

Tewantin National Park, Tewantin National Park (Recovery), Tewantin Forest Reserves 1 and 3, and Harry Spring Conservation Park Management Statement 2013

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|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Park size: | |
| Tewantin NP | 2,371ha |
| Tewantin NP (Recovery) | 672ha |
| Tewantin FR 1 and 3 | 40.6ha and 0.4ha |
| Harry Spring CP | 85.5ha |
| Bioregion: | South Eastern Queensland |
| QPWS region: | Sunshine and Fraser Coast |
| Local government estate/area: | Sunshine Coast Regional Council |
| State electorate: | Noosa |



Green thighed frog *Litoria brevipalmata*. Photo: NPRSR.

Legislative framework

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|---|--|
| ✓ | <i>Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003</i> |
| ✓ | <i>Environment Protection Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Cwlth)</i> |
| ✓ | <i>Forestry Act 1959</i> |
| ✓ | <i>Native Title Act 1993 (Cwlth)</i> |
| ✓ | <i>Nature Conservation Act 1992</i> |

Plans and agreements

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|---|---|
| ✓ | Bonn Convention |
| ✓ | China–Australia Migratory Bird Agreement |
| ✓ | Japan–Australia Migratory Bird Agreement |
| ✓ | Recovery plan for stream frogs of south-east Queensland 2001–2005 |
| ✓ | Trustee Agreement – Moreton Bay Regional Council |

Thematic strategies

| | |
|---|----------------------------------|
| ✓ | Level 2 Fire Management Strategy |
| ✓ | Level 2 Pest Strategy (Draft) |

Vision

Tewantin National Park, Tewantin National Park (Recovery), Tewantin forest reserves 1 and 3, and Harry Spring Conservation Park will be managed to conserve a large area of natural sub-coastal vegetation and provide for a range of nature-based recreation opportunities.

Conservation purpose

Tewantin National Park (1,299ha) and Tewantin National Park (Recovery) (672ha) were originally declared in 2010. Previously State Forest 959 until 2001 and subsequently Tewantin forest reserves 1 and 3, these parcels were converted through the South East Queensland Forests Agreement (SEQFA) to protect representative South East Queensland ecosystems. Tewantin National Park (Recovery) was declared to allow for the phasing out of foliage harvesting. Permits for foliage (fern) harvesting have now expired and the recommendation was made in 2011 for the recovery areas to be transferred to national park.

Recent additions from Yurol and Ringtail State forests in 2011 increased the size of Tewantin National Park to 2,371ha. Tewantin National Park and Tewantin National Park (Recovery) protect a high diversity of vegetation types, native plants and animals.

The 86ha area to the east of Eumundi Road was previously a declared scientific area under the *Forestry Act 1959* for its representation of heath and wallum communities.

Tewantin forest reserves 1 and 3 contain a network of trails that cater for the South East Queensland Horse Riding Trail Network and link in with the Noosa Trail Network as cross-tenure multi-use trails managed by Sunshine Coast Regional Council. These trails have been kept as forest reserve tenure to allow the activity to continue. The park will cater for a range of nature-based recreation opportunities that promote the park's values and complement other local and regional opportunities.

Portions of the forest reserve have been left to allow for the future upgrade of Beckmans Road and re-alignment of Gyndier Drive Road Reserve. Negotiations between Sunshine Coast Regional Council and Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service (QPWS) are currently underway to revoke the relevant sections of forest reserve.

Harry Spring Conservation Park is an 85ha parcel of land donated for conservation purposes by Gladys and Harry Spring, prominent local community business owners and benefactors in the 1930s. This land was originally declared as an environmental park in 1988. It was gazetted as the Harry Spring Conservation Park in 1994 and conserves two endangered and two of concern regional ecosystems.

Protecting and presenting the park's values

Landscape

Tewantin National Park is broken up into six separate sections and is separated by Yurol and Ringtail State forests and Tewantin National Park (Recovery). Tewantin forest reserves 1 and 3 are lineal tracks within the national park and provide access for horse riding.

