

Table 1 Threatened fauna species range boundaries and habitat descriptions

Appendix 1. Summary of threatened fauna species range boundaries and habitat descriptions (from Forest Practices Authority and Threatened Species Section, 2012a)

(Forest Practices Authority and Threatened Species Section, 2012b) *

Species	Core range	Potential range	Known range	Potential habitat	Significant habitat	Other habitat definitions used in management
Generic	Core range: encompasses the area, within the known range, known to support the highest densities of the species and/or thought to be of highest importance for the maintenance of breeding populations of the species.	Potential range: includes the known range, but also includes the area within which the species has not been found but may occur based on environmental conditions.	Known range (or actual range): is the area within which the species is most likely to occur, being the area of land within a minimum convex polygon of all known localities of the species. This term is synonymous with 'extent of occurrence' as referred to in the <i>Guidelines for Eligibility for Listing under the Threatened Species Protection Act 1995</i> (DPIW 2009).	Potential habitat: is all habitat types within the potential range of a species that are likely to support that species in the short and/or long term. It may not include habitats known to be occupied intermittently (e.g. occasional foraging habitat only). Potential habitat is determined from published and unpublished scientific literature and/or expert opinion, and is agreed by the Threatened Species Section (DPIPWE) in consultation with species' specialists.	Significant habitat: is habitat within the known range of a species that (1) is known to be of high priority for the maintenance of breeding populations throughout the species' range and/or (2) conversion of which to non-native vegetation is considered to result in a long-term negative impact on breeding populations of the species. It may include areas that do not currently support breeding populations of the species but that need to be maintained to ensure the long-term future of the species. Significant habitat is determined from published and unpublished scientific literature and/or expert opinion, and is agreed by the Threatened Species Section (DPIPWE) in consultation with species' specialists.	N/A
Spotted-tailed quoll	The core range of the spotted-tailed quoll is currently mapped from the work of Jones & Rose (1996), but is soon to be updated on the basis of ongoing survey and modelling work by Troy et al.	The potential range of the spotted-tailed quoll is the whole of mainland Tasmania.	N/A	Potential habitat for the spotted-tailed quoll is coastal scrub, riparian areas, rainforest, wet forest, damp forest, dry forest and blackwood swamp forest (mature and regrowth), particularly where structurally complex and steep rocky areas are present, and includes remnant patches in cleared agricultural land .	N/A	N/A

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Eastern barred bandicoot	The core range of the eastern barred bandicoot is the lowlands of the southern, northern and eastern Midlands, extending to coastal areas in the southeast, east and north.	The potential range of the eastern barred bandicoot includes the core range and specialist-defined extensions of the core range (mainly in the northwest, north and northeast) that may support the species based on occurrence of potential habitat and frequency of sightings.	N/A	Potential habitat for the eastern barred bandicoot is open vegetation types including woodlands and open forests with a grassy understorey, native and exotic grasslands, particularly in landscapes with a mosaic of agricultural land and remnant bushland.	N/A	N/A
New Holland mouse	The core range of the New Holland mouse is a 3 km (radius) buffer centred on the known sites.	The potential range of the New Holland mouse includes the core range and specialist-defined extensions of the core range that may support the species but are as yet largely unsurveyed (extends to within c. 15 km inland) from between Boltons Beach (east coast) around to East Devonport (north coast), including the Furneaux islands.	N/A	Potential habitat for the New Holland mouse is heathlands (mainly dry heathlands but also where dry heathlands form a mosaic with other heathland, moorland and scrub complexes), heathy woodlands (i.e. eucalypt canopy cover 5-20%), <i>Allocasuarina</i> -dominated forests on sandy substrates (not dolerite or basalt), and vegetated sand dunes.	Significant habitat for the New Holland mouse is all potential habitat within the core range of the species.	N/A

