

Bellthorpe National Park Management Statement 2013

Park size:	7,550ha
Bioregion:	South Eastern Queensland
QPWS region:	Sunshine and Fraser Coast
Local government estate/area:	Moreton Bay Regional Council / Somerset Regional Council / Sunshine Coast Regional Council
State electorate:	Glass House/Nanango

Legislative framework

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

Plans and agreements

✓	Bonn Convention
✓	China–Australia Migratory Bird Agreement
✓	Japan–Australia Migratory Bird Agreement
✓	Republic of Korea–Australia Migratory Bird Agreement

Thematic strategies

✓	Level 2 Fire Management Strategy
✓	Level 2 Pest Management Strategy

Vision

Bellthorpe National Park will continue to be a healthy, resilient mountain refuge for native plant and animal communities. Its natural integrity, with large areas unaffected by logging, contains a range of endangered and of concern communities, including significant examples of notophyll vine forests along upper catchment creek lines, and habitat for rare and threatened plants and birds.

Maintenance of the aquatic ecosystems to protect threatened or endemic species including the giant barred frog, cascade tree frog, tusked frog, the giant spiny crayfish and the rainforest crayfish will be a priority.

The park will provide a high quality water catchment and scenic backdrop to the rapidly developing Sunshine Coast hinterland, Caboolture and Kilcoy. Visitors can enjoy an accessible, regenerating natural area for nature-based recreation opportunities, including sustainable motorised recreation.

Conservation purpose

Bellthorpe National Park was gazetted in 2010. It was originally Bellthorpe State Forest prior to its transfer to Bellthorpe Forest Reserve 1 and 2 under the South East Queensland Forests Agreement (SEQFA) in 2003. Under this agreement State forests were converted to national park tenure to provide a representation of biodiversity and ecosystems in Queensland.

In 1997 while the area was still a State forest, a number of feature protection areas (FPA) were declared:

- FPA (# 56) protected a wide range of vegetation types, including well developed gully scrubs (rainforest) featuring brown pine *Podocarpus elatus*, wet sclerophyll forests and dry sclerophyll forests of blackbutt *Eucalyptus pillularis* and other species. This area also contained some spectacular geological features, including the Stanley River Waterfalls.

- FPA (# 74 – 64ha) protected a large stand of unharvested mixed hardwoods, comprising of turpentine *Rhodamnia rubescens*, tallowwood *Eucalyptus microcorys*, brush box *Lophostemon confertus* and flooded gum *E. grandis* trees of significant size and quality which provide an excellent example of the type of forests that were once in easy reach of Brisbane.
- FPA (# 75 – 18ha), Mount Mary Smokes, conserved an area of unharvested wet sclerophyll forest containing an excellent stand of very large blackbutt *E. pilularis* and mixed hardwood trees and cycads. Mount Mary Smokes FPA featured some of the finest forest scenery in the state.

Protecting and presenting the park's values

Landscape

Bellthorpe National Park is a significant large block of forested landscape at the eastern gateway to the Conondale Range. Its landscape incorporates both lowland and higher altitude areas. As part of the important Conondale–Jimna complex, the area provides linkages to Maleny and contributes to the viability of this important upland/hinterland nature refuge and is recognised as part of the South East Queensland biodiversity corridors.

The park prominent in the landscape and provides a natural backdrop to the rapidly developing rural and urban areas of the Stanley and Mary valleys. Its variety of landforms and forest types, in particular rainforest and tall open forest elements, provide visual diversity. The vistas from Brandons Road, Bellthorpe–Jimna Road and Bellthorpe Range Road allow visitors to appreciate the expansive and scenic landscape and the connection with the surrounding rural landscape. The highest point is Mount Mary Smokes at 658m. Picturesque Stony Creek is the main visitor site.

Historical logging, horticultural and grazing activities with the extensive road and track network have impacted on the scenic landscape values of the national park.

