

Conway–Dryander Area Management Statement 2013

Park size:	Conway National Park 32,263ha Conway National Park (Recovery) 433ha Conway West Conservation Park 26ha Conway Conservation Park 11,964ha Dryander National Park 11,969ha Dryander State Forest 939ha Dryander Forest Reserve 1381ha Bloomsbury Conservation Park 3ha and the Great Barrier Reef Coast Marine Park adjoining QPWS estate
Bioregion:	Central Queensland Coast
QPWS region:	Central
Local government estate/area:	Whitsunday Regional Council
State electorate:	Whitsunday



Trammel Bay East. Photo: NPRSR.

Vision

The forests of Conway and Dryander national parks, Conway, Conway West and Bloomsbury conservation parks, Conway National Park (Recovery), Dryander State Forest and Dryander Forest Reserve are healthy, resilient refuges 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 and relevant stakeholders work with the Department of National Parks, Recreation, Sport and Racing (NPRSR) to reduce the impacts of fire and pests on park values.

Forming the 'green backdrop' to the Whitsunday area the estates provide outstanding scenic amenity value. These values continue to attract visitors, making them socially and economically important to the local community.

Legislative framework

✓	Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003
✓	Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Cwlth)
✓	Forestry Act 1959
✓	Marine Parks Act 2004
✓	Native Title Act 1993 (Cwlth)
✓	Nature Conservation Act 1992

Plans and agreements

✓	China–Australia Migratory Bird Agreement
✓	Bonn Convention
✓	Japan–Australia Migratory Bird Agreement
✓	National recovery plan for the Proserpine rock-wallaby
✓	National recovery plan for the water mouse (false water rat) <i>Xeromys myoides</i>
✓	Republic of Korea–Australia Migratory Bird Agreement

Thematic strategies

✓	Draft Conway Visitor Management Strategy
✓	Level 1 Fire Management Strategy 2004
✓	Level 2 Pest Management Strategy

The protected areas and adjoining State waters are managed with an increased understanding of their diverse natural environments. Scientific research and monitoring helps to improve the management of the important values of these areas. Environmental education inspires appreciation of those values.

Visitors will continue to enjoy the areas scenic landscapes, sense of remoteness and natural beauty. The park will provide a diversity of recreational experiences and opportunities for nature based tourism.

Traditional owners contribute to ongoing management of the area.

Conservation purpose

The purposes of management for the area will be to:

- protect regional ecosystems and species of conservation significance to reduce negative impacts to threatened ecosystems, catchments and species to ensure sustainability
- conserve and protect the management area's natural environment, cultural and aesthetic values
- incorporate the interests and rights of Traditional Owners and their affiliations to the area by cooperatively protecting and managing cultural heritage places of significance
- provide safe, sustainable, nature-based recreation and commercial tourism opportunities
- through appropriate research and monitoring, provide direction and actions to protect the natural, cultural and social values of the management area
- continue to build on the cooperative broad-scale land management activities with neighbours, stakeholders and the local community
- ensure that pests are managed, where possible, with control methods having no, or minimal, adverse impacts on the values of the management area.

Protecting and presenting the area's values

Landscape

Conway National Park adjoins approximately 75km of coastline, taking in the entire Conway Peninsula. Dryander National Park adjoins approximately 55km of coastline as well as Mount Dryander and six headlands.

The management area is important for geologically diverse volcanic landscapes with distinct lava seams separated by layers of volcanic ash and pyroclastic materials. The bulky hills of Conway and Dryander national parks are the remains of volcanic activity over the last 300 million years (Willmott 2006). The old rocks that formed the surface, onto which the volcanoes erupted, are exposed along the eastern coastline of Dryander National Park, and at Shute Harbour in both Conway National Park and Conway Conservation Park. The Airlie Volcanic can be seen along the coast of Dryander National Park. The main geology of the area is rhyolite and acid volcanic rock that erodes to form relatively infertile and shallow stony soils.

