacturer Norske Skog on its northern and eastern boundaries. The midpoint of the Reserve is at grid reference 55G 471812 5282782 (GDA94) and is at 745m altitude.

### Access

The property has no formal legal access but there are two vehicle tracks into the Reserve. The north of the Reserve is accessed via a forestry track that originates from Holmes Road. The turn-off for Holmes Road is approximately 8km north of the town of Ellendale on the Ellendale Road. There is no road reserve or right of way associated with this road where it passes through the adjoining property to the north and east (owned by Norske Skog). The east of the Reserve is accessed via a forestry track that originates from Dillons Road. The turn-off for Dillons Road is approximately 12km north of Ellendale on the Ellendale Road.



Within the Reserve there are existing vehicle tracks which were established under previous owners. These tracks have been accepted as part of the conservation covenant and are useful in aiding management of the Reserve. The tracks are not maintained and four wheel drive vehicles are required for access.

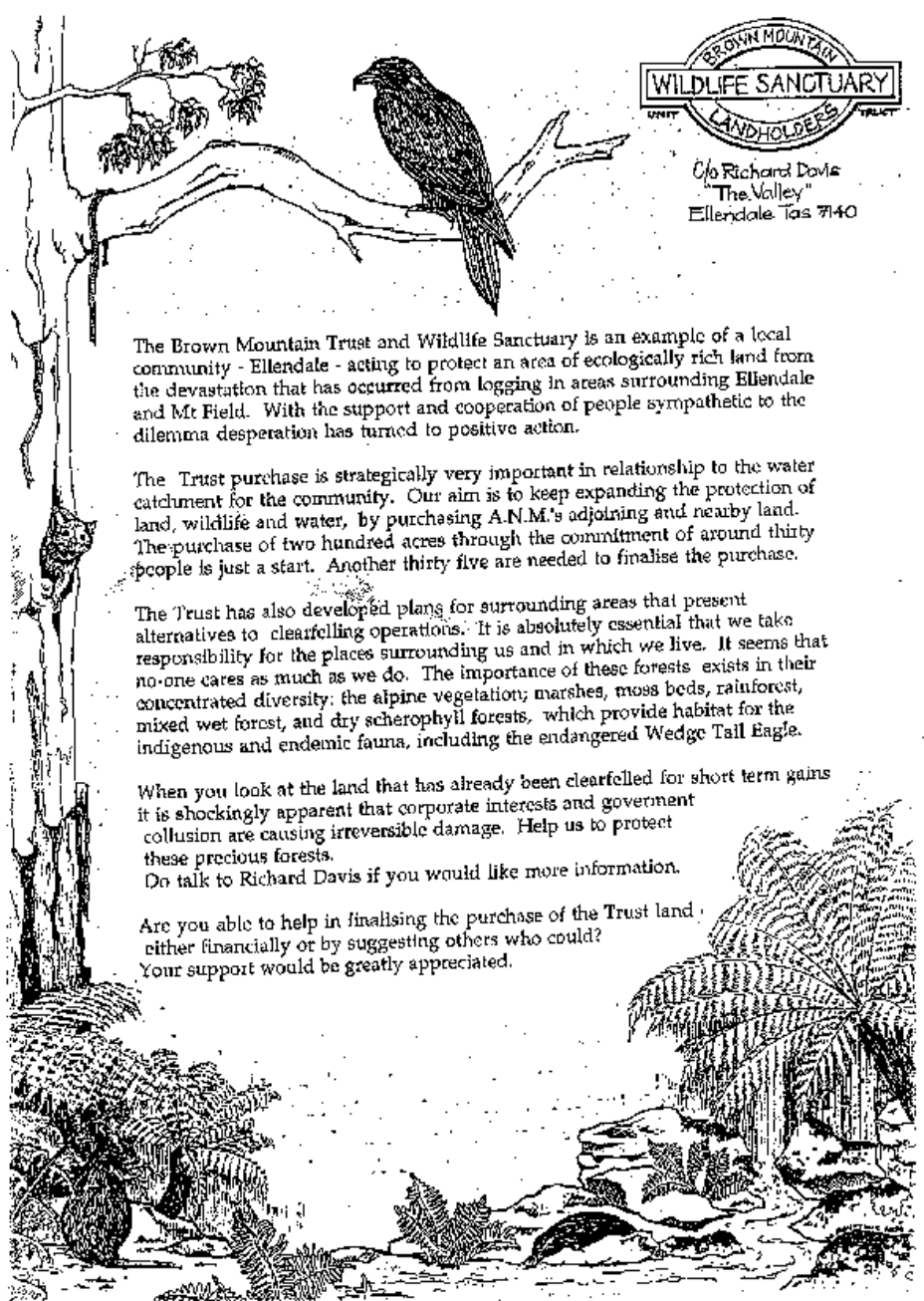


Fig A: Brown Mountain Original Flyer

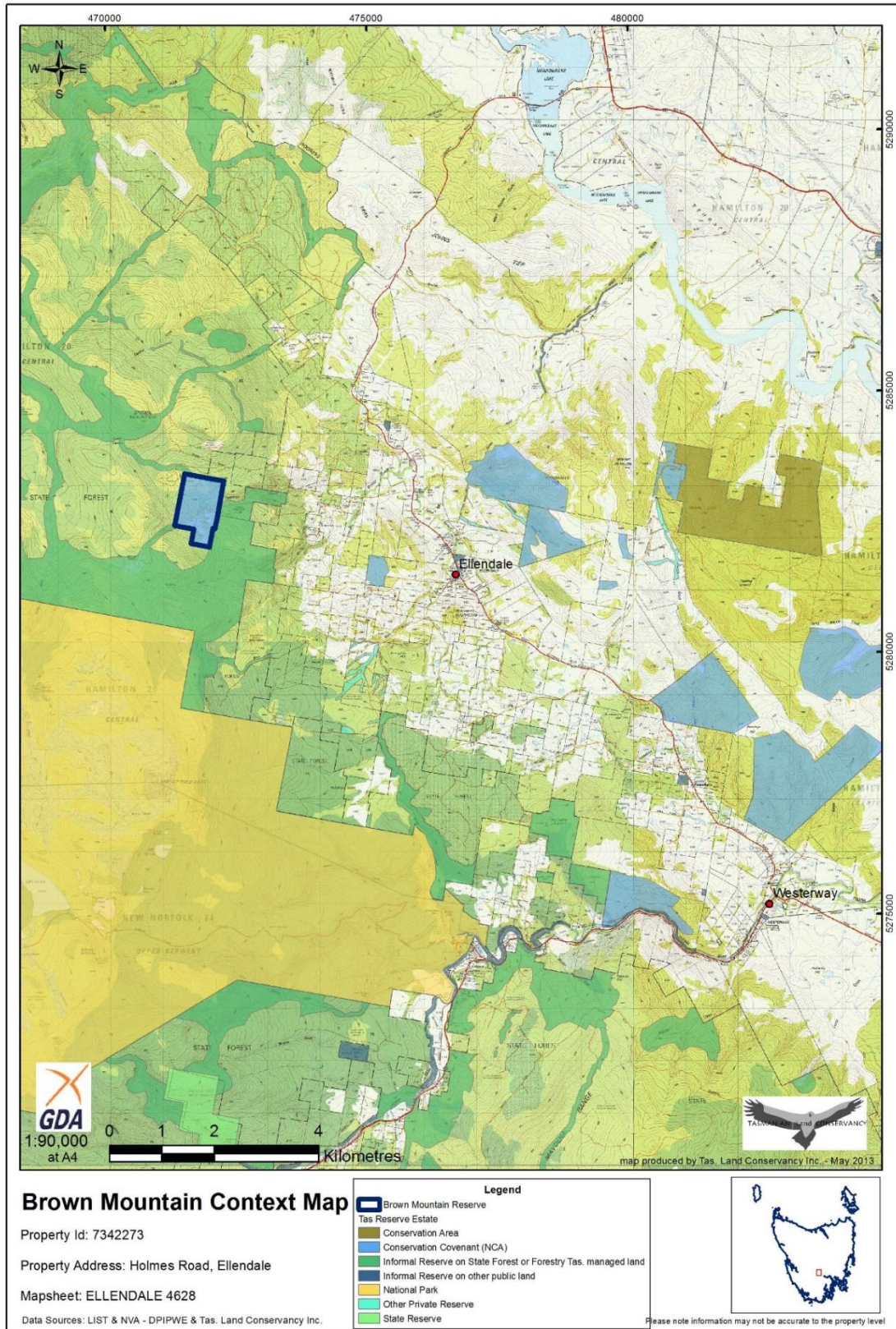


Figure 1 Location of Brown Mountain Reserve



## Legal Status

Brown Mountain Reserve is private freehold land in two titles (PID 7342273; C/T Volume 201818 Folio 1 and C/T 243083 Folio 1). The Reserve meets the objectives of the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Category IV – Habitat/species management area, the primary objective of which is to maintain, conserve and restore species and habitats.

