# Springbrook National Park and Springbrook Conservation Park Management Statement 2013

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|---|---|
| Park size: | National Park—6,354ha<br>Conservation Park—37.5ha |
| Bioregion: | South Eastern Queensland |
| QPWS region: | South East |
| Local government estate/area: | Gold Coast City Council |
| State electorate: | Currumbin<br>Mudgeeraba |

Ravine orchid *Sarchochilus fitzgeraldii.* Photo: DSITIA

## Legislative framework

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|---|---|
| ✔ | *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003* |
| ✔ | *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (Cwlth) |
| ✔ | *Native Title Act 1993* (Cwlth) |
| ✔ | *Nature Conservation Act 1992* |

## Plans and agreements

| | |
|---|---|
| ✔ | Bonn Convention |
| ✔ | China–Australia Migratory Bird Agreement |
| ✔ | Coxen's fig-parrot *Cyclopsitta diophthalma coxeni* recovery plan 2001-2005 |
| ✔ | Japan–Australia Migratory Bird Agreement |
| ✔ | National recovery plan for the black-breasted button-quail *Turnix melanogaster* |
| ✔ | Nature Conservation (Koala) Conservation Plan 2006 and Management Program 2006-2016 |
| ✔ | Recovery plan for stream frogs of south-east Queensland 2001-2005 |
| ✔ | Recovery plan for *Davidsonia johnsonii* (smooth davidsonia) |
| ✔ | Republic of Korea–Australia Migratory Bird Agreement |
| ✔ | Southern macadamia species recovery plan |

## Thematic strategies

| | |
|---|---|
| ✔ | Fire Management Strategy |
| ✔ | Pest Management Strategy |

# Vision

The beauty and significant natural values of Springbrook National Park and Springbrook Conservation Park will be maintained by minimising development and preventing further habitat fragmentation and loss of natural connectivity.

Springbrook National Park is considered to be part of one of the most outstanding and valuable places in the world. Its World Heritage values will continue to be managed in conjunction with the key principles of the World Heritage Convention and the strategic objectives for the area, as agreed by the Australian, New South Wales and Queensland governments.

# Conservation purpose

Springbrook National Park and Springbrook Conservation Park contain outstanding geological features and spectacular landscapes and views that are internationally renowned. Warrie National Park in the Canyon area was declared in 1937, followed by Purling Brook Falls in 1940. Other sections of the national park were progressively declared from 1941–73. Springbrook Conservation Park was declared in 2008.

In 1994, Springbrook National Park was included in the World Heritage listed Gondwana Rainforests of Australia and World Heritage Area as it meets the following three of four natural criteria. It:

- represents a major stage of the earth's evolutionary history
- is an outstanding example of ongoing ecological and biological processes
- contains the most important natural habitats for conserving biological diversity.

The cool rainforests, eucalyptus forests and montane heath provide habitat to a large number of threatened species. Biodiversity conservation is the primary management goal.

# Protecting and presenting park values

## Landscape

Springbrook National Park contains four separate sections—Springbrook plateau, Mount Cougal to the east and Natural Bridge and Numinbah to the west. Escarpments, waterfalls, creeks and waterholes are the main features of the Springbrook landscape.

The Springbrook plateau is a remnant of the northern side of a once huge shield volcano that dominated the region about 23 million years ago. Around 10 million years ago, the volcano began to subside with the remaining lava plugging its numerous vents. Over the millennia, weathering and water erosion has sculpted the volcano to form a classic eroded caldera landform.

The Mount Warning caldera (the crescent of perpendicular cliffs extending from Springbrook to Lamington plateau and the Tweed Range) is regarded as the largest and best of its age in the world. Eroded subsidiary vents, plugged with rhyolite, jut out of the landscape surrounding Mount Warning, and the Pinnacle and the Tweed caldera can be viewed from several lookouts within the park.

A large proportion of the Springbrook area contains rainforest characterised by vines, palms, epiphytes and large strangler figs.