The landscape consists of granite formations, ephemeral streams, and creeks and rivers which form an integral part of the reef catchment and provide an important watershed. The topography of the area has a significant influence on the climatic conditions, with higher than average rainfalls occurring along the ridges and mountains. The rocky outcrops provide critical habitat for the endangered Proserpine rock-wallaby *Petrogale persephone*, and the rainforest provides a unique 'Gondwana' refuge for significant plant species. The deep incised coastline provides a specialised habitat for a number of significant marine species, and vantage points that provide excellent views of the coastline.

The existing amenity and landscape values attract visitors, making them socially and economically important to the local community. Whitsunday coastal waters are a major attraction for visitors. The beaches and waters adjoining Conway National Park add significantly to the scenic amenity and are valued for the range of recreational opportunities.

Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service (QPWS) will ensure activities and infrastructure are consistent with the high scenic landscape values and the relaxed, low-key amenity of the area.

Native plants and animals

The Conway–Dryander area conserves 25 different regional ecosystems, nine with of concern and seven with

endangered biodiversity statuses (Table 1). They include significant beach scrub, mangrove, tropical lowland rainforest and eucalypt woodland communities. The area is within the far northern extent of the Central Queensland Coast Bioregion. No broad-scale, comprehensive native plants surveys have been conducted in the area; however, numerous incidental records provide a reasonable description of the Conway–Dryander flora.

The Conway area has 465 plant species recorded with 12 having conservation significance (Table 2). Two vegetation communities are of particular conservation significance as they represent endangered ecosystems. The Dryander area is dominated by mountainous terrain typically supporting vine thickets. An endemic rainforest tree *Ristantia waterhousei* of restricted distribution is of particular interest. *R. waterhousei* trees are listed as vulnerable under the *Nature Conservation Act 1992* (NCA). These trees grow approximately 45m tall, occur in clumps on mountaintops and form part of an old growth forest of restricted distribution. There are 52 species of plants which are nationally, state or locally significant. The area has been described as a ‘Gondwana’ refuge for plant species. The distribution of the significant species is largely unknown with further research needed to establish quality data. The aggregation supports key areas of floristic diversity and is dominated by rainforests, vine forests and to a lesser extent sclerophyll woodlands. Alluvial plains ecosystems are geographically restricted in the Whitsunday sub-region with several ecosystems considered endangered.

The diverse vegetation communities and topography in the management area provide a broad range of habitats supporting a variety of native animals. The native animal populations are in good condition throughout the area, with animals of conservation significance recorded in various databases.

Of the fauna recorded in the area, there are many species, both terrestrial and marine, that are listed under the *Nature Conservation (Wildlife) Regulation 1994*, *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC) or in the Back on Track (BOT) species prioritisation framework (tables 2 and 3).

The Proserpine rock-wallaby is significant with the only known populations occurring in the Whitsunday area on and around Conway and Dryander national parks, Proserpine State Forest, Gloucester and Hayman islands. It is listed as endangered under both the NCA and EPBC and is identified as a critical priority species in BOT. Habitat for this species is in good condition through active management of fire and grazing. Distribution of the Proserpine rock-wallaby is static and populations are steady. Proserpine rock-wallabies in the area are managed in accordance with the National Recovery Plan for the Proserpine Rock-wallaby *Petrogale persephone*. Predation from domestic and feral species and clearing of habitat are highlighted as major threats to this species.

The numbers and distribution of the ghost bat *Macroderma gigas* and coastal sheath-tail bat *Taphozous australis* are largely unknown. Both species are listed as vulnerable under the NCA and are listed as either high or critical priority in BOT. The ghost bats appear to be part of a distinct population in the Mackay area. They require specific caves or old mines, where there is minimal variance in temperature or humidity to roost. The main threat to this species is the disturbance to roost sites from human activities, and the loss of habitat and roosting sites from natural events, urban development and increased visitor exploration in the caves. The population of the water mouse *Xeromys myoides* in Dryander National Park is at the northern extent of distribution in Queensland. The water mouse has particular habitat requirements and is found mainly in the mangrove communities in the management area. Urban run-off reducing potential food sources is one of the major threats to the species; a national recovery plan for the water mouse has been developed. The leaf-tailed gecko *Phyllurus ossa* is listed as a high priority in BOT and a priority taxon in the Central Queensland Coast Bioregion. The biggest threat to this species is the illegal trade of wildlife.

