



Chauncy Vale Wildlife Sanctuary and Flat Rock Reserve, Bagdad



Joint Management Plan

March 2010

Executive Summary

Background

Chauncy Vale Wildlife Sanctuary and Flat Rock Reserve protect over 800 ha of native bushland, and form the largest protected area in the Bagdad area of the Southern Midlands region of Tasmania. Together they provide important conservation in a bioregion which is recognised nationally as a high priority for conservation.

The Chauncy Vale Wildlife Sanctuary is one of the oldest, most well known and most visited private reserves in the State. The Sanctuary is owned by the Southern Midlands Council.

Flat Rock Reserve adjoins the Chauncy Vale Wildlife Sanctuary to the north, and is a freehold property purchased by the Tasmanian Land Conservancy (TLC) in 2006.

Both reserves are jointly managed by the Chauncy Vale Management Committee, comprising representatives of the TLC, Southern Midlands Council, Parks and Wildlife Service, Friends of Chauncy Vale, the education sector, the Chauncy family and the local community.

Historically, the Chauncy family encouraged the use of the land as an outdoor classroom and for purposes of non-destructive scientific research; this use has been ongoing under subsequent council ownership.

The public are able to visit Chauncy Vale Wildlife Sanctuary and Flat Rock Reserve to undertake passive recreation activities, such as bushwalks, picnics and birdwatching. Access is restricted to daylight hours, with the main gate locked by caretakers at the end of each day. No public access is permitted during days of High Fire Danger.

The two reserves are separated into five zones for management purposes. In general, each zone is linked to a conservation target, with specific management actions required for each zone listed in the management sections of this plan.

Maps of the location, vegetation communities, access and bushwalks and management zones are available in the Background of the Management Plan (Section 1).

Management

The Overarching Objective for management of the two reserves is:

To identify, conserve, assist people to appreciate and, where necessary, restore the natural and cultural heritage values of Chauncy Vale Wildlife Sanctuary and Flat Rock Reserve, and to ensure these values are passed on to future generations in as good or better condition than at present.

Four conservation targets have been recognised, which group the natural and cultural values that have been described in the Background Report. Specific management actions have been identified for each conservation target, aimed at minimising the threats. A summary of these conservation targets and the management actions are listed overleaf.

Conservation Target 1: Dry forest and woodland vegetation communities	
Justification: The reserves support large areas of dry sclerophyll communities, including several vegetation communities that are of conservation significance. These occur in a mosaic pattern intermixed with other dry and wet sclerophyll, or gully, communities. A number of threatened plant and animal species are associated with the dry forests and woodlands of the reserve. Some parts of the forest and woodland communities can be classified as old growth, resulting in high habitat values.	
Source of threat	Recommended management actions
Inappropriate fire regime	Develop a whole-of-reserve fire management plan with input from the Tasmanian Fire Service that will maximise structural and species diversity and promote old growth characteristics of forest communities. As fires occur, map fire boundaries and keep records of fire frequency, intensity and timing.
Introduction of weeds, feral animals and root rot fungus	Install signage at the Chauncy Vale visitor shelter and Flat Rock Reserve entrance highlighting the potential for weeds and root rot fungus to be brought into the reserves via dirty or muddy vehicles, boots, tools, etc. Develop a weed and feral animal reporting program, including identification of a contact person, for visitors to assist with identification of weed and feral animal establishment or spread. Control and rehabilitate weed infestations and feral animal populations promptly where these are identified.
Soil erosion	Assess the track network at Flat Rock Reserve and rehabilitate tracks not required for management or emergency use. Restrict vehicle use to management purposes only, or otherwise requiring written permission, and install signage and solid physical barriers to restrict illegal vehicle access.
Hunting	Maintain and enforce ban on hunting in the reserves.
Firewood collection and waste disposal	Maintain ban on firewood collection and waste disposal, and install signage to inform of bans. Remove rubbish as it is found and record large rubbish sites to allow future removal of rubbish
Community inaction	Encourage the local community to participate in management activities at the reserve.
Lack of baseline data	Conduct flora and fauna surveys to establish baseline data on vegetation communities and the presence of threatened species in these communities.

Conservation Target 2: Browns Caves Creek	
Justification: The Browns Caves Creek is in excellent condition and supports unusual flora and fauna communities.	
Source of threat	Recommended management actions
Trampling by visitors	Maintain the current network of walking tracks to a standard where erosion does not occur. Encourage visitors to keep to the walking tracks and avoid trampling riparian vegetation.
Excessive grazing by feral animals or livestock	Do not allow domestic animals, including livestock, in either Chauncy Vale Wildlife Sanctuary or Flat Rock Reserve. Monitor stream and environs for symptoms of excessive grazing. Implement population control actions where necessary, with advice from experts.
Introduction of weeds and root rot fungus	Install signage at the Chauncy Vale visitor shelter and Flat Rock Reserve entrance highlighting the potential for weeds and root rot fungus to be brought into the reserves via dirty or muddy vehicles, boots, clothing, tools, etc. Develop a weed reporting program, including identification of a contact person, for visitors to assist with identification of weed and feral animal establishment or spread. Control and rehabilitate weed infestations promptly where these are identified.
Inappropriate fire regime	Develop a whole-of-reserve fire management plan with input from the Tasmanian Fire Service. As fires occur, map fire boundaries and keep records of fire frequency, intensity and timing.
Lack of baseline data on biodiversity and condition	Encourage volunteers and experts to undertake flora and fauna surveys to establish baseline data on the composition and conservation status of aquatic species and communities

Conservation Target 3: Raptor populations	
Justification: The eastern parts of the cliffs at Chauncy Vale Wildlife Sanctuary provide important breeding and roosting habitat for raptor birds, including peregrine falcons.	
Source of threat	Recommended management actions
Disturbance by visitors using the breeding season	Maintain ban on all visitation to known raptor nesting sites during the breeding season (1 August to 30 November each year). Encourage experts to monitor the success rate of breeding raptors at the two reserves.
Firewood collection	Maintain ban on firewood collection and waste disposal, and install signage to inform of bans. Remove rubbish as it is found. Record large rubbish sites to allow future removal of rubbish.
Inappropriate fire regime	By 2012, develop a whole-of-reserve fire management plan with input from the Tasmanian Fire Service that will maximise structural and species diversity and promote old growth characteristics of forest communities. As fires occur, map fire boundaries and keep records of fire frequency, intensity and timing.

Conservation Target 4: Cultural heritage	
Justification: Chauncy Vale has a long and well-recorded history of European use, with some sites on the property particularly recognised for their cultural heritage value, including Browns Caves, the Chauncy family house, Day Dawn, and garden and their surrounding areas. These sites are also an integral part of the Chauncy family legacy. The area is also thought to have been used extensively by Aboriginal tribes.	
Source of threat	Recommended management actions
Fire	Maintain emergency water supplies and fire fighting equipment within close proximity to the buildings in the reserves to standards required by the local planning scheme or the Tasmanian Fire Service. Maintain fire breaks and reduce fuel loads around all buildings by slashing grass and low shrubs and clearing all fallen timber within 30 m of all buildings early each summer.
Inappropriate visitation	Employ a resident caretaker to oversee public use and visitation of Chauncy Vale Wildlife Sanctuary. Monitor the condition of the Browns Caves twice yearly for damage or loss of integrity resulting from inappropriate visitation or vandalism. Where necessary, take actions to prevent actions resulting in damage or loss of integrity.
Poor maintenance	Regularly monitor the condition of built infrastructure at the reserves and maintain to a high standard.
Lack of available resources for maintenance and repairs	Council to retain appropriate insurance to cover any repairs required from damage to buildings and associated infrastructure. Collect visitor entry donations to be used for the purpose of maintaining Chauncy Vale Wildlife Sanctuary.
Inappropriate management of cultural connections	Ensure that wider community retains representation on the Chauncy Vale Management Committee and that objectives of the Management Plan are considered before management decisions are made. Hold an annual Open Day to promote the cultural significance of Chauncy Vale to the broader community By Dec 2010, update the educational resource for use by school groups and promote this to schools around Tasmania.

Management roles and responsibilities

The Chauncy Vale Management Committee is an official committee under the Southern Midlands Council, with the purpose of administering and managing the Chauncy Vale Wildlife Sanctuary. The roles and membership of the committee, including representatives of the Southern Midlands Council, Tasmanian Land Conservancy, Friends of Chauncy Vale, Parks and Wildlife Service, the education sector, the Chauncy family and the local community, are outlined in Section 2.4 of the draft Management Plan.

Plan Review

This management plan uses an adaptive management process, which involves review of the objectives of the plan at regular intervals not exceeding every two years. Such reviews may lead to minor amendments to the plan. A full review, including public consultation will also occur between five and ten years from the publication of this plan.

Acknowledgements

The Southern Midlands Council and Friends of Chauncy Vale provided the community support to drive the purchase of Flat Rock Reserve, which enhanced the protection of conservation values at the Chauncy Vale Wildlife Sanctuary.

The Australian Government's National Reserve System Programme, the Private Forest Reserves Programme and Gunns Ltd. provided significant financial support for the purchase of Flat Rock Reserve by the Tasmanian Land Conservancy.

This management plan was written by Denna Kingdom and Phil Cullen of the Tasmanian Land Conservancy, with assistance from the Chauncy Vale Management Committee. Particular thanks go to Damian Mackay, Alex Green and Heather Chauncy of the Management Committee for their comments on the plan.

Two opportunities for community input to the Management Plan were provided, one each in February and July 2009, including both an informal and formal period of public comment that were both advertised throughout the state. Several individuals provided input, which was incorporated into this final Management Plan.

The Chauncy Vale Management Committee, with representation from Southern Midlands Council, Tasmanian Land Conservancy, Friends of Chauncy Vale, the education sector, the local community and the Chauncy family, provide ongoing management direction and support for the two conservation reserves.

Cover photo: The caves on Chauncy Vale Wildlife Sanctuary from the Western Lookout on Flat Rock Reserve. © Matt Newton 2006

Table of contents

1. Background Report	1
1.1. Introduction	1
1.2. Location and management plan area	1
1.3. Access	2
1.3.1. <i>Physical access to the reserve</i>	2
1.3.2. <i>Public access policy statement</i>	2
1.4. Tenure and ongoing ownership	6
1.5. Background to the Reserve	6
1.5.1. <i>Management history</i>	6
1.5.2. <i>Cultural heritage</i>	7
1.5.3. <i>Geology, geomorphology and soils</i>	7
1.5.4. <i>Climate</i>	8
1.5.5. <i>Hydrology</i>	8
1.5.6. <i>Vegetation</i>	9
1.5.7. <i>Flora</i>	12
1.5.8. <i>Fauna</i>	13
1.5.9. <i>Environmental degradation</i>	14
1.5.10. <i>Visitation</i>	15
1.5.11. <i>Adjacent land use</i>	16
1.6. Legal Requirements for Management	16
2. Reserve Management	18
2.1. Overarching Objective	18
2.2. Identification, conservation and restoration of values	18
2.2.1. <i>Dry sclerophyll forest and woodland communities</i>	19
2.2.2. <i>Browns Caves Creek</i>	21
2.2.3. <i>Raptor populations</i>	23
2.2.4. <i>Cultural heritage</i>	23
2.3. Assist people to appreciate	25
2.3.1. <i>Education and interpretation</i>	25
2.3.2. <i>Recreation and tourism</i>	25
2.4. Management Roles and Responsibilities	27
2.4.1. <i>Chauncy Vale Management Committee</i>	27
2.4.2. <i>Southern Midlands Council</i>	28
2.4.3. <i>Tasmanian Land Conservancy</i>	28
2.4.4. <i>Friends of Chauncy Vale Inc.</i>	29
2.4.5. <i>Education Representative</i>	29

2.4.6. <i>Community</i>	29
2.4.7. <i>Chauncy family representative</i>	29
2.4.8. <i>Parks and Wildlife Service</i>	29
2.5. Plan Review	29

Appendices

Appendix 1: Flora species list	30
Appendix 2: Fauna species list.....	37

List of maps

Map 1 – Location of Chauncy Vale Wildlife Sanctuary and Flat Rock Reserve	3
Map 2 – Access to Chauncy Vale Wildlife Sanctuary and Flat Rock Reserve	4
Map 3 – Management Zones at Chauncy Vale Wildlife Sanctuary and Flat Rock Reserve	5
Map 4 – Vegetation communities at Chauncy Vale Wildlife Sanctuary and Flat Rock Reserve	10

1. Background Report

1.1. Introduction

Chauncy Vale Wildlife Sanctuary and Flat Rock Reserve protect over 800 ha of native bushland, and form the largest protected area in the Southern Midlands region of Tasmania. Together they provide important conservation in a bioregion which is recognised nationally as a high priority for conservation.

The Chauncy Vale Wildlife Sanctuary is one of the oldest, most well known and most visited private reserves in the State. The Sanctuary is currently owned by the Southern Midlands Council, which has constituted a Management Committee who oversee the Chauncy Vale Wildlife Sanctuary Management Plan 1993 (a statutory management plan under the Nature Conservation Act 2002). The sanctuary was the home of children's writer Nan Chauncy and her family, with the majority bequeathed to the Municipality of Brighton by Nan's husband Anton Chauncy, and the remainder donated by Nan's daughter Heather Chauncy.

Chauncy Vale was gazetted as a private wildlife sanctuary in 1946, with the Chauncy family managing the land for its conservation values. The wildlife sanctuary was also recognised for its education value, with schools encouraged to visit the property as part of outdoor and environmental education programs.

Flat Rock Reserve adjoins the Chauncy Vale Wildlife Sanctuary to the north, and is a freehold property purchased by the Tasmanian Land Conservancy (TLC) in 2006. The Chauncy Vale Wildlife Sanctuary Management Committee identified this land for protection of the extensive area of threatened forest communities within both properties, as well as to create a continuous link of natural vegetation between the Wildlife Sanctuary and the Alpha Pinnacle Conservation Area. The Management Committee strongly supported the purchase of Flat Rock Reserve by the TLC.

Flat Rock Reserve was acquired with funding from the Private Forests Reserve Program, a grant from the Commonwealth Government's National Reserve System Programme (NRS) and a donation by the former land owner, Gunns Ltd.

A previous management plan was developed for the Chauncy Vale Wildlife Sanctuary in 1993; this plan has not undergone review. As a responsible land manager, the TLC has a policy of developing management plans for all the properties it acquires. This management plan has been developed to guide the stewardship of these significant areas and to integrate the management objectives and actions between the two reserves.

Both reserves are managed co-operatively by the Chauncy Vale Management Committee, comprising representatives of the TLC, Southern Midlands Council, Parks and Wildlife Service, Friends of Chauncy Vale, education sector, the Chauncy family and the local community.

1.2. Location and management plan area

Chauncy Vale Wildlife Sanctuary and the Flat Rock Reserve are located approximately 40 kilometres north of Hobart along the Midlands Highway and 4 kilometres east of Bagdad (Grid Ref E522000, N5284000 (AGD66) (see Map 1) in the Municipality of the Southern Midlands.

Chauncy Vale Wildlife Sanctuary consists of 376 hectares, comprising of six separate titles, with Title References: 128453/1, 128453/2, 211509/1, 212963/1, 57365/1 and 104734/1. The Sanctuary comprises the whole of the property of the late Anton and Nan Chauncy.

Flat Rock Reserve is 455 ha in area, situated on the northern boundary of the Chauncy Vale Wildlife Sanctuary. The property is comprised of eight separate titles, with Title References: 117760/1, 117760/2, 117760/3, 117760/4, 117760/5, 117760/6, 38913/1 and 117761/1.

Flat Rock Reserve adjoins Chauncy Vale Wildlife Sanctuary on the southern boundary of the former. Alpha Pinnacle Conservation Area abuts the north east corner of Flat Rock. Other surrounding land is private freehold. There are a number of other private and public reserved areas in the district (see Map 1).

1.3. Access

1.3.1. PHYSICAL ACCESS TO THE RESERVE

Access to Chauncy Vale Wildlife Sanctuary is at the end of Chauncy Vale Rd, Bagdad. A gate is locked by caretakers at the end of each day, restricting visitation to daylight hours.

Within Chauncy Vale a formed dirt road proceeds a further 1/2 kilometre to a demountable hut and picnic area. From this point, an old vehicle track proceeds to the north-eastern boundary of the property, however this is maintained as a walking track only. The majority of the Sanctuary is only accessible by foot, but certain areas of the northern and southern boundaries are accessible by vehicular tracks from neighbouring properties, including Flat Rock.

Vehicle access to Flat Rock Reserve is approximately 5.5km along East Bagdad Road from the Midlands Highway junction, with a locked boom gate and signage marking the entrance point. Vehicle access is restricted to management purposes. Many vehicle tracks have been created at Flat Rock Reserve over the years; most of these tracks will be closed and rehabilitated, although some 4WD access around the reserve will be maintained for management purposes.

Several bushwalking routes are in the process of being developed and marked through Flat Rock Reserve, generally following existing vehicle tracks. Access to these bushwalking routes are from Chauncy Vale Wildlife Sanctuary (see Map 2).

The previous Chauncy Vale Wildlife Sanctuary Management Plan (1993) divided this reserve into five separate zones for management purposes. The use of these management zones will be maintained by this Management Plan, with the zones being extended to incorporate Flat Rock Reserve (see Map 3). In general, each zone is linked to a conservation target, with specific management actions required for each zone listed in the management sections of this plan.

