

South Esk pine with female cones  
Image © Karen Fagg

TASMANIAN THREATENED SPECIES LISTING STATEMENT

*Callitris oblonga* subsp. *oblonga*

South Esk pine

**Scientific name:** *Callitris oblonga* Rich. & A. Rich. subsp. *oblonga*, *Comm. Bot. Conif. Cycad.* 49, t. 18 fig.2 (1826)

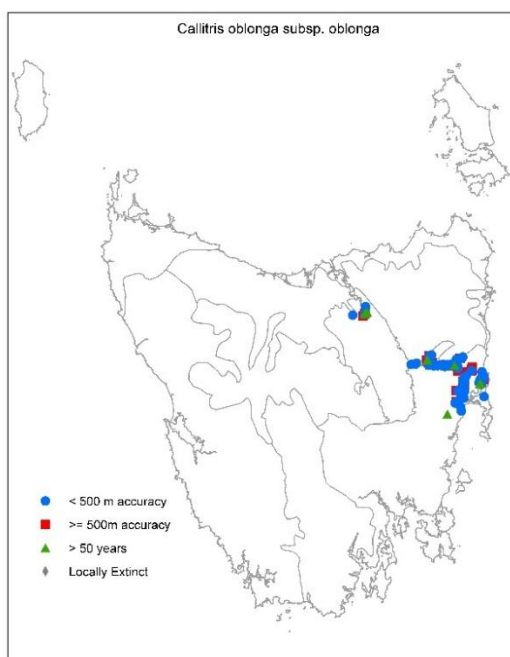
**Common name:** South Esk pine (Wapstra et al. 2005)

**Group:** vascular plant, gymnosperm, family **Cupressaceae**

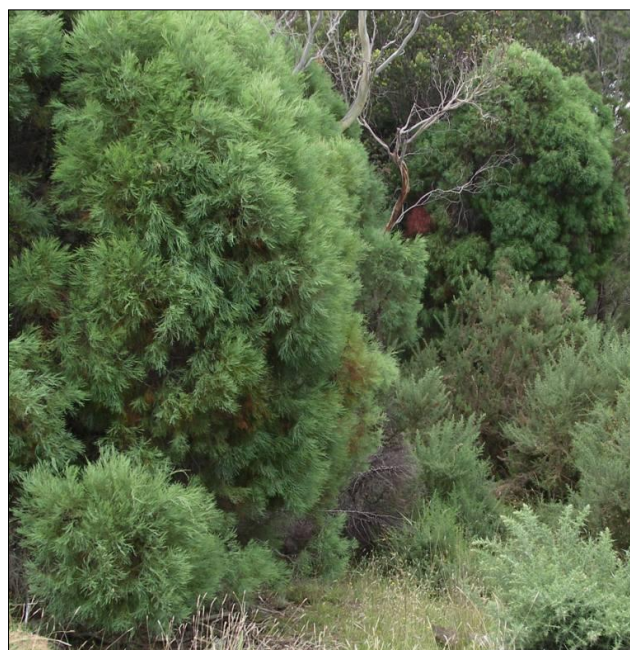
**Status:** *Threatened Species Protection Act 1995: vulnerable*  
*Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999: Endangered*

*IUCN Red List: Vulnerable (under Callitris oblonga)*

**Distribution:** Biogeographic origin: **Endemic to Tasmania**  
Tasmanian NRM Region: **North, South**  
Tasmanian IBRA region (Version 6.1): **Northern Midlands, South East, Ben Lomond**



**Figure 1.** The distribution of *Callitris oblonga* subsp. *oblonga*, showing IBRA regions (from the Natural Values Atlas 2024)



**Plate 1.** *Callitris oblonga* subsp. *oblonga*: habit  
Image © Richard Schahinger



**SUMMARY:** *Callitris oblonga* subsp. *oblonga* is a small coniferous tree endemic to Tasmania. It occurs in the State's central east on the margins of rivers, including the Apsley, St Pauls and South Esk. The species forms disjunct stands along these rivers. Many subpopulations are small, with the total population estimated to be fewer than 10,000 mature individuals. The species, which is mostly on private land, is subject to a range of historical and contemporary threats (habitat loss fragmentation and degradation, climate change), limiting factors (fire regimes) and management issues (weed control), all of which are exacerbated by a variable reservation status. The majority of occurrences would benefit from weed and fire management.