The Springbrook Plateau receives more than 3,000 millimetres (mm) of rain per annum. The high rainfall that feeds streams and powers waterfalls continues to shape the landscape in this ongoing erosion process. Natural Bridge is a prime example of this. Springbrook National Park and Springbrook Conservation Park are part of the water catchment for the Little Nerang and Hinze dams, which supply drinking water to the Gold Coast and adjacent rural areas. A significant proportion of the Springbrook area was previously logged and cleared for dairy production. Land surrounding the parks still contains several active farms.

## Regional ecosystems

The Springbrook National Park and Springbrook Conservation Park contain 19 regional ecosystems, one with biodiversity status of endangered and 11 that have of concern status (Table 1). Endangered regional ecosystem 12.3.1 occurs in Springbrook National Park. These regional ecosystems have a low representation in the protected area estate.

The forests of Springbrook National Park can be grouped into five classifications—subtropical, warm temperate and cool temperate rainforests, open eucalypt forest and heath. Subtropical rainforest characterized by a closed canopy, vines, palms, epiphytes and large trees such as strangler figs, can be seen at Mount Cougal, Natural Bridge and in the sheltered gorges of Springbrook plateau. Warm and cool temperate rainforest is found on the higher parts of the plateau. Antarctic beech *Nothofagus moorei*, relics of an earlier cooler, wetter age, now occur only at high altitude. The vulnerable plant *Marsdenia longiloba* grows on the margins of subtropical rainforest in regional ecosystem 12.3.2 while the slender silkpod *Parsonsia tenuis* is found in regional ecosystem 12.8.18.

Endangered regional ecosystem 12.3.1 provides habitat for the vulnerable Richmond birdwing butterfly *Ornithoptera richmondia* and endangered Coxen's fig-parrot *Cyclopsitta diophthalma coxeni*. It also protects the vulnerable macadamia species *Macadamia integrifolia* and M. *tetraphylla*.

The vulnerable black-breasted button-quail *Turnix melanogaster* prefers the habitat found in regional ecosystem 12.3.11.

## Native plants and animals

The diverse environment of Springbrook National and Springbrook Conservation Park provides habitat for numerous plants and animals, many of which are listed as species of conservation significance or are listed under international treaties (tables 2 and 3). The parks contain approximately 250 native animal species, including four that are listed as endangered under the *Nature Conservation Act 1992.* Of the 27 amphibians recorded on the parks, two are vulnerable, two endangered and three are listed as near threatened (Table 2).

The diversity of vegetation communities in the Springbrook area provide habitat for over 170 bird species. The red goshawk *Erythrotriorchis radiatus* and Coxen's fig-parrot *Cyclopsitta diophthalma coxeni* are listed as endangered. A further five bird species are listed as vulnerable and four are near threatened. Both the red goshawk and Coxen's fig-parrot are threatened by clearing of vegetation that reduces the quality and quantity of habitat available for the species.

The black-breasted button-quail is listed as vulnerable under State and Commonwealth legislation, as well as being ranked as a critical priority species under the Back on Track species prioritisation framework. Threats to the black-breasted button-quail include clearing of vegetation resulting in an increase in feral predation. Forty-four mammals have been recorded in the parks. Species which are listed as vulnerable include the spotted-tailed quoll *Dasyurus maculatus maculatus*, koala *Phascolarctos cinereus* and long-nosed potoroo *Potorous tridactylus tridactylus*. The grey-headed flying-fox *Pteropus poliocephalus* while listed as a least concern species under State legislation is a vulnerable species under Commonwealth legislation and is ranked as a critical species under the Back on Track program.

Other notable species include fresh water crayfish *Euastacus* sp. that have been found in most creeks and the buff-banded rail *Gallirallus philippensis* whose numbers appear to have been reduced by feral cats *Felis catus* predation.

In excess of 900 plant species and 42 fungi have been recorded on the parks. Twenty-five plants are listed as vulnerable, six endangered and 19 near threatened. Currently there are only two known locations in the Springbrook area for the endangered *Eucryphia jinksii*.

The endangered southern ochrosia *Ochrosia moorei* is only found in the Springbrook area. This understorey tree is threatened by small population size limiting its capacity to reproduce. The mountain wattle *Acacia orites* has been recorded in Springbrook National Park. The distribution of this acacia fluctuates with disturbance.

