


Monitoring of the maintenance of the permanent native forest estate

Woolnorth bioregion as at 01/01/2019

| No. | RFA Forest Community | 1996 RFA area (ha) (2002 dataset) | 2018-19 decrease^ (ha) | Total decrease 1996-2019^ (ha) | % total decrease from 1996 RFA Area (2002 dataset) |
|-----|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|
| 1 | Coastal <i>E. amygdalina</i> forest | 24646.0 | | 989.6 | 4.0% |
| 2 | <i>E. amygdalina</i> forest on dolerite | 18134.0 | | 2365.3 | 13.0% |
| 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 | | 273.8 | 6.2% |
| 7 | <i>Acacia melanoxylon</i> forest on flats | 7987.0 | | 712.8 | 8.9% |
| 8 | <i>Acacia melanoxylon</i> forest on rises | 7852.0 | | 277.2 | 3.5% |
| 9* | <i>Banksia serrata</i> woodland | 156.0 | | 0 | 0.0% |
| 10 | <i>E. coccifera</i> dry forest | 41.0 | | 1 | 2.4% |
| 12 | Dry <i>E. delegatensis</i> forest | 3892.0 | | 52 | 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 | 6.4% |
| 14 | Tall <i>E. delegatensis</i> forest | 14552.0 | | 2327.9 | 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 | 0.4% |
| 20 | <i>Leptospermum sp.</i> / <i>Melaleuca squarrosa</i> swamp forest | 7304.0 | | 1806.1 | 24.7% |
| 21 | Callidendrous and thamnisc rainforest on fertile sites | 28659.0 | | 4562.9 | 15.9% |
| 22 | Thamnisc rainforest on less fertile sites | 25623.0 | | 262.5 | 1.0% |
| 23* | <i>Melaleuca ericifolia</i> coastal swamp forest | 198.0 | | 114.9 | 58.0% |
| 25 | Dry <i>E. nitida</i> forest | 14012.0 | | 1868.9 | 13.3% |
| 27* | <i>Notelaea ligustrina</i> and/or <i>Pomaderris apetala</i> closed forest | 42.0 | | 3 | 7.1% |
| 28 | Tall <i>E. nitida</i> forest | 2932.0 | 4.9 | 655.5 | 22.4% |
| 29 | Dry <i>E. obliqua</i> forest | 29106.0 | 2.36 | 4580.06 | 15.7% |
| 30 | Tall <i>E. obliqua</i> forest | 124714.0 | 19.6 | 19764.73 | 15.8% |
| 31* | Shrubby <i>E. ovata</i> – <i>E. viminalis</i> forest | 2979.0 | | 82 | 2.8% |
| 34 | <i>E. pauciflora</i> forest on Jurassic dolerite | - | | 0.5 | & |
| 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 | 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% |
| 47 | <i>E. viminalis</i> grassy forest/woodland | 2905.0 | | 66.6 | 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% |
| 64* | Inland <i>E. amygdalina</i> – <i>E. viminalis</i> – <i>E. pauciflora</i> on Cainozoic deposits | - | | 0 | & |
| 65 | <i>E. amygdalina</i> forest on mudstone | - | | 68 | & |
| | TOTAL | 375,839.0 | 26.86 | 44885.19 | 11.9% |

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.
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 01/01/2019

