

Paluma Range National Park Management Statement 2013

Park size:	76,371ha
Bioregion:	Wet Tropics Einasleigh Uplands
QPWS region:	Northern
Local government estate/area:	Townsville City
State electorate:	Hinchinbrook

Legislative framework

✓	<i>Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003</i>
✓	<i>Environment Protection Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i>
✓	<i>Native Title Act 1993 (Cwth)</i>
✓	<i>Nature Conservation Act 1992</i>
✓	<i>Wet Tropics World Heritage Protection and Management Act 1993</i>



Stone bridge on Paluma Range National Park.
Photo: NPRSR.

Plans and agreements

✓	Bonn Convention
✓	China–Australia Migratory Bird Agreement
✓	Draft recovery plan for the spotted-tail quoll (northern sub-species) <i>Dasyurus maculatus gracilis</i>
✓	Gugu Badhan, the State and WTMA Indigenous Land Use Agreement Q12012/083
✓	Japan–Australia Migratory Bird Agreement
✓	Recovery plan for cave-dwelling bats, <i>Rhinolophus philippinensis</i> , <i>Hipposideros semoni</i> and <i>Taphozous troughtoni</i> 2001–2005
✓	Recovery plan for the mahogany glider <i>Petaurus gracilis</i>
✓	Recovery plan for the southern cassowary <i>Casuarius casuarius johnsonii</i>
✓	Recovery plan for the stream-dwelling rainforest frogs of the wet tropics biogeographic region of north-east Queensland 2000–2004
✓	Republic of Korea–Australia Migratory Bird Agreement
✓	Wet Tropics of Queensland World Heritage Area Regional Agreement 2005

Thematic strategies

✓	Level 1 Fire Strategy
✓	Level 2 Pest Strategy
✓	Wet Tropics Pest Strategy
✓	Wet Tropics walking strategy 2001

Vision

Paluma Range National Park continues to provide spectacular scenery, ranging from drier western, tall open forests with beautiful red wooded stringy-barks, over the mist covered peaks of the Paluma Range with tremendous panoramic views through to wet tropical forests facing the Coral Sea. Park management retains the serenity, integrity and diversity of this park.

Conservation purpose

Approximately 74 per cent of Paluma Range National Park is within the Wet Tropics World Heritage Area, the most biodiverse region in Australia. The park is home to many animals found only in the Wet Tropics World Heritage Area.

Tropical rainforest grows on the cooler mountain tops and in the valleys, while open eucalypt woodland covers the foothills. Casuarinas and paperbarks fringe the creeks in the lower, drier parts of the park. Bloodwoods, ironbarks, poplar gums and cockatoo apple trees grow here. Tall rose gums fringe the western edge of the park.

The area is a popular bird watching area for many species including riflebirds. It is also used for photography, swimming and camping, and is important for scientific research.

Mount Zero–Taravale Nature Refuge is adjacent to the western boundary of the park.

Protecting and presenting the park's values

Landscape

Landscape values are significant on Paluma National Park. Underlying geology is mostly composed of granites, granodiorite and greenstone. Consequently the Paluma Range is made up of exposed rock and huge boulders, waterfalls and chasms with splashes of green-grey forest and sometimes red, as club mosses appear.

Mount Spec straddles the summit and escarpment of the Paluma Range, rising 1000m above the Big Crystal Creek floodplain. An average annual rainfall of almost 3m is received on Paluma National Park. Much of this rain comes from moisture-laden air from the sea cooling as it rises over the range. Mists are common and, in summer, the area is often cloaked in low cloud. This is the most southerly national park in the Wet Tropics World Heritage Area.

Running River fills Paluma Dam in wet years. Other waterways in this park are the Star River, Keelbottom Creek and Crystal Creek.

Powerlines cross the Clemant and Bluewater sections of the park. These wide cleared corridors provide firebreaks but also create disturbed areas where pest plants and animal species can establish.

Paluma Dam/Lake Paluma is a picturesque water storage facility which provides one of the water supplies for Townsville. The pipeline crosses the park, under an Authority.

Regional ecosystems

There are 75 mapped regional ecosystems in Paluma Range National Park. Twenty-four are recorded for their endangered biodiversity status with a further 31 having of concern biodiversity status (Table 1).

