

Broad Sound Islands National Park and adjoining State Waters Management Statement 2013

Park size:	2760ha
Bioregion:	Brigalow Belt and Central Queensland Coast
QPWS region:	Great Barrier Reef Marine
Local government estate/area:	Isaac Regional Council Rockhampton Regional Council Mackay Regional Council
State electorate:	Mirani



Broad Sound Islands National Park. Photo: NPRSR.

Legislative framework

✓	<i>Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003</i>
✓	<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Cwlth)</i>
✓	<i>Historic Shipwrecks Act 1976</i>
✓	<i>Marine Parks Act 2004</i>
✓	<i>Native Title Act 1993 (Cwlth)</i>
✓	<i>Nature Conservation Act 1992</i>
✓	<i>Queensland Heritage 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 1 Fire Management Strategy
✓	Level 2 Pest Management Strategy

Vision

Broad Sound Islands National Park and the adjoining Great Barrier Reef Coast Marine Park (management area) will preserve the 48 islands habitat, landscape, vegetation communities, reefs and species of state, national and international significance.

The area's islands, marine life and fringing reef flats are managed with an understanding of biodiversity conservation principles to minimise impacts.

Visitor facilities are in keeping with the remote and undeveloped character of the area and concentrated mainly at key destinations. Partnerships with the local community and Traditional Owners serve to maintain the areas natural and cultural values. Broad Sound Islands National Park will continue to provide a natural experience for self-reliant visitors, and ensure that cultural heritage values are identified and protected.

Conservation purpose

The objectives of management for the Broad Sound Islands National Park and adjoining Great Barrier Reef Coast Marine Park are to:

- protect plant, animal and migratory species of state, national and international conservation significance and address any threats
- protect and retain the natural integrity of native plant communities; in particular endangered and of concern regional ecosystems and any threatened plant species within them
- identify knowledge gaps and encourage scientific research that addresses these gaps and contributes to the understanding and management of the area and utilise this information to provide direction and actions to protect the natural, cultural and social values of the management area
- incorporate the interests and rights of Traditional Owners by co-operatively protecting and managing cultural heritage significance
- continue to build and enhance cooperative relationships and partnerships with the broader community, neighbours, stakeholders and Traditional Owners
- continue to maintain islands in their natural state while providing sustainable, self-reliant terrestrial and marine recreational opportunities.

Protecting and presenting the area's values

Landscape

St Lawrence, Clairview, Stanage Bay, Carmilla, and Yeppoon along the Broadsound and Capricorn Coasts provide boat launch facilities to access Broad Sound Islands National Park. Broad Sound Islands National Park is the collective name given to approximately 48 islands from Flock Pigeon Island near Clairview through to High Peak Island. High Peak Island is one of the furthest continental islands from any Queensland port. Broad Sound is one of the largest, shallow, macro-tidal bays on Australia's east coast. The islands further to the east are in clearer oceanic waters and are not far from the large patch reefs of the central Great Barrier Reef.

The continental islands represent the peaks of a submerged range complex that became inundated following the last ice age. Many islands and island groups have stunning geological topography features including steep rugged cliffs, rocky peaks and outcrops.

The surrounding Great Barrier Reef Coast Marine Park contains significant habitats including fringing coral reefs and sea grass habitats.

Broad Sound Islands National Park is located in the Brigalow Belt and Central Queensland Coast bioregions. Vegetation on the islands include low, closed shrublands and woodlands, mixed vine forests, open heath and coastal headland grasslands. Salt flats, seagrass meadows, and mangrove forests occur in the intertidal areas. Fringing reefs are found around some of the eastern islands.

The area's landscapes support a variety of coastal birds, provide important nesting and feeding habitat for turtles and feeding grounds for marine mammals. Isolated and relatively undisturbed islands are important to a number of threatened coastal bird species such as the little tern *Sternula albifrons* and beach stone-curlew *Esacus magnirostris*. The management area contains two of the three most significant flatback turtle *Natator deressus* nesting areas on Australia's east coast as well as significant foraging areas for dugong *Dugong dugon*.

Regional ecosystems

The Broad Sound Islands National Park conserves 23 regional ecosystems including three that are endangered and 12 that are of concern as classified under their biodiversity status (Table 1). Significant vegetation in the area includes the listed *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC) communities: Littoral Rainforest and Coastal Vine Thickets of Eastern Australia, and Semi-evergreen vine thickets of the Brigalow Belt (North and South) and Nandewar Bioregions.

