

Albinia/Snake Range Area

Management Statement

2013



The Department of Environment, Science and Innovation acknowledges Aboriginal peoples and Torres Strait Islander peoples as the Traditional Owners and custodians of the land. We recognise their connection to land, sea and community, and pay our respects to Elders past and present.

The department is committed to respecting, protecting, and promoting human rights, and our obligations under the Human Rights Act 2019.

This management statement does not intend to affect, diminish, or extinguish native title or associated rights.

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The Albinia/Snake Range Area Management Statement 2013 has been extended in 2024, in line with the Queensland *Nature Conservation Act 1992* (s120G). Minor amendments have been made. There has been no change to the statement's original management intent and direction.

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Management area size:	Snake Range National Park	2,687.70ha
	Albinia National Park	7,360ha
	Albinia Conservation Park	320ha
	Albinia Resource Reserve	44ha
	Vandyke Creek Conservation Park	215.80ha
	Mount Hope State Forest	15,831ha
	Mount Pleasant State Forest	3,444.28ha
	Squire State Forest	12,800ha
	Nandowrie State Forest	4,026ha
	Cairdbeign State Forest	1,047.74ha
	Mount Nicolson State Forest	21,000ha
	Bioregion:	Brigalow Belt North Bioregion
QPWS region:	South West	
Local government estate/area:	Central Highlands Regional Council	
State electorate:	Gregory	

Legislative framework

✓	<i>Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003</i>
✓	<i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i>
✓	<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Cwlth)</i>
✓	<i>Forestry Act 1959</i>
✓	<i>Land Act 1994</i>
✓	<i>Mineral Resources Act 1989</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 2 Fire Management Strategy
✓	Level 2 Pest Management Strategy

Vision

The natural ecosystems and native plant and animal populations within Albinia/Snake Range management area are conserved.

The area is managed with an increased understanding of the diversity of natural environments, ensuring significant species and communities are protected and impacts are minimised.

Partnerships will be established with Traditional Owners, local community, neighbours, lessees, research institutes, conservation groups, Queensland Fire and Rescue Service and local councils that contribute to the area's ongoing management.

Conservation purpose

The objectives of management for the Albinia/Snake Range management area are to:

- protect regional ecosystems and species of conservation significance and their habitats
- conserve and protect the management area's natural, cultural and scenic values
- minimise the impact of pests and inappropriate fire regimes on the natural environment
- incorporate the interests and rights of the Traditional Owners and their affiliations to the area by cooperatively protecting and managing cultural heritage of significance
- provide and maintain visitor opportunities that are in keeping with the area's natural values
- provide direction and actions to protect the natural, cultural and social values of the area through appropriate research and monitoring
- foster working relationships with interested parties to build stronger partnerships to assist management.

Protecting and presenting the area's values

Landscape

The Albinia/Snake Range area is part of the Central Highlands Sandstone Belt. The area supports a range of vegetation types and animals that represent the sandstone geology. Spectacular gorges, running creeks, colourful sandstone ridges and rolling bluegrass downs can be found in the management area. The area contains a large number of endangered and of concern regional ecosystems.

Albinia National Park is located 9km west of Rolleston on the Dawson Highway (Rolleston–Springsure Road). It is one of the few protected areas in Queensland that contains healthy examples of the king blue-grass *Dichanthium queenslandicum* which is listed as an of concern regional ecosystem. The park is primarily undulating downs country ranging from 200–250m above sea level. The park has three main waterways—Albinia, Meteor and Grateful Ponds creeks. The plains were developed on deeply weathered basalt lavas probably from the Springsure volcano (Willmott 2006). The current alignment of Springwood Road traverses through Albinia National Park. The gazetted easement is located off park and needs to be reconciled with the current alignment.

Albinia Conservation Park is approximately 400ha surrounded by Albinia National Park. It contains a small circular patch of brigalow *Acacia harpophylla* and bonewood *Macropteranthes leichhardtii* regrowth. This circular patch is commonly known as the Crater Paddock.

