

Mount Barney National Park Management Statement 2013

Park size:	17,660ha
Bioregion:	South Eastern Queensland
QPWS region:	South East
Local government area:	Scenic Rim
State electorate:	Beaudesert



Brush-tailed rock-wallaby. Photo: NPRSR.

Legislative framework

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

Plans and agreements

✓	Bonn Convention
✓	China–Australia Migratory Bird Agreement
✓	Conservation status and draft management plan for <i>Dasyurus maculatus</i> and <i>D. hallucatus</i> in southern Queensland
✓	Japan–Australia Migratory Bird Agreement
✓	Recovery plan for stream frogs of South East Queensland
✓	Republic of Korea–Australia Migratory Bird Agreement

Thematic strategies

✓	Level 2 fire management strategy
✓	Level 2 pest management strategy

Vision

Mount Barney National Park is a protected area of outstanding natural and scenic values that is appreciated by people for its educational and challenging recreational opportunities in a largely remote and natural setting.

Conservation purpose

Mount Barney National Park conserves areas of very high biodiversity value, including open forests, rainforests and montane heath. It was initially gazetted in 1947 with an area of 11,400ha. The former Cronan Creek State Forest was added in 1994 and forest reserves at Palen Creek and Burnett Creek were added in 2006 through the South East Queensland Forests Agreement process.

Sixty-seven per cent of the park is an important component of the Gondwana Rainforests of Australia World Heritage Area (referred to as Gondwana Rainforests of Australia). Mount Barney National Park is contiguous with other Gondwana Rainforests of Australia national parks in New South Wales—namely Mount Nothofagus National Park (2,180ha), Mount Clunie National Park (1,426ha) and part of Border Ranges National Park (31,508ha). The conservation effectiveness of these reserves is greatly enhanced by their combined size and interconnectedness. Three Rabbit Board Paddock Reserves are adjacent to the national park and are also included in this World Heritage area.

The Mount Barney section of the Gondwana Rainforests of Australia was inscribed on the World Heritage List in 1994. It meets three of the four criteria for World Heritage listing:

1. an outstanding example representing the major stages of the Earth's evolutionary history
2. an outstanding example representing significant ongoing geological processes, biological evolution and man's interaction with his natural environment; and
3. an area containing the most important and significant habitats where threatened species of plants and animals of outstanding universal value from the point of view of science and conservation still survive.

The Strategic Overview for the Management of the Gondwana Rainforest Reserves of Australia helps guide their management.

Protecting and presenting the park's values

Landscape

Mount Barney is the second highest peak in South East Queensland and the highest peak on the McPherson Range. Other prominent peaks in the national park include mounts Lindesay, May, Maroon, Clunie and Ballow. The rugged terrain and steep rocky slopes and cliffs of the park are the result of volcanic activity and subsequent uplift centred on the Focal Peak Shield Volcano some 24 million years ago.

The Upper Portals and Lower Portals on Mount Barney Creek are impressive geological formations as well as being popular bushwalking destinations.

The land outside the eastern, northern and western boundaries of Mount Barney National Park is mostly freehold land used for cattle grazing. Some of this grazing country is now being subdivided and sold. This process is increasing the number of neighbours and changing land use patterns. This creates new challenges and opportunities for park managers, especially in relation to the cooperative management of fire and pests.

Some park neighbours have had their properties declared as nature refuges. This has the potential to create linkages between sections of the park, enhance cooperative management and improve conservation outcomes.

Restoration of degraded sections of forest in former State forest areas at Cronan Creek and Burnett Creek is being conducted with the assistance of Caring for our Country funding from the Commonwealth Government. This work involves clearing infestations of lantana *Lantana camara* and moth vine *Araujia sericifera*, replanting with local native species and encouraging natural regeneration. Caring for our Country funding has also been provided to survey and treat areas suffering from bell miner associated die-back through aerial surveys and helicopter ignition.

Mount Barney National Park contains the headwaters of Mount Barney Creek, Cronan Creek, Burnett Creek and Palen Creek, which are part of the Logan River catchment, and produce water of high quality for downstream use.

Trends in human population growth in the Scenic Rim region and greater South East Queensland suggest that the number of neighbours and visitors to the park will continue to increase in the future.

