

Table 1 Threatened fauna species range boundaries and habitat descriptions

Appendix 1. Summary of threatened fauna species range boundaries and habitat descriptions (from Forest Practices Authority and Threatened Species Section, 2012a)
(based on information in Forest Practices Authority and Threatened Species Section, 2012b and any new information since 2012) *

Species	Core range	Potential range	Known range	Potential habitat	Significant habitat	Other habitat definitions used in management
Generic	Core range: encompasses the area, within the known range, known to support the highest densities of the species and/or thought to be of highest importance for the maintenance of breeding populations of the species.	Potential range: includes the known range, but also includes the area within which the species has not been found but may occur based on environmental conditions.	Known range (or actual range): is the area within which the species is most likely to occur, being the area of land within a minimum convex polygon of all known localities of the species. This term is synonymous with 'extent of occurrence' as referred to in the <i>Guidelines for Eligibility for Listing under the Threatened Species Protection Act 1995</i> (DPIW 2009).	Potential habitat: is all habitat types within the potential range of a species that are likely to support that species in the short and/or long term. It may not include habitats known to be occupied intermittently (e.g. occasional foraging habitat only). Potential habitat is determined from published and unpublished scientific literature and/or expert opinion, and is agreed by the Threatened Species Section (DPIPWE) in consultation with species' specialists.	Significant habitat: is habitat within the known or core range of a species that (1) is known to be of high priority for the maintenance of breeding populations throughout the species' range and/or (2) conversion of which to non-native vegetation is considered to result in a long-term negative impact on breeding populations of the species. It may include areas that do not currently support breeding populations of the species but that need to be maintained to ensure the long-term future of the species. Significant habitat is determined from published and unpublished scientific literature and/or expert opinion, and is agreed by the Threatened Species Section (DPIPWE) in consultation with species' specialists.	N/A
Eastern quoll	The core range of the Eastern Quoll is a specialist-defined area based primarily on modelling work published in Fancourt et al 2015 and additional expert advice.	The potential range of the Eastern quoll includes the mainland island of Tasmania and Bruny Island.	N/A	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.	N/A	N/A
Spotted-tailed quoll	The core range of the spotted-tailed quoll is a specialist-defined area based on ongoing survey and modelling work by Troy et al.	The potential range of the spotted-tailed quoll is the whole of mainland Tasmania and Robbins island.	N/A	Potential habitat for the spotted-tailed quoll is coastal scrub, riparian areas, rainforest, wet forest, damp forest, dry forest and blackwood swamp forest (mature and regrowth), particularly where structurally complex areas are present, and includes remnant patches in cleared agricultural land or plantation areas.	Significant habitat for the spotted-tailed quoll is all potential denning habitat within the core range of the species.	Potential denning habitat for the spotted-tailed quoll includes 1) any forest remnant (>0.5ha) in a cleared or plantation landscape that is structurally complex (high canopy, with dense understorey and ground vegetation cover), free from the risk of inundation, or 2) a rock outcrop,

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						rock crevice, rock pile, burrow with a small entrance, hollow logs, large piles of coarse woody debris and caves. FPA's Fauna Technical Note 10 can be used as a guide in the identification of potential denning habitat.
Eastern barred bandicoot	The core range of the eastern barred bandicoot is the lowlands of the southern, northern and eastern Midlands, extending to coastal areas in the southeast, east and north.	The potential range of the eastern barred bandicoot includes the core range and specialist-defined extensions of the core range (mainly in the northwest, north and northeast) that may support the species based on occurrence of potential habitat and frequency of sightings.	N/A	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 swards, 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.	N/A
New Holland mouse	The core range of the New Holland mouse is a 3 km (radius) buffer centred on the known sites.	The potential range of the New Holland mouse includes the core range and specialist-defined extensions of the core range that may support the species but are as yet largely unsurveyed (extends to within c. 15 km inland) from between Boltons Beach (east coast) around to East Devonport (north coast), including the Furneaux islands.	N/A	Potential habitat for the New Holland mouse is heathlands (mainly dry heathlands but also where dry heathlands form a mosaic with other heathland, moorland and scrub complexes), heathy woodlands (i.e. eucalypt canopy cover 5-20%), <i>Allocasuarina</i> -dominated forests on sandy substrates (not dolerite or basalt), and vegetated sand dunes. Key indicator plant species include (but are not restricted to) <i>Aotus ericoides</i> , <i>Lepidosperma concavum</i> , <i>Hypolaena fastigiata</i> and <i>Xanthorrhoea</i> spp.	Significant habitat for the New Holland mouse is all potential habitat within the core range of the species.	N/A

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Species	Core range	Potential range	Known range	Potential habitat	Significant habitat	Other habitat definitions used in management
Tasmanian devil	N/A	The potential range of the Tasmanian devil is the whole of mainland Tasmania, Robbins Island and Maria Island.	N/A	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).	Significant habitat for the Tasmanian devil is a patch of potential denning habitat where three or more entrances (large enough for a devil to pass through) may be found within 100 m of one another, and where no other potential denning habitat with three or more entrances may be found within a 1 km radius, being the approximate area of the smallest recorded devil home range (Pemberton 1990).	Potential denning habitat for the Tasmanian devil is areas of burrowable, well-drained soil, log piles or sheltered overhangs such as cliffs, rocky outcrops, knolls, caves and earth banks, free from risk of inundation and with at least one entrance through which a devil could pass. FPA's Fauna Technical Note 10 can be used as a guide in the identification of potential denning habitat.
King Island birds	N/A	The potential range of Threatened King Island birds is the whole of King Island.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
King Island green rosella	The core range of the King Island green rosella is Pegarah State Forest and surrounding forests.	The potential range of the King Island green rosella is the whole of King Island.	N/A	Potential habitat for the King Island green rosella is any forest (primarily with a eucalypt canopy) supporting suitable hollows.	N/A	N/A
King Island scrub tit	The core range of the King Island scrub tit is the Nook Swamps, Colliers Swamp and Pegarah State Forest.	The potential range of the King Island scrub tit is the whole of King Island.	N/A	Potential habitat for the King Island scrub tit is wet sclerophyll forest and swamp forest (including remnants).	N/A	N/A
King Island brown thornbill	N/A	The potential range of the King Island brown thornbill is the whole of King Island.	N/A	Potential habitat for the King Island brown thornbill is eucalypt forest, woodland, teatree thickets, and wet scrub (including remnants amongst farmland).	N/A	N/A
Grey goshawk	The core range of the grey goshawk is a specialist-defined area (N.Mooney, unpublished data) based on the availability of potential and significant habitat and known breeding records.	The potential range of the grey goshawk is the whole of mainland Tasmania.	N/A	Potential habitat for the grey goshawk is native forest with mature elements below 600 m altitude, particularly along watercourses. FPA's Fauna Technical Note 12 can be used as a guide in the identification of grey goshawk habitat.	Significant habitat may be summarised as areas of wet forest, rainforest and damp forest patches in dry forest, with a relatively closed mature canopy, low stem density, and open understorey in close proximity to foraging habitat and a freshwater body (i.e. stream, river, lake, swamp, etc.). FPA's Fauna Technical Note 12 can be used as a guide in the identification of	N/A

