

Ngalba Bulal National Park Management Statement 2013

Park size:	43 000ha
Bioregions:	Wet Tropics Cape York Peninsula Einiasleigh Uplands
QPWS region:	Northern
Local government estate/area:	Cook Shire Council Cairns Regional Council
State electorate:	Cook

Legislative framework

✓	<i>Nature Conservation Act 1992</i>
✓	<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i>
✓	<i>Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003</i>
✓	<i>Native Title Act 1993</i> (Commonwealth)
✓	Nature Conservation (Estuarine Crocodile) Conservation Plan 2007 and Management Program 2007–2017
✓	<i>Wet Tropics World Heritage Protection and Management Act 1993</i>
✓	<i>Native Title (Indigenous Land Use Agreement) Regulation 1999</i> (Commonwealth)
✓	<i>Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003</i>
✓	<i>Queensland Heritage Act 1992</i>

Plans and agreements

✓	Eastern Yalanji, the Queensland Government and WTMA Indigenous Land Use Agreement QI2006/026
✓	Wet Tropics of Queensland World Heritage Area Regional Agreement 2005
✓	Bonn Agreement
✓	China - Australia Migratory Bird Agreement
✓	Japan - Australia Migratory Bird Agreement
✓	Republic of Korea - Australia Migratory Bird Agreement
✓	Recovery plan for the stream-dwelling rainforest frogs of the Wet Tropics biogeography region of north-east Queensland 2000-2004
✓	Recovery plan for marine turtles in Australia
✓	Recovery plan for the southern cassowary <i>Casuarius casuarius johnsonii</i>
✓	Draft recovery plan for the red goshawk <i>Erythroriorchis radiatus</i>
✓	National recovery plan for the spectacled flying fox <i>Pteropus conspicillatus</i>
✓	National recovery plan for the bare-rumped sheath-tail bat <i>Saccolaimus saccolaimus nudicluniatius</i>
✓	National recovery plan for cave-dwelling bats, <i>Rhinolophus philippinensis</i> , <i>Hipposideros semoni</i> and <i>Taphozous troughtoni</i> 2001-2005
✓	Draft recovery plan for the spotted-tail quoll (northern sub-species) <i>Dasyurus maculatus gracilis</i>
✓	National recovery plan for the northern quoll (<i>Dasyurus hallucatus</i>)

Thematic strategies

✓	Level 2 Fire Strategy
✓	Level 2 Pest Strategy
✓	Wet Tropics Pig Strategy
✓	Miconia property management plan
✓	QPWS Wet Tropics Pest Strategy

Vision

Ngalba Bulal National Park is managed to maintain and enhance its significant natural, cultural and scenic values. The park provides a location for low-key nature based visitor activities.

Conservation purpose

Ngalba Bulal National Park was created through the transfer of land from Monkhouse Timber Reserve and its amalgamation with Cedar Bay National Park. Its values lie in its environmental, cultural and historical contexts.

The park protects the headwaters of a number of river systems including the East Normanby and Annan rivers.

Ngalba Bulal National Park contains representative areas of three bioregions, protects many species at the limits of their range and of conservation concern. The cultural values of Ngalba Bulal National Park are maintained through the ongoing connection that the Eastern Kuku Yalanji people hold with the lands of the park. Historic tracks and material from past tin mining have historical significance for the local community.

Historic tracks and material from past tin mining are apparent in many areas of the park and have historical significance for the local community.

The park provides opportunities for recreational pursuits such as walking and swimming.

Protecting and presenting the park's values

Landscape

In the north, Ngalba Bulal National Park comprises mountains rising steeply from the coast, including the Black Trevethan Range, Big Tableland (Munbu) and Mount Amos (874m). The central-eastern section of the park comprises the former Cedar Bay National Park and includes small coastal plains adjacent to Cedar Bay and mountains reaching 1,148m on Mount Finnigan (Kungkunbu). The central western part of the park contains foothills and mountains comprising part of the headwaters of the Annan River (Diwari). The largest section is in the south-west, which contains foothills north of Wujal Wujal community and the more remote Mount Boolban massif (1,008m), and headwaters of the East Normanby River further west.