Ben Lomond bioregion as at 01/01/2019

| No. | RFA Forest Community | 1996 RFA area (ha) (2002 dataset) | 2018-19 decrease [^] (ha) | Total decrease 1996–2019 [^] (ha) | % total decrease from 1996 RFA Area (2002 dataset) |
|-----|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|
| 1 | Coastal <i>E. amygdalina</i> forest | 133418.0 | | 8630.67 | 6.5% |
| 2 | <i>E. amygdalina</i> forest on dolerite | 42456.0 | 3.1 | 1863.3 | 4.4% |
| 3 | Inland <i>E. amygdalina</i> forest | 4567.0 | | 1187 | 26.0% |
| 4* | <i>E. amygdalina</i> forest on sandstone | 1024.0 | 0.3 | 207.8 | 20.3% |
| 5 | <i>Allocasuarina verticillata</i> forest | 303.0 | | 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 | | 20.19 | 7.8% |
| 8 | <i>Acacia melanoxylon</i> forest on rises | 75.0 | | 38.2 | 50.9% |
| 10 | <i>E. coccifera</i> dry forest | 28.0 | | 0 | 0.0% |
| 12 | Dry <i>E. delegatensis</i> forest | 29876.0 | 1.8 | 1782.07 | 6.0% |
| 13 | <i>E. viminalis</i> / <i>E. ovata</i> / <i>E. amygdalina</i> / <i>E. obliqua</i> damp sclerophyll forest | 2091.0 | | 924.6 | 44.2% |
| 14 | Tall <i>E. delegatensis</i> forest | 47552.0 | | 3106.1 | 6.5% |
| 20 | <i>Leptospermum</i> sp. / <i>Melaleuca squarrosa</i> swamp forest | 41.0 | | 39.55 | 96.5% |
| 21 | Callidendrous and thamnuc rainforest on fertile sites | 25085.0 | | 391.98 | 1.6% |
| 23* | <i>Melaleuca ericifolia</i> coastal swamp forest | 400.0 | | 11.4 | 2.9% |
| 27* | <i>Notelaea ligustrina</i> and/or <i>Pomaderris apetala</i> closed forest | 20.0 | | 0 | 0.0% |
| 29 | Dry <i>E. obliqua</i> forest | 29573.0 | 0.4 | 10119.77 | 34.2% |
| 30 | Tall <i>E. obliqua</i> forest | 53509.0 | 13 | 7038.43 | 13.2% |
| 31* | Shrubby <i>E. ovata</i> / <i>E. viminalis</i> forest | 428.0 | | 581.37 | 135.8% |
| 36 | <i>E. pauciflora</i> forest on sediments | 1851.0 | | 0 | 0.0% |
| 37 | <i>E. regnans</i> forest | 27517.0 | 2 | 9171 | 33.3% |
| 39 | <i>E. rodwayi</i> forest | 39.0 | | 77 | 197.4% |
| 40 | <i>E. sieberi</i> forest on granite | 16866.0 | 0.6 | 227.9 | 1.4% |
| 41 | <i>Acacia dealbata</i> forest | 21434.0 | | 1529 | 7.1% |
| 42 | <i>E. sieberi</i> forest on other substrates | 43278.0 | 0.9 | 267.1 | 0.6% |
| 47 | <i>E. viminalis</i> grassy forest/woodland | 18872.0 | 7.2 | 164.2 | 0.9% |
| 49* | <i>E. viminalis</i> wet forest | 92.0 | | 52.12 | 56.7% |
| 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 | - | 4 | 208.42 | & |
| | TOTAL | 500,654.0 | 33.3 | 47653.27 | 9.5% |

