

FPA USING THE FPA'S BIODIVERSITY VALUES DATABASE (BVD)

FOREST PRACTICES AUTHORITY

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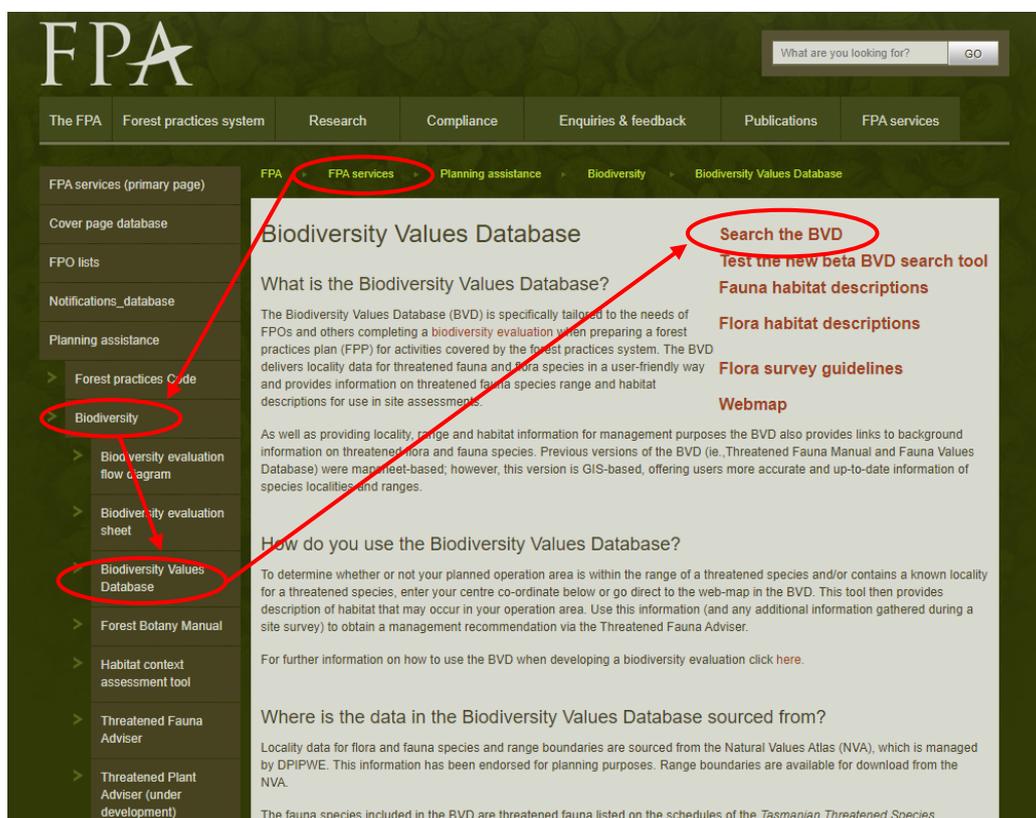
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How to access the BVD:

Navigate to [this webpage](#) on the FPA's website and click 'Search the BVD':

https://www.fpa.tas.gov.au/fpa_services/planning_assistance/advisory_planning_tools/Biodiversity_values_database).

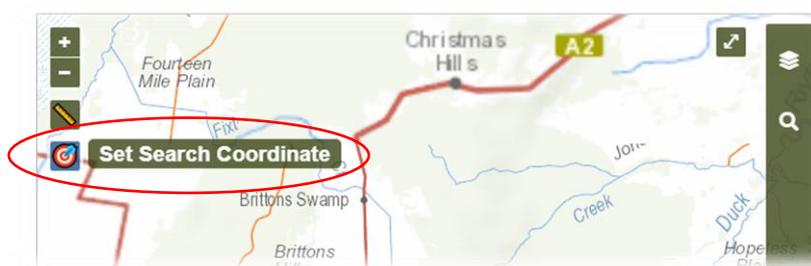


How to Search:

1. There are two options to search for threatened flora and fauna records associated with your coupe/FPP/forest planning area. You will either need the centroid grid coordinates of your coupe (easting and northing), or know how to pinpoint the centroid location of your coupe on the map. The two search options are as follows:
 - a. Enter the easting and northing coordinates of your coupe/FPP area centroid and click the 'search' button (note: when you type in both the easting and northing the map will zoom to the location, but you won't get the fauna and flora records until you click the 'Search' button).

Easting Northing GDA Zone 55

- b. Zoom in on the map to the centre of your coupe/FPP area and click the 'target' (Set Search Coordinate) button on the left side of the map. Then click the centroid of your coupe/FPP and the easting and northing coordinates of the clicked location will show up in the relevant boxes. Then click the 'Search' button (note: the fauna and flora records won't show up until you click 'Search').