Ngalba Bulal National Park has a large altitudinal range (sea level to 1,148m) and high biodiversity. The park is a mosaic of many different types of lowland and upland rainforest and open forest and woodland, with smaller areas of coastal and mountain heath. Despite the Cooktown–Bloomfield Road passing through the central Mangkalba (Cedar Bay) section, the park is largely undeveloped and contains areas that are difficult to access.

The diverse landscapes of the park are very scenic. Rainforest covered mountains rise steeply from the Coral Sea in the east and from woodland-covered foothills in the west. The park contains upland and coastal streams with numerous waterfalls as well as rugged coastal headlands, beaches and coastal swamps. Structures such as power lines and communication towers are however evident in places. The landscape surrounding Ngalba Bulal National Park has been fragmented by past vegetation clearing and grazing.

Historical mining, especially using sluice methods, has altered the landscape of some areas of Ngalba Bulal National Park. Numerous historical mining tracks exist in the park and some sheet, rill and gully erosion has occurred along these tracks. Further erosion on walking tracks and camping areas is possible.

Ngalba Bulal National Park contains the headwaters of two significant river systems; the Annan and the East Normanby. The Annan River flows north from the central part of the park near Mount Finnigan, the East Normanby River rises in the south of the park and flows northwest. Tributaries of the West Normanby, Bloomfield and Daintree rivers also originate in the park along with a number of small, coastal catchments. These catchments provide water for recreational opportunities, domestic and town supply, hydroelectricity and aquaculture for the local community.

Regional ecosystems

Most of Ngalba Bulal National Park is in the Daintree-Bloomfield subregion of the Wet Tropics bioregion, but some areas of the park are in the Starke Coastal Lowlands subregion of the Cape York Peninsula bioregion or the Hodgkinson Basin subregion of the Einasleigh Uplands bioregion.

The Mount Finnigan uplands and associated lowlands represent the northern limit of characteristic Wet Tropics forest types (Goosem *et al.* 1999). Ninety-five regional ecosystems occur in Ngalba Bulal National Park. Of these, 20 are endangered (Table 1) and 43 are of concern.

Native plants and animals

The Eastern Kuku Yalanji people have a connection to country that is expressed in many ways including through totems like the southern cassowary, barramundi and crocodile. The traditional uses of these species reflect many facets of Eastern Kuku Yalanji culture. In a similar manner black palm, ironbark and paperbark trees are representative of many traditional uses and cultural practices.

A number of species reach their most northerly limits within Ngalba Bulal National Park. The park also contains at least seven of the 13 primitive flowering plant families known to exist within the Wet Tropics bioregion (Goosem *et al.* 1999). Limited sampling has recorded 939 plant species, including 40 of conservation concern. Of these, eight are vulnerable and 32 are near threatened (Table 2).

Twelve endangered, 15 vulnerable and 14 near threatened animal species have been recorded from Ngalba Bulal National Park (Table 2). Thirty-seven bird species found on the park are listed under international conventions (Table 3).

Aboriginal culture

The Eastern Kuku Yalanji people have a successful native title determination over much of Ngalba Bulal National Park. Indigenous land use agreements define how native title is articulated on the park.

Rattlesnake Point in Ngalba Bulal National Park is a declared restricted access area for cultural purposes, and is managed through protocols and access conditions.

Traditional Owners continue to use the area for cultural activities and have ongoing commitments and cultural obligations in the management of the area. Activity guidelines based in the Indigenous land use agreements have been jointly prepared to develop an understanding of culturally sensitive areas and mechanisms to address issues regarding the management of the national park while maintaining confidentiality, where required. Further activity guidelines may be negotiated between the parties in the future.

Shared-history culture

The first non-Indigenous people known to sight and describe the Kuku Yalanji ancestral lands were those aboard the voyage of exploration of the HM Bark Endeavour, which sailed north along the coast, passed what is now Ngalba Bulal National Park on its way for repairs where Cooktown now stands. Ngalba Bulal National Park includes areas of former forest, timber, stock, recreation and water reserves.