General threats to the regional ecosystems include the colonisation of pest plant and animal species and the threat of wildfire for fire sensitive vegetation communities.

Native plants and animals

Broad Sound Islands National Park and the adjoining State waters are part of the Great Barrier Reef World Heritage Area. Threatened species and species of conservation significance are found throughout the management area. The importance of biodiversity conservation on isolated marine islands in the Great Barrier Reef World Heritage Area is a recognised management objective.

Broad Sound Islands National Park contains pockets of significant and rare vegetation. Vegetation mapping has occurred on some islands, however due to the remoteness and difficulty of access, knowledge is limited for most islands within the aggregation. Information gaps have been identified and future surveying and monitoring of the area is encouraged.

Vegetation mapping indicates significant species and plant assemblages (Tables 1 & 2). Examples include microphyll vine forests on coastal dunes containing *Xylosma ovatum*. Aquila Island supports an example of endangered ecosystem containing *Heteropogon triticeus*, *Imperata cylindrica* and *Themeda triandra* grassland on coastal dunes. This ecosystem occurs on large high aeolian deposits, and is overall very rare. These dunes are a key factor affecting the hydrology of associated wetlands. Bottle trees *Brachychiton* spp. are found on many of the area's islands. Within the Broad Sound management area, Turtle Island, part of Charon Point Conservation Park, includes the only known example of Brigalow vegetation community on an island.

Vegetation surveys completed by the Queensland Herbarium and Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO) for the Shoalwater Bay area included some adjacent inshore islands such as Red Clay and Turtle Island. Many islands have no endangered, vulnerable or near threatened plant species recorded; however, information for many of the islands is deficient.

Several threatened fauna species have been recorded in the management area (Table 2). Broad Sound Islands National Park is known to protect birds listed in international agreements (Table 3). Species of special significance include; little tern, beach stone-curlew, eastern curlew *Numenius madagascariensis*, black-necked stork *Ephippiorhynchus asiaticus*, and sooty oystercatcher *Haematopus fuliginosus*.

Wild Duck Island and Avoid Island support two of the three largest flatback turtle rookery habitats for the Australian east coast population, the third site being Peak Island of Keppel Bay National Park (Scientific). Flatback turtles are currently listed as a vulnerable species under the *Nature Conservation Act 1992* (NCA) and EPBC Act. Flatback turtles are also identified as a high priority species under the Back on Track species prioritisation framework. Green turtles *Chelonia mydas*, loggerhead turtles *Caretta caretta*, and hawksbill turtles *Eretmochelys imbricate* forage in the area and nesting may occur. The marine areas are an important dugong foraging area. Other marine mammals such as the Australian snubfin dolphin *Orcaella heinsohni* and Indo-Pacific humpback dolphins *Sousa chinensis*, and migrating whales from adjacent marine areas, occur throughout the area.

Aboriginal culture

Traditional Owners are an important part of effectively managing the area as they have a strong desire for continued involvement in its cultural and sustainable use. Native title claims exist for the area by the Darumbal People (NNTT: QC97/21 and NNTT: QC99/1). A Traditional Use of Marine Resources Agreement (TUMRA) exists over some State waters in the management area.

The islands of Broad Sound Islands National Park have cultural significance for the Darumbal and Woppaburra people. Archaeological surveys have occurred on some of the islands through funding and other support of Department of Defence, Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority (GBRMPA), Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service (QPWS) and the Coast and a Clean Seas Grant.

Sites and materials of cultural significance include; middens, fish traps and other artefacts, however at this time none are formally presented for visitors.

QPWS will continue to work with Traditional Owners to identify cultural connections and ensure appropriate measures are taken to protect known sites and areas, and to develop appropriate management tools for the area. Cultural values and sites in the management area will be protected and cooperatively managed with the Traditional Owners.

Shared-history culture

On Quail Island at Pier Head a plaque commemorates the site where Captain Matthew Flinders and Lieutenant James Cook both visited during their voyages of exploration (30 years apart). Minor settlement occurred on the islands for grazing. Pest animals remain in the management area primarily from this settlement and pose an ongoing management issue.

