

# Monitoring of the maintenance of the permanent native forest estate

Woolnorth bioregion as at 01/01/2018

No.	RFA Forest Community	1996 RFA area (ha) (2002 dataset)	2017-18 decrease^ (ha)	Total decrease 1996-2018^ (ha)	% total decrease from 1996 RFA Area (2002 dataset)
1	Coastal <i>E. amygdalina</i> forest	24646.0		987.9	4.0
2	<i>E. amygdalina</i> forest on dolerite	18134.0		2347.6	12.9
3	Inland <i>E. amygdalina</i> forest	902.0		121.6	13.5
4*	<i>E. amygdalina</i> forest on sandstone	330.0		16.5	5.0
5	<i>Allocasuarina verticillata</i> forest	177.0		9.9	5.6
6*	<i>E. brookeriana</i> wet forest	4439.0		274.3	6.2
7	<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i> forest on flats	7987.0		710.5	8.9
8	<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i> forest on rises	7852.0		277.2	3.4
9*	<i>Banksia serrata</i> woodland	156.0		0.0	0.0
10	<i>E. coccifera</i> dry forest	41.0		1.0	2.4
12	Dry <i>E. delegatensis</i> forest	3892.0		52.0	1.3
13	<i>E. viminalis</i> / <i>E. ovata</i> / <i>E. amygdalina</i> / <i>E. obliqua</i> damp sclerophyll forest	29915.0		1927.4	6.3
14	Tall <i>E. delegatensis</i> forest	14552.0		2325.7	16.0
16*	<i>E. viminalis</i> and/or <i>E. globulus</i> coastal forest	10.0		1.4	14.0
19*	King Island <i>E. globulus</i> / <i>E. brookeriana</i> / <i>E. viminalis</i> forest	2411.0		9.0	0.4
20	<i>Leptospermum</i> sp. / <i>Melaleuca squarrosa</i> swamp forest	7304.0		1803.8	24.7
21	Callidendrous and thamnic rainforest on fertile sites	28659.0		4555.8	15.9
22	Thamnic rainforest on less fertile sites	25623.0		262.5	1.0
23*	<i>Melaleuca ericifolia</i> coastal swamp forest	198.0		114.9	58.1
25	Dry <i>E. nitida</i> forest	14012.0		1846.7	13.2
27*	<i>Notelaea ligustrina</i> and/or <i>Pomaderris apetala</i> closed forest	42.0		3.0	7.1
28	Tall <i>E. nitida</i> forest	2932.0	1.5	671.2	22.9
29	Dry <i>E. obliqua</i> forest	29106.0	3.0	4579	15.7
30	Tall <i>E. obliqua</i> forest	124714.0	3.4	19600.8	15.7
31*	Shrubby <i>E. ovata</i> – <i>E. viminalis</i> forest	2979.0		82.1	2.7
34	<i>E. pauciflora</i> forest on Jurassic dolerite	-		0.3	&
36	<i>E. pauciflora</i> forest on sediments	-		3.4	&
37	<i>E. regnans</i> forest	2632.0		926.3	35.2
39	<i>E. rodwayi</i> forest	104.0		3.0	2.9
41	<i>Acacia dealbata</i> forest	16450.0		736.8	4.5
43	<i>E. subcrenulata</i> forest	125.0		0.0	0.0
47	<i>E. viminalis</i> grassy forest/woodland	2905.0		66.0	2.3
49*	<i>E. viminalis</i> wet forest	2610.0		294.6	11.3
50*	King Billy Pine Forest	0.0		0.0	0.0
64*	Inland <i>E. amygdalina</i> – <i>E. viminalis</i> – <i>E. pauciflora</i> on Cainozoic deposits	-		0.0	&
65*	<i>E. amygdalina</i> forest on mudstone	-		68.0	&
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>375839.0</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>44680.2</b>	<b>11.9</b>

1. Only forest communities that occur within each IBRA region are shown.


2. Results are estimates, based on RFA mapping and area data provided in forest practices plans. The area shown as a decrease is likely to be an over-estimate as it is generally based on gross area, which excludes informal reserves such as streamside reserves. Note that these figures only take into account areas that have been cleared and converted as a result of activities covered by the *Forest Practices Act 1985* and areas approved for conversion by a Dam Works Permit issued

under the *Water Management Act 1999*.