Native plants and animals

This national park lies across the rainfall gradient and has a high diversity of plant species. There are a range of plant and animal species of conservation significance that have been recorded from the park including one vulnerable plant species, eight endangered and eight vulnerable animal species (Table 2).

The closed canopy, buttressed trees and deep layer of leaf litter provide suitable habitats for rainforest animals such as the green ringtail possum *Pseudochirops archeri*, northern barred frog *Mixophes schevilli* and white-tailed rat *Uromys caudimaculatus*.

Eucalypt woodland, with *Eucalyptus portuensis*, bloodwoods *Corymbia clarksoniana* and poplar gums *Eucalyptus platyphylla*, grow on the lower, drier areas of the park. Another prominent tree is the cockatoo apple *Planchonia careya*. Its delicate pink-white flowers can be seen from September to November. Riverine vegetation, with casuarinas *Allocasuarina torulosa* and melaleucas *Melaleuca dealbata*, grows along the creek. Peaceful doves *Geopelia striata*, willie wagtails *Rhipidura leucophrys*, laughing kookaburras *Dacelo novaeguineae* and agile wallabies *Macropus agilis* are often seen here.

About half way up the range at Little Crystal Creek, where eucalypt forest merges into rainforest, hoop pines *Araucaria cunninghamii* line the creek in the transition zone on the rainforest margin.

Birds found only in the Wet Tropics, the chowchilla *Orthonyx spaldingii*, mountain thornbill *Acanthiza katherina* and golden bowerbird *Amblyornis newtonianus*, can be seen at Mount Spec along with more widespread and commonly seen species such as the Australian brush-turkey *Alectura lathamii* and Lewin's honeyeater *Meliphaga lewinii*.

Visitors to the park may be fortunate enough to find bowers—display areas of male bowerbirds. The golden bowerbird *Amblyornis newtonianus* and tooth-billed bowerbird *Scenopoeetes dentirostris* are known from the park.

Aboriginal culture

The Nywaigi people are the Traditional Owners for this park. Gugu Badhun QC06/007 has lodged a native title application over a small section of the Paluma National Park and Paluma State Forest west of the dam.

The Girringun Aboriginal Corporation is the representative body for nine Traditional Owner groups including those for part of Paluma Range National Park. A Memorandum of Understanding is in place between Girringun Aboriginal Corporation and the Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service (QPWS) which formalises cooperative arrangements to progress prescribed aspects of the Girringun Aboriginal rangers, the development of an Indigenous Protected Area cooperative management agreement and support the objectives of Traditional Owners affiliated with Girringun Aboriginal Corporation in the management of all areas of Country. The Girringun Region Indigenous Protected Area was declared on 30 May 2013 and a Girringun Region Indigenous Protected Area management plan (GRIPA) 2013–2023 has been approved.

Shared-history culture

Paluma Range and the township of Paluma are named after a Queensland colonial government survey ship the HMS Paluma that worked along the North Queensland coast in the 1880s and 1890s.

The township of Paluma, once known as Cloudy Clearing, developed after tin was discovered in the area in 1875. Tin mining peaked in 1905 but soon declined due to poor access, high transport costs and low tin prices. Remnants of the era can be seen on the Paluma rainforest walk and the H track, Foxleys, Bambaroo and Benhams tracks. There is historic interest in old huts and mining sluices on parts of this park and evidence of remnants of the era can be seen from along a number of the walking tracks.

McClellands lookout commemorates the overseer who, as part of an employment scheme during the depression of the 1930s, built Paluma Road and the bridge across Little Crystal Creek. The stone bridge is an enduring tribute to the stone masonry of those times.

Rich in timbers valuable for cabinet making, part of what is now Paluma Range National Park was logged during the early 1930s to mid 1970s. Hardwoods and softwoods were taken from the rainforest and surrounding eucalypt forests. Timber harvesting stopped with the Wet Tropics World Heritage nomination in 1988.

At nearly 1000m and with its excellent views of Halifax Bay, the township of Paluma was chosen by the United States Army as a radar station in World War II. The radar antennae were located near McClellands lookout. The radar station detected enemy planes in July 1942, successfully warning Townsville of the approaching air raid. In 1943 the Royal Australian Air Force took control of the operation of the radar station before it closed in early 1945.

Tourism and visitor opportunities

Paluma Range National Park is located approximately 60km north of the city of Townsville. The park offers opportunities for a number of nature-based activities including walking, bird watching, photography, mountain biking, swimming and four-wheel driving.