Tourism and visitor opportunities

Broad Sound Islands National Park and adjoining State waters provides for low-impact, remote, nature-based recreation and appreciation of the area's natural, cultural and scenic values. Visitor access is limited by the sheer remoteness of the islands from the Queensland coast. Access is by boat only. Recreational opportunities include; bushwalking, bird watching, camping, and water-based activities such as fishing, boating and yachting. Camping is permitted at High Peak, Flock Pigeon, Aquila, Hexham and Shields islands. No facilities are provided and visitors are to be self-reliant.

Some islands rise steeply from the ocean, restricting access. On several islands, thick impenetrable vegetation limits access to shore and beach areas. Visitor safety is an important issue. QPWS provides information to park users on risks and advice for travelling in remote seas through various interpretive materials.

Commercial tourism activities in the World Heritage Area's marine and national parks are managed by QPWS and GBRMPA. Activities and uses across the marine parks are guided by zoning provisions. Multiple use zoning provides for activities including fishing, snorkelling, shipping, and research. Zoning plans define the activities that can occur in specific locations to protect the marine environment and separate potentially conflicting activities. Zoning plans balance human use with conservation of the marine parks. The potential population growth in Central Queensland may provide for new or emerging commercial tourism opportunities.

Education and science

Many of the islands have high biodiversity values and conserve many species of global conservation significance; however, due to remoteness and inaccessibility many of the islands' values remain unknown highlighting the need for additional research.

The management area provides opportunities for scientific research and monitoring. Any research conducted on the management area must be permitted. Results from research and monitoring can benefit the area's management in filling knowledge gaps.

Previous and ongoing research includes: bird counts, turtle nesting, aerial surveys for dugong and turtles, cultural site surveys, and reef health impact surveys.

Lack of knowledge is apparent and research and monitoring programs would be valuable to establish and incorporate into adaptive park management. Research has been limited in the past by logistics of the remoteness of the area; however, participation and information sharing with research institutions is highly encouraged. Topics for potential research include: plant and animal surveys for islands, habitat requirements and population trends for endangered, vulnerable and near threatened species and cultural heritage site location and management.

Partnerships

QPWS needs the support of the local community, Traditional Owners, visitors and interest groups if the vision for the management area is to be achieved. Working with groups, agencies and individuals with similar interests in managing the area is highly desirable.

A strong working relationship with GBRMPA assists with unifying operational management of the adjoining Great Barrier Reef (Coast) Marine Park, Great Barrier Reef Marine Park (Commonwealth) and Great Barrier Reef World Heritage Area.

A working relationship with the Traditional Owners, including the Darumbal and Woppaburra people, is essential so that their views and aspirations for the land can be included in planning and management. Traditional Owners have a role to protect cultural heritage in the management area and a role to educate QPWS and visitors on cultural heritage management.

Other key issues and responses

Pest plants and animals

Pest management strategies have been developed to prioritise regional pest plant and animal controls, guide operational work plans and evaluate program effectiveness on managed estates. A Level 2 pest management strategy guides pest management for the management area.

Broad Sound Islands National Park faces the threat of pest plants spreading and the introduction of animal species to undisturbed areas of park. Pest plants may be spread accidentally by visitors, birds and by feral animals. Islands risk feral animal introduction either by accidental or deliberate introduction or animals swimming between land masses. Ongoing monitoring is a recognised priority for pest management effectiveness.

Roughly two thirds of the islands of Broad Sound Islands National Park remain pest plant free. Lantana *Lantana camara* occurs in the area which can form impenetrable thickets, altering understory structure and composition. Prickly pear *Opuntia* spp, occurring in the area, is a highly invasive pest plant capable of infesting large areas and can dominate a variety of landforms and significantly impact on threatened ecosystems. Spot infestations of rubbervine *Cryptostegia grandiflora* are also present. Rubbervine is a vigorous woody climber that can smother vegetation, form dense thickets and alter vegetation structure. Pest plant species could impact on significant turtle nesting habitat.

Of particular management interest is Wild Duck Island where many pest species are present due to human impacts. Many pest plant species are found on Wild Duck Island's leased area and pose a significant threat to neighbouring islands through their translocation by wind, water or birds. Pest plants potentially occurring on Wild Duck Island include: guinea grass *Megathyrsus maximus*, rubbervine, lantana, Mossman river grass *Cenchrus echinatus*, dwarf poinsettia *Euphorbia cyathophora*, prickly pear, beach sunflower *Helianthus argophyllus*, climbing asparagus *Asparagus plumosus*, milk thistle *Sonchus oleraceus*, and Jamaican snakeweed *Stachytarpheta jamaicensis*. Pest plants could impact on turtle nesting habitat on the island.