#### IDENTIFICATION AND ECOLOGY

*Callitris oblonga* subsp. *oblonga* is an evergreen conifer which is monoecious, containing male and female cones. Its life expectancy is unknown, though ages of at least 70 years have been noted (Harris 1989).

Pollen is released from the male cones of *Callitris oblonga* subsp. *oblonga* mostly between January and March, with a peak in February (Harris and Kirkpatrick 1991a). Pollination is affected by wind. The female (seed) cones mature and enlarge over three seasons before becoming strongly woody and ceasing to grow, and they may persist on the tree for decades. Seed is released in response to death or extreme stress, typically due to fire or flood (Harris and Kirkpatrick 1991a). Seed may be transported short distances by wind, the equivalent perhaps of a tree height, and in riparian situations may be propagated downstream by water flow. The species may regenerate from prolific seed fall after fire, though the parent plants themselves are killed.

*Callitris oblonga* subsp. *oblonga* is intolerant of shade, but is relatively tolerant of frost, it can withstand waterlogging and is considered to be drought tolerant (Harris and Kirkpatrick 1991a). Its stems are flexible, and the seed cones tend to be clustered close to the main stems, features

suited to surviving in a flood-prone riparian environment (Harris and Kirkpatrick 1991a).

*Callitris oblonga* subsp. *oblonga* is highly representative of its phylogenetic lineage in Tasmania, being one of only two native taxa in the *Callitris* genus in Tasmania, the other being *Callitris rhomboidea* (oyster bay pine), and one of six native taxa in the Cupressaceae family, five of which are endemic to the State (de Salas and Baker 2025).

#### Description

*Callitris oblonga* subsp. *oblonga* is a tall shrub to small tree, usually 2 to 4 m high but it can reach up to 10 m with trunk diameters of up to 25 cm. The branches are dense and erect, with bluish-green foliage (Plate 1). Juvenile leaves are needle-like, up to 9 mm long and spreading. Adult leaves are in whorls of three. They are scale-like and about 4 mm long, their keeled outer surfaces giving the branchlets an angular appearance. The male cones are solitary or occur in clusters of two to five near the tips of the foliage. They are ovoid, to 2 mm long, and the cone scales each have two to six pollen sacs on their under-surface. The female cones usually occur in clusters. They are sessile (stalkless) or on short, thick fruiting branches (Plate 2), ovoid, 18 to 24 mm long and 14 to 22 mm in diameter, with two whorls of thick woody scales, the inner three scales about twice as long as the outer ones. The female cones open to shed numerous (approximately 60) dark brown, two-winged seeds that are about 2 mm wide.

[based on Curtis & Morris 1975, Harris and Kirkpatrick 1991a, Hill 1998]

#### Confusing species

*Callitris rhomboidea* has female cones that are rhomboid rather than ovoid in shape and is generally much taller and open in habit than *Callitris oblonga* subsp. *oblonga* (Curtis and Morris 1975). There has not been any hybridisation verified between the two species, likely due to non-overlapping pollination periods (Harris and Kirkpatrick 1991a) and distant genetic relationships (Worth et al. 2018).

## Survey techniques

Surveys for *Callitris oblonga* subsp. *oblonga* can be conducted at any time of year due to its distinctive habit, foliage and fruit.



**Plate 2.** *Callitris oblonga* subsp. *oblonga* female cones after fire. Image © Richard Schahinger

## DISTRIBUTION AND HABITAT

*Callitris oblonga* subsp. *oblonga* is endemic to Tasmania (de Salas and Baker 2025). It occurs in and adjacent to rivers in the Midlands and near the east coast (Figure 1). The most extensive stands occur on the St. Pauls, Apsley and South Esk Rivers, with smaller stands on the Swan River, West Swan River, Cygnet River, Brushy Rivulet, Wye River, Hills Creek and Hop Pole Creek. A non-riparian stand occurs on Tertiary ironstone gravels near Cranbrook. This stand may be a remnant of a once greater distribution in this lowland habitat which has been subject to clearance for agriculture (Harris 1989). There is a report of the species on the Meredith River dating back to the mid-1800s (Harris 1989), some five kilometres south of the nearest confirmed site on the Wye River.