Urban encroachment is an issue with both Conway and Dryander national parks. The surrounding landscape has been significantly fragmented due to urban development; however there is minimal fragmentation in the estates, mainly due to their topography.

The adjacent marine area is a deep incised coastline containing sheltered sea grass beds within Repulse and Double bays. These areas provide habitat and food for significant marine mammals including the dugong *Dugong dugon*, humpback whale *Megaptera novaeangliae* and marine turtles.

Aboriginal culture

The area is of considerable importance for Aboriginal people. Aboriginal people have a strong desire for continued involvement in its cultural and sustainable use. No native title claims have been accepted for this area by the National Native Title Tribunal.

The Birri-gubba nation represents the Gia and Ngaro people who have a cultural connection to the area. Places of cultural significance are found in the area. Interpretation of cultural sites has occurred on adjacent islands.

The Gia and Ngaro people lived in, and used the rich natural resources of, the area. Stone axes, hammer stones and stone implements have been observed in the area. The Gia and Ngaro people used the area’s extensive marine resources, leaving behind large middens and fish traps. As the management area has outstanding

landscape features, it holds spiritual and cultural significance to the Aboriginal people.

It is important for QPWS to continue to work with Traditional Owners to identify cultural connections and ensure appropriate measures are taken to protect known sites and areas. Opportunities to further build cultural partnerships exist. 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

While no relics relating to shared cultural heritage are known to exist, the management area has heritage values. The rainforest in Conway State Forest was selectively felled from 1935 to 1993. Mackay tulip oak *Argyrodendron actinophyllum* subsp. *diversifolium*, Mackay cedar *Falcataria toona*, red cedar *Toona ciliata* and silver ash *Flindersia schottiana* were among the species heavily logged to meet high demand for high quality rainforest timber. Red cedar had decorative uses and silver ash from Conway was used for the floor of Australia's Parliament House in Canberra.

The area previously known as Conway State Forest is slowly recovering from the impacts of logging but there are plenty of reminders of the past. About 15km of the walking tracks through Conway National Park are old logging roads. Pine plantations past the Wompoo Walk and Great Walk junction, and at Impulse Creek remain as historic reminders of past logging interests and the Repulse Creek Camp on the Great Walk, was constructed on an old log dump.

Tourism and visitor opportunities

The Conway–Dryander area is a popular recreation destination for locals and tourists in the Whitsunday region. The management area's natural vegetation, rugged coastline, rainforests, scenic beaches, oceanic and estuarine elements create extensive opportunities for low-key outdoor recreation.

The area provides opportunities for appreciation of the natural, cultural and scenic values and supports low-impact recreation opportunities such as bushwalking, bird watching, picnicking, bike riding, boating, fishing, running and photography, as well as some camping opportunities.

A Draft Conway Visitor Management Strategy has been developed and will be implemented to guide management of visitor activities and facilities, and to provide a basis for negotiating a vision for managing recreation and tourism in the Conway–Dryander area.

A focal visitor attraction is the Whitsunday Great Walk, which spans 30km along the Conway Range. It starts at Brandy Creek and finishes at Airlie Beach and is broken into sections. There are walking, mountain bike and camping opportunities and basic facilities along the walk. Historical and cultural information is provided. The track meanders through rainforest, past Impulse and Repulse creeks, water pools and ends with spectacular panoramic views of the Coral Sea and islands on the Hayward Plateau to Airlie Beach section.

Several commercial activity permits exist for the Conway–Dryander area for activities such as guided walks and mountain biking.