Pest animals currently pose a threat on Wild Duck Island and High Peak Island. All islands are threatened by the risk of pest animal species introduction. In 2005, deer and pigs appear to have been deliberately introduced to some islands. Another threat to regional ecosystems is wildfire for fire sensitive vegetation communities.

Broad Sound Islands National Park generally has low populations of pest animal species. Past pest management activities have been successful in eliminating goats *Capra hircus* from Wild Duck and Turn islands, and feral pigs *Sus scrofa* from Wild Duck Island. Wild goats were previously found across several islands of the Broad Sound Islands group however, eradication has occurred on most islands. Wild goats are found on High Peak Island where numbers are estimated at less than 100. Goat management is ongoing but remains difficult due to the logistics of access to remote islands. Grazing by wild goats is impacting the vegetation communities, in particular beach and vine scrubs, hoop pine and sclerophyll forests. Additionally, goats could impact on cultural sites.

Feral deer *Cervus* spp. are presently found on Wild Duck and Long islands. Feral deer are capable of damaging native vegetation by browsing, trampling understory, ring-barking young trees and spreading pest plants. Feral deer are also selective feeders and over time, their browsing will influence the variety and abundance of native plant species. Feral deer can significantly impact ecologically fragile areas and have the potential to eliminate plant species from an area. Feral pigs found on Long Island are capable of changing ecosystem structure, damaging water bodies and threatening species and endangered ecosystems.

Ongoing monitoring as part of the pest management strategy enables evaluation of the control effectiveness and extent of damage to threatened species, ecosystems or habitats.

Fire management

There have been no planned burns in the management area. A fire management system has been adopted statewide by QPWS which is the primary agency for fire management on protected areas. Fire strategies provide the overall framework and direction for fire management and are the foundation from which planned burn programs are developed. A Level 2 fire management strategy exists for the area and is due for review.

Fire sensitive species or communities such as the semi-evergreen vine thicket/forest, vine thicket, beach scrubs, coastal foredune communities, mangrove, and samphire vegetation communities can be impacted by inappropriate fire regimes. Fire will be excluded from these areas and from know cultural sites.

Lease arrangement

The Australian Maritime Safety Authority has direct interest in operating the High Peak Island marine aid for navigation, helipad and affiliated infrastructure. Marine navigation interests have been formalised by a special lease agreement with the State under the *Land Title Act 1994*.

The lease agreement provides Australian Maritime Safety Authority and its contractor's access for establishing, operating and maintaining a marine aid to navigation. Access for these operations is only undertaken by helicopter, using the designated helipad in the lease area.

Other management issues

Shoalwater Bay is a large bay in the planning area, located 100km north of the coastal town of Yeppoon. Since 1966, the land surrounding Shoalwater Bay has been under the ownership of the Australian Defence Force, for the purpose of military training exercises. The Shoalwater Bay Military Training Area encompasses 454,500ha, which includes the Warginburra Peninsula, the Torilla Peninsula east of the Stanage Bay Road, Townshend and Leicester Islands, and a sizable chunk of the Shoalwater Bay hinterland. Shoalwater Bay is a noted habitat for migratory shorebirds and dugongs, the activities occurring in the training area, are managed to retain the area's high conservation values and mitigate risks to these species.

