

Conondale National Park Management Statement 2013

Park size:	35,648ha
Bioregion:	South Eastern Queensland
QPWS region:	Sunshine and Fraser Coast
Local government estate/ area:	Sunshine Coast Council Gympie Regional Council Somerset Regional Council
State electorates:	Glass House, Gympie, Nanango, Nicklin



Saproscincus rosei. Photo: NPRSR.

Legislative framework

✓	<i>Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003</i>
✓	<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i> (Cwlth)
✓	<i>Fire and Rescue Service Act 1990</i>
✓	<i>Forestry Act 1959</i>
✓	<i>Native Title Act 1993</i> (Cwlth)
✓	<i>Nature Conservation Act 1992</i>

Plans and agreements

✓	Bonn Convention
✓	China–Australia Migratory Bird Agreement
✓	Coxen's fig-parrot <i>Cyclopsitta diophthalma coxeni</i> recovery plan 2001–2005
✓	Japan–Australia Migratory Bird Agreement
✓	National Recovery Plan for Stream Frogs of South-east Queensland 2001–2005
✓	Republic of Korea–Australia Migratory Bird Agreement
✓	Richmond birdwing butterfly <i>Ornithoptera richmondia</i> [Gray] recovery plan 1996–2001.
✓	Recovery plan for the northern population of the eastern bristlebird <i>Dasyornis brachypterus monoides</i> 2001–2005

Thematic strategies

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

Vision

The forests of the Conondale National Park provide a healthy, resilient mountain refuge for flora and fauna, particularly threatened species and those at the extent of their ranges. Ex-forestry areas are regenerating toward their original complexity and condition and park neighbours work with Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service (QPWS) to reduce the impacts of fire and pests on park values.

Scientific research and monitoring helps improve the management of the important values within and outside of the park. Environmental education inspires appreciation of those values.

The park retains a diversity of recreational experiences from family camping opportunities with well-developed facilities, to remote exploration on foot. The area remains a premier bird watching destination. Visitors appreciate the history surrounding them and the evolution of the human use of this landscape. Traditional Owners contribute to ongoing management.

Conservation purpose

In 2009 over 28,000 hectares of land was added to the Conondale National Park increasing it to more than five times its previous size. The park now conserves 30 regional ecosystems, including two endangered and 13 of concern, and provides critical habitat for a wide variety of wildlife including a large number of threatened species.

Conondale National Park protects the headwaters of three major river systems and whole catchments that have never been logged, maintaining aquatic ecosystems that protect threatened frog and crayfish species.

The Conondale forests sustained Aboriginal people for thousands of years and Aboriginal people maintain connections with the landscape today. Conondale National Park also protects and presents a significant and interesting shared-history of gold mining and forestry. Conondale maintains an extensive, diverse and very natural area for recreation use.

Protecting and presenting the park's values

Landscape

Conondale National Park is a significant tract of forested landscape at the heart of the Conondale Range. The park covers a highly dissected landscape with seven peaks above 700m, including Mount Langley at 868m—the highest peak on the Sunshine Coast. The alternation of ridges and gullies, variance in aspect and ecotones in Conondale National Park provide a diversity of habitats and are key values contributing to high biodiversity. The Conondale Range is also part of a network of high altitude rainforest refugia, where elements of flora and fauna from Gondwana persist. The landscape has biogeographical significance as an area where plants and animals from the temperate and subtropical regions overlap.

Conondale National Park is highly valued for its scenic amenity, especially as the surrounding lands continue to be developed. The rugged mountain scenery of the Conondale Range, its variety of landforms and forest types draws visitors to the area. Sunday Creek Road, Booloumba Creek Road and Jimna–Bellthorpe Road are important landscape scenic corridors. Historical gold mining and logging activities and the extensive road and track network have impacted on the scenic values of the planning area.

The Conondale area is also a significant catchment protection area, comprising the headwaters of the Mary, Stanley and Brisbane rivers. Some of these waters feed into Somerset Dam and Borumba Dam. Regular monitoring confirms consistently high water quality.

