APPENDIX A

COMMUNICATION & ENGAGEMENT PLAN.

APPENDIX A COMMUNICATION & ENGAGEMENT PLAN

Brighton NRM Communication and Engagement Plan

Purpose of this plan

To guide activities that

- raise awareness of NRM issues in Brighton, to understand stakeholder and community concerns.
- engage community in NRM
- foster ownership of the NRM Strategy and build community interest and capacity to participate in implementing the strategy.

Project description

The Derwent Catchment Project will deliver a Natural Resource Management program for Brighton Council. A weed management plan and NRM strategy including a foreshore restoration plan will be developed. Two foreshore working bees focusing on weed control, restoration/planting works will be delivered along with general facilitation support and advice including promoting environmental education and awareness with the community and landholders.

Project timeframe

Nov 2021 – April/May 2022

Current and historical issues that may impact on the project

TBC

Impact

What are the potential impacts on the stakeholders

Positive

- Increase in awareness of the local environmental
- Opportunities for community members to get involved in looking after their local environment
- Opportunities for landholders and community to work together to tackle issues and attract funding to undertake activities
- Opportunities for landholders to improve land management practices
- Opportunities for landholders to share experience, skills and knowledge

Negative

- Expectation that environment will be improved overnight
- Perception that some activities will be restricted
- Landholders do not have resources to undertake works leading to frustration
- Resistance to change

Level of engagement

Level of engagement will change as the project progresses.

Inform – we want people to know about the project, who we are and what we will be doing and how they can be involved

Consult – we want to engage with community more broadly and interested stakeholders to find out what they know about NRM and what issues are most important to them and why

Involve – Involve community in NRM activities and involve key stakeholders to develop and review the NRM strategy to develop strategies that are practicable and effective

Collaborate – encourage collaboration and advocate for agencies and groups to work together to implement strategies

GOAL	ACTION	TARGET (6 months)
Engage community in NRM	Key stakeholders identified	Community and stakeholder list compiled
	Contact community groups and stakeholders	10 stakeholder groups and or community groups contacted
	Attend community meetings and events	6 meetings/events attended
Raise awareness of NRM and understand community and stakeholder concerns	Develop questions to ask stakeholders	List of prompt questions prepared
	Document issues and concerns	Stakeholder notes to inform the NRM strategy
	Promote NRM through articles and social media	1 articles 3 posts
Foster ownership of the NRM Strategy and build community interest and capacity to participate in implementing the strategy.	Attend schools, events	2 schools/events
	Work with community to organize activities that promote NRM	1-2 workbees attended

Key messages

Who are we and What is the project?

Why are we doing it?

What are the benefits for different stakeholders?

What's so special about our backyard?

- Wonderful wetlands
- Rare native plants
- Native animals
- Cultural landscapes

How you can help –

- Know your weeds
- Stopping the garden escapees
- Restoring the foreshore
- Clean-ups and coastal custodians
- Keeping your pets on the track – dogs on leads – cats indoors

Language & Tone

Plain English – short simple sentences

Images and infographics/icons

Minimise adjectives and cut to the chase!

Friendly and engaging

Layout

Lots of space

Short paragraphs

Dot points

Name of project – Brighton NRM (working title only)

Brighton Council has engaged the Derwent Catchment Project to develop a Natural Resource Management Strategy for Brighton.

What is Natural Resource Management?

Natural resource management is the management of natural resources such as land, water, soil, plants and animals. It is about people working together to manage our precious resources, now and into the future.

Who helps manage our natural resources?

Everyone! Farmers, fruit growers, foresters, councils, Parks and Wildlife, Taswater, fisheries and the whole community!

How do we get started?

The first step is to understand what natural resources we have and what condition they are in. We are interested in talking with you.

Who is the Derwent Catchment Project?

We are a grass-roots community organisation. We work with community and landholders to look after our natural and farming landscapes.

What is the Derwent Catchment?

A catchment is an area where water collects when it rains. As water flows over the land it flows into streams, down through the soil, and into a river. The Derwent Catchment is the area that captures water for the Derwent River. From Derwent Bridge to the D'Entrecastueax Channel.

The Derwent Catchment includes remote wilderness, hydro schemes, tourist and fishing destinations. Forests, farms, orchards and homes. Towns, roads, rivers and lakes.

As the Derwent Catchment Project, we work in and around the Derwent Catchment. From the Derwent Bridge and the highland lakes to Strathgordon, Hamilton and New Norfolk.

The Brighton Council has asked us to help in Brighton.

Here are a few of the Derwent Catchment Project team you might meet out and about

Photos of people

Morgan, Glenn and the team

Josie and Mel F

What are we doing?

We help with weed management, river restoration, and revegetation works. We also develop plans to help people get the best results for the effort they put in.

In Brighton, we are developing a weed management plan. We map out the weeds and develop a long-term plan to control them. Weeds like blackberries prevent access to waterways and take over valuable land. Willows choke our streams and rivers.

There are lots of weeds. We ask how are they spreading? How can we stop them? What are the most important areas to look after? Where do we start controlling the weeds? Weeds don't stick to boundaries! The weed plan will help us all work together to make the biggest difference right across Brighton.

We're also talking to community about natural resources in Brighton. What is special about the natural environment? What ways are people using the land and water? Is there information or assistance that could help people look after the water, land, bush and wetland areas? What would help us work better together? How do we manage our landscapes, preserve our special areas and make our productive lands more sustainable? What are we doing well and what could we do better?

What difference will this make?

A plan will help us work together. If we are all working together we can share resources and even attract funding and resources to do the job better. Working with our partners the Derwent Catchment Project has helped raise additional funds for on-ground activities to

control weeds, improve pasture management, restore natural areas and waterways. To raise awareness and help people get involved in looking after our land, water and bush.

We show funding bodies that local communities are working together to improve the management of natural resources on a landscape scale.

What's so special about our backyard?

- Wonderful wetlands
- Rare native plants
- Native animals
- Cultural landscapes

How you can help –

- Know your weeds
- Stopping the garden escapees
- Restoring the foreshore
- Clean-ups and coastal custodians
- Keeping your pets on the track – dogs on leads – cats indoors

Threats

What is a weed?

A weed is a plant growing where it is not wanted. Plants are usually called a weed when they invade our gardens, pastures, crops and our natural environment.

Why do we need to control them?

Some weeds…

- Take over huge areas of natural coast and bushland

Photo of boneseed and briar rose

- Take over large areas of farmland

Photo of gorse

- Are poisonous to livestock

Photo of Paterson's curse

- Change the shape and flow of our waterways

Photo of willow

- Stop native plants from regrowing

Photo of…..