Bellthorpe has a very high rainfall and is an important catchment area. The northern section of the park forms part of the drainage area for the Mary River catchment, and the southern section forms part of the catchment for the Stanley River, which contributes to the watershed of Somerset Dam and ultimately Wivenhoe Dam. The catchment area of Bellthorpe National Park is particularly important to Somerset Dam. Feral pigs *Sus scrofa* and potentially feral deer in some parts of the national park are a threat to water quality and potential disease carriers, especially of *Giardia lamblia*. High wildfire frequencies and cattle intrusions around estate edges may also impact on water quality. Boundary fencing is not adequate to prevent neighbouring cattle from straying into the park and contributing to these impacts. Numerous tracks—an indication of the areas previous forestry use—contribute to increased sedimentation following weather events. The current program of rationalisation of roads and tracks is reducing the extent of these impacts in some areas.

Regional ecosystems

Bellthorpe National Park is valued for its natural integrity, despite a long logging history. There are 11 regional ecosystems protected in the park including four of concern ecosystems (Table 1). The park is considered of State significance for its protection of terrestrial corridors, one of which connects the coastal communities with the sub-coastal hinterland vegetation.

Native plants and animals

The dissected landscape of ridges and gullies and resulting ecotones in Bellthorpe National Park provides a diversity of habitats. This is a key value contributing to the high biodiversity in the park.

More than 226 species of native vascular plants have been identified in the area, including three vulnerable species ravine orchid *Sarcochilus fitzgeraldii*, *Romnalda strobilacea*, the rainforest shrub fine-leaved tuckeroo *Lepiderema pulchella* and the near-threatened Richmond birdwing vine *Pararistolochia praevenosa* (Table 2). The ground orchid *Acianthus amplexicaulis* is not protected by legislation but is of conservation significance. Fairly good information is available about the plants of the park

The cycad shining burrawang *Lepidozamia peroffskyana* is locally significant as it occurs in low numbers in this area. Some plant species, which occur in Bellthorpe are targets for illegal collection. Management actions address this activity.

The vegetation of Bellthorpe National Park is a combination of vine forest and wet sclerophyll forest in the wetter gullies and ridge lines. Tall open dry sclerophyll forest (including blackbutt) dominates remaining areas.

Some vine forest in the west and southwest of the park has been frequently impacted from fires encroaching on rainforest margins over the last 10 years. Rainforest areas protect the food plant for the Richmond birdwing butterfly *Ornithoptera richmondia*. Some of the palm forests have been adversely affected and reduced in extent. Mistflower *Ageratina riparia* occurs along creek lines and is likely to be excluding native species. Cattle *Bos* spp. are present, especially in the northwest, where fencing is absent or in disrepair.

Blackbutt dominates the wet sclerophyll communities on the western slopes contributing to hotter fires and more frequent burns. Blackbutt with a rainforest understorey vegetation type is currently diminishing in size and blady grass *Imperata cylindrica* and bracken fern understoreys are increasing in extent. Ironbark and grey gum in the central-eastern sections of the main Bellthorpe National Park are threatened by fires which are inappropriate or too frequent. Pest plants, such as lantana *Lantana camara*, glycine *Glycine* spp., desmodium *Desmodium* spp. and paspalum *Paspalum mandiocanum*, are spreading from roads.

Dry (grassy) sclerophyll (RE12.3.11) is in good condition but is threatened by cattle and possibly has a simplified understorey from too frequent fire.

Dry (shrubby) sclerophyll forest containing scribbly gum *E. racemosa* subsp. *racemosa* with heathy understorey occurs here at altitude and is a significant vegetation community. It appears healthy but future monitoring is required for ongoing assessment of the integrity and extent of this ecosystem, particularly in relation to fire management.

The historic forestry, grazing and horticultural use of the Bellthorpe area has resulted in broad changes to the structure and floristics of vegetation in certain areas including plantations of blackbutt and Gympie messmate *E. cloeziana*. Some additional impacts include siltation from disused roads and tracks following wet weather events, pest plants invasion and soil compaction. However, the current management is allowing the forest to recover through the implementation of good fire management practices and rationalisation of the road and track network.

Ex-forest harvesting areas are regenerating towards their natural condition and park neighbours are working with the Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service (QPWS) to reduce the impacts of fire and pests.

More than 177 native animals are recorded from the area, including 12 species listed as endangered, vulnerable or near threatened under State and/or Commonwealth legislation and bird species listed under International agreements (tables 2 and 3).

The endangered giant barred frog *Mixophyes iteratus* has been observed on Scrub Creek and Branch Creek—the latter being where it may be impacted on by recreational users disturbing tracks. The creek may be impacted by feral animals (disturbance by cattle and pigs). The vulnerable cascade treefrog *Litoria pearsoniana* is found at Bridge Creek in a relatively undisturbed area.

