



Nature Conservation Act 1992

Nature Conservation (Wildlife) Regulation 2006

Current as at 20 September 2019

Reprint note

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Queensland

Nature Conservation (Wildlife) Regulation 2006

Contents

		Page
Part 1	Preliminary	
1	Short title	5
2	Commencement	5
3	Purpose	5
4	Definitions	6
5	Scientific names	6
Part 2	Classes of native wildlife and declared management intent for the wildlife	
Division 1	Extinct in the wild wildlife	
6	Native wildlife that is extinct in the wild wildlife	7
7	Declared management intent for extinct in the wild wildlife	7
8	Significance of extinct in the wild wildlife to nature and its value	8
9	Proposed management intent for extinct in the wild wildlife	8
10	Principles for the taking, keeping or use of extinct in the wild wildlife	9
Division 2	Endangered wildlife	
11	Native wildlife that is endangered wildlife	10
12	Declared management intent for endangered wildlife	10
13	Significance of endangered wildlife to nature and its value	10
14	Proposed management intent for endangered wildlife	11
15	Principles for the taking, keeping or use of endangered wildlife	12
Division 3	Vulnerable wildlife	
16	Native wildlife that is vulnerable wildlife	13
17	Declared management intent for vulnerable wildlife	13
18	Significance of vulnerable wildlife to nature and its value	13
19	Proposed management intent for vulnerable wildlife	14
20	Principles for the taking, keeping or use of vulnerable wildlife	15

Contents

Division 4	Near threatened wildlife	
26	Native wildlife that is near threatened wildlife	16
27	Declared management intent for near threatened wildlife	16
28	Significance of near threatened wildlife to nature and its value	16
29	Proposed management intent for near threatened wildlife	17
30	Principles for the taking, keeping or use of near threatened wildlife	18
Division 5	Least concern wildlife	
31	Native wildlife that is least concern wildlife	19
32	Declared management intent for least concern wildlife	19
33	Significance of least concern wildlife to nature and its value	19
34	Proposed management intent for least concern wildlife	20
35	Principles for the taking, keeping or use of least concern wildlife	21
Part 3	Classes of other wildlife and declared management intent for the wildlife	
Division 1	International wildlife	
36	Wildlife that is international wildlife	22
37	Declared management intent for international wildlife	22
38	Significance of international wildlife to nature and its value	22
39	Proposed management intent for international wildlife	22
40	Principles for the keeping and use of international wildlife	23
Division 2	Prohibited wildlife	
41	Wildlife that is prohibited wildlife	23
42	Declared management intent for prohibited wildlife	23
43	Significance of prohibited wildlife to nature and its value	24
44	Proposed management intent for prohibited wildlife	24
45	Principles for the keeping and use of prohibited wildlife	24
Part 4	Transitional provision	
46	References to Nature Conservation (Wildlife) Regulation 1994	25
Part 5	Repeal provision	
47	Repeal	25
Schedule 1	Extinct in the wild wildlife	26
Part 1	Animals that are extinct in the wild wildlife	
1A	Amphibians	26
1	Birds	26
2	Mammals	26
Part 2	Plants that are extinct in the wild wildlife	

3	Plants	27
Schedule 2	Endangered wildlife	29
Part 1	Animals that are endangered wildlife	
1	Amphibians	29
2	Birds	29
3	Fish	31
4	Invertebrates	32
5	Mammals	32
6	Reptiles	33
Part 2	Plants that are endangered wildlife	
7	Plants	34
Schedule 3	Vulnerable wildlife	45
Part 1	Animals that are vulnerable wildlife	
1	Amphibians	45
2	Birds	46
3	Fish	48
4	Invertebrates	49
5	Mammals	49
6	Reptiles	51
Part 2	Plants that are vulnerable wildlife	
7	Plants	53
Schedule 5	Near threatened wildlife	75
Part 1	Animals that are near threatened wildlife	
1	Amphibians	75
2	Birds	75
2A	Fish	76
3	Mammals	76
4	Reptiles	76
Part 2	Plants that are near threatened wildlife	
5	Plants	77
Schedule 6	Least concern wildlife	88
Part 1	Animals that are least concern wildlife	
1	Amphibians	88
2	Birds	88
3	Invertebrates	88
4	Mammals	89

Contents

5	Reptiles	89
Part 2	Plants that are least concern wildlife	
6	Plants	90
Schedule 7	International wildlife	91
1	Birds	91
2	Reptiles	91
Schedule 8	Prohibited wildlife	92
1	Birds	92
2	Mammals	92
Schedule 9	Dictionary	94

Nature Conservation (Wildlife) Regulation 2006

Part 1 Preliminary

1 Short title

This regulation may be cited as the *Nature Conservation (Wildlife) Regulation 2006*.

2 Commencement

This regulation commences on 21 August 2006.

3 Purpose

The purpose of this regulation is to—

- (a) prescribe native wildlife as 1 of the following classes of wildlife—
 - (i) extinct in the wild;
 - (ii) endangered;
 - (iii) vulnerable;
 - (iv) near threatened;
 - (v) least concern wildlife; and
- (b) prescribe particular other wildlife as either of the following classes of wildlife—
 - (i) international wildlife;
 - (ii) prohibited wildlife; and
- (c) state the declared management intent for each of the classes of wildlife.

Notes—

- 1 Sections 76 to 82 of the Act provide for the prescription of wildlife as the classes of wildlife mentioned in paragraphs (a) and (b).

[s 4]

- 2 For the significance of, and requirements for, the declared management intent for wildlife, see section 72 of the Act.

4 Definitions

Schedule 9 defines particular words used in this regulation.

5 Scientific names

- (1) Subject to subsection (2), the scientific names used for wildlife mentioned in this regulation follow—
- (a) for amphibians or reptiles—Cogger, HG, 2000, ‘Reptiles and Amphibians of Australia’, 6th edition, Reed New Holland, Sydney, Australia; or
 - (b) for birds that are protected wildlife—Christidis, L & Boles, WE, 2008, ‘Systematics and Taxonomy of Australian Birds’, CSIRO Publishing, Collingwood, Australia; or
 - (c) for birds that are international or prohibited wildlife—Sibley, CG & Monroe Jr., BL, 1990, ‘Distribution and Taxonomy of Birds of the World’, and ‘A Supplement to Distribution and Taxonomy of Birds of the World’, Yale University Press, New Haven, USA; or
 - (d) for fish—Allen, GR & Midgley, SH & Allen M, 2003, ‘Field Guide to the Freshwater Fishes of Australia’, Western Australian Museum, Perth, Australia; or
 - (e) for butterflies—Braby, MF, 2000, ‘Butterflies of Australia—Their Identification, Biology and Distribution’, volumes 1 and 2, CSIRO Publishing, Melbourne, Australia; or
 - (f) for spiders or scorpions—the names used by the Commonwealth Department of the Environment and Heritage in its Australian Faunal Directory Database; or
 - (g) for mammals that are protected wildlife—Van Dyck, S & Strahan, R, 2008, ‘The Mammals of Australia’, 3rd edition, Reed New Holland, Sydney, Australia; or

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- (h) for mammals that are prohibited wildlife—MacDonald, D, 1984, ‘The Encyclopaedia of Mammals’—2, George Allen and Unwin, London; or
 - (i) for plants—the names used by the Queensland Herbarium in the census of Queensland plants, published from time to time under the title ‘Census of the Queensland Flora’.