- Restrict access

Photo of Blackberries

Draft activity/action table

Media	Contact details	Activity	Timeframe
Facebook			
Brighton Council	Angela Turvey	Post and request local facebook groups to share • Rotary club of Brighton • Old Beach Neighbourhood Watch -now Landcare? • Brighton Lions Club • Landcare Tas (Greens Point Landcare)	January
Brighton Alive	Cathy Harper	Introductory email Attend meeting on Feb 3rd 2022 – Remind Cathy Harper to put us on agenda	February
DCP	Rachel Power	Regular posts on Face book	Late January onwards
Landcare Groups	Various – see stakeholder list	Introductory email/phone call	December Jan
Facebook Groups	• Rotary club of Brighton • Old Beach Neighbourhood Watch -now Landcare? • Brighton Lions Club • Landcare Tasmania (Bridgewater Landcare) • Bridgewater/Cagebrook Social Page • Brighton Community Noticeboard (Tasmania) • Brighton market • Old Beach Neighbourhood Watch	Join groups – post intro and updates	January
Website			
Brighton Council	Angela Turvey	Article	January- April
Derwent Catchment Project	Rachel Power	Project outline and updates	January- April
Newsletters			
Brighton Community News		Article	Next issue
Flyers			

Media	Contact details	Activity	Timeframe
		Advertise activities, work bees etc	TBC
Activities			
Summerfest – Kutalayna collective Winterfest	Chloe Woolnough	Comms leading up to and after event	~~Friday 28th January 2021~~ Postponed until July
Saltmarsh Signage launch – Derwent Estuary Program	Inger Visby – Derwent Estuary Program	Share Brighton and/or Derwent Estuary Program posts etc	Saturday 19th January
Bridgewater Community Centre			
Gagebrook Community Centre			
Meetings/workshops			
	Brighton Alive		2022
	Kutalayna collective		2022
	Rotary Club of Brighton		2022
	Brighton Lions Club		2022
	Derwent Estuary Program		2022
	Coal River Products Assoc		2022
	Old Beach Neighbourhood Watch		2022
	Tea Tree Valley Irrigation Scheme		2022

Other documents: Brighton Contacts List

Stakeholder Notes – Brighton NRM

STAKEHOLDER GROUPS

Stakeholder group
kutalayna Collective
Aboriginal Heritage Tasmania
Tasmanian Aboriginal Centre
Brighton Council
Tasmania Parks & Wildlife Service
Property Services
Taswater
Department of State Growth
Tasrail
Tea Tree Irrigation Group
Coal River Products Association
Bridgewater Landcare
Old Beach Neighbourhood Watch
Community and landcare groups
Community Houses
Interested individuals
Schools and Educational Institutes (UTAS)
Brighton Alive
Landcare Tasmania
Mona
24 Carrot Gardens - Botanica
Derwent Catchment Project
Derwent Estuary Program
Eco works
North Barker

OTHER INFORMATION

The Derwent Catchment Project

We are a grass-roots community organisation. We work with landholders to restore and maintain natural and agricultural landscapes.

Our mission

To address issues of land degradation both natural and agricultural by implementing best-practice land management

To support community and industry to innovate and improve on practice by attracting investment and sponsorship for improvements in land condition in the Derwent catchment

To empower and inspire the community to be involved in active management of the catchment

The Derwent Catchment Project started as Upper Derwent Landcare Group in the late 1990s. We have had many active and successful projects working in the Derwent Catchment for the Central Highlands and Derwent Valley Councils and a range of landholders, land managers, agencies, and organisations.

Words from the Brighton Vision

Our environment is cherished: we act sustainably and are mindful of climate change

- Our council cares: progressive and consultative…
- Inspiring pride in where we live and who we are
- Building connections with communal events and spaces
- Ensuring all voices are included and represented in shaping our future
- Engaging young people in planning and decision making
- Supporting opportunities for recreation and leisure for everyone at every stage of life
- Creating child-friendly environments including parks and playgrounds
- Ensuring an abundance of trees and open spaces in urban areas
- Maintaining a semi-rural feel with our mountain and river views and historical buildings
- Making it easy to get around with good, connected footpaths, trails and cycleways
- Embracing best practice environmentally sustainable initiatives
- Nurturing natural places for people and wildlife

Possible words/titles of the NRM Strategy Project

- Caring for kutalayna country – would need permission to use this
- Caring for our country
- Discovering
- Exploring
- Brighton’s unique landscape
- Our place – our natural resources
- Our backyard
- A sense of place
- Our place – a plan to manage Brighton’s natural resources

Draft introductory email – landholders

As discussed, below is a bit of information about the Derwent Catchment Project and this project. Our website has a lot more details about our other programs and projects https://www.derwentcatchment.org/.

The Derwent Catchment Project (DCP) is a grass-roots community organisation working to increase and improve the condition of natural resources within the Derwent catchment. To date we have conducted a range of projects in the Derwent Valley and Central Highlands, working across tenures with farmers and other landholders, councils, government agencies and service providers. Our work focuses on agricultural best practices, weed management, conservation projects, river restoration and strategic planning.

The Derwent Catchment Project has recently been engaged by Brighton Council to develop a Natural Resource Management (NRM) Strategy for Brighton. Josie Kelman and I will be working on the strategy - our role is to facilitate community and landholder involvement to better understand issues and develop a strategic plan that identifies key priorities for investment for Brighton. Members of the DCP team are also developing a Weed Management Plan and will undertake some priority weed control works once the plan is finalised.

We're keen to talk to members ……

We understand it's a busy time of year for farmers and producers and look forward to organizing to meet with you and interested members in the new year – if that would suit. In the meantime, please feel free to pass on my contact details to anyone who is interested in talking to us.

Please contact me if you have any questions.

APPENDIX B

BRIGHTON'S 2050 VISION.

THEMES AND SUBTHEMES ADDRESSED AND/OR SUPPORTED BY THE BRIGHTON NRM STRATEGY

APPENDIX B BRIGHTON'S 2050 VISION - Themes and Subthemes addressed and/or supported by the Brighton NRM Strategy

A sustainable environment

1 Embracing best-practice environmentally sustainable initiatives.

3. Nurturing natural places for people and wildlife

5. Supporting locally grown fresh and healthy food.

A thriving place

2. Enabling major infrastructure projects for a growing community.

5. Offering a diverse mix of local places to shop, eat and socialise.

6. Encouraging the arts, culture and the creative industries.

A caring council

3. Listening to our community and keeping people informed and engaged in planning and decision making.

5. Matching infrastructure and services as our population grows.

6. Managing efficient and cost-effective regulation, design and planning for growth, affordability and amenity.

A proud community

1. Inspiring pride in where we live and who we are.

2. Building connections with communal events and spaces.

3. Fostering an inclusive approach which empowers all regardless of who you are and where you come from.

4. Valuing our Aboriginal culture as part of our learning, decision making and identity.

5. Supporting efforts to resolve our social and economic challenges.

6. Ensuring all voices are included and represented in shaping our future

A comfortable home

1. Ensuring safe, clean and tidy neighbourhoods.

2. Boosting community health and wellbeing.

3. Creating opportunities for residents to play a role in shaping Brighton.

4. Ensuring an abundance of trees and open spaces in the urban areas.

5. Maintaining a semi-rural feel with our mountain and river views and historical buildings.

6. Making it easy to get around with good, connected footpaths, trails and cycleways.

A good life at every age

1. Engaging young people in planning and decision making.

2. Facilitating local education and employment opportunities for young people.

3. Supporting opportunities for recreation and leisure for everyone at every stage of life.

5. Creating child friendly environments including parks and playgrounds.

APPENDIX C

NATURAL VALUES.