2. After clicking 'Search' the page will include the following four tables (in this order):

Threatened Fauna Range Boundaries	List of all threatened fauna with range boundaries that overlap your centroid coordinates, including the range class (both core and potential) and habitat description.
Threatened Fauna Records	List of threatened fauna records within 5 km of the centroid coordinates including metadata and an external link to each record in DPIPWE's Natural Values Atlas (NVA) database.
Threatened Flora Records	List of threatened flora records within 2 km of the centroid coordinates including metadata and an external link to each record in the NVA.
Threatened Flora Survey Notes	List of threatened flora records within 2 km of the centroid coordinates, including additional information such as status under the Tasmanian <i>Threatened Species Act 1995</i> (TSPA) and the Commonwealth <i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i> (EPBCA), habitat descriptions*, survey guidelines* and survey skill level. Hint: Hover over the numbers in the 'Survey skill level' column for a description. *There are also links provided to the background documents that this information is sourced from.

Using the Tables:

Helpful Hints:

- You can filter tables by key words (e.g. 'quoll' or 'nest') by using the search box on the top right of the table.
- You can sort tables by any column heading (e.g. 'Common name' or 'Distance') by clicking the column name or light grey arrows at the top of the column.
- Hover over the column name for a description of that column (this applies to many, but not all column names).

Common name	Species name	Range Class	Habitat Description
tussock skink	<i>Pseudemoia pagenstecheri</i>	Core Range	Potential habitat for the tussock skink is grassland and grassy woodland (including rough pasture with paddock trees), generally with a greater than 20% cover of native grass species, especially where medium to tall tussocks are present.

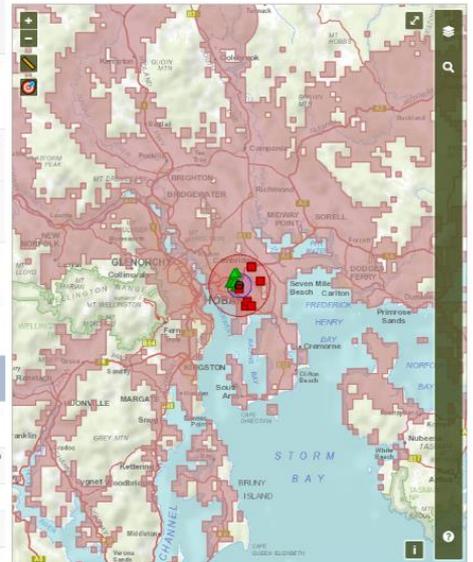
Showing 1 to 1 of 1 entries (filtered from 16 total entries)

Threatened Fauna Range Boundaries

The fields/columns that appear in this table are: common name, species name, range class, and habitat description.

You can click any of the rows (one will be shown per species) and this will bring up that species' range boundary (core or potential depending on what is clicked) on the map. For example, the image below shows the highlighted row for the green and gold frog's potential range and the range boundary on the map (in light red). You can also search for fauna range boundaries separately of the table ([click here for instructions](#)).