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Species	Core range	Potential range	Known range	Potential habitat	Significant habitat	Other habitat definitions used in management
Tasmanian devil		The potential range of the Tasmanian devil is the whole of mainland Tasmania. Heavily diseased areas have been identified within the potential range.	N/A	Potential habitat for the Tasmanian devil is all terrestrial native habitats, forestry plantations and pasture. Devils require shelter (e.g. dense vegetation, hollow logs, burrows or caves) and hunting habitat (open understorey mixed with patches of dense vegetation) within their home range (4-27 km ²). Potential maternal denning habitat is areas of burrowable, well-drained soil or sheltered overhangs such as cliffs, rocky outcrops, knolls, caves and earth banks, free from risk of inundation and with at least one entrance through which a devil could pass.	N/A	Significant potential maternal denning habitat is a patch of potential maternal denning habitat where three or more entrances (large enough for a devil to pass through) may be found within 100 m of one another, and where no other potential maternal denning habitat with three or more entrances may be found within a 1 km radius, being the approximate area of the smallest recorded devil home range (Pemberton 1990). Heavily diseased areas have been identified within the potential range from monitoring results .
Flinders Island wombat	N/A	The potential range of the Flinders Island wombat is the whole of Flinders Island and Clarke Island.	N/A	Potential habitat of the Flinders Island wombat is virtually any vegetation type including farmland, forest, woodland and scrub habitats.	N/A	N/A
King Island birds	N/A	The potential range of Threatened King Island birds is the whole of King Island.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
King Island green rosella	The core range of the King Island green rosella is Pegarah State Forest and surrounding forests.	The potential range of the King Island green rosella is the whole of King Island.	N/A	Potential habitat for the King Island green rosella is any forest (primarily with a eucalypt canopy) supporting suitable hollows.	N/A	N/A

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King Island scrub tit	The core range of the King Island scrub tit is the Nook Swamps, Colliers Swamp and Pegarah State Forest.	The potential range of the King Island scrub tit is the whole of King Island.	N/A	Potential habitat for the King Island scrub tit is wet sclerophyll forest and swamp forest (including remnants).	N/A	N/A
King Island brown thornbill	The core range of the King Island brown thornbill is Pegarah State Forest.	The potential range of the King Island brown thornbill is the whole of King Island.	N/A	Potential habitat for the King Island brown thornbill is eucalypt forest, woodland, teatree thickets, and wet scrub (including remnants amongst farmland).	N/A	N/A
Grey goshawk	The core range of the grey goshawk is a specialist-defined area (N.Mooney, unpublished data) based on the availability of potential and significant habitat and known breeding records.	The potential range of the grey goshawk is the whole of mainland Tasmania.	N/A	Potential habitat for the grey goshawk is native forest with mature elements below 600 m altitude, particularly along watercourses.	Significant habitat is areas of wet forest and rainforest with a closed mature canopy, low stem density, open understorey in close proximity to a freshwater body (i.e. stream, river, lake, swamp, etc.). In the northwest of the State, significant habitat is mature blackwood, <i>Leptospermum</i> or <i>Melaleuca</i> forest that is in close proximity to a freshwater body (e.g. stream, swamp, etc). For mapping purposes, significant habitat in the northwest of the State is areas of the following TasVeg classes that are within 100 m of a water course: <i>Acacia melanoxylon</i> swamp forest (NAF), <i>Acacia melanoxylon</i> forest on rises (NAR), <i>Leptospermum scoparium</i> - <i>Acacia mucronata</i> forest (NAL), <i>Leptospermum</i> forest (NLE), <i>Leptospermum lanigerum</i> - <i>Melaleuca squarrosa</i> swamp forest (NLM), <i>Melaleuca ericifolia</i> swamp forest (NME) that have had little or no known disturbance from fire or harvesting in the last 20 years. FPA's Fauna Technical Note 12	N/A