Snake Range was dedicated as a national park for its high scenic, biological and cultural heritage values. The park is mountainous with weathered sandstone ridges and small gorges resulting from millions of years of flowing water. Distinctive geological features in the park include balancing rocks, cliffs, buttresses and wind blown caves exist in the park. The park has numerous flowing springs.

Native plants and animals

There are 55 regional ecosystems in the management area, with 18 listed as of concern and 10 listed as endangered (Table 1).

The Albinia/Snake Range area provides habitat for seven significant plant species, listed under state legislation (Table 2). Bluegrass downs of the Brigalow Belt are listed as an endangered ecosystem under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* because they have undergone severe decline in extent and are subject to ongoing decline from land clearing and pest plant invasion. Bluegrass downs regional ecosystem is found in Albinia National Park, Albinia and Vandyke Creek conservation parks, Albinia Resource Reserve, and Nandowrie and Squire State forests. Albinia is the largest and most intact representation of bluegrass downs in the Brigalow Belt on QPWS estate.

Albinia National Park and Albinia Resource Reserve are dominated by bluegrass downs and grassy eucalypt woodlands. While significant as an ecosystem, the bluegrass downs also contains significant species including the near threatened finger panic grass *Digitaria porrecta* and the vulnerable king blue-grass *Dichanthium queenslandicum*. The grasslands provide habitat for a variety of wildlife including the stripe-faced dunnart *Sminthopsis macroura* and three species of planigales *Planigale* spp. The lignum swamp *Muehlenbeckia cunninghamii* supports coolabah *Eucalyptus coolabah* which have a high diversity of wetland herbs. Albinia and Meteor creeks provide habitat for coolabah fringing woodlands, *Eucalyptus tereticornis* and river oak *Casuarina cunninghamiana*. There are small patches of remnant brigalow communities found near Grateful Ponds Creek and on the south-western boundary. A range of frog species can be found in the waterways including the colourful greenstripe frog *Cyclorana alboguttata* and the salmon striped frog *Limnodynastes salmini*.

The Snake Range National Park ecosystems are strongly linked to the sandstone geology of the area. The sandstone ridges are dominated by narrow-leaved ironbark *Eucalyptus crebra* and mountain yapunyah *Eucalyptus thozetiana*. Herbert's rock-wallabies *Petrogale herberti* can be found on the sandstone ridges, while the tall eucalypt forests provide habitat for koalas *Phascolarctos cinereus*. The strikingly coloured, near threatened golden-tail gecko is found within the bendee *Acacia catenulata* and lancewood *Acacia shirleyi* open forests.

The Nogoa River flows through the Squire State Forest. The State forest is dominated by eucalyptus woodlands and contains pockets of brigalow, lancewood, freshwater wetlands and bluegrass grasslands. The near threatened rough-leaved yellowjacket *Corymbia scabrida* has a restricted distribution in Central Queensland and occurs in the woodland communities on sandstone ridges within the State forest.

Four fauna species of conservation significance have been recorded in the management area (Table 2).

There are 11 species listed in international agreements that occur or are likely to occur in the management area (Table 3).

Aboriginal culture

A native title claim by the Bidjara and Karingbal people (QC08/5 and QC06/5) exists over Albinia National Park, Albinia Conservation Park, Albinia Resource Reserve, and Mount Hope and Mount Pleasant State forests. The native title claim by the Bidjara people extends further over Snake Range National Park, Vandyke Creek Conservation Park, and Squire, Cairdbeign and Nandowrie State forests. A claim by the Brown River people includes the management area.

An Indigenous Land Use Agreement has been made over Mount Nicholson State Forest titled Santos Petronas Murrinbinbi (QI2011/010).

The relationship of Traditional Owners with their traditional country is a special one with the whole landscape having important value.