The species occurs in a range of vegetation types, including woodland, scrub and shrubland dominated by *Eucalyptus*, the most common dominants being *Eucalyptus ovata* and *E. viminalis*, followed by *E. amygdalina* (Harris and Kirkpatrick 1991b). Associated shrubs typical of riparian occurrences include *Leptospermum lanigerum*, *Leptospermum scoparium*, *Hakea microcarpa* and *Acacia mucronata*. The substrate ranges from recent alluvium, Jurassic dolerite, Permian mudstones and Tertiary sediments. The altitude range of known sites is 5–260 metres above sea level, and the annual mean rainfall about 600–700 mm.

*Callitris oblonga* subsp. *oblonga* is the defining element of *Eucalyptus ovata* – *Callitris oblonga* Forest (Plate 3), an ecological community listed as Vulnerable on the Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) (Threatened Species Section 2011). The species also occurs in three vegetation communities listed as threatened on the *Tasmanian Nature Conservation Act 2002*: *Eucalyptus ovata* forest and woodland, Riparian scrub, and *Eucalyptus amygdalina* inland forest and woodland on Cainozoic deposits.



**Plate 3.** *Callitris oblonga* subsp. *oblonga* under *Eucalyptus ovata* at Township Flats. Image © Andrew Zachar

## POPULATION PARAMETERS

*Number of subpopulations:* 20

*Extent of occurrence:* 3,362 km<sup>2</sup>

*Area of occupancy (as per IUCN criteria) =* 260 km<sup>2</sup>

*Number of mature individuals:* 8,500

*Largest subpopulation:* 6,000 (St Pauls River)

The total population size of *Callitris oblonga* subsp. *oblonga* was estimated in 1996 to consist of at least 4,000 mature individuals in more than 30 stands (Barker and Johnson 1998). A few additional stands have been discovered in the interim, bringing the total population to approximately 8,500 mature individuals (Table 1). The largest known subpopulation occurs on the St Pauls River and supports approximately 6,000 mature individuals. Other sizeable subpopulations include Apsley River, although this has shown signs of decline in recent years, evidenced by increasing senescence and limited recruitment (Fitzgerald 2022, unpublished report). Hills Creek contained a population of 600–800 mature plants which were all killed by

fire in 2013, which is now showing evidence of post fire recruitment. Most other subpopulations are much smaller, typically less than 100 mature individuals. *Callitris oblonga* subsp. *oblonga* is known from several river systems, some containing subpopulations that are spread over up to 12 km. While some subpopulations consist of multiple stands in relatively close proximity to one another along the same river system (e.g. those along the St Pauls, Apsley and Swan rivers), others are geographically isolated from one another by relatively large expanses of unsuitable habitat (mainly cleared land). There are approximately 20 known subpopulations, which are summarised by river systems in Table 1.

**Table 1.** Population summary for *Callitris oblonga* subsp. *oblonga*

	River System/Site (Number of subpopulations if more than 1)	Tenure	NRM Region	1:25000 Mapsheet	Year last (first) seen	Area occupied (ha)	Number of mature plants
1	Hills Creek	Freycinet National Park	South	Lodi	2019 (2014)	0.01	~600
2	Apsley River: Coles Bay Road – Lilla Villa (3)	Private **, Bush Heritage Australia & Conservation Area	South / North	Lodi	2023 (1996)	4	1300
3	Apsley River (Apsley Gorge)	Douglas-Apsley National Park	North	Henry	1996 (1986)	0.6	3
4	South Esk River (Cataract Gorge)	Launceston Council & Trevallyn Nature Recreation Area	North	Launceston	2022 (1996)	0.01 0.25	15 12
5	South Esk River (4)	private	North	Hanleth, St Pauls Dome	1996 (1987)	24	350
6	St Pauls River (3)	Private **, Crown Land, Dickies Ridge Regional Reserve	North	Roys, St Pauls Dome, Henry & St John	2007 (1992)	~30	~6,000
7	Hop Pole Creek	private	North	Henry	1996	0.26	68
8	Swan River	private	South	Apslawn, Cranbrook, Henry	2010 (1991)	~1	~100
9	West Swan River	private	South	Apslawn	2010	0.001	3
10	Grange Road	private **	South	Cranbrook	2022 (1996)	0.1 0.15	90 300
11	Cygnet River	private	South	Cranbrook & Apslawn	2012 (1985)		1
12	Brushy River	private	South	Cranbrook	2012 (1980)		1
13	Wye River	private	South	Cranbrook & Swansea	2012 (1980)		4