APPENDIX C – NATURAL VALUES

Plant communities and threatened species recorded in Brighton

Threatened Flora

Habitat and descriptions have been taken from the Forest Practices Authority 2016, *Habitat descriptions and survey notes for Tasmania's threatened flora species* 2016, Additional information from the Threatened Species Section, 2022, *Threatened Species Note Sheets*.

Lists of Threatened Species | Department of Natural Resources and Environment Tasmania (nre.tas.gov.au)

Threatened Fauna

Preferred Habitat descriptions have been taken from the Forest Practices Authority 2016, *Threatened fauna species range boundaries and habitat descriptions*, Additional information from the Threatened Species Section, 2022, *Threatened Species Note Sheets* and *Tasmania's Threatened Fauna Handbook,* Bryant and Jackson 1999.

https://nre.tas.gov.au/Documents/threatfauna.pdf

Vegetation Communities

All vegetation communities based on TASVEG 4.0 mapping. Descriptions adapted from Kitchener, A. & Harris, S. (2013). From Forest to Fjaeldmark: Descriptions of Tasmania's Vegetation. Edition 2. Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, Tasmania.

Threatened Native Vegetation Communities | Department of Natural Resources and Environment Tasmania (nre.tas.gov.au)

Status

NCA - indicates if the community is listed as threatened under the Tasmanian *Nature Conservation Act 2002.* Available at https://www.legislation.tas.gov.au/view/html/inforce/current/act-2002-063

TH – threatened community

EPBCA – indicates if the community is listed as threatened under the *Australian Environment Protection and Biodiversity Act 1999.* Available at *Federal Register of Legislation - Australian Government*

CR – critically endangered
EN – endangered
VU – vulnerable

TSPA – indicates if the species is listed under the Tasmanian *Threatened Species Protections Act 1995*. Available at [*View - Tasmanian Legislation Online*]

e – endangered
v – vulnerable
r – rare
x - extinct
(pending) – listing pending

(-pending) – delisting pending

PLANT COMMUNITIES FOUND IN BRIGHTON			
Native TASVEG community	**Status**		**Description**
	NCA	**EPBC**	
Saltmarshes and wetlands			
AHS - Saline aquatic herbland	TH	VU	Wetlands can vary from brackish to saline. The saline aquatic herbland incorporates the brackish and saline aquatic communities where water is noticeably salty to the taste. Species of *Ruppia*, *Lepilaena* and stonewort algae in the genus *Lamprothamnium* are often present in, but not necessarily limited to, saline aquatic plant communities.
ARS - Saline sedgeland / rushland		VU	Saline sedgeland/rushland is a coastal community frequently dominated by *Juncus kraussii* or, sometimes, other species such as *Gahnia filum*. Some succulent species may be intermixed. ARS has a close relationship with sedge/rush wetland (ASF) and can be difficult to distinguish at times. The main distinguishing feature is that ARS is found only on the margins of saltmarsh areas and the lower reaches of estuaries. Both ARS and ASF may be dominated by Juncus kraussii, with the ARS form being less species- diverse and occurring in areas where the inundating water tastes salty.
ASF - Fresh water aquatic sedgeland and rushland	TH		This community includes wetlands dominated by sedges and rushes, with salinity ranging from fresh to brackish. These sedges and rushes are generally taller than 50 cm. The communities dominated by the following genera are included in the ASF unit: *Juncus, Baumea, Carex, Cyperus, Eleocharis, Gahnia, Lepidosperma, Phragmites, Schoenus* and *Typha.* Freshwater aquatic sedgeland and rushland is distinguished from other wetland communities by the dominance of sedge and/or rush species. One facies of the community, however, is characterised by a dense sward of the cane-like grass *Phragmites australis*.
AUS - Saltmarsh (undifferentiated)		VU	AUS is a generic saltmarsh code, which has been used to map two communities: Saline sedgeland/rushland (ARS) and Succulent saline herbland (ASS) where the separation of these communities using remote-mapping methods has not been possible.
Dry eucalypt forest and woodland			
DAC Eucalyptus amygdalina coastal forest and woodland			Eucalyptus amygdalina coastal forests and woodlands are dry sclerophyll communities typically dominated by E. amygdalina. They vary from open forest to low open woodland. The community can form pure stands of scattered trees or mallee-form trees emerging from a heathy understorey. The trees rarely exceed 20 m in height and on many sites are less than 10 m tall

PLANT COMMUNITIES FOUND IN BRIGHTON			
Native TASVEG community	**Status**		**Description**
	NCA	**EPBC**	
DAD - Eucalyptus amygdalina forest and woodland on dolerite			*Eucalyptus amygdalina f*orests and woodlands on dolerite are dominated by uneven-aged *E. amygdalina* in an open forest structure with trees rarely exceeding 25 m. They are dry sclerophyll communities with variable understoreys ranging from grassy to shrubby. In some places, rock forms a cover.
DAM - Eucalyptus amygdalina forest on mudstone			E. amygdalina forest on mudstone (DAM) is typically dominated by E. amygdalina. E. viminalis is a widespread co-occurring species. The community has a dry sclerophyll understorey, which is generally species-poor. DAM is strongly associated with relatively dry sites on Permian mudstone (mainly in south-east Tasmania) or mudstone-derived sediments and metasediments of the Mathinna series (Devonian origin) in the north-east of the State. DAM has a distinctive understorey that, along with the substrate, can distinguish it from most other vegetation types. However, it can grade into several other dry sclerophyll and damp sclerophyll forest communities.
DAS - Eucalyptus amygdalina forest and woodland on sandstone	TH		Eucalyptus amygdalina forest and woodland on sandstone is characterised by an open canopy of E. amygdalina, uneven in age and tending not to exceed 25 m in height. They are dry sclerophyll communities with tall shrubby understoreys and a shrubby, sedgy or sometimes grassy ground layer
DCO - Eucalyptus coccifera forest and woodland			Eucalyptus coccifera forest and woodland (DCO) is a forest woodland complex that is widespread in the subalpine areas of Tasmania over about 600 m altitude. The type is primarily, but not always, associated with dolerite substrates. The understorey generally has a significant heathy or shrubby component.
DDE - Eucalyptus delegatensis dry forest and woodland			Eucalyptus delegatensis forms an open canopy in the dry forests and woodlands it dominates. The understorey's composition and structure vary greatly, depending on fire-frequency. It has an open understorey with occasional tall shrubs and a short shrub or heath layer
DGL - Eucalyptus globulus dry forest and woodland	TH		Eucalyptus globulus dry forest and woodland is dominated by a canopy of E. globulus that varies in height from about 40 m in productive coastal areas to < 20 m on poor soils in more arid inland areas. The understorey in this forest community is usually dominated by native grasses and Lomandra

