

Tasmanian forests: The RFA and the environment

- A world class **Comprehensive, Adequate and Representative (CAR)** Reserve System based on the nationally agreed reserve criteria (JANIS).
- The Tasmanian CAR Reserve System meets the JANIS reserve criteria as far as practicable on public land.
- The addition of 396,000 hectares of public land to existing reserves - an increase of 17 per cent. This brings the total reserve system to 2.7 million hectares, representing 40 per cent of Tasmania's total land area.
- 29 new areas of **national parks and State reserves** including:
 - Savage River, Friendly Beaches and Tasman
 - Beech Creek, Blakes Opening and some forest areas adjacent to the existing World Heritage Area will be added to Tasmania's current national parks and will be available for inclusion in the World Heritage Area.
- A \$30 million Commonwealth program to support **voluntary conservation agreements by private landowners** , to protect forest on private land with high conservation values.
- Tasmania's commitment to **further improve forest management** across all agencies and land tenures through:
 - Development and implementation of a Threatened Species Protection Strategy by December 1998 and a Tasmanian Biodiversity Strategy by December 1999.
 - Statewide policies across all tenures on fire management, nature based tourism and recreation management, cultural heritage management and forest pest and disease management.
 - Implementation of the State policy, Setting New Standards for Water Quality.

Threatened species and forest communities

Tasmanian forests are home to many threatened species of flora and fauna and include some threatened forest communities. The RFA establishes and maintains effective strategies to protect these species and communities, taking priorities into account.

Research for the RFA identified 170 species of flora and 59 species of fauna as priority species for protection. Under the RFA, they will be protected through management of the CAR reserve system or by applying relevant management prescriptions. Priority species requiring consideration are listed in Attachment 2 of the RFA.

World Heritage

Native forests cover more than a third of the 1.38 million hectares of Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage areas.

As part of the Comprehensive Regional Assessment for the RFA, an expert panel identified areas of potential World Heritage values. Many of these areas and those identified in previous reports are now in the Comprehensive, Adequate and Representative (CAR) Reserve System established by the RFA.

The governments agree that any additional nominations to World Heritage in Tasmania will come from the dedicated reserves of the CAR Reserve system. The Commonwealth agrees

that any World Heritage nomination of places in Tasmania will give full consideration to potential social and economic consequences and will only occur after the fullest consultation and with the agreement of the Tasmanian State Government.

Forest community and Old-growth reservation in the CAR reserve system on Public Land

Community Reservation	Forest Communities: Biodiversity Criteria (JANIS Report 6.1.2)	Old-Growth Communities: Old-Growth Criteria (JANIS Report 6.2.2)
Communities that have fully met the criteria under the JANIS Report	Coastal <i>E. amygdalina</i> forest	Coastal <i>E. amygdalina</i> forest
	<i>Allocasuarina verticillata</i> forest	<i>Banksia serrata</i> woodland
	<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i> forest on rises	<i>E. coccifera</i> dry forest
	<i>E. coccifera</i> dry forest	Dry <i>E. delegatensis</i> forest
	Dry <i>E. delegatensis</i> forest	King Billy Pine with deciduous beech forest
	Tall <i>E. delegatensis</i> forest	Grassy <i>E. globulus</i> forest
	King Billy Pine with deciduous beech forest	Huon Pine forest
	Huon Pine forest	<i>Leptospermum</i> sp./ <i>Melaleuca squarrosa</i> swamp forest
	<i>Leptospermum</i> sp./ <i>Melaleuca squarrosa</i> swamp forest	Thamnic rainforest on less fertile sites
	Callidendrous and thamnic rainforest on fertile sites	Dry <i>E. nitida</i> forest
	Thamnic rainforest on less fertile sites	<i>Notelaea ligustrina</i> and/or <i>Pomaderris apetala</i> forest
	Dry <i>E. nitida</i> forest	Tall <i>E. nitida</i> forest
	Furneaux <i>E. nitida</i> forest	Pencil Pine with deciduous beech forest
	Tall <i>E. nitida</i> forest	Pencil Pine forest
	Dry <i>E. obliqua</i> forest	<i>E. pauciflora</i> forest on sediments
	Tall <i>E. obliqua</i> forest	<i>E. subcrenulata</i> forest
	<i>E. pulchella</i> - <i>E. globulus</i> - <i>E. viminalis</i> grassy shrubby dry sclerophyll forest	<i>E. tenuiramis</i> forest on granite
	Pencil Pine with deciduous beech forest	<i>E. tenuiramis</i> forest on dolerite
	Pencil Pine forest	King Billy Pine forest
<i>E. regnans</i> forest		