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

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Species	Core range	Potential range	Known range	Potential habitat	Significant habitat	Other habitat definitions used in management
				dams) supporting prey items (fish). Potential nesting habitat is tall eucalypt trees in large tracts (usually more than 10 ha) of eucalypt or mixed forest within 5 km of the coast (nearest coast including shores, bays, inlets and peninsulas), large rivers (Class 1), lakes or complexes of large farm dams. Scattered trees along river banks or pasture land may also be used. The species nests and forages mainly near the coast but will also live near rivers, lakes and farm dams. Nest trees are amongst the largest in a locality. Nests are not usually constructed close to sources of disturbance and nests close to disturbance are less productive. More than one nest may occur within a territory but only one is used for breeding in any one year. Breeding failure often promotes a change of nest in the next year. [see Part I of the BVD, and FPA's <i>Fauna Technical Note 1</i> for more information]		
Azure kingfisher	The core range of the azure kingfisher species is major river systems (class 1 and 2 as per the <i>Forest Practices Code</i>) in western coastal areas between Latrobe and Geeveston, with permanent deep flowing water and intact riparian vegetation.	N/A	N/A	Potential habitat for the azure kingfisher comprises potential foraging habitat and potential breeding habitat . Potential foraging habitat is primarily freshwater (occasionally estuarine) waterbodies such as large rivers and streams with well-developed overhanging vegetation suitable for perching and water deep enough for dive-feeding. Potential breeding habitat is usually steep banks of large rivers (a breeding site is a hole (burrow) drilled in the bank).	N/A	N/A
Swift parrot	The core breeding range of the swift parrot is the area within the SE potential breeding range that is within 10km of the coast or is	The potential breeding range of the swift parrot comprises the NW potential breeding range and the SE	N/A	Potential breeding habitat for the swift parrot comprises potential foraging habitat and potential nesting habitat , and is based on definitions of foraging and nesting trees (see Table A in swift	Significant habitat is all potential breeding habitat within the SE potential breeding range and the NW breeding areas.	N/A

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Species	Core range	Potential range	Known range	Potential habitat	Significant habitat	Other habitat definitions used in management
	designated as a SPIBA (as defined in FPA 2010)	potential breeding range. The NW potential breeding range includes the NW breeding areas (known nesting locations e.g. Gog Range, Badger Range, Kelsey Tier).		parrot habitat assessment. Potential foraging habitat comprises <i>E. globulus</i> or <i>E. ovata</i> trees that are old enough to flower. The occurrence of foraging-habitat can be remotely assessed, although only to a limited extent, by using mapping layers such as GlobMap (DPIPWE 2010). Due to the scale and inadequacies in current foraging-habitat mapping, potential foraging-habitat density within operational areas may need to be largely identified by ground-based surveys as per Table B in the draft swift parrot habitat assessment Technical Note). For management purposes potential nesting habitat is considered to comprise eucalypt forests that contain hollow-bearing trees. The FPA mature habitat availability map (see FPA's <i>Flora Technical Note 2</i>) predicts the availability of hollow-bearing trees using the relevant definitions of habitat provided in Table C of the draft swift parrot habitat assessment Technical Note. The mature habitat availability map is designed to be used to make landscape-scale assessments and may not be reliable for stand-level assessments required during the development of a forest practices plan. At the stand-level the availability and distribution of hollow-bearing trees across a coupe or operation area is best determined from a ground-based assessment (see Table C in the draft <i>Swift parrot habitat assessment technical note</i>).		
Orange-bellied parrot	N/A	The potential range of the orange-bellied parrot comprises the potential foraging range and the potential	N/A	Potential habitat for the orange-bellied parrot comprises potential breeding habitat and potential foraging habitat . Potential breeding habitat is mature eucalypt forest and woodland, including	N/A	N/A

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		breeding range. [still to be developed]		copses amongst plains, with obvious hollows present. Potential foraging habitat is dunes, heathlands, coastal grasslands and saltmarshes.		
40-spotted pardalote	The core range of the 40-spotted pardalote is a 500 m (radius) buffer centred on the boundary of all mapped colonies.	The potential range of the 40-spotted pardalote is mainland Tasmania between Southport and Bicheno within 5 km of the coast, and some offshore islands. The survey range of the 40-spotted pardalote is a specialist-defined area within the potential range delineated to assist with decisions on the need for a survey (most areas are close to known colonies). [not on BVD yet]	N/A	Potential habitat for the 40-spotted pardalote is any forest and woodland supporting <i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i> (white gum) where the canopy cover of <i>E. viminalis</i> is greater than or equal to 10% or where <i>E. viminalis</i> occurs as a localised canopy dominant or co-dominant in patches exceeding 0.25 ha.	Significant habitat for the 40-spotted pardalote is all potential habitat associated with known colonies and such habitat within 500 m of known colonies.	N/A
Masked owl	The core range of the masked owl is forest that occurs at low elevation (<600 m a.s.l.).	The potential range of the masked owl is the whole state, except Bass Strait islands.	N/A	Potential habitat for the masked owl is all areas with trees with large hollows (≥15 cm entrance diameter). In terms of using mapping layers, potential habitat is considered to be all areas with at least 20% mature eucalypt crown cover (PI-type mature density class 'a', 'b', or 'c').	Significant habitat for the masked Owl includes native forest areas with trees with large hollows (≥15 cm entrance diameter) that are mostly mature with no or little regrowth component. In terms of using mapping layers, significant habitat is considered to be all areas with at least 20% mature eucalypt crown cover (PI-type mature density class 'a', 'b', or 'c') that is classified as mature (Growth Stage class 'M'). Remnants and paddock trees in agricultural areas may also constitute significant habitat.	N/A
Green & gold frog	The core range of the green and gold frog is an arbitrary 5 km (radius) buffer centred on the known sites (this	The potential range of the green and gold frog is based on models of the current and historic	N/A	Potential habitat for the green and gold frog is permanent and temporary waterbodies, usually with vegetation in or around them. Potential habitat	N/A	N/A