Evidence of cultural sites throughout Snake Range National Park the park suggests Snake Range may have been a significant cultural site. Significant cultural and sacred sites exist within Mount Nicholson State Forest.

Limited information is available about sites of cultural significance and values in the management area. Cultural surveys have not been undertaken in most of the management area; however, it is reasonable to expect that further cultural sites and artefacts occur.

It is important for the Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service (QPWS) to continue to work with the Traditional Owners to identify cultural connections and ensure appropriate measures are taken to protect known sites in the area. QPWS will work towards ensuring Traditional Owners are actively participating in the day-to-day management and that cultural heritage is protected by maintaining relationships with the Traditional Owners.

Shared-history culture

Prior to gazettal, Albinia National Park was known as Albinia Downs Station. The property was originally in two sections, Brewarrina Downs and Albinia Downs. Brewarrina Downs was used for sheep grazing from 1924 to 1937. The property was subsequently used for cattle breeding and grazing and some cultivation for grain.

Remnants of a historic coach road can be seen in Squire State Forest. The coach road was constructed in 1866 and allowed wool team's to travel from Springsure to Rockhampton in 16 days. Remnants of stone paving, a grave and wheel ruts in sandstone still remain. A rare engraved stone tablet was removed by Central Highlands Regional Council in 2001 for preservation in the Springsure Federation Woolshed Museum.

Tourism and visitor opportunities

Central Queensland provides a variety of tourism and visitor experiences. The spectacular sandstone country offers some of Queensland's finest national parks, from Carnarvon National Park to the expansive Expedition and Blackdown national parks. These parks provide four-wheel driving, short to overnight hikes, remote camping and geological and cultural interpretative experiences. Other protected estates throughout Central Queensland such as Goodedulla National Park and the various estates within the Albinia/Snake Range management area provide for low-key, self-reliant, outdoor recreation opportunities such as remote bushwalking, bird watching and photography.

Albinia National Park, Albinia Conservation Park and Albinia Resource Reserve can be accessed by the Dawson Highway. Vandyke Conservation Park and Cairdbeign State Forest can be accessed by sealed roads. Once at the QPWS estate visitors can explore the areas on foot.

Nandowrie, Squire and Mount Hope State forests can be accessed by gazetted unsealed roads. Once at the QPWS estate, visitors can explore the area by foot.

Snake Range National Park, and Mount Nicholson and Mount Pleasant State forests can be accessed via private property on tracks to the QPWS estate boundary. Permission will need to be granted from landholders prior to visiting these areas. Once at the QPWS estate, visitors can explore the areas by foot.

Education and science

The Albinia/Snake Range area offers learning opportunities in geology and biology. The management area also provides opportunities for scientific research and monitoring especially in the bluegrass downs population at Albinia National Park. Any research conducted on QPWS estate must be conducted under the appropriate permit. Results from research and monitoring can benefit the area's management and inform staff and the community.

Further surveys would provide a direction on the protection of plant and animal species and the impact of threatening processes such as inappropriate fire regimes, pest animal and plant species.

QPWS in conjunction with Central Queensland University are undertaking management, research and monitoring projects to evaluate recovery of the brigalow and bonewood regrowth and ensure the ongoing health of the bluegrass downs grasslands.

The Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry (DAFF) has two monitoring sites on Albinia National Park, as part of a larger project to monitor pasture growth and composition across the Brigalow Belt.

Partnerships

QPWS is directly responsible for planning, managing and regulating activities in the management area. Working with neighbours, Traditional Owners, other state departments, Central Queensland University, Fitzroy Basin Association, lessees, organisations, councils, user groups and individuals with similar interests in managing the area is highly desirable to achieve the vision. Efficiencies in resource sharing, improved communications, decision making and enhanced on-ground outcomes are to be facilitated, where possible, through working partnerships.