Following the discovery of tin at Mount Amos in 1885, tin mining became the major industry in the area. Many Kuku Yalanji people were employed in mining operations. The Collingwood Water Race, one of the longest races in North Queensland, is located partially within the park. It is Queensland Heritage-listed (Place ID 602257). Ngalba Bulal National Park contains numerous historical tin mining sites and artefacts such as raceways, fluming, dams, machinery and waterwheels. The grave of local tin miner 'Cedar Bay Bill' is located at the northern end of Cedar Bay.

In the 1970s a commune was established near the southern end of Cedar Bay, until its residents were removed by the Queensland Government in 1976. Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service (QPWS) continues to manage a number of pest plants that were established in the commune's garden.

Tourism and visitor opportunities

Ngalba Bulal National Park is suited to low key, low impact recreation opportunities for self-sufficient visitors. Visitor opportunities include short walks with swimming opportunities to multi-day walks requiring camping. The park is most often viewed by travellers on the Cooktown-Bloomfield Road. A walking track leads from the Cooktown-Bloomfield Road to bush camping sites at Cedar Bay (Mangkalba), and north to Wallaby Creek via the Home Rule Falls area.

In response to demand, QPWS has developed a guideline which allows the transportation by boat of walkers and campers to and from Ngalba Bulal National Park at Cedar Bay. Boat access is limited by shallow coastal waters, the prevailing south-easterly winds and a lack of sheltered anchorages along the park's coast.

Education and science

The park offers opportunities for research on a variety of plant and animal species and biological communities. Past research has examined species distributions and focused on fauna including frogs, Bennett's tree-kangaroo and striped possums.

Old tin mining areas within Ngalba Bulal National Park offer a range of opportunities for historical research.

Partnerships

QPWS is responsible for the day-to-day management of the national park. The Wet Tropics Management Authority (WTMA) regulates activity within the Wet Tropics of Queensland World Heritage Area. The goal of both agencies is to present the area's values while protecting its natural and cultural values.

Ngalba Bulal National Park adjoins Aboriginal freehold land managed by the Eastern Kuku Yalanji people as a nature refuge. Managing pests and fire is significantly enhanced with the cooperation of park neighbours and local rural fire brigades.

The Eastern Kuku Yalanji people's native title rights have been determined over much of Ngalba Bulal National Park. Traditional Owners have a responsibility under Aboriginal lore for the management of the area and work cooperatively with QPWS. This relationship has been formalised through Indigenous land use agreements which contain protocols and guidelines to ensure a strong and positive working relationship between Traditional Owners and QPWS.

Other key issues and responses

Pest management

Over 54 pest plants and seven pest animals are known from Ngalba Bulal National Park, including the declared Class 2 pest plants, pond apple *Annona glabra*, rubbervine *Cryptostegia grandiflora*, sicklepod *Senna obtusifolia*, giant Parramatta grass *Sporobolus fertilis* and Indian jujube *Ziziphus mauritiana*. Wild dogs *Canis familiaris*, feral cats *Felis catus* and cane toads *Rhinella marina* are present on the park; as are feral pigs *Sus scrofa*, brown rats *Rattus norvegicus*, black rats *R. rattus* and house mice *Mus musculus*. Cane toads, goats, pigs, cats and black rats are listed as key threatening processes under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*.

Fire management

An activity guideline has been negotiated with the Eastern Kuku Yalanji people and WTMA to provide for the native title rights to use fire in the national park area. Fire management is integrated over the park and adjoining Aboriginal freehold land under the fire activity guideline. Rural fire brigades work in partnership with QPWS staff to manage fire.

The Cycad Patch in Ngalba Bulal National Park is an isolated patch of sclerophyll woodland near Cedar Bay surrounded by rainforest. This area can be rapidly colonised by surrounding rainforest and pest plant species. The maintenance of this area through burning is a cultural responsibility of the Traditional Owners of this area who continue to manage the area cooperatively with QPWS.

References

Goosem, S., Morgan, G. and Kemp, J.E. 1999 'Wet Tropics' in Sattler, P. and Williams, R. (eds), *The Conservation Status of Queensland's Bioregional Ecosystems*, Environmental Protection Agency, Brisbane.