Education and science

The management area offers learning opportunities in geology, biology, ecology and marine studies. With easy access from Mackay, Bowen, Proserpine and Airlie Beach, the management area can cater for primary, secondary and tertiary education and research. A number of schools currently utilise the Whitsunday Great Walk for outdoor education purposes. Public education increases community awareness of the Conway–Dryander area's values, conservation principles and practices, and promotes access to, and appropriate behaviour at, specific sites.

The management area provides abundant opportunities for scientific research and monitoring. Research conducted in the management area should benefit the Conway–Dryander area's management and educate QPWS and the community. Research is currently being undertaken by the Queensland Herbarium into the ecology of the rainforest. Opportunities exist to undertake research into:

- recovery of the Alexandra palm *Archontophoenix alexandrae* forests from feral pig *Sus scrofa* impacts
- recovery of vegetation after logging
- ecology of the Proserpine rock-wallaby, e.g. home range and habitat utilisation
- ghost bat population genetics and linkages particularly on Dryander National Park

- coastal sheathtail bat home range
- habitat utilisation and water mouse populations and habitat requirements.

As the management area comes under increased pressure to provide for recreation activities, there is a need to evaluate QPWS's understanding of visitor use, expectations and impacts on the natural and cultural values. Monitoring of visitor numbers and use patterns should occur to adaptively manage where required.

Partnerships

While QPWS is directly responsible for managing the Conway–Dryander area, other agencies are responsible for planning, managing or regulating certain activities in, or directly adjacent to, the area. QPWS works with these agencies to jointly deliver programs, such as pest, fire and enforcement. Partnerships need to be maintained with Whitsundays Marketing and Development Limited to ensure contemporary visitor needs are considered.

A strong working relationship with the Gia and Ngaro people is essential to ensure the views and aspirations of the Traditional Owners of the land can be encompassed in managing the area. Traditional Owners have a role to protect cultural heritage in the management area and a role to educate NPRSR and visitors on cultural heritage management.

Other key issues and responses

Pest management

A pest management strategy exists for the Conway–Dryander area. This strategy helps to prioritise regional pest plants and animal controls, guide operational work plans and evaluate program effectiveness on QPWS managed estates. The Whitsunday Regional Council Pest Management Plan will assist in prioritising pest plants and animal control actions.

Lantana *Lantana camara* and leucaena *Leucaena leucocephala* can dominate disturbed areas, compete with native vegetation, increase biomass and the continuity of fuel which impacts on the intensity of fire events and decreases the scenic amenity and value of regional ecosystems. Rubber vine *Cryptostegia* spp is a particularly invasive and aggressive species with the ability to invade non-disturbed areas. Guinea grass *Megathyrsus maximus* and grader grass *Themeda quadrivalvis* are invading pasture grasses with the ability to change fire intensities. Prickly pear *Opuntia* spp is capable of dominating beach scrub communities where it impacts on scenic amenity and is hard to control due to access difficulties along the coast and the strength of the chemical required. Biocontrol is not a feasible option close to the coast.

Pigs are the most significant pest animal in the management area. Pig diggings increase erosion and sedimentation, damage infrastructure, e.g. tracks, roads and fire breaks, spread soil pathogens and disease and impact on palm forests and plants which are significant for ground nesting birds, i.e. orange-footed scrub fowl. Pigs also target threatened marine turtle nests, killing young when they hatch and preying on turtle eggs by digging up the nests. Current monitoring of the damage to the Whitsunday Great Walk on Conway National Park aims to measure success of pig control programs.

Boundary fencing has reduced the impacts of cattle *Bos sp.* grazing in the management area; however a small number of stock remain in the management area—particularly Dryander National Park. Guinea grass is attractive to stock as it has high sugar content and also has the potential to attract species of rock-wallaby to road verges. Cattle grazing reduces or removes vegetation biomass and encourages pest plant invasion, potentially creating high intensity fires and changes to ecosystem structure.