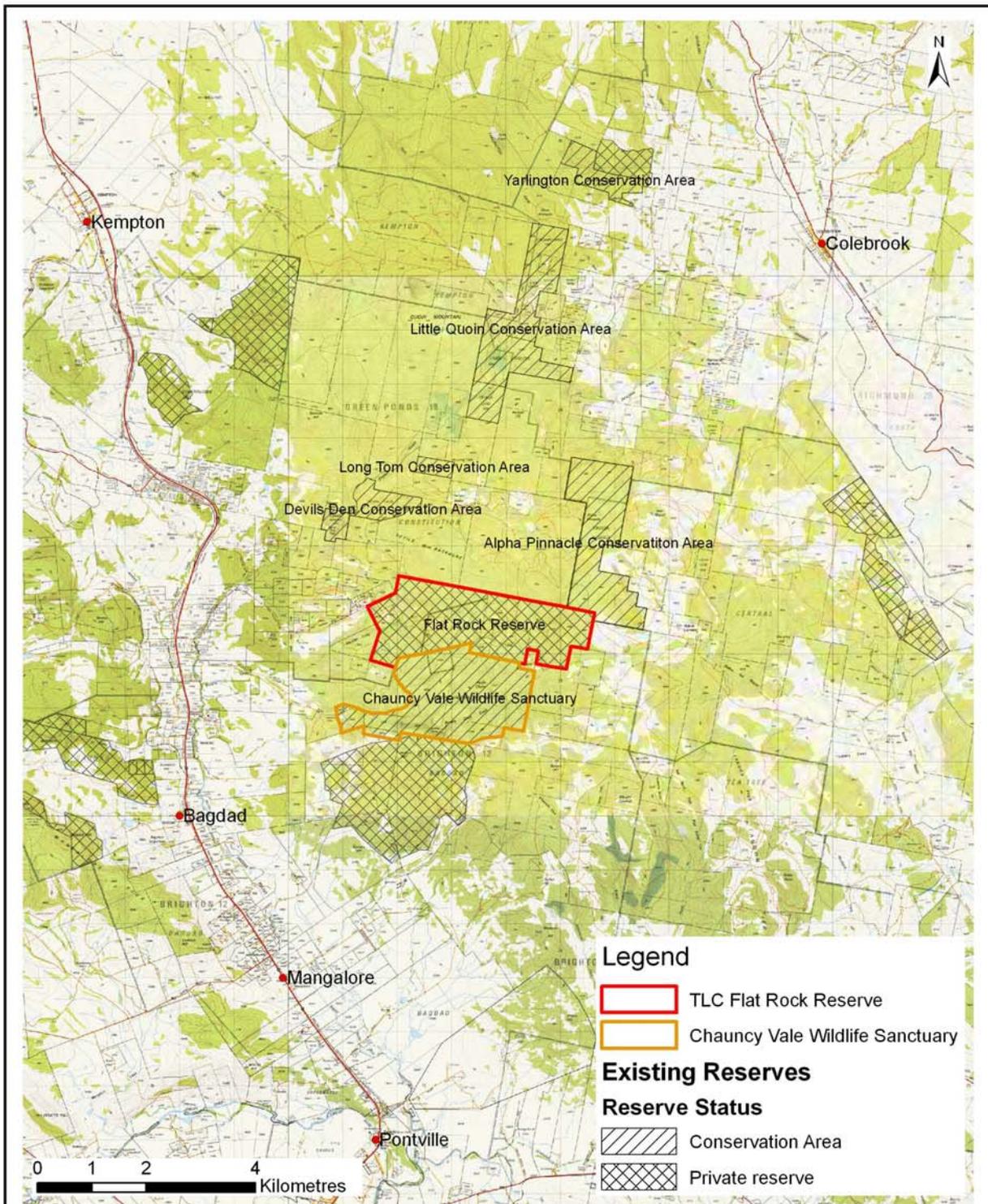
The public does not have right of access to *Zone 1 – Private, Caretaker and Management Area* to ensure privacy and security for the on-site caretaker. The public is also prohibited from *Zone 5 – Restricted Area* during the months of August through to November to protect breeding sites for raptorial birds.

1.3.2. PUBLIC ACCESS POLICY STATEMENT

The Southern Midlands Council supports controlled public access to Chauncy Vale Wildlife Sanctuary, for the purposes of conservation education, non-destructive scientific studies based on natural and cultural resources, and passive recreation for visitors and tourists. This is in keeping with the wishes of the Chauncy family in their gift of Chauncy Vale to the municipality.

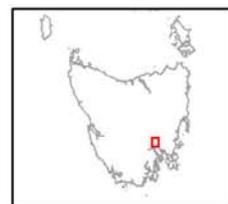
As a community-based organisation, the TLC strongly supports public involvement in the management of the Reserve and will not unreasonably refuse public access in future where such access preserves or enhances the natural values of the Reserve. However, the TLC will refuse access where this may result in a detrimental impact on the values of the Reserve.

Map 1 – Location of Chauncy Vale Wildlife Sanctuary and Flat Rock Reserve



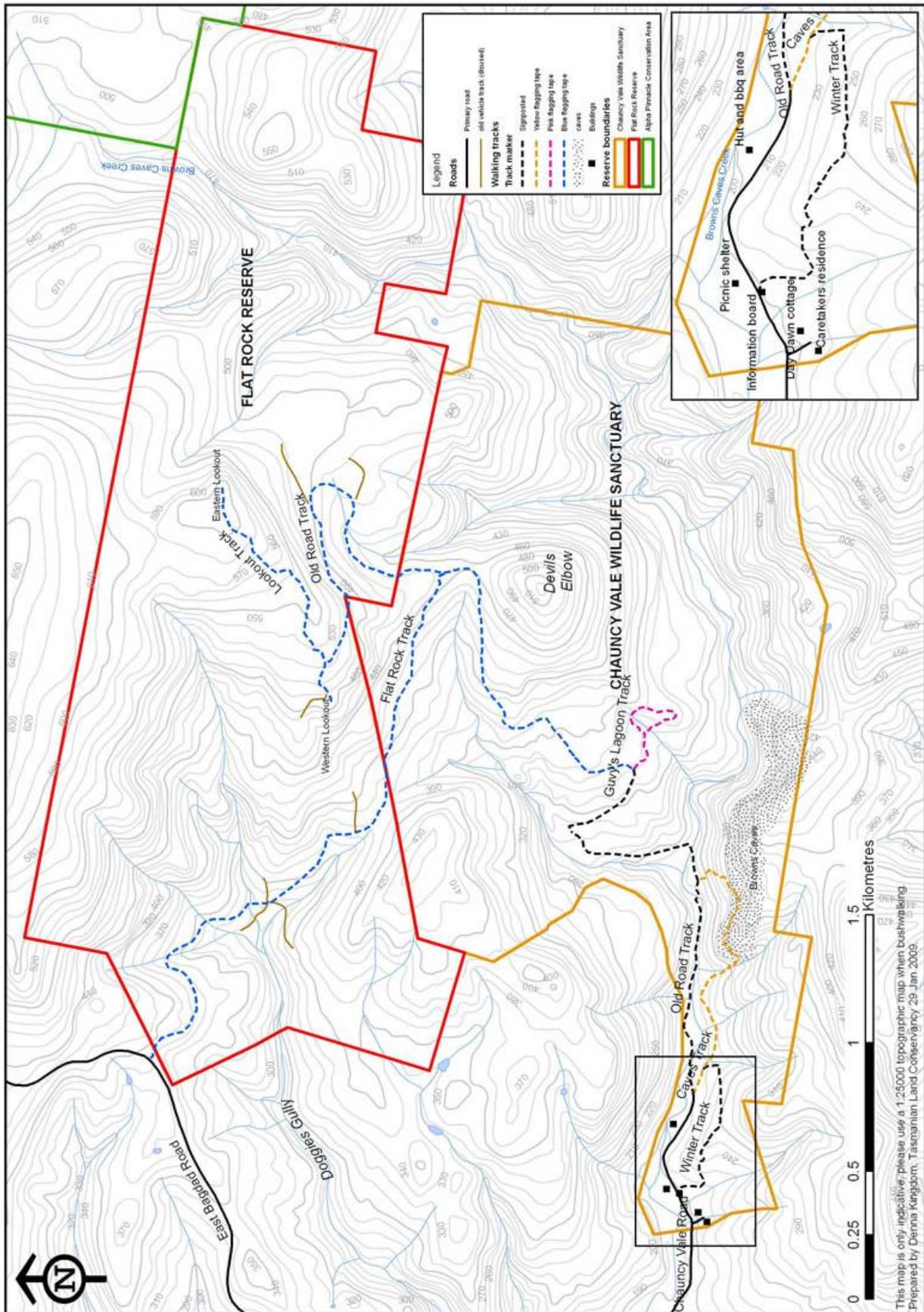
Location of Chauncy Vale Wildlife Sanctuary and Flat Rock Reserve

Mapped by Denna Kingdom, Tasmanian Land Conservancy
20 July 2008

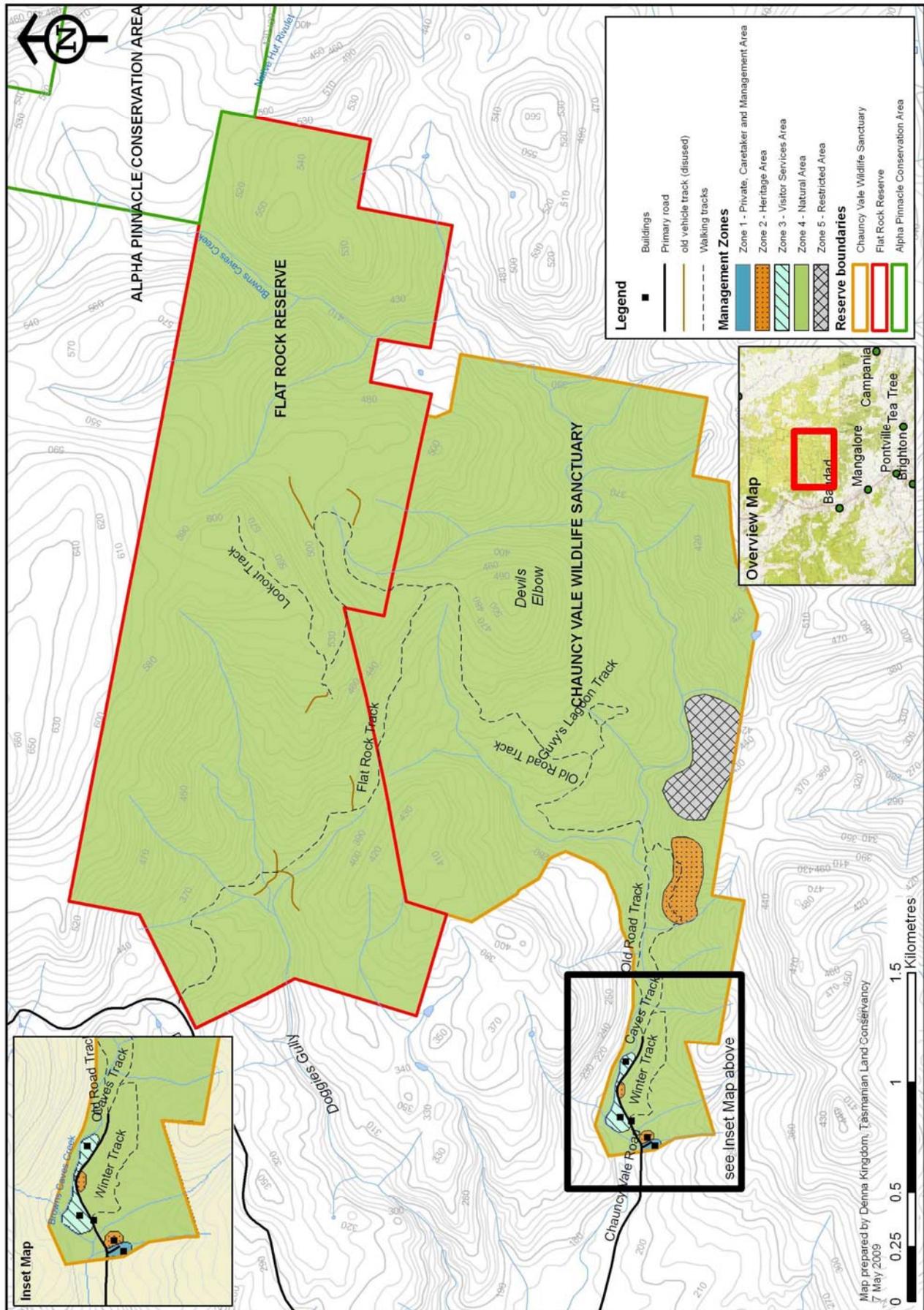


Base layers supplied by LIST
Base images supplied by TASMAR

Map 2 – Access to Chauncy Vale Wildlife Sanctuary and Flat Rock Reserve



Map 3 – Management Zones at Chauncy Vale Wildlife Sanctuary and Flat Rock Reserve



1.4. Tenure and ongoing ownership

Chauncy Vale Wildlife Sanctuary consists of 376.5 hectares, comprising of six separate titles. The property is owned by the Southern Midlands Council and is managed as a Conservation Area under the provisions of the *National Parks & Reserves Management Act 2002*.

Flat Rock Reserve is a 455 ha property of freehold land owned by the TLC. A conservation covenant has been registered on the title of the Reserve, which requires the landowner to maintain its conservation values under the *Nature Conservation Act 2002*. Safeguards also exist beyond the TLC's ownership of the Land and the perpetual covenant on title. For example, should the TLC cease to operate or otherwise need to transfer ownership of the Land, then both the TLC's constitution and its funding agreement with the Australian Government's National Reserve System (NRS) Programme require that the Reserve be transferred to another organisation with similar objectives.

In accordance with its policy for permanent reserves the TLC will seek the proclamation of the area as a Private Sanctuary under the *Nature Conservation Act 2002* in order to ensure that the regulations under that Act can be applied to the Reserve. This will also help to ensure that Flat Rock Reserve and the Chauncy Vale Wildlife Sanctuary can be managed consistently for conservation.

A Mineral Exploration License for geothermal energy is held by KUTH Energy over both Chauncy Vale Wildlife Sanctuary and Flat Rock Reserve. This license occupies approximately 20% of Tasmania. No other mining leases are held over either property.

1.5. Background to the Reserve

1.5.1. MANAGEMENT HISTORY

Chauncy Vale Wildlife Sanctuary is one of the oldest private conservation areas in Tasmania. Most of the reserve was gazetted on 3 July 1946 as a Private Wildlife Sanctuary under the *Animals and Birds Protection Act 1928*. The property was used by Tasmanian Aboriginal tribes before European settlement, by bushrangers and early settlers, was later farmed and was the home of the well known author of children's stories, Nan Chauncy.

Chauncy Vale Wildlife Sanctuary was bequeathed to the Municipality of Brighton by Nan Chauncy's husband Anton, in 1988. The Sanctuary was extended through a later gift to the Council by their daughter Heather Chauncy of two further blocks, being the paddock and house where Nan wrote her books.

The status of the reserve was changed to Conservation Area after the land was bequeathed to Brighton Council. As a result of municipal council amalgamations, the land is now owned by the Southern Midlands Council.

The Chauncy family encouraged the use of the land as an outdoor classroom and for purposes of non-destructive scientific research; this use has been ongoing under subsequent council ownership. An educational guide for school teachers focusing on the natural environment at Chauncy Vale was developed in 1992 with assistance from the council and used extensively for some time. A display of the property's historic heritage is also promoted, with the Chauncy family house, Day Dawn, opened to the public on a regular basis.

A caretaker's cottage was built near the entrance to the Wildlife Sanctuary in 1993, with caretakers acting to protect and encourage the responsible use of the property.

The Wildlife Sanctuary today is a core of relatively unchanged natural environment in a surrounding mosaic of mixed land-use. The purchase of Flat Rock Reserve, adjoining the Wildlife Sanctuary to the north, has extended the protection of conservation values in the

area. Flat Rock Reserve also provides a continuous link of natural vegetation managed for conservation from Chauncy Vale to Alpha Pinnacle Conservation Area.

Flat Rock was previously owned by a logging company, with parts of the land selectively harvested in the 1960s and 1970s. The area has been used extensively by the public as a source of free firewood, a free rubbish dump and a site for hunting and four-wheel driving. These activities are no longer permitted and the Chauncy Vale Management Committee is working with the local community towards rehabilitating previously degraded sites.

A revegetation program is being developed to restore areas around the entrance of Flat Rock Reserve, with signage and planting to be undertaken by volunteers from the local community, Bagdad School and supporters of the TLC and Friends of Chauncy Vale.

Day Dawn, the original Chauncy family house, is now used as a museum celebrating the Nan and Anton Chauncy's lives and the ecologically sustainable way in which they lived. The contents of Day Dawn, including the pictures and furniture, are on loan to the Southern Midlands Council from Heather Chauncy.

The Friends of Chauncy Vale assist with the management of Chauncy Vale Wildlife Sanctuary. They have worked towards the development of infrastructure, including the walking track network and toilets. The Friends of Chauncy Vale also co-ordinate a public event in January each year, celebrating the natural and heritage features of Chauncy Vale.