The Conondale Range aggregation, including the national park, is listed as a nationally important wetland (QLD130) as it provides a refuge for threatened species and species at a vulnerable stage of their life cycle, such as frogs and crayfish. The recognised wetland comprises the upper reaches of Bundaroo, Kilcoy, Peters and Booloumba creeks from their headwaters in Conondale National Park to Booloumba Falls. Forests surrounding the Bundaroo Creek catchment remain intact and have never been disturbed by logging.

Feral pigs *Sus scrofa* and deer throughout the area are a threat to water quality and are potential disease carriers, especially of *Giardia*. High fire frequencies and cattle intrusions around the estate edges also affect the water quality. Across the landscape the lack of boundary fencing and frequent interference with pig traps are contributing to these impacts. Numerous tracks established for forest harvesting, also contribute to a high load of sedimentation in certain areas. Current rationalisation of roads and tracks is decreasing the impacts; however unauthorised and inappropriate activities, such as driving on boggy tracks, increase impacts.

Regional ecosystems

Thirty regional ecosystems have been identified in the park. Thirteen are listed as of concern and two are listed as endangered under the biodiversity status (Table 1). Vine forest in alluvial areas (regional ecosystem 12.3.1), particularly near the campgrounds, is susceptible to pest plant invasion and impacts from recreation.

Regional ecosystem 12.12.6 *Eucalyptus montivaga* is an uncommon high altitude vegetation type and requires appropriate fire management to manage its heath understorey.

Native plants and animals

Native plants

More than 796 species of native vascular plants have been identified in the Conondale area; a significant percentage of the 8,200 species known in Queensland. Twelve species are listed as endangered, vulnerable or near threatened (Table 2). The park conserves rainforest communities with numerous species of conservation significance. These rainforests are largely self managing. Plant species of particular note include *Pararistolochia praevenosa*, the food plant of the Richmond birdwing butterfly *Ornithoptera richmondia*, which may be threatened by impacts from lantana *Lantana camara* and trampling. Wet sclerophyll species such as *Marsdenia coronata* slender milkvine, *Picris evae* and *Sophora fraseri* brush sophora (vulnerable), and *Acomis acoma* and *Papillilabium beckleri* (near threatened) may be impacted by inappropriate fire regimes and feral pigs.

Major vegetation communities include various rainforest ecosystems, wet sclerophyll, with both grassy and more structured shrubby and/or rainforest understorey and dry eucalypt forests, which may be open and grassy or have specialised heath understorey such as the *Eucalyptus montivaga* community. Grassy open wet sclerophyll forest is important potential bristlebird habitat. The *Eucalyptus montivaga* community was burnt in 2012 and post-fire vegetation monitoring is in place in order to direct appropriate fire management of this community.

Small pockets of vegetation, previously identified as scribbly gum *E. racemosa* are also significant and require further assessment to determine accurate species identification and management requirements.

Historic forestry, grazing and mining use and current apiary operations have resulted in broad changes to the structure and diversity of vegetation in certain areas. Impacts arise from plantations, enrichment plantings, siltation from disused roads and tracks, pest plant invasion and soil compaction. Current management is allowing the forest to recover through fire and pest management and phasing out grazing leases.

Native animals

More than 295 native animals are recorded from the area, including 27 species listed as endangered, vulnerable and near threatened (Table 3). A number of migratory birds are also listed under the Bonn Convention and China–Australia Migratory Bird Agreement, Japan–Australia Migratory Bird Agreement and Republic of Korea–Australia Migratory Bird Agreement (Table 4).

Conondale National Park is regarded as an important bird area (IBA) by Birdlife International. This IBA supports the northern-most known habitat of the endangered eastern bristlebird *Dasyornis brachypterus*, a large population of the vulnerable black-breasted button-quail *Turnix melanogaster* and populations of the restricted-range pale-yellow robin *Tregellasia capito*, paradise riflebird *Ptiloris paradiseus*, green catbird *Ailuroedus crassirostris*, regent bowerbird *Sericulus chrysocephalus* and Australian logrunner *Orthonyx temminckii*. It is a population stronghold for the plumed frogmouth *Podargus ocellatus plumiferus*. In total the area supports at least 174 birds including 14 listed species and accordingly it is very highly valued for bird watching.