A conservation covenant under the *Nature Conservation Act 2002* is registered over most of the two titles comprising the Reserve. The covenant requires the owner of the Reserve to manage the land for conservation and to prevent degradation of its natural values. Two small ‘Domestic Zones’ have been defined along the access track in the north of the Reserve to provide for future building or placement of built infrastructure on the site (see CPR plan at Figure 2).

The *Central Highlands Regional Council Planning Scheme 2016* is the local government planning instrument. Any developments planned for the land may need to be approved by the Central Highlands Council.

Several species listed as threatened under Australian and Tasmanian legislation may be present on the Reserve. Constraints may apply to activities which could adversely affect these species. The *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) is the Australian Government’s key piece of legislation to protect threatened species and ecological communities. In Tasmania the *Threatened Species Protection Act 1995*, *Nature Conservation Act 2002*, and *Forest Practices Act 1985* provide protective mechanisms for threatened species and ecological communities.

## Stakeholders

Key stakeholders include:

- the Parks and Wildlife Service, which manages the nearby Mt Field National Park;
- the Private Land Conservation Program (DPIPWE), which administers conservation covenants in Tasmania;
- the Private Land Conservation Program (DPIPWE), which administers conservation covenants in Tasmania;
- Neighbouring landowners, including Forestry Tasmania and especially Norske Skog; and
- TLC supporters, especially former members of the Brown Mountain Trust and Brown Mountain Association and the local Ellendale community.

The TLC seeks to engage with all interested parties when managing this reserve. Stakeholders have access to this and other relevant documents via the TLC’s web site and can make comments at any time.