The park comprises of two sections. The northern most section of the park contains the popular Jourama Falls and has a campground with car park, day-use area adjacent to Waterview Creek, a walking track and lookouts alongside the falls. The Mount Spec section of Paluma Range National Park to the south features the Big Crystal Creek floodplain with Mount Spec rising to 1000m. This section is a maze of streams and cascades.

Other day-use areas are located at Little Crystal Creek, McClellands lookout, Keelbottom Creek and Big Crystal Creek. A camping area with associated facilities is located at Big Crystal Creek at the bottom of the range where there are nearby rockslides, cool pools and cascades for visitors to enjoy. Swimming also occurs at Little Crystal Creek and at Paradise Waterhole.

Camping and day-use at Keelbottom Creek is seasonal and by permit only. This area is valued as it provides an opportunity to visit rainforest in an undeveloped setting less than one hour's drive from Townsville.

Fishing in Paluma Range National Park is permitted in Big Crystal Creek, but not in the Paradise Waterhole area.

The park offers many opportunities for walking to access rainforest, waterfalls, lookouts and also historic values including relics of the mining activities.

A number of old tin and tungsten mines are located on this park. They require occasional site assessment and some, including Johnson's, Benhams, Lord Roberts, Hawk, Triumph and Majestic, may require restricted access area designation for visitor safety purposes.

There are a variety of walking tracks on the park including short community tracks, circuit tracks and long distance walks. Some of the tracks are suitable for cross-country, mountain biking including the Jacobson's track that links with the Benhams and Mount Spec tracks on the national park and water reserve boundary. This track has the potential for expansion to enable it to continue south-east along a gazetted road alignment (native forest) known as Bullocky Toms into the Birthday Creek section of the park.

Other opportunities to develop new walks have been identified within the Wet Tropics Management Authority walking strategy 2001 and require further consideration.

Education and science

Interpretive material on values, history, Aboriginal issues, wildlife and opportunities would increase the public's appreciation and protection of this area.

The Department of Defence carry out training around Paluma Dam but the public have little awareness of their activities. Interpretation and information on this topic would also be beneficial.

There is a high level of scientific interest in this national park. James Cook University uses the area for tropical forest research and monitoring programs including the rose gum road research site/camp in the *Eucalyptus grandis* forest area off the Paluma Ewan Road.

Partnerships

QPWS is legislatively responsible for the day-to-day management of the national park and the Wet Tropics Management Authority regulates activity in the Wet Tropics World Heritage Area. The goal of both agencies is to present the area's values while protecting its natural and cultural values. Appropriate presentation requires providing safe and sustainable infrastructure to protect those values. Traditional Owners are involved in cooperative park management.

The Department of Defence have a lease over an adjacent section of Paluma National Park for small numbers to be involved in low-level training including helicopter access, tracking, surveillance and driver training. No live firing is conducted.

Other key issues and responses

Pest management

Wild dogs *Canis familiaris*, feral cats *Felis catus*, cane toads *Rhinella marina*, feral pigs *Sus scrofa* and rabbits *Oryctolagus cuniculus* are known on the park.

Fire management

The boundary between rainforest and tall open forest is mediated by fire and climate. Mesic species are a naturally occurring component of tall open forest understoreys and thrive or suffer under varying climatic conditions. This leads to structural and spatial changes in tall open forests over time.

It is important to maintain the dynamic nature of this zone.

Other management issues

Neighbouring activities may impact on the national park. North Queensland Water is responsible for management of camping and activities around Paluma Dam. The Department of Defence carry out training around Paluma Dam. Paluma State Forest surrounds the water reserve.

Illegal camping around Paluma Dam and illegal vehicle access from Benhams track have been reported. Increased recreation activity in this location may have impacts on water quality and amenity. Off-road motor bike use has periodically been a cause for concern.

Unexploded ordinance may exist on the park.

There are apiary sites on Bluewater Road in mahogany and ironbark country.