PLANT COMMUNITIES FOUND IN BRIGHTON			
Native TASVEG community	**Status**		**Description**
	NCA	**EPBC**	
			longifolia, with a sparse cover of tall shrubs and a sparse low shrub layer
DOB - Eucalyptus obliqua dry forest			Eucalyptus obliqua dry forests are dominated by E. obliqua trees, typically of medium height (20–30 m) and with well-formed stems about half of the total tree height. In infertile, exposed coastal conditions, the community may have a tall, uneven understorey, while canopy trees may have a mallee form. The shrubby understorey is usually dense, typically diverse, and the ground layer sparse
DOV - Eucalyptus ovata forest and woodland	TH	CR	DOV is a community of E. ovata (and occasionally E. viminalis) dominated forest and woodland associated with drainage flats and moderate to poorly-drained fertile soils. This community is most typically characterised by shrubby or sedgy understoreys although grassy and even broad leaved facies occur.
DPU - Eucalyptus pulchella forest and woodland			Eucalyptus pulchella forest and woodland is normally dominated by E. pulchella, although this tree species is not always present; hybrids between E. amygdalina and E. pulchella and genetic variants of E. amygdalina may dominate. They are dry sclerophyll communities with a forest or woodland structure and tree height rarely exceeding 25 m. The understorey is usually dominated by native grasses and Lomandra longifolia, but with a sparse cover of tall to medium shrubs as well as a sparse, low, shrub layer
DRI - Eucalyptus risdonii forest and woodland	TH		Eucalyptus risdonii forests and woodlands are open forests dominated by a sparse canopy of E. risdonii trees generally less than 15 m tall, often with a mallee habit. They are dry sclerophyll communities with sparse medium and low shrub layers and an often-grassy ground layer. Eucalyptus risdonii forest and woodland is extremely localised along the Meehan Range, east of the Derwent River. Smaller patches occur on the western shore around Bridgewater
DTD - Eucalyptus tenuiramis forest and woodland on dolerite			Eucalyptus tenuiramis forest and woodland on dolerite is dominated by E. tenuiramis trees rarely more than 25 m in height, and considerably smaller on highly insolated sites. These dry sclerophyll communities generally have shrubby understoreys with high cover and diversity and a sparse ground layer. Eucalyptus tenuiramis forests and woodlands on dolerite occur as scattered patches throughout south-east Tasmania, typically on lower slopes with high rock cover

PLANT COMMUNITIES FOUND IN BRIGHTON			
Native TASVEG community	**Status**		**Description**
	NCA	**EPBC**	
DTO - Eucalyptus tenuiramis forest and woodland on sediments	TH		*Eucalyptus tenuiramis* forest and woodland on sediments is dominated by *E. tenuiramis* trees rarely 25 m in height and often considerably shorter at highly insolated, nutrient poor sites. These dry sclerophyll communities are generally characterised by shrubby understoreys with low cover and diversity. Grassy understoreys also occur in some areas
DVG - Eucalyptus viminalis grassy forest and woodland			*Eucalyptus viminalis* grassy forest and woodland is characteristically low to medium height (15–25 m) open forest dominated by *E. viminalis, E. rubida* and sometimes *E. dalrympleana*. The understorey is generally grassy, and sometimes very rocky. Low shrubs may form a sparse layer. The specific composition of the understorey depends largely on the fire and grazing regimes
Native grassland			
GCL - Lowland grassland complex			The lowland grassland complex generally contains natural or disturbance-induced grasslands dominated by species of *Rytidosperma* or *Austrostipa*, but commonly also containing *Poa* species and *Themeda triandra*. Semi-improved pasture can revert to this community over time, especially where drought conditions favour the native species
GPL - Lowland Poa labillardierei grassland		CR	Lowland *Poa labillardierei* grassland (GPL) is dominated by tussocks of *Poa labillardierei* that may be large and spreading or small and tufty, depending on the situation. The tussocks may form a closed sward or an open layer with smaller grasses and herbs between the tussocks. They are generally species-poor, treeless communities characterised by tussocks with herbs, graminoids and small grasses in between.
GRP - Rockplate grassland			These grasslands are on skeletal soils over rockplates. Rockplate grassland (GRP) is dominated by *Themeda triandra, Poa rodwayi* or species of *Rytidosperma*, and is usually devoid of all woody species due to the extremes of wetting and drying characteristic of these thin soils.It also includes small patches of herbfield over exposed rockplate and grasslands induced by eucalypt dieback of grassy woodlands, mainly on dry hilltops (usually *Eucalyptus viminalis, E. amygdalina* or *E. pulchella*).
GTL - Lowland Themeda triandra grassland		CR	This community includes all natural and disturbance-induced native grasslands dominated by *Themeda triandra*, as well as sub-coastal grasslands dominated by *Poa rodwayi* in the north-west. They occur mainly through the Tasmanian Midlands, Derwent Valley,