Koalas *Phascolarctos cinereus*—vulnerable in South East Queensland—have been observed in the Dog Road, Brandon's Road, and Beacon Road areas; however there is anecdotal evidence of a decline in numbers. There are no recorded sightings of the vulnerable spotted-tailed quoll *Dasyurus maculatus*; however scats have been observed near the Nonmus section of the park. The vulnerable plumed frogmouth *Podargus ocellatus plumiferus* is dependent on the rainforest and wet sclerophyll communities. Potential habitat also exists for the endangered Coxen's fig parrot *Cyclopsitta diophthalma coxeni* even though there are no recorded sightings on the park.

Aboriginal culture

The native title claim, Federal court number QUD6128/98 on behalf of the Jinibara people covers Bellthorpe National Park. The determination in November 2012 found that native title exists in parts of the determination area.

The geographic area includes, but is not limited to, the traditional interests of Jinibara and Gubbi Gubbi people.

QPWS knowledge of Aboriginal cultural heritage places, material heritage and stories is limited to anecdotal information. Important features may include Stony Creek, scar trees on Goodla Road, and foothold trees (Bunya pine). Beacon lookout was reported to be a signal point for the Aboriginal groups and the naming of Mount Mary Smokes is also reported to be Aboriginal in origin.

There is no known interpretation of Aboriginal culture in the Bellthorpe area.

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

Shared-history culture

There are strong shared-history values associated with the Bellthorpe area, including extensive evidence of early forestry use, settlement and transport routes. Sites include Mount Mary Smokes Lookout, Bellthorpe feature protection areas, Bellthorpe Cyclone tree, Scrubby Creek Tramline, Stony Creek Picnic Area and Postman's track.

Branch Creek Road is an example of an original, hand-carved forestry track with extensive stone cuttings which now has high value as a scenic four wheel-drive vehicle track.

Tourism and visitor opportunities

Bellthorpe National Park is currently not widely known and not fully utilised for tourism and recreation. However, visitor use is increasing. Stony Creek picnic area and swimming hole are popular during the summer months, especially during the Woodford Folk Festival. During summer periods, swimming and picnicking activities overflow along many of the creeks accessible from Branch Creek and may cause short-term impacts to water quality.

Bellthorpe National Park is regionally significant for four-wheel driving and motorbike touring, amongst diminishing opportunities for motorised recreation elsewhere in South East Queensland. The park is a large natural area with many formed trails (approximately 99km) that is easily accessible from Caboolture and Brisbane, with connectivity from Brisbane and Caboolture and through to Jimna. As a result, it is particularly important for trail-bike riding. Both four-wheel driving and motorbike riding is increasing.

Much of the track network is not sustainable for long-term recreational use without considerable investment of resources. The western area of the park contains tracks with sections of decomposed granite that are highly susceptible to erosion. The eastern sections of the park contain more resilient soils but the impacts of motorised access are especially apparent during or immediately after wet weather when many tracks need to be closed. Track rationalisation and ongoing use will be addressed through QPWS recreational zoning. A significant network of horse trails was established through the SEQFA. These trails currently remain gazetted as forest reserve through the national park and are managed under the South East Queensland Horse Riding Trail Network Management Plan. Currently these opportunities are under-utilised, but provide a significant future resource. Results from the 20-year monitoring program on the impacts of horse riding will indicate impacts and inform future management actions.

Similarly, the park also has many formed trails with appropriate geography to support a variety of mountain biking opportunities. Although the current use is relatively low, it has the potential to become a regionally significant location for this activity. Some illegal tracks are causing erosion and promoting the spread of pest plants. While closure of these tracks has been attempted, there is a history of the tracks being reopened or new tracks created without consultation with land managers.

Due to the large area of the park and numerous open and closed tracks, there is a need to develop interpretive material including maps and web information to provide detailed information to all recreation users.

Education and science

Bellthorpe National Park offers significant opportunity to study environmental sciences—the area has very high biodiversity values; significant species; a range of forest types; diverse recreation opportunities; an interesting history including Aboriginal, forestry and conservation stories; and is easily accessible from Brisbane and the Sunshine Coast.

Griffith University currently has a lease on a research facility in the Bellthorpe Conservation Park.