3. \* Indicates a threatened native vegetation community (rare, vulnerable or endangered).

4. ⚡ During 2005–06, Inland *E. amygdalina* was separated into 'Inland *E. amygdalina* – *E. viminialis* – *E. pauciflora* on Cainozoic deposits' and '*E. amygdalina* forest on mudstone', with only the former being considered a threatened forest community.

5. Anomalies in mapping (shown with an ampersand (&)) are subject to further field verification. Area data may be modified as mapping is refined.

6.  Indicates communities with <2,000 ha remaining, or the community is threatened, or it has reached below 75% of the 1996 CRA native forest area of that community in an IBRA bioregional threshold for area converted

^To date as at 01/01/2018

## Ben Lomond bioregion as at 01/01/2018

No.	RFA Forest Community	1996 RFA area (ha) (2002 dataset)	2017-18 decrease <sup>^</sup> (ha)	Total decrease 1996–2018 <sup>^</sup> (ha)	% total decrease from 1996 RFA Area (2002 dataset)
1	Coastal <i>E. amygdalina</i> forest	133418.0	25	8361.8	6.3
2	<i>E. amygdalina</i> forest on dolerite	42456.0	6.8	1838.8	4.3
3☹	Inland <i>E. amygdalina</i> forest	4567.0		1187.0	26.0
4*	<i>E. amygdalina</i> forest on sandstone	1024.0		207.5	20.3
5	<i>Allocasuarina verticillata</i> forest	303.0	0.4	1.4	0.5
6*	<i>E. brookeriana</i> wet forest	0.0		2.3	&
7	<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i> forest on flats	259.0		19.6	7.6
8	<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i> forest on rises	75.0		38.0	50.7
10	<i>E. coccifera</i> dry forest	28.0		0.0	0.0
12	Dry <i>E. delegatensis</i> forest	29876.0		1780.2	6.0
13	<i>E. viminalis</i> / <i>E. ovata</i> / <i>E. amygdalina</i> / <i>E. obliqua</i> damp sclerophyll forest	2091.0	3.0	926.0	44.3
14	Tall <i>E. delegatensis</i> forest	47552.0		3049.7	6.4
20	<i>Leptospermum</i> sp. / <i>Melaleuca squarrosa</i> swamp forest	41.0		12.8	31.2
21	Callidendrous and thamnisc rainforest on fertile sites	25085.0		376.3	1.5
23*	<i>Melaleuca ericifolia</i> coastal swamp forest	400.0	1.3	11.3	2.8
27*	<i>Notelaea ligustrina</i> and/or <i>Pomaderris apetala</i> closed forest	20.0		0.0	0.0
29	Dry <i>E. obliqua</i> forest	29573.0	2.5	10112.4	34.2
30	Tall <i>E. obliqua</i> forest	53509.0		7024.1	13.1
31*	Shrubby <i>E. ovata</i> / <i>E. viminalis</i> forest	428.0		580.8	135.7
36	<i>E. pauciflora</i> forest on sediments	1851.0		0.0	0.0
37	<i>E. regnans</i> forest	27517.0		9161.3	33.3
39	<i>E. rodwayi</i> forest	39.0		77.0	197.4
40	<i>E. sieberi</i> forest on granite	16866.0		223.7	1.3
41	<i>Acacia dealbata</i> forest	21434.0	2.8	1517.9	7.1
42	<i>E. sieberi</i> forest on other substrates	43278.0		256.7	0.6
47	<i>E. viminalis</i> grassy forest/woodland	18872.0	14.4	157	0.8
49*	<i>E. viminalis</i> wet forest	92.0		51.7	56.2
64*☹	Inland <i>E. amygdalina</i> / <i>E. viminalis</i> / <i>E. pauciflora</i> on Cainozoic deposits	-		10.4	&
65☹	<i>E. amygdalina</i> forest on mudstone	-		204.4	&
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>500654.0</b>	<b>29.9</b>	<b>47190.2</b>	<b>9.4</b>

1. Only forest communities that occur within each IBRA region are shown.

2. Results are estimates, based on RFA mapping and area data provided in forest practices plans. The area shown as a decrease is likely to be an over-estimate as it is generally based on gross area, which excludes informal reserves such as streamside reserves. Note that these figures only take into account areas that have been cleared and converted as a result of activities covered by the *Forest Practices Act 1985* and areas approved for conversion by a Dam Works Permit issued under the *Water Management Act 1999*.