203925

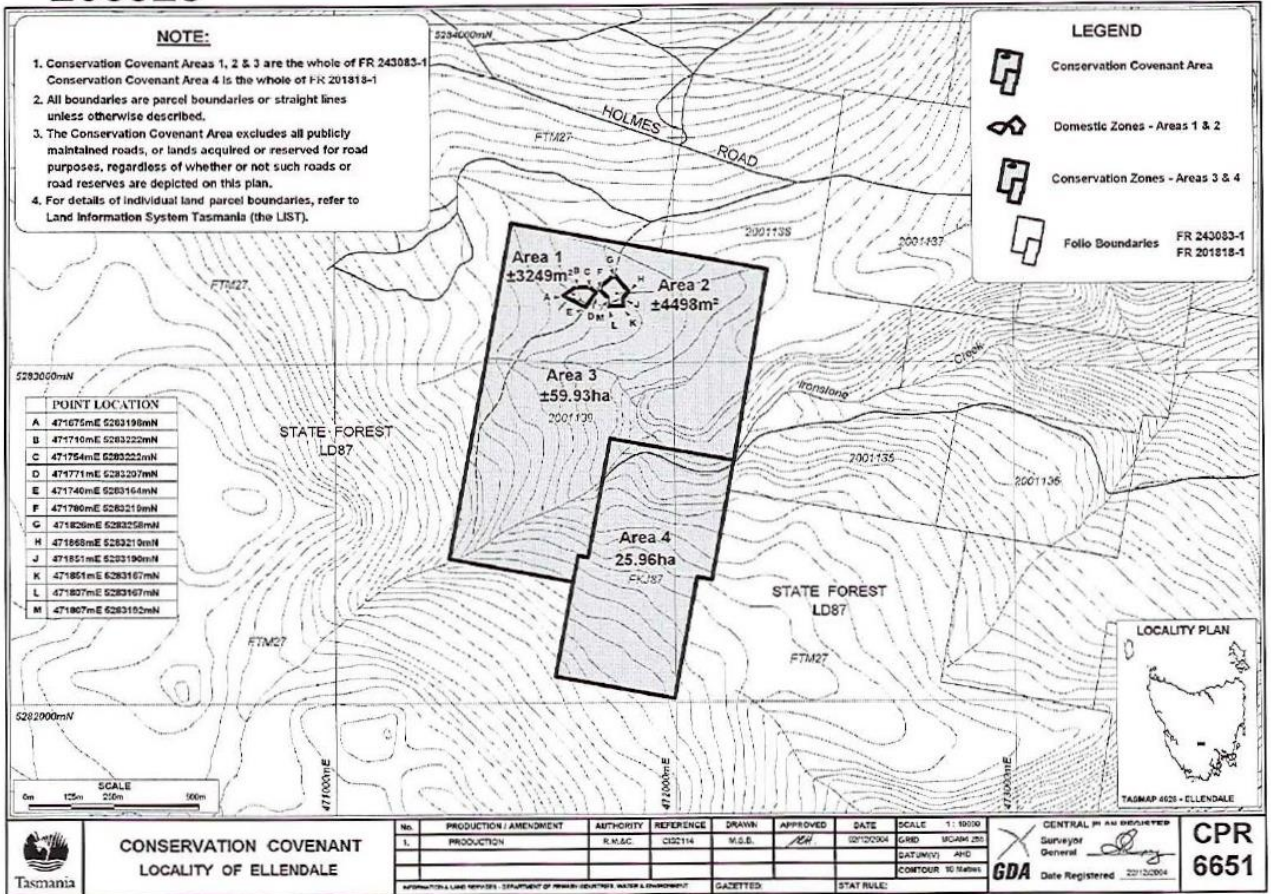


Figure 2 Conservation Covenant area

## ENVIRONMENTAL PARAMETERS

---

### Climate

Brown Mountain has a temperate climate and a mean annual rainfall of 1179.4 mm, with slightly higher rainfall from July to November. Temperatures in February, the warmest month, range from a mean daily maximum of 22.3°C to a mean daily minimum of 8.9°C, and in July, the coldest month, from a mean daily maximum of 10.7°C to a minimum of 2.2°C ([www.bom.gov.au/climate/averages](http://www.bom.gov.au/climate/averages)).

### Geology, Geomorphology and Soils

The geology is predominantly sandstone grading from fine to coarse sand and gravel. There is minor surface dolerite rock, which may have come from up-slope by gravity or peri-glacial activity.

Interesting rock features include small sandstone rock overhangs located on the banks of Ironstone Creek in an area known by people from the local community as The Grotto (471817mE, 5282729mN) and elsewhere throughout the Reserve.

### Hydrology

The Reserve captures three separate ephemeral tributaries of Ironstone Creek, including one which drains from Manny's Marsh in the Mt Field National Park. Ironstone Creek drains via Montos Creek to the Jones River, which in turn drains to the Meadowbank Dam on the Derwent River.

## NATURAL VALUES

---

### Flora

The Reserve supports a wide range of flora species typical of damp forest, wet forest and rainforest (see Appendix 1). No threatened flora have been recorded from the Reserve to date but flora surveys have been limited.

### Fauna

Local naturalists have identified many of the commonly expected vertebrate species on the Reserve (see Appendix 2) and the State Government's *Natural Values Atlas*, DPIPWE lists additional fauna species from the immediate surroundings, including several threatened species. A wedge-tailed eagle nest has been recorded from the Reserve (see Figure 3, Table 2) but has not been confirmed in recent times although eagles are frequently seen in this vicinity.