The area conserves an expansive area of sub-coastal vegetation in the rapidly developing Sunshine Coast and covers landscapes from the floodplains of the Noosa River to the distinctive peak of Mount Tinbeerwah. The geographical diversity in the landscape contributes to the high diversity of vegetation types across the area. The parks provide increased scenic value and green space for surrounding residential areas.

The parks form part of a larger wildlife corridor that stretches from Pomona to Noosa National Park and the Cooloola section of Great Sandy National Park. Wildlife corridor values and general natural integrity is threatened by internal fragmentation such as roads, powerline easements, sewer mains, pipelines, and urban and rural developments.

The various sections span the Noosa River, Maroochy River and Mary River catchments. Low-lying areas provide an important catchment buffer for surrounding areas and filter run-off from adjacent urban areas before it enters the natural waterways. Run-off from these areas impacts the park through weed dispersal, chemical contaminants and elevated nutrient levels.

Many parts of the park sit in the natural floodplain area of the Noosa River. Due to their low profile many of these areas, including the Daintree residential estate, experience flooding during times of heavy rainfall. QPWS has previously given Sunshine Coast Regional Council permission to undertake works on the conservation park to improve the flow in the culvert bridge under Golf Course Drive and to install culverts on the fire break on the northern boundary of the conservation park to allow water to disperse quickly.

Previous forestry management has had an impact on the natural condition of the parks. The area was heavily harvested for native hardwood species in the late twentieth century. Quarrying and sandmining has also occurred, with several disused quarry sites scattered throughout the area. Natural regeneration is occurring supported by current management practices.

Sunshine Coast Regional Council has initiated a project to upgrade Beckmans Road, including widening the road footprint. This will involve revocation of forest reserve tenure adjacent to the road. Three road reserves that are not public access currently run through the national park. QPWS is negotiating a compensatory process for the revocations which will include the conversion of two of the road reserves to tenure under the *Nature Conservation Act 1992* (NCA). The remaining easement, which runs from the termination of Golf Course Drive through to McKinnon Drive, contains council water infrastructure. It is expected that this easement will be developed in the future to provide a road link.

Regional ecosystems

The parks contain 21 regional ecosystems, including six endangered and 13 of concern (Table 1). Endangered regional ecosystems include open forests 12.5.3; 12.5.6; 12.5.6a; and 12.5.6b, dominated by blackbutt *Eucalyptus pilularis* and scribbly gum *E. racemosa* subsp. *racemosa*. Much of these areas have been logged in the past and are recovering well, although the understorey is simplified and blady grass *Imperata cylindrica* dominates the understorey in some areas. Endangered vine forest communities 12.3.1 and 12.9–10.16 are generally in good condition but prone to invasion by weeds, in particular broadleaved pepper *Schinus terebinthifolius* and camphor laurel *Cinnamomum camphora*.

Of concern communities include the montane heath in the area of Mount Tinbeerwah lookout; moist coastal heath on the eastern side of the Eumundi–Noosa Road; and *Melaleuca quinquenervia* open-forests – woodlands; sedgeland to heathland containing the endangered *E. conglomerata*.

Harry Spring Conservation Park contains low-lying melaleuca swamps, lagoons and elevated sandy areas with woodland vegetation. It is relatively undisturbed and representative of the diverse pre-settlement vegetation. Disturbance is limited to road access points on the boundaries.

Native plants and animals

Despite the previous high intensity resource and recreation use, the parks conserve significant biodiversity and represent many habitats for species of conservation significance (tables 2 and 3). Nine plants of conservation significance have been recorded on the parks—they include the endangered *Triunia robusta* and swamp stringybark *Eucalyptus conglomerata*. Vulnerable plants include *Prostanthera* sp. (Mount Tinbeerwah P.R.Sharpe 4781), *Acacia attenuata*, tiny wattle *Acacia baueri*, *Allocasuarina rigida* subsp. *exsul*, and southern penda *Xanthostemon oppositifolius*. Near threatened plants include hairy hazelwood *Symplocos harroldii* and *Pararistolochia praevenosa*; an important food plant for the vulnerable Richmond birdwing butterfly *Ornithoptera richmondia*. The *E. conglomerata* and *A. attenuata* populations were considered in good condition in 1995 (Drake 1995). Current assessments of their population health are required.