3. \* Indicates a threatened native vegetation community (rare, vulnerable or endangered).

4. ☹ During 2005–06, Inland *E. amygdalina* was separated into 'Inland *E. amygdalina* – *E. viminalis* – *E. pauciflora* on Cainozoic deposits' and '*E. amygdalina* forest on mudstone', with only the former being considered a threatened forest community. No conversion of this threatened community occurred in this bioregion.

5. Anomalies in mapping (shown with an ampersand (&)) are subject to further field verification. Area data may be modified as mapping is refined.

6. ☐ indicates communities with <2,000 ha remaining, or the community is threatened, or it has reached below 75% of the 1996 CRA native forest area of that community in an IBRA bioregional threshold for area converted

<sup>^</sup>To date as at 01/01/2018

## Midlands bioregion as at 01/01/2018

No.	RFA Forest Community	1996 RFA area (ha) (2002 dataset)	2017-18 decrease <sup>^</sup> (ha)	Total decrease 1996–2018 <sup>^</sup> (ha)	% total decrease from 1996 RFA Area (2002 dataset)
1	Coastal <i>E. amygdalina</i> dry sclerophyll forest	3250.0		5.0	0.2
2	<i>E. amygdalina</i> forest on dolerite	41279.0		1158.0	2.8
3<	Inland <i>E. amygdalina</i> forest	19734.0		661.6	3.4
4*	<i>E. amygdalina</i> forest on sandstone	3935.0		74.6	1.9
5	<i>Allocasuarina verticillata</i> forest	269.0		7.5	2.8
12	Dry <i>E. delegatensis</i> forest	9642.0		1584.2	16.4
13	<i>E. viminalis</i> / <i>E. ovata</i> / <i>E. amygdalina</i> / <i>E. obliqua</i> damp sclerophyll forest	7608.0	5.0	736.5	9.7
14	Tall <i>E. delegatensis</i> forest	3812.0		297.5	7.8
16*	<i>E. viminalis</i> and/or <i>E. globulus</i> coastal shrubby forest	70.0		2.0	2.9
17*	Grassy <i>E. globulus</i> forest	2805.0		172.5	6.1
21	Callidendrous and thamnic rainforest on fertile soils	108.0		0.0	0.0
22	Thamnic rainforest on less fertile soils	113.0		0.0	0.0
24*	<i>E. morrisbyi</i> forest	22.0		0.0	0.0
25	Dry <i>E. nitida</i> forest	7.0		0.0	0.0
27*	<i>Notelaea ligustrina</i> and/or <i>Pomaderris apetala</i> closed forest	28.0		8.0	28.6
29	Dry <i>E. obliqua</i> forest	13599.0		1699.6	12.5
30	Tall <i>E. obliqua</i> forest	8315.0		494.5	5.9
31*	Shrubby <i>E. ovata</i> / <i>E. viminalis</i> forest	2656.0		39.0	1.5
32	<i>E. pulchella</i> / <i>E. globulus</i> / <i>E. viminalis</i> grassy shrubby forest	28223.0		595.5	2.1
34	<i>E. pauciflora</i> forest on Jurassic dolerite	450.0		69.0	15.3
36	<i>E. pauciflora</i> forest on sediments	1290.0		0.0	0.0
37	<i>E. regnans</i> forest	996.0		84.2	8.5
38*	<i>E. risdonii</i> forest	375.0		2.0	0.5
39	<i>E. rodwayi</i> forest	113.0		22.0	19.5
41	<i>Acacia dealbata</i> forest	1911.0	2.3	109.2	5.7
43	<i>E. subcrenulata</i> forest	10.0		0.0	0.0
46*	Inland <i>E. tenuiramis</i> forest	33913.0		5.6	0.0
47	<i>E. viminalis</i> grassy forest/woodland	60259.0	30.0	466.2	0.8
49*	<i>E. viminalis</i> wet forest	61.0		9.5	15.6
64*<	Inland <i>E. amygdalina</i> – <i>E. viminalis</i> – <i>E. pauciflora</i> on Cainozoic deposits	-	2.8	3.3	&
65<	<i>E. amygdalina</i> forest on mudstone	-		309.5	&
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>244853.0</b>	<b>40.1</b>	<b>8616.5</b>	<b>3.5</b>

