

Girringun National Park

Management Statement
2013

Prepared by: **Queensland Parks & Wildlife Service (QPWS), Department of Environment, Science, and Innovation**

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

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Park size:	277,868ha
Bioregion:	Wet Tropics and Einasleigh Uplands
QPWS region:	Northern
Local government estate/area:	Tablelands Regional, Cassowary Coast Regional and Hinchinbrook Councils
State electorate:	Hinchinbrook

Legislative framework

✓	<i>Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003</i>
✓	<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i>
✓	<i>Fisheries Act 1994</i>
✓	<i>Native Title Act 1993 (Cwlth)</i>
✓	Native Title (Indigenous Land Use Agreement) Regulation 1999 (Cwlth)
✓	<i>Nature Conservation Act 1992</i>
✓	Nature Conservation (Estuarine Crocodile) Conservation Plan 2007 and Management Program 2007–2017
✓	<i>Queensland Heritage Act 1992</i>
✓	<i>Wet Tropics World Heritage Protection and Management Act 1993</i>

Plans and agreements

✓	Bonn Convention
✓	China–Australia Migratory Bird Agreement
✓	Draft recovery plan for the spotted-tail quoll (northern sub-species) <i>Dasyurus maculatus gracilis</i>
✓	Japan–Australia Migratory Bird Agreement
✓	Memorandum of understanding between the State and the Girringun Aboriginal Corporation
✓	National recovery plan for the bare-rumped sheathtail bat <i>Saccopteryx saccolaimus nudicluniatus</i>
✓	National recovery plan for the spectacled flying fox <i>Pteropus conspicillatus</i>
✓	Recovery plan for cave-dwelling bats, <i>Rhinolophus philippinensis</i> , <i>Hipposideros semoni</i> and <i>Taphozous troughtoni</i> 2001–2005
✓	Recovery plan for the mahogany glider <i>Petaurus gracilis</i>
✓	Recovery plan for the southern cassowary <i>Casuarius casuarius johnsonii</i>
✓	Recovery plan for the stream-dwelling rainforest frogs of the wet tropics biogeographic region of north-east Queensland 2000–2004
✓	Republic of Korea–Australia Migratory Bird Agreement
✓	Warungnu, the State and WTMA Indigenous Land Use Agreement
✓	Wet Tropics of Queensland World Heritage Area Regional Agreement 2005

Thematic strategies

✓	Draft Level 2 Pest Strategy
✓	Level 1 Fire Strategy
✓	QPWS Wet Tropics region – Girringun National Park Natural Integrity Strategy 2008 – 2011

Vision

Girringun National Park conserves its outstanding natural and cultural values including some of the oldest continuously surviving rainforests, many endangered or vulnerable plants and animals and areas of spectacular beauty. The park is managed to reveal the splendour of different forest types and impressive geological formations to current and future generations.

Visitors to the park enjoy the spectacular scenery, including gorges, escarpments and waterfalls and participate in sustainable nature-based activities.

The area remains of great importance as the ancestral and custodial homelands to the Traditional Owners who wish to strengthen their presence and role in managing their traditional country.

Conservation purpose

Girringun National Park protects significant landscape features, outstanding natural, cultural and World Heritage values and a diverse range of habitats from mangrove through lowland open forest rainforest to savannah woodland. The park is of great importance for gliding mammals.

The park was formerly known as Lumholtz National Park when it was created in 1994. The Blencoe Falls section was added in 2000. Mount Fox, Garrawalt Abergowrie, Lannercost and part of Cardwell forest reserves were also amalgamated on 12 August 2003 and added to form Girringun National Park.

Protecting and presenting the park's values

Landscape

Girringun National Park extends from sea level to 1124m and encompasses a diverse array of habitats. The geology of the park is primarily granite and rhyolite hills. Significant landscape features include Wallaman Falls, Blencoe Falls and the Herbert River Falls. Wallaman Falls are notable for their single-drop of 305m, which is Australia's highest permanent waterfall. With the addition of related minor drops, the overall height of the falls is approximately 340m. The pool at the end of the waterfall is 20m deep.

The Kirrama section was mined for molybdenum and gold and in the eastern section of the park for gold, tin and wolfram. Copper, lead, diatomite and gold were mined in Wairuna to the west of the park.