Regional ecosystems

Mount Barney National Park conserves three endangered and 12 of concern regional ecosystems, including forest red gum forests on alluvial plains, spotted gum forest on trachyte and hoop pine vine forest on sandstone (Table 1). The of concern regional ecosystem 12.8.11 *Eucalyptus dunnii* tall open forest on Cainozoic igneous rocks, is confined to Mount Barney National Park and the nearby Main Range National Park and Spicers Gap Road Conservation Park. Two of concern, cool temperate rainforest types occur in the park—microphyll fern forest with Antarctic beech *Nothofagus moorei* and microphyll fern thicket with *Acmena smithii*.

The park has a pronounced altitudinal gradation of ecosystems—from open forests and subtropical rainforest at lower elevations to montane heath and cool temperate rainforests at heights.

The freshwater ecosystems in the park support many species of aquatic fauna including crayfish, frogs and freshwater fish as well as providing water for terrestrial fauna.

Native plants and animals

Mount Barney has high biodiversity with 801 species of vascular plants and 318 species of vertebrate animals recorded. It provides habitat for 71 species that are endangered, vulnerable or near threatened (Table 2). Ten bird species are listed under international agreements (Table 3).

Threatened species of particular significance in the park include the endangered Fleay's barred frog *Mixophyes fleayi* and eastern bristlebird *Dasyornis brachypterus*, and the vulnerable rufous scrub-bird *Atrichornis rufescens*, glossy black-cockatoo *Calyptorhynchus lathami lathami*, brush-tailed rock-wallaby *Petrogale penicillata* and koala *Phascolarctos cinereus*. The vulnerable spotted-tailed quoll *Dasyurus maculatus maculatus* has been reported from Durrumlee Peak. The endangered Mount Maroon wattle *Acacia saxicola* is confined to the summit of Mount Maroon within Mount Barney National Park and occurs nowhere else in the world.

Populations of the brush-tailed rock-wallaby are known from several locations within the park including Mount Maroon, Mount May, Mount Gillies, Gwyala Peak and the Upper and Lower Portals. They prefer rocky areas that have good access to grassy open forest, where they graze (Krieger 2009). Mount Barney National Park provides some of the best and most secure habitat for this endangered species in Queensland.

The vulnerable daisy *Tetramolopium vagans* and the vulnerable Mount Barney bush pea *Pultenaea whiteana* are endemic to Mount Barney National Park. The vulnerable small helmet orchid *Corybas montanus* is known from Mount Maroon and Lamington National Park only. Another endemic species *Bauera rubioides*, although listed as least concern, is confined to the tops of Mount Maroon and Mount Barney. Mount Maroon, which is disjunct from the main area of the park, provides habitat for 21 plant species and four animal species that are of conservation significance.

Most biodiversity consists of common species, so habitat management should aim to conserve these species as well as those that are threatened or of special significance. As examples, the greater glider *Petauroides volans*, yellow-bellied glider *Petaurus australis australis* and whip-tailed wallaby *Macropus parryi* and Koala *Phascolarctos cinereus* all require large areas of intact habitat to support viable populations. Because of habitat loss and fragmentation elsewhere, the conservation of these species and many others is increasingly dependant on maintaining habitats within national parks in good condition.

In Queensland, the eastern pygmy-possum *Cercartetus nanus* is confined to high altitude areas of the McPherson Range, including parts of Mount Barney National Park, as is the olive whistler *Pachycephala olivacea* and the rufous scrub-bird *Atrichornis rufescens* as well as several other species.

Aboriginal culture

The forests, streams and landforms in the park are valued by the local Aboriginal people as part of the cultural landscape of their country. Many of the native plants and animals were used for food and other material needs. Mount Barney has spiritual significance for the Mununjali and Githabul people, especially the men.

The Aboriginal names of some of the peaks are known. Mount Barney is also known as Dooayrdin and Yahndaddan and Mount Ernest is Dooan. Mount Maroon is derived from the Aboriginal name Wahlmoorum.

There are no existing native title claims over the park.

Shared-history culture

Mount Barney is an iconic bushwalking destination and is an important part of Queensland's bushwalking culture. The construction of a hut in the saddle between the east and west peaks, and its later removal, are part of bushwalking history. The passion of early bushwalkers to preserve Mount Barney's rugged and remote natural features laid the foundation for its protection as a conservation reserve of international importance.

Logans Ridge on Mount Barney commemorates Captain Patrick Logan, the Commandant of the Moreton Bay Penal Colony who was the first European to climb the mountain in 1828.

Tourism and visitor opportunities

Mount Barney National Park provides opportunities for remote area bushwalking and camping. Three walking tracks at the base of Mount Barney provide for self-reliant day use. All of the remaining tracks and walking routes within the park are for remote area walking. The park has rugged landscapes with many precipitous cliff and visitors need to be adequately prepared for the terrain and the possibility of extreme variation in weather conditions. Visits by day trippers are increasing in popularity, while remote area bushwalking and camping are declining in popularity.