A native animal survey undertaken in 2006 recorded the giant barred frog *Mixophyes iteratus*, listed as endangered in both the NCA and *Environment Protection Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC) and the vulnerable wallum froglet *Crinia tinnula*, tusked frog *Adelotus brevis* and cascade treefrog *Litoria pearsoniana*. No acid frog surveys have been undertaken to date, they would be beneficial particularly in the area of Harry Spring Conservation Park.

Three bird species including glossy black-cockatoo *Calyptorhynchus lathami* (listed as vulnerable under the NCA) and near threatened red-browed treecreeper *Climacteris erythroptera* and cotton pygmy-goose *Nettapus coromandelianus* have been recorded on the parks. More detail about the glossy black-cockatoo's use of park would help determine their habitat requirements. The ground parrot *Pezoporus wallicus wallicus* is found in the adjacent Great Sandy National Park. The heath land in the section of park east of Eumundi Road (previously scientific area) supports suitable habitat for the ground parrot and surveys are needed to establish if they are present.

Other species of conservation significance include white-bellied sea eagle *Haliaeetus leucogaster* and *Eroticoscincus graciloides*, a near threatened skink. Feathertail gliders *Acrobates pygmaeus* were recorded in the 2006 survey in blackbutt forest and there are regular sightings of the koala *Phascolarctos cinereus*.

During preparations for upgrades to Beckmans Road in 2009, a long standing osprey nest site was relocated from the road reserve to a nesting pole in the national park. The project was funded by Sunshine Coast Regional Council. A camera was installed to monitor activity at the nest.

A native plant and animal survey is required for the additional areas to identify species presence and condition which will assist in determining management requirements.

Aboriginal culture

The area holds high importance to Aboriginal people and there are many sites of Aboriginal culture across the region. The parks have not been formally assessed for Aboriginal cultural heritage values but artefact scatters, scarred trees and burial sites have been found in the area and surrounding region.

The management area falls within the traditional country identified by the Kabi Kabi and Gubbi Gubbi peoples. An Aboriginal trail reportedly runs along Gyndier Drive across a number of tenures, associated with several scar trees, artefacts and a possible grinding site. The route was subsequently used as the original European track west from the coast. Gyndier Drive was developed as main road up the range before the new Tewantin–Cooroy road was developed. Other sites and artefacts are reported to occur on or near protected area estate.

Opportunities exist to improve relationships with local Traditional Owner groups and involve them in park management.

Shared-history culture

A heritage site is recorded along Gyndier Road in Tewantin Forest Reserve 1 containing remnants of an old forestry camp, such as footings of buildings, heritage trees and the history of Chinese workers used in forestry operations. No safety issues have been identified with the site and the remnants have been left to natural processes.

The Palm Grove walking track and Wooroi day-use area is recorded on the Cultural Heritage Information Management System (CHIMS) as a heritage place and classed as 'unassessed' on the Heritage Estate Register. The day-use area and associated walking track through the palm forest is a historic picnic/beauty spot. Other CHIMS reported places include the Yurol Barracks and nursery site and the Ringtail Barracks site.

The grave site of David Bachelor—the son of local landholder, Len—is still evident in adjacent Ringtail State Forest. David Bachelor died in June 1927. Old fig and mango trees stand near the grave, which is an oblong of small round rocks. A pitcher, dated at between 40 and 60 years old, probably for holding flowers, remains at the site (Rider 1988).

Tourism and visitor opportunities

Tewantin National Park, Tewantin National Park (Recovery) and Tewantin forest reserves 1 and 3 provide a diversity of regionally significant visitor opportunities including bush walking, bird-watching, horse riding, mountain biking, scenic viewing, abseiling, rogaining and orienteering.