Management directions

Desired outcomes	Actions and guidelines
<p>Native plants and animals</p> <p>Native species and their habitats are protected in the long term.</p>	<p>A1. Assess all old mining and forestry tracks within the park and mitigate threats to native plants and animals where possible.</p> <p>A2. Progressively develop accurate species lists and ensure they are used to inform park management.</p>
<p>Aboriginal culture</p> <p>Recognise Aboriginal interests in the area and progress collaborative management of the park.</p>	<p>A3. Support the involvement of the Traditional Owners in park management where they have an interest.</p> <p>A4. Implement agreed actions within the Giringun Indigenous Protected Area Management Plan 2013.</p>
<p>Tourism and visitor opportunities</p> <p>Safe, sustainable and culturally appropriate visitor opportunities are provided, expanded and maintained.</p>	<p>A5. Investigate the walking track proposed in the Wet Tropics walking strategy, including the walk from Bluewater to Paluma.</p>
<p>Partnerships</p> <p>Partnership arrangements maintain diverse ecosystems and recreational opportunities.</p>	<p>A6. Continue to work with North Queensland Water and Department of Defence to maintain good working relationships and educate visitors.</p>
<p>Management issues</p> <p>The risk of unexploded ordnance is clarified and managed.</p>	<p>A7. Investigate the possibility of unexploded ordnance on the park.</p>

Tables – Conservation values management

Table 1: Endangered and of concern regional ecosystems

Regional ecosystem number	Description	Biodiversity status
7.1.2	<i>Sporobolus virginicus</i> grassland, samphire open forbland to sparse forbland, and bare salt pans, on plains adjacent to mangroves	Of concern
7.1.5	<i>Melaleuca viridiflora</i> or <i>Melaleuca</i> spp. +/- <i>Acacia</i> spp. +/- mangrove spp. shrubland, open woodland and open forest on plains adjacent to mangroves	Of concern
7.2.3	<i>Corymbia tessellaris</i> and/or <i>Acacia crassicarpa</i> and/or <i>C. intermedia</i> and/or <i>C. clarksoniana</i> closed forest to woodland, of beach ridges, predominantly of Holocene age	Of concern
7.3.5	<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i> and/or <i>Melaleuca cajuputi</i> closed forest to shrubland on poorly drained alluvial plains	Endangered
7.3.8	<i>Melaleuca viridiflora</i> +/- <i>Eucalyptus</i> spp. +/- <i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i> open forest to open woodland on alluvial plains	Endangered
7.3.10	Simple to complex mesophyll to notophyll vine forest on moderate to poorly drained alluvial plains of moderate fertility	Endangered
7.3.12	Mixed eucalypt open forest to woodland, dominated by <i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> and <i>Corymbia tessellaris</i> +/- <i>Melaleuca dealbata</i> , (or vine forest with these species as emergents), on alluvial plains of lowlands	Endangered
7.3.16	<i>Eucalyptus platyphylla</i> woodland to open forest on alluvial plains	Endangered
7.3.19	<i>Corymbia intermedia</i> or <i>C. tessellaris</i> +/- <i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> open forest (or vine forest with these species as emergents), on well drained alluvium	Of concern
7.3.21	<i>Eucalyptus portuensis</i> +/- <i>Corymbia intermedia</i> open forest to woodland on alluvium	Of concern
7.3.23	Simple to complex semi-deciduous notophyll to mesophyll vine forest on lowland alluvium	Endangered
7.3.25	<i>Melaleuca leucadendra</i> +/- vine forest species, open to closed forest, on alluvium fringing streams	Of concern
7.3.26	<i>Casuarina cunninghamiana</i> woodland to open forest on alluvium fringing streams	Endangered
7.3.28	Rivers and streams including riparian herbfield and shrubland on river and stream bed alluvium, and rock within stream beds	Endangered
7.3.32	<i>Imperata cylindrica</i> and/or <i>Sorghum nitidum</i> and/or <i>Mnesithea rottboellioides</i> and/or <i>Themeda triandra</i> closed tussock grassland on alluvial plains	Endangered
7.3.34	<i>Melaleuca</i> sp. aff. <i>viridiflora</i> open to closed forest on broad swampy drainage lines of alluvial plains	Endangered
7.3.38	Complex notophyll vine forest with emergent <i>Agathis robusta</i> , on alluvial fans	Of concern