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 01/01/2019

Midlands bioregion as at 01/01/2019

| No. | RFA Forest Community | 1996 RFA area (ha) (2002 dataset) | 2018-19 decrease [^] (ha) | Total decrease 1996–2019 [^] (ha) | % total decrease from 1996 RFA Area (2002 dataset) |
|------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 | Coastal <i>E. amygdalina</i> dry sclerophyll forest | 3250.0 | | 5 | 0.2% |
| 2 | <i>E. amygdalina</i> forest on dolerite | 41279.0 | 18.6 | 1195.6 | 2.9% |
| 3< | Inland <i>E. amygdalina</i> forest | 19734.0 | | 664 | 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 | | 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 | 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% |
| 22 | Thamnic rainforest on less fertile soils | 113.0 | | 0 | 0.0% |
| 24* | <i>E. morrisbyi</i> forest | 22.0 | | 0 | 0.0% |
| 25 | Dry <i>E. nitida</i> forest | 7.0 | | 0 | 0.0% |
| 27* | <i>Notelaea ligustrina</i> and/or <i>Pomaderris apetala</i> closed forest | 28.0 | | 8 | 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 | | 40.27 | 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 | 1.6 | 70.6 | 15.7% |
| 36 | <i>E. pauciflora</i> forest on sediments | 1290.0 | | 0 | 0.0% |
| 37 | <i>E. regnans</i> forest | 996.0 | | 84.2 | 8.5% |
| 38* | <i>E. risdonii</i> forest | 375.0 | | 2 | 0.5% |
| 39 | <i>E. rodwayi</i> forest | 113.0 | | 22 | 19.5% |
| 41 | <i>Acacia dealbata</i> forest | 1911.0 | | 109.2 | 5.7% |
| 42 | <i>E. sieberi</i> forest on other substrates | 0.0 | | 2.2 | & |
| 43 | <i>E. subcrenulata</i> forest | 10.0 | | 0 | 0.0% |
| 46* | Inland <i>E. tenuiramis</i> forest | 33913.0 | | 6.59 | 0.0% |
| 47 | <i>E. viminalis</i> grassy forest/woodland | 60259.0 | | 470 | 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 | - | 1.9 | 7.3 | & |
| 65< | <i>E. amygdalina</i> forest on mudstone | - | | 309.5 | & |
| | TOTAL | 244,853.0 | 22.1 | 8670.36 | 3.5% |

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 01/01/2019

| No. | RFA Forest Community | 1996 RFA area (ha) (2002 dataset) | 2018-19 decrease^ (ha) | Total decrease 1996-2019^ (ha) | % total decrease from 1996 RFA Area (2002 dataset) |
|------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 | Coastal <i>E. amygdalina</i> forest | 28,574.0 | | 85 | 0.3% |
| 2 | <i>E. amygdalina</i> forest on dolerite | 70,401.0 | 46 | 1867.1 | 2.7% |
| 3< | Inland <i>E. amygdalina</i> forest | 568.0 | | 154 | 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% |
| 6* | <i>E. brookeriana</i> wet forest | 19.0 | | 1.2 | 6.3% |
| 10 | <i>E. coccifera</i> dry forest | 82.0 | | 1 | 1.2% |
| 11* | <i>Callitris rhomboidea</i> forest | 606.0 | | 0 | 0.0% |
| 12 | Dry <i>E. delegatensis</i> forest | 66,809.0 | | 2005.6 | 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 | & |
| 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% |
| 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 | 8.6% |
| 21 | Callidendrous and thamnic rainforest on fertile sites | 627.0 | | 0 | 0.0% |
| 27* | <i>Notelaea ligustrina</i> and/or <i>Pomaderris apetala</i> closed forest | 21.0 | | 0 | 0.0% |
| 29 | Dry <i>E. obliqua</i> forest | 30,256.0 | | 2475.9 | 8.2% |
| 30 | Tall <i>E. obliqua</i> forest | 30,511.0 | | 1494 | 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 | | 1165.9 | 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% |
| 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% |
| 41 | <i>Acacia dealbata</i> forest | 2,079.0 | | 171.1 | 8.2% |
| 42 | <i>E. sieberi</i> forest on other substrates | 2,986.0 | | 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 | 1.3% |
| 49* | <i>E. viminalis</i> wet forest | 815.0 | | 0 | 0.0% |
| 64*< | Inland <i>E. amygdalina</i> – <i>E. viminalis</i> – <i>E. pauciflora</i> on Cainozoic deposits | - | | 0 | & |
| 65< | <i>E. amygdalina</i> forest on mudstone | - | | 21.1 | & |
| | TOTAL | 444,127.0 | 46 | 11744.7 | 2.6% |