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Species	Core range	Potential range	Known range	Potential habitat	Significant habitat	Other habitat definitions used in management
					grey goshawk habitat.	
Wedge-tailed eagle	N/A	The potential range of the wedge-tailed eagle is the whole of Tasmania including islands.	N/A	Potential habitat for the wedge-tailed eagle comprises potential nesting habitat and potential foraging habitat . Potential foraging habitat is a wide variety of forest (including areas subject to native forest silviculture) and non-forest habitats. Potential nesting habitat is tall eucalypt trees in large tracts (usually more than 10 ha) of eucalypt or mixed forest. Nest trees are usually amongst the largest in a locality. They are generally in sheltered positions on leeward slopes, between the lower and mid sections of a slope and with the top of the tree usually lower than the ground level of the top of the ridge, although in some parts of the State topographic shelter is not always a significant factor (e.g. parts of the northwest and Central Highlands). Nests are usually not constructed close to sources of disturbance and nests close to disturbance are less productive. More than one nest may occur within a territory but only one is used for breeding in any one year. Breeding failure often promotes a change of nest in the next year. [see FPA's Fauna Technical Note 1 and FPA's Fauna Technical Note 6 for more information]	Significant habitat for the wedge-tailed eagle is all native forest and native non-forest vegetation within 500 m or 1 km line-of-sight of known nest sites (where the nest tree is still present).	N/A
White-bellied sea-eagle	N/A	The potential range of the white-bellied sea-eagle is the whole of Tasmania including islands.	N/A	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. The species nests and forages mainly near the coast but will also live near rivers, lakes and farm dams. Nest trees are amongst the largest in a locality. Nests are not usually constructed close to sources of disturbance and nests close to disturbance are less productive. More than one nest may occur within a territory but only one is used for breeding in any one year. Breeding failure often promotes a change of nest in the next year. [see Part I of the BVD, and FPA's Fauna Technical Note 1 for more information]	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).	N/A
Azure kingfisher	The core range of the azure kingfisher species is major river systems (class	N/A	N/A	Potential habitat for the azure kingfisher comprises potential foraging habitat and potential breeding habitat . Potential foraging habitat is primarily	N/A	N/A

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	1 and 2 as per the <i>Forest Practices Code</i> in western coastal areas between Latrobe and Geeveston, with permanent deep flowing water and intact riparian vegetation.			freshwater (occasionally estuarine) waterbodies such as large rivers and streams with well-developed overhanging vegetation suitable for perching and water deep enough for dive-feeding. Potential breeding habitat is usually steep banks of large rivers (a breeding site is a hole (burrow) drilled in the bank).		
Swift parrot	The core range of the swift parrot is the area within the SE potential breeding range that is within 10km of the coast or is designated as a SPIBA (as defined in FPA 2010)	The potential breeding range of the swift parrot comprises the NW potential breeding range and the SE potential breeding range . The NW potential breeding range includes the NW breeding areas (known nesting locations e.g. Gog Range, Badger Range, Kelsey Tier).	N/A	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 1 in Technical Note 3). Potential foraging habitat comprises <i>E. globulus</i> or <i>E. ovata</i> trees that are old enough to flower (for management purposes, this applies to native forest only). The occurrence of foraging-habitat can be remotely assessed, although only to a limited extent, by using mapping layers such as GlobMap (DPIPWE 2010). Due to the scale and inadequacies 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 2 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 FPA's Fauna Technical Note 2) predicts the availability of hollow-bearing trees using the relevant definitions of habitat provided in Table 3 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 3 in the Fauna Technical Note 3 Swift parrot breeding habitat).	Significant habitat is all potential breeding habitat within the SE potential breeding range and the NW breeding areas.	N/A
Orange-bellied parrot	N/A	The potential range of the orange-bellied parrot comprises the potential foraging range and the potential breeding range . [still to be developed]	N/A	Potential habitat for the orange-bellied parrot comprises potential breeding habitat and potential foraging habitat . Potential breeding habitat is mature eucalypt forest and woodland, including copses amongst plains, with obvious hollows present. Potential foraging habitat is dunes, heathlands, coastal grasslands and saltmarshes.	N/A	N/A

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40-spotted pardalote	The core range of the 40-spotted pardalote is a 500 m (radius) buffer centred on known localities.	The potential range of the 40-spotted pardalote is mainland Tasmania between Cockle Creek and Bicheno within 5 km of the coast, and some offshore islands. The survey range of the 40-spotted pardalote is a specialist-defined area within the potential range to assist with decisions on the need for a survey (most areas are close to known localities).	N/A	Potential habitat for the 40-spotted pardalote is any forest and woodland 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.	N/A
Masked owl	The core range of the masked owl is forest that occurs at low elevation (<600 m a.s.l.).	The potential range of the masked owl is the whole state, except Bass Strait islands.	N/A	Potential habitat for the masked owl is all areas with trees with large hollows (≥15 cm entrance diameter). Remnants and paddock trees (in any dry or wet forest type) in agricultural areas may also constitute potential habitat. See FPA Fauna Technical Note 17 for guidance on assessing masked owl habitat using 'on-ground' and remote methods.	Significant habitat for the masked owl is any area of native dry forest, within the core range, with trees with large hollows (≥15 cm entrance diameter). Remnants and paddock trees (in any dry or wet forest type) in agricultural areas may also constitute significant habitat. See FPA Fauna Technical Note 17 for guidance on assessing masked owl habitat using 'on-ground' and remote methods.	N/A
Green & gold frog	The core range of the green and gold frog is an arbitrary 2 km (radius) buffer centred on the known sites (with an accuracy of 2km or less). This range is also referred to as "important areas", which can include point locations for low precision records and polygons for known habitat patches	The potential range of the green and gold frog is based on models of the current and historic distribution of the species.	N/A	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 still or very slow flowing water bodies, with at least some vegetation, and a lack of obvious pollutants (oils, chemicals, etc). See FPA Fauna Technical Note 18 for further guidance on assessing significant habitat for the green and gold frog.	N/A