Management directions

Desired outcomes	Actions and guidelines
<p>Landscape</p> <p>The scenic amenity of the park is maintained and protected.</p>	<p>A1. Where possible new infrastructure should be located and/or designed to have minimum visual impact on the landscape.</p>
<p>Native plants and animals</p> <p>Information on the occurrence and distribution of vegetation communities continues to be sufficient for management purposes.</p>	<p>A2. Undertake vegetation monitoring of particular species or sites in response to management needs.</p>
<p>Aboriginal Culture</p> <p>Traditional Owners play an important role in natural resource management and the conservation, protection and appropriate interpretation of their cultural heritage.</p> <p>Traditional Owners exercise native title rights in the national park, as outlined in the native title determination and Indigenous land use agreements (ILUA).</p>	<p>A3. Ensure that activity guidelines meet Traditional Owner and QPWS requirements.</p> <p>A4. Undertake park management activities in accordance with the provisions outlined in ILUA QI2006/026.</p>
<p>Tourism and visitor opportunities</p> <p>Tourism and visitor use are managed through a visitor plan and by the procedures outlined in ILUA QI2006/026.</p> <p>Visitor facilities and walking tracks provide for a range of sustainable visitor opportunities and experiences consistent with the natural, cultural and World Heritage values of the area.</p> <p>Visitors and the broader community understand and appreciate the values, opportunities, obligations and potential hazards of Ngalba Bulal National Park.</p>	<p>A5. Continue to provide walking opportunities within the park that showcase the area's values.</p> <p>A6. Monitor the impacts of bushwalking activities on the protected area.</p> <p>A7. Develop a statement of interpretative intent that highlights the area's values, visitor opportunities and appropriate behaviour. This includes providing information on best practice camping, hiking and walking.</p>
<p>Pest Management</p> <p>Pest plants are controlled by QPWS and the Eastern Kuku Yalanji people working together.</p>	<p>A8. Develop and implement a pest management strategy for Ngalba Bulal National Park.</p>

Desired outcomes	Actions and guidelines
<p>Fire management</p> <p>Fire regimes are appropriate to the conservation of natural and cultural values and managed to avoid impacting fire-sensitive species and communities.</p>	<p>A9. Prepare and implement a Level 1 fire strategy for Ngalba Bulal National Park. Include fire management actions that aim to protect significant species and communities that may be susceptible to altered fire regimes.</p> <p>A10. Coordinate fire management activities with other agencies, Traditional Owners, research bodies, neighbours and local or community groups.</p>
<p>Partnerships</p> <p>Relationships with neighbouring land management agencies assist in effective park management.</p>	<p>A11. Liaise with local authorities and the Department of Transport and Main Roads to manage pest plants and erosion along the Cooktown–Bloomfield–Mossman road adjacent to the parks.</p>

Tables – Conservation values management

Table 1: Endangered regional ecosystems.