PLANT COMMUNITIES FOUND IN BRIGHTON			
Native TASVEG community	**Status**		**Description**
	NCA	**EPBC**	
			east coast and south-east. Coastal communities dominated by *Themeda triandra* occur sporadically in the north-east and north-west of the State, while sub-coastal communities dominated by *Poa rodwayi* are restricted to the north-west.
Non eucalypt forest and woodland			
NAD - Acacia dealbata forest			*Acacia dealbata* forest is a successional community commonly replacing wet forests and damp sclerophyll forest after disturbance but also occurring on stream banks and riparian corridors subject to flood disturbance, and in other situations with reliable water sources. The canopy is variable in cover but is most often composed purely of tall straight *Acacia dealbata* trees that can reach 30 m height. The understorey is variable reflecting the diverse disturbance situations in which the community arises.
NAV - Allocasuarina verticillata forest			*Allocasuarina verticillata* forest varies from pure stands with 100% litter layer or with little else but leaf litter beneath the trees, to woodlands in which umbrageous trees are interspersed in a species-rich sward dominated by tussock grasses. These woodlands and forests are on very dry sites. Some have emergent eucalypts or *Callitris rhomboidea*.
NBA - Bursaria - Acacia woodland			This vegetation community is characterised by scattered small trees of prickly box (*Bursaria spinosa*), silver wattle (*Acacia dealbata*), black wattle (Acacia mearnsii), blackwood (Acacia melanoxylon), drooping she oak (Allocasuarina verticillata) and other small trees and shrubs. They form a sparse to dense layer over a grassy understory dominated by kangaroo grass (*Themeda triandra*) or wallaby grasses (*Rytidosperma* sp.). Species compositions can vary between sites.
Scrub, heathland and coastal complexes			
SLL - Leptospermum lanigerum scrub			Scrub with is often dominated by pure stands of L. *lanigerum*. This community generally occurs in poorly drained fertile areas, usually at the head of drainage lines or sometimes surrounding frost hollows, Sphagnum bogs and rock plates. Soils on which SLL usually occurs are fairly deep, peaty alluvium developed over a range of geologies, including dolerite, basalt, Permo-Triassic sediments or

PLANT COMMUNITIES FOUND IN BRIGHTON			
Native TASVEG community	**Status**		**Description**
	NCA	**EPBC**	
			Precambrian metasediments. Slopes are generally gentle (often along spring lines and seepages).
SRE - Eastern riparian scrub	TH		This scrub community is found along creeks on low slopes and rivers from sea level to 600 m in the Tasmanian Northern Midlands, Ben Lomond, Furneaux and Tasmanian South East Bioregions. Indicative species include *Micrantheum hexandrum*, *Leptospermum lanigerum*, *Grevillea australis*, *Spyridium lawrencei* and *Acacia mucronata*. SRE is currently very under-mapped because of its linear nature and is often mapped within the distribution of other types as much riparian scrub will be found under various forest canopies.
Wet eucalypt forest and woodland			
WOU - Eucalyptus obliqua wet forest (undifferentiated)			WOU is a generic code used to map three communities: *Eucalyptus obliqua* forest over rainforest (WOR), *Eucalyptus obliqua* forest over broad-leaf shrubs (WOB) and *Eucalyptus obliqua* forest over *Leptospermum* (WOL). It is used within TASVEG to map areas of forest which have not been verified as one of the three *E. obliqua* communities by ground truthing.

THREATENED SPECIES RECORDED IN BRIGHTON			
FLORA			
Species	**Status**		**Habitat and description**[i]
	TSPA	**EPBCA**	
Allocasuarina duncanii conical she oak	r		*Allocasuarina duncanii* is strongly associated with dolerite rock plates or shallow soils over dolerite, where it occurs in monotypic stands or in association with *Eucalyptus delegatensis* or *E. coccifera*. Two small sites are on quarzitic sandstone. The species is found from 230-1,000 m above sea level with most sites above 500 m.
Asperula scoparia subsp. *scoparia* prickly woodruff	r		*Asperula scoparia* subsp. *scoparia* is widespread in Tasmania and is mainly found in native grasslands and grassy forests, often on fertile substrates such as dolerite-derived soils. Forested sites are usually dominated by *Eucalyptus globulus* and *E. viminalis* (lower elevations) and *E. delegatensis* (higher elevations).
Austrostipa bigeniculata double-jointed speargrass	r		*Austrostipa bigeniculata* is found mainly in the south-east and Midlands in open woodlands and grasslands, where it is often associated with *Austrostipa nodosa.*
Austrostipa blackii crested spear grass	r		The habitat of *Austrostipa blackii* is poorly understood because of confusion with other species. In its "pure" form (i.e., long coma), *A. blackii* is a species of very near-coastal sites such as the margins of saline lagoons, creek outfalls and vegetated dunes. Further inland, where it seems to grade into other species, it occurs in open grassy woodlands.
Bolboschoenus caldwellii sea club sedge	r		*Bolboschoenus caldwellii* is widespread in shallow, standing, sometimes brackish water, rooted in heavy black mud.
Brachyscome rigidula cutleaf daisy	v		*Brachyscome rigidula* is found in the Midlands, East Coast and in parts of the eastern Central Highlands of Tasmania, where it occurs in rough pasture, grassland and grassy woodland on dry rocky hills and flats.
Calocephalus citreus lemon beautyheads	r		*Calocephalus citreus* inhabits disturbed dry grasslands, and is found from a few locations in the south-east of the State.
Calocephalus lacteus milky beautyheads	r		*Calocephalus lacteus* occurs in open, dry sites in lowland areas of eastern and northern Tasmania and on lower altitudes of the Central Plateau. It requires bare ground for recruitment, and may benefit from disturbance. It is often found on roadsides and beside tracks.
Carex gunniana mountain sedge	r		The habitat of *Carex gunniana* is poorly understood and highly variable. It includes wet eucalypt forest, sandy heathlands, margins of streams, littoral sands, shingle with seepage, damp grasslands within dry forest and rough pasture.
Centropappus brunonis Tasmanian daisytree	r		*Centropappus brunonis* is known from scattered colonies on the Wellington Range and Mt Dromedary. It grows in shrubby woodland/forest dominated by *Eucalyptus delegatensis* (at mid altitudes) and by *E. coccifera* and *E. urnigera* (at higher altitudes). It typically occurs on dolerite talus but also occurs on poorly-drained sandstone shelves.