School groups, bushwalking clubs, commercial operators and private individuals all take advantage of the 12 remote area camp sites provided in the park. Increasing visitor use has caused environmental degradation in some areas. Limits on the size of camping parties have now been set and vary from 6–30 depending on the available space, environmental sensitivity and condition of each camp site. These limits may change as a result of ongoing research and monitoring. A camp site monitoring program was being conducted with the assistance of volunteers from bushwalking clubs. This program has lapsed but should be reinstated to ensure that remote area camping within the park is being managed sustainably.

Despite increased signage and detailed safety information provided on the Department of National Parks, Recreation, Sport and Racing (NPRSR) website some clients who use the national park for day walks are not necessarily well informed about terrain conditions or the time required to complete a given walk. As a result there has been an increase in the number of people being poorly prepared and becoming lost or stranded overnight.

Several privately-run camping grounds are located on nearby reserves and freehold land. These operators can provide valuable support to park management by providing their clients with information on safe access, minimal impact bushwalking and the conservation values of the park. Several smaller commercial operators take guided walks in the park and also support the sustainable use of camp sites and walking routes.

Minimal impact bushwalking and remote camping should remain the primary focus for this largely undisturbed park.

Education and science

The Maroon Outdoor Education Centre uses the park regularly for school student programs, including environmental studies and personal development. Several other individual schools also use the park for outdoor and environmental education. This use usually involves overnight camping by up to 30 people at some camp sites on a frequent basis. The sustainable capacity of camp sites and walking tracks needs to be reviewed in relation to trampling of vegetation and the management of rubbish and human waste.

The frequent use of the park by outdoor education groups also restricts the time available for fire management, due to safety concerns, especially in the more remote parts of the park.

The high biodiversity values of Mount Barney National Park attract many scientists and university students conducting research on topics including wildlife ecology and taxonomy.

Information displays on the park's natural and cultural history, the variety of bushwalking opportunities and safety are provided at three trailheads—Yellow Pinch, Lower Portals and Cleared Ridge.

Partnerships

Search and rescue operations in the park are led by Queensland Police Service assisted by the State Emergency Service and Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service (QPWS) with additional local knowledge and expertise provided by Mt Barney Lodge.

Scenic Rim Regional Council manages the neighbouring camp site at Waterfall Reserve and the adjacent day-use area at Yellow Pinch. Tourist information centres at Boonah and Rathdowney assist in conveying useful park management messages through the distribution of publications and the provision of general information.

Other key issues and responses

Pest management

Pest plants are mostly located in areas that have been disturbed in the past, either through park visitors, grazing, logging or wildfire. Control programs are currently targeting moth vine *Araujia sericifera* and crofton weed *Ageratina adenophora* along Yamahra Creek. Other pest plants include annual ragweed *Ambrosia artemisiifolia*, giant rat's tail grass *Sporobolus pyramidalis*, Parramatta grass *Sporobolus africanus* and vasey grass *Paspalum urvillii*.

Broad-leaved paspalum *Paspalum wettsteinii* has recently been detected on the park and needs to be prevented from spreading. Many of the exotic grasses found on the park were introduced to Australia as cattle pasture because of their high biomass and are capable of producing very high fuel loads, leading to higher intensity fires that may damage native vegetation and kill wildlife.

Hoop pine plantations at neighbouring Palen Creek State Forest are heavily infested with Dutchman's pipe *Aristolochia elegans* and lantana *Lantana camara*. These weeds have spread into the national park and have the potential to become a future management problem by suppressing native forest regeneration following timber harvesting.

Feral pigs *Sus scrofa* have been observed close to the park. Feral deer are also present in low numbers. Cooperative control programs with neighbours should be conducted to prevent populations of these pests becoming established in the park.

Wild dogs *Canis lupus familiaris* are controlled by neighbouring landholders. Dingos *Canis lupus dingo* that occur inside the national park provide a level of control against red foxes *Vulpes vulpes*, feral cats *Felis catus* and other feral animals and are valued for the ecological role that they play.

A Level 2 pest management strategy has been developed for the park and is being progressively implemented.

Fire management

The implementation of a program of regular planned burning, establishment and maintenance of fire trails and cooperation with neighbours has reduced the incidence of wildfires in the park. Fire is critical for the health of open forest and heath communities and is also used to control weeds, such as lantana and crofton weed, across the broad landscape of the park. Planned burning of open forests also helps to protect fire sensitive ecosystems, such as rainforests and riparian areas, by reducing the occurrence and intensity of wildfires.