1. Only forest communities that occur within each IBRA region are shown.

2. Results are estimates, based on RFA mapping and area data provided in forest practices plans. The area shown as a decrease is likely to be an over-estimate as it is generally based on gross area, which excludes informal reserves such as streamside reserves. Note that these figures only take into account areas that have been cleared and converted as a result of activities covered by the *Forest Practices Act 1985* and areas approved for conversion by a Dam Works Permit issued under the *Water Management Act 1999*.

3. \* Indicates a threatened native vegetation community (rare, vulnerable or endangered).

4. < During 2005–06, Inland *E. amygdalina* was separated into 'Inland *E. amygdalina* – *E. viminalis* – *E. pauciflora* on Cainozoic deposits' and '*E. amygdalina* forest on mudstone', with only the former being considered a threatened forest community. No conversion of this threatened community occurred in this bioregion.


5. Anomalies in mapping (shown with an ampersand (&)) are subject to further field verification. Area data may be modified as mapping is refined.

6. □ indicates communities with <2,000 ha remaining, or the community is threatened, or it has reached below 75% of the 1996 CRA native forest area of that community in an IBRA bioregional threshold for area converted

^To date as at 01/01/2018

## Freycinet bioregion as at 01/01/2018

No.	RFA Forest Community	1996 RFA area (ha) (2002 dataset)	2017-18 decrease^ (ha)	Total decrease 1996–2018^ (ha)	% total decrease from 1996 RFA Area (2002 dataset)
1	Coastal <i>E. amygdalina</i> forest	28,574.0		85.0	0.3
2	<i>E. amygdalina</i> forest on dolerite	70,401.0		1,821.1	2.6
3><	Inland <i>E. amygdalina</i> forest	568.0		154.0	27.1
4*	<i>E. amygdalina</i> forest on sandstone	24,012.0		314.9	1.3
5	<i>Allocasuarina verticillata</i> forest	391.0		0.0	0.0
6*	<i>E. brookeriana</i> wet forest	19.0		1.2	6.3
10	<i>E. coccifera</i> dry forest	82.0		1.0	1.2
11*	<i>Callitris rhomboidea</i> forest	606.0		0.0	0.0
12	Dry <i>E. delegatensis</i> forest	66,809.0		2,003.3	3.0
13	<i>E. viminalis</i> / <i>E. ovata</i> / <i>E. amygdalina</i> / <i>E. obliqua</i> damp sclerophyll forest	0.0		230.0	&
14	Tall <i>E. delegatensis</i> forest	21,263.0		262.1	1.2
16*	<i>E. viminalis</i> and/or <i>E. globulus</i> coastal shrubby forest	977.0		0.0	0.0
17*	Grassy <i>E. globulus</i> forest	10,842.0		352.8	3.3
20	<i>Leptospermum</i> species / <i>Melaleuca squarrosa</i> swamp forest	81.0		7.0	8.6
21	Callidendrous and thamninc rainforest on fertile sites	627.0		0.0	0.0
27*	<i>Notelaea ligustrina</i> and/or <i>Pomaderris apetala</i> closed forest	21.0		0.0	0.0
29	Dry <i>E. obliqua</i> forest	30,256.0		2,455.9	8.1
30	Tall <i>E. obliqua</i> forest	30,511.0		1,494.0	4.9
31*	Shrubby <i>E. ovata</i> / <i>E. viminalis</i> forest	719.0		6.9	1.0
32	<i>E. pulchella</i> / <i>E. globulus</i> / <i>E. viminalis</i> grassy shrubby forest	110,203.0		1,165.9	1.1
34	<i>E. pauciflora</i> forest on Jurassic dolerite	1,274.0		3.5	0.3
36	<i>E. pauciflora</i> forest on sediments	47.0		0.0	0.0
37	<i>E. regnans</i> forest	3,280.0		804.6	24.5
39	<i>E. rodwayi</i> forest	2,149.0		2.5	0.1
40	<i>E. sieberi</i> forest on granite	829.0		0.0	0.0
41	<i>Acacia dealbata</i> forest	2,079.0		171.0	8.2
42	<i>E. sieberi</i> forest on other substrates	2,986.0		0.0	0.0
44	<i>E. tenuiramis</i> forest on granite	2,983.0		4.3	0.1
45	<i>E. tenuiramis</i> forest on dolerite	7,514.0		45.3	0.6
46*	Inland <i>E. tenuiramis</i> forest	2,301.0		4.9	0.2
47	<i>E. viminalis</i> grassy forest/woodland	20,908.0		264.0	1.3
49*	<i>E. viminalis</i> wet forest	815.0		0.0	0.0
64*><	Inland <i>E. amygdalina</i> – <i>E. viminalis</i> – <i>E. pauciflora</i> on Cainozoic deposits	-		0.0	&
65><	<i>E. amygdalina</i> forest on mudstone	-		21.1	&
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>444,127.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>11,676.2</b>	<b>2.6</b>