Editor’s note—

An extract of the names used in the census is available for inspection by the public at the Queensland Herbarium, Mt Coot-tha Road, Toowong.

- (2) If wildlife mentioned in this regulation has a footnote, in whatever form, stating a scientific reference, the scientific name for the wildlife follows the scientific reference mentioned in the footnote.

Part 2 **Classes of native wildlife and declared management intent for the wildlife**

Division 1 **Extinct in the wild wildlife**

6 **Native wildlife that is extinct in the wild wildlife**

Native wildlife mentioned in schedule 1 is extinct in the wild wildlife.

7 **Declared management intent for extinct in the wild wildlife**

The declared management intent for extinct in the wild wildlife is to manage the wildlife having regard to the following—

- (a) the significance of the wildlife to nature and its value, as mentioned in section 8;

- (b) the proposed management intent for the wildlife, as mentioned in section 9;
- (c) the principles for the taking, keeping or use of the wildlife, as mentioned in section 10.

8 Significance of extinct in the wild wildlife to nature and its value

- (1) This section states the significance of extinct in the wild wildlife to nature and its value.
- (2) Extinct in the wild wildlife are a component of Queensland's biodiversity and a vital feature of the ecosystem in which the wildlife lives.
- (3) Without limiting subsection (2), extinct in the wild wildlife represents—
 - (a) a part of the Australian biota that is of inherent value and potential importance for the maintenance of ecosystem processes; and
 - (b) a source of genetic information integral to an understanding of the evolution of the Australian biota; and
 - (c) a genetic resource of potential benefit to society.

9 Proposed management intent for extinct in the wild wildlife

The proposed management intent for extinct in the wild wildlife is as follows—

- (a) to establish and maintain a database of information about the wildlife and its habitat;
- (b) to investigate reliable sightings of the wildlife;
- (c) to monitor and review information about reported sightings of the wildlife;

- (d) to cooperate with the Commonwealth and other State agencies to work towards a national conservation status for the wildlife and its habitat;
- (e) for extinct in the wild wildlife that is known to survive outside the wild—to consider developing a strategy for re-establishing the wildlife in the wild and, if it is considered appropriate, to develop and implement the strategy;
- (f) to implement education programs for land-holders about—
 - (i) threatening processes to the wildlife or its habitat; and
 - (ii) the conservation of the wildlife and its habitat;
- (g) for extinct in the wild wildlife that is found to still exist in the wild—to manage the wildlife as if it were endangered wildlife until it is reclassified as another class of wildlife under this regulation.

10 Principles for the taking, keeping or use of extinct in the wild wildlife

- (1) This section states the principles for the proposed taking, keeping or use of extinct in the wild wildlife that is in the wild.
- (2) The taking, keeping or use of extinct in the wild wildlife that is in the wild may be authorised under the Act only—
 - (a) for putting into effect a recovery plan for the wildlife; and
 - (b) if it will not reduce the ability of the wildlife's population to expand.

Division 2 Endangered wildlife

11 Native wildlife that is endangered wildlife

Native wildlife mentioned in schedule 2 is endangered wildlife.

12 Declared management intent for endangered wildlife

The declared management intent for endangered wildlife is to manage the wildlife having regard to the following—

- (a) the significance of the wildlife to nature and its value, as mentioned in section 13;
- (b) the proposed management intent for the wildlife, as mentioned in section 14;
- (c) the principles for the taking, keeping or use of the wildlife, as mentioned in section 15.

13 Significance of endangered wildlife to nature and its value

- (1) This section states the significance of endangered wildlife to nature and its value.
- (2) Endangered wildlife are a component of Queensland's biodiversity and a vital feature of the ecosystem in which the wildlife lives.
- (3) Without limiting subsection (2), endangered wildlife represents—
 - (a) a part of the Australian biota that is of inherent value and potential importance for the maintenance of ecosystem processes; and
 - (b) a source of genetic information integral to an understanding of the evolution of the Australian biota; and
 - (c) a genetic resource of potential benefit to society.

14 Proposed management intent for endangered wildlife

The proposed management intent for endangered wildlife is as follows—

- (a) to establish and maintain a database of information about the wildlife and its habitat;
- (b) to the extent practicable, to prepare and put into effect recovery plans or conservation plans for the wildlife and its habitat;
- (c) to seek funding to help achieve the objectives of the recovery plans or conservation plans;
- (d) to take action to ensure viable populations of the wildlife in the wild are preserved or re-established;
- (e) to cooperate with the Commonwealth and other State agencies—
 - (i) for the ongoing protection and management of the wildlife and its habitat; and
 - (ii) to work towards a national conservation status for the wildlife and its habitat;
- (f) to implement education programs for land-holders about—
 - (i) threatening processes to the wildlife or its habitat; and
 - (ii) the conservation of the wildlife and its habitat;
- (g) to regularly monitor and review the conservation status of the wildlife and its habitat;
- (h) to encourage scientific research and inventory programs likely to contribute to an understanding of the wildlife or its habitat including, for example, the requirements for conserving the wildlife or habitat;
- (i) to protect the critical habitat, or the areas of major interest, for the wildlife;
- (j) to monitor and review environmental impact procedures to ensure they—

[s 15]

- (i) accurately assess the extent of the impact, on the wildlife, of the activities to which the procedures relate; and
- (ii) provide for effective measures to mitigate any adverse impact of the activities on the wildlife; and
- (iii) if there is an adverse impact of the activities on an area in which the wildlife normally lives, provide for the enhancement of other areas where the wildlife normally lives.