A working relationship with the Traditional Owners 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 management

A pest management strategy exists for the Albinia/Snake Range management area. This strategy helps to prioritise pest plant and animal control actions, guide operational work plans and evaluate the program effectiveness on QPWS managed estates. Further pest mapping and monitoring is required to gain an increased knowledge of pest impacts in the management area.

Buffel grass *Cenchrus ciliaris* and green panic *Megathyrsus maximus* var. *trichoglume* are considered a major threat to species and ecosystems in the Albinia/Snake Range management area. These perennial grasses can colonise large areas, alter fire regimes and displace native species. Buffel grass has the potential to impact on the blue-grass downs and brigalow/bonewood communities by promoting more frequent and intense fires and to invade the blue-grass downs. Buffel grass is an important pasture species for the grazing community and is present on neighbouring properties. In the mid-1900s the Crater Paddock was cleared of brigalow and seeded with buffel grass.

A project to facilitate the recovery of the brigalow/bonewood community in Albinia Conservation Park was established in 2005. The project includes the use of cattle grazing as a management tool to reduce fuel loads, and hence the risk of fire, until such time as the regrowth has reached sufficient density and cover to suppress the understorey. The program is ongoing but has been effective to date. The use of stock grazing as a management tool to reduce buffel grass and minimise the risk of fire in riparian communities is being investigated for Vandyke Conservation Park.

Leucaena *Leucaena leucocephala* is considered a moderate threat to Albinia National Park. Leucaena plantations are located on properties up stream to Albinia National Park and have formed scattered stands along Albinia Creek. The aim is to use chemical control and eradicate mature plants.

Rubbervine *Cryptostegia grandiflora* is considered a moderate threat to Snake Range National Park. Rubbervine is a Class 2 pest plant within the Weeds of National Significance database. The aim is to map the existing infestation and treat isolated plants where required.

Parthenium *Parthenium hysterophorus* is considered a minor threat to the management area. It is a declared Class 2 pest plant within the Weeds of National Significance database. Parthenium occurs on disturbed areas including roads and fire control lines. The aim is to chemically control the infestations to manage further spread.

Feral pigs *Sus scrofa* are considered a moderate threat to the Albinia/Snake Range management area. Feral pigs are declared a Class 2 pest animal under the Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Act 2002. Feral pigs disturb areas along riparian zones, eat native species including frogs and promote weed infestation. The aim is to monitor damage and impacts and control where required.

Fire management

QPWS has a statewide fire management system. QPWS is the primary agency for fire management on protected areas and State forests. Fire strategies provide the overall framework and direction for fire management and are the foundation from which planned burn programs are developed. There is a fire management strategy for Albinia National Park.

Fire management on Mount Pleasant State Forest is managed by QPWS in cooperation with the lessees. A coordinated approach to fire management with surrounding neighbours will be maintained to ensure fire is managed appropriately.

The main threat to the Albinia/Snake Range management area is inappropriate fire regimes and wildfires. The long-term fire management aims for the area are to maintain the current diversity of native plant and animal species while allowing for natural change and facilitating self adaptation with climate change to ensure the conservation of fire sensitive ecosystems and species. Brigalow and semi-evergreen vine thicket communities are fire sensitive and fire should be excluded from them.

The encroachment of buffel grass is a concern for several of the vegetation communities. Buffel grass is likely to increase the intensity and frequency of fires. Grazing at appropriate times is considered an acceptable method of reducing fuel load and thus fire intensity in the conservation parks where buffel grass is established and abundant; in these circumstances the benefits to conservation outweigh the risks.

Burning is undertaken regularly in Albinia National Park to reduce fuel loads and promote native species regeneration. However, inappropriate fire, such as burning during the dry season when recovery of ground cover is slow, is likely to promote buffel grass. Buffel grass is being mapped on Albinia National Park and Albinia Conservation Park. The information will be used to help evaluate the appropriateness of fire regimes to not promoting its spread.