## Aboriginal culture

The landscape is of significant cultural value to Traditional Owners including the Yugambeh people. The Yugambeh groups have been identified as the Wangerriburra, Birinburra, Gugingin, Migunberri, Mununjali, Bollongin, Minjungbal and Kombumerri. They shared language, ceremonies, celebrations and trading in the area.

Evidence of Aboriginal occupation and use is found throughout the Springbrook area. Stone tools, rock shelters, rock art, scarred trees and earthen rings have been found.

## Shared-history culture

In 1906, the Springbrook area's status as a timber reserve was revoked and the land was sold for farming. The Mount Cougal section attracted the first Europeans in search of timber. Remnants of the bush sawmill established in 1943 still remain. The mill produced packing crate timber for local banana farmers during the Second World War.

At the top of Twin Falls, evidence of an old forestry camp that was in use from 1949–62 remains. Many items from

the camp are now stored at the Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service (QPWS) Information Centre for their protection. Items include crockery, wheelbarrows, cutlery, bed frames and axes.

The current Information Centre was previously the Springbrook community school up until 1971. As Springbrook's oldest building, its centenary was celebrated in 2011 and it is heritage listed.

## Tourism and visitor opportunities

Springbrook National Park's spectacular waterfalls, lush rainforest, ancient trees, magnificent views, exceptional ecological importance and natural beauty make it an outstanding place to visit. The parks offer visitors a variety of nature-based activities including bush walking, bird watching and nature appreciation. Walking tracks of varying difficulty range in distance from 300 metres (m) to 54 kilometres (km), the latter being the Gold Coast Hinterland Great Walk.

The Springbrook area contains a number of day-use areas with facilities such as barbecues, toilets and shelter sheds. Camping is only available at the Settlement area. A large interpretive display at the Information Centre allows visitors to learn about the history and natural values of the Springbrook area. Other interpretation for visitors is available at Purling Brook, the Settlement, Goomoolahra, Cougals and Natural Bridge sections of Springbrook.

The Springbrook plateau is located 100km south of Brisbane and is a popular destination for independent travellers, especially during summer months when the cooler climate provides a break from the Queensland heat.

The Natural Bridge section has been developed for night tours to view the glow worms and, based on 2011 figures, there were 32 tour operators conducting guided tours in Springbrook National Park.

## Education and science

QPWS's Connect with Nature program offers a range of nature-based activities and events for children, adults and families in the Springbrook area. The size and location of Springbrook makes it an attractive area for schools to visit. The national and conservation park provide opportunities for research.

## Partnerships

Partnerships with neighbours, state and local government agencies and community groups help ensure that the values of the parks are well-managed and protected.

# Other key issues and responses

## Pest management

Pest plant infestations are a major threat to Springbrook National Park and Springbrook Conservation. Infestations of mistflower *Ageratina riparia*, molasses grass *Melinis minutiflora* and buddleia *Buddleja madagascariensis* encroach on the protected area from urban areas. Pasture species such as groundsel bush *Baccharis halimifolia* have spread from farming land surrounding the protected areas. *Aristea ecklonii* is present on road verges and is considered to be an emerging threat, particularly in relation to road mowing contractors inadvertently spreading the pest.

Lantana *Lantana camara* is spreading in the Springbrook area. It is a weed of national significance and requires control measures to inhibit spread.

Red foxes *Vulpes vulpes*, domesticated dogs *Canis lupus familiaris* and feral cats *Felis catus* have been recorded in the parks. Cane toads *Rhinella marina* have been present on the plateaux for a number of years, with recent records at the Canyon. They have possibly been the cause of the decline of the spotted-tailed quoll in the area. QPWS has implemented a control program targeting red foxes at locations where this species is known to be active. Ongoing monitoring will continue and QPWS implements cooperative control measures with neighbours and the Gold Coast City Council.

A pest management strategy was prepared in 2010.

## Fire management

Fire management is conducted in accordance with the 2009 Springbrook Public Conservation Estate Fire Strategy. This strategy was developed co-operatively by QPWS and the Gold Coast City Council

QPWS utilises a comprehensive fire management system with the protection of life and property the highest

priority. Fire is an integral component of the Australian environment and many plants and animals depend on fire for their survival. The optimal timing, frequency and intensity of fire vary from ecosystem to ecosystem.