Conondale National Park is also an important stronghold for threatened frog species. An example of this is the tusked frog *Adelotus brevis* which is in decline elsewhere and absent from a third of its range. Monitoring of stream frogs occurs at East Kilcoy, Bundaroo and Booloumba creeks several times per year during warmer months.

Small species of macropods such as rufous bettong *Aepyprymnus rufescens* and the vulnerable long-nosed potoroo *Potorous tridactylus tridactylus* have been recorded in the national park. They have a preference for thick undercover, where they can hide from predators. These species are now very restricted in range due to clearing and grazing. Monitoring is required to identify population numbers of predators and interactions in order to control these impacts.

Feral pigs threaten native populations by causing siltation of aquatic habitats and through opportunistic predation. There has been long term survey and monitoring of feral pig numbers over a limited area of representative sites.

Aboriginal culture

The Jinibara people have had a successful native title determination, Federal Court number QUD6128/98 over the southern part of Conondale National Park. An Indigenous Land Use Agreement, Q12012/129 has been made between the State of Queensland and the Jinibara People Aboriginal Corporation in March 2013.

The northern section is covered by a native title claim on behalf of the Kabi Kabi First Nation (Federal Court number QUD 280/2013).

Bunya pines growing throughout this area were a very significant food source and a number of large Bunya pines remain with what appear to be toe-holds. The Jimna–Bellthorpe Road is said to follow an Aboriginal pathway along the top of the Conondale Range (Steele 1984). Single artefacts or artefact scatters are also recorded at a number of sites and the likely location of a bora ring is known.

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

Shared-history culture

There is much information recorded on the important gold mining and forestry history of Conondale National Park. Numerous sites and material of cultural heritage include the Funnels Hut site; Jimna Creek Gold Diggings; Booloumba Creek Gold Mine; Mount Kilcoy Road Winching Site and Mount Allan Fire Tower. At a landscape level, the Postmans Track is thought to have gone through Peters Creek north to Gympie in the 1870s.

The story of the campaign for the preservation of Conondale National Park is also important history to retain.

Tourism and visitor opportunities

The easily accessible large tracts of diverse forests and mountain scenery of Conondale National Park provide regionally significant recreational opportunities. Well established opportunities include:

- four wheel-driving and mountain bike riding
- family camping opportunities
- scenic driving on gravel roads (two wheel-drive dry weather)
- horse riding on an extensive network of trails
- off-track walking with connectivity to other protected areas and networks of disused management tracks and trails
- commercial operations run guided walks and scenic drives in the area
- bird watching in a variety of bird habitats; and
- picnicking and camping.

The Conondale Range Great Walk has the potential to increase in popularity. The Conondale Range Committee and Sunshine Coast Bushwalking Club assist in maintaining the quality of the tracks and overall experience such as managing pests. There is likely to be further opportunities to engage community groups as usage increases.

Camping in the Conondale area is a popular activity. Booloumba Creek campsites attract in the order of 20,000 visitors each year. Charlie Moreland camping area in adjacent Imbil State Forest also provides a very popular developed and open plan family camping area.

There is some illegal use of mountain bikes along walking tracks. Illegal use of management trails and walking tracks by motorbikes, four-wheel-drive vehicles and quad bikes is also of concern especially around creeks following wet weather. This behaviour is having an impact on the condition of roads and is creating user conflict. Use appears to be increasing and requires remedial works and more compliance.

Education and science

Conondale National Park has outstanding potential for the study of environmental sciences. The area has very high biodiversity values, numerous significant species, a range of forest types, excellent recreation opportunities, an interesting history and easy access from Brisbane and the Sunshine Coast. Sunday Creek Environmental Education Centre in adjacent Sunday Creek Conservation Park offers an excellent environmental education resource from which to access Conondale National Park.

Situated in the high altitude tropical/temperate overlap zone, Conondale National Park is significant for scientific research. Intensive research programs in various aspects of forest ecology have been underway since the early 1980s. Additional research conducted by scientists from the Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry, QPWS and Queensland Herbarium for the purpose of the South East Queensland Forest Agreement land use study means that the Conondale area is among the best researched native forest areas in southern Queensland. The Queensland Herbarium have several sites of long-term rainforest monitoring (over 25 years) in Conondale National Park.

