

Mount Roland Fauna

Field notes: a work in progress

2023-2024

Mount Roland Land Care has been observing life on the mountain, hoping to discover what lives where and how things change over time. We want to share in the responsibility for caring for what we find. For that, we need to allow the mountain to become familiar to us, to invite its rhythms into our thoughts and behaviours, and to give some part of ourselves to what it needs.



Our approach contains several elements – close observation in person, camera placements in a range of habitats, sharing our work with others, and an openness to research and responses of various kinds. Below, you will find some lists of the life we have seen so far. Here, the lists are of non-plant species. In a separate document, you'll find plants and fungi. We only use photos taken in the Reserve or at its edges, often from our remote cameras, and there are many gaps yet to fill.





Lists can be dry and uninviting things... until you consider what they mean. What they tell us is that people have spent time on the mountain, that they've looked and listened, noticing how life takes shape, how it adapts and thrives and struggles. And because these lists are incomplete, because there are always more kinds of life to observe as well as details to add and corrections to make, and because *there are always other ways to respond* (creative, practical, research based), these lists are also invitations. We'd love you to take part, whether by adding to our lists or by describing what you find in your own particular way.






Walk the mountain tracks. Be still awhile now and then along the way. See what's living in the branches and on the leaves of the trees. Look for footprints. Listen to the calls. You can use the online app, *iNaturalist.org*, to record what you find and to help with identification. Or you can send your photos, descriptions or creative expressions to MRLC.





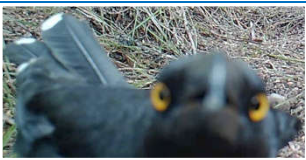
Note that the "Sectors" in the lists relate to approximate shifts in vegetation type – they match the map given at the end. You don't need to remember this map. Just remember that if you see a creature you want to tell us about, also notice where it is and what kind of place it's in – tall trees, low shrubs, bare rock, under rocks, under ferns, at the top of the mountain... notice as much as you can!

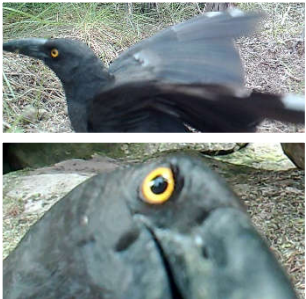

**ALWAYS TAKE CARE – of yourself, of those you're with,
and of the life on the mountain. One Earth. One river of hope. One pulse.**




BIRD	Sectors	Obs type	Habitat / location details	Behaviour	Impression of population	Image
<i>Acanthiza ewingii</i> Tasmanian thornbill	B, F, G	Sighted; heard; camera (remote)	Low to mid-range branches; seem to prefer trees to open shrub land.	Short distance flight or light hops around the branches and ground. Call often ends with a liquid <i>wot-wot-wot</i> .	Small numbers broadly dispersed. Appear to be resident.	
<i>Acanthiza pusilla</i> Brown thornbill	F	Heard	Low to mid-range branches; seem to prefer trees to open shrub land.	Uses mimicry to unsettle predators. Call otherwise a distinctive <i>too chooty choo</i> .	Seem to be fewer than for Tas thornbill.	
<i>Aegotheles cristatus</i> Australian owlet-nightjar	perhaps A	Uncertain sighting, 5/1/2024		Silent take-off, pre-dawn, of two birds from the ground; right size and shape.		
<i>Aquila audax</i> Wedge-tailed eagle	F	Sighted	In flight over plateau, regularly returning as if the area is inside permanent territory.	Single or in pairs, circling or passing, low or high.	Permanent presence over the Fossey Mountains; frequently observed. Listed (NRE Tas) as endangered.	
<i>Cacomantis flabelliformis</i> Fan-tailed Cuckoo	A	Heard	Tall eucalypt forest	Call a slow trill, often descending.	Unsure	
<i>Colluricincla harmonica</i> Grey shrike-thrush	A, H	Sighted; heard; camera (remote)	Seems to prefer lower altitude and/or taller forest?	Inquisitive bird with a dominating call and presence. Call a clear, resonant <i>o-o-o-o-wok-wok-wee, ee-wot-weeee, wot</i> , and other variations.	Strong population in the general area but less so at altitude.	
<i>Corvus tasmanicus</i> Forest raven	A, B, H	Sighted	Various; seems to roam over many terrains.	Walks heavily; slow beat in flight; often harasses wedge-tails.	Strong presence in the area, less often at altitude.	
<i>Dacelo novaeguineae</i> Laughing kookaburra	A, H	Sighted	Open forest and grassland.	A perch and plunge hunter.	Strong presence in the area, but not at altitude.	