Albinia National Park is surrounded by grazing lands including improved pastures and cropping lands. Rolleston Coal Mine adjoins the western boundary.

Authorities

Grazing

Grazing authorities exist under the provisions of the *Land Act 1994* within Mount Pleasant, Mount Hope, Squire, Nandowrie and Cairdbeign State forests. A grazing authority exists on Albinia Conservation Park under the *Nature Conservation Act 1992*.

Cattle from adjoining properties may sometimes be found on the national parks, conservation park or on State forests outside approved grazing areas. Stock owners are required to ensure their cattle remain in permitted areas. In cooperation with QPWS, lessees and adjoining landholders will ensure fences are erected and maintained to keep stock in approved/permitted stock grazing areas and that stocking rates are consistent with leases and permits.

Timber harvesting

DAFF has identified that Mount Pleasant, Nandowrie and Cairdbeign State forests have potential for timber harvesting in the future. The area of State forests has been identified by the DAFF Forest Products group as having potential for timber production. The proposed timber production in Mount Pleasant State Forest is 2,350m³; Nandowrie State Forest is 3,000m³ and Cairdbeign State Forest is 600m³. The QPWS code of practice for native forest timber production prescribes the standards to be achieved in order to ensure ecological sustainable forest management across the Queensland State forest estate.

Timber harvesting operations are also guided by the QPWS operating guidelines for native forest timber production on State lands including pest and disease control, the protection of geomorphologic features and a framework to promote new initiatives for improved harvesting practices.

Mining and extraction

Exploration and mineral development approvals exist over the Albinia/Snake Range management area.

Central Highlands Regional Council has a number of gravel pits, for road base material, in Albinia Resource Reserve. Exploration permits and mineral development licences are assessed in accordance with the *Environmental Protection Act 1994* and *Mineral Resources Act 1989*. All mining and exploration permits and licences issued on QPWS estate are assessed by the Department of Natural Resources and Mines with advice from QPWS in relation to management of sensitive areas and protection of significant species, habitat and biodiversity values.

Infrastructure

Authorities may be issued under the *Nature Conservation Act* sections 34–38 to allow certain types of infrastructure on protected area estate. These authorities can be used for public service facilities and they are most commonly used to enable infrastructure to be built or remain on a protected area. Authorities in the management area must be consistent with this management statement and relevant policies and be issued in accordance with the *Nature Conservation Act*.

A power line traverses Albinia National Park, and Mount Pleasant and Squire State forests. Mount Pleasant and Squire State forests power lines are recognised in a Deed of Agreement for Electricity Works on Protected Area between the State of Queensland and the Queensland Electricity Transmission Corporate Limited, Ergon Energy Corporation Limited and Energex (Queensland Government 2009).

Owners of power lines and associated infrastructure must adhere to the code of practice for maintaining electricity corridors in Queensland parks and forests dated 12 March 2010 and are to be authorised appropriately in accordance with the *Nature Conservation Act*.

A UHF community repeater is located on Mount Nicholson State Forest and is an authorised occupation permit under the *Forestry Act*.

An easement allows access for Ergon Energy and QPWS through private property into Mount Pleasant State Forest and is authorised under the *Land Act*.

References

Queensland Government 2009, Deed of Agreement for Electricity Works on Protected Area between the State of Queensland and the Queensland Electricity Transmission Corporate Limited, Ergon Energy Corporation Limited and Energex.

Wilmott WF 2006 Rocks and landscapes of the national parks of Central Queensland. Geological Society of Australia, Queensland Division. Brisbane. 170p.