Bellthorpe National Park, in addition to the Conondale Range, is an area of very high significance to both science and conservation. The region is a biologically diverse area where the tropical and temperate zones overlap. The forested parts of the range contain a high diversity of native plants and animals, with many species at the northern or southern end of their range. The area is considered of particular research value for the freshwater crustaceans that inhabit the creeks.

Other key issues and responses

Pest management

Pest management is undertaken in accordance with the QPWS pest management system. A Level 2 pest management strategy details the nature and extent of threats, strategy and operations including monitoring and containment procedures.

The current pest strategy has identified seven feral animals for the park—one of high significance and six of low to moderate significance. A number of feral/domestic species have been seen in the area including wild dogs *Canis lupus familiaris*, cats *Felis catus*, deer, cattle and pigs. Cats are found particularly in the Nomnus area. Hair tubing studies indicated that small vertebrate numbers were low and cats could be a cause. Neighbours have reported a decrease in dog numbers over the past 30 years. A wild dog baiting program is conducted in accordance with the operational policy. Some impacts observed in the park can be attributed to the increasing feral deer populations.

Bellbird dieback has been observed near a chicken farm on the western side of the park.

Fourteen pest plants are recorded as being of high significance and an additional seven pest plants have low to moderate significance in the pest strategy. Pest plants mostly occur along roadsides, predominantly exotic grasses such as *Paspalum mandiocanum*, *Setaria palmifolia* and weedy sporobolus grasses.

Palm grass *Setaria palmiflora* (undeclared) exists in a regenerating banana plantation and occurs on the edges of tracks throughout the park. Park users are inadvertently spreading its seed and it may invade undisturbed areas after fire. While this infestation is small, it has the potential to spread throughout the Stanley River Catchment. Treatment of the infestations has resulted in localised control in some areas.

There is lantana *Lantana camara* and mistflower *Ageratina riparia* in some of the creek lines and track edges, in particular above the folk festival site. Lantana rust has been released at three sites—Branch Creek Road, Broken Bridge Break, Scrub Creek at Aherns Road in 2005. Intermittent monitoring has not shown any impact on the spread of lantana. Eradication of any pest plants listed is unlikely. Crofton weed *Ageratina adenophora* infestations are currently minor along some track edges and spread could be contained.

Additional animal and pest plant threats can occur quickly and ongoing field inspections are required to monitor any new pest plant infestations especially along tracks and trails where pest plants may be brought in by walkers, mountain bikes, horses and vehicles.

Horsegram *Macrotyloma axillare* is a legume which has the potential for further spread through various means, particularly mechanically and by cattle. A road slump site along Stanley River Road in Nomnus section is a site of pest plant invasion, particularly legumes and general road edge pest plant invasion.

Fire management

A Level 2 fire management strategy has been prepared and reviewed for the Bellthorpe area.

The park's fire history has been well mapped and there are various historic fire monitoring plots. Because of the national park's geographical location across a range, many fires enter the park from adjoining land in the valleys and lower slopes. Fires generally occur in spring and particularly following good rainfall. Suppression of wildfires is necessary to protect life and assets, and negative ecological impacts on the park. Planned burns help to contain wildfires through reduced fuel loads and thereby reduce their impacts

In recent times, fire management has been limited to wildfire management. The western slopes of the range in particular have been subject to repeated arson. The increased frequency of burning during the period 2000–2012 has resulted in changes to the composition of some vegetation communities, such as the loss of shrubby understoreys and reduction of rainforest understoreys and the extent of wet forest ecotones.

An area located off the northern end of Beacon Road has been used for fire research in the past. While no active research is currently occurring here, it is planned to protect this area from wildfires in case resumption of research occurs.

Partnerships

A landscape bushfire management strategy for the western slopes of the Bellthorpe Range was completed in 2007 by the then Caboolture Shire Council and Kilcoy Shire Council (Caboolture Shire Council 2007). This strategy aims to facilitate the development of a cooperative approach to fire management across the landscape. This plan involved stakeholders Queensland Fire and Rescue Service (QFRS), QPWS, Forestry Plantations Queensland Pty. Ltd. (FPQ), both shire councils, communication with neighbours and development of coordinated bushfire management and mitigation.