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	range is also referred to as “important areas”, which can include point locations for low precision records and polygons for known habitat patches such as named lagoons).	distribution of the species.		includes features such as natural lagoons, permanently or seasonally inundated swamps and wetlands, farm dams, irrigation channels, artificial water-holding sites such as old quarries, slow-flowing stretches of streams and rivers and drainage features.		
Striped marsh frog	The core range of the striped marsh frog is an arbitrary 5 km (radius) buffer centred on the known sites (this range is also referred to as “important areas”, which can include point locations for low precision records and polygons for known habitat patches such as named lagoons).	The potential range of the striped marsh frog is based on models of the current and historic distribution of the species (mainly coastal and near-coastal parts of the northeast, north, northwest, west and southwest).	N/A	Potential habitat for the striped marsh frog is natural and artificial coastal and near-coastal wetlands, lagoons, marshes, swamps and ponds (including dams), with permanent freshwater and abundant marginal, emergent and submerged aquatic vegetation.	N/A	N/A
Tussock skink	The core range of the tussock skink is a 500 m (radius) buffer centred on the known sites.	The potential range of the tussock skink includes the core range and specialist-defined extensions of the core range that may support the species based on habitat characteristics but are as yet largely unsurveyed (includes the majority of mapped native lowland and highland grasslands throughout the Midlands, Fingal Valley and northwest grasslands).	N/A	Potential habitat for the tussock skink is grassland and grassy woodland (including rough pasture with paddock trees), generally with a greater than 20% cover of native grass species, especially where medium to tall tussocks are present.	N/A	N/A
Glossy grass skink	N/A	The potential range of the glossy grass skink is a 5 km (radius) buffer centred on known sites.	N/A	Potential habitat for the glossy grass skink is wetlands and swampy sites (including grassy wetlands, teatree swamps and grassy sedgeland), and margins of such habitats.	N/A	N/A
Australian	N/A	The potential range for	N/A	Potential habitat for the Australian	N/A	N/A

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Species	Core range	Potential range	Known range	Potential habitat	Significant habitat	Other habitat definitions used in management
grayling		the Australian grayling is coastal river systems (Davies, unpubl. data).		grayling is all streams and rivers in their lower to middle reaches. Areas above permanent barriers (e.g. Prosser River dam, weirs) that prevent fish migration are not potential habitat.		
Swan galaxias	The core range of the Swan galaxias incorporates known sites and the catchments above known sites. This includes the Wildlife Priority Areas (Fauna Special Management Zones) on the upper Swan River, Tater Garden Creek and upper Blue Tier Creek, and other upper catchments of tributaries of the Macquarie, Blackman and Isis Rivers.	The potential range of the Swan galaxias is the broader catchments defined by specialists where the species may occur and where surveys have not been conducted.	N/A	Potential habitat for the Swan galaxias is slow to moderately fast flowing streams containing permanent water (even when not flowing), which have good in-stream cover from overhanging banks and/or logs, and shade from overhanging vegetation. A population can only be maintained where barriers have prevented establishment of trout and redfin perch. The nature of these barriers is variable and can include permanent natural structures such as waterfalls and chutes and also low flow-dependent features such as marshes, ephemeral water-losing and remnant channels, and braided channel floodplain features.	Significant habitat for the Swan galaxias is all potential habitat and a 30m stream-side reserve within the core range. This includes the Wildlife Priority Areas (Fauna Special Management Zones) on the upper Swan River, Tater Garden Creek and upper Blue Tier Creek, and other upper catchments of tributaries of the Macquarie, Blackman and Isis Rivers.	N/A
Dwarf galaxiid	The core range of the dwarf galaxiid incorporates known sites and the catchments above known sites.	The potential range of the dwarf galaxiid is the broader catchments defined by specialists where the species may occur and where surveys have not been conducted.	N/A	Potential habitat for the dwarf galaxiid is slow-flowing waters such as swamps, lagoons, drains or backwaters of streams, often with aquatic vegetation. It may also be found in temporary waters that dry up in summer for as long as 6-7 months, especially if burrowing crayfish burrows are present (although these will usually be connected to permanent water). Habitat may include forested swampy areas. Juveniles congregate in groups at the water surface in pools free of vegetation.	Significant habitat for the dwarf galaxiid is all potential habitat and a 30m stream-side reserve within the core range.	N/A
Swamp galaxias	N/A	The potential range for the swamp galaxias is swampy areas and suitable streams surrounding the Lake Pedder impoundment, a	N/A	Potential habitat for the swamp galaxias is slow-flowing swampy streams with sandy or silty substrate, ranging in size from large deep streams to small runnels.	N/A	N/A