E. sieberi forest on granite

Silver wattle (*Acacia dealbata*) forest

E. sieberi forest on other substrates

E. subcrenulata forest

E. tenuiramis forest on granite

E. tenuiramis forest on dolerite

King Billy Pine forest

Forest community and Old-growth reservation in the CAR reserve system on Public Land (cont'd)

Community Reservation	Forest Communities: Biodiversity Criteria (JANIS Report 6.1.2)	Old-Growth Communities: Old-Growth Criteria (JANIS Report 6.2.2)
Communities that have met the practical limits of reservation on public land* (private land required)	Inland <i>E. amygdalina</i> forest	Inland <i>E. amygdalina</i> forest
	<i>E. brookeriana</i> wet forest	<i>Allocasuarina verticillata</i> forest
	<i>Banksia serrata</i> woodland	<i>E. brookeriana</i> wet forest
	<i>Callitris rhomboidea</i> forest	<i>Callitris rhomboidea</i> forest
	<i>E. viminalis</i> and/or <i>E. globulus</i> coastal shrubby forest	<i>E. viminalis</i> / <i>E. ovata</i> / <i>E. amygdalina</i> / <i>E. obliqua</i> damp sclerophyll forest
	Grassy <i>E. globulus</i> forest	<i>E. viminalis</i> and/or <i>E. globulus</i> coastal shrubby forest
	King Island <i>E. globulus</i> / <i>E. brookeriana</i> / <i>E. viminalis</i> forest	<i>Melaleuca ericifolia</i> forest
	<i>Melaleuca ericifolia</i> forest	Shrubby <i>E. ovata</i> forest
	<i>Notelaea ligustrina</i> and/or <i>Pomaderris apetala</i> forest	<i>E. pauciflora</i> forest on dolerite
	Shrubby <i>E. ovata</i> forest	<i>E. rodwayi</i> forest
	<i>E. risdonii</i> forest	<i>E. sieberi</i> forest on granite
	<i>E. rodwayi</i> forest	<i>E. sieberi</i> forest on other substrates
	Inland <i>E. tenuiramis</i> forest	

	<i>E. viminalis</i> grassy forest	Inland <i>E. tenuiramis</i> forest
	Furneaux <i>E. viminalis</i> forest	<i>E. viminalis</i> grassy forest
Communities that have met the criteria under the flexibility provisions of the JANIS Report	Wet <i>E. viminalis</i> forest on basalt	Wet <i>E. viminalis</i> forest on basalt
	<i>E. amygdalina</i> forest on dolerite	<i>E. amygdalina</i> forest on dolerite
	<i>E. amygdalina</i> forest on sandstone	<i>E. amygdalina</i> forest on sandstone
	<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i> forest on flats	Tall <i>E. delegatensis</i> forest
	<i>E. viminalis</i> / <i>E. ovata</i> / <i>E. amygdalina</i> / <i>E. obliqua</i> damp sclerophyll forest	Callidendrous and thamnic rainforest on fertile sites
	<i>E. pauciflora</i> forest on dolerite	Dry <i>E. obliqua</i> forest
	<i>E. pauciflora</i> forest on sediments	Tall <i>E. obliqua</i> forest
		<i>E. pulchella</i> - <i>E. globulus</i> - <i>E. viminalis</i> grassy shrubby dry sclerophyll forest
		<i>E. regnans</i> forest

* Note that a number of forest and old-growth communities have been reserved to the maximum practical extent on public land. These communities have a limited extent on public land, are often fragmented and scattered, and will require protection on private land.