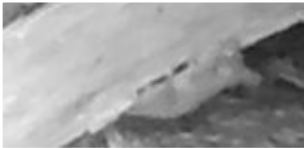


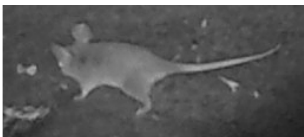


<i>Falco berigo</i> Brown falcon (light brown from below, small sharp head)	F	Sighted; heard; ID uncertain (could be <i>peregrinus</i> ?)	In flight over plateau.	Hangs in mid-air when hunting; calls in flight.	Present repeatedly at times (eg, Oct 2023) but seems absent at others.	
<i>Melanodryas vittata</i> Dusky Robin	H	Camera (remote)	Low region of open forest.	Call a clear <i>wi-woooo-wo</i> , <i>wi-woooo</i> , or <i>phoo-ee</i> .	Known to be a vulnerable species, currently in decline.	
<i>Nesoptilotis flavicollis</i> Yellow-throated honeyeater	All	Sighted; camera (remote)	Mid-range branches.	Flies cleanly and quickly over small to medium distances; a strong presence with a range of distinct vocalisations (<i>de-witt</i> , various <i>tonks</i> and trills).	Fewer in number than crescent honeyeaters at altitude but has an ongoing presence on the plateau and ascents; wide ranging.	
<i>Ninox leucopsis</i> Tasmanian boobook	A, B, G, H	Sound recording (available on <i>iNaturalist</i>); sighted	Eucalypt forest on ascents; presence on plateau to be verified.	Active in low light; will occupy higher branches as well as mid-range.	In the foothills, at some times of the year more than others, the calls are a familiar night-time sound. (Photo from just outside the reserve.)	
<i>Pachycephala olivacea</i> , Olive whistler	A, F, G	Sighted; heard; camera (remote)	Thick, diverse forest on the steep slope of the face track and under good-sized myrtles on the plateau; seems to be resident in fairly small areas.	Inquisitive though also a little cautious. Call a liquid <i>eee-choooo</i> , <i>ee-oo-wit</i> , <i>ee-oo-wit-wo</i> , as well as a long, high and haunting <i>eeeeee</i> . The latter carries piercingly through the	Not uncommon in small numbers (often as a pair).	






				forest. (Compare the Golden whistler's <i>i-i-i-i-oooit</i>)		
<i>Petroica rodinogaster</i> Pink robin	A, B, G, I	Sighted; camera (direct)	Under branches of diverse forest, including the old, mossy myrtles at 1000m	Curious, will often investigate human-made clicking sounds. Males can be seen with two or more females.	The species appears to be present in many areas of the mountain with small numbers at each site.	
<i>Phaps chalcoptera</i> Common bronzewing	B	Heard; camera (remote); ID uncertain (Brush or Common) but its <i>ooooom</i> call is familiar in the area.	Light forest; this sighting was by a waterway. A feral cat was recorded at the same location.	Largish, slow-moving ground dweller. Mechanically noisy at take off. Call a deep, slow <i>ooooom</i> , often answered by a second bird.	The Brush bronzewing is thought to be more common in Tasmania generally, but the Common's call seems to indicate at least some presence.	
<i>Phaps elegans</i> Brush bronzewing	A	Camera (remote); ID uncertain (Brush or Common).	Light forest; this sighting was by a waterway.	Largish, slow-moving ground dweller. Mechanically noisy at take off. Call a rhythmic <i>oop oop</i> .	The Brush and/or Common bronzewing appear to be resident at lower altitudes.	
<i>Phylidonyris novaehollandiae</i> New Holland Honeyeater	E, F, G	Sighted; heard	Active in mid to upper branches of plateau shrubs and trees.	Can be a noisy, forceful bird; less so on the mountain.	Regularly present but in smaller numbers than crescent honeyeaters.	
<i>Phylidonyris pyrrhopterus</i> Crescent honeyeaters	C, D, E, F, I	Sighted; camera (remote).	Active in upper branches of plateau shrubs and trees. Seem to be resident but with a larger territory than, for example, the olive whistler or the thornbills.	Fast flight between trees and shrubs; rarely still. Calls dominate dawn chorus at higher altitudes and feature through the day.	Competitive bird at high altitudes (Mt Roland and elsewhere); multiple strong populations.	