Regional ecosystem number	Description	Biodiversity status
7.11.13	<i>Corymbia torelliana</i> open forest usually with a vine forest element, on metamorphics	Endangered
7.11.26 (a, b, e, f)	Rock pavements with <i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i> and <i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i> open to closed shrublands or <i>Bombax ceiba</i> and <i>Cochlospermum gillivraei</i> open woodland, or <i>Acacia</i> spp. shrubland, on metamorphics	Endangered
7.11.39 (a)	<i>Themeda triandra</i> or <i>Imperata cylindrica</i> , <i>Sorghum nitidum</i> and <i>Mnesithea rottboellioides</i> closed tussock grassland, on metamorphic headlands and near-coastal hills	Endangered
7.12.17	<i>Corymbia torelliana</i> open forest usually with a well developed simple notophyll vine forest element, on granites and rhyolites	Endangered
7.12.22 (b)	<i>Eucalyptus resinifera</i> +/- <i>Eucalyptus portuensis</i> +/- <i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i> tall open forest to tall woodland (or vine forest with these species as emergents), on moist to wet granite and rhyolite uplands and highlands	Endangered
7.12.38 (a, b)	Deciduous microphyll vine forest and/or blue-green algae-covered granite and rhyolite boulderfields	Endangered
7.12.59	<i>Eucalyptus leptophleba</i> and <i>Corymbia clarksoniana</i> open forest to woodland, on moist foothills on granite and rhyolite	Endangered
7.12.5 (a, b)	<i>Eucalyptus pellita</i> +/- <i>Corymbia intermedia</i> open forest, or <i>Acacia mangium</i> and <i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i> open forest (or vine forest with these species as emergents), on granites and rhyolites	Endangered
7.2.2 (b, c)	Notophyll to microphyll vine forest on beach ridges and sand plains of beach origin	Endangered
7.2.7 (a)	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i> +/- <i>Corymbia tessellaris</i> open forest +/- groved vine forest shrublands of the beach strand and foredune	Endangered
7.3.10 (a, b)	Simple to complex mesophyll to notophyll vine forest on moderate to poorly drained alluvial plains of moderate fertility	Endangered
7.3.13	<i>Corymbia nesophila</i> open forest to woodland on alluvium	Endangered
7.3.17	Complex mesophyll vine forest on well drained alluvium of high fertility	Endangered
7.3.26 (a)	<i>Casuarina cunninghamiana</i> woodland to open forest on alluvium fringing streams	Endangered
7.3.28 (a,b,c,d)	Rivers and streams including riparian herbfield and shrubland on river and stream bed alluvium, and rock within stream beds	Endangered
7.3.35 (b,c)	<i>Acacia mangium</i> and/or <i>A. celsa</i> and/or <i>A. polystachya</i> closed forest on alluvial plains	Endangered
7.3.4	Mesophyll vine forest with <i>Licuala ramsayi</i> on poorly drained alluvial plains and alluvial areas of uplands	Endangered
7.3.43(a)	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> open forest to woodland, on uplands on well drained alluvium	Endangered
7.3.44	<i>Eucalyptus leptophleba</i> +/- <i>Corymbia clarksoniana</i> open forest to woodland, on alluvium, in near-coastal areas with moderate rainfall	Endangered
7.3.8(a)	<i>Melaleuca viridiflora</i> +/- <i>Eucalyptus</i> spp. +/- <i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i> open forest to open woodland on alluvial plains	Endangered

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>Huperzia phlegmaria</i>	coarse tassel fern	Near threatened		High
<i>Hypserpa smilacifolia</i>		Near threatened		Low
<i>Callerya pilipes</i>	northern wisteria	Near threatened		Low
<i>Plectranthus spectabilis</i>		Near threatened		Low
<i>Gossia lucida</i>		Near threatened		Low
<i>Mischocarpus albescens</i>		Near threatened		Low
<i>Stenocarpus cryptocarpus</i>	giant-leaved stenocarpus	Near threatened		Low
<i>Ctenopteris walleri</i>		Vulnerable	Vulnerable	Low
<i>Grammitis reinwardtii</i>		Vulnerable	Vulnerable	Low
<i>Grammitis leonardii</i>		Near threatened		Data deficient
<i>Grammitis albosetosa</i>		Near threatened		Low
<i>Euonymus globularis</i>		Near threatened		Low
<i>Diospyros</i> sp. (Bamaga B.P.Hyland 2517)		Vulnerable		Data deficient
<i>Glochidion pungens</i>		Near threatened		Low
<i>Cleistanthus myrianthus</i>		Near threatened		Low
<i>Dissiliaria tuckeri</i>		Vulnerable		Low
<i>Polyosma rigidiuscula</i>		Near threatened		Low
<i>Sphaerantia chartacea</i>	Shipton's penda	Near threatened		Low
<i>Wendlandia basistaminea</i>		Near threatened		Low
<i>Leionema ellipticum</i>		Vulnerable		Low
<i>Medicosma glandulosa</i>		Near threatened		Low
<i>Lepiderema hirsuta</i>		Near threatened		Low
<i>Sarcopteryx montana</i>		Near threatened		Low
<i>Sarcopteryx acuminata</i>		Near threatened		Low
<i>Symplocos stawellii</i> var. <i>montana</i>		Near threatened		Low
<i>Symplocos ampulliformis</i>		Near threatened		Low
<i>Symplocos</i> sp. (Mt Finnigan L.J.Brass 20129)		Near threatened		Low
<i>Haplostichanthus submontanus</i> subsp. <i>submontanus</i>		Near threatened		Low
<i>Meiogyne hirsuta</i>		Near threatened		Low
<i>Bubbia queenslandiana</i> subsp. <i>queenslandiana</i>		Near threatened		Low
<i>Linospadix microcaryus</i>		Near threatened		Low
<i>Linospadix palmeriana</i>		Near threatened		Low
<i>Carex cruciata</i> var. <i>rafflesiana</i>		Near threatened		Low
<i>Bulbophyllum boonjee</i>		Near threatened		Data deficient
<i>Bulbophyllum grandimesense</i>		Near threatened		Data deficient
<i>Neololeba atra</i>		Near threatened		Data deficient
<i>Centotheca philippinensis</i>	creek grass	Near threatened	Vulnerable	Low
<i>Rhaphidospora cavernarum</i>		Vulnerable		Not assessed