Regional ecosystem number	Description	Biodiversity status
7.3.40	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> medium to tall open forest on well drained alluvial plains of lowlands	Endangered
7.3.43	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> open forest to woodland, on uplands on well drained alluvium	Endangered
7.3.45	<i>Corymbia clarksoniana</i> +/- <i>C. tessellaris</i> +/- <i>Eucalyptus drepanophylla</i> open forest to open woodland on alluvial plains	Of concern
7.3.49	Notophyll vine forest on rubble terraces of streams	Of concern
7.3.50	<i>Melaleuca fluviatilis</i> +/- vine forest species, open to closed forest, on alluvium fringing streams	Endangered
7.11.14	<i>Eucalyptus grandis</i> open forest to woodland, or <i>Corymbia intermedia</i> , <i>E. pellita</i> , and <i>E. grandis</i> , open forest to woodland (or vine forest with these species as emergents), on metamorphics	Endangered
7.11.19	<i>Corymbia intermedia</i> and/or <i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i> open forest to woodland of uplands, on metamorphics	Of concern
7.11.31	<i>Eucalyptus resinifera</i> +/- <i>Eucalyptus portuensis</i> +/- <i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i> open forest to woodland (or vine forest with these species as emergents), on metamorphics	Of concern
7.11.35	<i>Acacia mangium</i> and/or <i>A. celsa</i> and/or <i>A. polystachya</i> closed forest on alluvial plains	Endangered
7.12.4	<i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i> +/- <i>Eucalyptus pellita</i> open forest of granites and rhyolites, on deep soils	Endangered
7.12.9	<i>Acacia celsa</i> open to closed forest on granites and rhyolites	Of concern
7.12.10	Notophyll vine forest with emergent <i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i> on moist and dry granite foothills and uplands	Of concern
7.12.11	Simple notophyll vine forest and notophyll semi-evergreen vine forest of rocky areas and talus, of moist granite and rhyolite foothills and uplands	Of concern
7.12.13	<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i> and <i>A. celsa</i> closed forest, on uplands and highlands, on granites and rhyolites	Of concern
7.12.17	<i>Corymbia torelliana</i> open forest usually with a well developed simple notophyll vine forest element, on granites and rhyolites	Endangered
7.12.21	<i>Eucalyptus grandis</i> open forest to woodland, or <i>Corymbia intermedia</i> , <i>E. pellita</i> , and <i>E. grandis</i> , open forest to woodland (or vine forest with these species as emergents), on granites and rhyolites	Endangered
7.12.22	<i>Eucalyptus resinifera</i> +/- <i>Eucalyptus portuensis</i> +/- <i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i> tall open forest to tall woodland (or vine forest with these species as emergents), on moist to wet granite and rhyolite uplands and highlands	Endangered
7.12.23	<i>Corymbia intermedia</i> and/or <i>C. tessellaris</i> +/- <i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> medium to tall open forest to woodland (or vine forest with these species as emergents), on coastal granite and rhyolite headlands and near-coastal foothills	Endangered
7.12.25	<i>Eucalyptus cloeziana</i> woodland to open forest on granite and rhyolite	Of concern