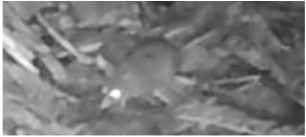

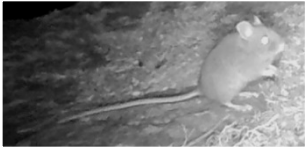


						
<i>Platycercus caledonicus</i> Green rosella	All	Sighted; heard; camera (remote)	Mid to upper branches as well as at ground level, widely dispersed across various terrains (tall or low shrubs, gums, myrtles).	Often in groups; can be solo. Swooping flight between branches.	Seem to be resident, possibly visiting the plateau from the slopes or residing in both. Frequently encountered.	 
<i>Rhipidura albiscapa</i> Grey fantail	All	Sighted	Seems to prefer the presence of trees, not just low shrubs.	Flits, almost hovering as it hunts for insects.	Generally present but not in high numbers.	
<i>Sericornis humilis</i> Tasmanian scrubwren	All	Sighted; heard; camera (remote)	Spends a lot of time ground hopping and in lower branches, generally under shelter.	Fossicks in leaf debris. Often present as a pair, with or without young, rather than in groups.	Abundant across the mountain, though individuals seem to occupy relatively small areas / territories.	
<i>Strepera fuliginosa</i> Black currawong	All, less so at lower altitudes	Sighted; heard; camera (remote)	Unsure whether individuals range across the mountain or have their own territories (broader than for smaller birds but not mountain-wide). Seems to be the latter.	Very inquisitive; several birds have returned over days and weeks to investigate the remote cameras. Often solo or in 2s or 3s. Very vocal, including well into	Seems stable across a wide area; generally present, especially on the plateau and at higher levels of the ascents.	



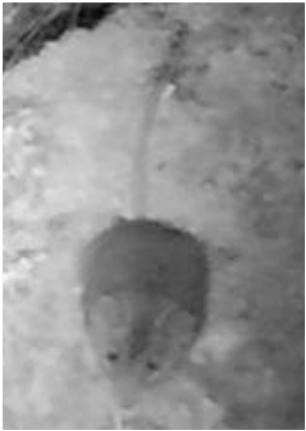
			Encountered in all terrain from steep forest to buttongrass, alpine heath, and stony outcrops.	dusk (overlapping with boobook calls).		
<i>Tadorna tadornoides</i> Australian shelduck, Mountain duck	G	Heard	Flying over	Tends to remain high, circling or “perched” in high branches.	Observed only occasionally.	
<i>Zanda funerea</i> Yellow-tailed black cockatoo. Used to be <i>Calyptorhynchus funereus</i> .	All	Sighted; heard	Observed at altitude in transit or for feeding (in banksias, for example).	Flocks tend to be small and chatty; flight erratic in loud and chaotic swoops.	Often seen but don’t seem to be resident at altitude.	
<i>Zoothera lunulata</i> Bassian thrush	A, B, F, G, H, I	Sighted; heard; camera (remote)	Tends to walk or fly in short, low bursts, occupying leaf-littered ground under trees or shrubs.	Solo. Will freeze for extended periods, then dash and bob and freeze again. Call: high flute notes, <i>wooeee</i> , <i>woooooeeet</i> , <i>weooo</i> ; also a very high <i>eeeping</i> whistle.	Widespread, successful occupier of ground-level shelter, alongside scrubwrens.	