The Herbert River Gorge and adjacent Hinchinbrook Channel are both listed as wetlands of national significance. The Herbert River Gorge area is predominantly granitic and acid volcanic lithology of Carboniferous age. It is framed by towering cliffs and dry rugged ridges offering impressive views from its rim and along the course of the river. Part of the associated Blencoe Gorge area has some olivine basalt flows. The gorge contains many extensive intrusions of porphyry which are resistant to weathering compared to the surrounding granite. These often form sharp ridges, sides of gorges and resistant bars in the river beds.

The dormant volcanic cone of Mount Fox is a spectacular part of the landscape in the area and from the top offers views of the crater and surrounding countryside.

Some areas of erosion exist, associated with vehicle tracks, walking tracks and areas disturbed by pest animals and stray cattle.

The park is mostly but not entirely within the Wet Tropics World Heritage Area.

Regional ecosystems

Of the 77 regional ecosystems mapped in Girringun National Park, 24 have a biodiversity status of endangered and 33 have the status of concern (Table 1).

Threats to the regional ecosystems include fire regimes which are inappropriate due to their intensity or frequency. The impact of wildfire and of invasive pest plants and animals are also threats, particularly to susceptible environments such as the river terraces of the Herbert floodplain or the richer basalt soils of Princess Hill.

Native plants and animals

Girringun National Park contains a diverse range of habitats which support a wide variety of native wildlife. The park is unique among the protected area reserves in Australia in that all six species of gliding mammals are represented on park. The many species of conservation significance are listed in Table 2, including 11 endangered and nine vulnerable species of animal and three vulnerable plants. The Back on Track status of these species is also listed.

The western areas of the park are primarily in the Einasleigh biogeographic region and contain drier components of

the park comprising diverse open eucalypt forest and woodlands. The steep-sided gorges of the Herbert River contain stands of hoop pine *Araucaria cunninghamii*, which are virtually the only large species able to survive the sheer rocky and exposed pavements of the gorge walls.

The area between Blencoe Falls and the western margins of the rainforest to the north of the Herbert River Gorge, contain a number of isolated rainforest pockets. These fragmented areas of rainforest are located in the headwaters of creeks and are scientifically important as areas where species have survived in fragmented habitats.

The western area of the park around Princess Hill also contains an interesting complex of mainly eucalypt forest and woodlands including *Eucalyptus moluccana* on the basalt black soils. *Eucalyptus howittiana* is an uncommon species only found in a narrow band between Princess Hill and Charters Towers and is found in the park at its northern limit.

The area conserves essential habitat for the endangered southern cassowary *Casuarius casuarius johnsonii* which occurs primarily in the rainforest. However cassowaries also use the woodlands, melaleuca swamps, mangroves and even beaches as intermittent food sources and as connecting habitat between more suitable sites. Nineteen species listed in international agreements are recorded in Table 3.

The park supports the lemuroid ringtail possum *Hemibedideus lemurides*, green ringtail possum *Pseudochirops archeri*, Herbert River ringtail possum *Pseudochirulus herbertensis*, the yellow-bellied glider northern sub species *Petaurus australis* unnamed subspecies and the endangered mahogany glider *Petaurus gracilis*. The mahogany glider occurs in a narrow and highly fragmented band of lowland forest and woodland on quaternary alluviums and low granite rises. This habitat in the coastal lowlands is considered critical to the species survival. The endangered spotted-tail quoll northern subspecies *Dasyurus maculatus gracilis* occurs in a range of upland (800–1650m ASL) and highland (300–800m ASL) closed forest types.

The park provides important habitat for a number of important frog species although significant declines in some populations have been experienced, particularly since late 1980s and 1990s.

Aboriginal culture

The Warungnu People #2 (QC04/008) Native Title Claim borders the western section of the park. A very small piece of the claim area is covered by the park. The Gugu Badhun #2 Native Title Claim (QC05/007) has been determined. It covers a small section in the south-west of Girringun National Park.

The park is located in the custodial lands of Warrgamay, Warungnu and Girramay Traditional Owners. Neighbouring Traditional Owner groups also hold significant connections to places located within the area.

The Girringun Aboriginal Corporation is the representative body for nine Traditional Owner groups including those for Girringun National Park. A Memorandum of Understanding is in place between Girringun Aboriginal Corporation and Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service (QPWS) which formalises cooperative arrangements to progress prescribed aspects of the Girringun Aboriginal rangers, the development of an Indigenous Protected Area cooperative management agreement and support the objectives of Traditional Owners affiliated with Girringun Aboriginal Corporation in the management of all areas of Country. The Girringun Region Indigenous Protected Area was declared on 30 May 2013 and a Girringun Region Indigenous Protected Area management plan (GRIPA) 2013–2023 has been approved.