Regional ecosystem number	Description	Biodiversity status
7.12.37	Rock pavements and see areas of wet lowlands, uplands and highlands of the eastern escarpment and central range (excluding high granite areas of Hinchinbrook Island and Bishops Peak) on granite and rhyolite, with <i>Allocasuarina</i> spp. shrublands and/or sedgeland	Of concern
7.12.38	Deciduous microphyll vine forest and/or blue-green algae-covered granite and rhyolite boulderfields	Endangered
7.12.40	Closed vineland of wind disturbed vine forest, on granites and rhyolites	Of concern
7.12.47	Notophyll-microphyll semi-evergreen vine forest with <i>Argyrodendron polyandrum</i> emergents, on rhyolite	Endangered
7.12.48	Wind-sheared notophyll vine forest of exposed granite and rhyolite ridge-crests and steep slopes	Of concern
7.12.50	Simple microphyll vine-fern forest on granite and rhyolite, of wet highlands	Of concern
7.12.51	<i>Eucalyptus resinifera</i> , <i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i> , <i>E. portuensis</i> , <i>Corymbia abergiana</i> , +/- <i>C. leptoloma</i> medium woodland, of dry to moist rocky hills on granite and rhyolite in the Paluma-Seaview (south-west) subregion	Of concern
7.12.52	<i>Eucalyptus resinifera</i> , <i>Corymbia intermedia</i> , <i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i> , <i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i> , <i>E. drepanophylla</i> +/- <i>E. reducta</i> woodland, of dry to moist hills on granite and rhyolite	Of concern
7.12.60	<i>Melaleuca viridiflora</i> +/- <i>Corymbia clarksoniana</i> +/- <i>Eucalyptus platyphylla</i> woodland to open forest, on granite and rhyolite	Endangered
7.12.61	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> +/- <i>E. granitica</i> woodland to open forest of moist and dry foothills and uplands on granite and rhyolite	Of concern
7.12.63	<i>Eucalyptus moluccana</i> woodland on granite and rhyolite	Endangered
7.12.65	Rock pavements or areas of skeletal soil, on granite and rhyolite, mostly of dry western or southern areas, often with shrublands to closed forests of <i>Acacia</i> spp. and/or <i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i> and/or <i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i> and/or <i>Eucalyptus lockyeri</i> subsp. <i>exuta</i>	Of concern
7.12.66	Exposed rocky slopes on granite and rhyolite, with <i>Lophostemon confertus</i> low shrubland or low to medium closed forest	Of concern
7.12.69	<i>Eucalyptus drepanophylla</i> and/or <i>E. granitica</i> +/- <i>Corymbia clarksoniana</i> +/- <i>C. erythrophloia</i> woodland, or dry uplands on granite and rhyolite	Of concern
9.3.1	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> or <i>E. tereticornis</i> +/- <i>Casuarina cunninghamiana</i> +/- <i>Melaleuca</i> spp. fringing woodland on channels and levees. Generally on eastern flowing rivers	Of concern
9.3.12	River beds and associated waterholes	Of concern
9.12.16	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> (sens. lat.) and <i>Corymbia dallachiana</i> woodland on pre-Cainozoic basalt loams and flat to undulating plains	Of concern
9.12.21	<i>Eucalyptus drepanophylla</i> , <i>Corymbia dallachiana</i> , <i>E. platyphylla</i> and <i>C. clarksoniana</i> woodland on flat to undulating country on intermediate volcanic rocks	Of concern

Regional ecosystem number	Description	Biodiversity status
9.12.39	<i>Melaleuca viridiflora</i> , <i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i> , <i>Eucalyptus granitica</i> , <i>E. tereticornis</i> , <i>Corymbia citriodora</i> and <i>E. exserta</i> mixed species woodland on uplands	Of concern

Table 2: Species of conservation significance

Scientific name	Common name	Nature Conservation Act 1992 status	Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 status	Back on Track status
Plants				
<i>Myrmecodia beccarii</i>	ant plant	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	High
<i>Actephila sessilifolia</i>	-	Near threatened	-	Low
<i>Alectryon semicinereus</i>	-	Near threatened	-	Low
<i>Arytera dictyoneura</i>	-	Near threatened	Least concern	Low
<i>Cyathea celebica</i>	-	Near threatened	-	Medium
<i>Helicia lamingtoniana</i>	-	Near threatened	-	Low
<i>Pandanus gemmifer</i>	-	Near threatened	Least concern	Low
<i>Rourea brachyandra</i>	-	Near threatened	Least concern	Low
<i>Leucopogon cuspidatus</i>	-	Least concern	Vulnerable	Low
Animals				
<i>Casuaris casuaris johnsonii</i> (southern population)	southern cassowary (southern population)	Endangered	Endangered	Critical
<i>Dasyurus maculatus gracilis</i>	spotted-tailed quoll (northern subspecies)	Endangered	Endangered	Critical
<i>Erythroriorchis radiatus</i>	red goshawk	Endangered	Vulnerable	High
<i>Litoria nannotis</i>	waterfall frog	Endangered	Endangered	Low
<i>Nyctimystes dayi</i>	Australian lacelid	Endangered	Endangered	Low
<i>Petaurus gracilis</i>	mahogany glider	Endangered	Endangered	Critical
<i>Rhinolophus philippinensis</i>	greater large-eared horseshoe bat	Endangered	Endangered	High
<i>Sternula albifrons</i>	little tern	Endangered	Listed marine	High
<i>Calyptorhynchus lathami</i>	glossy black-cockatoo	Vulnerable	-	Not Assessed