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		few streams draining to Lake Gordon near McPartlan Pass (part of the Wedge catchment prior to flooding) and some small streams in the Huon River catchment upstream of the Pedder impoundment. It does not include the main body of the Lake Pedder impoundment or Lake Gordon.				
Clarence galaxias	N/A	The potential range of the Clarence galaxias is the catchment of the lakes and other waterbodies where the species occurs (except where a specialist advises that part of the catchment is not important to the species).	N/A	Potential habitat of the Clarence galaxias is all high altitude lake, marsh and stream habitats. Deep pools are preferred although fish may spread into other areas when water levels are high enough.	N/A	N/A
Saddled galaxias	N/A	The potential range of the saddled galaxias is the catchment of the lakes and other waterbodies where the species occurs (except where a specialist advises that part of the catchment is not important to the species).	N/A	Potential habitat for the saddled galaxias is all waterbodies including streams and riparian vegetation (including lakeside vegetation).	N/A	N/A
Arthurs paragalaxias	N/A	The potential range of the Arthurs paragalaxias is the catchment of the lakes and other waterbodies where the species occurs (except	N/A	Potential habitat for the Arthurs paragalaxias is all waterbodies including streams and riparian vegetation (including lakeside vegetation).	N/A	N/A

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

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Chaostola skipper	The core range of the chaostola skipper is a 2 km (radius) buffer centred on the known sites.	The potential range of the chaostola skipper is the distribution of <i>Gahnia radula</i> and <i>G. microstachya</i> .	N/A	Potential habitat for the chaostola skipper is dry forest and woodland supporting <i>Gahnia radula</i> (usually on sandstone and other sedimentary rock types) or <i>Gahnia microstachya</i> (usually on granite-based substrates).	N/A	N/A
Marrawah skipper	The core range of the Marrawah skipper is a 2 km (radius) buffer centred on the known sites.	The potential range of the Marrawah skipper includes the core range and specialist-defined extensions of the core range that may support the species based on habitat characteristics but are as yet largely unsurveyed.	N/A	Potential habitat for the Marrawah skipper is any vegetation type, including forest (native and plantation) and non-forest native and non-native types, with an understorey either dominated by <i>Carex appressa</i> or supporting <i>Carex appressa</i> in patches (as small as 20 square metres).	N/A	N/A
Ptunarra brown butterfly	The core range of the Ptunarra brown butterfly is the areas in which all known colonies are located.	The potential range of the Ptunarra brown butterfly includes the core range and specialist-defined extensions of the core range based on habitat characteristics but are as yet largely unsurveyed (N/A	Potential habitat for the Ptunarra brown butterfly is native grasslands, sedgeland, heathlands, shrublands or grassy woodlands with tussock grass (<i>Poa</i>) cover of more than 20%.	Significant habitat for the Ptunarra brown butterfly is all potential habitat within the core range.	N/A
Tasmanian hairstreak butterfly	The core range of the Tasmanian hairstreak butterfly is a 2 km (radius) buffer centred on the known sites.	The potential range of the Tasmanian hairstreak butterfly includes the core range and specialist-defined extensions of the core range that may support the species based on habitat characteristics but are as yet largely unsurveyed (i.e. most of the Tasman and Forestier peninsulas).	N/A	Potential habitat for the Tasmanian hairstreak butterfly is dry forest and woodland with <i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i> (white gum) present (any amount) in close association (usually within 50 m) with <i>Acacia</i> species, including <i>A. dealbata</i> (silver wattle), <i>A. mearnsii</i> (black wattle) or <i>A. melanoxylon</i> (blackwood).	N/A	N/A
Tunbridge looper moth	The core range of the Tunbridge looper moth is a 500 m (radius) buffer centred on the known sites.	The potential range of the Tunbridge looper moth includes the core range and specialist-	N/A	Potential habitat for the Tunbridge looper moth is saltmarshes, saltpans, and adjacent grasslands and grassy forest/woodland (within the same	N/A	N/A