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Species	Core range	Potential range	Known range	Potential habitat	Significant habitat	Other habitat definitions used in management
	such as named lagoons.					
Striped marsh frog	The core range of the striped marsh frog is an arbitrary 2 km (radius) buffer centred on the known sites. This range is also referred to as “important areas”, which can include point locations for low precision records and polygons for known habitat patches such as named lagoons.	The potential range of the striped marsh frog is based on models of the current and historic distribution of the species (mainly coastal and near-coastal parts of the northeast, north, northwest, west and southwest).	N/A	Potential habitat for the striped marsh frog is natural and artificial coastal and near-coastal wetlands, lagoons, marshes, swamps and ponds (including dams), with permanent freshwater and abundant marginal, emergent and submerged aquatic vegetation.	Significant habitat for the striped marsh frog is still or very slow flowing water bodies, with at least some vegetation, and a lack of obvious pollutants (oils, chemicals, etc). See FPA Fauna Technical Note 18 for further guidance on assessing significant habitat for the striped marsh frog.	N/A
Tussock skink	The core range of the tussock skink is a 500 m (radius) buffer centred on the known sites.	The potential range of the tussock skink includes the core range and specialist-defined extensions of the core range that may support the species based on habitat characteristics but are as yet largely unsurveyed (includes the majority of mapped native lowland and highland grasslands throughout the Midlands, Fingal Valley and northwest grasslands).	N/A	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.	N/A	N/A
Glossy grass skink	The core range of the glossy grass skink is a 5 km (radius) buffer centred on the known sites.	The potential range of the glossy grass skink is a minimum convex polygon around known sites, with a 5 km buffer.	N/A	Potential habitat for the glossy grass skink is wetlands and swampy sites (including grassy wetlands, teatree swamps and grassy sedgeland), and margins of such habitats.	N/A	N/A
Australian grayling	N/A	The potential range for the Australian grayling is coastal river systems (Davies, unpubl. data).	N/A	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, weirs) that prevent fish migration are not potential habitat.	N/A	N/A
Swan galaxias	The core range of the Swan galaxias incorporates known sites and the catchments above known sites. This includes the Wildlife Priority Areas (Fauna Special Management Zones) on the upper Swan River,	The potential range of the Swan galaxias is the broader catchments defined by specialists where the species may occur and where surveys have not been conducted.	N/A	Potential habitat for the Swan galaxias is slow to moderately fast flowing streams containing permanent water (even when not flowing), which have good in-stream cover from overhanging banks and/or logs, and shade from overhanging vegetation. A population can only be maintained where barriers have prevented establishment of trout and redfin perch. The nature of these barriers is variable and can include permanent natural structures such as waterfalls and chutes and also	Significant habitat for the Swan galaxias is all potential habitat and a 30m stream-side reserve within the core range. This includes the Wildlife Priority Areas (Fauna Special Management Zones) on the upper Swan River, Tater Garden Creek and	N/A

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	Tater Garden Creek and upper Blue Tier Creek, and other upper catchments of tributaries of the Macquarie, Blackman and Isis Rivers.			low flow-dependent features such as marshes, ephemeral water-losing and remnant channels, and braided channel floodplain features.	upper Blue Tier Creek, and other upper catchments of tributaries of the Macquarie, Blackman and Isis Rivers.	
Dwarf galaxias	The core range of the dwarf galaxias incorporates known sites and the catchments above known sites.	The potential range of the dwarf galaxias is the broader catchments defined by specialists where the species may occur and where surveys have not been conducted.	N/A	Potential habitat for the dwarf galaxias is slow-flowing and still waters such as swamps, shallow pools, lagoons, drains or backwaters of streams, often (but not always) with aquatic vegetation. It may also be found in temporary waters that dry up in summer for as long as 6-7 months, especially if burrowing crayfish burrows are present. Habitat may include forested swampy areas but does not include blackwood swamp forest. Juveniles congregate in groups at the water surface in pools free of vegetation.	Significant habitat for the dwarf galaxias is all potential habitat and a 30m stream-side reserve within the core range.	N/A
Swamp galaxias	N/A	The potential range for the swamp galaxias is swampy areas and suitable streams surrounding the Lake Pedder impoundment, a few streams draining to Lake Gordon near McPartlan Pass (part of the Wedge catchment prior to flooding) and some small streams in the Huon River catchment upstream of the Pedder impoundment. It does not include the main body of the Lake Pedder impoundment or Lake Gordon.	N/A	Potential habitat for the swamp galaxias is slow-flowing swampy streams with sandy or silty substrate, ranging in size from large deep streams to small runnels.	N/A	N/A
Clarence galaxias	N/A	The potential range of the Clarence galaxias is the catchment of the lakes and other waterbodies where the species occurs (except where a specialist advises that part of the catchment is not important to the species).	N/A	Potential habitat of the Clarence galaxias is all high altitude lake, marsh and stream habitats. Deep pools are preferred although fish may spread into other areas when water levels are high enough.	N/A	N/A

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Saddled galaxias	N/A	The potential range of the saddled galaxias is the catchment of the lakes and other waterbodies where the species occurs (except where a specialist advises that part of the catchment is not important to the species).	N/A	Potential habitat for the saddled galaxias is all waterbodies including streams and riparian vegetation (including lakeside vegetation).	N/A	N/A
Arthurs paragalaxias	N/A	The potential range of the Arthurs paragalaxias is the catchment of the lakes and other waterbodies where the species occurs (except where a specialist advises that part of the catchment is not important to the species).	N/A	Potential habitat for the Arthurs paragalaxias is all waterbodies including streams and riparian vegetation (including lakeside vegetation).	N/A	N/A
Golden galaxias	N/A	The potential range of the golden galaxias is the catchment of the lakes and other waterbodies where the species occurs (except where a specialist advises that part of the catchment is not important to the species). The range boundary includes the catchments of populations translocated on private property.	N/A	Potential habitat for the golden galaxias is all waterbodies including streams and riparian vegetation (including lakeside vegetation).	N/A	N/A
Great Lake paragalaxias	N/A	The potential range of the Great Lake paragalaxias is the catchment of the lakes and other waterbodies where the species occurs (except where a specialist advises that part of the catchment is not important to the species).	N/A	Potential habitat for the Great Lake paragalaxias is all waterbodies (including streams) and riparian vegetation (including lakeside vegetation) within the potential range of the species.	N/A	N/A
Shannon paragalaxias	N/A	The potential range of the Shannon paragalaxias is the catchment of the lakes and other waterbodies where the species occurs	N/A	Potential habitat for the Shannon paragalaxias is all waterbodies (including streams) and riparian vegetation (including lakeside vegetation) within the potential range of the species.	N/A	N/A

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		(except where a specialist advises that part of the catchment is not important to the species).				
Chaostola skipper	The core range of the chaostola skipper is a 2 km (radius) buffer centred on the known sites.	The potential range of the chaostola skipper is the distribution of <i>Gahnia radula</i> and <i>G. microstachya</i> .	N/A	Potential habitat for the chaostola skipper is dry forest and woodland supporting <i>Gahnia radula</i> (usually on sandstone and other sedimentary rock types) or <i>Gahnia microstachya</i> (usually on granite-based substrates).	N/A	N/A
Marrawah skipper	The core range of the Marrawah skipper is a 2 km (radius) buffer centred on the known sites.	The potential range of the Marrawah skipper includes the core range and specialist-defined extensions of the core range that may support the species based on habitat characteristics but are as yet largely unsurveyed.	N/A	Potential habitat for the Marrawah skipper is any vegetation type, including forest (native and plantation) and non-forest native and non-native types, with an understorey either dominated by <i>Carex appressa</i> or supporting <i>Carex appressa</i> in patches (as small as 20 square metres).	N/A	N/A
Ptunarra brown butterfly	The core range of the Ptunarra brown butterfly is the areas in which all known colonies are located.	The potential range of the Ptunarra brown butterfly includes the core range and specialist-defined extensions of the core range based on habitat characteristics but are as yet largely unsurveyed.	N/A	Potential habitat for the Ptunarra brown butterfly is native grasslands, sedgelands, heathlands, shrublands or grassy woodlands with tussock grass (<i>Poa</i>) cover of more than 20%.	Significant habitat for the Ptunarra brown butterfly is all potential habitat within the core range.	N/A
Tasmanian hairstreak butterfly	The core range of the Tasmanian hairstreak butterfly is a 2 km (radius) buffer centred on the known sites.	The potential range of the Tasmanian hairstreak butterfly includes the core range and specialist-defined extensions of the core range that may support the species based on habitat characteristics but are as yet largely unsurveyed (i.e. most of the Tasman and Forestier peninsulas).	N/A	Potential habitat for the Tasmanian hairstreak butterfly is dry forest and woodland with <i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i> (white gum) present (any amount) in close association (usually within 50 m) with <i>Acacia</i> species, including <i>A. dealbata</i> (silver wattle), <i>A. mearnsii</i> (black wattle) or <i>A. melanoxylon</i> (blackwood).	N/A	N/A
Tunbridge looper moth	The core range of the Tunbridge looper moth is a 500 m (radius) buffer centred on the known sites.	The potential range of the Tunbridge looper moth includes the core range and specialist-defined extensions of the core range that may support the species based on	N/A	Potential habitat for the Tunbridge looper moth is saltmarshes, salt pans, and adjacent grasslands and grassy forest/woodland (within the same catchment as and adjacent to saline habitats).	N/A	N/A