15 Principles for the taking, keeping or use of endangered wildlife

- (1) This section states the principles for the proposed taking, keeping or use of endangered wildlife.
- (2) The taking, keeping or use of endangered wildlife taken in the wild for display may be authorised under the Act only if it is—
 - (a) for an approved captive breeding program for the wildlife to be conducted under an approved recovery plan for the wildlife; or
 - (b) authorised under a conservation plan for the wildlife.
- (3) The taking, keeping or use of captive-bred endangered wildlife for display, or the taking, keeping or use of endangered wildlife for a purpose other than display, may be authorised under the Act only if—
 - (a) it is consistent with the management principles for the wildlife; and
 - (b) it will not reduce the ability of the wildlife's population to expand.

Division 3 Vulnerable wildlife

16 Native wildlife that is vulnerable wildlife

Native wildlife mentioned in schedule 3 is vulnerable wildlife.

17 Declared management intent for vulnerable wildlife

The declared management intent for vulnerable wildlife is to manage the wildlife having regard to the following—

- (a) the significance of the wildlife to nature and its value, as mentioned in section 18;
- (b) the proposed management intent for the wildlife, as mentioned in section 19;
- (c) the principles for the taking, keeping or use of the wildlife, as mentioned in section 20.

18 Significance of vulnerable wildlife to nature and its value

- (1) This section states the significance of vulnerable wildlife to nature and its value.
- (2) Vulnerable wildlife are a component of Queensland's biodiversity and a vital feature of the ecosystem in which the wildlife lives.
- (3) Without limiting subsection (2), vulnerable wildlife represents—
 - (a) a part of the Australian biota that is of inherent value and potential importance for the maintenance of ecosystem processes; and
 - (b) a source of genetic information integral to an understanding of the evolution of the Australian biota; and
 - (c) a genetic resource of potential benefit to society.

19 Proposed management intent for vulnerable wildlife

The proposed management intent for vulnerable wildlife is as follows—

- (a) to establish and maintain a database of information about the wildlife and its habitat;
- (b) to the extent practicable, to prepare and put into effect recovery plans or conservation plans for the wildlife and its habitat;
- (c) to seek funding to help achieve the objectives of the recovery plans or conservation plans;
- (d) to take action to ensure viable populations of the wildlife in the wild are preserved or re-established;
- (e) to cooperate with the Commonwealth and other State agencies—
 - (i) for the ongoing protection and management of the wildlife and its habitat; and
 - (ii) to work towards a national conservation status for the wildlife and its habitat;
- (f) to implement education programs for land-holders about—
 - (i) threatening processes to the wildlife or its habitat; and
 - (ii) the conservation of the wildlife and its habitat;
- (g) to regularly monitor and review the conservation status of the wildlife and its habitat;
- (h) to encourage scientific research likely to contribute to an understanding of the wildlife or its habitat including, for example, the requirements for conserving the wildlife or habitat;
- (i) to protect the critical habitat, or the areas of major interest, for the wildlife;
- (j) to monitor and review environmental impact procedures to ensure they—

- (i) accurately assess the extent of the impact, on the wildlife, of the activities to which the procedures relate; and
- (ii) provide for effective measures to mitigate any adverse impact of the activities on the wildlife; and
- (iii) if there is an adverse impact of the activities on an area in which the wildlife normally lives, provide for the enhancement of other areas where the wildlife normally lives.

20 Principles for the taking, keeping or use of vulnerable wildlife

- (1) This section states the principles for the proposed taking, keeping or use of vulnerable wildlife.
- (2) The taking, keeping or use of vulnerable wildlife taken in the wild for display may be authorised under the Act only if it is—
 - (a) for an approved captive breeding program for the wildlife to be conducted under an approved recovery plan for the wildlife; or
 - (b) authorised under a conservation plan for the wildlife.
- (3) The taking, keeping or use of captive-bred vulnerable wildlife for display, or the taking, keeping or use of vulnerable wildlife for a purpose other than display, may be authorised under the Act only if—
 - (a) it is consistent with the management principles for the wildlife; and
 - (b) it will not reduce the ability of the wildlife's population to expand.

Division 4 Near threatened wildlife

26 Native wildlife that is near threatened wildlife

Native wildlife mentioned in schedule 5 is near threatened wildlife.

27 Declared management intent for near threatened wildlife

The declared management intent for near threatened wildlife is to manage the wildlife having regard to the following—

- (a) the significance of the wildlife to nature and its value, as mentioned in section 28;
- (b) the proposed management intent for the wildlife, as mentioned in section 29;
- (c) the principles for the taking, keeping or use of the wildlife, as mentioned in section 30.

28 Significance of near threatened wildlife to nature and its value

- (1) This section states the significance of near threatened wildlife to nature and its value.
- (2) Near threatened wildlife are a component of Queensland's biodiversity and a vital feature of the ecosystem in which the wildlife lives.
- (3) Without limiting subsection (2), near threatened wildlife represents—
 - (a) a part of the Australian biota that is of inherent value and potential importance for the maintenance of ecosystem processes; and
 - (b) a source of genetic information integral to an understanding of the evolution of the Australian biota; and
 - (c) a genetic resource of potential benefit to society.

29 Proposed management intent for near threatened wildlife

The proposed management intent for near threatened wildlife is as follows—

- (a) to establish and maintain a database of information about the wildlife and its habitat;
- (b) to monitor and review the conservation status of the wildlife and its habitat;
- (c) to the extent practicable, to put into effect strategies to address any threats to the conservation of the wildlife;
- (d) to take action to prevent the further population decline of the wildlife in the wild;
- (e) to cooperate with the Commonwealth and other State agencies—
 - (i) for the ongoing protection and management of the wildlife and its habitat; and
 - (ii) to work towards a national conservation status for the wildlife and its habitat;
- (f) to monitor and review information about the requirements for the conservation of the wildlife and its habitat;
- (g) to encourage scientific research likely to contribute to an understanding of the wildlife or its habitat including, for example, the requirements for conserving the wildlife or habitat;
- (h) if a threatening process is affecting the wildlife to the extent that it will, or is likely to, become classified as extinct in the wild wildlife—to manage the wildlife as if it were extinct in the wild wildlife until the wildlife is reclassified, under this regulation, as another class of wildlife under this regulation;
- (i) if a threatening process is affecting the wildlife to the extent that it will, or is likely to, become classified as endangered wildlife—to manage the wildlife as if it were endangered wildlife until the wildlife is

[s 30]

reclassified, under this regulation, as a class other than near threatened wildlife;

- (j) if a threatening process is affecting the wildlife to the extent that it will, or is likely to, become classified as vulnerable wildlife—to manage the wildlife as if it were vulnerable wildlife until the wildlife is reclassified, under this regulation, as a class other than near threatened wildlife;
- (k) to protect the critical habitat, or the areas of major interest, for the wildlife;
- (l) to monitor and review environmental impact procedures to ensure they—
 - (i) accurately assess the extent of the impact, on the wildlife, of the activities to which the procedures relate; and
 - (ii) provide for effective measures to mitigate any adverse impact of the activities on the wildlife; and
 - (iii) if there is an adverse impact of the activities on an area in which the wildlife normally lives, provide for the enhancement of other areas where the wildlife normally lives.