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 01/01/2019

Central Highlands bioregion as at 01/01/2019

| No. | RFA Forest Community | 1996 RFA area (ha) (2002 dataset) | 2018-19 decrease^ (ha) | Total decrease 1996– 2019^ (ha) | % total decrease from 1996 RFA Area (2002 dataset) |
|------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 | Coastal <i>E. amygdalina</i> dry sclerophyll forest | 276.0 | | 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 | 30.6% |
| 6* | <i>E. brookeriana</i> wet forest | 6.0 | | 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 | | 9339.2 | 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 | 1.4 | 6691.3 | 4.4% |
| 15* | King Billy pine– deciduous beech forest | 176.0 | | 0 | 0.0% |
| 20 | <i>Leptospermum</i> sp. / <i>Melaleuca squarrosa</i> swamp forest | 388.0 | | 1 | 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 | 0.1% |
| 28 | Tall <i>E. nitida</i> forest | 1815.0 | | 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 | 2.9% |
| 32 | <i>E. pulchella</i> / <i>E. globulus</i> / <i>E. viminalis</i> grassy shrubby forest | 1750.0 | | 51 | 2.9% |
| 33* | Pencil pine– deciduous beech forest | 176.0 | | 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% |
| 36 | <i>E. pauciflora</i> forest on sediments | 13026.0 | | 84.7 | 0.7% |
| 37 | <i>E. regnans</i> forest | 7843.0 | | 736.54 | 9.4% |
| 39 | <i>E. rodwayi</i> forest | 6272.0 | | 965.8 | 15.4% |
| 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% |
| 50* | King Billy pine forest | 3568.0 | | 0 | 0.0% |
| 64*⊗ | Inland <i>E. amygdalina</i> – <i>E. viminalis</i> – <i>E. pauciflora</i> on Cainozoic deposits | - | | 0 | & |
| 65⊗ | <i>E. amygdalina</i> forest on mudstone | - | | 25 | & |
| | TOTAL | 572,175.0 | 1.4 | 26025.14 | 4.5% |


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 01/01/2019

West and Southwest bioregion as at 01/01/2019

| No. | RFA Forest Community | 1996 RFA area (ha) (2002 dataset) | 2018-19 decrease^ (ha) | Total decrease 1996– 2019^ (ha) | % total decrease from 1996 RFA Area (2002 dataset) |
|-----|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|
| 2 | <i>E. amygdalina</i> forest on dolerite | 0.0 | | 2 | & |
| 6* | <i>E. brookeriana</i> wet forest | 75.0 | | 0 | 0.0% |
| 7 | <i>Acacia melanoxylon</i> forest on flats | 744.0 | | 0 | 0.0% |
| 8 | <i>Acacia melanoxylon</i> forest on rises | 5074.0 | | 290 | 5.7% |
| 10 | <i>E. coccifera</i> dry forest | 600.0 | | 0 | 0.0% |
| 12 | Dry <i>E. delegatensis</i> forest | 6148.0 | | 28 | 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 | & |
| 14 | Tall <i>E. delegatensis</i> forest | 21408.0 | | 104 | 0.5% |
| 15* | King Billy pine – deciduous beech forest | 622.0 | | 0 | 0.0% |
| 16* | <i>E. viminalis</i> and/or <i>E. globulus</i> coastal shrubby forest | 99.0 | | 0 | 0.0% |
| 18 | Huon pine forest | 8503.0 | | 0 | 0.0% |
| 20 | <i>Leptospermum</i> sp. / <i>Melaleuca squarrosa</i> swamp forest | 9309.0 | | 431.5 | 4.6% |
| 21 | Callidendrous and thamnic rainforest on fertile sites | 106311.0 | | 321.6 | 0.3% |
| 22 | Thamnic rainforest on less fertile sites | 275451.0 | | 20.2 | 0.0% |
| 25 | Dry <i>E. nitida</i> forest | 136768.0 | | 72 | 0.1% |
| 27* | <i>Notelaea ligustrina</i> and/or <i>Pomaderris apetala</i> closed forest | 95.0 | | 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 | 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% |
| 50* | King Billy pine forest | 13907.0 | | 0 | 0.0% |
| | TOTAL | 776,052.0 | 0.0 | 5679.6 | 0.7% |