Research data from external scientists is currently poorly utilised by managers and efforts are being made to access the results of previous studies and make them available to improve ongoing management. There is also untapped potential for future research by universities and other research institutions (monitoring and baseline data) that may help ongoing management.

The area has particular potential to measure the recovery of forest areas post logging and the effects of different fire frequencies. Four monitoring sites for a statewide research project into the fire ecology of wet sclerophyll have recently been installed. This project will help clarify appropriate fire management of wet sclerophyll across the state. The sites will be monitored after fire events.

Partnerships

Adjacent land managers include Hancock Queensland Plantations Pty Ltd over State plantation forests; private forestry; Sunshine Coast, Somerset and Gympie regional councils; Department of Transport and Main Roads, and Seqwater.

There is also potential for Mary River Catchment Coordinating Committee to conduct long-term water quality monitoring and restoration of riparian areas of the Mary River and its tributaries.

Other key issues and responses

Pest management

Pest management is covered under the Conondale area Level 2 Pest Management Strategy. Dutchmans pipe *Aristolochia* sp. and cat's claw creeper *Macfadyena unguis-cati* are present and spreading, threatening the notophyll vine forest (regional ecosystem 12.3.1) along creeks and threatening the Richmond birdwing butterfly. Control work in these areas is slowing the spread.

Mistflower *Ageratina riparia* is well established and widespread along all creek lines and gullies. It has changed the floristics of creek line vegetation, which in turn can alter the habitat for species. Control measures rely on spread of a white smut biocontrol which has recently appeared in the Blackall Range area. Balloon cotton *Gomphocarpus fruticosus* and crofton weed *Ageratina adenophora* threaten the eastern bristlebird habitat. Small populations of the weeds are beginning to spread into Booloumba Creek Road, but treatment is effective in preventing expansion.

Lantana *Lantana camara* is predominantly in wet and dry sclerophyll forest and along creeks, with some very large monoculture patches along Booloumba Creek where there are gaps in the canopy. Lantana is suppressing succession and native regeneration in rainforest areas along Booloumba Creek in regional ecosystem 12.11.3 and elsewhere in the park.

Paspalum mandiocanum is along all the tracks in wetter areas of the park and spreading. Blue billygoat weed *Ageratum houstonianum* is also a potential problem in wetter areas of the park.

Groundsel *Baccharis halimifolia*, giant rats tail grass *Sporobolus* sp., thatch grass *Hyparrhenia rufa*, Parramatta grass *Sporobolus africanus* and paspalum *Paspalum* sp. are also significant pest plants found in the park.

Feral pigs are widespread, transient and cause particular impacts at creek lines and wherever there are new earthworks. Feral pigs refuge in wet areas during dry conditions, causing increased water turbidity and decreased water quality that impact on stream frogs and crayfish. Feral pigs are currently disrupting succession and regrowth of palms. Aerial and ground baiting, occasional trapping and photo monitoring occurs through a pest initiative project.

Red deer (Class 3) are widespread and transient throughout the park and neighbouring tenure. Impacts on native animals such as frogs, eastern bristlebird habitat and inhibiting regeneration such as south of bristlebird habitat have been observed. No deer control has occurred.

Cats *Felis catus* (Class 2) are widespread throughout the park, but numbers and extent of impacts are unknown. Foxes *Vulpes vulpes* are present but numbers are unknown. Dogs *Canis familiaris* are known to be present on the fringes of the park and threaten populations of small mammals, birds and other small ground dwelling fauna.

Small populations of the exotic Dutchmans pipe vine are located in both campground areas and have recently been treated. This exotic vine is toxic to the caterpillars of the vulnerable Richmond Birdwing butterfly.

Illegal hunting is known to occur in remote areas of the park.

Fire management

A Level 2 Fire Management Strategy has been prepared for Conondale National Park (East) and Conondale National Park (West). The strategies are currently under review.

A high level of arson and threats from wildfire off-park greatly impact on the forests of Conondale National Park. Due to the planning area's geographical position across a range, many fires enter the park from adjoining land in the valleys and lower slopes. 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 attacks and too-frequent burning. This has resulted in changes to the composition of some vegetation communities, such as the loss of shrubby/grassy understoreys and reduction of rainforest understoreys and the extent of wet forest ecotones.