Management directions

Desired outcomes	Actions and guidelines
<p>Landscape</p> <p>The landscape is protected, particularly areas of high scenic quality or cultural significance, while allowing natural processes to continue.</p>	<p>A1. Monitor the impacts from natural processes, pests, fire and recreation. Use the information to guide management decisions and amend current and future plans and strategies.</p> <p>A2. Manage activities to be consistent with the high scenic landscape values. Activities that compromise these values, and cannot be mitigated will not be permitted.</p>
<p>Fire management</p> <p>Fire is managed for the protection of life and property on the reserve/s and neighbouring lands, protection of fire-sensitive vegetation communities, protection of cultural resources, and protection of conservation significant species.</p>	<p>A3. Review and implement the Level 2 fire management strategy.</p>
<p>Native plants and animals</p> <p>Communities, plant and animal species of significance are protected.</p>	<p>A4. Minimise threats to natural values through appropriate fire regimes, pest plant and animal control, particularly on Wild Duck Island.</p> <p>A5. Implement research programs into species distribution and population dynamics, incorporating new information about threatened plants, animals or communities into plans or strategies.</p> <p>A6. Continue flatback turtle nesting research and monitoring programs, particularly on Avoid and Wild Duck islands.</p> <p>A7. Focus activities on pest management projects which eradicate pest species from islands.</p>
<p>Tourism and visitor opportunities</p> <p>Visitor and tourism use is low-key, nature-based and self-reliant, in the absence of permanent facilities.</p> <p>Visitor information regarding safety, facilities and park use will be provided off-site to facilitate safe and enjoyable experiences by park visitors.</p>	<p>A8. Provide visitor access and activities that are environmentally and culturally appropriate to the Broad Sound area's values and is in with keeping with a remote, self-reliant experience.</p> <p>A9. Continue to provide current up-to-date information regarding safety and risks to park visitors.</p> <p>A10. Continue to work with GBRMPA to identify future recreational and tourism opportunities in the Great Barrier Reef World Heritage Area through relevant legislated zoning plans and policies.</p>
<p>Partnerships</p> <p>The effectiveness of future management is strengthened through cooperative partnerships having strong communication links with a clear purpose.</p>	<p>A11. Continue to build relationships with the local community, organisations, visitors and interest groups to improve knowledge of the management area, and to highlight its significance to the region.</p> <p>A12. Continue liaising with communities, taking part in local events continuing a presence in the community and continue to provide advice and getting the community involved in active park management.</p> <p>A13. Maintain a cooperative and collaborative relationship with the Shoalwater Bay military training reserve to ensure activities occurring in the training area are managed to retain the area's high conservation values and mitigate risks to significant species.</p>
<p>Research</p> <p>Information on natural resources and cultural information is enhanced over time.</p>	<p>A14. Encourage participation and information sharing with research institutions and ensure information is shared and fed back into adaptive park management.</p>
<p>Infrastructure management</p> <p>Facilities on the management area are correctly authorised under the NCA.</p>	<p>A15. Authorise non-NPRSR infrastructure under the NCA.</p>

Tables – Conservation values management

Table 1: Endangered and of concern regional ecosystems

Regional ecosystem number	Description	Biodiversity status
8.1.4	<i>Paspalum</i> spp. and <i>Fimbristylis ferruginea</i> sedgeland/grassland (estuarine wetland). Includes areas of deep open water with clumps of <i>Schoenoplectus littoralis</i> +/- <i>Eleocharis dulcis</i> .	Endangered
8.2.1	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i> open-forest to woodland with <i>Ipomoea pes-caprae</i> and <i>Spinifex sericeus</i> dominated ground layer, on foredunes.	Of concern
8.2.2	Microphyll vine forest on coastal dunes.	Endangered
8.2.9	<i>Heteropogon triticeus</i> , <i>Imperata cylindrica</i> and <i>Themeda triandra</i> grassland on coastal dunes.	Endangered
8.2.11	<i>Melaleuca</i> spp. closed-forest to woodland in parallel dune swales (wetland)	Of concern
8.10.1	<i>Acacia julifera</i> subsp. <i>julifera</i> and/or <i>Eucalyptus</i> spp. +/- <i>Corymbia</i> spp. +/- <i>Allocasuarina luehmannii</i> +/- <i>Acacia</i> spp. open-forest to woodland on exposed slopes of islands, on Cretaceous sedimentary rocks.	Of concern
8.11.2	Notophyll microphyll vine forest +/- <i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i> on low ranges on Permian sediments +/- volcanics.	Of concern
8.11.9	Grassland, or <i>Xanthorrhoea latifolia</i> subsp. <i>latifolia</i> shrubland/heathland with <i>Themeda triandra</i> and/or <i>Heteropogon contortus</i> on exposed rocky headlands on metamorphosed sediments, subject to strong sea-breezes and salt-laden winds.	Of concern
8.11.10	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i> and/or <i>Acacia</i> spp. and/or <i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i> +/- <i>Corymbia</i> spp. +/- <i>Eucalyptus</i> spp. +/- <i>Melaleuca viridiflora</i> open scrub to open forest on exposed hillslopes of islands, on metamorphosed sediments.	Of concern
8.12.11	Semi-deciduous microphyll vine forest/thicket with emergent <i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i> in coastal areas including islands, on Mesozoic to Proterozoic igneous rocks and Tertiary acid to intermediate volcanics and granite.	Of concern
8.12.13	<i>Xanthorrhoea latifolia</i> subsp. <i>latifolia</i> or <i>Imperata cylindrica</i> grassland, including including some areas recently colonised by <i>Timonius timon</i> shrubland, on slopes of islands and headlands, on Mesozoic to Proterozoic igneous rocks and Tertiary acid to intermediate volcanics.	Of concern
8.12.29	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i> +/- <i>Acacia leptostachya</i> +/- <i>Acacia aulacocarpa</i> +/- <i>Corymbia dallachiana</i> +/- <i>Eucalyptus</i> spp. +/- <i>Melaleuca viridiflora</i> +/- <i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i> scrubland to open-forest on exposed hillslopes of islands with abundant rocks at the surface, on Mesozoic to Proterozoic igneous and Tertiary acid to intermediate volcanics.	Of concern
11.2.2	Complex of <i>Spinifex sericeus</i> , <i>Ipomoea pes-caprae</i> and <i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i> grassland and herbland on foredunes.	Of concern
11.2.3	Microphyll vine forest, beach scrub, on sandy beach ridges.	Of concern
11.12.12	<i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i> woodland on igneous rocks (boulder-strewn coastal hills).	Of concern