1.5.2. CULTURAL HERITAGE

For many thousands of years, Aboriginal communities lived in and around the Chauncy Vale area. A major route through to the east coast for the Big River tribes was through the East Bagdad and Browns Caves Creek valleys. The caves may have also provided shelter for indigenous groups travelling to and from the East Coast.

One Aboriginal heritage site has so far been recorded in the Sanctuary. It is possible that other sites exist, although no comprehensive Aboriginal heritage surveys have been undertaken at either of the reserves. Numerous indigenous artefacts were located in the Sanctuary by Anton and Nan Chauncy; these artefacts were donated to the Tasmanian Museum in the 1980s.

European exploration in the Bagdad area was first recorded in 1807. The land around Browns Caves Creek was first settled in the 1820s by John Espie and G. Butler purchased 2000 acres around this time. A road from Bagdad to Campania through the Browns Caves Creek valley was surveyed as an access road from the Midlands to the Coal River Valley and partly built in the late 1870s, although this was never completed. Parts of this road are still used as a walking track past the old Hutchins hut at Chauncy Vale and through to Flat Rock Reserve. Nan Chauncy's family (the Masterman's) permanently settled in the valley now known as Chauncy Vale in 1914. Nan and Anton made the valley their home in 1938 and lived there for the rest of their lives. Nan died in 1970 and Anton died in 1988.

Chauncy Vale was the real life setting for one of Nan Chauncy's books, 'They Found a Cave', and the bush setting provided inspiration for many of her other books. She was undoubtedly the best known Tasmanian writer of children's books and her books were about Tasmania. She won the Children's Book of the Year Award three times in 1958, 1959 and 1961, the Boys' Club of America Award in 1961 and was named in the Hans Anderson Award honours list.

Chauncy Vale, including Day Dawn and the associated outbuildings, are registered on the Tasmanian Heritage Register and in the Southern Midlands Planning Scheme 1998 Schedule 4: Buildings and Works of Historic Significance.

1.5.3. GEOLOGY, GEOMORPHOLOGY AND SOILS

Chauncy Vale and Flat Rock are located in hilly terrain between the valleys of the Cole River and the Bagdad Rivulet. The highest peaks in the region are formed by weathering resistant

dolerite and include Quoin Mountain, Alpha Pinnacle, the Devil's Back-bone and Long Tom. The valleys in this landscape are relatively deeply incised and sandstones and mudstones are exposed on lower slopes. In some places these rocks are mantled by extensive dolerite talus deposits.

Chauncy Vale Wildlife Sanctuary is located in a steep-sided east-west valley formed by Browns Caves Creek. The creek flows down from the east and widens into broader creek flats towards the western end. The creek has cut through a Jurassic dolerite sill to expose underlying Tertiary sandstones and Permian mudstones along the line of a post-dolerite fault, downthrown towards the North. This fault formed a steep scarp in which the sandstone caves have been eroded out of comparatively soft rock, probably by earlier fluvial action. The northern slopes are characterised by steeper hills with dolerite caps and steep slopes covered by dolerite scree.

Four main soil types have been identified in the Chauncy Vale Wildlife Sanctuary. Light, fine shallow soils developed on the Permian mudstones occur in the southern part of the Sanctuary. These are interspersed with deeper sandy soils which derive more from the Triassic sandstones and having slightly higher clay content. North of the fault line soils are predominantly dolerite derived loams and clay loams clays, while the river flats have young alluvial soils.

Given the similar geology and topography of Flat Rock, these soil types are also likely to be dominant of this reserve.

1.5.4. CLIMATE

Chauncy Vale and Flat Rock lie in a region largely dominated by the passage of cold fronts and high pressure systems embedded in a westerly airstream, although east coast low pressure systems can deliver substantial rainfall infrequently. Frosts are frequent and light snowfall may occur during winter.

Low rainfall is typical in this region, with an estimated mean annual precipitation of about 600 mm. In the previous two decades annual mean rainfall has decreased markedly, averaging approximately 510 mm with high variability. Monthly average maximum and minimum temperatures at the nearest active weather station (Hobart Airport) vary from maximums of 22.4°C in February to 12.4° C in August and minimums of 12.0°C (Feb) and 4.1°C (July). It should be noted that this weather station has a stronger maritime influence than would occur at Chauncy Vale. Consequently Chauncy Vale will experience higher diurnal and seasonal maxima and minima.

There is considerable micro-climate variation at Chauncy Vale and Flat Rock, due to the steep and incised nature of topography and the presence of permanent water associated with springs and waterholes in the creeks.

1.5.5. HYDROLOGY

The entire area of Chauncy Vale Wildlife Sanctuary flows into Browns Caves Creek, a perennial creek supporting a diverse range of flora and fauna. Its flow fluctuates with the seasons, ranging from flood to a series of pools with no apparent surface flow. Drought conditions present from 2006 to 2009 have resulted in the pools also drying up, being the only known time this has happened since 1914 (Heather Chauncy, pers. comm.).

The eastern half of Flat Rock Reserve also forms part of the catchment Browns Caves Creek, while the western half is the upper catchment for Doggies Gully. These two watercourses flow into Bagdad Rivulet below the reserves.

Two small spring-fed lagoons, Guvvy's Lagoon and another known as The Tarn, on the southern boundary, also occur at Chauncy Vale Wildlife Sanctuary. Guvvy's Lagoon is shallow and often dries up completely, whilst The Tarn has until recently been a permanent water supply.

1.5.6. VEGETATION

The vegetation on Chauncy Vale Wildlife Sanctuary and Flat Rock Reserve is a complex mosaic with the distribution of different plant communities determined by a range of factors including substrate, topography, aspect, altitude and soil depth. With a few exceptions there are no clear boundaries between communities, with one community typically grading into another as environmental conditions vary.

Most of the vegetation falls into the category of dry sclerophyll forest ranging from dry grassy woodland communities dominated by white peppermint (*Eucalyptus pulchella*) on exposed dolerite sites, to silver peppermint (*E. tenuiramis*) woodlands with a heathy understory on exposed mudstone sites. On the lower slopes and gullies, where exposure to solar radiation and wind is reduced and soils are generally deeper and with more available moisture, forests dominated by blue gum (*E. globulus*) and brown-topped stringybark (*E. obliqua*), gum-topped stringybark (*E. delegatensis*), mountain white gum (*E. rubida*) and white gum (*E. viminalis*) occur. The understory varies from grassy on dry, north facing slopes through dry sclerophyll shrubs to wet sclerophyll shrubs in the most protected south facing sites. One of the gullies has one of the best stands of tree ferns (*Dicksonia antarctica*) remaining in the Southern Midlands.

At Chauncy Vale Wildlife Sanctuary, cleared paddocks supporting pasture grasses occur to the west of the homestead and along the road. A cottage garden at the original Chauncy family house, Day Dawn, contains exotic colonial plants, such as lilac, rosemary and jasmine, with spring bulb beds make up its eastern part.

Eleven vegetation communities were identified at the reserves during vegetation surveys in 2007. These are shown in Map 4 Vegetation Communities, outlined in Table 1 and described in detail below.

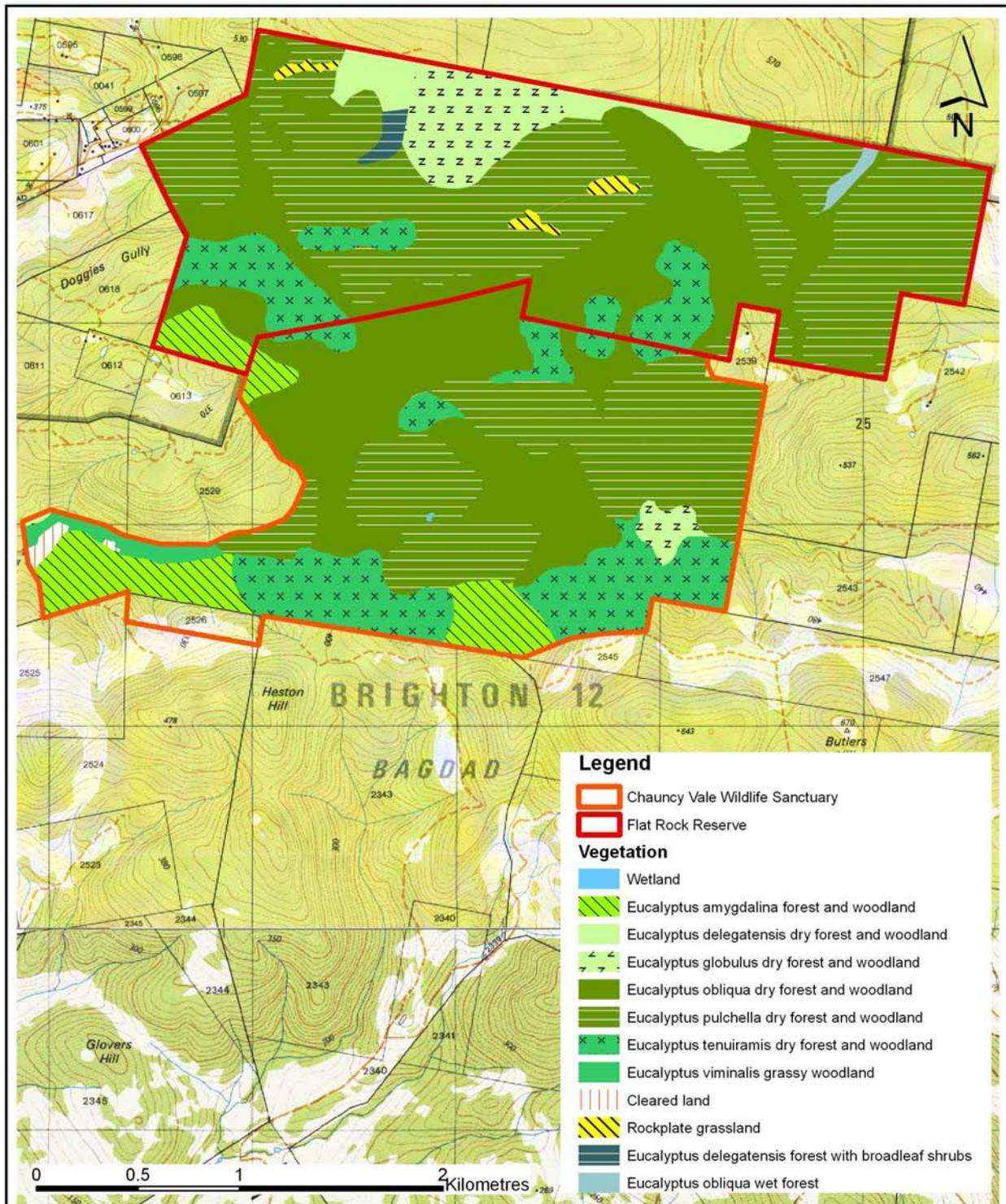
Table 1. Vegetation Communities Present at Chauncy Vale Wildlife Sanctuary and Flat Rock Reserve

Vegetation community	TASVEG 1.0 code	Approx. area (ha)		Threatened Community Status
		Chauncy Vale Wildlife Sanctuary	Flat Rock Reserve	
<i>E. pulchella</i> grassy and shrubby dry forest	DPU	133.32	216.59	
<i>E. obliqua</i> shrubby dry forest	DOB	118.30	125.53	
<i>E. tenuiramis</i> shrubby dry forest on sandstone	DTO	85.16	44.4	Vulnerable
<i>E. globulus</i> grassy/shrubby dry forest	DGL	6.06	32.97	Vulnerable
<i>E. delegatensis</i> / <i>E. obliqua</i> / <i>E. rubida</i> shrubby dry forest	DDE	-	19.69	
<i>E. viminalis</i> grassy dry forest	DVG	11.90	-	
<i>E. amygdalina</i> shrubby dry forest on sandstone	DAS	65.29	9.53	Vulnerable
<i>E. delegatensis</i> wet forest over broad-leaved shrubs	WDB	-	3.20	
<i>E. obliqua</i> shrubby wet forest	WOU	-	2.40	
Wetland (undifferentiated)	AWU	1.46	-	Vulnerable
Rock-plate grassland	GRP	-	5.22	

White peppermint (*E. pulchella*) grassy and shrubby dry forest (DPU)

Forest and woodland dominated by white peppermint occurs on dolerite and is the most common vegetation community present on the two reserves. On the drier, most exposed sites the canopy is almost completely dominated by white peppermint, although other Eucalypt species occur as sub-dominant canopy species in some areas.

Map 4 – Vegetation communities at Chauncy Vale Wildlife Sanctuary and Flat Rock Reserve



Vegetation communities present at Chauncy Vale Wildlife Sanctuary and Flat Rock Reserve

Mapping by Denna Kingdom, Tasmanian Land Conservancy
16 May 2008



Base layers supplied by LIST
Base images supplied by TASMAR

The understorey in white peppermint forest and woodland varies from grassy to shrubby depending on aspect and soil depth. Open, grassy forest and woodland occurs on rocky ridges and hilltops.

In both grassy and shrubby white peppermint forest and woodland types, a diversity of other shrubs occur at low densities, particularly on the more exposed rocky slopes. The rare clasping leaf heath (*Epacris acuminata*) is one such species that occurs on rocky sites at the western end of Flat Rock Reserve.

Brown-topped stringybark (*E. obliqua*) shrubby dry forest (DOB)

Forest dominated by brown-topped stringybark occurs in gullies and on south-facing slopes on both dolerite and sandstone substrate. The canopy is generally composed entirely of brown-topped stringybark, although a range of other tree species may be present.

The understorey in this community is generally shrubby and is usually dominated by short shrubs, such as prickly beauty (*Pultenaea juniperina*), with silver wattle (*Acacia dealbata*) regrowth and bracken (*Pteridium esculentum*) often prominent. Tall shrubs are generally absent except for the occasional native cherry (*Exocarpos cupressiformis*) and banksia (*Banksia marginata*).

In some of the most heavily shaded parts of the reserves this community is a very wet facies of dry stringy bark forest and includes occasional shrubs more typical of wet forest, such as dogwood (*Pomaderris apetala*), stinkwood (*Zieria arborescens*), currant bush (*Coprosma quadrifida*) and currajong (*Asterotrichion discolor*).

Silver peppermint (*E. tenuiramis*) shrubby dry forest on sandstone (DTO)

Forest dominated by silver peppermint occupies all of the sandstone substrate on Flat Rock Reserve and most of Chauncy Vale Wildlife Sanctuary, except the gullies. The diversity and density of the understorey varies with soil depth and exposure. At more diverse sites in the east of the Land there is a relatively dense range of low shrub and heath species. Occasional large shrubs such as banksia (*Banksia marginata*) and silver wattle (*Acacia dealbata*) occur, particularly around the margins of the community.

Blue gum (*E. globulus*) dry forest (DGL)

Forest dominated by blue gum occurs predominantly on a south-facing slope in the central north of Flat Rock Reserve, with a small area also occurring in the southeast of Chauncy Vale.

The Flat Rock area of blue gum forest was interpreted as an atypical, wet facies of DGL, with other Eucalypt species occurring as a sub-dominant species. On the steeper, wetter slopes in this community the *Poa* tussocks become sparse under a dense shrub layer dominated by prickly beauty, young silver wattle regrowth, sticky daisy bush and guitar plant (*Lomatia tinctoria*).

Stringy bark (*E. delegatensis*/ *E. obliqua*/ *E. rubida*) shrubby dry forest

Dry forest dominated by gum-topped stringy bark occurs along the northern margins of Flat Rock Reserve. The canopy in this forest includes brown-topped stringy bark (*E. obliqua*) and candlebark (*E. rubida*) as sub-dominant canopy species, as well as the occasional white peppermint and blue gum.

White gum (*E. viminalis*) grassy dry forest (WOU)

A small area of forest dominated by white gum occurs in the floodplain of Browns Caves Creek at the western end of the Chauncy Vale Wildlife Sanctuary. The understorey is dominated by dense silver wattle regrowth over silver tussock (*Poa labillardierei*), but also contains occasional small trees and shrubs, including dogwood (*Pomaderris apetala*), native currant (*Coprosma quadrifida*) and prickly moses (*Acacia verticillata*).

Black peppermint (*E. amygdalina*) shrubby dry forest on sandstone (DAS)

Forest dominated by black peppermint occurs on sandstone substrate at several sites at Chauncy Vale, and at a single site in the southwest of Flat Rock Reserve. As well as black peppermint, the canopy at some sites includes the occasional white gum, brown-topped stringybark or silver peppermint.

The understorey in this community is typically sparse with only occasional tall shrubs such as native cherry (*Exocarpos cupressiformis*), silver wattle (*Acacia dealbata*) and black she-oak (*Allocasuarina littoralis*). Ground cover is also sparse and generally grassy, with prominent species including silver tussock (*Poa labillardierei*), wallaby grass (*Austrodanthonia sp.*), spear grass (*Austrostipa sp.*), saggs (*Lomandra longifolia*), sword sedge (*Lepidosperma sp.*) and native cranberry (*Astroloma humifusum*).