Brown Mountain Reserve provides important habitat for many significant fauna, and in 2016 TLCs camera surveys identified Tasmanian devil (with facial tumours), spotted-tail quoll as well as feral cat, echidna, Tasmanian pademelon, Bennett’s wallaby, brush-tailed possum, Bassian thrush and superb lyrebird. Tasmania’s two species of *Antechinus* (*A. minimus* and *A. swainsonii*), the Velvet furred Rat (*Rattus lutreolus*) and the endemic Long-tailed Mouse (*Pseudomyss higginsii*), occur widely in beech forest at high altitudes and may also be present. The Reserve has an abundance of over-mature and fire-scarred trees providing nesting hollows for a large number of mammal and bird species.

No information is available regarding the invertebrate diversity at Brown Mountain Reserve and improving this deficiency in information is a priority.

## Threatened and priority species

Table 1 Threatened species recorded at the Brown Mountain Reserve or likely to occur

Species	Common name	Conservation Status (TSPA/EPBCA)#	Status/significance at Brown Mountain Reserve
FLORA			None recorded to date
FAUNA			
<i>Aquila audax fleayi</i>	Tasmanian wedge-tailed eagle	e/EN	Nest record on the Reserve
<i>Accipiter novaehollandiae</i>	Grey goshawk	e/-	Suitable habitat on the Reserve
<i>Dasyurus maculatus</i>	Spotted-tailed quoll	r/VU	Detected on 2016 cameras
<i>Dasyurus viverrinus</i>	Eastern quoll	-/VU	Suitable habitat on the Reserve
<i>Sarcophilus harrisi</i>	Tasmanian devil	e/EN	Detected on 2016 cameras
<i>Tyto novaehollandiae castanops</i>	Masked owl	e/VU	Suitable habitat on the Reserve

# listed on the Tasmanian *Threatened Species Protection Act 1995* (TSPA) and/or the Commonwealth *Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBCA).



## Vegetation

Tall, wet eucalypt forest occupies the entire area of the Reserve, with trees exceeding 50m in height in some areas. The canopy is variously dominated by Swamp gum (*Eucalyptus regnans*), gum-topped stringybark (*E. delegatensis*) and brown-topped stringybark (*E. obliqua*). The understorey varies with topography and disturbance history. Rainforest species such as myrtle (*Nothofagus cunninghamii*) and sassafras (*Atherosperma moschatum*) dominate in the riparian zone along Ironstone Creek and in wetter areas throughout the Reserve, with soft tree ferns (*Dicksonia antartica*) also prominent. In drier areas and areas that have been disturbed by past logging activity the understorey is dominated by silver wattle (*Acacia dealbata*) and broadleaf shrubs such as dogwood (*Pomaderris apetala*) and musk (*Olearia argophylla*). Ground cover is typically dominated by ferns, sedges and mosses and can be extremely dense in areas where logging activity has created gaps in the canopy. Wet eucalypt forest on the Reserve falls into three vegetation types under the TASVEG classification (see Table 4.)

Table 4. Vegetation communities mapped at Brown Mountain Reserve (TASVEG 3.0)

Vegetation community	TASVEG code	Approx. Area (ha)	Conservation status (NCA 2002)
<i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i> forest with broadleaf shrubs	WOB	4.4	Not threatened
<i>Eucalyptus delegatensis</i> with broadleaf shrubs	WDB	26.8	Not threatened
<i>Eucalyptus regnans</i> forest	WRE	56.2	Not threatened