Scientific name	Common name	Nature Conservation Act 1992 status	Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 status	Back on Track status
<i>Myrmecodia beccarii</i>	ant plant	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	High
<i>Dendrobium bigibbum</i>	Cooktown orchid	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	High
Animals				
<i>Litoria serrata</i>	tapping green eyed frog	Near threatened		Low
<i>Litoria nannotis</i>	waterfall frog	Endangered	Endangered	Low
<i>Litoria rheocola</i>	common mistfrog	Endangered	Endangered	Low
<i>Nyctimystes dayi</i>	Australian lacelid	Endangered	Endangered	Low
<i>Cophixalus aenigma</i>	tapping nurseryfrog	Near threatened		Low
<i>Cophixalus exiguus</i>	dainty nurseryfrog	Vulnerable		Low
<i>Cophixalus saxatilis</i>	Black Mountain boulderfrog	Vulnerable		Low
<i>Taudactylus acutirostris</i>	sharp snouted dayfrog	Endangered	Extinct	Low
<i>Crocodylus porosus</i>	estuarine crocodile	Vulnerable		Low
<i>Caretta caretta</i>	loggerhead turtle	Endangered	Endangered	Critical
<i>Chelonia mydas</i>	green turtle	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	Critical
<i>Liburnascincus scirtetis</i>	Black Mountain skink	Vulnerable		Low
<i>Nactus galgajuga</i>	Black Mountain gecko	Vulnerable		Low
<i>Aerodramus terraereginae</i>	Australian swiftlet	Near threatened		Low
<i>Casuarius casuarius johnsonii</i>	southern cassowary	Endangered	Endangered	Critical
<i>Accipiter novaehollandiae</i>	grey goshawk	Near threatened		Low
<i>Lophoictinia isura</i>	square-tailed kite	Near threatened		Low
<i>Sterna albifrons</i>	little tern	Endangered		High
<i>Ephippiorhynchus asiaticus</i>	black-necked stork	Near threatened		Low
<i>Numenius madagascariensis</i>	eastern curlew	Near threatened		Low
<i>Haematopus fuliginosus</i>	sooty oystercatcher	Near threatened		Low
<i>Esacus magnirostris</i>	beach stone-curlew	Vulnerable		High
<i>Nettapus coromandelianus</i>	cotton pygmy-goose	Near threatened		Low
<i>Turnix olivii</i>	buff-breasted button-quail	Vulnerable	Endangered	Data deficient
<i>Cyclopsitta diophthalma macleayana</i>	Macleay's fig-parrot	Vulnerable		Low
<i>Erythrotriorchis radiatus</i>	red goshawk	Endangered	Vulnerable	High
<i>Ninox rufa queenslandica</i>	rufous owl (southern subspecies)	Vulnerable		Low
<i>Erythrura trichroa</i>	blue-faced parrot-finch	Near threatened		Low
<i>Dasyurus maculatus gracilis</i>	spotted-tailed quoll (northern subspecies)	Endangered	Endangered	Critical
<i>Dasyurus hallucatus</i>	northern quoll	Least concern	Endangered	Medium
<i>Dendrolagus bennettianus</i>	Bennett's tree-kangaroo	Near threatened		Low
<i>Macroderma gigas</i>	ghost bat	Vulnerable		Critical
<i>Rhinolophus philippinensis</i>	greater large-eared horseshoe bat	Endangered	Endangered	High
<i>Hipposiderus diadema</i>	diademed leaf-nosed bat	Near threatened		Low
<i>Hipposiderus semoni</i>	Semon's leaf-nosed bat	Endangered	Endangered	Medium
<i>Taphozous australis</i>	coastal sheath-tail bat	Vulnerable		High
<i>Saccolaimus saccolaimus nudicluniatus</i>	bare-rumped sheath-tail bat	Endangered	Critically endangered	High
<i>Chalinolobus picatus</i>	little pied bat	Near threatened		Medium
<i>Murina florium</i>	tube-nosed insectivorous bat	Vulnerable		High
<i>Kerivoula papuensis</i>	golden-tipped bat	Near threatened		Medium
<i>Pteropus conspicillatus</i>	spectacled flying-fox	Least concern	Vulnerable	High