Gum-topped stringy bark (*E. delegatensis*) wet forest over broad-leafed shrubs (WDB)

A small area of wet forest dominated by gum-topped stringy bark occurs in a steep, wet gully in the north-west of Flat Rock Reserve. As well as the dominant gum-topped stringy bark, the canopy also includes brown-topped stringy bark and the occasional blue gum. The canopy includes some old growth elements and there are some very large rotten logs on the ground. There is a dense understorey of typical wet shrub species including dogwood (*Pomaderris apetala*), musk (*Olearia argophylla*), blanket bush (*Bedfordia salicina*) and currant bush (*Coprosma quadrifida*). Ground cover is limited due to the heavy shading, but mother shield fern (*Polystichum proliferum*) is relatively common.

Brown-topped stringy bark (*E. obliqua*) shrubby wet forest (WOU)

A small area of wet forest completely dominated by brown-topped stringy bark occurs on one side of a steep gully in the east of Flat Rock Reserve. As well as the dominant brown-topped stringy bark, the canopy also includes the occasional gum-topped stringy bark and blue gum. The canopy includes some old growth elements. There is a dense understorey of typical wet forest species dominated by dogwood (*Pomaderris apetala*), blanket bush (*Bedfordia salicina*) and silver wattle (*Acacia dealbata*). A range of other wet forest shrubs occur at low densities, including the occasional Tasmanian currajong (*Asterotrichion discolor*), native olive (*Notelaea ligustrina*) and soft tree fern (*Dicksonia antarctica*) on the gully floor.

Rock-plate grassland (GRP)

Areas mapped as rock-plate grassland occur on very shallow soils over dolerite bedrock in the centre and west of Flat Rock Reserve. The rock-plate grasslands are dominated by *Poa* tussocks with a range of small herbaceous species in the inter-tussock spaces, including hill daisy (*Brachyscome aculeata*). The property was surveyed at the wrong time of the year to identify many of the small herbs that may potentially occur in this community.

The occasional shrubs within the grasslands are subject to browsing pressure and have a heavily pruned growth form. They include thyme guinea flower (*Hibbertia serpyllifolia*), native cranberry (*Astroloma humifusum*), peach berry (*Lissanthe strigosa*) and the threatened clasping leaf heath (*Epacris acuminata*) at some sites at the western end of the Land.

Wetland (AWU)

Two small wetlands occur on Chauncy Vale Wildlife Sanctuary, one in the central west (Guvvy's Lagoon) and one dissected by the southern boundary. Both of these wetlands appear to be associated with natural springs. Neither has been surveyed.

1.5.7. FLORA

No comprehensive flora surveys have been undertaken at either reserve, although many enthusiasts have passed on the details of their personal flora observations at Chauncy Vale Wildlife Sanctuary. These observations have been compiled into a list of flora recorded on Flat Rock and Chauncy Vale (see Appendix 1).

Three flora species listed as threatened in the Tasmanian *Threatened Species Protection Act 2002* and/or the Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* have been observed at Chauncy Vale Wildlife Sanctuary and/or Flat Rock Reserve. These species are listed in Table 2 below.

Table 2: Threatened species recorded or likely to be present at Chauncy Vale Wildlife Sanctuary and Flat Rock Reserve.

Species name	Common name	Status	Comments
<i>Epacris acuminata</i>	clasping leaf heath	Rare (TSPA), Vulnerable (EPBCA)	Recorded from Flat Rock Reserve in dry white peppermint woodland (<i>Eucalyptus pulchella</i>) and rockplate grasslands.
<i>Cyrtostylis robusta</i>	large gnat orchid	Rare (TSPA)	Recorded at Chauncy Vale Wildlife Sanctuary in the hills to the north of Browns Caves.
<i>Pellaea calidirupium</i>	hotrock fern	Rare (TSPA)	Recorded near Browns Caves at Chauncy Vale

1.5.8. FAUNA

The native vegetation around Chauncy Vale Wildlife Sanctuary and Flat Rock Reserve supports a wide range of fauna associated with dry sclerophyll forests and damp gullies within them. Browns Caves Creek contains near-permanent springs and pools within a relatively pristine environment. Therefore the aquatic fauna associated with these water bodies is likely to be of considerable significance.

A list of the fauna species so far recorded from these reserves is presented in Appendix 2. This list is not considered to be complete and further survey will undoubtedly reveal more species.

The cliffs along the southern boundary of Chauncy Vale provide excellent habitat for the nesting of predatory birds. In the previous management plan, human access to this area was completely restricted in the breeding months (August to November inclusive) each year, to allow for undisturbed breeding.

Seven fauna species listed as threatened in the Tasmanian *Threatened Species Protection Act 2002* and/or the Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* have been observed at Chauncy Vale Wildlife Sanctuary and Flat Rock Reserve. A further three threatened species are likely to be present at the reserves, based on the presence of suitable habitat, however these have not been recorded. All of these species are listed in Table 3 below.

Table 3: Threatened species recorded or likely to be present at Chauncy Vale Wildlife Sanctuary and Flat Rock Reserve.

Species name	Common name	Status	Comments
<i>Sarcophilus harrisi</i>	Tasmanian devil	Endangered (TSPA, EPBCA)	Populations at Chauncy Vale Wildlife Sanctuary have been the focus of occasional scientific studies since the mid 1970s.
<i>Dasyurus maculatus ssp. maculatus</i>	spotted-tailed quoll	Rare (TSPA), Vulnerable (EPBCA)	
<i>Perameles gunnii</i>	eastern barred bandicoot	Vulnerable (EPBCA)	Observed at Chauncy Vale Wildlife Sanctuary
<i>Tyto novaehollandiae ssp. castanops</i>	Tasmanian masked owl	Endangered (TSPA, EPBCA)	
<i>Aquila audax ssp. fleayi</i>	wedge-tailed eagle	Endangered (TSPA, EPBCA)	Nest site recorded at Chauncy Vale Wildlife Sanctuary, although it is not known if this nest is still active.
<i>Accipiter novaehollandiae</i>	grey goshawk	Endangered (TSPA)	Observed at Chauncy Vale

			Wildlife Sanctuary.
<i>Litoria raniformis</i>	green and golden frog	Vulnerable (TSPA, EPBCA)	Observed in the springs and pools of Browns Creek at Chauncy Vale Wildlife Sanctuary
<i>Lathamus discolor</i>	swift parrot	Endangered (TSPA, EPBCA)	Not yet recorded at either reserve, although recorded within 5km and suitable habitat is present.
<i>Dasyurus viverrinus</i>	eastern quoll	Of conservation significance in Tasmania	Not yet recorded at either reserve, although recorded within 5km and suitable habitat is present.
<i>Pseudomoia pagenstecheri</i>	tussock grass skink	Vulnerable (TSPA)	Not yet recorded at either reserve, although recorded within 5km and suitable habitat is present.

1.5.9. ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION

Introduced species

Introduced animal species are not widely observed at the reserves, although rabbits, cats European wasps and bumble bees have been recorded. Unconfirmed sightings of foxes have been reported near Chauncy Vale, however the nearest confirmed fox sightings are from more than 100 km north of Bagdad.

Several introduced plant species are present at Chauncy Vale Wildlife Sanctuary and Flat Rock Reserve. A small infestation of broome (*Genista monspessulana*) is present along the boundary near the entrance of Flat Rock Reserve; this infestation was removed by volunteers in 2007 and will require follow up. Co-operation with neighbouring landowners will ensure that this infestation is successfully eradicated. Several gorse (*Ulex europaeus*) plants have been removed from areas near Browns Caves Creek in the past, however these have not been present in recent years. Thistles (species unknown) have been problematic on creek flats to the west of Chauncy Vale Wildlife Sanctuary, and vigilance is required to ensure these species does not invade further into Chauncy Vale.

Areas around the buildings and paddocks at Chauncy Vale have many introduced species, including pasture grasses, ornamental trees and cottage garden plants. None of these species are recognised as environmental weeds and do not require any control.

Inappropriate fire frequency

The bushland in the reserves has always been the subject of periodic fires. In the past, these have generally been confined to the tops of the hills, although two intentionally lit fires have burnt through the valleys from properties to the west. Fire has not been used in the past for hazard reduction or maintenance of ecological diversity, and its use was prohibited under the Chauncy Vale Wildlife Sanctuary Management Plan 1993.

Disease

The only disease known from the reserves is the Devil Facial Tumour Disease, which affects the Tasmanian devil populations throughout much of Tasmania. Potential exists for the introduction of other diseases, either through natural causes or through visitation and management activities. Of particular concern is the root rot fungus *Phytophthora cinnamomi*, which causes dieback and/or death of a wide range of native plant species, particularly those of the Proteaceae, Epacridaceae and Myrtaceae families. These families broadly include eucalypts, many heath plants and banksias. Root rot fungus is transported via the transfer of infected soil from one place to another, which can be prevented by simply ensuring that items that may carry soil, including vehicles, boots, tools and camera tripods, be washed prior to entering the reserve.

Inappropriate human activities

Native bushland in the Bagdad area is commonly used for firewood harvesting, recreational four-wheel driving and trail-bike riding, hunting and dumping rubbish. Vandalism of the buildings and their surrounds at Chauncy Vale Wildlife Sanctuary is also a concern. Unrestricted and unmonitored, these activities can cause significant environmental degradation to the conservation values.

These activities have been successfully restricted at Chauncy Vale Wildlife Sanctuary following the appointment of caretakers in 1993. A small cottage was built specifically for this purpose at the entrance to the reserve, with the caretakers locking the gate at dusk each evening, among other duties.

Flat Rock Reserve has been subject to these activities under the previous ownership, despite some attempts to prevent vehicle access with the installation of a substantial boom gate. Locals report that the former owners permitted the free collection of existing fallen timber for firewood, following selective timber harvesting undertaken in the 1980s. However, neighbours recall several individuals using the property for extensive firewood harvesting, falling standing trees and removing truckloads of split firewood on a regular basis. These activities often extended into Chauncy Vale Wildlife Sanctuary, despite the installation of signage and trenches across vehicle tracks at the boundary of the reserve.

Four sites at Flat Rock Reserve, all within 1 km of East Bagdad Road, were extensively used as illegal rubbish dump sites, with much of this rubbish removed mechanically by the former owners as part of the purchase agreement by the TLC. Other smaller rubbish dump sites further into the property have since been discovered.

Recreational four-wheel driving, trail-bike riding and hunting were also evident at Flat Rock Reserve. Vehicle use and poor location of vehicle tracks relative to the slope and soil types has resulted in erosion along many vehicle tracks at the reserve. These activities are not permitted at Flat Rock Reserve, and the re-installation of the boom gate at the entrance to the property has restricted access by trucks and four-wheel drives. Trail-bike riders are still known to access the property by riding around the boom gate or via a neighbouring property.

A rehabilitation plan has been drafted for the most degraded sites at Flat Rock Reserve, with a successful community planting days being held at one site in late autumn of 2008 and 2009.

1.5.10. VISITATION

Visitation to Chauncy Vale Wildlife Sanctuary is actively encouraged. The public can visit the Chauncy Vale during daylight hours without booking for passive recreational activities, including bushwalks and picnics. Bookings are taken by groups wishing to visit Day Dawn, which houses a heritage display.

Chauncy Vale Wildlife Sanctuary is used mainly for day visits by bushwalkers, families and educational and special interest groups. Entry is by gold coin donation using an honesty box system located near the entrance gate, with approximately \$1200 raised per year through these donations.

A caretaker resides at a cottage near the entrance to Chauncy Vale, collecting any entry donations, ensuring the gate is locked daily at dusk and undertaking general duties around the Sanctuary.

Visitation to Flat Rock Reserve is permitted under the same general restrictions as Chauncy Vale Wildlife Sanctuary. No visitation is permitted during days declared as a Total Fire Ban by the Tasmanian Fire Service.

Restricted overnight visitation is currently permitted at Chauncy Vale Wildlife Sanctuary, subject to several conditions. Overnight visitors must be self-contained campervans and may not bring domestic animals into the reserve. Other overnight visitation may be considered and

approved by the Chauncy Vale Wildlife Sanctuary Management Committee if conservation values are not impacted and management issues can be adequately addressed.

1.5.11. ADJACENT LAND USE

The main land uses surrounding the reserve is nature conservation, large residential allotments, forestry and rough grazing, primarily with sheep. Pastures are occasionally improved by ploughing and reseeded. There has been considerable clearing and pasture improvement on lands to the west in the Bagdad Rivulet valley.

1.6. Legal Requirements for Management

a. *Tasmanian National Parks and Reserves Management Act 2002.* Chauncy Vale Wildlife Sanctuary is gazetted as a Conservation Area under this Act, requiring management to be in keeping with the objectives of management for a Conservation Area.

b. *Covenant under the Tasmanian Nature Conservation Act 2002.* In keeping with the TLC constitution, the TLC has placed a covenant over the Reserve aimed at ensuring the protection of its conservation values. Once registered under the Act the covenant has the force of statutory document and binds the TLC to its provisions. The conditions of the covenant have been incorporated into this Plan. The Southern Midlands Council is also seeking to have a conservation covenant registered over Chauncy Vale Wildlife Sanctuary.

c. *Tasmanian Threatened Species Protection Act 1995* provides protection to all listed threatened species of which there are six recorded on the Reserve. It is an offence to knowingly destroy or disturb a listed species without a permit.

d. *Commonwealth Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* is relevant due to the presence of species listed under the Act. Species listed under the Act may be listed as threatened nationally, or may be the subject of an international agreement, such as the Japan-Australia Migratory Bird Agreement (JAMBA) and the China-Australia Migratory Bird Agreement (CAMBA). This Act:

- recognises that listed threatened and migratory species are matters of National Environmental Significance; and
- introduces an environmental assessment and approval regime for actions that are likely to have a significant impact on listed threatened and migratory species.

The implication of this listing for management is that the TLC or Southern Midlands Council cannot take an action that will have, or is likely to have, a significant impact on species listed under the Act without the written approval of the Australian Government Minister for the Environment and Water Resources.

e. *Tasmanian Aboriginal Relics Act 1975* seeks to protect Aboriginal relics from any kind of disturbance from anyone who reasonably knew their activity was disturbing a relic. A permit is required from the Director of the Parks and Wildlife Service to disturb a relic.

f. *Historic Cultural Heritage Act 1995* recognises Chauncy Vale as having historic cultural heritage significance to Tasmania through its permanent entry on the Tasmanian Heritage Register. The Act requires that an owner or applicant must obtain approval from the Tasmanian Heritage Council prior to carrying out any works or development that may affect the historic cultural heritage significance of a place.

g. *Southern Midlands Council Planning Scheme* zones the Wildlife Sanctuary as Environmental Management, whilst Flat Rock Reserve is zoned as Rural Forest. A special zoning of Protected Environmental Values has been placed over the entire area of the Wildlife Sanctuary and much of its surrounds, including a large part of Flat Rock Reserve. This special zoning was initiated as a buffer to the Wildlife Sanctuary.

The Southern Midlands Planning Scheme 1998 also lists Chauncy Vale House in Schedule 4: Buildings and Works of Historic Significance.

h. Conditions on funding by the Australian Government's National Reserve System Program. This program provided funding for part of the purchase of Flat Rock Reserve provided by the Australian Government. This funding is governed by a financial agreement imposing the following important conditions:

- i. The TLC must establish Flat Rock Reserve as a Private Protected Area for Nature Conservation purposes and must not use the Reserve (or permit the Reserve to be used) for any purpose other than a Protected Area;
- ii. The TLC must enter into a Restrictive Covenant with the State Government that is attached to the Land Title and by which the organisation agrees not to use the Reserve, or allow any other person to use the Reserve, for any purpose other than a Protected Area;
- iii. Management actions must be defined by a Plan of Management that follows principles and standards established by the Commonwealth Department of Environment and Water Resources;
- iv. The TLC must not transfer or agree to transfer the Reserve to any party without the agreement of the Commonwealth; and
- v. The Commonwealth will only sanction transfer of the Reserve to another party, whether private or government, under strict conditions ensuring its ongoing protection and management as a Protected Area.

h. Potential future legal requirements for management

Application has been made to register a Conservation Covenant over Chauncy Vale Wildlife Sanctuary, with similar restrictions as for Flat Rock Reserve. This covenant would be additional to the current Conservation Area status.

Application will also be made to the State to have Flat Rock Reserve declared a Private Nature Reserve under the *Nature Conservation Act 2002*. This status does not impose any restrictions on the TLC, but imposes restrictions upon the public that are enforceable by the Parks and Wildlife Service.

2. Reserve Management

2.1. Overarching Objective

Chauncy Vale Wildlife Sanctuary and Flat Rock Reserve are managed with the intention, and with the public expectation, that they be managed in a way that:

- ensures the protection of its natural and cultural heritage features, and
- encourages its use for education and passive recreation purposes.

These intentions were also expressed in the wishes of Anton Chauncy and Heather Chauncy in their respective bequest and donation of Chauncy Vale Wildlife Sanctuary to the municipality.

Furthermore, the funding received from the Australian Government's National Reserve System to assist with the purchase of the Reserve required that it be managed in accordance with IUCN Category IV: Habitat/Species Management Area. A protected area under this category is managed mainly for conservation through management intervention so as to ensure the maintenance of habitats to meet the requirements of specific species.

The Southern Midlands Council and the TLC, as landowners of the two reserves, will honour these expectations and, accordingly, has adopted the following overarching objective:

To identify, conserve, assist people to appreciate and, where necessary, restore the natural and cultural heritage values of Chauncy Vale Wildlife Sanctuary and Flat Rock Reserve, and to ensure these values are passed on to future generations in as good or better condition than at present.