eastern quoll	<i>Dasyurus viverrinus</i>	Core Range	Potential habitat for the Eastern quoll includes rainforest, heathland, alpine areas and scrub. However, it seems to prefer dry forest and native grassland mosaics which are bounded by agricultural land. Potential range for the Eastern Quoll is the whole of mainland Tasmania and Bruny Island. Core range for the Eastern Quoll is a specially-defined area based primarily on modeling work published in Fancourt et al 2015 and additional expert advice.
white-bellied sea-eagle	<i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i>	Potential Range	Potential habitat for the White-Bellied Sea-eagle species comprises potential nesting habitat and potential foraging habitat. Potential foraging habitat is any large waterbody (including sea coasts, estuaries, wide rivers, lakes, impoundments and even large farm dams) supporting prey items (fish). Potential nesting habitat is tall eucalypt trees in large tracts (usually more than 10 ha) of eucalypt or mixed forest within 5 km of the coast (nearest coast including shores, bays, inlets and peninsulas), large rivers (Class 1), lakes or complexes of large farm dams. Scattered trees along river banks or pasture land may also be used. Significant habitat for the white-bellied sea-eagle is all native forest and native non-forest vegetation within 500 m or 1 km line-of-sight of known nest sites (where nest tree still present).
swift parrot	<i>Lathamus discolor</i>	Core Breeding Range	Potential breeding habitat for the Swift Parrot comprises potential foraging habitat and potential nesting habitat, and is based on definitions of foraging and nesting trees (see Table A in swift parrot habitat assessment Technical Note). Potential foraging habitat comprises <i>E. globulus</i> or <i>E. ovata</i> trees that are old enough to flower. The occurrence of foraging-habitat can be remotely assessed, although only to a limited extent, by using mapping layers such as GridMap (DPIPWE 2010). Due to the scale and inaccuracies in current foraging-habitat mapping, potential foraging habitat density within operational areas may need to be largely identified by ground based surveys as per Table B in the swift parrot habitat assessment Technical Note. For management purposes potential nesting habitat is considered to comprise eucalypt forests that contain hollow bearing trees. The FPA mature habitat availability map (see Technical Note 2) predicts the availability of hollow-bearing trees using the relevant definitions of habitat provided in Table D of the swift parrot habitat assessment Technical Note. The mature habitat availability map is designed to be used to make landscape-scale assessments and may not be reliable for stand-level assessments required during the development of a Forest Practices Plan. At the stand level the availability and distribution of hollow-bearing trees across a coupe or operation area is best determined from a ground-based assessment (see Table C in the swift parrot habitat assessment Technical Note). Significant habitat is all potential breeding habitat within the SE potential breeding range and the NW breeding areas.
swift parrot	<i>Lathamus discolor</i> SPBA	SPBA Median Range	Potential breeding habitat for the Swift Parrot comprises potential foraging habitat and potential nesting habitat, and is based on definitions of foraging and nesting trees (see Table A in swift parrot habitat assessment Technical Note). Potential foraging habitat comprises <i>E. globulus</i> or <i>E. ovata</i> trees that are old enough to flower. The occurrence of foraging-habitat can be remotely assessed, although only to a limited extent, by using mapping layers such as GridMap (DPIPWE 2010). Due to the scale and inaccuracies in current foraging-habitat mapping, potential foraging habitat density within operational areas may need to be largely identified by ground based surveys as per Table B in the swift parrot habitat assessment Technical Note. For management purposes potential nesting habitat is considered to comprise eucalypt forests that contain hollow bearing trees. The FPA mature habitat availability map (see Technical Note 2) predicts the availability of hollow-bearing trees using the relevant definitions of habitat provided in Table D of the swift parrot habitat assessment Technical Note. The mature habitat availability map is designed to be used to make landscape-scale assessments and may not be reliable for stand-level assessments required during the development of a Forest Practices Plan. At the stand level the availability and distribution of hollow-bearing trees across a coupe or operation area is best determined from a ground-based assessment (see Table C in the swift parrot habitat assessment Technical Note). Significant habitat is all potential breeding habitat within the SE potential breeding range and the NW breeding areas.
green and golden frog	<i>Litoria raniformis</i>	Potential Range	Potential habitat for the green and gold frog is permanent and temporary waterbodies, usually with vegetation in or around them. Potential habitat includes features such as natural lagoons, permanently or seasonally inundated swamps and wetlands, farm dams, irrigation channels, artificial water-holding sites such as old quarries, slow-flowing stretches of streams and rivers and drainage features. Significant habitat for the green and gold frog is high quality potential habitat. See FPA Fauna Technical Note 18 for guidance on assessing significant habitat for the green and gold frog.
forty-spotted pardalote	<i>Pardalotus quadragintus</i>	Potential Range	Potential habitat for the 40-spotted pardalote is any forest and woodlands supporting <i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i> (white gum) where the canopy cover of <i>E. viminalis</i> is greater than or equal to 10% or where <i>E. viminalis</i> occurs as a localised canopy dominant or co-dominant in patches exceeding 0.25 ha. Significant habitat for the 40-spotted Pardalote is all potential habitat associated with known colonies and such habitat within 500 m of known colonies.
eastern barred bandicoot	<i>Perameles gunni</i>	Core Range	Potential habitat for the eastern barred bandicoot is open vegetation types including woodlands and open forests with a grassy understorey, native and exotic grasslands, particularly in landscapes with a mosaic of agricultural land and remnant bushland. Significant habitat for the Eastern Barred Bandicoot is dense tussock grass-sedge sedge swamps, piles of coarse woody debris and denser patches of low shrubs (especially those that are densely branched close to the ground providing shelter) within the core range of the species.
australian grayling	<i>Prototroctes maraena</i>	Potential Range	Potential habitat for the Australian Grayling is all streams and rivers in their lower to middle reaches. Areas above permanent barriers (e.g. Prosser River dam, weir) that prevent fish migration, are not potential habitat.
tussock skink	<i>Pseudemoia pagenstecheri</i>	Potential Range	Potential habitat for the tussock skink is grassland and grassy woodland (including rough pasture with paddock trees), generally with a greater than 20% cover of native grass species, especially where medium to tall tussocks are present. Potential habitat for the Tasmanian devil is all terrestrial native habitats, forestry plantations and pasture. Devils require shelter (e.g. dense vegetation, hollow logs, burrows or caves) and hunting habitat (open understorey mixed with patches of dense vegetation) within their home range (4-27 km ²).