Neighbouring land managers to the park include State Plantation Forests managed by FPQ, private forestry, Sunshine Coast, Somerset and Moreton Bay regional councils, Department of Transport and Main Roads, Seqwater and Queensland Folk Federation.

The Woodford Folk Festival is an annual week-long festival held adjacent to the south-east corner of Bellthorpe National Park. The site is also used for multiple-day festivals at one or two other times during the year. Peak use times result in heavy impacts on the Stony Creek day-use area, when festival-goers cool down in the forest and swimming hole. In recent years the site has also been used for 'Splendour in the Grass' in July, and 'The Planting'.

Resource use

A number of dams are located in the Bellthorpe area from previous grazing lease use. While these dams can provide a water source for feral animals, it is planned that they remain in place to provide water source for fire control requirements.

A number of quarry sites are located in the area. Some will be closed and allowed to revegetate, while a small number will be required for internal road maintenance requirements.

References

Caboolture Shire Council and Kilcoy Shire Council 2007, *Coordination of Bushfire Management for the North West Sector of Caboolture Shire and the North East Sector of Kilcoy Shire*.

Management directions

Desired outcomes	Actions and guidelines
<p>Landscape</p> <p>The integrity of the forest is maintained.</p> <p>Vehicle track network does not impact on scenic, natural or cultural values.</p> <p>Linkages are maintained and developed between protected areas and other forested areas.</p> <p>The catchments of the park continue to provide good quality surface waters.</p>	<p>A1. Promote to neighbours formal and informal mechanisms for off-reserve conservation and habitat linkages (e.g. Nature Refuges, Land for Wildlife, Green Fleet, Mary River Catchment Coordinating Committee).</p> <p>A2. Rationalise vehicle networks to limit fragmentation impacts by compiling a Road Management Plan.</p> <p>A3. Build relationships with neighbours and encourage local individuals and groups to become involved in protecting and managing the park.</p> <p>A4. Encourage regeneration of areas of previous resource use.</p> <p>A5. Dedicate Mountford Road (also known as Brandon's Road) to assist in maintaining the north–south connection in the landscape between Mount Mee, Woodford, Blackall Range, Jimna and the Conondales.</p>
<p>Native plants and animals</p> <p>Native plants and animal species of conservation significance remain at viable levels.</p> <p>Detailed information about the habitat distributions is available to guide management decisions.</p> <p>Scientific research and monitoring improves management of the important values.</p>	<p>A6. Establish key monitoring objectives for native plants and animal species of conservation significance on the park. Include further survey work for the spotted-tailed quoll <i>Dasyurus maculatus</i>, <i>Pararistolochia praevenosa</i> and <i>Lepiderema pulchella</i>.</p> <p>A7. Monitor the effects of fire/changes from fire for the vine forest.</p> <p>A8. Record the location and extent of cycads with follow-up monitoring.</p> <p>A9. Continue implementing and updating the pest management strategy when new information becomes available from monitoring activities.</p>
<p>Cultural heritage</p> <p>QPWS and Traditional Owner groups have effective means of communication.</p> <p>Traditional Owner groups have involvement in managing the national park.</p> <p>Sites and materials of Aboriginal or shared-history cultural significance are identified, preserved and, where appropriate, conserved.</p>	<p>A10. Engage with relevant Traditional Owners on park issues related to planning, interpretation and management. Include the Woodford Folk Festival site in discussions.</p> <p>A11. Encourage Traditional Owners to identify 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>A12. Continue to develop awareness and understanding of the cultural heritage significance with local community and user groups through education and interpretation programs in consultation with Traditional Owners.</p> <p>A13. Implement protective management guidelines from the QPWS Cultural Heritage Manual conservation profiles especially on tracks with cultural heritage values.</p>
<p>Tourism and visitor opportunities</p> <p>Visitor use complements the park's natural setting and its natural and cultural values.</p>	<p>A14. Develop a visitor management strategy which will include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • completing sustainable visitor use assessments at key recreation sites and motorised recreation routes • preparing a guideline for group activity permit and commercial activity permit assessments, which includes sustainable visitor capacity, landscape classification setting and will lead to standardisation of conditions both in and between parks • Monitoring visitor use and expectations (annually, seasonally), primarily of free and independent visitors. Priorities to include users of Stony Creek and four-wheel