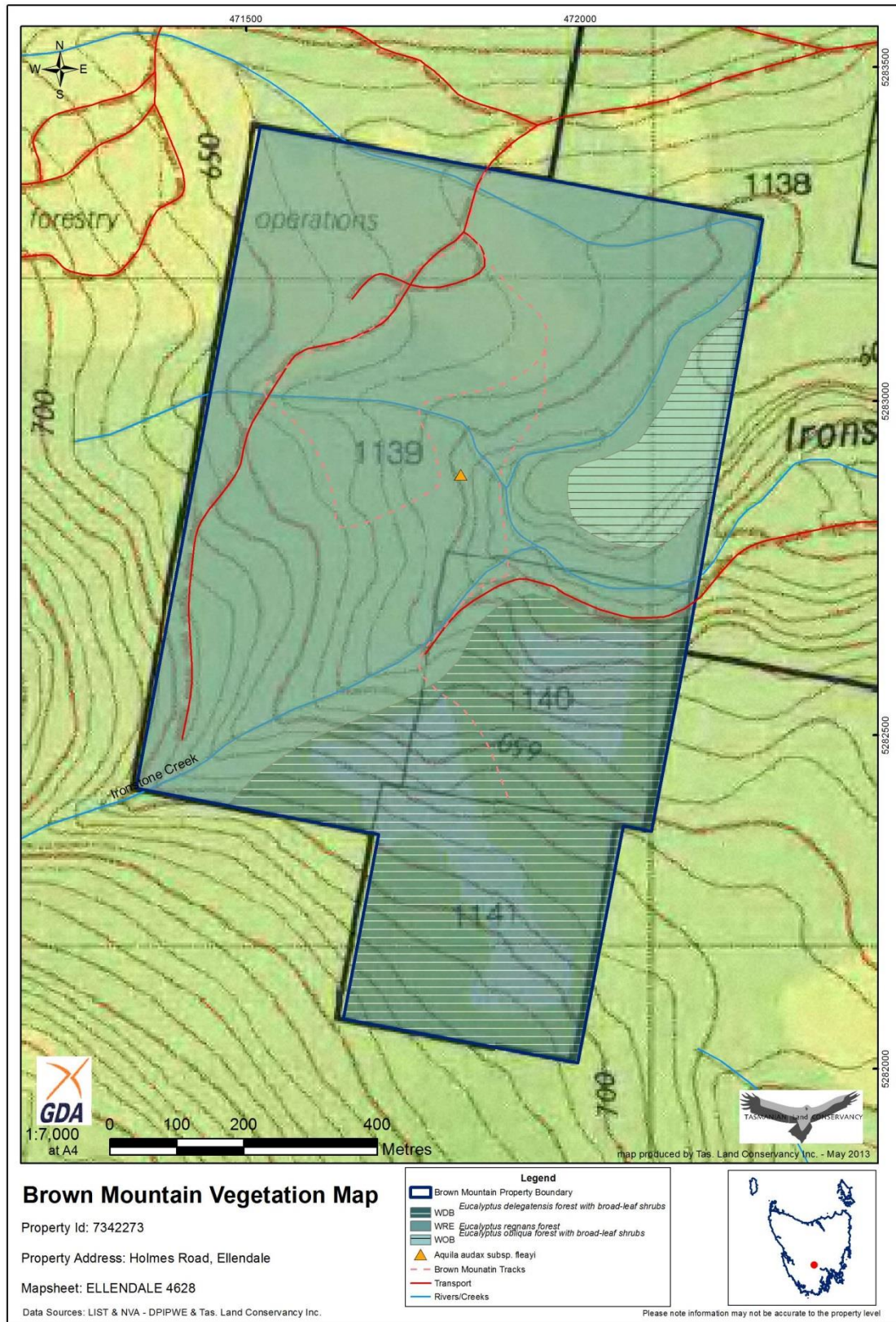


Figure 3 Vegetation and threatened species records, Brown Mountain

## Invasive Pests, Weeds and Disease

Native ecosystems in many areas are under threat from weeds, pests and disease, including *Phytophthora cinnamomi* (PC). Weeds and pathogens are spread to new areas when contaminated water, mud, gravel, soil and plant material or infected animals are moved between sites. Contaminated materials are commonly transported on boots, equipment and vehicles. The infection status of an area is never fully known and distribution will change over time, so it is crucial that strict hygiene practices are implemented at all sites. Once a weed or pathogen is present in an area it is usually impossible to eradicate. Left uncontrolled, environmental weeds and other introduced species have the potential to displace native species, modify habitat and disrupt 'natural' ecological interactions.

Few weeds have been recorded on the Reserve except occasional thistles at previously disturbed sites, but blackberry (*Rubus fruticosus*) and foxglove (*Digitalis purpurea*) occur in surrounding areas and these species are known to affect disturbed areas of wet forest. The Reserve was selectively logged in the 1990s and there is the potential for weeds to establish in areas disturbed by logging.

The Reserve contains a healthy population of the introduced Superb Lyrebird (*Menura novaehollandiae*) which were detected on TLC fauna cameras in 2015 after concerns were raised by staff of increasing evidence of ground disturbance. Lyrebirds were introduced to Mt Field National Park in 1934 and have spread steadily and established in surrounding areas. Their powerful claws dig and rake leaf litter and soil while foraging or building mounds and they also strip bark, rip logs, shift rocks and uproot shrubs; some birds can turn over 10–36 kg of soil and litter per hour (WWF Australia 2008). In Tasmania, invertebrates can be impacted by Lyrebird predation and habitat changes due to soil disturbance and undergrowth, ground ferns and saplings can also be damaged or removed impacting on ecosystem function. Feral cats *Felis catus* have also been detected on camera traps and are a well-known predator of native species.

## Scientific research summary

No scientific research has been conducted specifically at Brown Mountain Reserve to date.

## Cultural history

Little is known of the Aboriginal history of the area.

The Reserve is derived from three land grants from the Crown of 12.86 ha (Lot 22827), 13.10 ha (Lot 24320) and 60.70 ha (Lot 39252) in 1920, 1922 and 1983 respectively. Original surveys by the Department of Land and Surveys in 1904 described Lots 22827 and 24320 as heavily timbered with Swamp Gum and Stringybark 'of fair quality' and covered with scrub, with the Lots watered by spring and creek. The original survey of Lot 39252 in 1922 described the land as 'rough country, difficult to access, thick growth of Sassafras'. The survey noted that the land was also timbered with Stringybark, Stringy Gum, Swamp Gum, Myrtle and Sassafras and well-watered by several creeks.

## Management history

### **Logging**

The vegetation within the Reserve was selectively logged in the 1920's. During 1990, under the ownership of a local saw-miller and landowner in the Derwent Valley, 30-40% of the property was selectively logged for saw logs. The properties that make up the Reserve were bought from Jim Hall in 1994 by members of the Brown Mountain Trust (see below). Logging roads within the Reserve have successfully regenerated in some areas with many tracks now difficult to follow.

### **Fire**

There is no information on fire history or clear evidence of past fires.

The rainforest species in the understorey of the wet forest on the Reserve are highly sensitive to fire. Surrounding properties are managed for timber and woodchip production and the silvicultural practices include the burning of residue after harvest. As a result, there is the potential for fires to escape from neighbouring properties and to affect the Reserve. There is also an ongoing risk from wildfires in the broader landscape, whether they result from arson, accidental ignition or natural ignition sources such as lightning.