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		habitat characteristics but are as yet largely unsurveyed (relatively small areas around the known sites at Tunbridge Lagoon and Lauderdale).				
Chevron looper moth	The core range of the chevron looper moth is a 500 m (radius) buffer centred on the known sites.	The potential range of the chevron looper moth includes the core range and specialist-defined extensions of the core range that may support the species based on habitat characteristics but are as yet largely unsurveyed.	N/A	Potential habitat for the chevron looper moth is saltmarshes, salt pans, and adjacent grasslands and grassy forest/woodland (within the same catchment as, and adjacent to saline habitats).	N/A	N/A
Saltmarsh looper moth	The core range of the saltmarsh looper moth is a 500 m (radius) buffer centred on the known sites.	The potential range of the saltmarsh looper moth includes the core range and specialist-defined extensions of the core range that may support the species based on habitat characteristics but are as yet largely unsurveyed (mainly the South Arm peninsula).	N/A	Potential habitat for the saltmarsh looper moth is saltmarshes, salt pans, and adjacent grasslands and grassy forest/woodland (within the same catchment as, and adjacent to saline habitats).	N/A	N/A
Chequered blue butterfly	The core range of the chequered blue butterfly is a 500 m (radius) buffer centred on the known sites.	The potential range of the chequered blue butterfly includes the core range and specialist-defined extensions of the core range that may support the species based on habitat characteristics but are as yet largely unsurveyed.	N/A	Potential habitat for the chequered blue butterfly is saltmarshes, and beach and coastal habitats, supporting food plants including <i>Rhagodia candolleana</i> (coastal saltbush) and species of <i>Atriplex</i> .	N/A	N/A

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Species	Core range	Potential range	Known range	Potential habitat	Significant habitat	Other habitat definitions used in management
Giant freshwater crayfish	N/A	The potential range of the giant freshwater crayfish extends from the Arthur River, in Tasmania's northwest, across the north of the State to the Ringarooma River, including the Arthur River catchment and all river catchments flowing into Bass Strait, with the exception of the Tamar catchment. In addition, the species has been introduced to two catchments: the North Esk catchment (St Patricks River) and the Derwent catchment River Clyde).	N/A	Potential habitat for the giant freshwater crayfish is freshwater streams of all sizes. Characteristics of potential habitat include a combination of well-shaded flowing and still waters, deep pools, decaying logs and undercut banks. Riparian vegetation needs to be native and predominantly intact to provide shade, nutrient, energy and structural inputs into streams. Smaller juveniles inhabit shallow fast-flowing streams favouring habitats with rocks or logs that are large enough to be stable but not embedded in finer substrates, but overlie coarser substrates and/or have a distinct cavity underneath. Perennial headwater streams have substantially higher juvenile densities than non-perennial headwater streams. See FPA's Fauna Technical Note 16 for guidance on how to identify categories of potential habitat suitability (high suitability habitat, moderate suitability habitat and low suitability habitat) of class 4 streams. The GFC Habitat Suitability Map may be used in the assessment of habitat suitability for all other stream classes, however on-ground assessment is recommended.	N/A	N/A
Furneaux burrowing crayfish	N/A	The potential range of the Furneaux burrowing crayfish, for the purposes of the TFA, is the Furneaux islands (primarily Flinders and Cape Barren islands).	N/A	Potential habitat for the Furneaux burrowing crayfish includes boggy areas and small clear water creeks in high altitude wet ferny gullies (Horwitz 1990a; Doran & Richards 1996). These areas appear to be the stronghold of the species, although recent survey work has also located populations at lower altitudes and in a poorly-drained mossy tea-tree bog and a small grassy spring/soak in open dry eucalypt forest (UTas, unpubl. data). The species occupies a type 2 burrow habitat (Horwitz 1990a).	N/A	N/A
Central north burrowing crayfish	N/A	The potential range of the central north burrowing crayfish includes the core range and specialist-defined extensions of the core range that may support the species but are as yet largely unsurveyed.	The known range of the central north burrowing crayfish is a minimum convex polygon around known sites.	Potential habitat for the central north burrowing crayfish includes any poorly-drained habitats such as streams (of any class and disturbance history), seepages (e.g. springs in forest or pasture, outflows of farm dams), low-lying flat swampy areas and vegetation (e.g. buttongrass and heathy plains, marshy areas, boggy areas of pasture), drainage depressions, ditches (artificial and natural, including roadside ditches, pasture drains, etc.).	Significant habitat for the central north burrowing crayfish is all native vegetation within the immediate catchments where the species is known to occur.	N/A
Scottsdale burrowing crayfish	N/A	The potential range of the Scottsdale burrowing crayfish includes the core range and specialist-defined extensions of the core range that may	The known range of the Scottsdale burrowing crayfish is a minimum convex polygon around known sites.	Potential habitat for the Scottsdale burrowing crayfish includes any poorly-drained habitats such as streams (of any class and disturbance history), seepages (e.g. springs in forest or pasture, outflows of farm dams), low-lying flat swampy areas and vegetation (e.g. buttongrass and heathy plains, marshy areas, boggy areas of pasture),	Significant habitat for the Scottsdale burrowing crayfish is all native vegetation in the immediate catchments of sites where the species is known to	N/A