30 Principles for the taking, keeping or use of near threatened wildlife

- (1) This section states the principles for the proposed taking, keeping or use of near threatened wildlife.
- (2) The taking, keeping or use of near threatened wildlife taken in the wild for display may be authorised under the Act only if it is—
 - (a) for an approved captive breeding program for the wildlife and is likely to result in a benefit to the wildlife in the wild; or
 - (b) authorised under a conservation plan for the wildlife.

-
- (3) The taking, keeping or use of captive-bred near threatened wildlife for display, or the taking, keeping or use of near threatened wildlife for a purpose other than display, may be authorised under the Act only if—
- (a) it is consistent with the management principles for the wildlife; and
 - (b) it will not affect the survival of populations of the wildlife in the wild.

Division 5 Least concern wildlife

31 Native wildlife that is least concern wildlife

Native wildlife mentioned in schedule 6 is least concern wildlife.

32 Declared management intent for least concern wildlife

The declared management intent for least concern wildlife is to manage the wildlife having regard to the following—

- (a) the significance of the wildlife to nature and its value, as mentioned in section 33;
- (b) the proposed management intent for the wildlife, as mentioned in section 34;
- (c) the principles for the taking, keeping or use of the wildlife, as mentioned in section 35.

33 Significance of least concern wildlife to nature and its value

- (1) This section states the significance of least concern wildlife to nature and its value.
- (2) Least concern wildlife are a component of Queensland's biodiversity and a vital feature of the ecosystem in which the wildlife lives.

- (3) Without limiting subsection (2), least concern wildlife represents—
- (a) a part of the Australian biota that is of inherent value and potential importance for the maintenance of ecosystem processes; and
 - (b) a source of genetic information integral to an understanding of the evolution of the Australian biota; and
 - (c) a genetic resource of potential benefit to society.

34 Proposed management intent for least concern wildlife

- (1) The proposed management intent for least concern wildlife is as follows—
- (a) to monitor and review the conservation status of the wildlife;
 - (b) to the extent practicable, to prepare and put into effect conservation plans or other instruments for least concern wildlife that—
 - (i) is of commercial, recreational, traditional or potential conservation interest; or
 - (ii) the chief executive considers to be potentially vulnerable;
 - (c) to encourage scientific research and inventory programs likely to contribute to an understanding of the wildlife or the Australian biota;
 - (d) to incorporate into educational material and programs provided by the department, information about the wildlife's contribution to Queensland's and Australia's biodiversity.
- (2) In addition, the proposed management intent for each special least concern animal includes ensuring each person exercising a power or carrying out a function for a State government agency has regard to, when exercising the power or carrying out the function—

-
- (a) the special cultural significance of the animal; and
 - (b) the need to conserve existing populations of the animal.
- (3) In this section—
- special least concern animal* means the following—
- (a) the echidna (*Tachyglossus aculeatus*);
 - (b) the platypus (*Ornithorhynchus anatinus*);
 - (c) a least concern bird to which any of the following apply—
 - (i) the agreement called ‘Agreement Between the Government of Australia and the Government of Japan for the Protection of Migratory Birds and Birds in Danger of Extinction and their Environment’ and signed at Tokyo on 6 February 1974;
 - (ii) the agreement called ‘Agreement Between the Government of Australia and the Government of the People’s Republic of China for the Protection of Migratory Birds and their Environment’ and signed at Canberra on 20 October 1986;
 - (iii) the convention called ‘Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals’ and signed at Bonn on 23 June 1979.

35 Principles for the taking, keeping or use of least concern wildlife

- (1) This section states the principles for the proposed taking, keeping or use of least concern wildlife.
- (2) The taking, keeping or use of least concern wildlife may be authorised under the Act only if it is consistent with the management principles for the wildlife.

Part 3 **Classes of other wildlife and declared management intent for the wildlife**

Division 1 **International wildlife**

36 **Wildlife that is international wildlife**

Wildlife mentioned in schedule 7 is international wildlife.

37 **Declared management intent for international wildlife**

The declared management intent for international wildlife is to manage the wildlife having regard to the following—

- (a) the significance of the wildlife to nature and its value, as mentioned in section 38;
- (b) the proposed management intent for the wildlife, as mentioned in section 39;
- (c) the principles for the keeping or use of the wildlife, as mentioned in section 40.

38 **Significance of international wildlife to nature and its value**

- (1) This section states the significance of international wildlife to nature and its value.
- (2) International wildlife represents a source of important information that may assist in understanding the processes that influence the evolution of the Australian biota.

39 **Proposed management intent for international wildlife**

The proposed management intent for international wildlife is as follows—

-
- (a) to give active support to the principles and objectives of CITES in consultation with the Commonwealth and other State agencies;
 - (b) to monitor the use of the wildlife in Queensland, including, trade in the wildlife, having particular regard to—
 - (i) whether the wildlife interferes with the natural biodiversity of native wildlife; and
 - (ii) whether the use of the wildlife is likely to result in the introduction of exotic diseases into Queensland.

40 Principles for the keeping and use of international wildlife

- (1) This section states the principles for the proposed keeping or use of international wildlife.
- (2) The keeping and use of international wildlife, including, in particular, trading in the wildlife, can be authorised under the Act only if the keeping or use poses no risk, or only a minimal risk, to the conservation of nature.

Division 2 Prohibited wildlife

41 Wildlife that is prohibited wildlife

Wildlife mentioned in schedule 8 is prohibited wildlife.

42 Declared management intent for prohibited wildlife

The declared management intent for prohibited wildlife is to manage the wildlife having regard to the following—

- (a) the significance of the wildlife to nature and its value, as mentioned in section 43;
- (b) the proposed management intent for the wildlife, as mentioned in section 44;

- (c) the principles for the keeping or use of the wildlife, as mentioned in section 45.

43 Significance of prohibited wildlife to nature and its value

- (1) This section states the significance of prohibited wildlife to nature and its value.
- (2) Prohibited wildlife is of no value to Queensland's nature and is likely to be a threatening process to native wildlife and Queensland's natural biodiversity.