Cultural associations to the park are of international cultural significance and have been recognised through the re-listing of the Wet Tropics World Heritage Area for its globally unique rainforest Aboriginal cultural values including cultural aesthetics of landscape.

Regionally significant Aboriginal creation sites, song lines and story places exist within, traverse or are located in close proximity to custodial lands and waters now located within the park.

Shared-history culture

Following the foundation of Queensland in 1859 explorer George Dalrymple lead a small expedition to conduct a detailed reconnaissance of the area in search of suitable pastoral land. In 1860 the first registrations occurred for leases in the Kennedy district.

Dalrymple himself was granted a lease for the Valley of the Lagoons Station and established a supply route to the coast roughly along an Aboriginal route, now known as the Dalrymple Track. The hand pitched stone bridge on the Dalrymple walking track is listed on the Queensland Heritage Register (place id. 600393). The Dalrymple Gap walking track and stone bridge, a forestry hut with associated camp, and sections of cable from an old telegraph line are listed on Queensland's Cultural Heritage Information Management System as places of heritage significance.

The area became important for timber getting, mining of tin, gold and copper and for cattle stations causing violent clashes with Traditional Owners who were displaced from areas of reliable traditional resources and gathering

areas.

Tourism and visitor opportunities

The park is a key recreational destination in the region and offers a range of nature based opportunities for visitors.

The park is composed of four sections Wallaman Falls, Blencoe Falls, Mount Fox and the Dalrymple Gap Track. Wallaman Falls is a spectacular visitor attraction providing Australia's highest single drop waterfall while the Blencoe Falls provide an exhilarating visual experience as they race towards the Herbert River.

Walking tracks in the park offer diverse experiences from easy short popular boardwalks to multi day challenging walks for experienced self -sufficient walkers.

The Wet Tropics Great Walk is the longest of the Queensland Great Walks traversing 110km through rugged landscapes, spectacular gorges and past waterfalls. It can be undertaken in sections or completed in its entirety as a four-day wilderness experience. It commences at Blencoe Falls and extends to bottom of Herbert River Gorge. There are no designated camping sites that occur along the walking track within the wilderness section. The historic Dalrymple Gap walking track crosses the range to the coast south of Cardwell. The Mount Fox track provides a steep climb to the summit of the extinct volcanic cone and provides expansive views of the surrounding countryside and crater. The Kennedy Falls Track (Scout Hut) is listed in the Wet Tropics Nature Based Tourism Strategy 2000 as a walk only.

The potential for a new walk between Wallaman Falls and Abergowrie was identified in the Wet Tropics Walking Strategy 2001.

During the wet season the tracks may be closed to the public for safety reasons. A number of lookouts exist along walks especially to view waterfalls and spectacular views.

There are two day-use areas in the park located near the lookout at Wallaman Falls providing picnic tables, toilets fresh water and a BBQ facility.

Two camping areas are provided at Wallaman Falls and Blencoe Falls with some facilities. Access to Wallaman Falls camp area can be reached by conventional vehicle although it is not accessible for caravans. Access to Blencoe Falls camp site requires a four-wheel-drive vehicle.

Recreational fishing is allowed in the park in accordance with the provisions of the *Fisheries Act 1994* and subordinate legislation. Size, take and possession limits apply.

The floor of the Herbert River Gorge from the Herbert River Falls to the Broadwater camping area is within the park. Access for power boats is limited by water levels and rocky terrain. The gorge is used for white water rafting and canoeing but again limited by difficult access.

Both estuarine and freshwater crocodiles are known to frequent the park and visitors must be made aware of their presence.

Natural hazards at Wallaman Falls include sheer cliffs, slippery rocks and submerged boulders. Such hazards have caused serious injuries and deaths at this site. A restricted access area has been declared for safety reasons to prevent recreational or public access to the top of the falls and the surrounding escarpment. A permit is required to gain entry to the area. Abseiling is a restricted activity in the park with very few limited opportunities.

Helicopters and scenic flights may be allowed but are subject to certain permit requirements.

Education and science

Girringun National Park offers a valuable destination for educational groups including local school groups from Ingham and Cardwell, TAFEs and universities.