# Management directions

| Desired outcomes | Actions and guidelines |
|---|---|
| **Regional ecosystems**<br>Rainforest and eucalypt communities are conserved and habitat diversity maintained. | A1. Establish or review key monitoring objectives for plant species and communities of conservation significance. A focus may be on monitoring programs for recruitment of *Macadamia* spp. and the endangered regional ecosystem 12.3.1. |
| **Native plants and animals**<br>The integrity of plant and animals species of the park are recorded and conserved.<br>World Heritage values of the park are conserved in a sustainable way.<br>Knowledge of native animal species distribution and habitat requirements is increased and used for future management decisions. | A2. Prepare and implement actions from management programs and recovery plans for significant species.<br>A3. Establish or review key monitoring objectives for species of conservation significance. A focus may be on monitoring programs for the distribution of the giant barred frog *Mixophyes iteratus* and Fleay's barred frog *Mixophyes fleayi;* nesting sites of the red goshawk *Erythrotriorchis radiatus;* and for the number and distribution of black-breasted button-quail and Coxen's fig-parrot. |
| **Aboriginal culture**<br>Aboriginal and shared cultural values of the protected area are identified and protected. | A4. Encourage Traditional Owners to conduct a comprehensive cultural heritage survey of the park including recording stories, language names and cultural heritage places. |
| **Fire management**<br>Fire is managed to protect natural and biodiversity values of the national park. | A5. Continue to update and implement the fire management strategy and appropriate fire regimes (including fire exclusion) to balance rainforest encroachment into eucalypt forest and to protect conservation significant species. |
| **Pest management**<br>An effective pest control program is developed and implemented to minimise the impacts on the natural ecosystems. | A6. Continue to review and update the Springbrook Pest Management Strategy.<br>A7. Monitor lantana and other threatening pest plant infestations and control outbreaks where feasible, particularly in areas containing threatened vegetation communities.<br>A8. Map pest plants and include information on location, abundance and impacts.<br>A9. Maintain fox management program in conjunction with local government and landholders. |
| **Partnerships**<br>Neighbours and interested parties are aware of, and help achieve the desired management outcomes for the park. | A10. Liaise with park neighbours and interested parties about cooperative arrangements for park management issues, including fire, pest and visitor management. |

| Desired outcomes | Actions and guidelines |
|---|---|
| **Tourism and visitor opportunities**<br>Opportunity will exist for people to experience and enjoy a range of nature-based recreation opportunities and settings. | A11. Develop a visitor management strategy. |

# Tables – Conservation values management

**Table 1: Endangered and of concern regional ecosystems**

| Regional ecosystem | Description | Biodiversity status |
|---|---|---|
| 12.3.1 | Gallery rainforest (notophyll vine forest) on alluvial plains | Endangered |
| 12.3.2 | *Eucalyptus grandis* tall open forest on alluvial plains | Of concern |
| 12.3.11 | *Eucalyptus tereticornis*, E. *siderophloia*, *Corymbia intermedia* open forest on alluvial plains near coast | Of concern |
| 12.8.2 | *Eucalyptus oreades* tall open forest on Cainozoic igneous rocks | Of concern |
| 12.8.6 | Simple microphyll fern forest with *Nothofagus moorei* on Cainozoic igneous rocks | Of concern |
| 12.8.8 | *Eucalyptus saligna* or E. *grandis* tall open forest on Cainozoic igneous rocks | Of concern |
| 12.8.9 | *Lophostemon confertus* open forest on Cainozoic igneous rocks | Of concern |
| 12.8.18 | Simple notophyll vine forest with *Ceratopetalum apetalum* on Cainozoic igneous rocks | Of concern |
| 12.8.19 | Heath and rock pavement with scattered shrubs or open-woodland on Cainozoic igneous hills and mountains | Of concern |
| 12.8.20 | Shrubby woodland with *Eucalyptus racemosa* or E. *dura* on Cainozoic igneous rocks | Of concern |
| 12.11.9 | *Eucalyptus tereticornis* open forest on metamorphics +/- interbedded volcanics. Usually higher altitudes | Of concern |
| 12.12.14 | Shrubby woodland of rocky near coastal areas on Mesozoic to Proterozoic igneous rocks | 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** | | | | |
| *Acacia orites* | mountain wattle | Near threatened | - | Low |