44 Proposed management intent for prohibited wildlife

The proposed management intent for prohibited wildlife is as follows—

- (a) to identify, monitor and reduce the wildlife's population;
- (b) to identify habitats and species of native wildlife most likely to be affected by prohibited wildlife;
- (c) to identify captive populations of the wildlife and secure the wildlife to minimise the risk of the wildlife's introduction to the wild;
- (d) to make appropriate administrative arrangements with the Commonwealth and other State agencies that have an interest in the management of the wildlife;
- (e) to support any project likely to result in, or give effect to, the humane taking of the wildlife from the wild.

45 Principles for the keeping and use of prohibited wildlife

- (1) This section states the principles for the proposed keeping or uses of prohibited wildlife.
- (2) The keeping and use of prohibited wildlife may be authorised under the Act only if the keeping or use poses no more than a minimal risk to the conservation of nature.

Part 4 Transitional provision

46 References to Nature Conservation (Wildlife) Regulation 1994

In subordinate legislation, a relevant authority, a licence, permit, or other authority under another Act, or another document—

- (a) a reference to the repealed *Nature Conservation (Wildlife) Regulation 1994* is taken, if the context permits, to be a reference to this regulation; and
- (b) a reference to a provision of the repealed *Nature Conservation (Wildlife) Regulation 1994* is taken, if the context permits, to be a reference to the corresponding provision of this regulation.

Part 5 Repeal provision

47 Repeal

The Nature Conservation (Wildlife) Regulation 1994 SL No. 474 is repealed.

Schedule 1 Extinct in the wild wildlife

section 6

Part 1 Animals that are extinct in the wild wildlife

1A Amphibians

The following amphibians are extinct in the wild wildlife—

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Rheobatrachus silus</i>	southern gastric brooding frog
<i>Taudactylus acutirostris</i>	sharp-snouted torrent frog
<i>Taudactylus diurnus</i>	Mount Glorious torrent frog

1 Birds

The following birds are extinct in the wild wildlife—

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Psephotus pulcherrimus</i>	paradise parrot

2 Mammals

The following mammals are extinct in the wild wildlife—

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Bettongia gaimardi gaimardi</i>	eastern bettong
<i>Bettongia lesueur graii</i>	burrowing bettong
<i>Caloprymnus campestris</i>	desert rat-kangaroo

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Conilurus albipes</i>	white-footed tree-rat
<i>Dasyurus geoffroii geoffroii</i>	western quoll
<i>Melomys rubicola</i>	Bramble Cay melomys
<i>Notomys mordax</i>	Darling Downs hopping-mouse
<i>Pteropus brunneus</i>	dusky flying-fox

Part 2 **Plants that are extinct in the wild wildlife**

3 **Plants**

The following plants are extinct in the wild wildlife—

Scientific name

Amphibromus whitei
Antrophyum austroqueenslandicum
Calotis glabrescens
Corchorus thozetii
Didymoglossum exiguum
Embelia flueckigeri
Goodenia arenicola
Huperzia serrata
Hymenophyllum lobbii
Hymenophyllum whitei
Lemmaphyllum accedens
Lindsaea pulchella var. *blanda*

Scientific name

Lycopodium volubile

Marsdenia araujacea

Monogramma dareicarpa

Musa fitzalanii

Oldenlandia tenelliflora var. *papuana*

Paspalum batianoffii

Persoonia prostrata

Ptilotus senarius

Tmesipteris lanceolata

Wendlandia psychotrioides

Schedule 2 Endangered wildlife

section 11

Part 1 Animals that are endangered wildlife

1 Amphibians

The following amphibians are endangered wildlife—

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Litoria dayi</i>	Australian lacelid
<i>Litoria kroombitensis</i>	Kroombit tree frog
<i>Litoria lorica</i>	little waterfall frog
<i>Litoria myola</i>	Kuranda treefrog
<i>Litoria nannotis</i>	torrent tree frog
<i>Litoria nyakalensis</i>	mountain mistfrog
<i>Litoria rheocola</i>	common mist frog
<i>Mixophyes fleayi</i>	Fleay's barred frog
<i>Mixophyes iteratus</i>	giant barred frog
<i>Rheobatrachus vitellinus</i>	northern gastric brooding frog
<i>Taudactylus eungellensis</i>	Eungella torrent frog
<i>Taudactylus pleione</i>	Kroombit tinkerfrog
<i>Taudactylus rheophilus</i>	northern tinkerfrog

2 Birds

The following birds are endangered wildlife—

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Amytornis barbatus barbatus</i>	grey grasswren (Bulloo)
<i>Amytornis dorotheae</i>	Carpentaria grasswren
<i>Anthochaera phrygia</i>	regent honeyeater
<i>Botaurus poiciloptilus</i>	Australasian bittern
<i>Calidris canutus</i>	red knot
<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>	curlew sandpiper
<i>Calidris tenuirostris</i>	great knot
<i>Casuarius casuarius johnsonii</i> (southern population)	southern cassowary (southern population)
<i>Editor's note—</i>	
Garnett, ST and Crowley, GM, 2000, 'The action plan for Australian birds 2000', Environment Australia, Canberra	
<i>Charadrius mongolus</i>	lesser sand plover
<i>Cyclopsitta diophthalma coxeni</i>	double-eyed fig-parrot (Coxen's)
<i>Dasyornis brachypterus</i>	eastern bristlebird
<i>Epthianura crocea macgregori</i>	yellow chat (Dawson)
<i>Erythrotriorchis radiatus</i>	red goshawk
<i>Erythrura gouldiae</i>	Gouldian finch
<i>Lathamus discolor</i>	swift parrot
<i>Limosa lapponica menzbieri</i>	Northern Siberian bar-tailed godwit
<i>Macronectes giganteus</i>	southern giant petrel
<i>Neochmia phaeton evangelinae</i>	crimson finch (white-bellied subspecies)
<i>Neochmia ruficauda ruficauda</i>	star finch (eastern subspecies)
<i>Numenius madagascariensis</i>	eastern curlew

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Pedionomus torquatus</i>	plains-wanderer
<i>Pezoporus occidentalis</i>	night parrot
<i>Poephila cincta cincta</i>	black-throated finch (white-rumped subspecies)
<i>Psephotus chrysopterygius</i>	golden-shouldered parrot
<i>Pterodroma heraldica</i>	Herald petrel
<i>Rostratula australis</i>	Australian painted snipe
<i>Sternula nereis exsul</i>	New Caledonian fairy tern
<i>Thalassarche chrysostoma</i>	grey-headed albatross
<i>Turnix olivii</i>	buff-breasted button-quail