On behalf of and in association with the Traditional Owners of the area, the Girringun Aboriginal Corporation and the Girringun rangers provide environmental and cultural education programs. In partnership with QPWS and other statutory agencies they regularly engage with local and regional schools about land and sea management. The Traditional Owners have an interest in educating all visitors and users of their traditional country.

Research is permitted across the park and demand is growing due to the significant and globally unique natural and cultural values. As one of the few protected networks extending unbroken from the coast (Hinchinbrook Channel) west across into the hinterland (Mount Garnett/Wairuna locality), Girringun National Park presents many avenues for research into both the interface with cultivated/rural boundaries, as well as resilience studies into long-term pattern changes to isolated, buffered habitats.

On behalf and together with the Traditional Owners of the area, the Girringun Aboriginal Corporation and Girringun rangers provide collaborative research services and regularly engage with scientific and academic institutions

undertaking research activities in the area.

Partnerships

QPWS is legislatively responsible for the day-to-day management of the national park and the Wet Tropics Management Authority regulates activity in the Wet Tropics World Heritage Area. The goal of both agencies is to present the area while protecting its natural and cultural values. Appropriate presentation involves providing safe and sustainable infrastructure to protect those values.

The Girringun Aboriginal Corporation is recognised as a major partner in the management of this protected area.

A memorandum of understanding is in place between the State and the Girringun Aboriginal Corporation to enable greater cooperative activities and opportunities on park.

Three Indigenous Land Use Agreements (ILUAs) have been negotiated with separate groups of Traditional Owners for areas covered by the national park. These ILUAs are between the State, Wet Tropics Management Authority and with Gugu Badhun, Girramay and Warungnu Traditional Owners respectively.

A number of partnerships exist with local councils, state and Commonwealth agencies, community groups, conservation organisations and research organisations.

The park shares a boundary with a number of neighbours. QPWS works jointly with neighbours to manage a range of issues including fire, pests and recreation. QPWS also works in partnership with HQ Plantations Proprietary Limited on enforcement issues, where appropriate.

Other key issues and responses

Pest management

Lantana *Lantana camara* and sicklepod *Senna* spp. feature as the primary weed species threatening Girringun National Park, with control programs in place to rehabilitate river terraces where impacts of these species are concentrated. Guinea grass *Megathyrsus maximus*, Siam weed *Chromolaena odorata* and grader grass *Themeda quadrivalvis* are of high concern to the western sections particularly Princess Hill, with spread along internal fire trails known. Once established, these grasses have proven very difficult to eradicate.

Feral cattle from the former grazing properties which are now incorporated into the park, have created very localised but intense damage where weed spread has occurred. The removal of artificial water points (dams), ongoing cattle reduction effort and a fencing maintenance program with key grazing neighbours has been pursued. This has been successful in achieving a reduction of feral cattle density and occurrence.

Within the park, though not adequately quantified, pigs *Sus scrofa* threaten wetland and riparian terrace regional ecosystems through actions such as pugging on ephemeral swamp margins. It has been suggested that they compete with cassowaries and musky rat kangaroos *Hypsiprymnodon moschatus* for food resources across Wallaman and Broadwater sections. At a landscape level for the Herbert floodplain, pigs may act as a disease vector for both native and domestic animals whilst impacts across the park/agricultural interface are currently being addressed via joint efforts with the Hinchinbrook Shire Council. As an omnivore, feral pigs present a biomass threat particularly to invertebrates and amphibians. This is a particular issue to bio-diverse sites such as the Hinchinbrook Channel and Wallaman sections of the park.

Feral cats *Felis catus*, dogs *Canis familiaris* and cane toads *Rhinella marina* are also present on the park.

Pest activities within Girringun National Park are guided by the Draft Girringun Aggregation Level 2 Pest Management Strategy. The Girringun ranger program will continue to be developed to support pest management within Girringun National Park.

At the headwaters of the Black Burdekin River in Wairuna, west of the park, new pest management threats occur for Girringun National Park. These include residual horses *Equua caballus* and cattle *Bos* spp. populations, high biomass grasses, and pest plants such as hymenachne *Hymenachne amplexicaulis* and water hyacinth *Eichhornia crassipes*.

Fire management

Fire management for this park is guided by the Girringun Aggregation Level 1 Fire Management Strategy. Key fire issues include maintaining a sufficient fire interval and a fine scale fire mosaic for Bishops Peak, where the vulnerable *Banksia plagiocarpa* is found on the mainland. The restoration of coastal lowland open forests from a thicker transition state and the protection of fire-sensitive habitats, such as the riparian she-oak woodland of the Herbert River Gorge or vine thickets of Mount Fox, are key issues.