Management directions

Desired outcomes	Actions and guidelines
<p>Park values</p> <p>The landscape is protected, particularly areas of high scenic quality or traditional or cultural significance, while allowing natural processes to continue.</p> <p>The full range of naturally occurring biological diversity, ecological processes and landscape dynamics are maintained.</p>	<p>Monitor the impacts from natural processes, pests, fire and recreation. Use the information to guide management decisions.</p> <p>Manage activities to be consistent with the high scenic landscape values. Activities that compromise these values, and cannot be mitigated or managed, will not be permitted.</p> <p>Review and implement the pest management strategy.</p> <p>Conduct a comprehensive plant and animal survey in the management area.</p> <p>Review and implement the fire management strategy.</p>
<p>Infrastructure and authority management</p> <p>Access is provided to Mount Pleasant, Nandowrie and Cairdbeign State forests.</p>	<p>Incorporate the Albinia National Park power lines into the Deed of Agreement for Electricity Works on Protected Area between the State of Queensland and the Queensland Electricity Transmission Corporate Limited, Ergon Energy Corporation Limited and Energex.</p> <p>Facilitate applications for sustainable timber harvesting in Mount Pleasant, Nandowrie and Cairdbeign State forests.</p>
<p>Tourism and visitor opportunities</p> <p>Visitor use provides for a low-key and self-reliant experience without impacting on the natural and cultural values of the Albinia/Snake Range management area.</p>	<p>Visitor facilities will be provided in accordance with a remote and self-reliant experience.</p>
<p>Partnerships</p> <p>The effectiveness of future management is strengthened through cooperative partnerships.</p>	<p>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>Encourage and support Traditional Owners in conducting a comprehensive cultural heritage survey including recording sites, stories, language names and cultural heritage places.</p> <p>Encourage and allow access for the implementation of research programs, particularly those that will benefit conservation management.</p>