THREATENED SPECIES RECORDED IN BRIGHTON			
FLORA			
Species	**Status**		**Habitat and description**[i]
	TSPA	**EPBCA**	
Colobanthus curtisiae grassland cupflower	r	VU	When first described, *Colobanthus curtisiae* was understood to occur in native grassland and grassy woodland (the type location is a grassy *E. pauciflora* woodland on a small basalt hill) but also extending to subalpine low vegetation (Ben Lomond area). This species is now known to occur in lowland grasslands and grassy woodlands but is also prevalent on rocky outcrops and margins of forest on dolerite on the Central Highlands (including disturbed sites such as log landings and snig tracks).
Coronidium gunnianum Swamp everlasting	e (pending)		An upright, woolly, perennial herb with small, round, yellow, daisy flowers. It occurs in grasslands on heavy soils and riverine woodlands in areas often inundated. It occurs in eastern and central Tasmania and ranges from Cambridge to Hadspen. The species has a restricted area of occupancy and low abundance, presumably due to land clearing and fragmentation and may be at risk from increased droughts and fire due to climate change, major road projects, and low recruitment possibly due to self-incompatibility
Cryptandra amara pretty pearlflower	e		*Cryptandra amara* grows in some of the driest areas of the State and is typically associated with fertile rocky substrates (e.g. basalt). Its habitat ranges from near-riparian rockplates to grasslands or grassy woodlands.
Desmodium varians slender ticktrefoil	e		*Desmodium varians* occurs locally in the east of the State, growing in native grassland, or open grassy shrubland or woodland, with *Themeda triandra* (kangaroo grass) and *Poa labillardierei* (silver tussockgrass) being the most prominent grasses.
Dianella amoena grassland flaxlily	r	EN	*Dianella amoena* occurs mainly in the northern and southern Midlands, where it grows in native grasslands and grassy woodlands.
Eryngium ovinum blue devil	v		*Eryngium ovinum* occurs in a range of lowland vegetation types most often on fertile heavy clay soils derived from dolerite. Vegetation types include open grasslands usually dominated by *Themeda triandra* (kangaroo grass), grassy forests and woodlands on slopes, ridges and broad flats, and also roadside verges (representing remnant populations),
Eucalyptus risdonii Risdon peppermint	r		*Eucalyptus risdonii* is restricted to the greater Hobart area (particularly the Meehan Range), with an outlying population at Mangalore and on South Arm. It occurs on mudstone, with an altitudinal range from near sea level to 150 m above sea level. It can occur as a dominant in low open forest with a sparse understorey on dry, insolated ridgelines and slopes (e.g. with a north-west aspect), and individuals can extend into other forest types typically dominated by *E. tenuiramis* or *E. amygdalina* (but occasionally by other species) on less exposed sites.

THREATENED SPECIES RECORDED IN BRIGHTON			
FLORA			
Species	**Status**		**Habitat and description**[i]
	TSPA	**EPBCA**	
Glycine latrobeana clover glycine	v	VU	*Glycine latrobeana* occurs in a range of habitats, geologies and vegetation types. Soils are usually fertile but can be sandy when adjacent to or overlaying fertile soils. The species mainly occurs on flats and undulating terrain over a wide geographical range, including near-coastal environments, the Midlands, and the Central Plateau. It mainly occurs in grassy/heathy forests and woodlands and native grasslands.
Gratiola pubescens hairy brooklime	v		*Gratiola pubescens* is most commonly located in permanently or seasonally damp or swampy ground, including the margins of farm dams.
Haloragis aspera rough raspwort	v		*Haloragis aspera* is presumed to occur in wet areas in the eastern part of the State.
Haloragis heterophylla variable raspwort	r		*Haloragis heterophylla* occurs in poorly drained sites (sometimes only marginally so), which are often associated with grasslands and grassy woodlands with a high component of *Themeda triandra* (kangaroo grass). It also occurs in grassy/sedgy *Eucalyptus ovata* forest and woodland, shrubby creek lines, and broad sedgy/grassy flats, wet pasture and margins of farm dams.
Hibbertia basaltica basalt guineaflower	e	EN	*Hibbertia basaltica* is restricted to areas of basalt between Pontville and Bridgewater in southern Tasmania where it occurs on slopes along the lower reaches of the Jordan River and one of its tributaries, in native grassland dominated by *Themeda triandra* (kangaroo grass) and *Austrostipa* (spear grass) species with the occasional *Bursaria spinosa* (prickly box). Rock cover is high, while soils are shallow clay loams. Slopes vary from 0-15 degrees, and altitude 15-45 m above sea level. Note that a very similar taxon, possibly undescribed or within the concept of *H. basaltica*, occurs in similar habitat but on Jurassic dolerite in the same part of the State, currently all such sites shown on databases as *H. basaltica.*
Hibbertia sp. Richmond dolerite	e (unofficial)		An undescribed taxon on dolerite in the Tea Tree – Richmond – Dulcot area, informally known as 'Hibbertia sp. Richmond dolerite', shares many features with Hibbertia basaltica, but its habit is rather more open and wiry, the peduncle is much shorter (up to 4 mm long), and its petals tend to be relatively narrow, meaning that the sepals are exposed when flowers are viewed from above; in addition, the number of stamens in the groups either side of the two carpels varies from 2 to 7 on one side and 0 to 1 on the other.
Hovea tasmanica rockfield purplepea	r		*Hovea tasmanica* occurs in central and north-eastern regions. It is usually found on dry, rocky ridges or slopes (mostly dolerite) in forest and riverine scrub.
Isoetopsis graminifolia grass cushion	v		*Isoetopsis graminifolia* grows in native grasslands, usually dominated by *Themeda triandra* (kangaroo grass), or on rock plates, the underlying substrate being mostly basalt or dolerite. The elevation range of recorded sites is 20-360 m above sea level in areas of low rainfall.

THREATENED SPECIES RECORDED IN BRIGHTON			
FLORA			
Species	**Status**		**Habitat and description**[i]
	TSPA	**EPBCA**	
Lepidium hyssopifolium soft peppercress	e	EN	The native habitat of *Lepidium hyssopifolium* is the growth suppression zone beneath large trees in grassy woodlands and grasslands (e.g. over-mature black wattles and isolated eucalypts in rough pasture). *Lepidium hyssopifolium* is now found primarily under large exotic trees on roadsides and home yards on farms. It occurs in the eastern part of Tasmania between sea-level to 500 metres above sea level in dry, warm and fertile areas on flat ground on weakly acid to alkaline soils derived from a range of rock types. It can also occur on frequently slashed grassy/weedy roadside verges where shade trees are absent.
Levenhookia dubia hairy stylewort	x		In Tasmania, 19th century collections of *Levenhookia dubia* have been made from Pontville and from Strzelecki Peaks on Flinders Island. Suggested suitable habitat for *Levenhookia dubia* in the State includes moist, often sandy, ground in shallow soils on rock ledges.
Lythrum salicaria purple loosestrife	v		*Lythrum salicaria* inhabits swamps, stream banks and rivers mainly in the north and north-east of the State. It can also occur between gaps in *Melaleuca ericifolia* forest. This species can act as a weed, proliferating along roadsides and other disturbed areas, and, as horticultural strains are in cultivation and birds can disperse seed, some occurrences may not be native.
Ozothamnus reflexifolius reflexed everlastingbush	v	VU	*Ozothamnus reflexifolius* is known from a single site in the Meehan Range in south-eastern Tasmania. The subpopulation is centred on a large dolerite rock plate, with plants occurring in either *Allocasuarina verticillata* (drooping sheoak) woodland, open heath or in crevices in sheer dolerite. Altitude at the site varies from 180-350 m above sea level.
Parietaria debilis shade pellitory	r		*Parietaria debilis* occrs around muttonbird rookeries, on cliffs/rocks in the salt spray zone, in moist shaded areas in dune scrubs, and under rock overhangs in forested gullies.
Pellaea calidirupium hotrock fern	r		*Pellaea calidirupium* is found in inland, rocky habitats in areas of low to moderate rainfall predominantly in the eastern half of Tasmania. It grows in crevices and on ledges on exposed or semi-exposed rock outcrops. A large sterile colony occurs on the bare summit of Casaveen Bluff (east of York Plains), while nearby, on a tributary of the Little Swanport River plants grow under more favourable conditions on a rock ledge within the protection of a rock gully.
Pentachondra ericifolia fine frillyheath	r		*Pentachondra ericifolia* occurs in rocky sites in open alpine/dry sclerophyll woodland and heathland.