Fire also plays an important role in the management of pest plants such as sicklepod.

Maintenance of fire trail networks, particularly within pine plantations, can be difficult due to post-wet season accessibility.

The park shares a boundary with a number of areas of intensive agricultural production. Burning requires a high level of joint community coordination particularly in regard to waiting for the completion of the cane harvest. This can narrow the desirable burning window, particularly in the Abergowrie area. Smoke from controlled burning can affect a number of small communities and impact on the users of the Bruce Highway.

Girringun Aboriginal Corporation is seeking greater involvement through the Girringun rangers in delivering fire management services on the park.

Management directions

Desired outcomes	Actions and guidelines
Landscape Landscape and natural values including water quality, are maintained and enhanced.	Monitor landscape disturbances such as erosion and manage the impacts using measures such as best practice alignment of new track sections, diversion of runoff, revegetation with plants of local provenance and pest animal control.
Aboriginal culture Recognise Aboriginal interests in the area and progress collaborative management of the park.	Enable the Traditional Owners to have an ongoing and meaningful role in the development and implementation of management policy and involvement in the delivery of on ground protected area management on the park. Liaise with Girringun Aboriginal Corporation on all contracted ecosystem services required on the park. Increase the capacity to further develop and support pest and fire management within Girringun National Park through the Girringun Ranger program. Implement agreed actions within the Girringun Indigenous Protected Area Management Plan 2013–23 once approved.
Tourism and visitor opportunities Safe, sustainable and culturally appropriate visitor opportunities are provided and maintained.	Develop and implement a visitor management strategy. Consider opening the Old Mill Road from Wallaman Falls to Paluma for mountain bike riders and walkers.

Tables – Conservation values management

Table 1: Endangered and of concern regional ecosystems

Regional ecosystem number	Description	Biodiversity status
7.1.2	<i>Sporobolus virginicus</i> grassland, samphire open formland to sparse formland, and bare saltfans, on plains adjacent to mangroves	Of concern
7.1.4	Mangrove and vine forest communities of the brackish zone	Endangered
7.2.3	<i>Corymbia tessellaris</i> and/or <i>Acacia crassicarpa</i> and/or <i>C. intermedia</i> and/or <i>C. clarksoniana</i> closed forest to woodland, of beach ridges, predominantly of Holocene age	Of concern
7.3.5	<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i> and/or <i>Melaleuca cajaputi</i> closed forest to shrubland on poorly drained alluvial plains	Endangered
7.3.6	<i>Melaleuca dealbata</i> +/- <i>Melaleuca leucadendra</i> open forest on poorly drained alluvial plains	Endangered
7.3.8	<i>Melaleuca viridiflora</i> +/- <i>Eucalyptus</i> spp. +/- <i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i> open forest to open woodland on alluvial plains	Endangered
7.3.10	Simple to complex mesophyll to notophyll vine forest on moderate to poorly drained alluvial plains of moderate fertility	Endangered
7.3.12	Mixed eucalypt open forest to woodland, dominated by <i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> and <i>Corymbia tessellaris</i> +/- <i>Melaleuca dealbata</i> , (or vine forest with these species as emergents), on alluvial plains of lowlands	Endangered
7.3.16	<i>Eucalyptus platyphylla</i> woodland to open forest on alluvial plains	Endangered
7.3.19	<i>Corymbia intermedia</i> or <i>C. tessellaris</i> +/- <i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> open forest (or vine forest with these species as emergents), on well drained alluvium	Of concern
7.3.20	<i>Corymbia intermedia</i> and <i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i> , or <i>C. intermedia</i> and <i>Eucalyptus pellita</i> or <i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i> and <i>Allocasuarina</i> spp., or <i>E. cloeziana</i> or <i>C. torelliana</i> open forests (or vine forests with these species as emergents), on alluvial fans at the base of ranges	Of concern
7.3.21	<i>Eucalyptus portuensis</i> +/- <i>Corymbia intermedia</i> open forest to woodland on alluvium	Of concern
7.3.23	Simple to complex semi-deciduous notophyll to mesophyll vine forest on lowland alluvium	Endangered
7.3.25	<i>Melaleuca leucadendra</i> +/- vine forest species, open to closed forest, on alluvium fringing streams	Of concern
7.3.26	<i>Casuarina cunninghamiana</i> woodland to open forest on alluvium fringing streams	Endangered
7.3.28	Rivers and streams including riparian herbfield and shrubland on river and stream bed alluvium, and rock within stream beds	Endangered
7.3.35	<i>Acacia mangium</i> and/or <i>A. celsa</i> and/or <i>A. polystachya</i> closed forest on alluvial plains	Endangered
7.3.38	Complex notophyll vine forest with emergent <i>Agathis robusta</i> , on alluvial fans	Of concern
7.3.40	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> medium to tall open forest on well drained alluvial plains of lowlands	Endangered
7.3.43	<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
7.3.45	<i>Corymbia clarksoniana</i> +/- <i>C. tessellaris</i> +/- <i>Eucalyptus drepanophylla</i> open forest to open woodland on alluvial plains	Of concern
7.3.46	<i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i> open forest to woodland on alluvial plains	Endangered
7.3.49	Notophyll vine forest on rubble terraces of streams	Of concern
7.5.2	<i>Eucalyptus portuensis</i> +/- <i>Corymbia intermedia</i> open forest to woodland of uplands, on weathered soils of a remnant surface	Of concern
7.5.4	<i>Corymbia intermedia</i> or <i>Melaleuca viridiflora</i> woodland to open forest of uplands, on weathered soils of a remnant surface	Of concern
7.8.18	<i>Corymbia intermedia</i> and/or <i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i> +/- <i>Allocasuarina torulosa</i> open forest to woodland on basalt	Of concern