Mountain bike riding was established prior to Tewantin becoming national park, when the reserve was managed under State forest. A network of trails existed prior to conversion to national park. These trails have been rationalised to 10 dedicated single tracks in the section of park between Wooroi day-use area and Sunrise Road. QPWS works closely with the local mountain bike community to maintain the trail network. The provision of a dedicated single track network for mountain bikes on public land is not available elsewhere in the region apart from Parklands Conservation Park near Nambour. Mountain biking is also permitted on the multi-use trail network, including the Noosa Trail Network.

Horse riding and bicycles are permitted on multi-use trails on forest reserve tenure as part of the South East Queensland Forest Trails Network. Management and use is guided by the South East Queensland Horse Riding Trail Network Management Plan.

Tewantin area has been the site in the past for the Noosa Enduro, a long distance mountain bike event and Sunshine Coast Trail and Endurance Riders Inc horse events. The park is suited to other mountain bike or multi-sport events and is a popular location due to its proximity to Noosa. There is significant use by numerous commercial operators, school groups and other group activities. Positive partnerships with these operators are important for the park as recreational use expands. Northern sections of Tewantin National Park (formerly Ringtail and Yurol State forests) provide best opportunities for sustainable use from mountain bike and multi-sport events. Several events have taken place in this area after meeting strict management guidelines. Sunshine Coast horse riding clubs conduct trail riding events in areas north of the Noosa–Cooroy Road. There is significant use by numerous commercial operators, school groups and other group activities. Positive partnerships with these operators are important for the park as recreational use expands.

The Mount Tinbeerwah lookout, previously a fire observation tower, offers 360 degree scenic viewing opportunities from the fire tower over the surrounding landscape. The site is also a popular rock climbing/abseiling site for school groups, commercial and group tour operators and free and independent users. More than 20 abseiling anchor points are maintained by the QPWS along the cliff edge for public use. The site has a high level of visitor use, which is expected to increase with regional growth. A visitor capacity assessment and review of facilities including car parking, day use and toilets is needed to better manage visitor use and impacts at the Mount Tinbeerwah site.

Some undesirable motorised (four-wheel-drive vehicle and motor bikes) access occurs, particularly in the newly acquired Yurol and Ringtail sections. This access has an adverse impact on the condition of fire infrastructure and management roads, particularly during wet conditions. Additional signs and gates may be required to manage access. The road network in these sections needs to be rationalised to better reflect management requirements.

The Noosa Beach Classic Car Club conducts two motorised hill climb events on Gyndier Drive each year. QPWS permit the activity to occur on national park

Education and science

The parks have potential research values for recreational use patterns, particularly in relation to horse riding and mountain bike riding. Visitor counters have been installed at key sites to collect data. This will be expanded in future to gain more complete data for visitor management.

School groups often use Mount Tinbeerwah for climbing/abseiling training and outdoor awareness training.

Partnerships

QPWS has ongoing arrangements with local volunteers for the maintenance of the mountain bike single track network. A memorandum of understanding is being drafted between QPWS and the Noosa Trailcare Group to guide maintenance activities and encourage the user group to self-regulate for sustainable use and against unauthorised track building activities.

QPWS has a cooperative arrangement with Sunshine Coast Regional Council in the management and maintenance of horse trails on QPWS estate, including the Noosa Trail Network.

Other key issues and responses

Pest management

Recorded pest plants include giant rats tail grass *Sporobolus* spp., Singapore daisy *Wedelia trilobata*, camphor laurel *Cinnamomum camphora*, lantana *Lantana camara*, groundsel *Baccharis halimifolia*, radiata pine *Pinus radiata*, molasses grass *Melinis minutiflora*, whiskey grass *Andropogon virginicus* and various ornamental species.

As a State forest, at least 10 experimental plots were cleared for pine *Pinus radiata*, blackbutt *Eucalyptus pilularis* and Gympie messmate *E. cloeziana* trial plantations. The pine plantations were removed in 2010. Follow-up work to remove remaining wildings and prevent other pest plant species from colonising the cleared areas is ongoing. Native hardwood plantations that remain in the parks will be left to natural process.