3 Fish

The following fish are endangered wildlife—

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Carcharias taurus</i>	grey nurse shark
<i>Editor's note—</i>	
Last, PR and Stevens, JD, 1994, 'Sharks and Rays of Australia', CSIRO, Australia	
<i>Chlamydogobius micropterus</i>	Elizabeth Springs goby
<i>Editor's note—</i>	
Larson, HK, 1995, 'A review of the Australian endemic gobiid fish genus <i>Chlamydogobius</i> , with description of five new species', 'The Beagle—Records of the Museums and Art Galleries of the Northern Territory', vol 23, pp 19–51	
<i>Chlamydogobius squamigenus</i>	Edgbaston goby
<i>Editor's note—</i>	
Larson, HK, 1995, 'A review of the Australian endemic gobiid fish genus <i>Chlamydogobius</i> , with description of five new species', 'The Beagle—Records of the Museums and Art Galleries of the Northern Territory', vol 23, pp 19–51	
<i>Scaturiginichthys vermeilipinnis</i>	red-finned blue-eye

4 Invertebrates

The following invertebrates are endangered wildlife—

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Adclarkia dawsonensis</i>	boggomoss snail
<i>Adclarkia dulacca</i>	Dulacca woodland snail
<i>Argyreus hyperbius inconstans</i>	Australian fritillary butterfly
<i>Hypochrysops piceata</i>	bulloak jewel butterfly
<i>Tenuibranchiurus glypticus</i>	swamp crayfish
<i>Trisyntopa scatophaga</i>	

5 Mammals

The following mammals are endangered wildlife—

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Antechinus argentus</i>	silver-headed antechinus
<i>Antechinus arktos</i>	black-tailed antechinus
<i>Bettongia tropica</i>	northern bettong
<i>Dasyurus maculatus gracilis</i>	spotted-tailed quoll
<i>Hipposideros semoni</i>	Semon's leaf-nosed bat
<i>Lasiorhinus krefftii</i>	northern hairy-nosed wombat
<i>Macroderma gigas</i>	ghost bat
<i>Macrotis lagotis</i>	bilby
<i>Notomys fuscus</i>	dusky hopping-mouse
<i>Onychogalea fraenata</i>	bridled nailtail wallaby
<i>Petaurus gracilis</i>	mahogany glider
<i>Petrogale persephone</i>	Proserpine rock-wallaby

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Pseudomys australis</i>	plains rat
<i>Pteropus conspicillatus</i>	spectacled flying-fox
<i>Rhinolophus philippinensis</i>	greater large-eared horseshoe bat
<i>Saccolaimus saccolaimus nudicluniatus</i>	bare-rumped sheathtail bat
<i>Sminthopsis douglasi</i>	Julia Creek dunnart

6 Reptiles

The following reptiles are endangered wildlife—

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Anomalopus mackayi</i>	long-legged worm skink
<i>Caretta caretta</i>	loggerhead turtle
<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>	leathery turtle
<i>Eelseya albagula</i>	southern snapping turtle
<i>Elusor macrurus</i>	Mary River tortoise
<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>	hawksbill turtle
<i>Hemiaspis damelii</i>	grey snake
<i>Lepidochelys olivacea</i>	Pacific ridley
<i>Lerista allanae</i>	
<i>Nangura spinosa</i>	Nangur skink
<i>Phyllurus gulbaru</i>	Gulbaru gecko
<i>Phyllurus kabikabi</i>	Oakview leaf-tailed gecko
<i>Tympanocryptis condaminensis</i>	Condamine earless dragon

Part 2 Plants that are endangered wildlife

7 Plants

The following plants are endangered wildlife—

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Acacia deuteroneura</i>	
<i>Acacia porcata</i>	
<i>Acacia rubricola</i>	
<i>Acacia saxicola</i>	Mt Maroon wattle
<i>Acacia</i> sp. (Ruined Castle Creek P.I.Forster+ PIF17848)	
<i>Acianthus saxatilis</i>	
<i>Acronychia littoralis</i>	scented acronychia
<i>Alectryon ramiflorus</i>	
<i>Alectryon repandodentatus</i>	
<i>Allocasuarina emuina</i>	
<i>Allocasuarina thalassoscopica</i>	
<i>Ammannia robertsii</i>	
<i>Amphineuron immersum</i>	
<i>Apatophyllum flavovirens</i>	
<i>Apatophyllum olsenii</i>	
<i>Aponogeton bullosus</i>	
<i>Aponogeton lancesmithii</i>	
<i>Aponogeton prolifer</i>	
<i>Archidendron kanisii</i>	

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Archontophoenix myolensis</i>	
<i>Aristida forsteri</i>	Forster's wire grass
<i>Aristida granitica</i>	
<i>Aristida thompsonii</i>	Thompson's wire grass
<i>Astonia australiensis</i>	
<i>Astrotricha roddii</i>	
<i>Atalaya collina</i>	
<i>Backhousia oligantha</i>	
<i>Bertya granitica</i>	
<i>Bertya recurvata</i>	
<i>Blandfordia grandiflora</i>	Christmas bells
<i>Boea kinnearii</i>	
<i>Boronia granitica</i>	
<i>Boronia repanda</i>	
<i>Borya inopinata</i>	
<i>Brachychiton</i> sp. (Blackwall Range R.J.Fensham 971)	
<i>Brachychiton</i> sp. (Ormeau L.H.Bird AQ435851)	Ormeau bottle tree
<i>Bulbophyllum maxillare</i>	
<i>Caladenia atroclavia</i>	
<i>Callicarpa thozetii</i>	
<i>Calochilus psednus</i>	
<i>Calotis suffruticosa</i>	
<i>Capparis humistrata</i>	

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Carronia pedicellata</i>	
<i>Cheilocostus potierae</i>	
<i>Chingia australis</i>	
<i>Chloris</i> sp. (Edgbaston R.J.Fensham 5694)	Edgbaston chloris
<i>Clausena smyrelliana</i>	
<i>Coix gasteenii</i>	
<i>Commersonia ingelewoodensis</i>	
<i>Commersonia pearnii</i>	
<i>Commersonia perkinsiana</i>	
<i>Cooktownia robertsii</i>	mystery orchid
<i>Corchorus cunninghamii</i>	
<i>Corunastylis tecta</i>	Cardwell midge orchid
<i>Cossinia australiana</i>	
<i>Crepidium lawleri</i>	
<i>Crepidomanes aphlebioides</i>	filmy fern
<i>Croton caudatus</i>	
<i>Croton mamillatus</i>	Bahrs Scrub croton
<i>Cyathea exilis</i>	
<i>Cyathea felina</i>	
<i>Cycas megacarpa</i>	
<i>Cycas ophiolitica</i>	Marlborough blue
<i>Cycas semota</i>	Bamaga zamia
<i>Cymbonotus maidenii</i>	