\*\* = Includes areas covered by a Conservation Covenant under the Tasmanian *Nature Conservation Act 2002*

*Callitris oblonga* subsp. *oblonga* has been relatively well surveyed as part of research projects (Kirkpatrick et al. 1980, Harris 1989, Worth et al. 2018), the implementation of recovery programs (Askey-Doran 1994, Barker and Johnson 1998, Zacharek 2000), botanical assessments of reserves and conservation covenants (North et al. 1998, North Barker and Associates 2001, Fitzgerald 2022, unpublished report), as well as part of development proposals (e.g. a proposed dam on the upper reaches of the St Pauls River in 2006–2007). Worth et al. (2018) investigated the genetic variation of *Callitris oblonga* subspecies and *Callitris rhomboidea* and reasons for its fragmented distribution. Population modelling indicated low genetic diversity and limited dispersal capacity.

The likelihood of the current known distribution of *Callitris oblonga* subsp. *oblonga* being its actual distribution is reasonably high. There have been few recent discoveries, although citizen scientist reporting platforms such as iNaturalist have resulted in some additional records within the known range, and these have usually been minor infillings of the known range. It follows that the likelihood of the current population size estimate being accurate is also reasonably high. It is unlikely that the recording of additional subpopulations (or extensions to existing subpopulations) will alter the estimates of total population numbers by orders of magnitude.

The last census for *Callitris oblonga* subsp. *oblonga* was undertaken in 1996 (Barker and Johnson 1998). For the middle reaches of the South Esk River and the St Pauls River this was based in part on unpublished mapping undertaken by Harris (1989). Surveys to date have provided little information as to stand age or structure, with only the occasional reference to the presence of juveniles or regeneration. In addition, there has been little formal monitoring of the species at sites subject to on-ground management actions, except for South Esk Pine Reserve at Apsley River (Fitzgerald 2022, unpublished report).

#### RESERVATION STATUS

*Callitris oblonga* subsp. *oblonga* has been recorded from Dickies Ridge Regional Reserve, Douglas-Apsley National Park, Freycinet National Park and Trevallyn Nature Recreation Area. Several private properties that support the species have conservation covenants in place under the *Tasmanian Nature Conservation Act 2002*, including significant stands along the St Pauls River and Apsley River (Table 1).

#### CONSERVATION STATUS

*Callitris oblonga* subsp. *oblonga* was listed on the *Tasmanian Threatened Species Protection Act 1995* in 1995, as vulnerable under the name *Callitris* sp. aff. *oblonga* (A.M. Gray HO 22495). It was assessed in 2015 as meeting criterion C1, having fewer than 10,000 mature individuals and an estimated decline of at least 10% within three generations (to a maximum of 100 years) due to the threat of fire and weed invasion.

*Callitris oblonga* subsp. *oblonga* was listed as Endangered under the Commonwealth's *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* in 2000.

*Callitris oblonga* (which includes the Tasmanian population of subsp. *oblonga*) was listed as Vulnerable on the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species in 2010.

#### THREATS, LIMITING FACTORS AND MANAGEMENT ISSUES

The extent and abundance of *Callitris oblonga* subsp. *oblonga* in Tasmania is believed to have been much reduced since European settlement in the first half of the nineteenth century due to a combination of land clearing and an increased fire frequency (Harris and Kirkpatrick 1991a). Other threats identified at the time of the species' listing under the *Tasmanian Threatened Species Protection Act 1995* in 1995 included habitat degradation due to stock trampling, invasive weeds and inadequate reservation levels. Additional threats include changes to fire regimes, hydrological changes at the local and catchment scale and climate change.