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3. \* Indicates a threatened native vegetation community (rare, vulnerable or endangered).
4. ✂ During 2005–06, Inland *E. amygdalina* was separated into 'Inland *E. amygdalina* – *E. viminalis* – *E. pauciflora* on Cainozoic deposits' and '*E. amygdalina* forest on mudstone', with only the former being considered a threatened forest community. No conversion of the threatened community occurred in this bioregion.
5. Anomalies in mapping (shown with an ampersand (&)) are subject to further field verification. Area data may be modified as mapping is refined.
6.  Indicates communities with <2,000 ha remaining, or the community is threatened, or it has reached **below 75% of the 1996 CRA native forest area of that community in an IBRA** bioregional threshold for area converted

^To date as at 01/01/2018

## Central Highlands bioregion as at 01/01/2018

No.	RFA Forest Community	1996 RFA area (ha) (2002 dataset)	2017-18 decrease^ (ha)	Total decrease 1996– 2018^ (ha)	% total decrease from 1996 RFA Area (2002 dataset)
1	Coastal <i>E. amygdalina</i> dry sclerophyll forest	276.0		0.0	0.0
2	<i>E. amygdalina</i> forest on dolerite	5986.0		1494.1	25.0
4*	<i>E. amygdalina</i> forest on sandstone	49.0		15.0	30.6
6*	<i>E. brookeriana</i> wet forest	6.0		0.0	0.0
8	<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i> forest on rises	151.0		18.7	12.4
10	<i>E. coccifera</i> dry forest	49927.0		23.5	0.0
12	Dry <i>E. delegatensis</i> forest	165758.0		9337.7	5.6
13	<i>E. viminalis</i> / <i>E. ovata</i> / <i>E. amygdalina</i> / <i>E. obliqua</i> damp sclerophyll forest	1093.0		107.9	9.9
14	Tall <i>E. delegatensis</i> forest	152381.0		6664.6	4.4
15*	King Billy pine – deciduous beech forest	176.0		0.0	0.0
20	<i>Leptospermum</i> sp. / <i>Melaleuca squarrosa</i> swamp forest	388.0		1.0	0.3
21	Callidendrous and thamnic rainforest on fertile sites	24755.0		2207.4	8.9
22	Thamnic rainforest on less fertile sites	53914.0		137.3	0.3
25	Dry <i>E. nitida</i> forest	5501.0		4.0	0.1
28	Tall <i>E. nitida</i> forest	1815.0		0.0	0.0
29	Dry <i>E. obliqua</i> forest	6626.0		1875.9	28.3
30	Tall <i>E. obliqua</i> forest	14125.0		1164.5	8.2
31*	Shrubby <i>E. ovata</i> / <i>E. viminalis</i> forest	104.0		3.0	2.9
32	<i>E. pulchella</i> / <i>E. globulus</i> / <i>E. viminalis</i> grassy shrubby forest	1750.0		51.0	2.9
33*	Pencil pine – deciduous beech forest	176.0		0.0	0.0
34	<i>E. pauciflora</i> forest on Jurassic dolerite	17079.0		435.8	2.6
35*	Pencil pine forest	314.0		0.0	0.0
36	<i>E. pauciflora</i> forest on sediments	13026.0	5.0	69.7	0.5
37	<i>E. regnans</i> forest	7843.0		736.54	9.4
39	<i>E. rodwayi</i> forest	6272.0		938.8	15.0
41	<i>Acacia dealbata</i> forest	7275.0		326.7	4.5
43	<i>E. subcrenulata</i> forest	3610.0		3.9	0.1
45	<i>E. tenuiramis</i> forest on dolerite	8.0		24.7	308.8
46*	Inland <i>E. tenuiramis</i> forest	17489.0		27.9	0.2
47	<i>E. viminalis</i> grassy forest / woodland	10141.0		260.3	2.6
49*	<i>E. viminalis</i> wet forest	593.0		0.0	0.0
50*	King Billy pine forest	3568.0		0.0	0.0
64*⊗	Inland <i>E. amygdalina</i> – <i>E. viminalis</i> – <i>E. pauciflora</i> on Cainozoic deposits	-		0.0	&
65⊗	<i>E. amygdalina</i> forest on mudstone	-		25.0	&
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>572,175.0</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>25933.9</b>	<b>4.5</b>