Table 2: Species of conservation significance

Scientific name	Common name	<i>Nature Conservation Act 1992</i> status	<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i> status	Back on Track status
Plants				
<i>Quassia bidwillii</i>	quassia	Least concern	Vulnerable	Medium
<i>Xylosma ovatum</i>	-	Near threatened	-	Low
Animals				
<i>Caretta caretta</i>	loggerhead turtle	Endangered	Endangered	Critical
<i>Chelonia mydas</i>	green turtle	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	Critical
<i>Dugong dugon</i>	dugong	Vulnerable	-	Critical
<i>Ephippiorhynchus asiaticus</i>	black-necked stork	Near threatened	-	Low
<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>	hawksbill turtle	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	Critical
<i>Esacus magnirostris</i>	beach stone-curlew	Vulnerable	-	High
<i>Haematopus fuliginosus</i>	sooty oystercatcher	Near threatened	-	Low
<i>Natator depressus</i>	flatback turtle	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	Critical
<i>Numenius madagascariensis</i>	eastern curlew	Near threatened	-	Low
<i>Orcaella heinsohni</i>	Australian snubfin dolphin	Near threatened	-	Critical
<i>Sousa chinensis</i>	Indo-Pacific humpback dolphin	Near threatened	-	Critical
<i>Sternula albifrons</i>	little tern	Endangered	-	High

Table 3: Species listed in international agreements

Scientific name	Common name	Bonn	CAMBA	JAMBA	ROKAMBA
<i>Calidris ruficollis</i>	red-necked stint	-	✓	✓	✓
<i>Caretta caretta</i>	loggerhead turtle	✓	-	-	-
<i>Charadrius leschenaultii</i>	greater sand plover	-	✓	✓	✓
<i>Chelonia mydas</i>	green turtle	✓	-	-	-
<i>Dugong dugon</i>	dugong	✓	-	-	-
<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>	hawksbill turtle	✓	-	-	-
<i>Heteroscelus brevipes</i>	grey-tailed tattler	-	✓	✓	✓
<i>Numenius madagascariensis</i>	eastern curlew	-	✓	✓	✓
<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>	whimbrel	-	✓	✓	✓
<i>Orcaella heinsohni</i>	Australian snubfin dolphin	✓	-	-	-
<i>Pluvialis fulva</i>	Pacific Golden Plover	-	✓	✓	✓
<i>Sousa chinensis</i>	Indo-Pacific humpback dolphin	✓	-	-	-
<i>Sterna albifrons</i>	little tern	✓	✓	✓	✓
<i>Sterna anaethetus</i>	bridled tern	-	✓	✓	-
<i>Sterna bergii</i>	crested tern	✓	-	✓	-
<i>Sterna sumatrana</i>	black-naped tern	-	✓	✓	-
<i>Sula dactylatra</i>	masked booby	-	✓	-	✓
<i>Sula leucogaste</i>	brown booby	-	✓	✓	✓

Bonn – Bonn Convention

CAMBA – China–Australia Migratory Bird Agreement

JAMBA – Japan–Australia Migratory Bird Agreement

ROKAMBA – Republic of Korea–Australia Migratory Bird Agreement