THREATENED SPECIES RECORDED IN BRIGHTON			
FLORA			
Species	**Status**		**Habitat and description**[i]
	TSPA	**EPBCA**	
Pterostylis wapstrarum fleshy greenhood	e	CR	Pterostylis wapstrarum (fleshy greenhood) is a terrestrial orchid endemic to Tasmania. It is known to be extant at four sites in the southern Midlands, growing in native grasslands and grassy eucalypt woodlands. The species has a linear range of less than 80 km, and the total number of mature plants is estimated to be fewer than 1,000. The species is unreserved. Sites are subject to a narrow range of threats, mainly associated with the maintenance of the species' habitat through appropriate disturbance regimes (grazing and/or fire). Other factors such as climatic conditions and stochastic events are linked to other threatening processes through their impact on emergence, flowering and seed set.
Pterostylis ziegeleri grassland greenhood	v	VU	*Pterostylis ziegeleri* is restricted to the east and north of Tasmania. In coastal areas, the species occurs on the slopes of low stabilised sand dunes and in grassy dune swales, while in the Midlands it grows in native grassland or grassy woodland on well-drained clay loams derived from basalt.
Pultenaea prostrata silky bushpea	v		*Pultenaea prostrata* occurs in grassy woodlands or grasslands, mostly on Tertiary basalt or Quaternary alluvium.
Ranunculus pumilio var. *pumilio* ferny buttercup	r		*Ranunculus pumilio* var. *pumilio* occurs mostly in wet places (e.g. broad floodplains of permanent creeks, "wet pastures") from sea level to altitudes of 800-900 m above sea level.
Rumex bidens mud dock	r (v pending)		*Rumex bidens* grows at the margins of lakes, swamps, and slow-moving rivers and streams, and may also occur in drainage channels.
Schoenoplectus tabernaemontani river clubsedge	r		*Schoenoplectus tabernaemontani* inhabits the margins of lagoons on King Island, Flinders Island and on some riverbanks in the Midlands.
Scleranthus diander tufted knawel	v		*Scleranthus diander* is found from the Central Midlands area to Hobart with most of the records from the Ross and Tunbridge areas. This species inhabits grassy woodland and is associated with dolerite and basalt substrates.
Scleranthus fasciculatus spreading knawel	v		*Scleranthus fasciculatus* is only recorded from a few locations in the Midlands and south-east. The vegetation at most of the sites is *Poa* grassland/grassy woodland. *Scleranthus fasciculatus* appears to need gaps between the tussock spaces for its survival and both fire and stock grazing maintain the openness it requires. Often found in areas protected from grazing such as fallen trees and branches.
Senecio squarrosus leafy fireweed	r		*Senecio squarrosus* occurs in a wide variety of habitats. One form occurs predominantly in lowland damp tussock grasslands. The more widespread and common form occurs mainly in dry forests (often grassy) but extends to wet forests and other vegetation types.
Siloxerus multiflorus small wrinklewort	r		*Siloxerus multiflorus* occurs in a range of somewhat exposed lowland habitats, including bare soil and rocks amongst dense windswept coastal shrubbery to rock outcrops and bare ground associated with native grassland, grassy woodland and forest.

THREATENED SPECIES RECORDED IN BRIGHTON			
FLORA			
Species	**Status**		**Habitat and description**[i]
	TSPA	**EPBCA**	
Stackhousia pulvinaris alpine candles	v		*Stackhousia pulvinaris* habitat includes alpine herbfield and subalpine grassland, notably in small depressions or at the margins of bogs and swamps. The stronghold for *Stackhousia pulvinaris* is the Vale of Belvoir near Cradle Mountain. The species is locally abundant at the margins of sinkholes where the ground is rocky and exposed, and also extends into grasslands and grassy sedgelands (especially along animal pads and other disturbed areas). The geology of the area consists of basalt over limestone, with friable soils containing a quartz element due to weathering of the Cambro-Ordovician sediments that dominate the adjacent slopes. The altitude range of extant sites is 780-870 m above sea level.
Stackhousia subterranea grassland candles	e		*Stackhousia subterranea* occurs in native grasslands and grassy woodlands/forests, often associated with fertile soils derived from basalt. *Themeda triandra* (kangaroo grass) is often one of the more prominent grasses.
Stenopetalum lineare narrow threadpetal	e		The prime habitat for *Stenopetalum lineare* appears to be grass-covered low dunes but it also extends to scrub-covered dunes (coast wattle) and there is one inland site on a rocky outcrop in dry sclerophyll forest.
Teucrium corymbosum forest germander	r		*Teucrium corymbosum* occurs in a wide range of habitats from rocky steep slopes in dry sclerophyll forest and *Allocasuarina* (sheoak) woodland, riparian flats and forest.
Thesium australe southern toadflax	x	VU	In Tasmania, *Thesium australe* is known only from an 1804 collection from the Derwent River Valley. Suitable habitat for this species includes grassland and grassy woodland. *Thesium australe* is presumed extinct in Tasmania.
Triptilodiscus pygmaeus dwarf sunray	v		*Triptilodiscus pygmaeus* grows within grasslands, grassy woodlands or rockplates, with the underlying substrate being mostly Tertiary basalt or Jurassic dolerite. The elevation range of recorded sites in Tasmania is 30-470 m above sea level, with an annual rainfall of about 450-600 mm. The species occurs within native grassland dominated by *Themeda triandra* (kangaroo grass).
Uncinia elegans handsome hooksedge	r		*Uncinia elegans* occurs in a wide range of forest types including wet scleropyll forest, dry sclerophyll forest and open grassy woodlands. It is most often associated with damp grassy habitats and can occur on disturbed sites.
Vallisneria australis river ribbons	r		*Vallisneria australis* grows rooted and submerged in flowing freshwater habitats such as major rivers of the Midlands.
Velleia paradoxa spur velleia	v		*Velleia paradoxa* is known from the Hobart and Launceston areas, and the Midlands and the Derwent Valley, where it occurs in grassy woodlands or grasslands on dry sites. It has been recorded up to 550 m above sea level at sites with an annual rainfall range of 450-750 mm.
Vittadinia burbidgeae smooth new-holland-daisy	r (-pending)		*Vittadinia burbidgeae* occurs in native grassland and grassy woodland.
Vittadinia cuneata var. *cuneata* fuzzy new-holland-daisy	r		*Vittadinia cuneata* var. *cuneata* occurs in native grassland and grassy woodland.