This objective will guide all future management of the Reserves and provides a basis from which more detailed management objectives and prescriptions have been derived.

2.2. Identification, conservation and restoration of values

This section identifies how the Southern Midlands Council and TLC will achieve the overarching objective.

A conservation assessment model known as "Conservation by Design", developed by The Nature Conservancy in the United States, has been used to determine the priority of conservation values. This process determines which values are recognised as 'Conservation Targets', becoming the focal points for management of the Reserve.

The conservation assessment model assists in the identification of processes threatening the conservation of each target, and the sources of threatening processes, ranking both of these for each conservation target. The use of this model ensures that the limited resources for management of the two reserves can be directed towards management actions that will deliver the greatest conservation outcomes.

Conservation targets are prioritised based on their regional, state or national significance, using information such as the level of threat to an identified value (at statewide and/or national scale), habitat value and ecological function. This prioritisation allows comparison between conservation targets across reserves, enhancing the conservation outcomes of available resources. Table 2 outlines the priorities associated with each conservation value.

The 'Severity of Threat Source' rating was determined by an analysis of the likelihood of the threat occurring from a described source, and the probable consequence of that threat upon each conservation target. The matrix in Table 3 was used to prioritise the source of threats and management actions for each conservation target.

Table 2: Prioritisation of conservation targets

Value	Priority	Justification
Dry forest and woodland communities	HIGH	The reserves support large areas of dry sclerophyll communities, including several vegetation communities that are of conservation significance. These occur in a mosaic pattern intermixed with other dry and wet sclerophyll, or gully, communities. A number of threatened plant and animal species are associated with the dry forests and woodlands of the reserve. Some parts of the forest and woodland communities can be classified as old growth, resulting in high habitat values.
Browns Caves Creek	MODERATE	The Browns Caves Creek is in excellent condition and supports unusual flora and fauna communities.
Raptor populations	MODERATE	The eastern parts of the cliffs at Chauncy Vale Wildlife Sanctuary provide important breeding and roosting habitat for raptor birds, including peregrine falcons.
Cultural heritage	HIGH	Chauncy Vale has a long and well-recorded history of European use, with some sites on the property particularly recognised for their cultural heritage value, including Browns Caves, "Day Dawn" house and garden and their surrounding areas. These sites are also an integral part of the Chauncy family legacy. The area is also thought to have been used extensively by Aboriginal tribes.

Table 3: Matrix for prioritisation of management actions

		Significance of conservation target		
		High	Moderate	Low
Severity of threat source	High	High	Moderate	Low
	Moderate	Moderate	Low	Very low
	Low	Low	Very low	None

2.2.1. DRY SCLEROPHYLL FOREST AND WOODLAND COMMUNITIES

Conservation Significance: HIGH

Dry sclerophyll forest and woodland communities occupy 873.96 ha of 99% of the combined area of Chauncy Vale Wildlife Sanctuary and Flat Rock Reserve (see Map 3 Chauncy Vale Management Zones). These can be divided into 11 distinct vegetation communities (refer to Section 1.5.5 Vegetation for more details), with four of these identified as threatened in Tasmania. These threatened vegetation communities occupy approximately 30% of the two reserves.

The dry sclerophyll forest and woodland communities provide essential habitat for all of the threatened plant and animal species known to be present on the reserve (refer to Section 1.5.6 Flora and 1.5.7 Fauna for more details).

Key threatening processes and sources of threats

Loss of structural and consequently species diversity is the major threatening process to dry sclerophyll forest and woodland. This can be caused by a number of factors, or sources, acting individually or together, including inappropriate fire regimes, the establishment of weeds and feral animal populations and soil erosion. These factors are outlined below.

Inappropriate fire regimes can result in a loss of structural and species diversity. This can include failure of tree species to regenerate and loss of old growth stems, stags and logs, which provide important habitat for a wide range of animal species.

Weed invasion can also result in a reduction of natural biological diversity, by outcompeting native species. Whilst many weed species must be considered naturalized and have, apparently only limited impacts, there are a number of weed species which could pose a serious environmental hazard to the reserves.

Grazing and browsing by feral animals may lead to a loss of species diversity, loss of tree regeneration and provide conditions that favour the establishment of weeds.

The introduction of root rot fungus *Phytophthora cinnamomi* is likely to impact upon many plant species within Chauncy Vale Wildlife Sanctuary and Flat Rock Reserve, including eucalypts, banksias and heath species.

Soil erosion can impact upon hydrology, regeneration and opportunities and, most importantly, can provide conditions where weeds can easily establish. At Chauncy Vale and Flat Rock Reserve, soil erosion has mostly occurred on and near vehicle tracks, which supported activities such as firewood collection, four-wheel driving, trail bike riding and hunting.

Firewood collection has resulted in the loss of canopy species especially old growth stems, stags and logs. Uncontrolled access for wood collection has also resulted in soil erosion, the importation of weeds and the creation of disturbed soil conditions where weeds are able to establish and spread.

A lack of baseline data providing information about the extent, structure and species composition of the vegetation present may also result in negative changes to the values of the reserves, e.g. from ill-informed management actions or changes in climate.

Another threatening process has also been the disposal of waste within the Flat Rock Reserve, which has generally been limited to car bodies and household rubbish at sites near East Bagdad Road prior to its purchase by the TLC. As well as being an eyesore, human waste has the potential to leach toxic elements into the water catchment and cause physical harm to wildlife.

Conservation Objective

Maintain structural and species diversity in the dry sclerophyll forest and woodland communities.

Management Actions

Threatening process	Source of threat	Management Action	Priority	Status (Sep 08)
Loss of structural and species diversity	Inappropriate fire regime	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By 2012, develop a whole-of-reserve fire management plan with input from the Tasmanian Fire Service that will maximise structural and species diversity and promote old growth characteristics of forest communities. 	Medium	Not yet complete
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As fires occur, map fire boundaries and keep records of fire frequency, intensity and timing. 	Medium	Ongoing
	Introduction of weeds and root rot fungus	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By Jul 2010, install signage at the Chauncy Vale visitor shelter and Flat Rock Reserve entrance highlighting the potential for weeds and root rot fungus to be brought into the reserves via dirty or muddy vehicles, boots, clothing, tools, etc. 	High	Not yet complete
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By Dec 2010, develop a weed and feral animal reporting program, including identification of a contact person, for visitors to assist with identification of weed and feral animal establishment or spread. 	Medium	Not yet complete

Threatening process	Source of threat	Management Action	Priority	Status (Sep 08)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Control and rehabilitate weed infestations promptly where these are identified. 	High	Ongoing
	Soil erosion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By Jul 2008, assess track network at Flat Rock Reserve for soil erosion occurrence or potential 	High	Complete
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Close and rehabilitate unnecessary tracks and repair necessary tracks showing signs of erosion. 	Medium	Partly complete, ongoing
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Restrict vehicle use on Flat Rock Reserve to management purposes only, or otherwise requiring written permission from the Management Committee. 	High	Ongoing
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Restrict vehicle use at Chauncy Vale Wildlife Sanctuary to existing formed tracks accessed via Chauncy Vale Road. 	High	Ongoing
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By Jul 2010, install signage at Flat Rock Reserve access points informing of vehicle restrictions. 	High	Not yet complete
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By Jul 2008, install solid physical barriers where vehicles gain illegal access to the reserves. 	High	Complete
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain neighbour relationships to ensure vehicles do not access Flat Rock or Chauncy Vale Wildlife Sanctuary via neighbouring properties. 	High	Ongoing
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encourage the local community to participate in management activities at the reserve. 	High	Ongoing
		Hunting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain and enforce ban on hunting in the reserves. 	High
	Firewood collection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain ban on firewood collection at both reserves. 	High	Ongoing
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By Jul 2010, install signage at Flat Rock Reserve access points to inform of ban on firewood collection. 	Medium	Not yet complete
	Feral animals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop a weed and feral animal reporting program, including identification of a contact person, for visitors to assist with identification of weed and feral animal establishment or spread. 	Medium	Not yet complete
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Control feral animal populations as required. 	High	Not yet required
	Disposal of waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By Jul 2008, install solid physical barriers where vehicles continue to gain illegal access to the reserves. 	High	Complete
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remove rubbish as it is found. Record large rubbish sites to allow future removal of rubbish. 	Medium	Partly complete, ongoing
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encourage the local community to participate in management activities at the reserve. 	High	Ongoing
	Lack of baseline data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct flora and fauna surveys to establish baseline data on the composition, structure and extent and of vegetation communities and the presence of threatened species in these communities. 	Medium	As funding allows

2.2.2. BROWNS CAVES CREEK

Conservation Significance: MODERATE

Browns Caves Creek is one of the focal points for visitors to the Chauncy Vale Wildlife Sanctuary. The creek runs alongside the main visitation area (see Map 3 Chauncy Vale Management Zones), with short walks focused around the creek and the adjacent Browns Caves.

Being a semi-permanent water source in an otherwise dry region, Browns Caves Creek provides an important refuge for fauna and flora. The semi-permanent creek supports a narrow band of riparian vegetation that increases and supports the ecological diversity of Chauncy Vale Wildlife Sanctuary. The creek is in excellent condition and supports interesting flora and fauna assemblages, including a sheltered grove of soft tree ferns (*Dicksonia antarctica*) to the east of Devil's Elbow, which is unusual in the southern midlands region.

Key threatening processes and source of threats

As a focal point for visitation, there is considerable potential for negative impacts to affect the conservation values of Browns Caves Creek. Loss of or damage to riparian vegetation and consequent soil erosion and siltation has the potential to degrade the water quality of the creek. Degradation may also be caused by grazing livestock, trampling by feral animals, introduction of weed species and root rot fungus (*Phytophthora cinnamomi*), inappropriate fire frequency or intensity and uncontrolled visitor access.

Conservation Objective

To understand the ecosystems and maintain the integrity of Browns Caves Creek and its environs into the future.

Management Actions

Threatening process	Source of threat	Management Action	Priority	Status (Sep 08)
Loss of species diversity	Excessive trampling by visitors	• Maintain the current network of walking tracks to a standard where erosion does not occur.	High	Ongoing
		• Encourage visitors to keep to the walking tracks and avoid trampling riparian vegetation.	High	Ongoing
	Excessive grazing by feral animals or livestock	• Do not allow domestic animals, including livestock, in either Chauncy Vale Wildlife Sanctuary or Flat Rock Reserve.	High	Ongoing
		• Monitor stream and environs for symptoms of excessive grazing. Implement population controls actions where necessary, with advice from relevant experts.	Medium	Ongoing
		• Control feral animal populations as required.	High	Not yet required
	Introduction of weeds and root rot fungus	• By Jul 2010, install signage at the Chauncy Vale visitor shelter and Flat Rock Reserve entrance highlighting the potential for weeds and root rot fungus to be brought into the reserves via dirty or muddy vehicles, boots, clothing, tools, etc.	High	Not yet complete
		• By Dec 2010, develop a weed and feral animal reporting program, including identification of a contact person, for visitors to assist with identification of weed and feral animal establishment or spread.	Medium	Not yet complete
• Control and rehabilitate weed infestations promptly where these are identified.		High	Ongoing	
Inappropriate fire regime	• By 2012, develop a whole-of-reserve fire management plan with input from the Tasmanian Fire Service that will maximise structural and species diversity and promote old growth characteristics of forest communities.	Medium	Not yet complete	
	• As fires occur, map fire boundaries and keep records of fire frequency, intensity and timing.	Medium	Ongoing	
Lack of baseline data on biodiversity and condition	• Encourage volunteers and experts to undertake flora and fauna surveys to establish baseline data on the composition and conservation status of aquatic species and communities	Medium	Ongoing	

2.2.3. RAPTOR POPULATIONS

Conservation Significance: MODERATE

Chauncy Vale Wildlife Sanctuary and Flat Rock Reserve provide important feeding and roosting habitat for raptors, including peregrine falcons (*Falco peregrinus*), with the eastern cliffs at Chauncy Vale also providing key breeding sites. Access to the breeding areas is restricted during breeding season (see Map 3 Chauncy Vale Management Zones).

Key threatening processes and source of threats

Failure of birds to breed and loss of habitat are the key threatening processes to the maintenance of raptorial bird populations. The main sources of this threat are the loss of habitat, through firewood collection and an inappropriate fire regime, and the physical disturbance of nesting sites during the breeding season.

Conservation Objective

To maintain the breeding success of raptor populations.

Management Actions

Threatening process	Source of threat	Management Action	Priority	Status (Sep 08)
Breeding failure of raptors	Disturbance by visitors using the breeding season	• Maintain ban on all visitation to known raptor nesting sites during the breeding season (1 August to 30 November each year).	High	Ongoing
		• Encourage experts to monitor the success rate of breeding raptors at the two reserves.	Low	Ongoing
Loss of habitat	Firewood collection	• Maintain ban on firewood collection at both reserves.	High	Ongoing
		• By Jul 2010, install signage at Flat Rock Reserve access points to inform of ban on firewood collection.	Medium	Not yet complete
	Inappropriate fire regime	• By 2012, develop a whole-of-reserve fire management plan with input from the Tasmanian Fire Service that will maximise structural and species diversity, promote old growth characteristics of forest communities.	Medium	Not yet complete
		• As fires occur, map fire boundaries and keep records of fire frequency, intensity and timing.	Medium	Ongoing

2.2.4. CULTURAL HERITAGE

Conservation Significance: HIGH

Chauncy Vale Wildlife Sanctuary has strong cultural significance, due to its ability to demonstrate past historic, associative and social values to present and future generations. The area's physical and historical features provided inspiration for Nan Chauncy's children's stories, including the expansive bushland and its wildlife, the indigenous habitation of the landscape and the secretive nature of the sandstone caves.

Three specific sites at Chauncy Vale Wildlife Sanctuary are recognised for their important cultural significance with the Chauncy family and Nan Chauncy's books. These areas are Day Dawn (the Chauncy family house and gardens), the Shrine and the Western Caves (see Map 3 Chauncy Vale Management Zones).

It is also possible that the area contains indigenous heritage sites other than the one that has been so far been recorded in the Sanctuary.

Key threatening processes and source of threats

Loss or alteration of the physical features associated with the cultural heritage of Chauncy Vale is the major key threatening process. This may result from inappropriate development in

the surrounding areas or from physical damage, e.g. fire, inappropriate visitation (including vandalism) or poor maintenance. Lack of available resources to maintain and repair buildings and associated infrastructure following any damage may also result in the loss of physical cultural heritage features.

Another key threatening process is the loss or misinterpretation of the cultural significance of Chauncy Vale Wildlife Sanctuary, through inappropriate management of the cultural connections to Chauncy Vale. Inappropriate management may include losing the connections between Nan Chauncy's stories and the physical features of Chauncy Vale that provided inspiration for these, and the lack of recognition of the area's history.

Conservation Objective

Ensure that the cultural significance of Chauncy Vale Wildlife Sanctuary is maintained and promoted into the future.

Management Actions

Threatening process	Source of threat	Management Action	Priority	Status (Sep 08)
Loss or alteration of physical heritage features	Fire	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain emergency water supplies and fire fighting equipment within close proximity to the buildings in the reserves to standards required by the local planning scheme or the Tasmanian Fire Service. 	High	Ongoing
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain fire breaks and reduce fuel loads around all buildings by slashing grass and low shrubs and clearing all fallen timber within 30 m of all buildings early each summer. 	High	Ongoing
	Inappropriate visitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Employ a resident caretaker to oversee public use and visitation of Chauncy Vale Wildlife Sanctuary. 	High	Ongoing
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitor the condition of the Browns Caves twice yearly for damage or loss of integrity resulting from inappropriate visitation or vandalism. Where necessary, take actions to prevent actions resulting in damage or loss of integrity. 	High	Ongoing
	Poor maintenance and/or inappropriate development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regularly monitor the condition of built infrastructure at the reserves and maintain to a high standard. 	Medium	Ongoing
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seek advice and approval from the Tasmanian Heritage Council and Southern Midlands Council prior to any maintenance work 	Medium	Ongoing
	Lack of available resources for maintenance and repairs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Council to retain appropriate insurance to cover any repairs required from damage to buildings and associated infrastructure. 	High	Ongoing
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collect visitor entry donations to be used for the purpose of maintaining Chauncy Vale Wildlife Sanctuary. 	High	Ongoing
Loss or misinterpretation of the cultural significance of Chauncy Vale	Inappropriate management of cultural connections	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that wider community retains representation on the Chauncy Vale Management Committee and that objectives of the Management Plan are considered before management decisions are made. 	Medium	Ongoing
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document the contents of Day Dawn and maintain this information on a register held by Southern Midlands Council and Heritage Tasmania 	High	Complete
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hold an annual Open Day to promote the cultural significance of Chauncy Vale to the broader community 	High	Ongoing
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By Dec 2010, update the educational resource for use by school groups and promote this to schools around Tasmania. 	Medium	Not yet completed
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that displays and/or interpretative/educational material include the history and the historic cultural heritage significance of the place 	Medium	Ongoing

2.3. Assist people to appreciate

2.3.1. EDUCATION AND INTERPRETATION

In their gifts of Chauncy Vale Wildlife Sanctuary to the municipality, Anton and Heather Chauncy expressed a desire for the property to be used freely by educational and other groups for the study of the natural environment. Schools, bushwalkers and other members of the general public regularly visit Chauncy Vale.