Scientific name	Common name	Nature Conservation Act 1992 status	Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 status	Back on Track status
<i>Hypochrysops apollo apollo</i>	Apollo jewel (Wet Tropics subspecies)	Vulnerable		High

Table 3: Bird species listed in international agreements.

Scientific name	Common name	Bonn	CAMBA	JAMBA	ROKAMBA
<i>Pandion cristatus</i>	eastern osprey	✓	-	-	-
<i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i>	white-bellied sea-eagle	-	✓	-	-
<i>Apus pacificus</i>	fork-tailed swift	-	✓	✓	✓
<i>Ardea modesta</i>	eastern great egret	-	✓	✓	-
<i>Egretta sacra</i>	eastern reef egret	-	✓	-	-
<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>	grey plover	✓	✓	✓	✓
<i>Pluvialis fulva</i>	Pacific golden plover	✓	✓	✓	✓
<i>Charadrius leschenaultia</i>	greater sand plover	✓	✓	✓	✓
<i>Cuculus optatus</i>	oriental cuckoo	-	✓	✓	✓
<i>Anous stolidus</i>	common noddy	-	✓	✓	-
<i>Hydroprogne caspia</i>	Caspian tern	-	✓	✓	-
<i>Sterna albifrons</i>	little tern	✓	✓	✓	✓
<i>Sterna dougallii</i>	roseate tern	-	✓	✓	-
<i>Sterna hirundo</i>	common tern	-	✓	✓	✓
<i>Sterna sumatrana</i>	black-naped tern	-	✓	✓	-
<i>Thalasseus bengalensis</i>	lesser crested tern	-	✓	-	-
<i>Merops ornatus</i>	rainbow bee-eater	-	-	✓	-
<i>Symposiachrus trivirgatus</i>	spectacled monarch	✓	-	-	-
<i>Monarcha melanopsis</i>	black-faced monarch	✓	-	-	-
<i>Myiagra cyanoleuca</i>	satin flycatcher	✓	-	-	-
<i>Rhipidura rufifrons</i>	rufous fantail	✓	-	-	-
<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	common sandpiper	✓	✓	✓	✓
<i>Arenaria interpres</i>	ruddy turnstone	✓	✓	✓	✓
<i>Calidris acuminata</i>	sharp-tailed sandpiper	✓	✓	✓	✓
<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>	curlew sandpiper	✓	✓	✓	✓
<i>Calidris ruficollis</i>	red-necked stint	✓	✓	✓	✓
<i>Calidris tenuirostris</i>	great knot	✓	✓	✓	✓
<i>Limosa lapponica</i>	bar-tailed godwit	✓	✓	✓	✓
<i>Limosa limosa</i>	black-tailed godwit	✓	✓	✓	✓
<i>Numenius madagascariensis</i>	eastern curlew	✓	✓	✓	✓
<i>Numenius minutus</i>	little curlew	✓	✓	✓	✓
<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>	whimbrel	✓	✓	✓	✓
<i>Tringa brevipes</i>	grey-tailed tattler	✓	✓	✓	✓
<i>Tringa incana</i>	wandering tattler	✓	✓	✓	-
<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	common greenshank	✓	✓	✓	✓
<i>Xenus cinereus</i>	terek sandpiper	✓	✓	✓	✓
<i>Sula leucogaster</i>	brown booby	-	✓	✓	✓
<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>	glossy ibis	✓	✓	-	-

Bonn – Bonn Convention

CAMBA – China–Australia Migratory Bird Agreement

JAMBA – Japan–Australia Migratory Bird Agreement

ROKAMBA – Republic of Korea–Australia Migratory Bird Agreement