Desired outcomes	Actions and guidelines
	<p>drive and motorbike opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring recreational impacts at culturally or ecologically sensitive sites including rates of soil erosion, compaction and vegetation damage. Implement appropriate management response strategies. <p>A15. Produce a standardised map for each area to provide detailed information to all recreation users.</p> <p>A16. Promote sustainable, low impact recreation opportunities (particularly management of bush toileting and waste disposal).</p>
<p>Fire management</p> <p>Fire management enhances the diversity and structure of communities and protects life and property.</p>	<p>A17. Continue to implement the fire management strategy.</p> <p>A18. Liaise with community, neighbours, Traditional Owners, SEQ Catchments, Seqwater, FPQ, QFRS and regional councils in relation to managing fire across the landscape.</p> <p>A19. Continue to monitor the effects of fire and its impacts and regularly review and improve management programs including maintaining and protecting Department of Agriculture Fisheries and Forestry fire monitoring plots.</p>

Tables – Conservation values management

Table 1: Endangered and of concern regional ecosystems

Regional ecosystem number	Description	Biodiversity status
12.3.2	<i>Eucalyptus grandis</i> tall open forest on alluvial plains	Of concern
12.3.11	<i>Eucalyptus siderophloia</i> , <i>E. tereticornis</i> , <i>Corymbia intermedia</i> open forest on alluvial plains usually near coast	Of concern
12.8.8	<i>Eucalyptus saligna</i> or <i>E. grandis</i> tall open forest on Cainozoic igneous rocks	Of concern
12.12.1	Simple notophyll vine forest usually with abundant <i>Archontophoenix cunninghamiana</i> (gully vine forest) on Mesozoic to Proterozoic igneous rocks	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>Acianthus amplexicaulis</i>	mosquito orchid	Least concern	-	Low
<i>Lepiderema pulchella</i>	fine-leaved tuckeroo	Vulnerable	-	Low
<i>Pararistolochia praevenosa</i>	Richmond birdwing vine	Near threatened	-	High
<i>Romnalda strobilacea</i>	three-leaved bosistoa	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	Medium
<i>Sarcochilus fitzgeraldii</i>	ravine orchid	Endangered	Vulnerable	Critical

Scientific name	Common name	Nature Conservation Act 1992 status	Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 status	Back on Track status
Animals				
<i>Accipiter novaehollandiae</i>	grey goshawk	Near threatened	-	Low
<i>Adelotus brevis</i>	tusked frog	Vulnerable	-	Medium
<i>Calyptorhynchus lathami</i>	glossy black-cockatoo	Vulnerable	-	-
<i>Erotoscincus graciloides</i>	-	Near threatened	-	Medium
<i>Litoria pearsoniana</i>	cascade treefrog	Vulnerable	-	Low
<i>Mixophyes iteratus</i>	giant barred frog	Endangered	Endangered	Medium
<i>Ornithoptera richmondia</i>	Richmond birdwing	Vulnerable	-	Critical
<i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i> (South East Queensland bioregion)	koala (South East Queensland bioregion)	Vulnerable	-	-
<i>Podargus ocellatus plumiferus</i>	plumed frogmouth	Vulnerable	-	Low
<i>Potorous tridactylus tridactylus</i>	long-nosed potoroo	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	Medium
<i>Saproscincus rosei</i>	-	Near threatened	-	Low
<i>Tyto tenebricosa tenebricosa</i>	sooty owl	Near threatened	-	Low

Table 3: Species listed in international agreements

Scientific name	Common name	Bonn	CAMBA	JAMBA	ROKAMBA
<i>Ardea ibis</i>	cattle egret	-	✓	✓	-
<i>Coracina tenuirostris</i>	cicadabird	-	-	✓	-
<i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i>	white-throated needletail	-	✓	✓	✓
<i>Merops ornatus</i>	rainbow bee-eater	-	-	✓	-
<i>Monarcha melanopsis</i>	black-faced monarch	✓	-	-	-
<i>Rhipidura rufifrons</i>	rufous fantail	✓	-	-	-
<i>Symposiarchus trivirgatus</i>	spectacled monarch	✓	-	-	-

Bonn – Bonn Convention

CAMBA – China–Australia Migratory Bird Agreement

JAMBA – Japan–Australia Migratory Bird Agreement

ROKAMBA – Republic of Korea–Australia Migratory Bird Agreement