**Adverse fire regimes – Inappropriate fire frequency:** *Callitris oblonga* subsp. *oblonga* may germinate prolifically after fire leading to the production of even-aged stands (Plate 4). The species appears to require 5–10 years before it produces seed, and in consequence a fire frequency that kills the species before it reaches maturity may eliminate it from a site. The most suitable fire regime for the species is one that is infrequent and small scale (Harris and Kirkpatrick 1991a). Fire will kill standing plants but will create open conditions suitable for regeneration. However, fire may also increase the abundance of competitive woody weeds such as gorse (Plate 1). The threat of fire is of most relevance to subpopulations on private property that are infested with invasive woody weeds, where their presence means that landowners may already be using fire as a management tool. However, information on the fire history at recorded sites is limited. The Milford Hole site along the St Pauls River was apparently burnt in October 1986, with Harris (1989) noting stags still standing. The Hills Creek population of 600–800 mature plants were all killed by fire in 2013 (Plate 4), which in 2019 was showing signs of abundant post fire recruitment, with browsing pressure noted in more open areas (from the Natural Values Atlas). Recruitment continues, with regrowth noted in 2025 as abundant, bearing fruit and up to 1.6 m high (R. Schahinger, pers. comm. 2025).



**Plate 4.** *Callitris oblonga* subsp. *oblonga* at Hills Creek after fire in January 2013. Image © Richard Schahinger May 2014

**Changed surface and groundwater regimes – Dams and altered flow regimes:** Water storage dams have the potential to significantly impact or result in loss of significant stands if constructed in or near occurrences. Damage can be from construction and the resultant impoundment, as well as from downstream impacts caused by limiting water availability and altering flows. A dam proposed for the upper reaches of the St Pauls River in 2006–2007, did not proceed due in part to concerns over its impact on *Callitris oblonga* subsp. *oblonga*.

**Habitat degradation – Inappropriate stock grazing:** Stock grazing and trampling constitutes a direct physical threat to seedlings and new plants, as well as to other components of the species’ habitat. Stock accessing water may erode riverbanks. Nutrification of soils may occur where stock congregate, and weeds may be spread. This threat applies mainly to subpopulations on private property not subject to conservation covenants.

**Climate change – Storms and flooding:** *Callitris oblonga* subsp. *oblonga* occurs predominantly in scattered stands within the flood zone of rivers, and hence the risk of destruction or damage to either the plants or the substrate is great – though floods also provide opportunities for recruitment. Floodwaters may erode riverbanks and flood-borne debris are capable of wreaking significant damage. Fencing, often a necessary part of managing waterways, is also vulnerable to damage from floods.

**Climate change – severe weather and temperature extremes:** The Threatened Species Section (2011) noted that temperature rise and changes to rainfall and other climatic factors may affect the environmental range of *Callitris oblonga* subsp. *oblonga* in Tasmania, increasing the risk of stochastic events such as fire and flood, as well as weed invasion.

**Invasive species – Weed invasion:** Many stands have been invaded by weeds (gorse, willow, hawthorn, blackberry), or are vulnerable to invasion by such species. These weeds have the ability to invade habitat to the exclusion of native species. In the event of fire, the

abundance of weeds such as gorse will increase and the regeneration success of *Callitris oblonga* subsp. *oblonga* is likely to be reduced (Barker & Johnson 1997). Willow infestations alter river hydrology causing waterlogging, sediment build-up and problems for the dispersal of native species.

**Habitat loss, fragmentation and degradation**

**– Land clearance:** Historically, land clearance is believed to have had a major impact on the distribution of *Callitris oblonga* subsp. *oblonga* (Threatened Species Section 2011). The species is largely absent from the lower reaches of the South Esk and other river systems despite suitable climatic and edaphic conditions. This suggests that in the past the species could have been much more widely distributed, possibly reflecting the location of glacial refugia in eastern Tasmania (Harris 1989, Worth et al. 2018). The lower reaches of the South Esk have been extensively cleared for agriculture and have been subject to adverse fire regimes since European settlement. Land clearance of known sites is considered unlikely given the regulatory measures in place and the species’ high profile.