Foxes *Vulpes vulpes*, cats *Felis catus* and wild dogs *Canis lupus familiaris* are a threat to the native fauna in the management area, particularly the Proserpine rock-wallaby. Wild dogs and cats can transmit parasitic infections in their faeces *Echinococcus granulosus* and *Toxoplasmosis gondii* causing hydatid disease and toxoplasmosis which can be fatal when infected eggs are ingested by the Proserpine rock-wallaby (DERM 2010).

Fire management

A fire management strategy exists for the Conway and Dryander national parks.

The management area conserves a representative section of the original landscape which supports rainforest, shrub land, woodland, open forest and closed forest ecosystems. The fire management for natural areas will need to consider, protect and manage life, property, commercial assets, diverse vegetation communities and habitats for wildlife populations.

Fire-adapted vegetation in the management area is, in most places, contiguous with that on neighbouring land. Due to the terrain, there are few tracks or control lines in the management area, and it is not feasible to construct fire control lines along most of the boundaries. Therefore, it is not desirable or possible to provide fire management strategies for the management areas in isolation from surrounding lands.

Authorities

Conway National Park and Conway Conservation Park has critical communication, power and water infrastructure and sealed access roads located on Mount Rooper section. Infrastructure includes Telstra telephone exchange, underground fibre optic telephone lines, television and radio communication towers, Ergon Energy substations and high-voltage transmission lines. High-pressure water mains also link Airlie Beach to the Whitsunday islands and pass through Conway national and conservation parks. Smaller feeder lines pass through Dryander National Park. A Telstra tower is also present on the eastern side of Dryander National Park. Section 35 authorities under the NCA are under negotiation to regulate this infrastructure and activity in Conway and Dryander national parks.

QPWS will ensure facilities on the management area are correctly authorised under the NCA and *Marine Parks Act 2004*. Facilities will be managed to minimise impacts on the values of the area.

Foliage harvesting for xanthorrhoea species is undertaken in a specified area of Conway National Park (Recovery) under a section 36 permit of the *Nature Conservation Act 1992*. The permitted activity will be phased out, to cease by 31 December 2016—end date of the harvest permit as per the Deed of Variation and Extension for Sales Permit 20021319 under the forest tenure transfer arrangements.

Reef water quality protection

Maintaining healthy waters in the Great Barrier Reef World Heritage Area and catchment is important to maintain the diverse marine environment. Pollution from flooding and primary production on adjacent areas of the mainland can impact the water quality of the Great Barrier Reef World Heritage Area. The Reef Water Quality Protection Plan highlights the need for responsible land management activities in the Great Barrier Reef catchment.

The Reef Rescue Marine Monitoring Program monitors water quality and the health of key marine ecosystems, such as coral reefs and seagrass. The Reef Water Quality Protection Plan (reef plan) is a joint commitment of the Australian and Queensland governments. The marine monitoring program will assess the long-term effectiveness of the reef plan and Reef Rescue's improved land management practices on the reef catchment's inshore water quality and marine ecosystem health.

References

Department of Environment and Resource Management 2010. *National recovery plan for the Proserpine rock-wallaby* *Petrogale persephone*. Report to Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities, Canberra. Queensland Department of Environment and Resource Management Brisbane.

Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service (2002) Concept Paper Great Walks of Queensland, Whitsunday Great Walk.

Willmott W. (2006) *Rocks and landscapes of the national parks of central Queensland*. Geological Society of Australia, Queensland Division