Regional ecosystem number	Description	Biodiversity status
7.8.19	<i>Corymbia clarksoniana</i> open forest to woodland on basalt	Endangered
7.12.2	Notophyll or mesophyll vine forest with <i>Archontophoenix alexandrae</i> or <i>Licuala ramsayi</i> , on granites and rhyolites	Of concern
7.12.4	<i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i> +/- <i>Eucalyptus pellita</i> open forest of granites and rhyolites, on deep soils	Endangered
7.12.5	<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
7.12.9	<i>Acacia celsa</i> open to closed forest on granites and rhyolites	Of concern
7.12.10	Notophyll vine forest with emergent <i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i> on moist and dry granite foothills and uplands	Of concern
7.12.11	Simple notophyll vine forest and notophyll semi-evergreen vine forest of rocky areas and talus, of moist granite and rhyolite foothills and uplands	Of concern
7.12.12	<i>Acacia mangium</i> and <i>A. celsa</i> open to closed forest, or <i>A. polystachya</i> woodland to closed forest on granites and rhyolites	Of concern
7.12.17	<i>Corymbia torelliana</i> open forest usually with a well developed simple notophyll vine forest element, on granites and rhyolites	Endangered
7.12.21	<i>Eucalyptus grandis</i> open forest to woodland, or <i>Corymbia intermedia</i> , <i>E. pellita</i> and <i>E. grandis</i> , open forest to woodland (or vine forest with these species as emergents), on granites and rhyolites	Endangered
7.12.22	<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
7.12.23	<i>Corymbia intermedia</i> and/or <i>C. tessellaris</i> +/- <i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> medium to tall open forest to woodland (or vine forest with these species as emergents), on coastal granite and rhyolite headlands and near-coastal foothills	Endangered
7.12.25	<i>Eucalyptus cloeziana</i> woodland to open forest on granite and rhyolite	Of concern
7.12.35	<i>Eucalyptus portuensis</i> , <i>E. tereticornis</i> , <i>Corymbia intermedia</i> woodland, on extensive dissected granites and rhyolites in the Kirrama–Oak Hills area	Of concern
7.12.37	Rock pavements and see areas of wet lowlands, uplands and highlands of the eastern escarpment and central range (excluding high granite areas of Hinchinbrook Island and Bishops Peak) on granite and rhyolite, with <i>Allocasuarina</i> spp. shrublands and/or sedgelands	Of concern
7.12.39	Complex mesophyll vine forest on fertile, well drained granites and rhyolites of very wet and wet lowlands, foothills and uplands	Of concern
7.12.40	Closed vineland of wind disturbed vine forest, on granites and rhyolites	Of concern
7.12.48	Wind-sheared notophyll vine forest of exposed granite and rhyolite ridge-crests and steep slopes	Of concern
7.12.50	Simple microphyll vine-fern forest on granite and rhyolite, of wet highlands	Of concern
7.12.59	<i>Eucalyptus leptophleba</i> and <i>Corymbia clarksoniana</i> open forest to woodland, on moist foothills on granite and rhyolite	Endangered
7.12.60	<i>Melaleuca viridiflora</i> +/- <i>Corymbia clarksoniana</i> +/- <i>Eucalyptus platyphylla</i> woodland to open forest, on granite and rhyolite	Endangered
7.12.61	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> +/- <i>E. granitica</i> woodland to open forest of moist and dry foothills and uplands on granite and rhyolite	Of concern
7.12.64	Heathlands with <i>Xanthorrhoea</i> spp., <i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i> , <i>Banksia plagiocarpa</i> +/- <i>Leptospermum polygalifolium</i> +/- <i>Rhodomyrtus trineura</i> subsp. <i>trineura</i> , and associated rock pavements, of wet granite uplands and highlands of Hinchinbrook Island and the vicinity of Bishops Peak	Of concern
7.12.65	Rock pavements or areas of skeletal soil, on granite and rhyolite, mostly of dry western or southern areas, often with shrublands to closed forests of <i>Acacia</i> spp. and/or <i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i> and/or <i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i> and/or <i>Eucalyptus lockyeri</i> subsp. <i>exuta</i>	Of concern