1. Only forest communities that occur within each IBRA region are shown.

2. Results are estimates, based on RFA mapping and area data provided in forest practices plans. The area shown as a decrease is likely to be an over-estimate as it is generally based on gross area, which excludes informal reserves such as streamside reserves. Note that these figures only take into account areas that have been cleared and converted as a result of activities covered by the *Forest Practices Act 1985* and areas approved for conversion by a Dam Works Permit issued under the *Water Management Act 1999*.

3. \* Indicates a threatened native vegetation community (rare, vulnerable or endangered).

4. ⊗ During 2005–06, Inland *E. amygdalina* was separated into 'Inland *E. amygdalina* – *E. viminalis* – *E. pauciflora* on Cainozoic deposits' and '*E. amygdalina* forest on mudstone', with only the former being considered a threatened forest community. No conversion of the threatened community occurred in this



bioregion.

5. Anomalies in mapping (shown with an ampersand (&)) are subject to further field verification. Area data may be modified as mapping is refined.

6.  Indicates communities with <2,000 ha remaining, or the community is threatened, or it has reached below 75% of the 1996 CRA native forest area of that community in an IBRA bioregional threshold for area converted

^To date as at 01/01/2018

## West and Southwest bioregion as at 01/01/2018

No.	RFA Forest Community	1996 RFA area (ha) (2002 dataset)	2017-18 decrease^ (ha)	Total decrease 1996– 2018^ (ha)	% total decrease from 1996 RFA Area (2002 dataset)
2	<i>E. amygdalina</i> forest on dolerite	0.0		2.0	&
6*	<i>E. brookeriana</i> wet forest	75.0		0.0	0.0
7	<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i> forest on flats	744.0		0.0	0.0
8	<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i> forest on rises	5074.0		290.0	5.7
10	<i>E. coccifera</i> dry forest	600.0		0.0	0.0
12	Dry <i>E. delegatensis</i> forest	6148.0		28.0	0.5
13	<i>E. viminalis</i> / <i>E. ovata</i> / <i>E. amygdalina</i> / <i>E. obliqua</i> damp sclerophyll forest	0.0		3.0	&
14	Tall <i>E. delegatensis</i> forest	21408.0		104.0	0.5
15*	King Billy pine – deciduous beech forest	622.0		0.0	0.0
16*	<i>E. viminalis</i> and/or <i>E. globulus</i> coastal shrubby forest	99.0		0.0	0.0
18	Huon pine forest	8503.0		0.0	0.0
20	<i>Leptospermum</i> sp. / <i>Melaleuca squarrosa</i> swamp forest	9309.0		431.5	4.6
21	Callidendrous and thamnisc rainforest on fertile sites	106311.0		321.6	0.3
22	Thamnisc rainforest on less fertile sites	275451.0		20.2	0.0
25	Dry <i>E. nitida</i> forest	136768.0		72.0	0.1
27*	<i>Notelaea ligustrina</i> and/or <i>Pomaderris apetala</i> closed forest	95.0		0.0	0.0
28	Tall <i>E. nitida</i> forest	67174.0		326.5	0.5
29	Dry <i>E. obliqua</i> forest	24924.0		249.0	1.0
30	Tall <i>E. obliqua</i> forest	83500.0		2431.9	2.9
37	<i>E. regnans</i> forest	12588.0		1398.1	11.1
41	<i>Acacia dealbata</i> forest	499.0		1.8	0.4
43	<i>E. subcrenulata</i> forest	2253.0		0.0	0.0
50*	King Billy pine forest	13907.0		0.0	0.0
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>776,052.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>5681.6</b>	<b>0.7</b>