An educational guide for school teachers focusing on the natural environment at Chauncy Vale was developed in 1992 and used extensively for some time.

Key threatening processes and source of threats

Lack of support for education, interpretation and research opportunities is the primary concern. This may occur through a lack of co-ordination, a lack of facilities, educational resources and projects to support education and interpretation activities or poor promotion

Objective

Provide educational and research opportunities, focused on the study of natural history, ecological sustainability, literature and the arts.

Management Actions

Threatening process	Source of threat	Management Action	Priority	Status (Sep 08)
Lack of support for education, interpretation and research opportunities	Lack of co-ordination	• Seek grant funding to employ an Education and Interpretation Officer for Chauncy Vale.	Medium	Ongoing
		• Consider limited tourism proposals that meet the other objectives of the Management Plan.	Low	Ongoing
	Lack of facilities and resources	• Maintain a picnic area for use by school groups and others, developing this area further as appropriate.	Medium	Ongoing
		• By Dec 2010, update the educational resource for use by school groups and promote this to schools in the Southern Midlands region.	Medium	Not yet completed
		• Develop, as resources allow, a 'literary track' to maintain the links between Nan Chauncy's books and the Wildlife Sanctuary, providing interpretation of the sites that featured in the books.	Medium	Ongoing
		• On an annual basis, consider specific reserve management projects that could be undertaken by school and special interest groups.	Low	Ongoing
		• Encourage passive forms of recreation, such as bushwalking and bird watching.	High	Ongoing
	Poor promotion of opportunities and resources	• Encourage scientific studies based on the natural and cultural resources of the reserves, if such studies are in accordance with other objectives of the Management Plan.	High	Ongoing
		• Develop comprehensive interpretation for visitors to Chauncy Vale and Flat Rock	High	Ongoing

2.3.2. RECREATION AND TOURISM

Chauncy Vale Wildlife Sanctuary is used for recreational day visits by school groups, special interest groups and members of the general public.

A visitor services area at Chauncy Vale Wildlife Sanctuary has been determined in the past (see Map 3 Management Zones), being the cleared flat areas between the Chauncy Vale Road entry and Burnt Gate. Some basic facilities are provided to support visitation, including an all-weather road, car parking facilities and a turning circle for buses; a shelter, toilets, gas barbeque, bushwalking tracks and interpretive signage is also located at the eastern end of the visitor services area. The shelter is a demountable hut that is used for meeting space by the Friends of Chauncy Vale. A large open-sided roofed area surrounding the hut is often used by groups for picnics and barbeques. A gold coin donation per person is requested for entry to Chauncy Vale, based on an honesty system.

The visitor services area is maintained by resident caretakers, who are also responsible for locking the gate at dusk each evening, managing bookings and collecting entry donations to visit Day Dawn, collecting donations for entry to the reserve and performing general maintenance tasks.

Several short bushwalks along Browns Caves Creek and Browns Caves have been developed, including some interpretive signage highlighting natural features. A longer bushwalk has been marked from Chauncy Vale up to Flat Rock Reserve, using existing vehicle tracks, and other opportunities to develop bushwalks remain.

Flat Rock Reserve has historically been used for recreational purposes such as four-wheel driving, hunting, horse and trail-bike riding. Each of these activities results in damage to the natural values of the land, and as such, they are no longer permitted.

Conservation Objective

Provide opportunities for the public to undertake recreation and tourism safely at Chauncy Vale Wildlife Sanctuary and Flat Rock Reserve, within the limits of the conservation objectives of the Management Plan and within the resources available to management of the reserves.

Key threatening processes and source of threats

Lack of support for recreation and tourism opportunities is the primary concern. This may occur through a lack of co-ordination, a lack of facilities and poor visitor safety standards.

Management Actions

Threatening process	Source of threat	Management Action	Priority	Status (Sep 08)
Lack of support for recreation and tourism opportunities	Lack of co-ordination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seek grant funding to employ an Education and Interpretation Officer for Chauncy Vale. 	Medium	Ongoing
	Lack of facilities and resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain a visitation services area for use by day visitors. Improve this area as appropriate and as resources allow, not extending to accommodation facilities. 	High	Ongoing
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide current interpretation material in the visitor services area to introduce visitors to Chauncy Vale Wildlife Sanctuary and Flat Rock Reserve. Update this information as necessary. 	High	Ongoing
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consider the possibility of overnight stays by self-sufficient vans without pets within the visitor services area only. If approved, develop guidelines for implementation by caretakers. 	Low	Ongoing
	Poor visitor safety standards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Employ a resident caretaker to oversee public use and visitation of Chauncy Vale Wildlife Sanctuary. 	High	Ongoing
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consider a resident caretaker for Flat Rock Reserve and the costs and benefits that such a role would have on the reserve. 	High	Not yet completed
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No visitors will be permitted to enter or remain in the reserves during days of High Fire Danger. 		High	Ongoing	

Threatening process	Source of threat	Management Action	Priority	Status (Sep 08)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain emergency water supplies and fire fighting equipment within close proximity to the buildings in the reserves to standards required by the local planning scheme or the Tasmanian Fire Service. 	High	Ongoing
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Management Committee will liaise with the Tasmanian Fire Service on a bi-annual basis (starting in 2009) to determine and undertake any track and hazard reduction works required to minimize the possibility of uncontrolled bush fires. 	High	Ongoing

2.4. Management Roles and Responsibilities

2.4.1. CHAUNCY VALE MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

The Chauncy Vale Management Committee was formed under the Local Government Act 1962 to administer and manage Chauncy Vale Wildlife Sanctuary on behalf of Brighton Council. It is now an official committee under the Southern Midlands Council.

The Management Committee is responsible for:

- Advising the Southern Midlands Council and Tasmanian Land Conservancy on the appropriate means to manage Chauncy Vale Wildlife Sanctuary and Flat Rock Reserve, and undertake this management on their behalf;
- Promote Chauncy Vale as a conservation area and as a living memorial to Nan and Anton Chauncy, and promote Flat Rock Reserve as a conservation reserve;
- Determine access requirements of both reserves, including risk management for insurance and other purposes;
- Encourage and co-ordinate the use of the reserves locally, statewide and nationally by providing formal links with local groups, relevant government departments and other groups as necessary;
- Develop a means by which the wider community can make use of the reserves and assist with their development within the scope of the Management Plan;
- Continue to foster the support of the Friends of Chauncy Vale to assist in the management of the reserves, including its interpretation, development and assessment;
- Provide advice in any review of this management plan; and
- Authorise any suitable person to act as an “authorised person” to carry out its instructions.

The membership of the Chauncy Vale Management Committee should include:

- One councillor and member of staff from the municipality in which the reserves occur;
- One representative of the Chauncy family;
- One representative of the Tasmanian Land Conservancy;
- One representative from the Friends of Chauncy Vale;
- One representative of the education sector (currently from Bagdad Primary School);

- Two representatives from the local community, selected by the standing committee from nominations from the community; and
- One representative from the Parks and Wildlife Service.

The roles of these representatives are outlined below.

2.4.2. SOUTHERN MIDLANDS COUNCIL

The Southern Midlands Council is the owner of Chauncy Vale Wildlife Sanctuary. This ownership was transferred from Brighton Council following local government amalgamations in 1993. The council also has legal responsibility for managing the Wildlife Sanctuary as the Managing Authority under the *National Parks and Reserves Management Act 2002*.

Southern Midlands Council has the following roles for management of the Wildlife Sanctuary:

- Carry out the wishes of Anton and Heather Chauncy in their separate gifts of Chauncy Vale Wildlife Sanctuary to the municipality;
- Restore and maintain Day Dawn, insure the house and any material displayed, and develop a heritage program through its Chauncy Vale Management Committee;
- Encourage, through its Management Committee, heritage research, interpretation and educational programs, subject to the principles of the Burra Charter and the input of a professional archaeologist, where necessary;
- Maintain access to Chauncy Vale Wildlife Sanctuary for the people of Tasmania;
- Maintain the property and appropriate insurance;
- Ensure that any legal obligations for management are dealt with in accordance with the objectives of the Management Plan.

Each year, Council will consider allocating funds to Chauncy Vale from its annual budget, with such funds subject to annual audit by the State Audit Department. Funding may also be sought from relevant grant schemes, as appropriate. Administrative support to the Management Committee will be provided by the Southern Midlands Council.

2.4.3. TASMANIAN LAND CONSERVANCY

The TLC is the owner of Flat Rock Reserve. The TLC and Southern Midlands Council manage Flat Rock Reserve co-operatively through the Chauncy Vale Management Committee, in conjunction with the Chauncy Vale Wildlife Sanctuary.

TLC staff are responsible for the management of Flat Rock Reserve, in partnership with the Management Committee. This may include the co-ordination of contractors, consultants and volunteers, where required to implement the management actions outlined in this Management Plan. Relevant experts from the TLC Board will also be requested to assist with management wherever possible.

Funding for reserve management is sourced from public donations and, wherever possible, from grants supplied by government or philanthropic organisations.

The TLC aims to act as a good neighbour to all parties and, where possible, undertake co-operative or complementary management where both parties seek a similar outcome (e.g. weed control, fire management and public access). Insofar as it is practical, the TLC will ensure that management of the Reserve does not have a detrimental impact on any adjoining land.

2.4.4. FRIENDS OF CHAUNCY VALE INC.

The Friends of Chauncy Vale were instituted to assist in the management of Chauncy Vale by providing a human resource network for realizing the objectives of the Management Plan. This includes developing opportunities for the public to become involved in and learn from a “hands on” conservation experience, promoting and supporting the concept of living sustainably as part of the surrounding ecosystem, and fundraising to support the maintenance and development of Chauncy Vale.

2.4.5. EDUCATION REPRESENTATIVE

A representative of the education sector has been involved in the Management Committee since the mid 1990s. This role has, in the past, been taken on by a staff member of Bagdad Primary School, although it may be taken on by any person with formal connections to a school, university or other education institution. The role of the education representative is to advise and assist the Management Committee in issues relating to education, interpretation and promotion of school and other educational group visits.

2.4.6. COMMUNITY

Up to two interested members of the community are responsible for ensuring that local views are represented on the Management Committee. Community representatives are required to disseminate information about Chauncy Vale Wildlife Sanctuary into the broader community and encourage other members of the community to become involved in Chauncy Vale.

2.4.7. CHAUNCY FAMILY REPRESENTATIVE

The role of the Chauncy family representative in the management of Chauncy Vale is to advise and assist in the management of the cultural heritage values of Chauncy Vale Wildlife Sanctuary, and assist in the interpretation of these values.

2.4.8. PARKS AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

Chauncy Vale Wildlife Sanctuary is gazetted as a Conservation Area under the *Nature Conservation Act 2002*. The Parks and Wildlife Service have responsibility for ensuring that reserves gazetted under this Act are managed according to their objectives listed in the *National Parks and Reserves Management Act 2002*. The Parks and Wildlife Service have also committed to provide advice and assistance in managing Chauncy Vale, where resources allow.

The Parks and Wildlife Service also have an interest in Flat Rock Reserve as a neighbour, with Alpha Pinnacle Conservation Area adjacent to this land. Interest has been flagged by the Parks and Wildlife Service in working with the TLC and Southern Midlands Council to manage Alpha Pinnacle Conservation Area collectively with Chauncy Vale Wildlife Sanctuary and Flat Rock Reserve.

2.5. Plan Review

An adaptive management process is widely recognized as the most appropriate form of conservation management. In implementing an adaptive management process, the progress towards meeting the objectives of this plan will be reviewed by the Management Committee at regular intervals not exceeding every two years. Such reviews may lead to minor amendments to the plan that will not require public consultation.

A full review of the plan will occur at a time no earlier than five years and no later than ten years from the date of publication of this plan. This full review will involve public input prior to the intended publication of the new management plan.

Appendix 1: Flora species list

Family	Scientific name	Common name	Status
DICOTS			
APIACEAE	<i>Daucus glochidiatus</i>	wild carrot	
APIACEAE	<i>Hydrocotyle</i> sp.		
ASTERACEAE	<i>Leptorhynchos squamatus</i>	yellow daisy	
ASTERACEAE	<i>Bedfordia salicina</i>	blanket bush	
ASTERACEAE	<i>Brachyscome aculeata</i>	hill daisy	
ASTERACEAE	<i>Brachyscome decipiens</i>	white daisy	
ASTERACEAE	<i>Brachyscome spathulata</i> enifo. <i>Glabra</i>	blue daisy	
ASTERACEAE	<i>Cassinia aculeata</i>		
ASTERACEAE	<i>Cymbonotus preissianus</i>		
ASTERACEAE	<i>Helichrysum scorpioides</i>		
ASTERACEAE	<i>Lagenophora stipitata</i>		
ASTERACEAE	<i>Olearia argophylla</i>		
ASTERACEAE	<i>Olearia floribunda</i>	daisy bush	
ASTERACEAE	<i>Olearia lirata</i>		
ASTERACEAE	<i>Olearia viscosa</i>		
ASTERACEAE	<i>Ozothamnus obcordatus</i>	paper daisy	
ASTERACEAE	<i>Podolepis jaceoides</i>	yellow daisy	
ASTERACEAE	<i>Senecio hispidulus</i>		
ASTERACEAE	<i>Senecio pinnatifolius</i>		
ASTERACEAE	<i>Solenogyne gunnii</i>		
BRASSICACEAE	<i>Cardamine</i> sp.		
CAMPANULACEAE	<i>Lobelia simplicaulis</i>	narrow lobelia	
CAMPANULACEAE	<i>Wahlenbergia</i> sp.	Blue bells	
CARYOPHYLLACEAE	<i>Scleranthus biflorus</i>		
CASUARINACEAE	<i>Allocasuarina duncani</i>	conical sheoak	
CASUARINACEAE	<i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i>	black sheoak	
CASUARINACEAE	<i>Allocasuarina monilifera</i>	necklace sheoak	
CHENOPODIACEAE	<i>Rhagodia nutans</i>	salt bush	
CLUSIACEAE	<i>Hypericum gramineum</i>		
CONVOLVULACEAE	<i>Convolvulus angustissimus</i>	Australian bindweed	
CONVOLVULACEAE	<i>Dichondra repens</i>	kidney weed	
DILLENIACEAE	<i>Hibbertia serpyllifolia</i>		
DILLENIACEAE	<i>Hibbertia hirsuta</i>		
DROSERACEAE	<i>Drosera</i> sp.	Sundew	
EPACRIDACEAE	<i>Astroloma humifusum</i>	native cranberry	
EPACRIDACEAE	<i>Acrothamnus montanus</i>		
EPACRIDACEAE	<i>Acrotriche serrulata</i>		
EPACRIDACEAE	<i>Cyathodes glauca</i>	cheese berry	
EPACRIDACEAE	<i>Epacris acuminata</i>	clasping leaf heath	r/VU
EPACRIDACEAE	<i>Epacris impressa</i>	pink heath	
EPACRIDACEAE	<i>Leptecophylla juniperina</i>		
EPACRIDACEAE	<i>Leucopogon ericoides</i>	white beard heath	
EPACRIDACEAE	<i>Lissanthe strigosa</i> enifo. <i>Subulata</i>	peachberry heath	
EPACRIDACEAE	<i>Richea procera</i>	lax candleheath	
EPACRIDACEAE	<i>Styphelia adscendens</i>		
EUPHORBIACEAE	<i>Beyeria viscosa</i>	pinkwood	
EUPHORBIACEAE	<i>Amperea xiphioclada</i>		
EUPHORBIACEAE	<i>Poranthera microphylla</i>		

Tasmanian Threatened Species Act 2002 – r = rare, v = vulnerable, e = endangered;
 Commonwealth Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 – R = rare, VU =
 vulnerable, EN = endangered; i = introduced