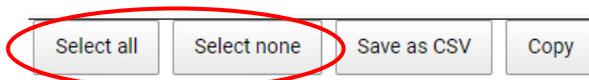


You have the option to download this data using the two buttons at the bottom right of the table.

You can *Save as CSV* which automatically starts a download of a ‘comma-separated values’ table. Or you can *Copy* the data to paste where required (e.g. excel spreadsheet).

Threatened Fauna and Flora Records

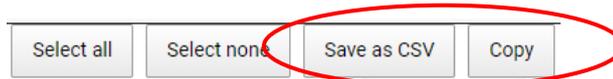
You can click any of the rows (each row contains an individual ‘known site’) and this will highlight that record on the map (red squares are fauna records, green triangles are flora records). Alternatively you can hover over a sighting on the map and information about that record will appear at the top of the map, or by clicking a record on the map, the associated row in the table will be highlighted. You can select all, or deselect the records using the buttons at the bottom right of the table.



Fauna Records: The fields/columns in this table are: species name, common name, reported position accuracy (m), easting coordinate (x), northing coordinate (y), distance from search coordinate, observation type, observation date, date accuracy, observation state, the NVA identification code, and an external link to the record on the NVA website.

Flora Records: The fields/columns that come up in this table are: species name, common name, reported position accuracy (m), easting coordinate (x), northing coordinate (y), distance from search coordinate, observation type, observation date, date accuracy, observation state, and an external link to the record on the NVA website.

You can *Save as CSV* which automatically starts a download of a ‘comma-separated values’ table. Or you can *Copy* the data to paste where required.



Threatened Flora Survey Notes

At the top of this table is some explanatory information regarding the habitat descriptions, survey guidelines and survey skill levels, including links to the background documents with further information on this data.

<p>SURVEY SKILL LEVEL Refer to Threatened Flora Species Survey Notes (FPA 2016) for more information. Survey skill level:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1: highly distinctive species – an FPO or forest planner can undertake surveys • 2: distinctive species – a flora-competent forest planner can undertake surveys • 3: non-distinctive species and species occupying specialised niches – only experienced field botanists can undertake surveys <p>HABITAT DESCRIPTION Refer to Habitat Descriptions of Threatened Flora in Tasmania (FPA 2016) for more information.</p>

This table contains one row per species and outlines the description of the habitat of each flora species and the guidelines for undertaking a survey to find the species (e.g. timing, distinctive features, skill level etc.).

The fields/columns contained in this table are: species name, common name, life form (e.g. shrub, tree, grass etc.), status under the TSPA and the EPBCA, habitat description, survey guidelines and survey skill level.

You have the option to download this data using the two buttons at the bottom right of the table.



You can *Save as CSV* which automatically starts a download of a 'comma-separated values' table. Or you can *Copy* the data to paste where required.

Using the interactive Map:

The image shows a screenshot of an interactive web map of Tasmania. The map displays geographical features like the Bass Strait, Flinders Island, and the city of Devonport. A 'Layers' sidebar on the right lists various data layers such as 'Search Point', 'Fauna Observation', 'Flora Observation', and different basemap styles. A toolbar on the left includes zoom, measure, and search tools. A status bar at the bottom left shows coordinates 'X:472673.0 Y:5539307.4'. A help icon is visible in the bottom right corner.

Zoom in (+) and out (-) of map

Measure/ruler tool

Maximise map to full screen/minimise map

Maximise/minimise layers sidebar

Turn search point centroid off/on

Target to set search coordinate

Flora and fauna known sites and search boundaries – can be toggled on and off

Basemaps – can be toggled on and off

Search for map layers (including fauna range boundaries)

Coordinates of mouse hover location

Help – how to use the map

Information on geospatial data source

X:472673.0 Y:5539307.4

Layers

- ▼ Search layers
 - Search Point
- ▼ Fauna layers
 - ▶ Fauna Range Boundaries
 - Fauna Observation
 - 5km Fauna Search Area
- ▼ Flora layers
 - Flora Observation
 - 2km Flora Search Area
 - Phytophthora Zones
- ▶ Other Layers
 - ▼ Basemaps
 - TheLIST: Topo
 - TheLIST: Hillshade
 - TheLIST: Hillshade Grey
 - TheLIST: Orthophoto
 - TheLIST: Flinders Island Orthophoto
 - Simple Coastline