A Landscape Fire Management Plan for the western slopes of the Conondale Range was completed in 2010. This plan involved over 15,000ha and 35–40 landholders working with QPWS to increase awareness of the role of fire in the landscape and reduce damage from unnecessary threats. There is potential to complete a similar process in the eastern Conondale National Park area.

Other management issues

A number of small dams exist, some of which have been decommissioned and others that will be removed or filled in. Around 500 apiary sites exist in Conondale National Park under authority.

References

Steele, J.G. 1984. *Aboriginal Pathways in South-East Queensland*. UQ Press, Brisbane.

Management directions

Desired outcomes	Actions and guidelines
<p>Landscape</p> <p>The integrity of the forests is maintained.</p> <p>The vehicle track network does not impact on scenic, natural or cultural values.</p> <p>Linkages between protected areas and other forested areas are maintained and developed.</p> <p>The catchments of the park continue to provide good quality surface waters.</p>	<p>A1. Promote formal and informal mechanisms for off-reserve conservation and habitat linkages such as. Nature Refuges, Land for Wildlife, Green Fleet, Mary River Catchment Coordinating Committee, Burnett–Mary Regional Group to neighbours.</p> <p>A2. Rationalise vehicle networks to limit fragmentation impacts.</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. Promote sustainable, low impact recreation opportunities (particularly management of bush toileting and waste disposal).</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>A5. Establish key monitoring objectives for species of conservation significance on the park, and support monitoring programs that achieve these objectives including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • carrying out further survey work to add to the knowledge of the range of native plant species of conservation significance (e.g. <i>Pararistolochia praevenosa</i>) • monitoring the effects of fire/changes from fire for the identified ecosystems (<i>E. montivaga</i>) • vegetation communities on park previously identified as scribbly gum <i>Eucalyptus racemosa</i> require further assessment to confirm species identification; and • eastern bristle bird habitat areas. <p>A6. Facilitate the implementation of actions from the threatened stream frog recovery plan, Richmond birdwing butterfly recovery plan and Coxen’s fig parrot recovery plan and the recovery plan for the northern population of the eastern bristlebird where feasible.</p> <p>A7. Establish key monitoring objectives for native animal species of conservation significance on the park and support monitoring programs that achieve these objectives including monitoring the effects of fire/changes from fire for identified habitats.</p>
<p>Cultural heritage</p> <p>QPWS and Traditional Owners 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, recorded and preserved where appropriate.</p>	<p>A8. Develop relationships with the relevant Traditional Owners.</p> <p>A9. Continue to encourage Traditional Owner involvement in the area’s planning and management and encourage further Traditional Owner input into interpretation.</p> <p>A10. Encourage Traditional Owners to identify and document 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>A11. 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 to determine appropriateness for Indigenous values.</p> <p>A12. Monitor use of tracks with significant cultural heritage values to provide information on the impacts of activities.</p> <p>A13. Implement protective management guidelines from the QPWS Cultural Heritage Manual conservation profiles.</p>