Some species such as the endangered Mount Maroon wattle require fire to stimulate seed germination. Fire management also has a role in reducing the incidence of bell miner associated die-back through reducing the density of mid-stratum shrubs that provide cover for the bell miners *Manorina melanophrys*. This is currently being facilitated through a monitoring and aerial ignition program funded through a Caring for our Country grant. Aerial ignition is now being used to good effect to provide mosaic burning and improve the coverage of planned burns in rugged and remote parts of the park.

Other management issues

Three Rabbit Board Paddock Reserves are located adjacent to Mount Barney National Park. The tenure of these World Heritage-listed areas is to be reviewed. The network of access tracks to these reserves are maintained by the Darling Downs–Moreton Rabbit Board and are critical for fire and pest management and need to be maintained into the future.

References

Commonwealth of Australia 2011 *Gondwana Rainforests of Australia*. Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities.

Krieger, G. 2009 *Habitat assessment and monitoring of the brush-tailed rock-wallaby (Petrogale penicillata) in south-east Queensland*. Ecological Assessment, Conservation Management Branch. QPWS.

Management directions

Desired outcomes	Actions and guidelines
<p>Tourism and visitor opportunities</p> <p>Opportunities for sustainable outdoor recreation are provided in a largely remote and natural setting.</p>	<p>A1. Update the park's interpretive signs and webpage to enhance visitor orientation, safety messages and information on park values.</p> <p>A2. Develop a visitor management strategy for the protected areas of the western Scenic Rim.</p> <p>A3. Replace inadequate toilet at Lower Portals entry and investigate installation of similar low cost toilet facility at Upper Portals entry on Cleared Ridge.</p>
<p>Fire management</p> <p>Fire is managed to protect life and property and conserve biodiversity values.</p>	<p>A4. Review and update the fire management strategy.</p> <p>A5. Maintain fire access trails, both on the park and on neighbouring properties to provide for safe access during planned burning and wildfire response.</p>
<p>Partnerships</p> <p>Cooperation with neighbours contributes to improved management outcomes.</p>	<p>A6. Continue to maintain communication and supportive relationships with park neighbours to enhance cooperative management, particularly in relation to fire and pest management, fencing and access agreements as well as visitor orientation and safety.</p> <p>A7. Establish a Memorandum of Understanding between the Queensland Police Service, State Emergency Service and QPWS to establish an Incident Command Centre and undertake regular meetings/exercises to guide efficient search and rescue operations.</p>
<p>Pest plants and animals</p> <p>The impact of pest plants and animals on conservation values is minimised.</p>	<p>A8. Implement the Level 2 pest management strategy.</p> <p>A9. Use passive methods such as the Allen activity index and trap cameras to assess pest animal abundance and distribution.</p>
<p>Regional ecosystems</p> <p>Biodiversity values are protected and restored where necessary.</p>	<p>A10. Periodically assess the condition of key ecosystems, particularly those that are of concern or endangered, to determine management needs and evaluate the effectiveness of fire and pest management practices.</p> <p>A11. Continue with the program of forest restoration at Cronan and Burnett creeks. Promote the use of fire to address bell miner dieback and other ecosystem health issues.</p>
<p>Native plants and animals</p> <p>Biodiversity values are better understood and applied to management practices.</p>	<p>A12. Monitor populations of key species (both threatened and common) as indicators of ecosystem health.</p> <p>A13. Apply local knowledge of native plant and animal populations to the adaptive management of fire and pest management practices.</p>
<p>Landscape</p> <p>Landscape integrity is enhanced.</p>	<p>A14. Actively pursue opportunities for strategic land acquisition targeted to link-up disjunct sections of the park.</p>