1. Only forest communities that occur within each IBRA region are shown.

2. Results are estimates, based on RFA mapping and area data provided in forest practices plans. The area shown as a decrease is likely to be an over-estimate as it is generally based on gross area, which excludes informal reserves such as streamside reserves. Note that these figures only take into account areas that have been cleared and converted as a result of activities covered by the *Forest Practices Act 1985* and areas approved for conversion by a Dam Works Permit issued under the *Water Management Act 1999*.

3. \* Indicates a threatened native vegetation community (rare, vulnerable or endangered).

4.  Indicates communities with <2,000 ha remaining, or the community is threatened, or it has reached below 75% of the 1996 CRA native forest area of that community in an IBRA bioregional threshold for area converted

^To date as at 01/01/2018

## D'Entrecasteaux bioregion as at 01/01/2018

No.	RFA Forest Community	1996 RFA area (ha) (2002 dataset)	2017-18 decrease <sup>^</sup> (ha)	Total decrease 1996– 2018 <sup>^</sup> (ha)	% total decrease from 1996 RFA Area (2002 dataset)
1	Coastal <i>E. amygdalina</i> forest	61.0	0.8	1.1	1.8
2	<i>E. amygdalina</i> forest on dolerite	219.0		4.3	2.0
4*	<i>E. amygdalina</i> forest on sandstone	798.0		6.0	0.8
10	<i>E. coccifera</i> dry forest	3952.0		2.0	0.1
12	Dry <i>E. delegatensis</i> forest	7996.0		100.6	1.3
14	Tall <i>E. delegatensis</i> forest	24803.0	3.4	654.2	2.6
15*	King Billy pine – deciduous beech forest	6.0		0.0	0.0
17*	Grassy <i>E. globulus</i> forest	596.0		61.0	10.2
18	Huon Pine forest	9.0		0.0	0.0
20	<i>Leptospermum</i> sp. / <i>Melaleuca squarrosa</i> swamp forest	1244.0		10.8	0.9
21	Callidendrous and thamnic rainforest on fertile sites	6889.0		14.7	0.2
22	Thamnic rainforest on less fertile sites	22944.0		3.4	0.0
25	Dry <i>E. nitida</i> forest	3031.0		28.1	0.9
27*	<i>Notelaea ligustrina</i> and/or <i>Pomaderris apetala</i> closed forest	54.0		0.0	0.0
28	Tall <i>E. nitida</i> forest	2402.0		18.9	0.8
29	Dry <i>E. obliqua</i> forest	29486.0		1056.9	3.6
30	Tall <i>E. obliqua</i> forest	111866.0	1.9	7882.7	7.1
31*	Shrubby <i>E. ovata</i> / <i>E. viminalis</i> forest	222.0		1.2	0.5
32	<i>E. pulchella</i> / <i>E. globulus</i> / <i>E. viminalis</i> grassy shrubby forest	10905.0		60.4	0.6
35*	Pencil pine forest	11.0		0.0	0.0
37	<i>E. regnans</i> forest	21388.0	3.0	3842.0	18.0
41	<i>Acacia dealbata</i> forest	3890.0		142.0	3.7
43	<i>E. subcrenulata</i> forest	4238.0		8.18	0.2
45	<i>E. tenuiramis</i> forest on dolerite	766.0		0.0	0.0
46*	Inland <i>E. tenuiramis</i> forest	1042.0		7.2	0.7
47	<i>E. viminalis</i> grassy forest/woodland	194.0		0.0	0.0
50*	King Billy pine forest	2581.0		0.0	0.0
65><	<i>E. amygdalina</i> forest on mudstone	-		5.0	&
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>261,593.0</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>13901.6</b>	<b>5.3</b>