Desired outcomes	Actions and guidelines
<p>Tourism and visitor opportunities</p> <p>Visitor use complements the park's natural setting and does not compromise its natural and cultural values.</p> <p>The Great Walk is well utilised and the setting and integrity of the trail is maintained.</p>	<p>A14. Include the Conondale area in a visitor management strategy or planning process which will include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • completing sustainable visitor use assessments at key recreation sites and motorised recreation routes • ongoing monitoring of visitor use, impacts and expectations, including physical impacts and user conflict, and adjust management accordingly. Foster relationships with volunteer groups for maintenance.
<p>Education and science</p> <p>Scientific research and monitoring improves management of the values within and outside of the park.</p>	<p>A15. Maintain regular contact with Sunday Creek Education Centre.</p> <p>A16. Add a condition to scientific/educational permits to return results to local park office.</p>
<p>Fire management</p> <p>Fire is managed to protect life and property, conserve natural and cultural values and minimise associated impacts.</p> <p>Knowledge of the effects of fire frequency, season and intensity is increased and contributes to better park management.</p> <p>Fire management programs are undertaken with adjacent land managers and QFRS in a cooperative and strategic manner.</p>	<p>A17. Review and update the fire strategy to include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • implementation of appropriate fire regimes • ground truthing of the regional ecosystem mapping, prioritising ironbark communities and dry sclerophyll grassy understorey communities, <i>E. monitvaga/E. racemosa</i> • more regular burning of dry sclerophyll grassy understorey • liaising with community, neighbours, Traditional Owners and work with partners (SEQ Catchments, Seqwater, FPQ, QFRS (RFB), regional councils) in relation to managing fire across the landscape; and • monitoring the effects of fire and its impacts and regularly review and improve management programs, including monitoring for the statewide wet sclerophyll fire monitoring plots.
<p>Pest management</p> <p>Pests do not compromise park values.</p>	<p>A18. Review and update Level 2 Pest Management Strategy as required.</p> <p>A19. Continue pig monitoring and control program.</p> <p>A20. Monitor mistweed populations for occurrence and impact of biocontrol agent.</p> <p>A21. Identify and document occurrence of grass weeds <i>Themeda quadrivalvis</i>, <i>Hyparrhenia rufa</i>, and weedy <i>Sporobolus</i> along roadways, enter into ParkInfo and update Level 2 strategy with location and control measures.</p> <p>A22. Document deer damage in significant habitat areas such as Eastern Bristle Bird habitat.</p> <p>A23. Continue monitoring for Dutchmans pipe vine in and around areas of known infestations and implement control measures.</p> <p>A24. Maintain treatment of crofton weed in significant habitat areas such as eastern bristle bird and monitor for early detection of new occurrences particularly in vicinity of known infestation areas.</p>

Tables – Conservation values management

Table 1: Endangered and of concern regional ecosystems

Regional ecosystem number	Description	Biodiversity status
12.3.1	Gallery rainforest (notophyll vine forest) on alluvial plains	Endangered
12.9–10.15	Semi-evergreen vine thicket with <i>Brachychiton rupestris</i> on sedimentary rocks	Endangered
12.11.14	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> , <i>E. tereticornis</i> woodland on metamorphics +/- interbedded volcanics	Of concern
12.11.15	Woodland with <i>Xanthorrhoea</i> sp. on serpentinite	Of concern
12.11.8	<i>Eucalyptus melanophloia</i> , <i>E. crebra</i> woodland on metamorphics +/- interbedded volcanics	Of concern
12.11.9	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> open forest on metamorphics +/- interbedded volcanics. Usually higher altitudes	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
12.12.12	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> , <i>E. crebra</i> or <i>E. siderophloia</i> , <i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i> open forest on granite	Of concern
12.12.14	Shrubby woodland usually of rocky near coastal areas on Mesozoic to Proterozoic igneous rocks	Of concern
12.12.8	<i>Eucalyptus melanophloia</i> woodland on Mesozoic to Proterozoic igneous rocks	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
12.3.2	<i>Eucalyptus grandis</i> tall open forest on alluvial plains	Of concern
12.8.8	<i>Eucalyptus saligna</i> or <i>E. grandis</i> tall open forest on Cainozoic igneous rocks	Of concern
12.12.6	<i>Eucalyptus montivaga</i> tall open forest on Mesozoic to Proterozoic igneous rocks	Of concern
12.9–10.7	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> woodland on sedimentary rocks	Of concern

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
<i>Acomis acoma</i>		Near threatened	-	Low
<i>Bosistoa transversa</i>	three-leaved bosistoa	Common	Vulnerable	-
<i>Gossia inophloia</i>		Near threatened	-	Low
<i>Lobelia membranacea</i>		Near threatened	-	-
<i>Macadamia ternifolia</i>	bopple nut	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	Low
<i>Marsdenia coronata</i>	slender milkvine	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	Low
<i>Papillilabium beckleri</i>		Near threatened	-	Low
<i>Pararistolochia praevenosa</i>		Near threatened	-	High

Scientific name	Common name	Nature Conservation Act 1992 status	Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 status	Back on Track status
<i>Picris evae</i>		Vulnerable	Vulnerable	High
<i>Plectranthus omissus</i>		Endangered	Endangered	Low
<i>Sophora fraseri</i>	brush sophora	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	Low
<i>Westringia grandifolia</i>		Endangered	-	Low