Regional ecosystem number	Description	Biodiversity status
7.12.66	Exposed rocky slopes on granite and rhyolite, with <i>Lophostemon confertus</i> low shrubland or low to medium closed forest	Of concern
9.3.8	<i>Eucalyptus moluccana</i> woodland to open woodland on alluvial deposits	Of concern
9.3.15	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> +/- <i>Casuarina cunninghamiana</i> +/- <i>Melaleuca</i> spp. fringing woodland on channels and levees. In areas of higher rainfall	Of concern
9.3.16	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> +/- <i>E. platyphylla</i> +/- <i>E. leptophleba</i> +/- <i>Corymbia</i> spp. woodland to open forest on alluvial flats, levees and plains	Of concern
9.5.5	Mixed open forest to woodland commonly including <i>Corymbia clarksoniana</i> , <i>Eucalyptus portuensis</i> , <i>E. crebra</i> (sens. lat.), <i>C. citriodora</i> on red kandosols on Tertiary surfaces	Of concern
9.8.7	Semi-evergreen vine thicket on cones, craters and rocky basalt flows with little soil development	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>Banksia plagiocarpa</i>		Vulnerable	-	High
<i>Livistona drudei</i>	Halifax fan palm	Vulnerable	Least concern	Medium
<i>Myrmecodia beccarii</i>	ant plant	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	High
<i>Arytera dictyoneura</i>		Near threatened	Least concern	Low
<i>Corybas cerasinus</i>	orchid	Near threatened	Least concern	Low
<i>Endriandra dichrophylla</i>	coach walnut	Near threatened	Least concern	Low
<i>Habenaria rumphii</i>		Near threatened	-	Low
<i>Hyperzia phlegmaria</i>	coarse tassel fern	Near threatened	Least concern	High
<i>Lobelia membranacea</i>		Near threatened	Near threatened	Unassessed
<i>Pandanus gemmifer</i>		Near threatened	Least concern	Low
<i>Oldenlandia polyclada</i>		Near threatened	Least concern	Low
<i>Rourea brachyandra</i>		Near threatened	Least concern	Low
<i>Tylophora williamsii</i>	Williams' tylophora	Least concern	Vulnerable	Low
Animals				
<i>Anthochaera phrygia</i>	regent honeyeater	Endangered	Endangered	Medium
<i>Casuarius casuarius johnsonii</i> (southern population)	southern cassowary (southern population)	Endangered	Endangered	Critical
<i>Dasyurus maculatus gracilis</i>	spotted-tailed quoll (northern subspecies)	Endangered	Endangered	Critical
<i>Erythrotriorchis radiatus</i>	red goshawk	Endangered	Vulnerable	High
<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>Petaurus gracilis</i>	mahogany glider	Endangered	Endangered	Critical
<i>Saccopteryx saccolaimus nudicliniatus</i>	bare-rumped sheathtail bat	Endangered	Critically endangered	High
<i>Sternula albifrons</i>	little tern	Endangered	Listed marine	High
<i>Taudactylus acutirostris</i>	sharp snouted dayfrog	Endangered	Extinct	Low
<i>Cyclopsitta diophthalma macleayana</i>	Macleay's fig-parrot	Vulnerable	Least concern	Low
<i>Egernia rugosa</i>	yakka skink	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	Medium
<i>Esacus magnirostris</i>	beach stone-curlew	Vulnerable	Listed marine	High
<i>Hypochrosops apollo apollo</i>	Apollo jewel (Wet Tropics subspecies)	Vulnerable	Least concern	High
<i>Macroderma gigas</i>	ghost bat	Vulnerable	Near threatened	Critical
<i>Murina florium</i>	tube-nosed insectivorous bat	Vulnerable	Near threatened	High
<i>Ninox rufa queenslandica</i>	rufous owl (southern subspecies)	Vulnerable	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>Petaurus australis</i> unnamed subsp.	yellow-bellied glider (northern subspecies)	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	Critical
<i>Turnix melanogaster</i>	black-breasted button-quail	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	Critical
<i>Accipiter novaehollandiae</i>	grey goshawk	Near threatened	Least concern	Low
<i>Aerodramus terraereginae</i>	Australian swiftlet	Near threatened	Least concern	Low
<i>Dendrolagus lumholtzi</i>	Lumholtz's tree-kangaroo	Near threatened	Near threatened	Low
<i>Ephippiorhynchus asiaticus</i>	black-necked stork	Near threatened	Least concern	Low
<i>Erythrura trichroa</i>	blue-faced parrot-finch	Near threatened	Least concern	Low
<i>Hemibelideus lemuroides</i>	lemuroid ringtail possum	Near threatened	Near threatened	Low
<i>Hipposideros diadema reginae</i>	diadema leaf-nosed bat	Near threatened	Least concern	Low
<i>Kerivoula papuensis</i>	golden tipped bat	Near threatened	Near threatened	Medium
<i>Lewinia pectoralis</i>	Lewin's rail	Near threatened	Least concern	Low
<i>Litoria serrata</i>	tapping green eyed frog	Near threatened	Least concern	Low
<i>Lophoictinia isura</i>	square-tailed kite	Near threatened	Least concern	Low
<i>Melithreptus gularis</i>	black-chinned honeyeater	Near threatened	Least concern	Low
<i>Nettapus coromandelianus</i>	cotton pygmy-goose	Near threatened	Listed marine	Low
<i>Pseudochirops archeri</i>	green ringtail possum	Near threatened	Near threatened	Low
<i>Pseudochirulus herbertensis</i>	Herbert River ringtail Possum	Near threatened	Near threatened	Low
<i>Dasyurus hallucatus</i>	northern quoll	Least concern	Endangered	Medium
<i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i>	koala	Least concern	Vulnerable	Low
<i>Pteropus conspicillatus</i>	spectacled flying-fox	Least concern	Vulnerable	High