Table 1 Threatened fauna species range boundaries and habitat descriptions

Species	Core range	Potential range	Known range	Potential habitat	Significant habitat	Other habitat definitions used in management
		support the species but are as yet largely unsurveyed.		drainage depressions, ditches (artificial and natural, including roadside ditches, pasture drains, etc.).	occur.	
Mt Arthur burrowing crayfish	N/A	The potential range of the Mt Arthur burrowing crayfish includes the core range and specialist-defined extensions of the core range that may support the species but are as yet largely unsurveyed.	The known range of the Mt Arthur burrowing crayfish is a minimum convex polygon around known sites.	Potential habitat for the Mt Arthur burrowing crayfish includes any poorly-drained habitats such as streams (of any class and disturbance history), seepages (e.g. springs in forest or pasture, outflows of farm dams), low-lying flat swampy areas and vegetation (e.g. buttongrass and heathy plains, marshy areas, boggy areas of pasture), drainage depressions, ditches (artificial and natural, including roadside ditches, pasture drains, etc.).	N/A	N/A
Burnie burrowing crayfish	N/A	The potential range of the Burnie burrowing crayfish includes the core range and specialist-defined extensions of the core range that may support the species but are as yet largely unsurveyed.	The known range of the Burnie burrowing crayfish is a minimum convex polygon around known sites.	Potential habitat for the Burnie burrowing crayfish includes any poorly-drained habitats such as streams (of any class and disturbance history), seepages (e.g. springs in forest or pasture, outflows of farm dams), low-lying flat swampy areas and vegetation (e.g. buttongrass and heathy plains, marshy areas, boggy areas of pasture), drainage depressions, ditches (artificial and natural, including roadside ditches, pasture drains, etc.).	Significant habitat for the Burnie burrowing crayfish is all native vegetation in the immediate catchments of sites where the species is known to occur.	N/A
Southern hairy red snail	The core range of the southern hairy red snail is a specialist-defined boundary based on the most suitable areas for this species.	The potential range of the southern hairy red snail is an expert defined boundary incorporating known sites with a buffer.	N/A	Potential habitat for the southern hairy red snail is tall mature <i>Banksia/Leptospermum/Melaleuca</i> scrub and tall wet sclerophyll forest.	N/A	N/A
Skemps snail	N/A	The potential range of the Skemps snail is a specialist-defined zone based on sites supporting the highest reported densities of the species (Myrtle Bank and Whites Mill Road areas).	N/A	Potential habitat for the Skemps snail is wet sclerophyll forest, closed broadleaf shrubbery, mixed forest, rainforest, and wet or damp forest gullies and drainage lines in predominantly dry forest.	Significant habitat for the Skemps snail is all potential habitat within the potential range.	N/A
Ammonite snail (land snail)	The core range of the ammonite snail is a specialist-defined buffer zone based on habitat features and centered on known sites.	The potential range of the ammonite snail includes the core range and specialist-defined extensions of the core range that may support the species based on habitat characteristics but are as yet largely unsurveyed.	N/A	Potential habitat for the ammonite snail is dry and wet eucalypt forests on dolerite in the Hobart lowlands (all below 400 m a.s.l.).	N/A	N/A
Burgundy snail	N/A	The potential range of the burgundy snail includes	The known range of the burgundy snail is	Potential habitat for the burgundy snail is all wet forest, including regrowth, regardless of age, topography or	Significant habitat for the burgundy snail is all potential	N/A

Table 1 Threatened fauna species range boundaries and habitat descriptions

Species	Core range	Potential range	Known range	Potential habitat	Significant habitat	Other habitat definitions used in management
		the core range and specialist-defined extensions of the core range that may support the species based on habitat characteristics but are as yet largely unsurveyed.	a minimum convex polygon around known sites.	management history.	habitat within the core range.	
Cataract Gorge snail	The core range of the Cataract Gorge snail is a 750 m (radius) buffer centred on the known sites at Notley Gorge, and a 500 m (radius) buffer centred on the known sites in other areas.	The potential range of the Cataract Gorge snail includes the core range and specialist-defined extensions of the core range that may support the species based on habitat characteristics but are as yet largely unsurveyed.	N/A	Potential habitat for the Cataract Gorge snail is intact or disturbed native vegetation with extensive exposed rock faces (usually dolerite), usually greater than 2 m high (e.g. distinct outcrops/cliffs or several large boulders), with well-developed moss and/or lichen cover on rock faces and ledges (such sites often occur in more deeply incised drainage features or steeper slopes).	N/A	N/A
Keeled snail	N/A	The potential range of the keeled snail includes the known range and specialist-defined extensions of the core range that may support the species based on habitat characteristics but are as yet largely unsurveyed.	The known range of the keeled snail is based on known sites, surveys (presence/absence) and specialist opinion.	Potential habitat for the keeled snail is mature, regrowth and regenerating forests, predominantly wet eucalypt but also including some rainforest and blackwood.	Significant habitat for the keeled snail is all potential habitat within the known range supporting a high density of live Keeled Snails and/or the habitat patch is important for connectivity of significant or potential habitat.	N/A
Freshwater snails (generic)	N/A	The potential range of threatened freshwater snails includes the known range and specialist-defined extensions of the known range based on habitat features (catchment-based) but are as yet largely unsurveyed.	The known range of threatened freshwater snails is based on known sites, surveys (presence/absence) and specialist opinion.	Potential habitat for threatened freshwater snails is all waterbodies, including soakages and headwater streams within the potential range.	<i>B.briansmithi</i> , <i>B.capensis</i> , <i>B.fromensis</i> , <i>B.lodderae</i> , <i>B.ronaldi</i> , <i>B.turnerae</i> , <i>B.waterhouseae</i> , <i>B.wiseae</i> all included in FPA Planning Guideline 2008/1. Significant habitat for these species is all native vegetation within the known range.	N/A
<i>B. kershawi</i>, <i>B. krybetes</i>, <i>B. launcestonensis</i>	N/A	The potential range of threatened freshwater snails includes the known range and specialist-defined extensions of the known range based on habitat features (catchment-based) but are as yet largely unsurveyed.	The known range of threatened freshwater snails is based on known sites, surveys (presence/absence) and specialist opinion.	Potential habitat for these species (<i>B. kershawi</i> , <i>B. krybetes</i> , <i>B. launcestonensis</i>) is riverine habitats within the potential range.	N/A	N/A