Animal pest species recorded on the parks include wild dogs *Canis lupus familiaris*, foxes *Vulpes vulpes*, feral cats *Felis catus*, cane toads *Rhinella marina* and red deer *Cervus elaphus*. Foxes and feral cats are declared Class 2 pests. Deer have been observed on the north side of Tewantin National Park especially.

Wild dog populations are present in the surrounding landscape and often traverse the parks. Wild dogs threaten the biodiversity of ecosystems through predation of ground dwelling mammals, birds and reptiles. They are also a potential threat to the public and staff safety and social well-being or economic livelihood of neighbouring rural residences. QPWS is actively involved in a cooperative trapping and baiting program in conjunction with Gympie and Sunshine Coast regional councils and neighbouring landholders.

A pest management strategy is currently being prepared that will guide pest management in Tewantin National Park and associated reserves.

Fire management

The Tewantin complex has a history of fire management for forestry purposes, as well as extensive frequent wildfires a proportion of which are suspected to be caused by arson. As a result some areas have reduced understory complexity, often dominated by grass species. The rocky summit pavement vegetation has also been adversely impacted by excessive burning.

A number of conservation zones have been established to protect the significant values including the endangered swamp stringy bark *Eucalyptus conglomerata* and the vulnerable *Acacia attenuata*. These plants are fire adapted, but will be adversely affected by inappropriate fire regimes.

Potential ground parrot habitat exists in the previous scientific area on the eastern side of Eumundi Road, which requires a specific fire regime. Surveys are required to confirm their presence.

Fire management within the park will be guided by the current Level 2 fire management strategy.

Other management issues

A concrete trench/dip is located at the quarry site near the closed road reserve between Sunrise Road and Beckmans Road, in an area that is not usually accessed by the public. The top of the dip is meshed over for safety. The historic use of the trench is unknown.

Two separate powerlines skirt Tewantin National Park along Beckmans and Cooroy roads; and along the southern boundary from Eumundi Road to Sunrise Road. These lines require annual vegetation maintenance, carried out by energy provider contractors, and have potential for colonisation by pest plant species. They also have significant visual impacts for the park and are historically points for illegal motorised access.

There is a telecommunications tower on Tewantin Forest Reserve 1 off Sunrise Road. QPWS administer occupation permits under the *Forestry Act 1959* for the various users at the site.

Sunshine Coast Regional Council maintain water infrastructure along the Golf Course Drive road easement, which runs through the park.

The QPWS operations base for Noosa management unit was built on an old quarry site off Beckmans Road in 2009.

Sixteen apiary sites are located in the parks. Under current QPWS operational policy, as part of the South East Queensland Forests Agreement (SEQFA), these sites will remain active until 31 December 2024.

References

Drake W E 1995, *Eucalyptus conglomerata* (Swamp Stringybark) Myrtaceae. A report submitted to the Australian Nature Conservation Agency Endangered Species Program Project No. 410. Queensland Department of Environment and Heritage.

Rider E 1988, Report on The Management Priority Area Zoning Considerations for the Pomona State Forestry Grid (Especially in Regard to Ecology/Conservation) Queensland Department of Forestry, Gympie.