### **Visitation**

The location of the Reserve means that it is unlikely to attract many supporters and bushwalkers, but walkers do occasionally use the Reserve to access Manny's Marsh in the Mt Field National Park and the historical relationship with the Brown Mountain Association creates a potential for visitation by supporters with strong personal ties to the Reserve.

In the early 2000's a group of residents expressed interest in establishing a loop track to Manny's Marsh starting and ending on the Reserve, intended mainly for local use, but this proposal has not yet progressed.

## Adjacent land use

### **Conservation Area – Mt Field National Park**

Mount Field National Park (15,881 ha) is situated near the south eastern boundary of the Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area and less than 2 km to the west of the Reserve. The park is managed by the Parks and Wildlife Service, DPIWWE and protects a number of important natural ecosystems, a rich cultural heritage and ecologically protects a significant water catchment. The lower parts of the park include or adjoin nationally significant karst systems, while the higher parts showcase classic glacial landscapes such as U-shaped valleys, alpine lakes and tarns. Mount Field National Park has a statutory plan setting out its management requirements (Parks and Wildlife Service 2002).



## MANAGEMENT PLAN OVERVIEW

The management plan developed for Brown Mountain Reserve is outlined in the vision, targets and strategies shown below and contained in a separate document (Tasmanian Land Conservancy 2016).

VISION	Brown Mountain Reserve is managed for its wet forest ecosystem.
--------	---

CONSERVATION TARGET	GOAL
Wet forest ecosystem	Maintain or improve the 2016 condition of the forest.
SOCIAL TARGET	GOAL
Community connection to the landscape	Community are engaged with the Reserve and region.
STRATEGIES	OBJECTIVES
Improve knowledge of flora and fauna	By 2020 species of conservation significance which occupy or utilise the Reserve have been identified and their habitat is being managed effectively.  By 2020 the impact of lyrebirds is better understood and an assessment can be made as to whether they pose a threat and require management.
Access management	Secure access and exclude known threats, including fire, wood/fern-cutting and weeds.
Invasive species management	Reduce or exclude invasive weeds.  By 2020 the impact of Lyrebirds is better understood and an assessment can be made as to whether they pose a threat and require management.
Fire management	Exclude fire from the reserve
Community engagement	Regular visits are made to the Reserve by staff, partners and volunteers (at least once/year).
Annual reserve assessment	Exclude known threats, including fire, wood/fern-cutting and new invasive weeds.  No new threats emerge from 2016.

## References

Parks and Wildlife Service (2002) Mount Field National Park Marriotts Falls State Reserve & Junee Cave State Reserve Management Plan. Department of Tourism, Parks, Heritage and the Arts, Hobart Tasmania.

Tasmanian Land Conservancy (2016). Brown Mountain Reserve Management Plan 2016 – 2021. Tasmanian Land Conservancy, Lower Sandy Bay Tasmania Australia 7005.

WWF Australia (2008) Feral animals of Tasmania. Threatened Species Network, WWF-Australia, 191-193 Liverpool St, Hobart TAS 7000.

## Acronyms and abbreviations

DPIPWE	Tasmanian Government Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment
EPBC Act	Australian <i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i>
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
NC Act	Tasmanian <i>Nature Conservation Act 2002</i>
NVA	Natural Values Atlas database (DPIPWE)
PWS	Tasmania Parks and Wildlife Service (DPIPWE)
TASVEG	Tasmanian Vegetation Monitoring and Mapping Program
TFS	Tasmania Fire Service
TLC	Tasmanian Land Conservancy
TSP Act	Tasmanian <i>Threatened Species Protection Act 1995</i>
UTAS	University of Tasmania

## APPENDIX 1: FLORA SPECIES LIST

The list below is of flora species known from the Reserve and from within a 200m radius search zone on the *Natural Values Atlas* (DPIPWE).

Family	Species Name	Common Name	Comment
VASCULAR PLANTS			
MIMOSACEAE	<i>Acacia dealbata</i>	silver wattle	
MIMOSACEAE	<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i>	blackwood	
MIMOSACEAE	<i>Acacia mucronata</i>	caterpillar wattle	
MIMOSACEAE	<i>Acacia myrtifolia</i>	redstem wattle	
ELAEOCARPACEAE	<i>Aristotelia peduncularis</i>	heartberry	endemic
MONIMIACEAE	<i>Atherosperma moschatum</i>	sassafras	
PROTEACEAE	<i>Banksia marginata</i>	silver banksia	introduced
ASTERACEAE	<i>Bedfordia salicina</i>	Tasmanian blanketleaf	
EUPHORBIACEAE	<i>Beyeria viscosa</i>	beyeria	introduced
BLECHNACEAE	<i>Blechnum watsii</i>	hardwater fern	
ORCHIDACEAE	<i>Caladenia alpina</i>	alpine finger-orchid	
BRASSICACEAE	<i>Cardamine paucijuga</i>	annual bittercress	
ORCHIDACEAE	<i>Chiloglottis cornuta</i>	green bird-orchid	
ORCHIDACEAE	<i>Chiloglottis gunnii</i>	tall bird-orchid	
ERICACEAE	<i>Cyathodes glauca</i>	purple cheeseberry	
ERICACEAE	<i>Cyathodes parvifolia</i>	pink mountain berry	
POACEAE	<i>Deyeuxia contracta</i>	compact bentgrass	
POACEAE	<i>Deyeuxia rodwayi</i>	Tasman bentgrass	
LILIACEAE	<i>Dianella tasmanica</i>	Tasman flax-lily	
DICKSONIACEAE	<i>Dicksonia antarctica</i>	soft treefern	
MYRTACEAE	<i>Eucalyptus amygdalina</i>	black peppermint	
MYRTACEAE	<i>Eucalyptus coccifera</i>	snow gum	
MYRTACEAE	<i>Eucalyptus dalrympleana</i>	mountain white gum	
MYRTACEAE	<i>Eucalyptus delegatensis</i>	gum top stringy bark	
MYRTACEAE	<i>Eucalyptus johnstonii</i>	yellow gum	
MYRTACEAE	<i>Eucalyptus nitida</i>	western peppermint	
MYRTACEAE	<i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i>	Brown top stringy bark	
MYRTACEAE	<i>Eucalyptus regnans</i>	giant ash	
MYRTACEAE	<i>Eucalyptus subcrenulata</i>	alpine yellow gum	