Tables – Conservation values management

Table 1: Endangered and of concern regional ecosystems

Regional ecosystem number	Description	Biodiversity status
11.3.1	<i>Acacia harpophylla</i> and/or <i>Casuarina cristata</i> open forest on alluvial plains.	Endangered
11.3.2	<i>Eucalyptus populnea</i> woodland on alluvial plains.	Of concern
11.3.3	<i>Eucalyptus coolabah</i> woodland on alluvial plains.	Of concern
11.3.4	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> and/or <i>Eucalyptus</i> spp. tall woodland on alluvial plains.	Of concern
11.3.6	<i>Eucalyptus melanophloia</i> woodland on alluvial plains.	Of concern
11.3.7	<i>Corymbia</i> spp. woodland on alluvial plains. Sandy soils	Of concern
11.3.17	<i>Eucalyptus populnea</i> woodland with <i>Acacia harpophylla</i> and/or <i>Casuarina cristata</i> on alluvial plains.	Endangered
11.3.21	<i>Dichanthium sericeum</i> and/or <i>Astrebala</i> spp. grassland on alluvial plains. Cracking clay soils.	Endangered
11.3.25	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> or <i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> woodland on fringing drainage lines.	Of concern
11.3.27	Freshwater wetlands	Of concern
11.4.2	<i>Eucalyptus</i> spp. and/or <i>Corymbia</i> spp. grassy or shrubby woodland on Cainozoic clay plains.	Of concern
11.4.8	<i>Eucalyptus cambageana</i> woodland to open forest with <i>Acacia harpophylla</i> or <i>Acacia argyrodendron</i> on Cainozoic clay plains.	Endangered
11.4.9	<i>Acacia harpophylla</i> shrubby open forest to woodland with <i>Terminalia oblongata</i> on Cainozoic clay plains.	Endangered
11.8.3	Semi-evergreen vine thicket on Cainozoic igneous rocks. Steep hillsides.	Of concern
11.8.6	<i>Macropteranthes leichhardtii</i> thicket on Cainozoic igneous rocks.	Of concern
11.8.11	<i>Dichanthium sericeum</i> grassland on Cainozoic igneous rocks.	Of concern
11.9.1	<i>Acacia harpophylla</i> - <i>Eucalyptus cambageana</i> open forest to woodland on fine-grained sedimentary rocks.	Endangered
11.9.5	<i>Acacia harpophylla</i> and/or <i>Casuarina cristata</i> open forest on fine-grained sedimentary rocks.	Endangered
11.9.7	<i>Eucalyptus populnea</i> , <i>Eremophila mitchelli</i> shrubby woodland on fire-grained sedimentary rocks.	Of concern
11.9.8	<i>Macropteranthes leichhardtii</i> thicket on fine grained sedimentary rocks.	Endangered
11.9.10	<i>Acacia harpophylla</i> , <i>Eucalyptus populnea</i> open forest on fine-grained sedimentary rocks.	Endangered
11.9.13	<i>Eucalyptus moluccana</i> or <i>Eucalyptus microcarpa</i> open forest on fine grained sedimentary rocks.	Of concern
11.10.8	Semi-evergreen vine thicket in sheltered habitats on medium to coarse-grained sedimentary rocks.	Of concern
11.11.10	<i>Eucalyptus melanophloia</i> woodland on deformed and metamorphosed sediments and interbedded volcanics.	Of concern
11.11.13	<i>Acacia harpophylla</i> or <i>A. argyrodendron</i> , <i>Terminalia oblongata</i> low open forest on deformed and metamorphosed sediments and interbedded volcanics.	Of concern
11.11.16	<i>Eucalyptus cambageana</i> , <i>Acacia harpophylla</i> woodland on old sedimentary rocks with varying degrees of metamorphism and folding. Lowlands.	Of concern
11.11.18	Semi-evergreen vine thicket on old sedimentary rocks with varying degrees of metamorphism and folding. Lowlands.	Endangered
11.11.19	<i>Eucalyptus thozetiana</i> , <i>Acacia harpophylla</i> woodland on old sedimentary rocks with varying degrees of metamorphism and folding. Lowlands and footslopes	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>Acacia pubicosta</i>	-	Near threatened	-	Low
<i>Corymbia scabrada</i>	rough-leaved yellowjacket	Near threatened	Near threatened	Low
<i>Dichanthium queenslandicum</i>	king blue-grass	Vulnerable	Endangered	Low
<i>Dichanthium setosum</i>	-	Near threatened	Vulnerable	Low
<i>Digitaria porrecta</i>	-	Near threatened	Endangered	Low
<i>Marsdenia brevifolia</i>	-	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	High
<i>Trioncinia retroflexa</i>	-	Endangered	-	High
Animals				
<i>Chalinolobus picatus</i>	little pied bat	Near threatened	-	Medium
<i>Geophaps scripta scripta</i>	squatter pigeon	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	Medium
<i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i>	koala	Least concern	Vulnerable	Low
<i>Strophurus taenicauda</i>	golden-tailed gecko	Near threatened	-	Medium

Table 3: Species listed in international agreements

Scientific name	Common name	CMS	CAMBA	JAMBA	ROKAMBA
<i>Apus pacificus</i>	fork-tailed swift	-	✓	✓	✓
<i>Ardea ibis</i>	cattle egret	-	✓	✓	-
<i>Ardea modesta</i>	eastern great egret	-	✓	✓	-
<i>Gallinago hardwickii</i>	Latham's snipe	✓	✓	✓	✓
<i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i>	white-bellied sea-eagle	-	✓	-	-
<i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i>	white-throated needletail	-	✓	✓	✓
<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	barn swallow	-	✓	✓	✓
<i>Merops ornatus</i>	rainbow bee-eater	-	-	✓	-
<i>Monarcha melanopsis</i>	black-faced monarch	✓	-	-	-
<i>Myiagra cyanoleuca</i>	satin flycatcher	✓	-	-	-
<i>Rostratula australis</i>	Australian painted snipe	-	✓	-	-

BONN (CMS) – Bonn Convention

CAMBA – China–Australia Migratory Bird Agreement

JAMBA – Japan–Australia Migratory Bird Agreement

ROKAMBA – Republic of Korea–Australia Migratory Bird Agreement