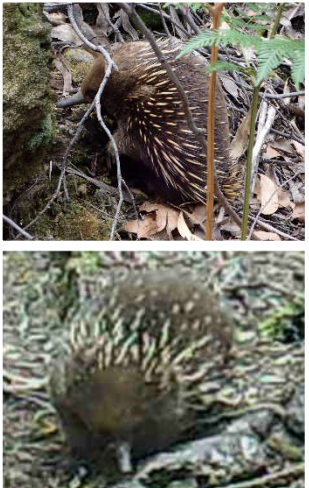

MAMMAL	Sectors	Obs type	Habitat / location details	Behaviour	Impression of population	Image
<i>Antechinus minimus</i> Swamp Antechinus	F	Camera (remote); ID uncertain (could be a small, lighter-coloured dusky antechinus)	Rocks and shrubs amid plateau heath.	In the footage available, the swamp antechinus moves with fast, darting movements, this in a location where cats were also recorded.	Images captured in well-sheltered, rocky areas, generally mossy. Seems reasonably common in these areas; solitary.	
<i>Antechinus swainsonii</i> Tasmanian dusky antechinus	F, G	Camera (remote)	Understory, both of myrtle forest and of plateau copses.	Walks, waddles, scampers; stiff tail (shorter than for black rat, with a sharper nose than the swamp rat).	Reasonably common; solitary	
<i>Cercartetus lepidus</i> Little pygmy possum	B, D, F	Camera (remote)	Understory, both of forest and of plateau copses; also found amid lower, stony foliage.	Climbs, leaps, with more of a possum's swagger than a rodent's scuttle; the flexible tail is often in use (curling, balancing, etc).	Reasonably common; so far only seen solo.	


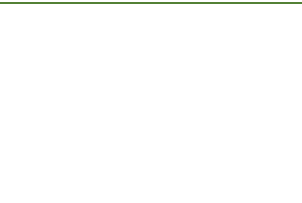

						
<i>Cercartetus nanus</i> Eastern pygmy possum	F	Camera (remote); ID uncertain, its similar length to a dusky antechinus being the trigger for “Eastern” rather than “Little” pygmy possum.	Understory, both of forest and of plateau copses.	Climbs, leaps, with more of a possum’s swagger than a rodent’s scuttle; the flexible tail is often in use (curling, balancing, etc).	Unsure (might all be little pygmy possums)	  
<i>Chalinolobus morio</i> Chocolate wattled bat	A	Call detected	Airborne near O’Neills Creek	Call one of two detected in passing by chiropterologist Lisa Cawthen, April 2023. Both flying together.	Bats flying at dusk have been frequently sighted in the foothills of Mount Roland but not yet identified. There are 8 Tas species	
<i>Dasyurus maculatus</i> Spotted-tailed quoll	F	Camera (remote)	The site was a myrtle copse sheltered by large, craggy outcrops on the plateau.	Investigative. Passed through once with no repeat camera capture.	Unsure. Listed (NRE Tas) as vulnerable; one sighting only, at the same location as for the black cat below; scat not abundant.	 




						
<i>Felis catus</i> Feral cat	B, F	Camera (remote)	Cats have been filmed roaming in locations containing potential food – there have been no repeat captures at any specific site and so no strong sense of where the cats are residing. There is evidence they are breeding.	Colour footage from the remote cameras indicates the cats are active during the day as well (presumably) as the night.	Expected to be across the mountain; appear to be solitary, though they are obviously breeding. Note that the cat with kittens, one of which is black, was first filmed quite close to the solo black cat; this family, though, was then filmed several kilometres away at another camera site further south.	  
<i>Macropus rufogriseus</i> Bennett's wallaby, red-necked wallaby	A, F, likely all	Sighted; camera (remote) – more marked hind legs, a longer tail and more contrast in	Under forest canopy or low, open foliage.	Forager, often hidden through the day.	Doesn't appear to be as abundant as the pademelon.	




		colouring than the smaller pademelon.				
<i>Mus musculus</i> House mouse	Possibly A	Camera (remote); ID uncertain (nose sharp enough for a dunnart)	Leaf litter in forest understory	Scampering	Unsure	
<i>Pseudocheirus peregrinus</i> Eastern ringtail possum	G	Camera (remote)	Dense, steep, ferny myrtle forest	One capture only – passing through?	Numbers would seem to be small; it may also come to ground, into camera range, less often than other animals.	
<i>Pseudomys higginsii</i> Long-tailed mouse	F, G	Camera (remote)	Understory, both of forest and plateau copses; also in areas of lower foliage with stones.	Leaps, climbs, moves with an almost hopping gait; tail very long and flexible.	Several sightings at several sites – reasonably common; seems solitary.	  