EUCRYPHIACEAE	<i>Eucryphia lucida</i>	leatherwood	
SANTALACEAE	<i>Exocarpos humifusus</i>	mountain native-cherry	
ORCHIDACEAE	<i>Gastrodia sesamoides</i>	short potato-orchid	
ERICACEAE	<i>Gaultheria hispida</i>	copperleaf snowberry	
HALORAGACEAE	<i>Gonocarpus montanus</i>	mountain raspwort	
GRAMMITIDACEAE	<i>Grammitis billardierei</i>	common fingerfern	
DENNSTAEDTIACEAE	<i>Histiopteris incisa</i>	batswing fern	endemic
HYMENOPHYLLACEAE	<i>Hymenophyllum peltatum</i>	alpine filmyfern	
HYMENOPHYLLACEAE	<i>Hymenophyllum rarum</i>	narrow filmyfern	
DENNSTAEDTIACEAE	<i>Hypolepis rugosula</i>	ruddy groundfern	
MYRTACEAE	<i>Leptospermum lanigerum</i>	woolly tea-tree	
MYRTACEAE	<i>Leptospermum scoparium</i>	common teatree	
PROTEACEAE	<i>Lomatia polymorpha</i>	mountain guitarplant	
PROTEACEAE	<i>Lomatia tinctoria</i>	guitarplant	
EPACRIDACEAE	<i>Monotoca submutica</i> var. <i>autumnalis</i>	roundleaf broomheath	
FAGACEAE	<i>Nothofagus cunninghamii</i>	myrtle beech	
ASTERACEAE	<i>Olearia argophylla</i>	musk	introduced
ASTERACEAE	<i>Olearia myrsinoides</i>	silky daisybush	
ASTERACEAE	<i>Olearia phlogopappa</i>	dusty daisybush	
PROTEACEAE	<i>Orites diversifolius</i>	variable orites	
OXALIDACEAE	<i>Oxalis magellanica</i>	snowdrop woodsorrel	
ASTERACEAE	<i>Ozothamnus antennaria</i>	sticky everlastingbush	
PROTEACEAE	<i>Persoonia gunnii</i>	gunn's geebung	
PHYLLOCLADACEAE	<i>Phyllocladus aspeniifolius</i>	celery top pine	
POLYPODIACEAE	<i>Phymatosorus pustulatus</i>	kangaroo fern	
THYMELAEACEAE	<i>Pimelea ligustrina</i> subsp. <i>ligustrina</i>	tall riceflower	
DRYOPYERIDACEAE	<i>Polystichum proliferum</i>	mother shield fern	
RHAMNACEAE	<i>Pomaderris apetala</i>	dogwood	
DENNSTAEDTIACEAE	<i>Pteridium esculentum</i>	bracken fern	



FABACEAE	<i>Pultenaea gunnii</i>	golden bushpea	
RANUNCULACEAE	<i>Ranunculus collinus</i>	mountain buttercup	
ROSIACEAE	<i>Rubus gunnianus</i>	alpine raspberry	
PROTEACEAE	<i>Telopea truncata</i>	Tasmanian waratah	
EPACRIDACEAE	<i>Trochocarpa thymifolia</i>	thyme leaf purpleberry	
VIOLACEAE	<i>Viola hederacea</i>	ivy-leaf violet	
RUTACEAE	<i>Zieria arborescens</i>	stinkwood	

---

## APPENDIX 2: FAUNA SPECIES LIST

The species list below is based on local knowledge, added to by TLC staff and other specialists and includes a species search from the *Natural Values Atlas* (DPIPWE) in 2015 with a search zone of a 100m radius from the property boundary.