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

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Species	Core range	Potential range	Known range	Potential habitat	Significant habitat	Other habitat definitions used in management
		unsurveyed.				
Giant freshwater crayfish	N/A	The potential range of the giant freshwater crayfish extends from the Arthur River, in Tasmania's northwest, across the north of the State to the Ringarooma River, including the Arthur River catchment and all river catchments flowing into Bass Strait, with the exception of the Tamar catchment. In addition, the species has been introduced to two catchments: the North Esk catchment (St Patricks River) and the Derwent catchment River Clyde).	N/A	Potential habitat for the giant freshwater crayfish is freshwater streams of all sizes. Characteristics of potential habitat include a combination of well-shaded flowing and still waters, deep pools, decaying logs and undercut banks. Riparian vegetation needs to be predominantly intact to provide shade, nutrient, energy and structural inputs into streams. Smaller juveniles inhabit shallow fast-flowing streams favouring habitats with rocks or logs that are large enough to be stable but not embedded in finer substrates, but overlie coarser substrates and/or have a distinct cavity underneath. Perennial headwater streams have substantially higher juvenile densities than non-perennial headwater streams. See FPA's <i>Fauna Technical Note 3</i> for guidance on how to identify categories of potential habitat suitability (high suitability habitat, moderate suitability habitat and low suitability habitat) of class 4 streams. The GFC Habitat Suitability Map may be used in the assessment of habitat suitability for all other stream classes, however on-ground assessment is recommended.	N/A	N/A
Furneaux burrowing crayfish	N/A	The potential range of the Furneaux burrowing crayfish, for the purposes of the TFA, is the Furneaux islands (primarily Flinders and Cape Barren islands).	N/A	Potential habitat for the Furneaux burrowing crayfish includes boggy areas and small clear water creeks in high altitude wet ferny gullies (Horwitz 1990a; Doran & Richards 1996). These areas appear to be the stronghold of the species, although recent survey work has also located populations at lower altitudes and in a poorly-drained mossy tea-tree bog and a small grassy spring/soak in open dry eucalypt forest (UTas, unpubl. data). The species	N/A	N/A

Table 1 Threatened fauna species range boundaries and habitat descriptions

Species	Core range	Potential range	Known range	Potential habitat	Significant habitat	Other habitat definitions used in management
				occupies a type 2 burrow habitat (Horwitz 1990a).		
Central north burrowing crayfish	The core range of the central north burrowing crayfish is a minimum convex polygon around known sites.	The potential range of the central north burrowing crayfish includes the core range and specialist-defined extensions of the core range that may support the species but are as yet largely unsurveyed.	N/A	Potential habitat for the central north burrowing crayfish includes any poorly-drained habitats such as streams (of any class and disturbance history), seepages (e.g. springs in forest or pasture, outflows of farm dams), low-lying flat swampy areas and vegetation (e.g. buttongrass and heathy plains, marshy areas, boggy areas of pasture), drainage depressions, ditches (artificial and natural, including roadside ditches, pasture drains, etc.).	Significant habitat for the central north burrowing crayfish is all native vegetation within the immediate catchments where the species is known to occur.	N/A
Scottsdale burrowing crayfish	The core range of the Scottsdale burrowing crayfish is a minimum convex polygon around known sites.	The potential range of the Scottsdale burrowing crayfish includes the core range and specialist-defined extensions of the core range that may support the species but are as yet largely unsurveyed.	N/A	Potential habitat for the Scottsdale burrowing crayfish includes any poorly-drained habitats such as streams (of any class and disturbance history), seepages (e.g. springs in forest or pasture, outflows of farm dams), low-lying flat swampy areas and vegetation (e.g. buttongrass and heathy plains, marshy areas, boggy areas of pasture), drainage depressions, ditches (artificial and natural, including roadside ditches, pasture drains, etc.).	Significant habitat for the Scottsdale burrowing crayfish is all native vegetation in the immediate catchments of sites where the species is known to occur.	N/A
Mt Arthur burrowing crayfish	The core range of the Mt Arthur burrowing crayfish is a minimum convex polygon around known sites.	The potential range of the Mt Arthur burrowing crayfish includes the core range and specialist-defined extensions of the core range that may support the species but are as yet largely unsurveyed.	N/A	Potential habitat for the Mt Arthur burrowing crayfish includes any poorly-drained habitats such as streams (of any class and disturbance history), seepages (e.g. springs in forest or pasture, outflows of farm dams), low-lying flat swampy areas and vegetation (e.g. buttongrass and heathy plains, marshy areas, boggy areas of pasture), drainage depressions, ditches (artificial and natural, including roadside ditches, pasture drains, etc.).	N/A	N/A
Burnie burrowing crayfish	The core range of the Burnie burrowing crayfish is a minimum convex polygon around known sites.	The potential range of the Burnie burrowing crayfish includes the core range and	N/A	Potential habitat for the Burnie burrowing crayfish includes any poorly-drained habitats such as streams (of any class and disturbance history), seepages	Significant habitat for the Burnie burrowing crayfish is all native vegetation in the immediate catchments of sites where the	N/A