<p><i>Rattus lutreolus</i> Swamp rat</p>	<p>A, B, D, possibly F</p>	<p>Camera (remote); broad-toothed mouse has also been suggested as a possible ID.</p>	<p>Under tea tree amid buttongrass on the plateau, under rocks amid low shrubs on the plateau, and amid leaf litter in lower forest.</p>	<p>Digging, sniffing, waddling, running</p>	<p>Several sightings at multiple sites – reasonably common; seems solitary.</p>	
<p><i>Rattus rattus</i> Black rat</p>	<p>A, B</p>	<p>Camera (remote); nose more pointed than for a swamp rat and tail too long for an antechinus.</p>	<p>Leaf litter in forest understory.</p>	<p>Confident scurrying</p>	<p>Unsure; would expect a presence.</p>	
<p><i>Sminthopsis leucopus</i> White-footed dunnart</p>	<p>F, possibly A</p>	<p>Camera (remote); ID independently confirmed at F.</p>	<p>Among mossy rocks under shrubs in rock shelters on the plateau; possibly also in leaf litter of lower forest.</p>	<p>Sharp, inquisitive; mouse-like</p>	<p>Unsure</p>	






<p><i>Tachyglossus aculeatus</i> Short-beaked echidna</p>	<p>A, B, C, F, G, H, likely all</p>	<p>Sighted; camera (remote and direct)</p>	<p>Most terrain other than exposed rock; individuals seem to have a small-to-mid-sized area they are familiar with.</p>	<p>Very active in many areas, digging, leaf-sifting, roaming; often seem to be moving purposefully through an area, as if they know it well and have an agenda.</p>	<p>Abundant</p>	
<p><i>Thylogale billardierii</i> Rufous-bellied pademelon, red-bellied pademelon, rufous wallaby</p>	<p>A, B, F, G, H, likely all</p>	<p>Sighted; camera (remote)</p>	<p>All altitudes, under forest canopy or low, open foliage.</p>	<p>Forager, often hidden through the day.</p>	<p>Abundant</p>	



<p><i>Trichosurus vulpecula</i> Common brush-tailed possum</p>	<p>A, F, G, H, likely all</p>	<p>Sighted; heard; camera (remote)</p>	<p>All altitudes, under forest canopy or low, open foliage.</p>	<p>Forager, often hidden through the day.</p>	<p>Abundant</p>	
<p><i>Vespadelus regulus</i> Southern forest bat</p>	<p>A</p>	<p>Call detected</p>	<p>Airborne near O’Neills Creek</p>	<p>Call one of two detected in passing by chiropterologist Lisa Cawthen, April 2023. Both flying together.</p>	<p>Bats flying at dusk have been frequently sighted in the foothills of Mount Roland but not yet identified. There are 8 Tas species</p>	
<p><i>Vombatus ursinus ssp tasmaniensis</i> Tasmanian wombat</p>	<p>D, E, F</p>	<p>Camera (remote); scat</p>	<p>Seems only to be present on the plateau; tracks and scat are abundant through low and mid-to-high foliage. No dens sighted in the stony, often wet terrain – are they using rock shelters?</p>	<p>Footage of several wombats at many sites across the mountain shows regular, purposeful movement to and from (presumably) feeding grounds. No direct sightings, day or night, dawn or dusk.</p>	<p>Footage suggests a good-sized population; while the camera was returned to the site of the full-pouched wombat shown at right, no out-of-pouch footage of the young wombat was secured.</p>	