| **Scientific name** | **Common name** | ***Nature Conservation Act 1992* status** | ***Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* status** | **Back on Track status** |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Acronychia baeuerlenii* | Byron Bay acronychia | Near threatened | - | Low |
| *Alloxylon pinnatum* | - | Near threatened | - | Low |
| *Archidendron muellerianum* | veiny lace flower | Near threatened | - | Low |
| *Ardisia bakeri* | ardisia | Near threatened | - | Low |
| *Argophyllum nullumense* | silver leaf | Near threatened | - | Low |
| *Baloghia marmorata* | jointed baloghia | Vulnerable | Vulnerable | Medium |
| *Bosistoa transversa* | three-leaved bosistoa | Least concern | Vulnerable | - |
| *Callitris monticola* | steelhead | Near threatened | - | Low |
| *Cassia marksiana* | - | Vulnerable | - | Low |
| *Commersonia breviseta* | - | Near threatened | - | - |
| *Corynocarpus rupestris* subsp. *arborescens* | southern corynocarpus | Vulnerable | - | Medium |
| *Cupaniopsis newmanii* | long-leaved tuckeroo | Near threatened | - | Medium |
| *Cyperus semifertilis* | - | Vulnerable | Vulnerable | Low |
| *Davidsonia johnsonii* | smooth davidsonia | Endangered | Endangered | High |
| *Endiandra hayesii* | rusty rose walnut | Vulnerable | Vulnerable | Low |
| *Eucalyptus codonocarpa* | mallee ash | Near threatened | - | Low |
| *Eucryphia jinksii* | - | Endangered | - | Low |
| *Floydia praealta* | ball nut | Vulnerable | Vulnerable | Medium |
| *Fontainea australis* | southern fontainea | Vulnerable | Vulnerable | Low |
| *Gahnia insignis* | - | Near threatened | - | Low |
| *Helicia ferruginea* | rusty oak | Vulnerable | - | Low |
| *Helmholtzia glaberrima* | - | Near threatened | - | Low |
| *Hibbertia hexandra* | - | Near threatened | - | Low |
| *Hicksbeachia pinnatifolia* | red bopple nut | Vulnerable | - | Medium |
| *Phlegmariurus varius* | long clubmoss | Vulnerable | - | High |
| *Lastreopsis silvestris* | - | Vulnerable | - | Low |
| *Leionema elatius* subsp. *beckleri* | - | Endangered | - | Low |
| *Lenwebbia prominens* | - | Near threatened | - | Low |

| Scientific name | Common name | *Nature Conservation Act 1992* status | *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* status | Back on Track status |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Lepiderema pulchella* | fine-leaved tuckeroo | Vulnerable | - | Low |
| *Macadamia integrifolia* | macadamia nut | Vulnerable | Vulnerable | Medium |
| *Macadamia tetraphylla* | - | Vulnerable | Vulnerable | Medium |
| *Marsdenia longiloba* | - | Vulnerable | Vulnerable | Low |
| *Niemeyera whitei* | - | Vulnerable | - | Low |
| *Ochrosia moorei* | southern ochrosia | Endangered | Endangered | High |
| *Olearia heterocarpa* | nightcap daisy bush | Near threatened | - | Low |
| *Ozothamnus vagans* | - | Vulnerable | Vulnerable | Medium |
| *Ozothamnus whitei* | - | Near threatened | - | Low |
| *Parsonsia tenuis* | slender silkpod | Vulnerable | - | Low |
| *Plectranthus nitidus* | - | Endangered | Endangered | Low |
| *Pterostylis bicornis* | horned greenhood | Vulnerable | Vulnerable | Low |
| *Ricinocarpos speciosus* | - | Vulnerable | - | Medium |
| *Sarcochilus fitzgeraldii* | ravine orchid | Endangered | Vulnerable | Critical |
| *Sarcochilus hartmannii* | - | Vulnerable | Vulnerable | Critical |
| *Senna acclinis* | - | Near threatened | - | Low |
| *Symplocos baeuerlenii* | small-leaved hazelwood | Vulnerable | Vulnerable | Low |
| *Syzygium hodgkinsoniae* | red lilly pilly | Vulnerable | Vulnerable | Low |
| *Syzygium moorei* | durobby | Vulnerable | Vulnerable | Medium |
| *Taeniophyllum muelleri* | - | Least concern | Vulnerable | - |
| *Wahlenbergia scopulicola* | - | Near threatened | - | Low |
| *Westringia blakeana* | - | Near threatened | - | Low |
| *Westringia rupicola* | - | Vulnerable | Vulnerable | Low |
| **Animals** | | | | |
| *Acanthophis antarcticus* | common death adder | Near threatened | - | Medium |
| *Accipiter novaehollandiae* | grey goshawk | Near threatened | - | Low |
| *Adelotus brevis* | tusked frog | Vulnerable | - | Medium |
| *Assa darlingtoni* | pouched frog | Near threatened | - | Low |