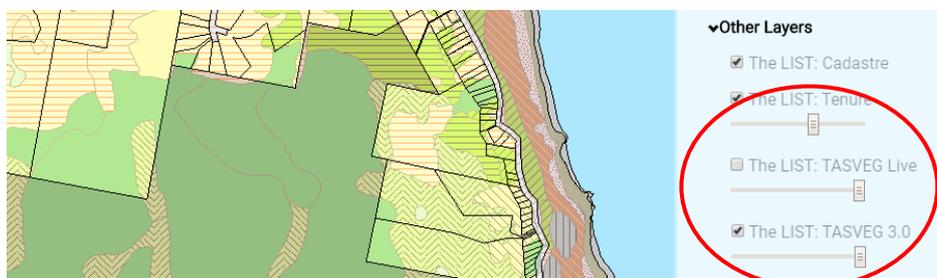
Map Layers

LAYER		DESCRIPTION	
Search layers		Search point	Centroid search coordinates (easting, northing)
Fauna layers	Fauna range boundaries	Fauna observation	Fauna records (corresponds with data in the Threatened Fauna Records table).
		5km Fauna Search Area	Fauna record search area with a radius of 5 km from the centroid coordinates.
Flora layers	Flora range boundaries	Flora observation	Flora records (corresponds with data in the Threatened Flora Records table).
		2km Flora Search Area	Flora record search area with a radius of 2 km from the centroid coordinates.
Phytophthora Zones		Tasmanian active and suspected Phytophthora zones.	
Other layers	The LIST: Cadastre	Spatial index of polygons forming Tasmania's Cadastral framework. These polygons have been formed from The LIST Boundary Segments and the layers of Authority Parcel, Casement, Water areas and Private Parcel from The LIST Cadastral Area spatial table within the Cadastral Data Model. (Source).	
	The LIST: Tenure	The Land Tenure data set contains a representation of the commonly accepted land tenure classifications for Tasmania. (Source).	
	The LIST: TASVEG Live	TASVEG Live is a snapshot of the in-production mapping for the official TASVEG dataset. TASVEG Live is an 'as-is' dataset and has not undergone the regular quality assurance checks associated with an official TASVEG release. TASVEG is a Tasmania-wide vegetation map produced by the Tasmanian Vegetation Monitoring and Mapping Program (TVMMP) and comprises over 150 mapping units captured at a nominal scale of 1:25,000. TASVEG is continually revised and updated via photographic and satellite image interpretation and is verified in the field where possible. The TASVEG Live layer has been published to facilitate engagement with end users on how best to maintain the currency of the TASVEG data. Users who need to undertake analysis of the TASVEG layer for reporting purposes are directed to seek the latest official TASVEG release version. (Source).	
	The LIST: TASVEG 3.0	TASVEG is a Tasmania-wide vegetation map produced by the Tasmanian Vegetation Monitoring and Mapping Program (TVMMP). TASVEG comprises 156 mapping units captured at a nominal scale of 1:25,000. The TASVEG mapping builds on and incorporates the Regional Forest Agreement (RFA) mapping of forest vegetation communities, originally mapped at 1:100,000 scale, as well as the World Heritage Area	

		(WHA) mapping that was carried out at 1:25,000 scale. TASVEG is continually revised and updated via photographic and satellite image interpretation and is verified in the field where possible. This version (3.0) represents the third major release of the TASVEG layer since 2004. (Source).
Basemaps	The List: Topo	The LIST Topographic Basemap is a multi-scaled base for many diverse applications requiring topographic data, meeting the needs of most contemporary users. It allows users to view and overlay an extensive range of GIS information. (Source).
	The List: Hillshade	The LIST Hillshade layer is a state-wide image derived from digital elevation data. Patterns of light and shadow have been used to create a three dimensional appearance of the terrain. (Source).
	The List: Hillshade Grey	The LIST Hillshade layer is a state-wide image derived from digital elevation data. Patterns of light and shadow have been used to create a three dimensional appearance of the terrain. In grey. (Source).
	The List: Orthophoto	The LIST State Aerial Photo Basemap is a mosaic of aerial photographs geometrically corrected (“orthorectified”) such that the scale is uniform. To get a state-wide coverage, photos with varying quality and at numerous different points in time are stitched together. Where available, the best quality photography is used, meaning that older, more accurate imagery may be used in preference to more recent, less accurate and poorer quality imagery. (Source).
	The List: Flinders Island Orthophoto	As above, except only for Flinders Island.
	Simple Coastline	Outline of Tasmania’s coastline, with no fill.