REPTILE, FROG or CRUSTACEAN	Sectors	Obs type	Habitat / location details	Behaviour	Impression of population	Image
<i>Astacopsis gouldi</i> Tasmanian giant freshwater crayfish	H	Photographed	Reported crossing a driveway at the very edge of the Reserve at Kings Road (photo courtesy of T.Kelly).	Requires waterways with good stone and debris content, good oxygenation, and with good canopy (not too warm).	Listed (NRE Tas) as vulnerable	
<i>Carinascincus ocellatus</i> Ocellated cool-skink	F (skinks are present in all areas but other species are yet to be established)	Sighted; camera (remote and direct)	Various, from leaf litter to exposed rock.	Rock baking / hunting / leaf scurrying	Abundant (unsure of which other or how many species are present).	
<i>Crinia tasmaniensis</i> Tasmanian froglet	F	Sound recording (available on <i>iNaturalist</i>); note that the tadpoles shown here are yet to be confirmed as the same species.	Small pool near peak; calls also heard from track puddles (where tadpoles were photographed).	Frequent calling noted through Dec-Jan 2023-24; lowered water levels in Feb coincided with an absence of calls.	Seem to be present in small pockets, though perhaps are widespread enough across the extensive wet areas of the mountain to take advantage of deeper puddles when they appear.	