THREATENED SPECIES RECORDED IN BRIGHTON			
FLORA			
Species	**Status**		**Habitat and description**[i]
	TSPA	**EPBCA**	
Vittadinia gracilis woolly new-holland-daisy	r		*Vittadinia gracilis* occurs in native grassland and grassy woodland.
Vittadinia muelleri narrowleaf new-holland-daisy	r		*Vittadinia muelleri* occurs in native grassland and grassy woodland.

THREATENED SPECIES RECORDED IN BRIGHTON			
MAMMALS			
Species	**Status**		**Preferred Habitat**
	TSPA	**EPBC**	
Dasyurus maculatus subsp. *maculatus* Spotted-tailed quoll	r	VU	This naturally rare forest-dweller most commonly inhabits wet forest but also occurs in dry forest. It forages and hunts on farmland and pasture, travelling up to 20 km at night, and shelters in logs, rocks, or thick vegetation
Dasyurus viverrinus Eastern quoll	e	EN	Occurs in most parts of Tasmania but is recorded infrequently in the wetter western third of the state. This species' distribution is associated with areas of low rainfall and cold winter minimum temperatures. It is found in a range of vegetation types including open grassland (including farmland), tussock grassland, grassy woodland, dry eucalypt forest, coastal scrub, and alpine heathland, but is typically absent from large tracts of wet eucalypt forest and rainforest.
Perameles gunnii Eastern barred bandicoot		VU	The eastern barred bandicoot was previously widespread across Tasmania but is now most abundant in the south-east of the state and less abundant throughout the rest of the state. During the day it rests in a grass nest. It feeds throughout the night and moves at a rapid gallop or bound. It digs to feed on earthworms, insects, bulbs, tubers and fungi.
Sarcophilus harrisii Tasmanian devil	e	EN	This species occupies a wide range of habitats across Tasmania and exploits landscapes with a mosaic of pasture and forest with elevated prey densities and is attracted to roadkill hotpots with concentrated scavenging resource. Populations have declined substantially since the first observations of the infectious cancer Devil Facial Tumour Disease (DFTD). DFTD has now spread across much of Tasmania. The reduced population is also likely to be more sensitive to additional threats such as death by roadkill, competition with cats and foxes, and loss or disturbance of areas surrounding traditional dens where young are raised. The protection of breeding opportunities is particularly important for the species due to the mortalities from demographic pressures.

THREATENED SPECIES RECORDED IN BRIGHTON			
BIRDS			
Species	**Status**		**Preferred Habitat**
	TSPA	**EPBCA**	
Accipiter novaehollandiae Grey goshawk	e		Inhabits large tracts of wet forest and swamp forest, particularly patches with closed canopies above an open understorey, but with dense stands of prey habitat nearby. Mature trees provide the best nesting sites. Most nests have been recorded from blackwoods and occasional myrtle beech.
Aquila audax subsp. *fleayi* Wedge-tailed eagle	e	EN	This species nests in a range of old growth native forests and is dependent on forest for nesting. Territories can contain up to five alternate nests usually close to each other but may be up to 1 km apart where habitat is locally restricted. This eagle preys and scavenges on a wide variety of fauna including fish, reptiles, birds, and mammals.
Botaurus poiciloptilus Australasian Bittern		EN	A highly cryptic species, utilising wetlands and lakes with a dense cover of vegetation. Whilst once common on Tasmania's north/east coasts, the numbers of Australasian bitterns in the state during the last two decades have declined significantly in both their range and numbers due to habitat loss and extended periods of dryness.
Haliaeetus leucogaster White-belled sea-eagle	v		In Tasmania, this species is restricted to nesting within 5 km of coastlines, major estuaries, and inland lakes. They typically build nests in large eucalypt trees, much like the Tasmanian wedge-tailed eagle (*Aquila audax fleayi*), although their specific nesting requirements aren't as strict, such that they often nest in relatively small and exposed coastal trees (including [in a minority of cases] non-native species [e.g. *Pinus radiata*]), and are also known to nest occasionally on sea cliffs or even piles of rocks at ground level on islands lacking ground predators (e.g. Ninth Island).
Hirundapus caudacutus White-throated needletail		VU	This migratory species breeds in central and north-eastern Asia in Siberia, Mongolia, northern-eastern China and northern Japan. It migrates south through eastern China, Korea and Japan spending its non-breeding season in eastern and south-eastern Australia including Tasmania. This species is almost exclusively aerial, occurring over most types of habitats with a preference to wooded areas, open forests, heathland and rainforests.
Lathamus discolor Swift parrot	e	CR	This species spends its winter in south-eastern mainland Australian before migrating to Tasmania in late winter/early spring to breed. During the breeding season, nectar from Tasmanian blue gum (*Eucalyptus globulus*) and black gum (*Eucalyptus ovata*) flowers is the primary food source for the species. These eucalypts are patchily distributed, and their flowering patterns are erratic and unpredictable, often leading to only a small proportion of Swift Parrot habitat being available for breeding in any one year. Swift Parrots breed in tree hollows in mature eucalypts within foraging range of a flower source.
Podiceps cristatus Great Crested Grebe	v		This species inhabits wetlands, deep lakes, rivers and swamps and prefers a combination of open water and dense reedbeds. This species is relatively rare in Tasmania but can have minor irruptions and periods of regular sightings in some areas.

THREATENED SPECIES RECORDED IN BRIGHTON			
BIRDS			
Species	**Status**		**Preferred Habitat**
	TSPA	**EPBCA**	
Tyto novaehollandiae castanops Tasmanian masked owl	e		Found in a range of habitats which contain some mature hollow-bearing forest, usually below 600 m altitude. This includes native forests and woodlands as well as agricultural areas with a mosaic of native vegetation and pasture. Significant habitat is limited to large eucalypts within dry eucalypt forest in the core range.

THREATENED SPECIES RECORDED IN BRIGHTON			
REPTILES			
Species	**Status**		**Preferred Habitat**
	TSPA	**EPBCA**	
Pseudemoia pagenstecheri Tussock skink	v		A ground-dwelling lizard, occurring in grassland and grassy woodland habitats at a range of elevations. Records in Tasmania a few disconnected patches of habitat from Midlands, inland Cradle Coast, and eastern Bass Strait islands.

- The List
- TASVEG
- Natural Values Atlas
- Threatened Species Section 2022