Table 3: Animal 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
<i>Litoria brevipalmata</i>	green thighed frog	Near threatened	-	Medium
<i>Litoria pearsoniana</i>	cascade treefrog	Vulnerable	-	Low
<i>Adelotus brevis</i>	tusked frog	Vulnerable	-	Medium
<i>Assa darlingtoni</i>	pouched frog	Near threatened	-	Low
<i>Mixophyes fleayi</i>	Fleay's barred frog	Endangered	Endangered	Low
<i>Mixophyes iteratus</i>	giant barred frog	Endangered	Endangered	Medium
<i>Rheobatrachus silus</i>	southern gastric brooding frog	Endangered	Extinct	Low
<i>Taudactylus diurnus</i>	southern dayfrog	Endangered	Extinct	Low
<i>Accipiter novaehollandiae</i>	grey goshawk	Near threatened	-	Low
<i>Erythrotriorchis radiatus</i>	red goshawk	Endangered	Vulnerable	High
<i>Calyptorhynchus lathami lathami</i>	glossy black-cockatoo (eastern)	Vulnerable	-	High
<i>Climacteris erythroptis</i>	red-browed treecreeper	Near threatened	-	Low
<i>Dasyornis brachypterus</i>	eastern bristlebird	Endangered	Endangered	High
<i>Podargus ocellatus plumiferus</i>	plumed frogmouth	Vulnerable	-	Low
<i>Cyclopsitta diophthalma coxeni</i>	Coxen's fig-parrot	Endangered	Endangered	Critical
<i>Lewinia pectoralis</i>	Lewin's rail	Near threatened	-	Low
<i>Ninox strenua</i>	powerful owl	Vulnerable	-	Medium
<i>Turnix melanogaster</i>	black-breasted button-quail	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	Critical
<i>Tyto tenebricosa tenebricosa</i>	sooty owl	Near threatened	-	Low
<i>Ornithoptera richmondia</i>	Richmond birdwing	Vulnerable	-	Critical

Scientific name	Common name	Nature Conservation Act 1992 status	Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 status	Back on Track status
<i>Dasyurus maculatus maculatus</i>	spotted-tailed quoll (southern subspecies)	Vulnerable	Endangered	High
<i>Phascolarctos cinereus (South East Queensland bioregion)</i>	koala (south East Queensland bioregion)	Vulnerable	-	-
<i>Potorous tridactylus tridactylus</i>	long-nosed potoroo	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	Medium
<i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i>	grey-headed flying-fox	Common	Vulnerable	Critical
<i>Kerivoula papuensis</i>	golden-tipped bat	Near threatened	-	Medium
<i>Erotoscincus graciloides</i>		Near threatened	-	Medium
<i>Saproscincus rosei</i>		Near threatened	-	Low

Table 4: Species listed in international agreements

Scientific name	Common name	BONN	JAMBA	ROKAMBA	CAMBA
<i>Ardea ibis</i>	cattle egret	-	✓	-	✓
<i>Ardea modesta</i>	eastern great egret	-	✓	-	✓
<i>Coracina tenuirostris</i>	cicadabird	-	✓	-	
<i>Cuculus optatus</i>	oriental cuckoo	-	✓	✓	✓
<i>Cyclopsitta diophthalma coxeni</i>	Coxen's fig parrot	-	✓	-	
<i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i>	white-bellied sea-eagle	-	-	-	✓
<i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i>	white-throated needletail	-	✓	✓	✓
<i>Merops ornatus</i>	rainbow bee-eater	-	✓	-	-
<i>Monarcha melanopsis</i>	black-faced monarch	✓	-	-	-
<i>Myiagra cyanoleuca</i>	satin flycatcher	✓	-	-	-
<i>Pandion cristatus</i>	eastern osprey	✓	-	-	-
<i>Rhipidura rufifrons</i>	rufous fantail	✓	-	-	-
<i>Symposiarchus trivirgatus</i>	spectacled monarch	✓	-	-	-
<i>Danaus plexippus plexippus</i>	Monarch	✓	-	-	-

BONN – Bonn Convention

CAMBA – China–Australia Migratory Bird Agreement

JAMBA – Japan–Australia Migratory Bird Agreement

ROKAMBA – Republic of Korea–Australia Migratory Bird Agreement