Management directions

| Desired outcomes | Actions and guidelines |
|--|---|
| <p>Landscape</p> <p>Catchment protection services are maintained.</p> <p>Connectivity between the park and other areas of remnant vegetation is improved.</p> <p>Suitable habitats are linked to help native species move across the landscape.</p> | <p>A1. Monitor changes in vegetation structure to identify potential erosion issues and mitigate the impacts.</p> <p>A2. Monitor and undertake enforcement of unauthorised motorised access in the park.</p> <p>A3. Rationalise management roads and fire breaks.</p> <p>A4. Identify suitable land and seek opportunities to improve connectivity between the park and other areas of remnant and natural vegetation.</p> <p>A5. Progress conversion of national park (recovery) to national park.</p> |
| <p>Native plants and animals</p> <p>Information on plant, animal and ecosystems is comprehensive and current.</p> | <p>A6. Review currency of species records and conduct surveys where needed to inform management; particular focus on ground parrot surveys.</p> <p>A7. Support mapping of regional ecosystems and facilitate improvements to mapping refinements.</p> <p>A8. Continue to undertake recovery plan actions for significant species where relevant.</p> |
| <p>Cultural heritage</p> <p>Traditional Owner groups have involvement in managing the planning area.</p> <p>Sites and materials of Aboriginal or shared-history cultural significance are identified, preserved and, where appropriate, interpreted and conserved.</p> <p>Shared-history cultural values are identified and protected</p> | <p>A9. Facilitate Traditional Owners' identification and documentation of values, sites, artefacts and places of cultural heritage significance so that management strategies and decisions relating to fire regimes, access and track maintenance minimise potential threats to these values.</p> <p>A10. Limit access to tracks with significant cultural heritage values and monitor them to provide information on the impacts of activities.</p> <p>A11. Implement protective management guidelines from the QPWS Cultural Heritage Manual conservation profiles.</p> <p>A12. Support an assessment of the shared-history cultural values of the park.</p> |
| <p>Tourism and visitor opportunities</p> <p>Recreational use, access and facilities complement the natural setting and do not compromise natural or cultural conservation values</p> <p>Infrastructure is appropriate for level of use</p> <p>The community is aware of and appreciate the natural and cultural values of the park.</p> | <p>A13. Manage visitor use with the following intent:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain infrastructure in keeping with the landscape settings of the park • Horse riding and bicycle riding is restricted to designated trail networks <p>A14. Monitor impacts of horse riding and mountain bike riding on approved trails as per the South East Queensland Horse Riding Trail Network Management Plan 2011.</p> <p>A15. Monitor and review high use recreation areas, such as Mount Tinbeerwah and the Tewantin mountain bike single track network, and plan infrastructure projects to manage increased use, mitigate impacts and improve visitor experiences.</p> <p>A16. Maintain positive relationships with the local community, key user groups and commercial operators to promote cooperative management of recreation use.</p> <p>A17. Review interpretive and information signs in key high use areas.</p> |

| Desired outcomes | Actions and guidelines |
|---|---|
| <p>Pest management</p> <p>The impacts from pest species are managed effectively.</p> | <p>A18. Complete and implement a Level 2 pest management strategy for the park.</p> <p>A19. Continue to support cooperative wild dog, pig and other feral animal control programs with neighbours and regional council.</p> |
| <p>Fire management</p> <p>An appropriate fire management regime is implemented.</p> | <p>A20. Complete a Level 1 fire strategy for the park and manage the park according to the current approved Level 2 fire management strategy in the interim.</p> |

Tables – Conservation values management

Table 1: Endangered and of concern regional ecosystems

| Regional ecosystem number | Description | Biodiversity status |
|---------------------------|--|---------------------|
| 12.2.7 | <i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i> or <i>M. viridiflora</i> open forest to woodland on sand plains | Of concern |
| 12.3.1 | Gallery rainforest (notophyll vine forest) on alluvial plains | Endangered |
| 12.3.2 | <i>Eucalyptus grandis</i> tall open forest on alluvial plains | Of concern |
| 12.3.4 | <i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i> , <i>Eucalyptus robusta</i> open forest on or near coastal alluvial plains | Of concern |
| 12.3.5 | <i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i> open forest on coastal alluvium | Of concern |
| 12.3.13 | Closed heathland on seasonally waterlogged alluvial plains usually near coast | Of concern |
| 12.5.2 | <i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> , <i>Corymbia intermedia</i> on remnant Tertiary surfaces, usually near coast. Usually deep red soils | Endangered |
| 12.5.3 | <i>Eucalyptus racemosa</i> open forest on remnant Tertiary surfaces. | Endangered |
| 12.5.6a/c | <i>Eucalyptus siderophloia</i> , <i>E. propinqua</i> , <i>E. microcorys</i> and/or <i>E. pilularis</i> open forest on remnant Tertiary surfaces. | Endangered |
| 12.8.9 | <i>Lophostemon confertus</i> open forest on Cainozoic igneous rocks | Of concern |
| 12.8.19 | Montane shrubland on Cainozoic igneous rocks. | Of concern |
| 12.8.20 | Shrubby woodland with <i>Eucalyptus racemosa</i> or <i>E. dura</i> on Cainozoic igneous rocks | Of concern |
| 12.8.25 | Open forest with <i>Eucalyptus acmenoides</i> or <i>E. helidonica</i> on Cainozoic igneous rocks especially trachyte | Of concern |
| 12.9-10.1 | Shrubby open forest often with <i>Eucalyptus resinifera</i> , <i>E. grandis</i> , <i>Corymbia intermedia</i> on sedimentary rocks. Coastal | Of concern |
| 12.9-10.16 | Araucarian microphyll to notophyll vine forest on sedimentary rocks. | Endangered |
| 12.11.16 | Tall open forest with <i>Eucalyptus cloeziana</i> on metamorphics +/- interbedded volcanics | Endangered |