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Cyperus cephalotes</i>	
<i>Dallwatsonia felliana</i>	
<i>Davidsonia johnsonii</i>	
<i>Decaspermum struckoiligum</i>	
<i>Dendrobium antennatum</i>	antelope orchid
<i>Dendrobium mirbelianum</i>	mangrove orchid
<i>Dendrobium nindii</i>	blue orchid
<i>Dinosperma longifolium</i>	
<i>Diplazium pallidum</i>	
<i>Diploglottis campbellii</i>	small leaved tamarind
<i>Dipodium pandanum</i>	brittle climbing orchid
<i>Eleocharis difformis</i>	
<i>Endiandra cooperana</i>	
<i>Endiandra floydii</i>	
<i>Eragrostis fenshamii</i>	
<i>Eriocaulon aloefolium</i>	
<i>Eriocaulon carsonii</i>	
<i>Eriocaulon giganticum</i>	
<i>Eryngium fontanum</i>	
<i>Eucalyptus broviniensis</i>	
<i>Eucalyptus conglomerata</i>	swamp stringybark
<i>Eucalyptus pachycalyx</i> subsp. <i>waajensis</i>	shiny-barked gum
<i>Eucryphia jinksii</i>	

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Euphrasia bella</i>	Lamington eyebright
<i>Fimbristylis adjuncta</i>	
<i>Fimbristylis vagans</i>	
<i>Fontainea fugax</i>	
<i>Gardenia actinocarpa</i>	
<i>Glochidion pruinatum</i>	
<i>Glossocardia orthochaeta</i>	
<i>Goodyera grandis</i>	giant jewel orchid
<i>Gossia fragrantissima</i>	sweet myrtle, small-leaved myrtle
<i>Gossia gonoclada</i>	angle-stemmed myrtle
<i>Graptophyllum reticulatum</i>	
<i>Grevillea linsmithii</i>	
<i>Gunniopsis</i> sp. (Edgbaston R.J.Fensham 5094)	
<i>Gyrostemon osmus</i>	
<i>Habenaria harroldii</i>	
<i>Habenaria macraithii</i>	
<i>Hedyotis novoguineensis</i>	
<i>Homopholis belsonii</i>	
<i>Homoranthus tricolor</i>	
<i>Isotoma</i> sp. (Elizabeth Springs R.J.Fensham 3676)	
<i>Jasminum jenniae</i>	
<i>Kardomia granitica</i>	
<i>Kardomia silvestris</i>	

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Kelita uncinella</i>	
<i>Kunzea calida</i>	
<i>Kunzea sericothrix</i>	
<i>Kunzea truncata</i>	
<i>Lasiopetalum</i> sp. (Proston J.A.Baker 17)	
<i>Leionema elatius</i> subsp. <i>beckleri</i>	
<i>Lenwebbia</i> sp. (Blackall Range P.R.Sharpe 5387)	
<i>Lepisanthes senegalensis</i>	
<i>Leucopogon recurvisepalus</i>	
<i>Leucopogon</i> sp. (Coolmunda D.Halford Q1635)	
<i>Lilaeopsis brisbanica</i>	
<i>Macadamia jansonii</i>	
<i>Macrozamia cranei</i>	
<i>Macrozamia lomandroides</i>	
<i>Macrozamia pauli-guilielmi</i>	
<i>Macrozamia platyrhachis</i>	
<i>Macrozamia serpentina</i>	
<i>Macrozamia viridis</i>	
<i>Melaleuca irbyana</i>	bush house paperbark, swamp teatree, weeping paperbark
<i>Melaleuca sylvana</i>	
<i>Melaleuca uxorum</i>	
<i>Microcarpaea agonis</i>	

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Micromyrtus carinata</i>	
<i>Micromyrtus delicata</i>	
<i>Micromyrtus patula</i>	
<i>Musa jackeyi</i>	native banana, erect banana
<i>Myriophyllum artesium</i>	
<i>Myrsine serpenticola</i>	
<i>Nepenthes mirabilis</i> (Bramston Beach population)	pitcher plant (Bramston Beach population)
<i>Nicotiana wuttkei</i>	
<i>Noahdendron nicholasii</i>	
<i>Notelaea ipsviciensis</i>	Cooneana olive
<i>Oberonia attenuata</i>	
<i>Ochrosia moorei</i>	southern ochrosia
<i>Oldenlandia gibsonii</i>	
<i>Oldenlandia spathulata</i>	
<i>Olearia hygrophila</i>	swamp daisy, water daisy
<i>Olearia macdonnellensis</i>	
<i>Parsonsia largiflorens</i>	large-leaved silkpod
<i>Parsonsia sankowskyana</i>	
<i>Parsonsia wongabelensis</i>	arrowhead vine
<i>Peristylus banfieldii</i>	yellow ogre orchid
<i>Phaius australis</i>	
<i>Phaius bernaysii</i>	yellow swamp orchid
<i>Phalaenopsis rosenstromii</i>	moth orchid

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Phebalium distans</i>	
<i>Phlegmariurus carinatus</i>	
<i>Phlegmariurus dalhousieanus</i>	
<i>Phlegmariurus filiformis</i>	
<i>Phlegmariurus squarrosus</i>	
<i>Planchonella eerwah</i>	Eerwah plum, shiny-leaved coondoo
<i>Plectranthus habrophyllus</i>	
<i>Plectranthus nitidus</i>	
<i>Plectranthus omissus</i>	
<i>Plectranthus torrenticola</i>	
<i>Plesioneuron tuberculatum</i>	
<i>Pluchea alata</i>	
<i>Pluchea punctata</i>	
<i>Pneumatopteris pennigera</i>	lime fern
<i>Pomaderris clivicola</i>	
<i>Pomaderris coomingalensis</i>	
<i>Prostanthera albohirta</i>	
<i>Prostanthera clotteniana</i>	
<i>Pterostylis caligna</i>	
<i>Pterostylis chaetophora</i>	
<i>Pterostylis scoliosa</i>	small kinked greenhood
<i>Ptilotus brachyanthus</i>	
<i>Ptilotus extenuatus</i>	