Management directions

Desired outcomes	Actions and guidelines
<p>Landscape</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>A1. Ensure any activities and infrastructure is consistent with the high scenic landscape values and the relaxed, low-key amenity of the area.</p> <p>A2. Visual intrusion of existing and future developments in the management area are minimised, particularly the intrusion of transmission lines and telecommunications facilities.</p> <p>A3. Monitor the impacts from natural processes, pests, fire and recreation and use the information to guide management decisions and amend current and future plans and strategies.</p>
<p>Plants and animals</p> <p>Plant species and communities and animal species of significance are protected.</p> <p>The composition and extent of vegetation is maintained or increased.</p>	<p>A4. Implement actions in the Proserpine rock-wallaby and water mouse recovery plans.</p> <p>A5. Minimise threats to species of conservation significance through appropriate fire regimes and pest plant and animal control.</p> <p>A6. Incorporate new information about threatened plants, animals or communities into plans or strategies, and record findings on WildNet.</p>
<p>Tourism and visitor opportunities</p> <p>Provide safe, diverse and equitable recreation opportunities.</p> <p>Promote the areas natural and cultural values.</p> <p>Interpretive materials enrich visitor experiences and promote safe and responsible behaviour.</p>	<p>A7. Implement and monitor the Conway–Dryander Visitor Management Strategy.</p> <p>A8. Provide for and promote a diversity of recreation activities that are suitable for the management area, providing a broad range of recreation settings and providing a range of recreation opportunities for visitors who have limited ability to access sites and facilities.</p> <p>A9. Develop and implement appropriate interpretive materials.</p>
<p>Partnerships</p> <p>The effectiveness of future management is strengthened through cooperative partnerships having strong communication links with a clear purpose.</p>	<p>A10. 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>Pest management</p> <p>Pests posing a threat to the management areas natural values are controlled and, where possible, eradicated.</p>	<p>A11. Continue to implement the pest management strategy for the management area under the QPWS Pest Management System.</p>
<p>Fire management</p> <p>Human life, property, cultural values, and the biological diversity and integrity of the management areas plants and animal communities are protected through the responsible management of fire.</p>	<p>A12. Implement and review existing fire management strategies for the management area.</p> <p>A13. Continue to monitor vegetation to evaluate management actions, including the impact of fire (planned burns and wildfire) on plant and animal populations and diversity and review and update the fire management strategy as required.</p>

Desired outcomes	Actions and guidelines
<p>Authorities</p> <p>Facilities on the management area are correctly authorised under the NCA and/or Marine Parks Act. Facilities will be managed to minimise impacts on the values of the area.</p>	<p>A14. All non QPWS infrastructure must be authorised under the NCA and/or the Marine Parks Act.</p> <p>A15. Ensure cooperative planning with Authorities to minimise risk to infrastructure during the delivery of NPRSR management actions.</p>