Family	Scientific name	Common name	Status
FABACEAE	<i>Aotus ericoides</i>		
FABACEAE	<i>Bossiaea cinerea</i>		
FABACEAE	<i>Bossiaea cordigera</i>	yellow pea	
FABACEAE	<i>Bossiaea obscordata</i>	spiny bossia	
FABACEAE	<i>Bossiaea prostrata</i>	yellow pea	
FABACEAE	<i>Bossiaea riparia</i>	yellow pea	
FABACEAE	<i>Daviesia latifolia</i>		
FABACEAE	<i>Daviesia ulicifolia</i>	native gorse	
FABACEAE	<i>Hovea heterophylla</i>		
FABACEAE	<i>Indigofera australis</i>	native indigo	
FABACEAE	<i>Oxylobium ellipticum</i>	golden rosemary	
FABACEAE	<i>Platylobium sp.</i>		
FABACEAE	<i>Pultenaea juniperina</i>	prickly beauty	
FABACEAE	<i>Pultenaea pedunculata</i>	matted bushpea	
FABACEAE	<i>Pultenaea daphnoides var. obcordatus</i>	heartleaf bushpea	
GERANIACEAE	<i>Geranium solanderi</i>	southern cranesbill	
GERANIACEAE	<i>Pelargonium australe</i>		
GOODENIACEAE	<i>Goodenia lanata</i>	trailing native primrose	
GOODENIACEAE	<i>Goodenia ovata</i>	hop native primrose	
HALORAGACEAE	<i>Gonocarpus teucroides</i>	forest raspwort	
HALORAGACEAE	<i>Gonocarpus tetragynus</i>	common raspwort	
HALORAGACEAE	<i>Haloragis sp.</i>		
LAMIACEAE	<i>Prostanthera lasianthos</i>	christmas bush	
MALVACEAE	<i>Asterotrichion discolor</i>	Tasmanian currajong	
MIMOSACEAE	<i>Acacia mearnsii</i>	black wattle	
MIMOSACEAE	<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i>	blackwood	
MIMOSACEAE	<i>Acacia verticillata</i>	prickly mooses	
MIMOSACEAE	<i>Acacia dealbata</i>	silver wattle	
MIMOSACEAE	<i>Acacia genistifolia</i>	spreading wattle	
MIMOSACEAE	<i>Acacia riceana</i>	prickly wattle	
MIMOSACEAE	<i>Acacia verniciflua</i>	varnished wattle	
MYRTACEAE	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	blue gum	
MYRTACEAE	<i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i>	stringybark	
MYRTACEAE	<i>Eucalyptus ovata</i>	black gum	
MYRTACEAE	<i>Eucalyptus rubida</i>	candlebark	
MYRTACEAE	<i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i>	white gum	
MYRTACEAE	<i>Leptospermum lanigerum</i>	woolly tea tree	
MYRTACEAE	<i>Eucalyptus pulchella</i>	white peppermint	
MYRTACEAE	<i>Eucalyptus tenuiramis</i>	silver peppermint	
MYRTACEAE	<i>Eucalyptus amygdalina</i>	black peppermint	
MYRTACEAE	<i>Eucalyptus delegatensis</i>	gum-top stringybark	
MYRTACEAE	<i>Leptospermum scoparium</i>	prickly tea tree	
OLEACEAE	<i>Notelaea ligustrina</i>	native olive	
PITTOSPORACEAE	<i>Bursaria spinosa</i>	prickly box	
PLANTAGINACEAE	<i>Plantago varia</i>		
POLYGALACEAE	<i>Comesperma volubile</i>	blue lovecreeper	
PROTEACEAE	<i>Banksia marginata</i>	silver banksia	
PROTEACEAE	<i>Lomatia tinctoria</i>	guitar plant	
RANUNCULACEAE	<i>Clematis aristata</i>	mountain clematis	
RANUNCULACEAE	<i>Clematis gentianoides</i>	ground clematis	
RANUNCULACEAE	<i>Ranunculus lappaceus</i>	woodland buttercup	

Tasmanian Threatened Species Act 2002 – r = rare, v = vulnerable, e = endangered;
Commonwealth Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 – R = rare, VU =
vulnerable, EN = endangered; i = introduced

Family	Scientific name	Common name	Status
RHAMNACEAE	<i>Pomaderris elliptica</i>	yellow dogwood	
RHAMNACEAE	<i>Pomaderris apetala</i>	dogwood	
ROSACEAE	<i>Acaena novae-zelandiae</i>	buzzy	
ROSACEAE	<i>Rubus parvifolius</i>	native raspberry	
RUBIACEAE	<i>Coprosma hirtella</i>	coffee berry	
RUBIACEAE	<i>Coprosma quadrifida</i>	native currant	
RUBIACEAE	<i>Galium sp.</i>		
RUTACEAE	<i>Boronia anemonifolia</i>		
RUTACEAE	<i>Correa reflexa</i>		
RUTACEAE	<i>Eriostemon sp.</i>		
RUTACEAE	<i>Zieria arborescens</i>	stinkwood	
SANTALACEAE	<i>Exocarpos cupressiformis</i>	native cherry	
SANTALACEAE	<i>Leptomeria drupacea</i>	native broom	
SAPINDACEAE	<i>Dodonaea viscosa ssp. Spathulata</i>	native hop	
SCROPHULARIACEAE	<i>Derwentia derwentiana</i>	native speedwell	
SOLANACEAE	<i>Solanum laciniatum</i>	kangaroo apple	
STACKHOUSIACEAE	<i>Stackhousia monogyna</i>	candles	
STYLIDIACEAE	<i>Stylidium graminifolium</i>	trigger plant	
THYMELAEACEAE	<i>Pimelea humilis</i>	bootlace bush	
THYMELAEACEAE	<i>Pimelea ligustrina</i>	tall riceflower	
THYMELAEACEAE	<i>Pimelea nivea</i>	bushmans bootlace	
TREMANDRACEAE	<i>Tetratheca labillardierei</i>	black-eyed susan	
VIOLACEAE	<i>Viola betonicifolia</i>	showy violet	
VIOLACEAE	<i>Viola hederacea</i>	native violet	
MONOCOTS			
CYPERACEAE	<i>Carex appressa</i>		
CYPERACEAE	<i>Gahnia grandis</i>	cutting grass	
CYPERACEAE	<i>Lepidosperma laterale</i>	sword sedge	
CYPERACEAE	<i>Ficinia nodosa</i>	club rush	
CYPERACEAE	<i>Lepidosperma sp.</i>	Sword sedge	
IRIDACEAE	<i>Diplarrena moraea</i>	native iris	
JUNCACEAE	<i>Juncus pauciflorus</i>		
JUNCACEAE	<i>Juncus gregiflorus</i>		
JUNCACEAE	<i>Luzula sp.</i>		
JUNCACEAE	<i>Juncus pallidus</i>		
LILIACEAE	<i>Bulbine bulbosa</i>	golden enifor-lily	
LILIACEAE	<i>Dianella revoluta</i>	blue lily	
LILIACEAE	<i>Dianella tasmanica</i>	forest flaxlily	
LILIACEAE	<i>Drymophila cyanocarpa</i>	turquoise berry	
LILIACEAE	<i>Thysanotus patersonii</i>	twining fringelily	
LILIACEAE	<i>Wurmbea sp.</i>	Early nancy	
ORCHIDACEAE	<i>Acianthus pusillus</i>	small mosquito-orchid	
ORCHIDACEAE	<i>Caladenia atrata</i>	dark finger-orchid	
ORCHIDACEAE	<i>Caladenia caudata</i>	tailed spider-orchid	
ORCHIDACEAE	<i>Caladenia fuscata</i>	dusky fingers	
ORCHIDACEAE	<i>Caladenia gracilis</i>	musky finger-orchid	
ORCHIDACEAE	<i>Caleana major</i>	flying duck-orchid	
ORCHIDACEAE	<i>Chiloglottis gunnii</i>	bird orchid	
ORCHIDACEAE	<i>Chiloglottis reflexa</i>	autumn bird-orchid	
ORCHIDACEAE	<i>Chiloglottis triceratops</i>	three-horned bird orchid	
ORCHIDACEAE	<i>Corybas demenicus</i>	stately helmet orchid	

Tasmanian Threatened Species Act 2002 – r = rare, v = vulnerable, e = endangered;
Commonwealth Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 – R = rare, VU =
vulnerable, EN = endangered; i = introduced

Family	Scientific name	Common name	Status
ORCHIDACEAE	<i>Cyrtostylis reniformis</i>	small gnat orchid	
ORCHIDACEAE	<i>Cyrtostylis robusta</i>	large gnat-orchid	r
ORCHIDACEAE	<i>Diuris pardina</i>	leopard orchid	
ORCHIDACEAE	<i>Diuris sulphurea</i>	tiger orchid	
ORCHIDACEAE	<i>Eriochilus cucullatus</i>	pink autumn orchid	
ORCHIDACEAE	<i>Gastrodia sesamoides</i>	short potato-orchid	
ORCHIDACEAE	<i>Glossodia major</i>	wax-up orchid	
ORCHIDACEAE	<i>Microtis arenaria</i>	notched onion orchid	
ORCHIDACEAE	<i>Microtis unifolia</i>	common onion-orchid	
ORCHIDACEAE	<i>Pterostylis alata</i>	striped greenhood	
ORCHIDACEAE	<i>Pterostylis melagramma</i>	black striped greenhood	
ORCHIDACEAE	<i>Pterostylis foliata</i>	slender greenhood	
ORCHIDACEAE	<i>Pterostylis nutans</i>	nodding greenhood	
ORCHIDACEAE	<i>Pterostylis pedunculata</i>	maroon hood orchid	
ORCHIDACEAE	<i>Pterostylis stenochila</i>	green lip greenhood	
ORCHIDACEAE	<i>Thelymitra cyanea</i>	veined sun orchid	
ORCHIDACEAE	<i>Thelymitra ixioides</i>	dotted sun orchid	
ORCHIDACEAE	<i>Thelymitra juncifolia</i>	large-spotted sun orchid	
ORCHIDACEAE	<i>Thelymitra pauciflora</i>	slender sun orchid	
POACEAE	<i>Austrostipa</i> sp.	Spear grass	
POACEAE	<i>Agrostis</i> sp.		
POACEAE	<i>Austrodanthonia</i> sp.	Wallaby grass	
POACEAE	<i>Poa labillardierei</i>	silver tussock grass	
POACEAE	<i>Poa</i> sp.		
POTAMOGETONACEAE	<i>Potamogeton tricarinatus</i>		
XANTHORRHOEACEAE	<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	sagg	
PTERIDOPHYTES			
ADIANTACEAE	<i>Adiantum aethiopicum</i>	maidenhair fern	
ADIANTACEAE	<i>Cheilanthes sieberi</i>	mulga fern	
ADIANTACEAE	<i>Pellaea calidirupium</i>	hotrock fern	r
ADIANTACEAE	<i>Cheilanthes austrotenuifolia</i>	rock fern	
ASPLENIACEAE	<i>Asplenium flabellifolium</i>	necklace fern	
ASPLENIACEAE	<i>Pleurosorus rutifolius</i>	blanket fern	
ASPLENIACEAE	<i>Asplenium bulbiferum</i>	hen and chicken fern	
BLECHNACEAE	<i>Blechnum nudum</i>	fishbone water fern	
BLECHNACEAE	<i>Blechnum watsii</i>	hard water fern	
BLECHNACEAE	<i>Blechnum minus</i>	soft water fern	
DENNSTAEDTIACEAE	<i>Pteridium esculentum</i>	bracken	
DICKSONIACEAE	<i>Dicksonia antarctica</i>	tree fern	
DRYOPTERIDACEAE	<i>Polystichum proliferum</i>	mother shield fern	
DRYOPTERIDACEAE	<i>Rumohra adiantiformis</i>	shield hare's foot fern	
HYMENOPHYLLACEAE	<i>Hymenophyllum cupressiforme</i>	common filmy fern	
LINDSAEACEAE	<i>Lindsaea linearis</i>	screw fern	
POLYPODIACEAE	<i>Microsorium pustulatum</i>	kangaroo fern	
LICHEN			
	<i>Cladia aggregata</i>		
LIVERWORTS			
	<i>Anthoceros laevis</i>		
	<i>Bazzania involuta</i>		
	<i>Cephaloziella exiliflora</i>		
	<i>Cephaloziella hirta</i>		

Tasmanian Threatened Species Act 2002 – r = rare, v = vulnerable, e = endangered;
Commonwealth Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 – R = rare, VU =
vulnerable, EN = endangered; i = introduced

Family	Scientific name	Common name	Status
	<i>Chiloscyphus echinellus</i>		
	<i>Chiloscyphus latifolius</i>		
	<i>Chiloscyphus muricatus</i>		
	<i>Chiloscyphus semiteres</i> var. <i>semiteres</i>		
	<i>Frullania aterimma</i>		
	<i>Frullania clavata</i>		
	<i>Frullania falciloba</i>		
	<i>Frullania pentapleura</i>		
	<i>Heteroscyphus fissistipus</i>		
	<i>Heteroscyphus knightii</i>		
	<i>Heteroscyphus limosus</i>		
	<i>Heteroscyphus varians</i>		
	<i>Jamesoniella colorata</i>		
	<i>Lepidozia laevifolia</i>		
	<i>Lepidozia ulothrix</i>		
	<i>Lunularia cruciata</i>		
	<i>Marsupidium surculosum</i>		
	<i>Metzgeria furcata</i>		
	<i>Plagiochila strombifolia</i>		
	<i>Radula buccinifera</i>		
	<i>Radula tasmanica</i>		
	<i>Riccardia bipanatifida</i>		
	<i>Symphogina podophylla</i>		
	<i>Temnoma pulchellum</i>		
	<i>Temnoma townrowii</i>		
	<i>Tylimanthus tenellus</i>		
MOSSES			
	<i>Acaulon integrifolium</i>		
	<i>Acrocladium chlamydophyllum</i>		
	<i>Acrophyllum dentatum</i>		
	<i>Amphidium cyathicarpum</i>		
	<i>Anomodon tasmanicum</i>		
	<i>Atrichum androgynum</i>		
	<i>Barbula calycina</i>		
	<i>Barbula crinita</i>		
	<i>Barbula luteola</i>		
	<i>Barbula unguiculate</i>		
	<i>Bartramia hampei</i>		
	<i>Bartramia ithyphylla</i>		
	<i>Blindia magellanica</i>		
	<i>Blindia robusta</i>		
	<i>Brachythecium rutabulum</i>		
	<i>Breutelia affinis</i>		
	<i>Bryum billardieri</i> var. <i>billardieri</i>		
	<i>Bryum caespiticium</i>		
	<i>Bryum campylothecium</i>		
	<i>Bryum clavatum</i>		
	<i>Bryum pseudotriquetrum</i>		
	<i>Camptochaete gracilis</i>		
	<i>Campylopus bicolor</i> var. <i>ericeticola</i>		
	<i>Campylopus clavatus</i>		

Tasmanian Threatened Species Act 2002 – r = rare, v = vulnerable, e = endangered;
Commonwealth Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 – R = rare, VU =
vulnerable, EN = endangered; i = introduced

Family	Scientific name	Common name	Status
	<i>Campylopus introflexus</i> ssp. <i>Pudicus</i>		
	<i>Campylopus pyriformis</i>		
	<i>Camptochaete gracilis</i>		
	<i>Ceratodon purpureus</i>		
	<i>Chamberlainia salebrosa</i>		
	<i>Dicranoloma billardieri</i> var. <i>billardieri</i>		
	<i>Dicranoloma dicarpum</i>		
	<i>Dicranoloma menziesii</i>		
	<i>Dicranoweisia microcarpa</i>		
	<i>Didymodon australasiae</i>		
	<i>Didymodon subtorquatus</i>		
	<i>Didymodon torquatus</i>		
	<i>Distichophyllum microcarpum</i>		
	<i>Ditrichum cylindricarpum</i>		
	<i>Ditrichum difficile</i>		
	<i>Drepanocladus aduncus</i>		
	<i>Fabronia australis</i>		
	<i>Fissidens asplenioides</i>		
	<i>Fissidens leptocladus</i>		
	<i>Fissidens pungens</i>		
	<i>Fissidens rigidulus</i>		
	<i>Frullania probosciphora</i>		
	<i>Grimmia laevigata</i>		
	<i>Grimmia pulvinata</i>		
	<i>Grimmia trichophylla</i>		
	<i>Gymnostomum calcareum</i>		
	<i>Hedwigidia ciliata</i>		
	<i>Hedwigidium integrifolium</i>		
	<i>Hypnodendron vitiense</i> enifo.australe		
	<i>Hypnum chrysogaster</i>		
	<i>Hypnum cupressiforme</i> var. <i>cupressiforme</i>		
	<i>Hypnum cupressiforme</i> var. <i>filliforme</i>		
	<i>Hypnum cupressiforme</i> var. <i>lacunosum</i>		
	<i>Isopterygium limatum</i>		
	<i>Lembophyllum divulgum</i>		
	<i>Leptotheca gaudichaudii</i>		
	<i>Leptotheca gaudichaudii</i> var. <i>gaudichaudii</i>		
	<i>Lembophyllum divulgum</i>		
	<i>Macromitrium archeri</i>		
	<i>Macromitrium microstomum</i>		
	<i>Mielichhoferia bryoides</i>		
	<i>Neckera pennata</i>		
	<i>Orthodontium lineare</i>		
	<i>Orthotrichum rupestere</i>		
	<i>Orthotrichum tasmanicum</i>		
	<i>Orthotrichum tasmanicum</i> var. <i>tasmanicum</i>		
	<i>Philonotis tenuis</i>		
	<i>Pleuridium nervosum</i>		
	<i>Polytrichum juniperinum</i> var. <i>australe</i>		
	<i>Pottia tasmanica</i>		
	<i>Ptychomnium aciculare</i>		

Tasmanian Threatened Species Act 2002 – r = rare, v = vulnerable, e = endangered;
Commonwealth Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 – R = rare, VU =
vulnerable, EN = endangered; i = introduced