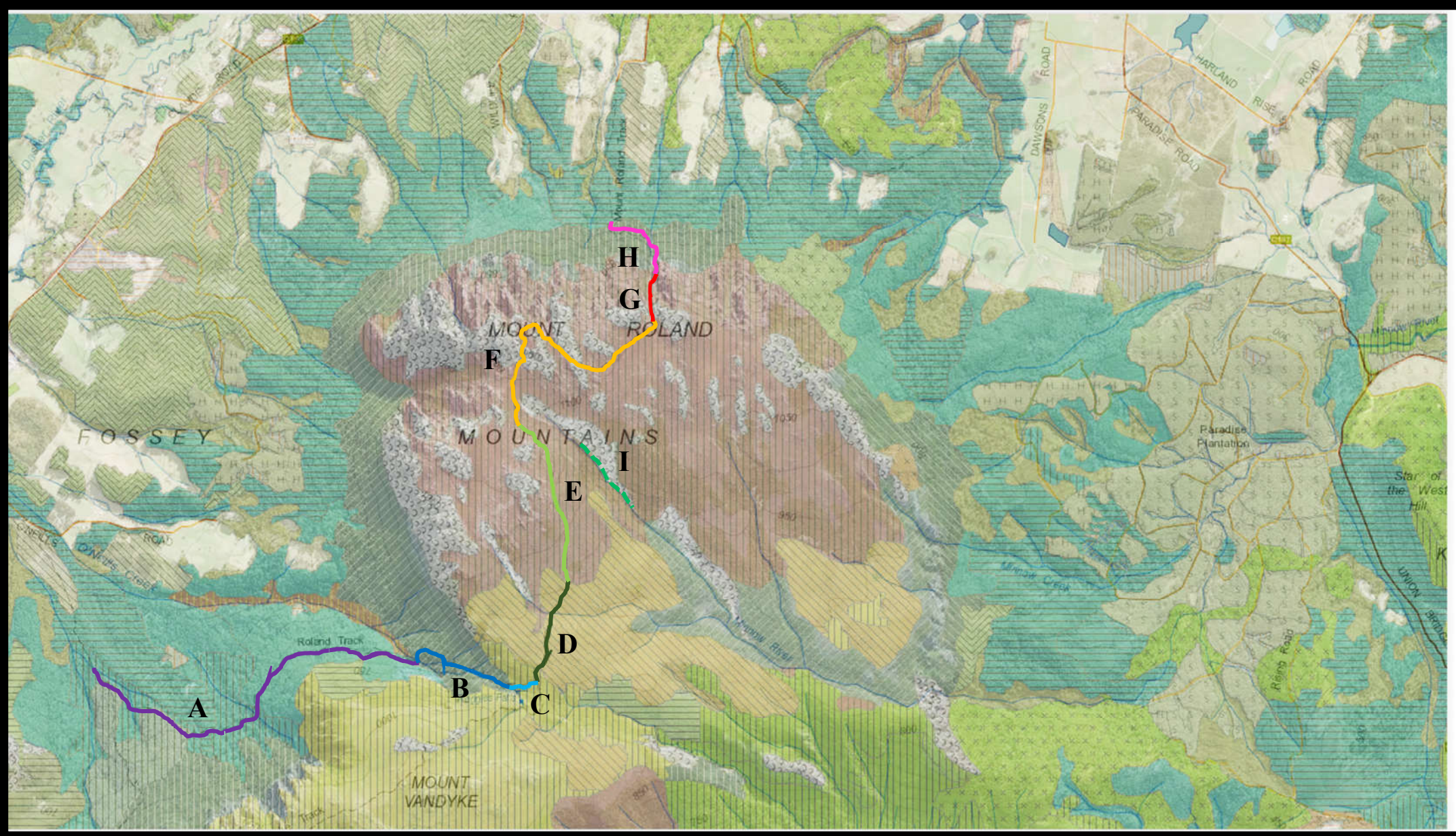
						
<i>Drysdalia coronoides</i> White-lipped snake	B, D, F, G, likely all	Sighted	Various, from low-foliage rocks to the steep understory of the ascents.	This small snake moves very quickly and quietly and tends only to be seen as it departs from close quarters; care is required to avoid being bitten. Active Spring to Autumn.	Common	
<i>Litoria ewingii</i> Brown tree frog, Ewing's tree frog	A	Sighted	Sighted in leaf litter in open eucalypt forest.	Has been sighted after dark (active in leaf litter) but is also known to be active in daylight.	Unsure	
<i>Notechis scutatus</i> Tiger snake	A, B, F, H, likely all	Sighted; camera (remote)	Various – often encountered sun baking in areas where shelter is also readily available.	Generally audible when moving but hard to see when still; care is required to avoid being bitten. Active Spring to Autumn.	Common	
<i>Tiliqua nigrolutea</i> Blotched blue-tongued skink	A	Sighted; camera (remote)	Leaf litter under forest	A heavy and slower moving but powerful lizard.	Unsure	

INSECT, WORM or SPIDER	Sectors	Obs type	Habitat / location details	Behaviour	Impression of population	Image
<i>Agromyzidae</i> family Leaf-miner flies	Likely all	Presence suggested by leaf mining (sighted); ID uncertain	Sighted primarily on eucalyptus leaves	Leaf-miner fly larvae mine the insides of leaves, as photographed.	Abundant	
<i>Anonychomyrma</i> family Small swarming ants	E, F, likely all	Sighted; ID uncertain	Readily sighted across the plateau; intense activity especially visible among lower shrubs and ground covers.	Ants quickly swam over any invading body. The bite is a light pinch.	Abundant	
<i>Araneidae</i> family Orb-weaving spiders	All	Sighted; camera (direct); ID uncertain	Various	Web builder	Abundant	
<i>Bombus terrestris</i> Bumblebee	All	Sighted; camera (remote)	Various	Bumblebees appear to be roaming widely but in small numbers (generally solo) in all terrains on the mountain.	Many	
<i>Calliphoridae</i> Blow flies	All	Sighted; camera (remote)	Various		Many; seem greater in number than the bumblebees	
<i>Cryptinae</i> family, tribe Cryptini	A	Sighted; camera (direct)	Open eucalypt forest		Unsure	
<i>Culicidae</i> family Mosquitoes	All	Sighted	Various	Quick to collect around potential food sources.	High numbers for brief periods, especially mid to late summer	

<p><i>Delena spenceri</i> Huntsman spider (one of various huntsman spiders)</p>	<p>F, H and likely elsewhere</p>	<p>Sighted; camera (direct)</p>	<p>Uses crevices in stone for shelter.</p>	<p>Hunter</p>	<p>Unsure</p>	
<p><i>Ecnolagria grandis</i> Honeybrown beetle</p>	<p>A, F, likely all</p>	<p>Sighted; camera (direct)</p>	<p>Various</p>		<p>Unsure</p>	
<p><i>Fletchamia sugdeni</i> Canary worm</p>	<p>A, B, G, H, I, likely elsewhere</p>	<p>Sighted; camera (direct)</p>	<p>Various, though seems to require moisture as well as shelter</p>	<p>Most easily sighted on the ascent tracks after rainfall.</p>	<p>Abundant</p>	
<p><i>Geometridae</i> family Moths, small and white</p>	<p>E, F</p>	<p>Sighted; camera (remote); ID uncertain</p>	<p>Common across the plateau; sighted night and day.</p>		<p>Abundant</p>	
<p><i>Grylloidea</i> family Crickets, both adults and nymphs (stripy brown legs)</p>	<p>F</p>	<p>Sighted; camera (remote); ID uncertain but adult with very long feelers</p>	<p>Stony areas with moss and/or grasses.</p>		<p>Unsure</p>	