Table 1 Threatened fauna species range boundaries and habitat descriptions

Species	Core range	Potential range	Known range	Potential habitat	Significant habitat	Other habitat definitions used in management
<i>B. averni</i> , * <i>B. briansmithi</i> , <i>B. camensis</i> , * <i>B. capensis</i> , * <i>B. fromensis</i> , <i>B. fultoni</i> , <i>B. hallae</i> , <i>B. hermansi</i> , * <i>B. lodderae</i> , <i>B. petterdi</i> , <i>B. phasianella</i> , * <i>B. ronaldi</i> , <i>B. tumida</i> , * <i>B. waterhouseae</i> , * <i>B. wiseae</i>	N/A	The potential range of threatened freshwater snails includes the known range and specialist-defined extensions of the known range based on habitat features (catchment-based) but are as yet largely unsurveyed.	The known range of threatened freshwater snails is based on known sites, surveys (presence/absence) and specialist opinion.	Potential habitat for these species (<i>B. averni</i> , * <i>B. briansmithi</i> , <i>B. camensis</i> , * <i>B. capensis</i> , * <i>B. fromensis</i> , <i>B. fultoni</i> , <i>B. hallae</i> , <i>B. hermansi</i> , * <i>B. lodderae</i> , <i>B. petterdi</i> , <i>B. phasianella</i> , * <i>B. ronaldi</i> , <i>B. tumida</i> , * <i>B. waterhouseae</i> , * <i>B. wiseae</i>) is small catchments i.e. around class 3 and 4 streams (one species is restricted to Great Lake) within the potential range.	<i>B. briansmithi</i> , <i>B. capensis</i> , <i>B. fromensis</i> , <i>B. lodderae</i> , <i>B. ronaldi</i> , <i>B. turnerae</i> , <i>B. waterhouseae</i> , <i>B. wiseae</i> all included in FPA Planning Guideline 2008/1. Significant habitat for these species is all native vegetation within the known range.	N/A
<i>B. angulata</i> , <i>B. zeehanensis</i> , <i>P. annamurrayae</i> , <i>P. conica</i> , <i>P. marginata</i>	N/A	The potential range of threatened freshwater snails includes the known range and specialist-defined extensions of the known range based on habitat features (catchment-based) but are as yet largely unsurveyed.	The known range of threatened freshwater snails is based on known sites, surveys (presence/absence) and specialist opinion.	Potential habitat for these species (<i>B. angulata</i> , <i>B. zeehanensis</i> , <i>P. annamurrayae</i> , <i>P. conica</i> , <i>P. marginata</i>) is all watercourses within the potential range. These species either have restricted distributions that are currently poorly defined (e.g. some of the west coast species) or restricted distributions that may be better defined but a higher level of management is anticipated due to the restricted distribution.	N/A	N/A
<i>B. bowryensis</i> , <i>B. gibba</i> , <i>B. salmonis</i>	N/A	The potential range of threatened freshwater snails includes the known range and specialist-defined extensions of the known range based on habitat features (catchment-based) but are as yet largely unsurveyed.	The known range of threatened freshwater snails is based on known sites, surveys (presence/absence) and specialist opinion.	Potential habitat for these species (<i>B. bowryensis</i> , <i>B. gibba</i> , <i>B. salmonis</i>) is all watercourses within the potential range. These species are poorly understood. Multiple surveys have failed to extend the range beyond a low number of sites.	N/A	N/A
<i>B. bellii</i> , <i>B. forthensis</i> , <i>B. franklandensis</i> , <i>B. hulli</i> , <i>B. inflata</i> , <i>B. protruberata</i> , <i>B. topsiae</i> , <i>B. trochiformis</i>	N/A	The potential range of threatened freshwater snails includes the known range and specialist-defined extensions of the known range based on habitat features (catchment-based) but are as yet largely unsurveyed.	The known range of threatened freshwater snails is based on known sites, surveys (presence/absence) and specialist opinion.	Potential habitat for these species (<i>B. bellii</i> , <i>B. forthensis</i> , <i>B. franklandensis</i> , <i>B. hulli</i> , <i>B. inflata</i> , <i>B. protruberata</i> , <i>B. topsiae</i> , <i>B. trochiformis</i>) is all watercourses within the potential range.	N/A	N/A
<i>B. fallax</i> , <i>B. mesibovi</i> , <i>B. minima</i> , <i>B. tasmanica</i> , * <i>B. turnerae</i> , <i>B. wilmotensis</i> , <i>P. pupiformis</i>	N/A	The potential range of threatened freshwater snails includes the known range and specialist-defined extensions of the known range based on habitat features	The known range of threatened freshwater snails is based on known sites, surveys (presence/absence) and specialist	Potential habitat for these species (<i>B. fallax</i> , <i>B. mesibovi</i> , <i>B. minima</i> , <i>B. tasmanica</i> , * <i>B. turnerae</i> , <i>B. wilmotensis</i> , <i>P. pupiformis</i>) is generally restricted to smaller streams across larger catchments.	<i>B. briansmithi</i> , <i>B. capensis</i> , <i>B. fromensis</i> , <i>B. lodderae</i> , <i>B. ronaldi</i> , <i>B. turnerae</i> , <i>B. waterhouseae</i> , <i>B. wiseae</i> all included in FPA Planning Guideline 2008/1. Significant habitat for these species is	N/A

Table 1 Threatened fauna species range boundaries and habitat descriptions

Species	Core range	Potential range	Known range	Potential habitat	Significant habitat	Other habitat definitions used in management
		(catchment-based) but are as yet largely unsurveyed.	opinion.		all native vegetation within the known range.	
Caddisflies	N/A	The potential range of threatened caddisflies is the known location with a buffer of 2 km upstream and downstream of the known site.	N/A	Potential habitat for threatened caddisflies is all waterbodies including streams and riparian vegetation.	N/A	N/A
Great Lake invertebrates	N/A	The potential range of Great Lake invertebrates is the catchments of Great Lake and Shannon Lagoon.	N/A	Potential habitat for Great Lake invertebrates is all waterbodies (including streams) and riparian vegetation (including lakeside vegetation) within the potential range of the species.	N/A	N/A
Miena jewel beetle	N/A	The potential range of the Miena jewel beetle is a 3km buffer on a minimum convex polygon around known sites, and specialist defined extensions of this area.	The known range of the Miena jewel beetle is a minimum convex polygon around known sites.	Potential habitat for the Miena jewel beetle is shrubland or heathland containing <i>Ozothamnus hookeri</i> .	N/A	N/A
Green-lined ground beetle	The core range of the green-lined ground beetle is a 500 m (radius) buffer centred on the known sites.	The potential range of the green-lined ground beetle includes the core range and specialist-defined extensions of the core range that may support the species based on habitat characteristics but are as yet largely unsurveyed.	N/A	Potential habitat for the green-lined ground beetle is open, grassy/sedgy, low altitude grasslands and woodlands associated with temporary and permanent wetlands and low-lying plains, flats and ephemeral drainages adjacent to rivers and streams. Key habitat elements that need to be present include sheltering sites such as patches of stones, coarse woody debris and/or cracking soils.	N/A	N/A
Weldborough forest weevil	N/A	The potential range of the Weldborough forest weevil is a 2 km (radius) buffer centred on known localities.	N/A	Potential habitat for the Weldborough forest weevil includes mixed forest and rainforest.	N/A	N/A
Bornemisszas stag beetle	N/A	N/A	The known range of the Bornemisszas stag beetle is a minimum convex polygon around known sites.	Potential habitat for the Bornemisszas stag beetle is wet eucalypt forest (including those regenerating after clearfell, burn and sow silviculture), mixed forest, damp or wet forest gullies in dry forest. Habitat quality may improve with increasing moisture content, leaf litter depth, proportion of coarse woody debris, etc.	Significant habitat for the Bornemisszas stag beetle is all potential habitat within the known range.	N/A
Vanderschoors stag beetle	N/A	N/A	The known range of the Vanderschoors stag beetle is a minimum convex polygon around known sites.	Potential habitat for the Vanderschoors stag beetle is mature wet eucalypt forest, mixed forest, rainforest, including gullies supporting such habitat surrounded by otherwise unsuitable dry forest habitat. Habitat quality may improve with increasing moisture content, leaf litter depth, proportion of coarse woody debris, etc.	Significant habitat for the Vanderschoors stag beetle is all potential habitat within the known range.	N/A