Tables – Conservation values management

Table 1: Endangered and of concern regional ecosystems

Regional ecosystem number	Description	Biodiversity status
8.1.2	Samphire open-forbland on salt pans and plains adjacent to mangroves	Of concern
8.2.1	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i> open forest to woodland with <i>Ipomoea pes-caprae</i> and <i>Spinifex sericeus</i> dominated ground layer on foredunes	Of concern
8.2.2	Microphyll vine forest on coastal dunes	Endangered
8.3.1	Semi-deciduous notophyll/mesophyll vine forest fringing watercourses on alluvial plains	Endangered
8.3.3	<i>Melaleuca leucadendra</i> weeping tea tree or <i>M. fluviatilis</i> and/or <i>Casuarina cunninghamiana</i> river oak open forest to woodland, fringing watercourses	Of concern
8.3.5	<i>Corymbia clarksoniana</i> and <i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i> and <i>Eucalyptus platyphylla</i> woodland, or <i>E. platyphylla</i> woodland on alluvial plains	Endangered
8.3.6a	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> , <i>Corymbia intermedia</i> and <i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i> or <i>C. tessellaris</i> dominant open forest on alluvial levees and lower terraces	Endangered
8.3.10	Semi-evergreen to evergreen notophyll closed-forest of the moist to very dry rainfall zone, on gently to moderately-sloping alluvial fans adjacent to ranges	Of concern
8.5.2	<i>Melaleuca viridiflora</i> with or without <i>Allocasuarina luehmannii</i> , or <i>M. viridiflora</i> and <i>M. nervosa</i> woodland on Tertiary sand plains	Endangered
8.5.3a	<i>Eucalyptus drepanophylla</i> with or without <i>Corymbia clarksoniana</i> , with or without <i>E. platyphylla</i> with or without <i>C. dallachiana</i> , with or without <i>Melaleuca viridiflora</i> woodland on broad low rises and gently sloping Tertiary sand plains	Endangered
8.12.11	Semi-evergreen microphyll low closed-forest and/or <i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i> , of the moist to very dry rainfall zone, on lowlands and foothills of islands and coastal headlands, on Mesozoic to Proterozoic igneous rocks and Tertiary volcanics	Of concern
8.12.13	Tussock grassland, or <i>Xanthorrhoea latifolia</i> shrubland, including areas recently colonised by <i>Timonius timon</i> shrubland, on slopes of islands and headlands, on Mesozoic to Proterozoic igneous rocks and Tertiary acid to intermediate volcanics	Of concern
8.12.19	Complex notophyll feather palm vine forest with <i>Argyrodendron actinophyllum</i> subsp. <i>diversifolium</i> and subcanopy of <i>Myristica globosa</i> subsp. <i>muelleri</i> , on moist, low to moderate, coastal and subcoastal ranges on Mesozoic to Proterozoic igneous rocks	Of concern
8.12.26	<i>Corymbia tessellaris</i> and/or <i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> open forest with or without vine thicket understorey on hill slopes of islands and near coastal areas, on Mesozoic to Proterozoic igneous rocks, and Tertiary acid to intermediate volcanics	Endangered
8.12.28	Low microphyll vine forest to semi-evergreen vine thicket with <i>Acacia fasciculifera</i> , on foothills of low, near-coastal ranges, on acid to intermediate volcanics	Of concern
8.12.30	Notophyll mossy evergreen vine forest dominated by <i>Ristantia waterhousei</i> , on upper slopes and summits of mountains on rhyolite Notophyll mossy evergreen vine forest dominated by <i>Ristantia waterhousei</i> , on upper slopes and summits of mountain rhyolite	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>Actephila sessilifolia</i>	-	Near threatened	-	Low
<i>Bonamia dietrichiana</i>	-	Near threatened	-	Low
<i>Brachychiton compactus</i>	-	Near threatened	-	Low
<i>Liparis simmondsii</i>	-	Near threatened	-	Low
<i>Macropteranthes fitzalanii</i>	-	Near threatened	-	Low
<i>Medicosma obovata</i>	-	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	Low
<i>Neisosperma kilneri</i>	-	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	Low
<i>Rhodamnia glabrescens</i>	-	Near threatened	-	Low
<i>Rhodamnia pauciovulata</i>	-	Near threatened	-	Low
<i>Rourea brachyandra</i>	-	Near threatened	-	Low
<i>Sarcolobus vittatus</i>	-	Vulnerable	-	Data deficient
<i>Solanum sporadotrichum</i>	-	Near threatened	-	Low
Animals				
<i>Acanthopsis antarcticus</i>	common death adder	Near threatened	-	Medium
<i>Accipiter novaehollandiae</i>	grey goshawk	Near threatened	-	Low
<i>Caretta caretta</i>	loggerhead turtle	Endangered	Endangered	Critical
<i>Chelonia mydas</i>	green turtle	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	Critical
<i>Crocodylus porosus</i>	estuarine crocodile	Vulnerable	-	Low
<i>Dasyurus hallucatus</i>	northern quoll	Least concern	Endangered	Medium
<i>Delma labialis</i>	striped-tailed delma	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	Medium
<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>	leatherback turtle	Endangered	Endangered	Critical
<i>Dugong dugon</i>	dugong	Vulnerable	-	Critical
<i>Ephippiorhynchus asiaticus</i>	black-necked stork	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>Eretmochelys imbricate</i>	hawksbill turtle	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	Critical
<i>Erythrotriorchis radiatus</i>	red goshawk	Endangered	Vulnerable	High
<i>Esacus magnirostris</i>	beach stone-curlew	Vulnerable	-	High
<i>Eulamprus amplus</i>	-	Near threatened	-	Low
<i>Fregetta grallaria</i>	white-bellied storm-petrel	Least concern	Vulnerable	Low
<i>Geophaps scripta scripta</i>	squatter pigeon	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	Medium
<i>Haematopus fuliginosus</i>	sooty oystercatcher	Near threatened	-	Low
<i>Hernandia bivalvis</i>	cudgerie	Near threatened	-	Low
<i>Kerivoula papuensis</i>	golden-tipped bat	Near threatened	-	Medium
<i>Lepidochelys olivacea</i>	olive ridley turtle	Endangered	Endangered	Critical
<i>Macroderma gigas</i>	ghost bat	Vulnerable	-	Critical
<i>Megaptera novaeangliae</i>	humpback whale	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	Medium
<i>Natator depressus</i>	flatback turtle	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	Critical
<i>Nettapus coromandelianus</i>	cotton pygmy-goose	Near threatened	-	Low
<i>Ninox rufa queenslandica</i>	rufous owl	Vulnerable	-	Low
<i>Numenius madagascariensis</i>	eastern curlew	Near threatened	-	Low
<i>Orcaella heinsohni</i>	Australian snubfin dolphin	Near threatened	-	Critical
<i>Petrogale Persephone</i>	Proserpine rock-wallaby	Endangered	Endangered	Critical
<i>Phyllurus ossa</i>	leaf-tailed gecko	Least concern	-	High
<i>Rostratula australis</i>	Australian painted snipe	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	Medium
<i>Taphozous australis</i>	coastal sheathtail bat	Vulnerable	-	High
<i>Xeromys myoides</i>	water mouse	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	High