Helpful hints:

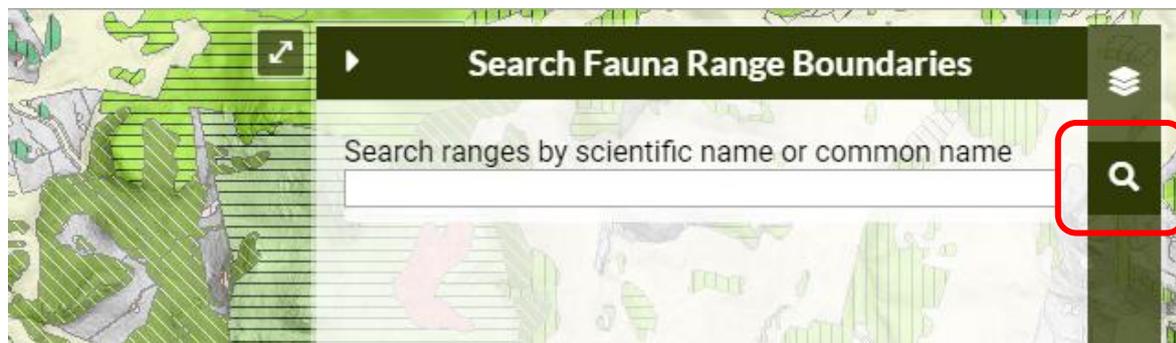
- Use the slider bars to change the transparency of the ‘Other layers’.



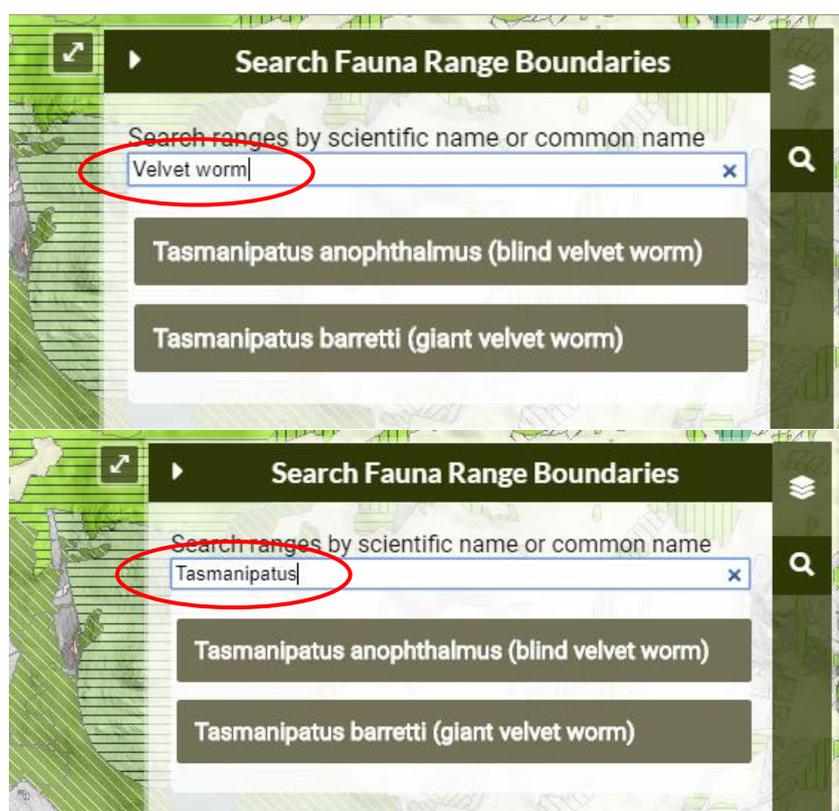
- When TASVEG or Tenure layers are selected, clicking on the map will identify which TASVEG community or tenure category is shown.

Searching for fauna range boundary layers

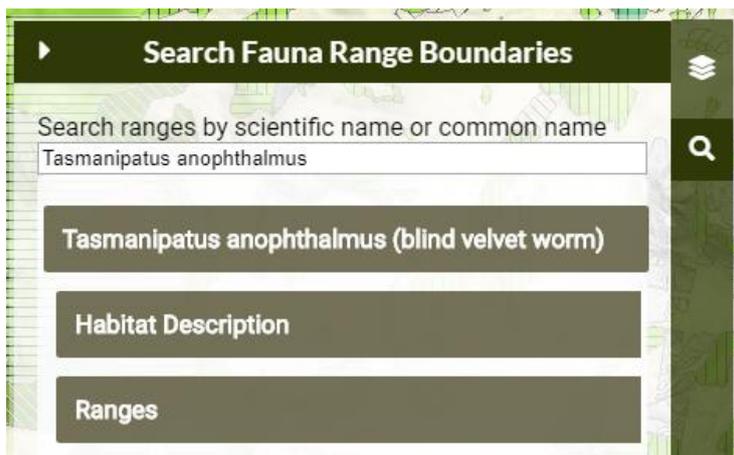
You can use the search function on the top right side of the layers sidebar to search for fauna range boundaries to view on the map.