Family	Scientific name	Common name	Status
	<i>Racomitrium crispulum</i>		
	<i>Racomitrium crispulum var. tasmanicum</i>		
	<i>Racopilum convolutaceum</i>		
	<i>Rhaphidorrhynchium amoenum</i>		
	<i>Rhaphidorrhynchium jolliffii</i>		
	<i>Rhizogonium novae-hollandiae</i>		
	<i>Sematophyllum contiguum</i>		
	<i>Sematophyllum homomallum</i>		
	<i>Shistidium apocarpum</i>		
	<i>Tayloria ocoblepharum</i>		
	<i>Thamnobryum pumilum</i>		
	<i>Thuidium furfurosum</i>		
	<i>Thuidium laeviusculum</i>		
	<i>Tortilla knightii</i>		
	<i>Tortula muralis</i>		
	<i>Tortula princeps</i>		
	<i>Trachyloma planifolium</i>		
	<i>Triquetrella papillata</i>		
	<i>Weissia controversa</i>		
	<i>Wijkia extenuata</i>		
	<i>Weymouthia mollis</i>		
	<i>Zygodon intermedius</i>		
	<i>Zygodon menziesii</i>		
	<i>Zygodon minutus</i>		
FUNGI			
	<i>Amanita xanthocephala</i>		
	<i>Ateralla drummondii</i>		
	<i>Discinella terrestris</i>		
	<i>Gastrum sp.</i>	Earthstar	
	<i>Ileodictyon gracile</i>	lattice fungus	
	<i>Omphalotus nidiformis</i>	ghost fungus	
	<i>Morchella elata</i>	black morel	
	<i>Mycena interrupta</i>	pixies parasol	
	<i>Peziza vesiculosa</i>		
	<i>Ramaria lorithamnus</i>		
	<i>Stereum ostrea</i>		
	<i>Trametes versicolor</i>		
	<i>Tremella mesenterila</i>		
	<i>Tremella fuciformis</i>		
	<i>Lepista nuda</i>	wood blewit	

Tasmanian Threatened Species Act 2002 – r = rare, v = vulnerable, e = endangered;
Commonwealth Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 – R = rare, VU =
vulnerable, EN = endangered; i = introduced

Appendix 2: Fauna species list

Family	Scientific name	Common name	Status [#]
MAMMALS			
BURRAMYIDAE	<i>Cercartetus lepidus</i>	little pygmy possum	
BURRAMYIDAE	<i>Cercartetus nanus</i>	pygmy possum	
DASYURIDAE	<i>Dasyurus maculatus</i>	spotted-tail quoll	r/VU
DASYURIDAE	<i>Dasyurus viverrinus</i>	eastern quoll	
DASYURIDAE	<i>Sarcophilus harrisii</i>	Tasmanian devil	e/EN
FELIDAE	<i>Felis catus</i>	domestic cat	i
LEPORIDAE	<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>	European rabbit	i
MACROPODIDAE	<i>Macropus giganteus</i>	forester kangaroo	
MACROPODIDAE	<i>Macropus rufogriseus</i>	Bennett's wallaby	
MACROPODIDAE	<i>Thylogale billardierii</i>	Tasmanian pademelon	
MURIDAE	<i>Hydromys chrysogaster</i>	water rat	
MURIDAE	<i>Pseudomys fuscus</i>	broad-toothed mouse	
MURIDAE	<i>Pseudomys higginsii</i>	long-tailed mouse	
MURIDAE	<i>Rattus lutreolus</i>	swamp rat	
ORNITHORHYNCHIDAE	<i>Ornithorhynchus anatinus</i>	platypus	
PERAMELIDAE	<i>Isodon obesulus</i>	southern brown bandicoot	
PERAMELIDAE	<i>Perameles gunnii</i>	eastern barred bandicoot	VU
PETAURIDAE	<i>Petaurus breviceps</i>	sugar glider	
PHALANGERIDAE	<i>Trichosurus vulpecula</i>	brush-tailed possum	
POTOROIDAE	<i>Bettongia gaimardi</i>	Tasmanian bettong	
POTOROIDAE	<i>Potorus tridactylus</i>	long-nosed potoroo	
PSEUDOCHEIRIDAE	<i>Pseudocheirus peregrinus</i>	ringtail possum	
TACHYGLOSSIDAE	<i>Tachyglossus aculeatus setosus</i>	echidna	
VESPERTILIONIDAE	<i>Chalinolobus gouldii</i>	Gould's wattled bat	
VESPERTILIONIDAE	<i>Chalinolobus morio</i>	chocolate wattled bat	
VESPERTILIONIDAE	<i>Falsistrellus tasmaniensis</i>	Tasmanian pipistrelle (bat)	
VOMBATIDAE	<i>Vombatus ursinus</i>	common wombat	
BIRDS			
ACCIPITRIDAE	<i>Accipiter fasciatus</i>	brown goshawk	
ACCIPITRIDAE	<i>Accipiter cirrhocephalus</i>	collared sparrowhawk	
ACCIPITRIDAE	<i>Accipiter novaehollandiae</i>	grey goshawk	e
ACCIPITRIDAE	<i>Aquila audax fleayi</i>	wedge-tailed eagle	e/EN
AEGOTHELIDAE	<i>Aegotheles cristatus</i>	owlet nightjar	
ALAUDIDAE	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	common skylark	i
ALCEDINIDAE	<i>Dacelo novaeguineae</i>	laughing kookaburra	i
ANATIDAE	<i>Anas superciliosa</i>	black duck	
ANATIDAE	<i>Chenonetta jubata</i>	maned duck	
APODIDAE	<i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i>	white-throated needle-tail	
ARDEIDAE	<i>Egretta novaehollandiae</i>	white faced heron	
ARTAMIDAE	<i>Artamus cyanopterus</i>	dusky woodswallow	
CACATUIDAE	<i>Calyptorhynchus funereus</i>	yellow-tailed black cockatoo	
CACATUIDAE	<i>Cacatua galerita</i>	sulphur-crested cockatoo	
CAMPEPHAGIDAE	<i>Coracina novaehollandiae</i>	black-faced cuckoo-shrike	
CHARADRIIDAE	<i>Vanellus miles</i>	masked lapwing	
CINCLOSOMATIDAE	<i>Cinclosoma punctatum</i>	spotted quail-thrush	

Tasmanian Threatened Species Act 2002 – r = rare, v = vulnerable, e = endangered; Commonwealth Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 – R = rare, VU = vulnerable, EN = endangered; i = introduced

Family	Scientific name	Common name	Status [#]
COLUMBIDAE	<i>Phaps chalcoptera</i>	common bronze-wing pigeon	
CORVIDAE	<i>Corvus tasmanicus</i>	forest raven	
CRACTICIDAE	<i>Cracticus torquatus</i>	grey butcher bird	
CRACTICIDAE	<i>Strepera versicolor arguta</i>	clinking currawong	
CRACTICIDAE	<i>Strepera fuliginosa</i>	black currawong	
CRACTICIDAE	<i>Gymnorhina tibicen</i>	Australian magpie	
CUCULIDAE	<i>Chrysococcyx basalis</i>	Horsefield's bronze-cuckoo	
CUCULIDAE	<i>Chrysococcyx lucidus</i>	shining bronze cuckoo	
CUCULIDAE	<i>Cacomantis flabelliformis</i>	fantailed cuckoo	
CUCULIDAE	<i>Cuculus pallidus</i>	pallid cuckoo	
ESTRILDIDAE	<i>Stagonopleura bella</i>	beautiful firetail	
FALCONIDAE	<i>Falco berigora</i>	brown falcon	
FALCONIDAE	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	peregrine falcon	
FRINGILLIDAE	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	European goldfinch	i
FRINGILLIDAE	<i>Carduelis chloris</i>	European greenfinch	i
HIRUNDINIDAE	<i>Hirundo neoxena</i>	welcome swallow	
HIRUNDINIDAE	<i>Petrochelidon nigricans</i>	tree martin	
MALURIDAE	<i>Malurus cyaneus</i>	superb fairy-wren	
MELIPHAGIDAE	<i>Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris</i>	eastern spinebill	
MELIPHAGIDAE	<i>Anthochaera paradoxa</i>	yellow wattlebird	
MELIPHAGIDAE	<i>Lichenostomus flavicollis</i>	yellow-throated honeyeater	
MELIPHAGIDAE	<i>Manorina melanocephala</i>	noisy miner	
MELIPHAGIDAE	<i>Melithreptus validirostris</i>	strong-billed honeyeater	
MELIPHAGIDAE	<i>Melithreptus affinis</i>	black-headed honeyeater	
MELIPHAGIDAE	<i>Phylidonyris novaehollandiae</i>	New Holland honeyeater	
MELIPHAGIDAE	<i>Phylidonyris pyrrhoptera inornata</i>	crescent honeyeater	
MONARCHIDAE	<i>Myiagra cyanoleuca</i>	satin flycatcher	
PACHYCEPHALIDAE	<i>Colluricincla harmonica</i>	grey shrike-thrush	
PACHYCEPHALIDAE	<i>Pachycephala olivacea</i>	olive whistler	
PACHYCEPHALIDAE	<i>Pachycephala pectoralis</i>	golden whistler	
PARDALOTIDAE	<i>Acanthiza chrysorrhoa</i>	yellow-rumped thornbill	
PARDALOTIDAE	<i>Acanthiza ewingii</i>	Tasmanian thornbill	
PARDALOTIDAE	<i>Acanthiza pusilla</i>	brown thornbill	
PARDALOTIDAE	<i>Sericornis frontalis</i>	white-browed scrubwren	
PARDALOTIDAE	<i>Sericornis humilis</i>	Tasmanian scrubwren	
PARDALOTIDAE	<i>Pardalotus punctatus</i>	spotted pardalote	
PARDALOTIDAE	<i>Pardalotus striatus</i>	striated pardalote	
PASSERIDAE	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	house sparrow	i
PETROICIDAE	<i>Melanodryas vittata</i>	dusky robin	
PETROICIDAE	<i>Petroica multicolor</i>	scarlet robin	
PETROICIDAE	<i>Petroica phoenicea</i>	flame robin	
PETROICIDAE	<i>Petroica rodinogaster</i>	pink robin	
PHALACROCORACIDAE	<i>Phalacrocorax melanoleucos</i>	little pied cormorant	
PHASIANIDAE	<i>Coturnix pectoralis</i>	stubble quail	
PHASIANIDAE	<i>Coturnix australis</i>	brown quail	
PHASIANIDAE	<i>Pavo sp.</i>	peacock	i
PODARGIDAE	<i>Podargus strigoides</i>	tawny frogmouth	
PSITTACIDAE	<i>Glossopsitta concinna</i>	musk lorikeet	
PSITTACIDAE	<i>Lathamus discolor</i>	swift parrot	e/EN
PSITTACIDAE	<i>Platycercus caledonicus</i>	green rosella	

Tasmanian Threatened Species Act 2002 – r = rare, v = vulnerable, e = endangered; Commonwealth Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 – R = rare, VU = vulnerable, EN = endangered; i = introduced

Family	Scientific name	Common name	Status [#]
RALLIDAE	<i>Gallinula mortierii</i>	Tasmanian native hen	
RHIPIDURIDAE	<i>Rhipidura fuliginosa</i>	grey fantail	
STRIGIDAE	<i>Ninox novaeseelandiae</i>	southern boobook	
STURNIDAE	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	common starling	i
TURDIDAE	<i>Turdus merula</i>	common blackbird	i
TYTONIDAE	<i>Tyto novaehollandiae</i>	masked owl	
ZOSTEROPIDAE	<i>Zosterops lateralis</i>	silveryeye	
AMPHIBIANS			
HYLIDAE	<i>Litoria ewingii</i>	brown tree frog	
HYLIDAE	<i>Litoria eniformis</i>	green and golden frog	v/VU
MYOBATRACHIDAE	<i>Crinia signifera</i>	common froglet	
MYOBATRACHIDAE	<i>Limnodynastes dumerilii</i>	eastern banjo frog	
MYOBATRACHIDAE	<i>Limnodynastes tasmaniensis</i>	spotted marsh frog	
MYOBATRACHIDAE	<i>Pseudophryne semimarmorata</i>	southern toadlet	
REPTILES			
AGAMIDAE	<i>Rankinia diemensis</i>	mountain dragon	
ELAPIDAE	<i>Notechis scutatus</i>	tiger snake	
ELAPIDAE	<i>Austrelaps superbus</i>	lowland copperhead snake	
ELAPIDAE	<i>Drysdalia coronoides</i>	white-lipped snake	
SCINCIDAE	<i>Pseudemoia pagenstecheri</i>	tussock skink	v
SCINCIDAE	<i>Tiliqua nigrolutea</i>	blotched blue-tongue lizard	
SNAILS			
	<i>Elsothera ricei</i>		
	<i>Paralaoma caputspinulae</i>		
	<i>Laomavix collisi</i>		
	<i>Allocharopa legrandi</i>		
	<i>Planilaoma luckmanii</i>		
	<i>Prolesophanta parvissima</i>		
	<i>Discocharopa mimosa</i>		
INSECTS			
APIDAE	<i>Bombus sp.</i>	bumblebee	i
ARANEIDAE	<i>Arkys walckenaeri</i>		
ARANEIDAE	<i>Arkys sp.</i>		
ARANEIDAE	<i>Dolophones sp.</i>		
ARANEIDAE	<i>Unknown sp. 1</i>		
ARANEIDAE	<i>Unknown sp. 2</i>		
CLUBIONIDAE	<i>Clubiona sp. B</i>		
CLUBIONIDAE	<i>Clubiona sp. H</i>		
CORINNIDAE	<i>Unknown sp. 1</i>		
DESIDAE	<i>Unknown sp. 1</i>		
DESIDAE	<i>Unknown sp. 2</i>		
DESIDAE	<i>Unknown sp. 3</i>		
DICTYNIDAE	<i>Unknown sp. 1</i>		
GNAPHOSIDAE	<i>Trachycosmus sp.</i>		
GNAPHOSIDAE	<i>Unknown sp. 1</i>		
GNAPHOSIDAE	<i>Unknown sp. 2</i>		
GNAPHOSIDAE	<i>Unknown sp. 3</i>		
HAHNIIDAE	<i>Unknown sp. 1</i>		
LAMPONIDAE	<i>Unknown sp. 1</i>		
LINYPHIIDAE	<i>Unknown sp. 1</i>		
LINYPHIIDAE	<i>Unknown sp. 2</i>		
LYCOSIDAE	<i>Venatrix pictiventris</i>		

Tasmanian Threatened Species Act 2002 – r = rare, v = vulnerable, e = endangered; Commonwealth Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 – R = rare, VU = vulnerable, EN = endangered; i = introduced

Family	Scientific name	Common name	Status [#]
MITURGIDAE	<i>Miturga agelenina</i>		
MITURGIDAE	<i>Miturga velox</i>		
NICODAMIDAE	<i>Novodamus nodatus</i>		
OONOPIIDAE	<i>Orchestina sp.</i>		
PIPUNCULIDAE	<i>Cephalops sp. 49</i>		
PIPUNCULIDAE	<i>Chalarus sp.</i>		
PIPUNCULIDAE	<i>Collinias sp.</i>		
PIPUNCULIDAE	<i>Eudorylas sp. 1B (sp. nov.)</i>		
PIPUNCULIDAE	<i>Eudorylas sp 2A (sp. nov.)</i>		
PIPUNCULIDAE	<i>Eudorylas sp 59 (sp. nov.)</i>		
PIPUNCULIDAE	<i>Tomosvaryella sp.</i>		
PRODIDOMIDAE	<i>Unknown sp. 1</i>		
SALTICIDAE	<i>Lycidas sp.</i>		
SALTICIDAE	<i>Opisthonus parcedentatus</i>		
SALTICIDAE	<i>Unknown sp. 1</i>		
SALTICIDAE	<i>Unknown sp. 2</i>		
SALTICIDAE	<i>Unknown sp. 3</i>		
SALTICIDAE	<i>Unknown sp. 4</i>		
SALTICIDAE	<i>Unknown sp. 5</i>		
STIPHIDIIDAE	<i>Stiphidium facetum</i>		
TETRAGNATHIDAE	<i>Tetragnatha sp.</i>		
THEREVIDAE	<i>Acraspisa sp 1.</i>		
THEREVIDAE	<i>Acraspisa sp 2.</i>		
THEREVIDAE	<i>Acupalpa sp 1.</i>		
THEREVIDAE	<i>Agapophytus quatiens</i>		
THEREVIDAE	<i>Belonalys occulta</i>		
THEREVIDAE	<i>Bonjeania actuosa</i>		
THEREVIDAE	<i>Ectinorhynchus phyciformis</i>		
THEREVIDAE	<i>Ectinorhynchus variabilis</i>		
THEREVIDAE	<i>Parapsilocephala bifasciata</i>		
THEREVIDAE	<i>Parapsilocephala sp. 1</i>		
THEREVIDAE	<i>Parapsilocephala sp. 2</i>		
THEREVIDAE	<i>Parapsilocephala elegans</i>		
THEREVIDAE	<i>Laxotela whitei</i>		
THERIDIIDAE	<i>Achearanea sp.</i>		
THERIDIIDAE	<i>Euryopsis sp.</i>		
THERIDIIDAE	<i>Phoroncidia sp.</i>		
THERIDIIDAE	<i>Unknown sp. 1</i>		
THERIDIIDAE	<i>Unknown sp. 2</i>		
THERIDIIDAE	<i>Unknown sp. 3</i>		
THOMISIDAE	<i>Diaea sp.</i>		
THOMISIDAE	<i>Sidymella sp.</i>		
VESPIDAE	<i>Vespula germanica</i>	European wasp	i
ZODARIIDAE	<i>Unknown sp. 1</i>		

Tasmanian Threatened Species Act 2002 – r = rare, v = vulnerable, e = endangered; Commonwealth Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 – R = rare, VU = vulnerable, EN = endangered; i = introduced