Tables – Conservation values management

Table 1: Endangered and of concern regional ecosystems

Regional ecosystem number	Description	Biodiversity status
12.3.2	<i>Eucalyptus grandis</i> tall open forest on alluvial plains.	Of concern
12.3.3	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> woodland to open forest on alluvial plains.	Endangered
12.8.2	<i>Eucalyptus oreades</i> tall open forest on Cainozoic igneous rocks.	Of concern
12.8.6	Simple microphyll fern forest with <i>Nothofagus moorei</i> on Cainozoic igneous rocks.	Of concern
12.8.7	Simple microphyll fern thicket with <i>Acmena smithii</i> on Cainozoic igneous rocks.	Of concern
12.8.8	<i>Eucalyptus saligna</i> or <i>E. grandis</i> tall open forest on Cainozoic igneous rocks.	Of concern
12.8.9	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i> open forest on Cainozoic igneous rocks.	Of concern
12.8.11	<i>Eucalyptus dununii</i> tall open forest on Cainozoic igneous rocks.	Of concern
12.8.19	Montane shrubland on Cainozoic igneous rocks.	Of concern
12.8.20	Shrubby woodland with <i>Eucalyptus racemosa</i> or <i>E. dura</i> on Cainozoic igneous rocks.	Of concern
12.8.24	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i> open forest on Cainozoic igneous rocks especially trachyte.	Endangered
12.8.25	Open forest with <i>Eucalyptus acmenoides</i> or <i>E. helidonica</i> on Cainozoic igneous rocks especially trachyte.	Of concern
12.9-10.3	<i>Eucalyptus moluccana</i> on sedimentary rocks.	Of concern
12.9-10.7	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> woodland on sedimentary rocks.	Of concern
12.9-10.16	Araucarian microphyll to notophyll vine forest on sedimentary rocks.	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>Acacia acrionastes</i>	-	Near threatened	-	Low
<i>Acacia saxicola</i>	Mount Maroon wattle	Endangered	-	Medium
<i>Agiortia cicatricata</i>	-	Near threatened	-	Low
<i>Arundinella grevillensis</i>	-	Near threatened	-	-
<i>Arundinella montana</i>	mountain reed grass	Near threatened	-	Low

Scientific name	Common name	Nature Conservation Act 1992 status	Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 status	Back on Track status
<i>Banksia conferta</i>	-	Vulnerable	-	-
<i>Bertya ernestiana</i>	-	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	Low
<i>Callitris monticola</i>	steelhead	Near threatened	-	Low
<i>Clematis fawcettii</i>	-	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	Low
<i>Comesperma breviflorum</i>	-	Near threatened	-	Low
<i>Cooperhooikia scabridiuscula</i>	coopernookia	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	Low
<i>Corybas montanus</i>	small helmet orchid	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	Low
<i>Corymbia scabrifa</i>	rough-leaved yellowjacket	Near threatened	-	Low
<i>Dendrobium schneiderae</i> var. <i>schneiderae</i>	-	Near threatened	-	Low
<i>Eucalyptus codonocarpa</i>	mallee ash	Near threatened	-	Low
<i>Eucalyptus dunnii</i>	Dunn's white gum	Vulnerable	-	Low
<i>Eucalyptus michaeliana</i>	hillgrove gum	Near threatened	-	Low
<i>Euphrasia bella</i>	Lamington eyebright	Endangered	Vulnerable	Critical
<i>Gahnia insignis</i>	-	Near threatened	-	Low
<i>Grevillea linsmithii</i>	-	Endangered	-	Low
<i>Hakea maconochieana</i>	-	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	Low
<i>Hibbertia hexandra</i>	-	Near threatened	-	Low
<i>Hibbertia monticola</i>	mountain guinea flower	Near threatened	-	Low
<i>Huperzia varia</i>	long clubmoss	Vulnerable	-	High
<i>Leonema elatius</i> subsp. <i>beckleri</i>	-	Endangered	-	Low
<i>Marsdenia coronata</i>	slender milkvine	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	Low
<i>Muellerina myrtifolia</i>	-	Near threatened	-	Low
<i>Pandorea baileyana</i>	large-leaved wonga vine	Near threatened	-	Low
<i>Parsonsia tenuis</i>	slender silkpod	Vulnerable	-	Low
<i>Persoonia volcanica</i>	-	Near threatened	-	Low
<i>Plectranthus alloplectus</i>	-	Near threatened	-	Low