Scientific name	Common name	Nature Conservation Act 1992 status	Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 status	Back on Track status
<i>Cyclopsitta diophthalma macleayana</i>	Macleay's fig-parrot	Vulnerable	Least concern	Low
<i>Delma labialis</i>	striped-tailed delma	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	Medium
<i>Esacus magnirostris</i>	beach stone-curlew	Vulnerable	-	High
<i>Macroderma gigas</i>	ghost bat	Vulnerable	Near threatened	Critical
<i>Murina florium</i>	tube-nosed insectivorous bat	Vulnerable	Near threatened	High
<i>Ninox rufa queenslandica</i>	rufous owl (southern subspecies)	Vulnerable	Near threatened	Low
<i>Tyto novaehollandiae kimberlyi</i>	masked owl (northern subspecies)	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	Low
<i>Accipiter novaehollandiae</i>	grey goshawk	Near threatened	Least concern	Low
<i>Aerodramus terraereginae</i>	Australian swiftlet	Near threatened	Least concern	Low
<i>Ephippiorhynchus asiaticus</i>	black-necked stork	Near threatened	Least concern	Low
<i>Hipposideros diadema reginae</i>	diadema leaf-nosed bat	Near threatened	Least concern	Low
<i>Kerivoula papuensis</i>	golden tipped bat	Near threatened	Near threatened	Medium
<i>Lampropholis robertsi</i>	grey-bellied sunskink	Near threatened	-	Low
<i>Litoria serrata</i>	tapping green eyed frog	Near threatened	Least concern	Low
<i>Lophoictinia isura</i>	square-tailed kite	Near threatened	Least concern	Low
<i>Melithreptus gularis</i>	black-chinned honeyeater	Near threatened	Least concern	Low
<i>Numenius madagascariensis</i>	eastern curlew	Near threatened	-	Low
<i>Pseudochirops archeri</i>	green ringtail possum	Near threatened	Near threatened	Low
<i>Simoselaps warro</i>	robust burrowing snake	Near threatened	-	Low

Table 3: Species listed in international agreements

Scientific name	Common name	Bonn	CAMBA	JAMBA	ROKAMBA
<i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i>	white-bellied sea-eagle	-	✓	-	-
<i>Pandion cristatus</i>	eastern osprey	✓	-	-	-
<i>Acrocephalus australis</i>	Australian reed-warbler	✓	-	-	-

Scientific name	Common name	Bonn	CAMBA	JAMBA	ROKAMBA
<i>Apus pacificus</i>	fork-tail swift	-	✓	✓	✓
<i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i>	white-throated needletail	-	✓	✓	✓
<i>Ardea ibis</i>	cattle egret	-	✓	✓	-
<i>Ardea modesta</i>	eastern great egret	-	✓	✓	-
<i>Egretta sacra</i>	eastern reef egret	-	✓	-	-
<i>Coracina tenuirostris</i>	cicadabird	-	-	✓	-
<i>Cuculus optatus</i>	oriental cuckoo	-	✓	✓	✓
<i>Hydroprogne caspia</i>	Caspian tern	-	✓	✓	-
<i>Sterna hirundo</i>	common tern	-	✓	✓	✓
<i>Sternula albifrons</i>	little tern	✓	✓	✓	✓
<i>Merops ornatus</i>	rainbow bee-eater	-	-	✓	-
<i>Monarcha melanopsis</i>	black-faced monarch	✓	-	-	-
<i>Monarcha trivirgatus</i>	spectacled monarch	✓	-	-	-
<i>Myiagra cyanoleuca</i>	satin flycatcher	✓	-	-	-
<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	grey wagtail	-	✓	-	✓
<i>Rhipidura rufifrons</i>	rufous fantail	✓	-	-	-
<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	common sandpiper	✓	✓	✓	✓
<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>	curlew sandpiper	✓	✓	✓	✓
<i>Gallinago hardwickii</i>	Latham's snipe	✓	✓	✓	✓
<i>Limosa lapponica</i>	bar-tailed godwit	✓	✓	✓	✓
<i>Numenius madagascariensis</i>	eastern curlew	✓	✓	✓	✓
<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>	whimbrel	✓	✓	✓	✓
<i>Tringa brevipes</i>	grey-tailed tattler	✓	✓	✓	✓
<i>Tringia stagnatilis</i>	marsh sandpiper	✓	✓	✓	✓
<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>	glossy ibis	✓	✓	-	-

Bonn – Bonn Convention

CAMBA – China–Australia Migratory Bird Agreement

JAMBA – Japan–Australia Migratory Bird Agreement

ROKAMBA – Republic of Korea–Australia Migratory Bird Agreement