| **Scientific name** | **Common name** | ***Nature Conservation Act 1992* status** | ***Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* status** | **Back on Track status** |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Atrichornis rufescens* | rufous scrub-bird | Vulnerable | - | Critical |
| *Calyptorhynchus lathami* | glossy black-cockatoo | Vulnerable | - | High |
| *Coeranoscincus reticulatus* | three-toed snake-tooth skink | Near threatened | Vulnerable | Medium |
| *Cyclopsitta diophthalma coxeni* | Coxen's fig-parrot | Endangered | Endangered | Critical |
| *Dasyurus maculatus maculatus* | spotted-tailed quoll (southern subspecies) | Vulnerable | Endangered | High |
| *Erythrotriorchis radiatus* | red goshawk | Endangered | Vulnerable | High |
| *Kyarranus loveridgei* | masked mountainfrog | Near threatened | - | Low |
| *Lewinia pectoralis* | Lewin's rail | Near threatened | - | Low |
| *Litoria pearsoniana* | cascade treefrog | Vulnerable | - | Low |
| *Litoria revelata* | whirring treefrog | Near threatened | - | Low |
| *Menura alberti* | Albert's lyrebird | Near threatened | - | Low |
| *Mixophyes fleayi* | Fleay's barred frog | Endangered | Endangered | Low |
| *Mixophyes iteratus* | giant barred frog | Endangered | Endangered | Medium |
| *Ninox strenua* | powerful owl | Vulnerable | - | Medium |
| *Ornithoptera richmondia* | Richmond birdwing | Vulnerable | - | Critical |
| *Phascolarctos cinereus* (southeast Queensland bioregion) | koala (southeast Queensland bioregion) | Vulnerable | - | - |
| *Podargus ocellatus plumiferus* | plumed frogmouth | Vulnerable | - | Low |
| *Potorous tridactylus tridactylus* | long-nosed potoroo | Vulnerable | Vulnerable | Medium |
| *Pteropus poliocephalus* | grey-headed flying-fox | Least concern | Vulnerable | Critical |
| *Ramphotyphlops silvia* | a blind snake | Near threatened | - | Low |
| *Turnix melanogaster* | black-breasted button-quail | Vulnerable | Vulnerable | Critical |
| *Tyto tenebricosa tenebricosa* | sooty owl | Near threatened | - | Low |

**Table 3: Species listed in international agreements**

| Scientific name | Common name | Bonn | CAMBA | JAMBA | ROKAMBA |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Coracina tenuirostris* | cicadabird | - | - | ✓ | - |
| *Cyclopsitta diophthalma coxeni* | Coxen's fig-parrot | - | - | ✓ | - |
| *Gallinago hardwickii* | Latham's snipe | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| *Haliaeetus leucogaster* | white-bellied sea-eagle | - | ✓ | - | - |
| *Hirundapus caudacutus* | white-throated needletail | - | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| *Merops ornatus* | rainbow bee-eater | - | - | ✓ | - |
| *Monarcha melanopsis* | black-faced monarch | ✓ | - | - | - |
| *Myiagra cyanoleuca* | satin flycatcher | ✓ | - | - | - |
| *Rhipidura rufifrons* | rufous fantail | ✓ | - | - | - |
| *Symposiarchus trivirgatus* | 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