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 01/01/2019

D'Entrecasteaux bioregion as at 01/01/2019

| No. | RFA Forest Community | 1996 RFA area (ha) (2002 dataset) | 2018-19 decrease [^] (ha) | Total decrease 1996– 2019 [^] (ha) | % total decrease from 1996 RFA Area (2002 dataset) |
|-----|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 | Coastal <i>E. amygdalina</i> forest | 61.0 | | 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 | 0.8% |
| 10 | <i>E. coccifera</i> dry forest | 3952.0 | | 2 | 0.1% |
| 12 | Dry <i>E. delegatensis</i> forest | 7996.0 | | 107.2 | 1.3% |
| 14 | Tall <i>E. delegatensis</i> forest | 24803.0 | | 653.81 | 2.6% |
| 15* | King Billy pine– deciduous beech forest | 6.0 | | 0 | 0.0% |
| 17* | Grassy <i>E. globulus</i> forest | 596.0 | | 61 | 10.2% |
| 18 | Huon Pine forest | 9.0 | | 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% |
| 28 | Tall <i>E. nitida</i> forest | 2402.0 | | 18.9 | 0.8% |
| 29 | Dry <i>E. obliqua</i> forest | 29486.0 | 4.38 | 1055.28 | 3.6% |
| 30 | Tall <i>E. obliqua</i> forest | 111866.0 | 11.715 | 7903.905 | 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 | | 63.07 | 0.6% |
| 35* | Pencil pine forest | 11.0 | | 0 | 0.0% |
| 37 | <i>E. regnans</i> forest | 21388.0 | 0.695 | 3844.075 | 18.0% |
| 41 | <i>Acacia dealbata</i> forest | 3890.0 | 0.6 | 142.6 | 3.7% |
| 43 | <i>E. subcrenulata</i> forest | 4238.0 | | 8.2 | 0.2% |
| 45 | <i>E. tenuiramis</i> forest on dolerite | 766.0 | | 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% |
| 50* | King Billy pine forest | 2581.0 | | 0 | 0.0% |
| 65⊗ | <i>E. amygdalina</i> forest on mudstone | - | | 5 | & |
| | TOTAL | 261,593.0 | 17.39 | 13941.84 | 5.3% |

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

[^]To date as at 01/01/2019

Furneaux bioregion as at 01/07/2018

| No. | RFA Forest Community | 1996 RFA area (ha) (2002 dataset) | 2018-19 decrease [^] (ha) | Total decrease 1996–2019 [^] (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 |
| | TOTAL | 30,405.0 | 0.0 | 64.7 | 0.2 |

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.

[^]To date as at 01/01/2019

| Bioregion and state totals as at 01/07/2018 | 1996 RFA area (ha) (2002 dataset) | 2018-19 [^] decrease (ha) | Total decrease 1996–2019 [^] (ha) | % total decrease from 1996 RFA Area (2002 dataset) |
|---------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|
| Woolnorth | 375,839 | 26.86 | 44,885.2 | 11.9% |
| Ben Lomond | 500,654 | 33.3 | 47,653.3 | 9.5% |
| D'Entrecasteaux | 261,593 | 17.39 | 13,941.8 | 5.3% |
| Central Highlands | 572,175 | 1.4 | 26,025.1 | 4.5% |
| Midlands | 244,853 | 22.1 | 8,670.4 | 3.5% |
| Freycinet | 444,127 | 46 | 11,744.7 | 2.6% |
| West and Southwest | 776,052 | 0.0 | 5,679.6 | 0.7% |
| Furneaux | 30,405 | 0.0 | 64.7 | 0.2% |
| State Total | 3,205,698 | 120.19 | 158,664.8 | 4.9% |

[^]To date as at 01/01/2019