Scientific name	Common name	Nature Conservation Act 1992 status	Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 status	Back on Track status
<i>Pomaderris crassifolia</i>	-	Vulnerable	-	Low
<i>Pseudanthus pauciflorus</i> subsp. <i>pauciflorus</i>	-	Near threatened	-	Low
<i>Pterostylis bicornis</i>	horned greenhood	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	Low
<i>Pultenaea pycnocephala</i>	-	Near threatened	-	Low
<i>Pultenaea whiteana</i>	Mount Barney bush pea	Vulnerable	-	Low
<i>Ozothamnus vagans</i>	a daisy	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	Medium
<i>Ricinocarpos speciosus</i>	-	Vulnerable	-	Medium
<i>Tetramolopium vagans</i>	a daisy	Vulnerable	-	Low
<i>Thelionema grande</i>	-	Near threatened	-	Low
<i>Wahlenbergia glabra</i>	native bluebell	Near threatened	-	Low
<i>Wahlenbergia scopulicola</i>	-	Near threatened	-	Low
<i>Westringia blakeana</i>	-	Near threatened	-	Low
Animals				
<i>Accipiter novaehollandiae</i>	grey goshawk	Near threatened	-	Low
<i>Adelotus brevis</i>	tusked frog	Vulnerable	-	Medium
<i>Assa darlingtoni</i>	pouched frog	Near threatened	-	Low
<i>Atrichornis rufescens</i>	rufous scrub-bird	Vulnerable	-	Critical
<i>Calyptorhynchus lathamii lathamii</i>	glossy black-cockatoo (eastern)	Vulnerable	-	High
<i>Chalinolobus dwyeri</i>	large-eared pied bat	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	Medium
<i>Climacteris erythroptis</i>	red-browed treecreeper	Near threatened	-	Low
<i>Coeranoscincus reticulatus</i>	three-toed snake-tooth skink	Near threatened	Vulnerable	Medium
<i>Cyclopsitta diophthalma coxeni</i>	Coxen's fig-parrot	Endangered	Endangered	Critical
<i>Dasyornis brachypterus</i>	eastern bristlebird	Endangered	Endangered	High
<i>Dasyurus maculatus maculatus</i>	spotted-tailed quoll (southern subspecies)	Vulnerable	Endangered	High

Scientific name	Common name	Nature Conservation Act 1992 status	Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 status	Back on Track status
<i>Kerivoula papuensis</i>	golden-tipped bat	Near threatened	-	Medium
<i>Kyarranus kundagungan</i>	red-and-yellow mountainfrog	Near threatened	-	Low
<i>Kyarranus loveridgei</i>	masked mountainfrog	Near threatened	-	Low
<i>Lathamus discolor</i>	swift parrot	Endangered	Endangered	Medium
<i>Litoria pearsoniana</i>	cascade treefrog	Vulnerable	-	Low
<i>Melithreptus gularis</i>	black-chinned honeyeater	Near threatened	-	Low
<i>Menura alberti</i>	Albert's lyrebird	Near threatened	-	Low
<i>Mixophyes fleayi</i>	Fleay's barred frog	Endangered	Endangered	Low
<i>Ninox strenua</i>	powerful owl	Vulnerable	-	Medium
<i>Petrogale penicillata</i>	brush-tailed rock-wallaby	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	High
<i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i> (southeast Queensland bioregion)	koala (southeast Queensland bioregion)	Vulnerable	-	-
<i>Podargus ocellatus plumiferus</i>	plumed frogmouth	Vulnerable	-	Low
<i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i>	grey-headed flying-fox	Least concern	Vulnerable	Critical
<i>Saproscincus spectabilis</i>	-	Near threatened	-	Low
<i>Stipiturus malachurus</i>	southern emu-wren	Vulnerable	-	Low
<i>Turnix melanogaster</i>	black-breasted button-quail	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	Critical
<i>Tyto tenebricosa tenebricosa</i>	sooty owl	Near threatened	-	Low

Table 3: Species listed in international agreements

Scientific name	Common name	Bonn	JAMBA	ROKAMBA	CAMBA
<i>Apus pacificus</i>	fork-tailed swift	-	✓	✓	✓
<i>Coracina tenuirostris</i>	cicadabird	-	✓	-	-
<i>Cuculus optatus</i>	oriental cuckoo	-	✓	✓	✓
<i>Gallinago hardwickii</i>	Latham's snipe	✓	✓	✓	✓
<i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i>	white-throated needletail	-	✓	✓	✓

Scientific name	Common name	Bonn	JAMBA	ROKAMBA	CAMBA
<i>Merops ornatus</i>	rainbow bee-eater	-	✓	-	-
<i>Monarcha melanopsis</i>	black-faced monarch	✓	-	-	-
<i>Myiagra cyanoleuca</i>	satin flycatcher	✓	-	-	-
<i>Rhipidura rufifrons</i>	rufous fantail	✓	-	-	-
<i>Symposiarchus trivirgatus</i>	spectacled monarch	✓	-	-	-

Bonn – Bonn Convention

CAMBA – China–Australia Migratory Bird Agreement

JAMBA – Japan–Australia Migratory Bird Agreement

ROKAMBA – Republic of Korea–Australia Migratory Bird Agreement