

SPECIES MANAGEMENT PROFILE

Pseudemoia rawlinsoni Glossy Grass Skink

Group: Chordata (vertebrates), Reptilia (reptiles), Squamata (Snakes, Lizards and Skinks), Scincidae

Status: *Threatened Species Protection Act 1995:* rare
Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999: Not listed

Endemic Status: Found in Tasmania and elsewhere

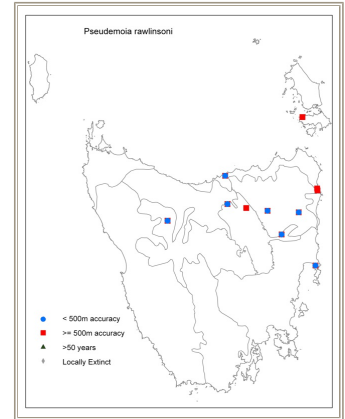


In Tasmania, the Glossy Grass Skink (*Pseudemoia rawlinsoni*), a ground-dwelling lizard, occurs in swampy and wetland sites. It has a widespread but scattered distribution in Tasmania, known from locations on the east coast, north coast, inland near Cradle Mountain and Cape Barren Island. The species has probably suffered a historical decline in range, and continues to be threatened by several processes. These include clearing and drainage of swampy habitats for agriculture, urban encroachment, forestry operations, and alterations to flow regimes and water quality. Protection of known sites and potential habitat from such activities is the key requirement for the species.

A complete species management profile is not currently available for this species. Check for further information on this page and any relevant Activity Advice.

Key Points

- Important:** Is this species in your area? Do you need a permit? Ensure you've covered all the issues by checking the Planning Ahead page.
- Important:** Different threatened species may have different requirements. For any activity you are considering, read the Activity Advice pages for background information and important advice about managing around the needs of multiple threatened species.



Habitat

- 'Habitat' refers to both known habitat for the species (i.e. in or near habitat where the species has been recorded) and potential habitat (i.e. areas of habitat with appropriate characteristics for the species and within the species' potential range which have not yet been adequately surveyed).
- If in doubt about whether a site represents potential habitat for this species, contact the [Threatened Species Section](#) for further advice.
- The known range of the Glossy Grass Skink covers a number of widely scattered locations, on the east coast, north coast, inland near Cradle Mountain and Cape Barren Island. The potential range of the Glossy Grass Skink includes any areas of potential habitat within the known range.
- Glossy Grass Skink habitat is little known, but includes rushy grasses and low dense vegetation in moist situations along the margins of swamps and watercourses. The species has also been found where dry sclerophyll forest meets wet heathland subject to frequent flooding. It shelters in dense vegetation and in rotting logs.

What to avoid

- Clearing and drainage of swampy habitats
- Altering water flow regime within known or potential habitat
- Altering water quality within known or potential habitat

Surveying

Key	Survey reliability more info
M	Peak survey period
M	Potential survey period
M	Non-survey period

To ensure you follow the law - check whether your survey requires a permit. Always report any new records to the Natural Values Atlas, or send the information direct to the Threatened Species Section. Refer to the Activity Advice: Surveying page for background information.

<i>Pseudemoia rawlinsoni</i>	Spring	Summer	Autumn	Winter
Glossy Grass Skink	S S O O N N	D D J J F F	M M A A M M	J J J J A A

Further information

Check also for listing statement or notesheet pdf above (below the species image).

Cite as: Threatened Species Section (2024). *Glossy Grass Skink (Pseudemoia rawlinsoni): Species Management Profile for Tasmania's Threatened Species Link*. <https://www.threatenedspecieslink.tas.gov.au/Pages/Glossy-Grass-Skink.aspx> Department of Natural Resources and Environment Tasmania. Accessed on 4/8/2024.

Contact details: Threatened Species Section, Department of Natural Resources and Environment Tasmania, GPO Box 44, Hobart, Tasmania, Australia, 7001. Phone (1300 368 550).

Permit: A permit is required under the Tasmanian *Threatened Species Protection Act 1995* to 'take' (which includes kill, injure, catch, damage, destroy and collect), keep, trade in or process any specimen or products of a listed species. Additional permits may also be required under other Acts or regulations to take, disturb or interfere with any form of wildlife or its products, (e.g. dens, nests, bones). This may also depend on the tenure of the land and other agreements relating to its management.