**MANAGEMENT STRATEGY**

**Management objectives**

The main objectives for the recovery of *Callitris oblonga* subsp. *oblonga* are to prevent the loss or degradation of known subpopulations, improve the species’ quality of habitat and provide opportunities for regeneration.

**What has been done?**

- **Recovery programs:** Recovery Plans for *Eucalyptus ovata* – *Callitris oblonga* Forest were prepared by Askey-Doran (1994) and Zacharek (2000). Australian Government funded projects managed by the Department of Natural Resources and Environment Tasmania (NRE Tas, known as DPIPWE at that time) operated from 1998 to 2002 to protect the forest community and its defining species *Callitris oblonga* subsp. *oblonga* where positive management results were deemed to be achievable. The basic aims of

these projects were to foster an understanding of management issues with landowners and to undertake on-ground works, including weed control and the erection of stock-proof fencing. Funding specific to the recovery of *Eucalyptus ovata* – *Callitris oblonga* Forest ceased in 2003, though additional weed works have been carried out along the St Pauls River and Apsley River by the Northern and Southern NRMs in the interim. The recovery plan for the forest community was updated in 2011 (Threatened Species Section 2011).

- **Covenants:** Several private properties along the St Pauls River that support *Callitris oblonga* subsp. *oblonga* are now covered by conservation covenants under the Tasmanian *Nature Conservation Act 2002*. These were established by DPIPWE’s Private Forest Reserves Program from 2005 to 2007. A covenant is also in place on a property near Cranbrook that supports a stand of *Callitris oblonga* subsp. *oblonga* on ironstone gravels. South Esk Pine Reserve on the Apsley River near Bicheno is owned by Bush Heritage Australia and is also protected by a conservation covenant (Fitzgerald 2022, unpublished report). Each property has prescribed management prescriptions to ensure that habitat for the species is maintained.
- **Surveys:** The species has been relatively well surveyed through research projects, recovery program implementation, botanical assessments and census (see previous discussion, Page 5).
- **Seed collection:** Seed has been collected from a stand along the Apsley River site (site 2 in Table 1) for long-term conservation storage at the Tasmanian Seed Conservation Centre (Royal Tasmanian Botanical Gardens, Hobart).

## What is needed?

Agencies, groups or individuals may assist with some or all of the following recovery actions (coordinated efforts may achieve the best and most efficient results):

- Increase knowledge of how to best manage the species, develop and/or implement management agreements with private landowners and public land managers in important locations for the species which do not have current management agreements.
- Implement the Recovery Plan for the supporting vegetation community and incorporate the management requirements of the species (appropriate management of fire regimes, weeds, stock and hydrological processes) into relevant reserve management plans and fire management plans.
- Undertake regular monitoring at a selection of subpopulations to better understand the impacts of climate change, drought and other factors including fire regime and weed management activities.
- Minimise the impacts of weeds, deleterious fire regimes, stock and hydrological processes with appropriate on ground management initiatives by landowners and land managers.
- Coordinate targeted seed collection from different subpopulations for long term storage at the Tasmanian Seed Conservation Centre (Royal Tasmanian Botanical Gardens, Hobart) to increase genetic representation in the seedbank.
- Provide information and extension support to relevant Natural Resource Management committees, local councils, government agencies, the local community and development proponents on the locality, significance and management of known subpopulations and potential habitat.