<i>Isacantha dermestiventris</i> Weevil (one of various kinds of weevil)	F	Camera (direct)	On gum leaves		Unsure	
<i>Myrmecia forficata</i> Inchman	Likely all	Sighted	Various	Seen foraging solo; nest not detected.	Stable; seems less numerous than other ants.	
<i>Myrmecia esuriens</i> Tasmanian inchman	F, likely all	Sighted	Various	Seen foraging solo; nest not detected.	Stable; seems less numerous than other ants. Possibly more <i>M.esuriens</i> on the plateau than <i>forficata</i> .	
<i>Myrmecia pilosula</i> Jack jumper ant	Likely all	Sighted	Various	Active nest builders / maintainers.	Abundant	
<i>Tabanidae</i> and/or <i>Tachinidae</i> March and/or Bristle flies	F	Sighted	Various	Quick to collect around potential food sources, especially in the warmer parts of summer days.	High numbers for brief periods, especially mid to late summer	
<i>Tasmaniacris tasmaniensis</i> Tasmanian grasshopper	E, F	Sighted	Low-to-mid height foliage across the plateau.		Many	

SECTOR map for flora and fauna listings



TASVEG Live / TASVEG 4.0, 65% transparent over ESRI imagery at 60% over topographic on The List

KEY

- A** Tall forest of *E.regnans* and *E.obliqua* (Mountain ash and stringybark, one dominant then the other, swapping several times in the ascent). Sector runs from Fossey Creek to O’Neills Creek as shown in **purple**.
- B** Myrtle beech and *E.delegatensis* subsp *tasmaniensis*, including some sassafras and celery top, moving into teatree and banksia. Sector runs from O’Neills Creek to just below Reggie’s Falls as shown in **dark blue**.
- C** Some tall, old banksia, thick tea tree, salmon-barked gums (possibly alpine yellow gums), a few celery tops, occupy the transition to the plateau and the Tas alpine yellow gums (et al). Sector runs from just below Reggie’s Falls to saddle / track intersection (with Van Dyke track) as shown in **light blue**.
- D** Open canopy but foliage still above head height, inc *E.coccifera* (Tas snow gum), tea tree and banksia. Buttongrass also present. Sector runs from Van Dyke track intersection to just beyond the table and seats (north of the plateau bridge over O’Neills creek) as shown in **dark green**.
- E** Thick, medium-height vegetation, not wholly distinct from D but for decreased buttongrass and increased copses of myrtle (tucked close to boulders). Sector runs from just north of table and seats to the turn in the track from NW to N onto lower foliage, as shown in **light green**.
- F** Low foliage with occasional copses of myrtle and a few low gums. Sector runs to the beginning of the Face Track descent, though contains many variations within it, including patches of higher foliage, larger copses of myrtle, and many fairly tortured *E.subcrenulata* (Tas alpine yellow gum) closer to the Face Track descent. Shown in **yellow**.
- G** Forest of myrtle, sassafras and many other species – dense and diverse. Sector runs from the lip of the plateau down to the transition from myrtle forest to eucalypt forest (*E.delegatensis*). The transition area is significant and could be considered an area in its own right, one of considerable diversity with many kinds of fern, moss, low-growing flowers, shrubs and small trees. Shown in **red**.
- H** Eucalypt forest (*E.obliqua*) on the steep lower slopes of the Face Track. Sector transitions into farmland and plantation and is weed impacted in the lower regions. Shown in **pink**.
- I** A return, in the scree-filled, descending crease of a Minnow River tributary, via ancient myrtles and tall scoparia, to the salmon-barked, multi-trunked gums of sector B-to-C. A few large celery tops and paperbarks are present. Shown in **mid green**.