Table 1 Threatened fauna species range boundaries and habitat descriptions

Species	Core range	Potential range	Known range	Potential habitat	Significant habitat	Other habitat definitions used in management
Simsons stag beetle	N/A	N/A	The known range of the Simsons stag beetle is a minimum convex polygon around known sites.	Potential habitat for the Simsons stag beetle is all wet forest types (including mixed forest/rainforest) within the known range.	Significant habitat for the Simsons stag beetle is all wet Eucalypt forest, mixed forest and rainforest <500m altitude with a leaf litter layer of at least 1cm and a slope <20%, within the known range.	N/A
Broad-toothed stag beetle	N/A	The potential range of the broad-toothed stag beetle includes the known range and specialist-defined extensions to the core range that may support the species based on habitat characteristics but are as yet largely unsurveyed (primarily extending to the coastal region, east of the known range on mainland Tasmania and the whole of Maria Island).	The known range of the broad-toothed stag beetle is a minimum convex polygon around known sites.	Potential habitat for the broad-toothed stag beetle ranges from patches of wet forest within dry eucalypt forest (especially drainage lines and wet gullies) to wet eucalypt forest and rainforest, noting that areas where logs occupy more than 10% of the forest floor are preferred.	Significant habitat for the broad-toothed stag beetle is all potential habitat within the known range.	N/A
Mt Mangana stag beetle	N/A	The potential range of the Mt Mangana stag beetle includes the known range and specialist-defined extensions of the known range that may support the species based on habitat characteristics but are as yet largely unsurveyed (including all of South Bruny Island, Tasman/Forestier and Tinderbox peninsulas).	The known range of the Mt Mangana stag beetle includes the areas encompassed within the minimum convex polygons around known localities, calculated for the three main parts of the species' range (Southern Forests, South Bruny, and Tasman/Forestier peninsulas).	Potential habitat for the Mt Mangana stag beetle is any eucalypt forest that contains rotting logs (often numerous, and usually greater than about 40 cm diameter at mid-log length) below about 650 m a.s.l. (generally moist habitats that have not been subject to high intensity or frequent fires in about the last 20 years). The species has a patchy distribution within areas of potential habitat. Some rainforest will support the species, although in low densities as the species has an apparent preference for eucalypt logs. In terms of using mapping layers, potential habitat is all areas mapped as 'wet forest' under TASVEG or another forest type that is within 50 m of a freshwater source (e.g. stream or wetland) and either high, medium or low mature habitat availability OR PI-type mature crown density class 'a', 'b', 'c', 'd' and 'f'.	Significant habitat for the Mt Mangana stag beetle is all potential habitat within the known range.	N/A
Cave fauna	N/A	The potential range of cave fauna is the cave and catchment of the cave supporting the known sites for the particular species	N/A	Potential habitat for cave fauna is the cave environment, including features associated with cave entrances and exits such as boulders and cliffs, sinkholes, and pools and streams within 40 m of cave entrance.	N/A	N/A
Southern sandstone	N/A	The potential range of the	The known range of	Potential habitat for the southern sandstone cave cricket	N/A	N/A

Table 1 Threatened fauna species range boundaries and habitat descriptions

Species	Core range	Potential range	Known range	Potential habitat	Significant habitat	Other habitat definitions used in management
cave cricket		southern sandstone cave cricket is the catchment of Bates Creek.	the southern sandstone cave cricket is a 500m buffer around known sites.	includes any vegetation type within the catchment of Bates Creek, and specifically sandstone caves, crevices and rock overhangs (known as pseudokarst).		
Plomleys trapdoor spider	N/A	The potential range of the Plomleys trapdoor spider is a 750 m (radius) buffer centred on the known sites.	N/A	Potential habitat for the Plomleys trapdoor spider is native vegetation (but can be disturbed) with extensive rock exposures that have well-developed moss and/or lichen cover.	N/A	N/A
Lake Fenton trapdoor spider	N/A	The potential range of the Lake Fenton trapdoor spider is a 5 km (radius) buffer centred on the known sites.	N/A	Potential habitat for the Lake Fenton trapdoor spider is: (1) rainforest, mixed forest (i.e. wet eucalypt forest with distinct secondary canopy comprising typical rainforest species), mature wet eucalypt forest (i.e. wet forest with rainforest species such as myrtle and sassafras becoming prevalent in the understorey) in the Tarraleah area; (2) subalpine <i>Eucalyptus coccifera</i> woodland and subalpine scrub on dolerite scree in the Lake Fenton area.	N/A	N/A
Blind velvet worm	N/A	The potential range of the blind velvet worm is a buffer of 2 km around most of the core range but greater around the southern part of the range (where survey has been limited).	The known range of the blind velvet worm is a minimum convex polygon around known sites.	Potential habitat for the blind velvet worm is eucalypt forest with rotting logs.	Significant habitat for the blind velvet worm is all forest within the core range that has not been subject to any high-intensity or frequent fires within at least the last 20 years, containing numerous rotting eucalypt logs including large (greater than 40 cm in mid-log diameter) decaying eucalypt logs with a soft rot centre, that remain moist in areas protected from disturbance such as fire.	N/A
Giant velvet worm	N/A	N/A	The known range of the giant velvet worm is defined by a minimum convex polygon around known sites.	Potential habitat for the giant velvet worm includes wet sclerophyll forest grading into rainforest or mixed forest and dry forest within its known range.	Significant habitat for the giant velvet worm is all potential habitat within the known range.	N/A
Salt lake slater	N/A	The potential range of the salt lake slater is the immediate catchment of salt lakes, lagoon and pans in the Midlands (which includes the two known sites at Tunbridge Lagoon	N/A	Potential habitat for the salt lake slater is all inland saline waters (salt lakes, lagoon and pans) in the Midlands (which includes the two known sites at Tunbridge Lagoon and Bar Lagoon).	N/A	N/A

Table 1 Threatened fauna species range boundaries and habitat descriptions

Species	Core range	Potential range	Known range	Potential habitat	Significant habitat	Other habitat definitions used in management
		and Bat Lagoon).				
Schayers grasshopper	N/A	The potential range of the Schayers grasshopper is a 5 km (radius) buffer centred on the known sites.	N/A	Potential habitat for the Schayers grasshopper is poorly understood. Based on the habitat at the two known sites (Cape Grim and Rushy Lagoon), the species may occupy a range of habitats including poorly-drained pasture, regenerating cleared land (e.g. swamp paperbark and sagg over old pasture), coastal scrub and heath and open heathy woodland.	N/A	N/A

*Forest Practices Authority & Threatened Species Section (DPIPWE) (2012). *Review of Threatened Fauna Adviser. Background Report 2 Review of Information on Species and Management Approach*. Forest Practices Authority, Hobart. **Note that these habitat descriptions were originally based on the information in this Background report but that they are subject to ongoing change as a result of new species information following the procedures agreed between FPA and DPIPWE..**

Table 1 Threatened fauna species range boundaries and habitat descriptions

Document control log table

Document summary information

Document name	Table 1 Threatened fauna species range boundaries and habitat descriptions
Version	1.12
Trim record	2014/62669
Owner	Manager (Biodiversity)
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Version control