Table 1 Threatened fauna species range boundaries and habitat descriptions

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

Table 1 Threatened fauna species range boundaries and habitat descriptions

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

Table 1 Threatened fauna species range boundaries and habitat descriptions

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

Table 1 Threatened fauna species range boundaries and habitat descriptions

Species	Core range	Potential range	Known range	Potential habitat	Significant habitat	Other habitat definitions used in management
		based) but are as yet largely unsurveyed.				
<i>B. fallax</i>, <i>B. mesibovi</i>, <i>B. minima</i>, <i>B. tasmanica</i>, *<i>B. turnerae</i>, <i>B. wilmotensis</i>, <i>P. pupiformis</i>	N/A	The potential range of threatened freshwater snails includes the known range and specialist-defined extensions of the known range based on habitat features (catchment-based) but are as yet largely unsurveyed.	The known range of threatened freshwater snails is based on known sites, surveys (presence/absence) and specialist opinion.	Potential habitat for these species (<i>B. fallax</i> , <i>B. mesibovi</i> , <i>B. minima</i> , <i>B. tasmanica</i> , * <i>B. turnerae</i> , <i>B. wilmotensis</i> , <i>P. pupiformis</i>) is generally restricted to smaller streams across larger catchments.	<i>B. briansmithi</i> , <i>B. capensis</i> , <i>B. fromensis</i> , <i>B. lodderae</i> , <i>B. ronaldi</i> , <i>B. turnerae</i> , <i>B. waterhouseae</i> , <i>B. wiseae</i> all included in FPA Planning Guideline 2008/1. Significant habitat for these species is all native vegetation within the known range.	N/A
Caddisflies	N/A	The potential range of threatened caddisflies is the known location with a buffer of 2 km upstream and downstream of the known site.	N/A	Potential habitat for threatened caddisflies is all waterbodies including streams and riparian vegetation.	N/A	N/A
Great Lake invertebrates	N/A	The potential range of Great Lake invertebrates is the catchments of Great Lake and Shannon Lagoon.	N/A	Potential habitat for Great Lake invertebrates is all waterbodies (including streams) and riparian vegetation (including lakeside vegetation) within the potential range of the species.	N/A	N/A
Miena jewel beetle	N/A	The potential range of the Miena jewel beetle is a 3 km (radius) buffer centred on the known sites.	N/A	Potential habitat for the Miena jewel beetle is open forest, woodland and low shrubby vegetation above c. 900 m elevation.	N/A	N/A
Green-lined ground beetle	The core range of the green-lined ground beetle is a 500 m (radius) buffer centred on the known sites.	The potential range of the green-lined ground beetle includes the core range and specialist-defined extensions of the core range that may support the species based on habitat characteristics but are as yet largely unsurveyed.	N/A	Potential habitat for the green-lined ground beetle is open, grassy/sedgy, low altitude grasslands and woodlands associated with wetlands and low-lying plains or flats adjacent to rivers/streams. Key habitat elements that need to be present include sheltering sites such as patches of stones, coarse woody debris and/or cracked soils. The species is a highly active and mobile flyer that often comes to ground close to water sources	N/A	N/A