Table 2: Plant 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>Acacia attenuata</i> * | - | Vulnerable | Vulnerable | High |
| <i>Acacia baueri</i> subsp. <i>baueri</i> | tiny wattle | Vulnerable | - | Medium |
| <i>Allocasuarina rigida</i> subsp. <i>exsul</i> | - | Vulnerable | - | Low |
| <i>Eucalyptus conglomerata</i> * | swamp stringybark | Endangered | Endangered | Medium |
| <i>Pararistolochia praevenosa</i> | Richmond birdwing vine | Near threatened | - | High |
| <i>Prostanthera</i> sp. (Mt Tinbeerwah P.R.Sharpe 4781) | - | Vulnerable | - | - |
| <i>Symplocos harroldii</i> | hairy hazelwood | Near threatened | - | Low |
| <i>Triunia robusta</i> * | - | Endangered | Endangered | High |
| <i>Xanthostemon oppositifolius</i> | southern penda | Vulnerable | Vulnerable | Low |
| Animals | | | | |
| <i>Adelotus brevis</i> | tusked frog | Vulnerable | - | Medium |
| <i>Calyptorhynchus lathami</i> * | glossy black-cockatoo | Vulnerable | - | - |
| <i>Climacteris erythroptis</i> | red-browed treecreeper | Near threatened | - | Low |
| <i>Crinia tinnula</i> | wallum froglet | Vulnerable | - | High |
| <i>Eroticoscincus graciloides</i> | - | Near threatened | - | Medium |
| <i>Litoria brevipalmata</i> * | green thighed frog | Near threatened | - | Medium |
| <i>Litoria pearsoniana</i> * | cascade treefrog | Vulnerable | - | Low |
| <i>Mixophyes iteratus</i> * | giant barred frog | Endangered | Endangered | Medium |
| <i>Nettapus coromandelianus</i> | cotton pygmy-goose | Near threatened | - | Low |

Table 3: Bird species listed in international agreements

| Scientific name | Common name | CAMBA | Bonn | JAMBA | ROKAMBA |
|------------------------------|---------------------|-------|------|-------|---------|
| <i>Ardea ibis</i> | cattle egret | ✓ | - | ✓ | - |
| <i>Ardea modesta</i> | eastern great egret | ✓ | - | ✓ | - |
| <i>Coracina tenuirostris</i> | cicada bird | - | - | ✓ | - |
| <i>Merops ornatus</i> | rainbow bee-eater | - | - | ✓ | - |

| Scientific name | Common name | CAMBA | Bonn | JAMBA | ROKAMBA |
|----------------------------------|---------------------|-------|------|-------|---------|
| <i>Monarcha melanopsis</i> | black-faced monarch | - | ✓ | - | - |
| <i>Pandion cristatus</i> | eastern osprey | - | ✓ | - | - |
| <i>Symposiarchus trivirgatus</i> | spectacled monarch | - | ✓ | - | - |
| <i>Rhipidura rufifrons</i> | rufous fantail | - | ✓ | - | - |

BONN – Bonn Convention

CAMBA – China–Australia Migratory Bird Agreement

JAMBA – Japan–Australia Migratory Bird Agreement

ROKAMBA – Republic of Korea–Australia Migratory Bird Agreement