Taxa	Scientific name (e = endemic)	Common name	Status <sup>1</sup>
<b>MAMMALS</b>			
BURRAMYIDAE	<i>Cercartetus lepidus</i>	Little pygmy possum	
DASYURIDAE	<i>Antechinus minimus</i>	Swamp antechinus	
DASYURIDAE	<i>Antechinus swainsonii</i>	Dusky antechinus	
DASYURIDAE	<i>Dasyurus maculatus</i>	Spotted-tailed quoll	v/VU
DASYURIDAE	<i>Dasyurus viverrinus (e)</i>	Eastern quoll	-/VU
DASYURIDAE	<i>Sarcophilus harrisii (e)</i>	Tasmanian devil	e/EN
ORNITHORHYNCHIDAE	<i>Ornithorhynchus anatinus</i>	Platypus	
PERAMELIDAE	<i>Isodon obesulus</i>	Southern brown bandicoot	
POTOROIDAE	<i>Potorous tridactylus</i>	Long-nosed potoroo	
MACROPODOIDEA	<i>Macropus rufogriseus</i>	Bennetts wallaby	
MACROPODOIDEA	<i>Thylogale billardierii (e)</i>	Tasmanian pademelon	
PETAURIDAE	<i>Pseudocheirus peregrinus</i>	Common ringtail possum	
PHALANGERIDAE	<i>Trichosurus vulpecula</i>	Common brushtail possum	
PETAURIDAE	<i>Petaurus breviceps</i>	Sugar glider	
TACHYGLOSSIDAE	<i>Tachyglossus aculeatus</i>	Echidna	
VOMBATIDAE	<i>Vombatus ursinus</i>	Common wombat	
<b>BIRDS</b>			
ACANTHIZIDAE	<i>Acanthiza chrysorrhoa</i>	Yellow-rumped Thornbill	
ACANTHIZIDAE	<i>Acanthiza ewingii (e)</i>	Tasmanian Thornbill	
ACANTHIZIDAE	<i>Sericornis humilis</i>	Tasmanian Scrub wren	
ACCIPITRIDAE	<i>Accipiter novaehollandiae</i>	Grey Goshawk	e
ACCIPITRIDAE	<i>Aquila audax</i>	Wedge-tailed Eagle	e/EN
ARTMIDAE	<i>Strepera fuliginosa (e)</i>	Black Currawong	
ARTMIDAE	<i>Strepera versicolor</i>	Grey Currawong	
CACATUIDAE	<i>Cacatua galerita</i>	Sulphur-crested Cockatoo	
CACATUIDAE	<i>Calyptorhynchus funereus</i>	Yellow-tailed Black-Cockatoo	
CORVIDAE	<i>Corvus tasmanicus</i>	Forest Raven	
CUCULIDAE	<i>Cacomantis flabelliformis</i>	Fan-tailed Cuckoo	

Taxa	Scientific name (e = endemic)	Common name	Status <sup>1</sup>
CUCULIDAE	<i>Chalcites basalis</i>	Horsfield's Bronze-Cuckoo	
CUCULIDAE	<i>Chalcites lucidus</i>	Shining Bronze-Cuckoo	
FALCONIFORMES	<i>Falco berigora</i>	Brown Falcon	
MELIPHAGIDAE	<i>Anthochaera paradoxa (e)</i>	Yellow Wattlebird	
MELIPHAGIDAE	<i>Melithreptus affinis (e)</i>	Black-headed Honeyeater	
MELIPHAGIDAE	<i>Melithreptus validirostris (e)</i>	Strong-billed Honeyeater	
MELIPHAGIDAE	<i>Phylidonyris novaehollandiae</i>	New Holland Honeyeater	
MELIPHAGIDAE	<i>Phylidonyris pyrrhoptera</i>	Crescent Honeyeater	
MELIPHAGIDAE	<i>Lichenostomus flavicollis (e)</i>	Yellow-throated Honeyeater	
MUSCICAPIDAE	<i>Zoothera lunulata</i>	Bassian Thrush	
PACHYCEPHALIDAE	<i>Colluricincla harmonica</i>	Grey Shrike-thrush	
PACHYCEPHALIDAE	<i>Pachycephala olivacea</i>	Olive Whistler	
PACHYCEPHALIDAE	<i>Pachycephala pectoralis</i>	Golden Whistler	
PARDALOTIDAE	<i>Pardalotus punctatus</i>	Spotted Pardalote	
PARDALOTIDAE	<i>Pardalotus striatus</i>	Striated Pardalote	
PETROICIDAE	<i>Petroica multicolor</i>	Scarlet Robin	
PETROICIDAE	<i>Petroica rodinogaster</i>	Pink Robin	
PSITTACIDAE	<i>Platycercus caledonicus (e)</i>	Green Rosella	
STRIGIDAE	<i>Ninox boobook</i>	Southern Boobook	
TYTONIDAE	<i>Tyto novaehollandiae</i>	Masked owl	e
ZOSTEROPIDAE	<i>Zosterops lateralis</i>	Silvereye	
<b>REPTILES</b>			
ELAPIDAE	<i>Drysdalia coronoides</i>	White-lipped snake	
ELAPIDAE	<i>Notechis ater</i>	Tiger snake	
SCINCIDAE	<i>Cyclodomorphus casuarinae</i>	She-oak skink	
SCINCIDAE	<i>Niveoscincus metallica</i>	Metallic skink	
SCINCIDAE	<i>Niveoscincus microlepidota</i>	Southern snow skink	
SCINCIDAE	<i>Tiliqua nigrolutea</i>	Blotched blue-tongue	
<b>AMPHIBIA</b>			
HYLIDAE	<i>Litoria ewingii</i>	Brown tree frog	
MYOBATRACHINAE	<i>Crinia signifera</i>	Common froglet	
<b>INTRODUCED SPECIES</b>			
MENURIDAE	<i>Menura novaehollandiae</i>	Superb lyrebird	
PASSERIDAE	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	House sparrow	