Version	Date	Author(s)	Summary of changes
1.0	May 2012	TFA review PSC	Original version.
	June 2012	Chris Grove, FPA	Species names in lower case
1.1	Aug 2012	Sarah Munks FPA	Change to significant habitat description (agreed by DPIPWE) for wedge-tailed eagle to be consistent with FPA Planning Guideline 2008/1.
1.2	Sept 2012	Sarah Munks FPA and Phil Bell DPIPWE	FPA planning guideline review. Minor edits to significant habitat definitions for grey goshawk, and masked owl. Addition of significant habitat definition for swift parrot to be consistent with TFA and FPA Planning Guideline 2008/1. Agreed by DPIPWE.
1.3	Oct 2012	Sarah Munks	Review of Dwarf and swan galaxias significant habitat definition to be consistent with native forest harvesting recommendation.
1.4	Dec 2012	Sarah Munks	Edit of potential and significant habitat for the blind velvet worm - deletion of reference to 'marginal' and 'prime' to make consistent with current terminology.
1.5	August 2013	Dydee Mann, Sarah Munks, Amy Koch, FPA	Edit of Grey Goshawk habitat definitions to be consistent with recent updated Technical Note. Addition of significant habitat description for EBB, potential denning habitat and significant habitat for STQ (after discussions with STroy), significant potential maternal denning habitat for Tas Devil simplified to significant habitat, refined description of potential and significant habitat for Simsons SB to remove 'optimal' and 'sub-optimal' wording for consistency (discussed with KRichards, TSS), refined MMSB description to include on-ground assessment criteria as per Swift parrot, addition of key indicator plant species for New Holland Mouse, updated MOWl significant habitat to dry forest only based on PhD study by Mick Todd, addition of habitat quality indicators for Bornemissza and Vanderschoors SB from TFA recs. All discussed with TSMS Manager.
1.6	August 2013	Dydee Mann, Sarah Munks	Removal of reference to 'heavily diseased' area for Tasmanian devil. Changes to MMSB habitat description to remove on-ground assessment and mature habitat map reference and include PI type categories.
1.7	February 2014	Sarah Munks	AK picked up incorrect reference. Replaced with correct reference to Background document 2 for the ThFA review.
1.8	March 2014	Dydee Mann, Sarah Munks, Anne Chuter	Corrected version numbers. Added some clarification of foraging habitat for swift parrot to exclude plantations to be consistent with the Technical Note.

Table 1 Threatened fauna species range boundaries and habitat descriptions

1.9	August 2014	Sarah Munks Jason Wiersma	Corrected TRIM record number in footer. Edits to clarify significant habitat for the masked owl following queries from planners.
1.10	Nov 2014	Sarah Munks	Revision of green and gold frog range boundary following agreement with DPIPWE (see correspondence in FPA/09/449/011). Description changed from – the core range of the green and gold frog is an arbitrary 5 km (radius) buffer centred on the known sites to – the core range of the green and gold frog is an arbitrary 2 km (radius) buffer centred on the known sites (with an accuracy of 5km). Addition of reference to the <i>Agreed procedures</i> in Table footer. Addition of correct Technical Note references in swift parrot potential habitat description.
1.11	Dec 2014	Amy Koch	Edit to Mt Mangana habitat definition (2014/230497)
1.12	Jan 2015	Amy Koch	Edit Mt Mangana habitat definition to include f density, and edit WF weevil range boundary definition to be 2km radius around all known records.
1.13	April 2015	Amy Koch	Edit Mt mangana habitat definition to refer to mature habitat availability categories instead of PI-type definitions. This change should not result in any different areas being considered but is using language and mapping layers used for other species, and is therefore more consistent.
1.14	Sept 2015	Dydee Mann Amy Koch	Edit STQ Core range description as current range boundary delivered on BVD is Shannon’s modelling NOT Jones and Rose. Addition of ‘plantation landscape’ to STQ potential/significant habitat descriptions. Change ‘core’ to ‘known’ range for 4 burrowing crayfish as boundaries are based on known localities. Addition of description and hyperlink to devil/quoll tech note. Added hyperlinks for all references to a tech note Modified Miena Jewel Beetle habitat description to specifically include host plant Removal of Striped Marsh Frog core range Modify dwarf galaxias habitat description to exclude blackwood swamp, and remove emphasis on water connectivity and aquatic vegetation.
1.15	Oct 2015	Dydee Mann	Addition of ‘log piles’ to potential denning habitat description for Tasmanian Devil
1.16	Dec 2015	Amy Koch	Update definition for green-lined ground beetle
1.17	Mar 2016	Amy Koch	Update definition of significant habitat for masked owl, to remove reference to ‘regrowth’. It was agreed with species experts and DPIPWE that the pres/abs of regrowth is more related to foraging not nesting and the priority for management in forestry areas is nesting habitat. D16/27940 & D16/34930. And add definition of core range for southern sandstone cave cricket as one previously did not exist.
1.18	Mar 2016	Amy Koch	Add description of habitat range and potential habitat for eastern quoll, as agreed with DPIPWE D16/34930.
1.19	April 2016	Dydee Mann, Sarah Munks	Removed reference to ‘part 1 of the BVD and the nesting habitat model, and added reference to Tech Note 6 for WTE.
1.20	April 2016	Sarah Munks and Phil Bell	Clarified definition of masked owl potential and significant habitat and referred to endorsed Technical note for assessment details.
1.21	June 2016	Sarah Munks and Dydee Mann	Updated frog significant habitat definition to be in line with new Technical Note 18. Added description of Core range for the striped marsh frog currently delivered through the BVD report. This core range was changed from 5km to 2km buffer around sites to be in line with the green and gold frog core range boundary, in accordance with advice from DPIPWE during TFA PSC meetings in 2015. GGF core range boundary

Table 1 Threatened fauna species range boundaries and habitat descriptions

			only includes points with precision <2km, whilst SMF core range includes all points. This change will not be uploaded to BVD until TFA PSC has endorsed core range boundary and changed to accompanying TFA pathways and until FPA Board has endorsed release of the new Technical Note.
1.22	November 2016	Sarah Munks and Jason Wiersma	Edited the Masked owl habitat descriptions so that consistent with Technical Note 17. Took out reference to mapping data and just referred to Technical Note 17 for this information to avoid confusion and inconsistency. Noted that all MHA map categories may provide potential habitat for this species.
1.23	Feb 2017	Dydee Mann	Swift parrot: “core breeding range” simplified to “core range” Eastern Quoll core range description added. Potential habitat description wording standardised to other species formatting.
1.24	July 2017	Dydee Mann	Removed reference to core range within the significant habitat description for striped marsh and green and gold frogs. The habitat description can be found within the frog tech note, and the range boundary used for prioritisation of management rather than habitat.
1.25	Nov 2019	Dydee Mann	Remove Flinders Island wombat (delisted) Addition of ‘drainage lines’ to skemps snail habitat description (TFA PSC agreed Dec17) Provide more accurate definition of core range of 40 spotted pardalote from buffer on known colonies to buffer on known sites. Added reference to flow diagram for sig habitat description for frogs Addition of range description for SHRS core range, addition of species names to Great Lake inverts description, modified MJB potential range and new known range description, change BVW and burgundy snail core range descriptions to known range (in accordance with EOO definition) Remove core range description for king island brown thornbill as it is now outdated Change Schayers Grasshopper known location description from “Red Hills” to “Rushy Lagoon” as it better reflects the record location

Stages required for release outside FPA

Category of advice		C
Stages	Required/not required	Completed (date)
Specialist	Required	21.6.12
Line Manager	Not required	
Peer/FPO/stakeholder review	Required	21.6.12
CFPO	Required	22.6.12
FPAC	Not required	
Board	Not required	