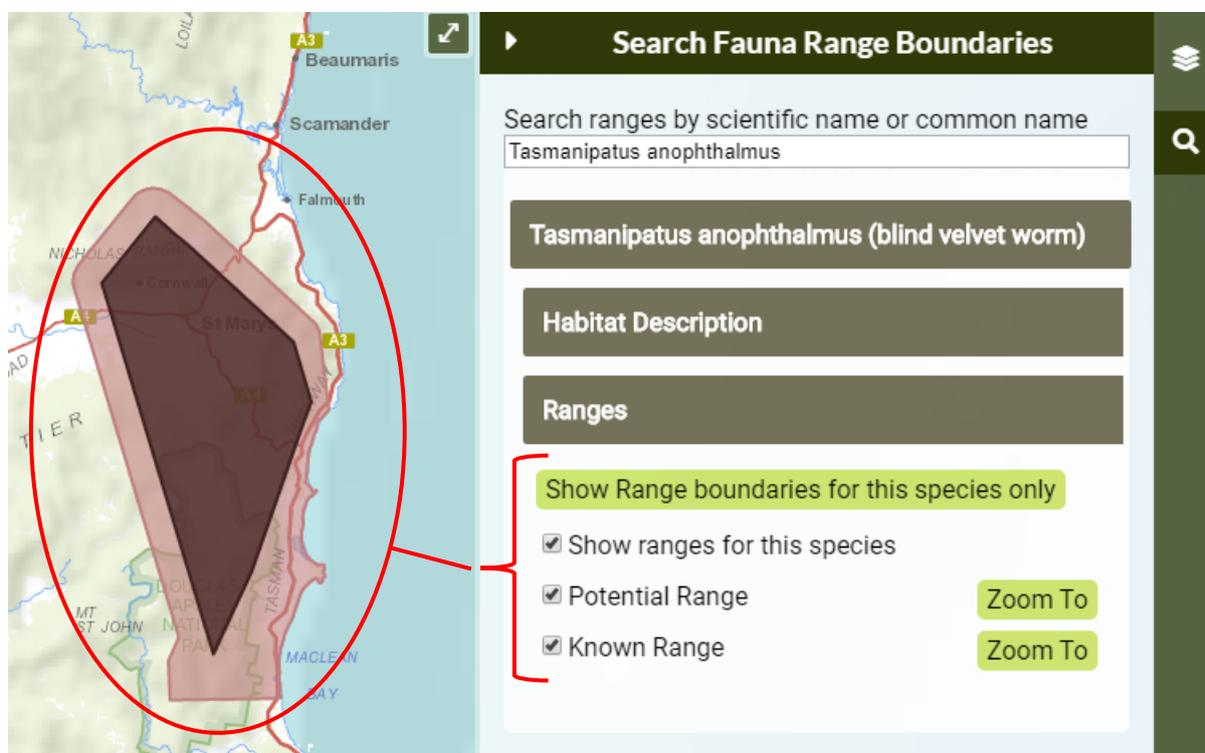
You can search using either the species name or its common name:



Your search will show the species' habitat description, and the range boundaries for that species. Click on each of these to view the information.



You can view either the core or potential range or both. You can also use the 'Zoom To' button to navigate directly to the range area on the map.

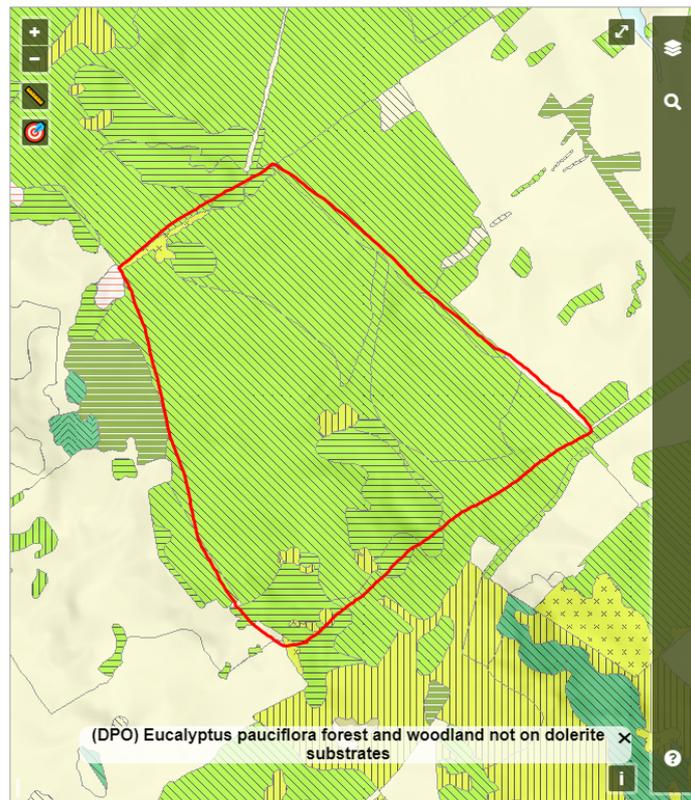


To turn these layers on and off use the check boxes to the left of the range names.