## REFERENCES

- Askey-Doran, M.J. (1994). *Callitris spp. aff. oblonga Apsley River Community Recovery Plan. Project No. 376*. Endangered Species Program (Australia), Wildlife Report (Tasmania Parks and Wildlife Service, 94/5). Hobart: Tasmania Department of Environment and Land Management.
- Barker, P.C.J. & Johnson, K. (1998). *Recovery Plan for Selected Tasmanian Forest Associated Plants*. Forestry Tasmania, Hobart.
- Curtis W.M. & Morris, D.I. (1975). *The Student's Flora of Tasmania Part 1. Revised Edition*. Government Printer, Hobart.
- de Salas, MF, Baker, ML (2025) A Census of the Vascular Plants of Tasmania, including Macquarie Island. (Tasmanian Herbarium, Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery, Hobart) <https://flora.tmag.tas.gov.au/resources/census/>
- Fitzgerald, N. (2022) South Esk Pine Reserve. Proposed Threatened Species Restoration Trial. Bush Heritage Australia. [Unpublished report].
- Harris, S. (1989). *The Ecology and Biogeography of Callitris (Vent.) in Tasmania*. Unpublished M.Sc. thesis, University of Tasmania, Hobart.
- Harris, S. & Kirkpatrick, J.B. (1991a). The distributions, dynamics and ecological differentiation of *Callitris* species in Tasmania. *Australian Journal of Botany* 39: 187–202.
- Harris, S. & Kirkpatrick, J.B. (1991b). The phytosociology and synecology of Tasmanian vegetation with *Callitris*, in Banks, M.R. et al., (Eds) *Aspects of Tasmanian Botany – A Tribute to Winifred Curtis*, Royal Society of Tasmania, Hobart, pp. 179–189.
- Hill, K.D. (1998). Cupressaceae, *Flora of Australia* 48: 569–587.
- Kirkpatrick, J.B., Brown, M.J. & Moscal, A. (1980). *Threatened Plants of the Tasmanian Central East Coast*. Tasmanian Conservation Trust, Hobart.

- North, A., Johnson, K., Ziegler, K., Duncan, F., Hopkins, K., Ziegeler, D. & Watts, S. (1998). *Flora of Recommended Areas for Protection and Forest Reserves in Tasmania. Summary*. Forest Practices Board, Forestry Tasmania, and Parks and Wildlife Service, Tasmania.
- North Barker & Associates (2001). *Trevallyn State Reserve: Vegetation Management Guidelines*. A report for the Parks and Wildlife Service, Department of Primary Industries, Water and Environment, Tasmania.
- Threatened Species Section (2011). *Recovery Plan: Eucalyptus ovata – Callitris oblonga Forest*. Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, Hobart.
- Wapstra, H., Wapstra, A., Wapstra, M. & Gilfedder, L. (2005, updated online annually). *The Little Book of Common Names for Tasmanian Plants*. Department of Primary Industries, Water & Environment, Hobart.
- Worth, J., Sakaguchi, S., Harrison, P., Brüniche-Olsen, A., Janes, J., Crisp, M., & Bowman, D. (2018). Pleistocene divergence of two disjunct conifers in the eastern Australian temperate zone. *Biological Journal of the Linnean Society*. 10.1093/biolinnean/bly127.
- Zacharek, A. (2000). *Community Recovery Plan: Eucalyptus ovata – Callitris oblonga Forest*. Department of Primary Industries, Water and Environment, Tasmania.
- Prepared** by the Threatened Species Section in 2025 under the provisions of the Tasmanian *Threatened Species Protection Act 1995*.
- Cite as:** Threatened Species Section (2026). *Listing Statement for Callitris oblonga subsp. oblonga (South Esk pine)*. Department of Natural Resources and Environment, Tasmania.
- View:** [www.naturalvaluesatlas.tas.gov.au](http://www.naturalvaluesatlas.tas.gov.au)  
<https://nre.tas.gov.au/conservation/threatened-species-and-communities/lists-of-threatened-species/full-list-of-threatened-species>  
[www.threatenedspecieslink.tas.gov.au](http://www.threatenedspecieslink.tas.gov.au)
- Contact details:** Threatened Species Section, Department of Natural Resources and Environment Tasmania, GPO Box 44, Hobart, Tasmania, Australia 7001. Ph: 1300 368 550.  
[threatenedspecies.enquiries@nre.tas.gov.au](mailto:threatenedspecies.enquiries@nre.tas.gov.au)
- Permit:** It is an offence under Tasmanian legislation to collect, catch, damage, injure, destroy, or kill a threatened species listed under the *Threatened Species Protection Act 1995*, without a permit.

#### Version history

Version	Date	Author	Purpose/Change
1.0	6/05/2026	Threatened Species Section	Notesheet from 2016 prepared by Mark Wapstra, updated and formalised to Listing Statement by Karen Fagg (TSS) in 2024 and 2025. Approved by the Scientific Advisory Committee at Meeting 92.