Table 3: Species listed in international agreements

Scientific name	Common name	Bonn	CAMBA	JAMBA	ROKAMBA
<i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i>	white-bellied sea-eagle	-	✓	-	-
<i>Pandion cristatus</i>	eastern osprey	✓	-	-	-
<i>Acrocephalus australis</i>	Australian reed-warbler	✓	-	-	-
<i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i>	white-throated needletail	-	✓	✓	✓
<i>Ardea ibis</i>	cattle egret	-	✓	✓	-
<i>Ardea modesta</i>	eastern great egret	-	✓	✓	-
<i>Coracina tenuirostris</i>	cicadabird	-	-	✓	-
<i>Sternula albifrons</i>	little tern	✓	✓	✓	✓
<i>Anthochaera phrygia</i>	regent honeyeater	-	-	✓	-
<i>Merops ornatus</i>	rainbow bee-eater	-	-	✓	-
<i>Monarcha melanopsis</i>	black-faced monarch	✓	-	-	-
<i>Myiagra cyanoleuca</i>	satin flycatcher	✓	-	-	-
<i>Monarcha trivirgatus</i>	spectacled monarch	✓	-	-	-
<i>Rhipidura rufifrons</i>	rufous fantail	✓	-	-	-
<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	common sandpiper	✓	✓	✓	✓
<i>Gallinago hardwickii</i>	Latham's snipe	✓	✓	✓	✓
<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>	whimbrel	✓	✓	✓	✓
<i>Tringia stagnatilis</i>	marsh sandpiper	✓	✓	✓	✓
<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