1. Only forest communities that occur within each IBRA region are shown.

2. Results are estimates, based on RFA mapping and area data provided in forest practices plans. The area shown as a decrease is likely to be an over-estimate as it is generally based on gross area, which excludes informal reserves such as streamside reserves. Note that these figures only take into account areas that have been cleared and converted as a result of activities covered by the *Forest Practices Act 1985* and areas approved for conversion by a Dam Works Permit issued under the *Water Management Act 1999*.

3. \* Indicates a threatened native vegetation community (rare, vulnerable or endangered).

4. >< During 2005–06, Inland *E. amygdalina* was separated into 'Inland *E. amygdalina* – *E. viminalis* – *E. pauciflora* on Cainozoic deposits' and '*E. amygdalina* forest on mudstone', with only the former being considered a threatened forest community. This threatened community does not occur in this bioregion.

5. Anomalies in mapping (shown with an ampersand (&)) are subject to further field verification. Area data may be modified as mapping is refined.

6. ■ Indicates communities with <2,000 ha remaining, or the community is threatened, or it has reached below 75% of the 1996 CRA native forest area of that community in an IBRA bioregional threshold for area converted

<sup>^</sup>To date as at 01/01/2018

## Furneaux bioregion as at 01/01/2018

No.	RFA Forest Community	1996 RFA area (ha) (2002 dataset)	2017-18 decrease <sup>^</sup> (ha)	Total decrease 1996–2018 <sup>^</sup> (ha)	% total decrease from 1996 RFA Area (2002 dataset)
5	<i>Allocasuarina verticillata</i> forest	142		0	0.0
11*	<i>Callitris rhomboidea</i> forest	120		0	0.0
20	<i>Leptospermum</i> sp. / <i>Melaleuca squarrosa</i> swamp forest	285		0	0.0
23*	<i>Melaleuca ericifolia</i> coastal swamp forest	11		1.7	0.0
26	Furneaux <i>E. nitida</i> forest	29,712.0		63	0.2
48*	Furneaux <i>E. viminalis</i> forest	135		0	0.0
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>30,405.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>64.7</b>	<b>0.2</b>

1. Only forest communities that occur within each IBRA region are shown.

2. Results are estimates, based on RFA mapping and area data provided in forest practices plans. The area shown as a decrease is likely to be an over-estimate as it is generally based on gross area, which excludes informal reserves such as streamside reserves. Note that these figures only take into account areas that have been cleared and converted as a result of activities covered by the *Forest Practices Act 1985* and areas approved for conversion by a Dam Works Permit issued under the *Water Management Act 1999*.

3. \* Indicates a threatened native vegetation community (rare, vulnerable or endangered).

4.   Indicates communities with <2,000 ha remaining, or the community is threatened, or it has reached below 75% of the 1996 CRA native forest area of that community in an IBRA bioregion.

<sup>^</sup>To date as at 01/01/2018

Bioregion and state totals as at 01/01/2018	1996 RFA area (ha) (2002 dataset)	2017-18 <sup>^</sup> decrease (ha)	Total decrease 1996–2018 <sup>^</sup> (ha)	% total decrease from 1996 RFA Area (2002 dataset)
Woolnorth	375,839	7.9	44,680.2	11.9
Ben Lomond	500,654	29.9	47,190.2	9.4
Midlands	244,853	40.1	8,616.5	3.5
Freycinet	444,127	0.0	11,676.2	2.6
Central Highlands	572,175	5.0	25,933.9	4.5
West and Southwest	776,052	0.0	5,681.6	0.7
D'Entrecasteaux	261,593	9.1	13901.6	5.3
Furneaux	30,405	0.0	64.7	0.2
<b>State total</b>	<b>3,205,698</b>	<b>92.0</b>	<b>157,744.9</b>	<b>4.9</b>

<sup>^</sup>To date as at 01/01/2018