Table 3: Species listed in international agreements

Scientific name	Common name	Bonn	JAMBA	ROKAMBA	CAMBA
<i>Apus pacificus</i>	fork-tailed swift	-	✓	✓	✓
<i>Ardea modesta</i>	great egret	-	✓	-	✓
<i>Ardea ibis</i>	cattle egret	-	✓	-	✓
<i>Balaenoptera edeni</i>	Bryde's whale	✓	-	-	-
<i>Balaenoptera musculus</i>	blue whale	✓	-	-	-
<i>Caretta caretta</i>	loggerhead turtle	✓	-	-	-
<i>Chelonia mydas</i>	green turtle	✓	-	-	-
<i>Crocodylus porosus</i>	estuarine crocodile	✓	-	-	-
<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>	leatherback turtle	✓	-	-	-
<i>Dugong dugon</i>	dugong	✓	-	-	-
<i>Eretmochelys imbricate</i>	hawksbill turtle	✓	-	-	-
<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>Lepidochelys olivacea</i>	olive ridley turtle	✓	-	-	-
<i>Megaptera novaeangliae</i>	humpback whale	✓	-	-	-
<i>Macronectes giganteus</i>	southern giant-petrel	✓	-	-	-
<i>Merops ornatus</i>	rainbow bee-eater	-	✓	-	-
<i>Monarcha melanopsis</i>	black-faced monarch	✓	-	-	-
<i>Myiagra cyanoleuca</i>	satin flycatcher	✓	-	-	-
<i>Natator depressus</i>	flatback turtle	✓	-	-	-
<i>Orcaella heinsohni</i>	Australian snubfin dolphin	✓	-	-	-
<i>Orcinus orca</i>	killer whale	✓	-	-	-
<i>Rostratula australis</i>	Australian painted snipe	-	-	-	✓
<i>Sousa chinensis</i>	Indo-Pacific humpback dolphin	✓	-	-	-
<i>Sternula albifrons</i>	little tern	✓	✓	✓	✓
<i>Symposiachrus trivirgatus</i>	spectacled monarch	✓	-	-	-

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<i>Tursiops aduncus</i>	Indo-Pacific bottlenose dolphin	✓	-	-	-
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Bonn: Bonn Convention

CAMBA: China–Australia Migratory Bird Agreement

JAMBA: Japan–Australia Migratory Bird Agreement

ROKAMBA: Republic of Korea–Australia Migratory Bird Agreement