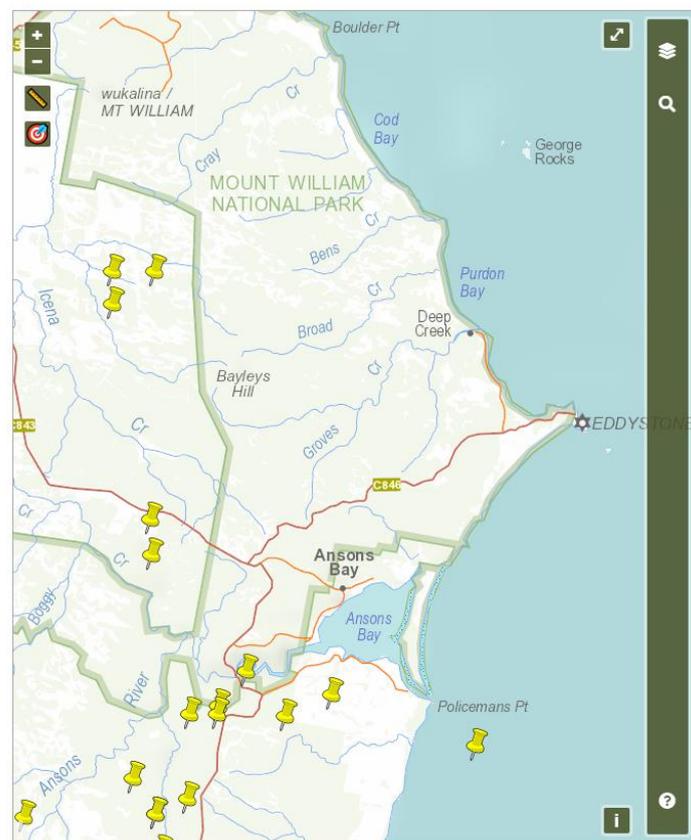
Uploading your own spatial data

You can upload your own spatial data to the maps for visualisation. The formats accepted are: KML, GPX, and geoJSON. To add these to the map drag the file onto the map and drop. Once dropped your spatial data will automatically appear on the map and zoom to the location. You can add as many of these as you want, but once they have been added you cannot edit them or remove them (the only way to remove them is to refresh the whole map/page).

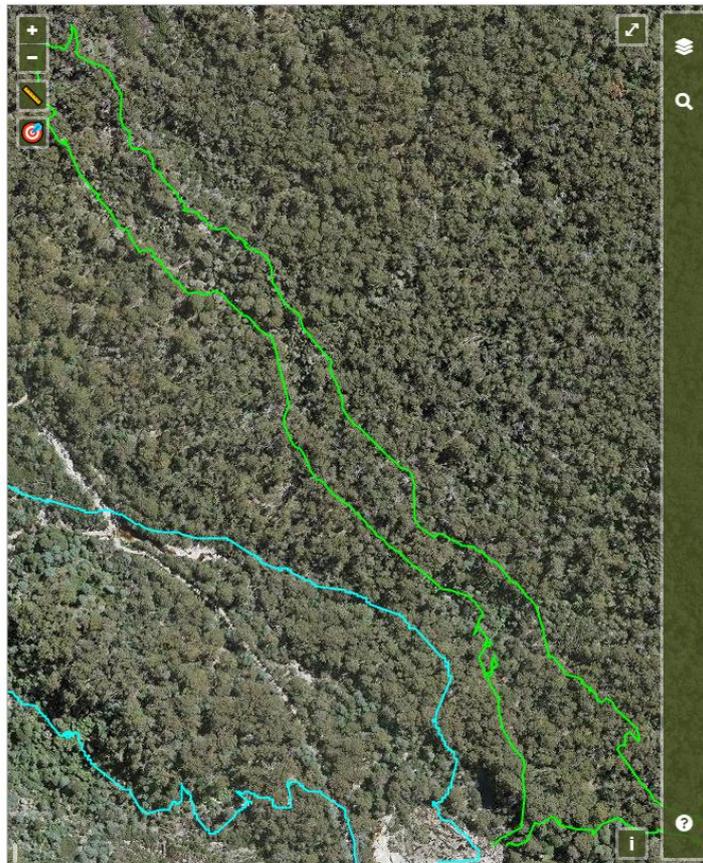
You can add shapefiles/polygons (e.g. coupes):



You can add point data:



You can add track data from a GPS:



If you have any questions or suggestions on the use of the BVD, please contact the FPA:

Forest Practices Authority

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www.fpa.tas.gov.au