Table 1 Threatened fauna species range boundaries and habitat descriptions

Species	Core range	Potential range	Known range	Potential habitat	Significant habitat	Other habitat definitions used in management
				and is rarely found further than 250 m from such a source.		
Weldborough forest weevil	N/A	The potential range of the Weldborough forest weevil is a 3 km (radius) buffer centred on the known locality (4.4 km SE of Weldborough - presumed to be the Weldborough Pass Forest Walk).	N/A	Potential habitat for the Weldborough forest weevil includes mixed forest and rainforest.	N/A	N/A
Bornemisszas stag beetle	N/A	N/A	The known range of the Bornemisszas stag beetle is a minimum convex polygon around known sites.	Potential habitat for the Bornemisszas stag beetle is wet eucalypt forest (including those regenerating after clearfell, burn and sow silviculture), mixed forest, damp or wet forest gullies in dry forest.	Significant habitat for the Bornemisszas stag beetle is all potential habitat within the known range.	N/A
Vanderschoors stag beetle	N/A	N/A	The known range of the Vanderschoors stag beetle is a minimum convex polygon around known sites.	Potential habitat for the Vanderschoors stag beetle is mature wet eucalypt forest, mixed forest, rainforest, including gullies supporting such habitat surrounded by otherwise unsuitable dry forest habitat.	Significant habitat for the Vanderschoors stag beetle is all potential habitat within the known range.	N/A
Simsons stag beetle	N/A	N/A	The known range of the Simsons stag beetle is a minimum convex polygon around known sites.	Potential habitat for the Simsons stag beetle is all wet forest types (including mixed forest/rainforest) within the known range. Potential habitat of the species is further divided into three classes of potential habitat quality based on the predicted frequency of occurrences of individuals (numbers/ha): optimal (high), sub-optimal (medium) and marginal (low). Maps are available of the predicted habitat quality.	Significant habitat for the Simsons stag beetle is all potential habitat where the species occurs in highest numbers (optimal habitat and sub-optimal habitat categories as defined by Meggs et al. 2003) within the known range.	N/A
Broad-toothed stag beetle	N/A	The potential range of the broad-toothed stag beetle includes the known range and specialist-defined extensions to the core range that may support	The known range of the broad-toothed stag beetle is a minimum convex polygon around known sites.	Potential habitat for the broad-toothed stag beetle ranges from patches of wet forest within dry eucalypt forest (especially drainage lines and wet gullies) to wet eucalypt forest and rainforest, noting that areas where logs occupy more than 10% of the forest	Significant habitat for the broad-toothed stag beetle is all potential habitat within the known range.	N/A

Table 1 Threatened fauna species range boundaries and habitat descriptions

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

Table 1 Threatened fauna species range boundaries and habitat descriptions

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

Table 1 Threatened fauna species range boundaries and habitat descriptions

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

*Forest Practices Authority and Threatened Species Section (DPIPWE) 2012b, *Review of Threatened Fauna Adviser: background report 3 – Draft decision Pathways and Recommended Actions for the Web-based Tool..* Forest Practices Authority, Hobart.

Document control log table

Document summary information

Document name	Table 1 Threatened fauna species range boundaries and habitat descriptions
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Version control

Version	Date	Author(s)	Summary of changes
1.0	May 2012	TFA review PSC	Original version.
	June 2012	Chris Grove, FPA	Species names in lower case
1.1	Aug 2012	Sarah Munks FPA	Change to significant habitat description (agreed by DPIPWE) for wedge-tailed eagle to be consistent with FPA Planning Guideline 2008/1.
1.2	Sept 2012	Sarah Munks FPA and Phil Bell DPIPWE	FPA planning guideline review. Minor edits to significant habitat definitions for grey goshawk, and masked owl. Addition of significant habitat definition for swift parrot to be consistent with TFA and FPA Planning Guideline 2008/1. Agreed by DPIPWE.
1.3	Oct 2012	Sarah Munks	Review of Dwarf and swan galaxias significant habitat definition to be consistent with native forest harvesting recommendation.

Sta

Stages required for release outside FPA

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