Schedule 2

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Randia moorei</i>	spiny gardenia
<i>Rhizanthella omissa</i>	underground orchid
<i>Rhodamnia angustifolia</i>	
<i>Rhodamnia longisepala</i>	
<i>Rhodamnia rubescens</i>	scrub turpentine
<i>Rhodomyrtus psidioides</i>	native guava
<i>Ricinocarpos canianus</i>	
<i>Sankowskya stipularis</i>	
<i>Sannantha papillosa</i>	
<i>Sarcochilus fitzgeraldii</i>	ravine orchid
<i>Sarcochilus weinthalii</i>	blotched sarcochilus
<i>Solanum adenophorum</i>	
<i>Solanum adoxum</i>	
<i>Solanum angustum</i>	
<i>Solanum dissectum</i>	
<i>Solanum elachophyllum</i>	
<i>Solanum graniticum</i>	
<i>Solanum hamulosum</i>	
<i>Solanum johnsonianum</i>	
<i>Solanum mentiense</i>	Boonah solanum
<i>Solanum orgadophilum</i>	
<i>Solanum papaverifolium</i>	
<i>Solanum unispinum</i>	
<i>Sporobolus pamela</i>	

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Stackhousia</i> sp. (McIvor River J.R.Clarkson 5201)	
<i>Stylidium elachophyllum</i>	trigger plant
<i>Syzygium glenum</i>	satinash
<i>Tectaria devexa</i> var. <i>devexa</i>	
<i>Toechima pterocarpum</i>	
<i>Trioncinia patens</i>	Peak Downs daisy
<i>Trioncinia retroflexa</i>	
<i>Triunia robusta</i>	
<i>Tylophora linearis</i>	
<i>Tylophora rupicola</i>	
<i>Tylophora woollsii</i>	
<i>Uncaria cordata</i> var. <i>cordata</i>	
<i>Vittadinia decora</i>	
<i>Vrydagzynea grayi</i>	
<i>Westringia grandifolia</i>	
<i>Xanthostemon formosus</i>	
<i>Xerothamnella herbacea</i>	
<i>Zieria actites</i>	
<i>Zieria bifida</i>	
<i>Zieria exsul</i>	
<i>Zieria furfuracea</i> subsp. <i>gymnocarpa</i>	
<i>Zieria graniticola</i>	
<i>Zieria inexpectata</i>	

Scientific name

Zieria vagans

Common name

Binjour zieria

Schedule 3 Vulnerable wildlife

section 16

Part 1 Animals that are vulnerable wildlife

1 Amphibians

The following amphibians are vulnerable wildlife—

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Adelotus brevis</i>	tusked frog
<i>Cophixalus concinnus</i>	beautiful nurseryfrog
<i>Cophixalus crepitans</i>	northern nurseryfrog
<i>Cophixalus exiguus</i>	dainty nurseryfrog
<i>Cophixalus mcdonaldi</i>	Mt Elliot nurseryfrog
<i>Cophixalus monticola</i>	mountain nurseryfrog
<i>Cophixalus neglectus</i>	Bellenden Ker nurseryfrog
<i>Editor's note—</i>	
Zweifel, RG, 1962, 'A systematic review of the microhylid frogs of Australia', 'American Museum Novit', vol 2113, pp 1–40	
<i>Cophixalus peninsularis</i>	Cape York nurseryfrog
<i>Cophixalus saxatilis</i>	Black Mountain nurseryfrog
<i>Cophixalus zweifeli</i>	Cape Melville boulder frog
<i>Editor's note—</i>	
Davies, M, McDonald, KR, 1998, 'A new species of frog (Anura: Microhylidae) from Cape Melville, Queensland', 'Transactions of the Royal Society of South Australia', vol 122(4), pp 159–165	
<i>Crinia tinnula</i>	wallum froglet

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Litoria andiirrmalin</i>	Melville Range treefrog
<i>Editor's note—</i>	
McDonald, KR, 1997, 'A new stream-dwelling <i>Litoria</i> from the Melville Range, Queensland', 'Memoirs of the Queensland Museum', vol 42(1), pp 307–309	
<i>Litoria freycineti</i>	Freycinet's frog
<i>Litoria olongburensis</i>	wallum sedgefrog
<i>Litoria pearsoniana</i>	cascade tree frog
<i>Litoria serrata</i>	tapping green-eyed tree frog
<i>Litoria subglandulosa</i>	New England treefrog
<i>Philoria kundagungan</i>	red-and-yellow mountainfrog
<i>Pseudophryne covacevichae</i>	magnificent broodfrog

2 Birds

The following birds are vulnerable wildlife—

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Ardenna pacifica</i>	wedge-tailed shearwater
<i>Atrichornis rufescens</i>	rufous scrub-bird
<i>Bolemoreus hindwoodi</i>	Eungella honeyeater
<i>Calyptorhynchus lathami</i>	glossy black-cockatoo
<i>Casuarus casuarus johnsonii</i> (northern population)	southern cassowary (northern population)
<i>Editor's note—</i>	
Garnett, ST and Crowley, GM, 2000, 'The action plan for Australian birds 2000', Environment Australia, Canberra	
<i>Charadrius leschenaultii</i>	greater sand plover
<i>Cyclopsitta diophthalma macleayana</i>	double-eyed fig-parrot (Macleay's)

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Diomedea antipodensis antipodensis</i>	antipodean albatross
<i>Diomedea antipodensis gibsoni</i>	Gibson's albatross
<i>Diomedea exulans</i>	wandering albatross
<i>Eclectus roratus macgillivrayi</i>	eclectus parrot (Australian subspecies)
<i>Epthianura crocea crocea</i>	yellow chat (gulf)
<i>Esacus magnirostris</i>	beach stone-curlew
<i>Falco hypoleucos</i>	grey falcon
<i>Geophaps scripta scripta</i>	squatter pigeon (southern subspecies)
<i>Grantiella picta</i>	painted honeyeater
<i>Halobaena caerulea</i>	blue petrel
<i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i>	white-throated needletail
<i>Limosa lapponica baueri</i>	Western Alaskan bar-tailed godwit
<i>Lophochroa leadbeateri</i>	Major Mitchell's cockatoo
<i>Macronectes halli</i>	northern giant petrel
<i>Malurus coronatus</i>	purple-crowned fairy-wren
<i>Ninox strenua</i>	powerful owl
<i>Pezoporus wallicus wallicus</i>	ground parrot
<i>Editor's note—</i>	
Garnett, ST and Crowley, GM, 2000, 'The action plan for Australian birds 2000', Environment Australia, Canberra	
<i>Phaethon rubricauda</i>	red-tailed tropicbird
<i>Phoebetria fusca</i>	sooty albatross
<i>Podargus ocellatus plumiferus</i>	marbled frogmouth

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Probosciger aterrimus</i>	palm cockatoo
<i>Stipiturus malachurus</i>	southern emu-wren
<i>Thalassarche bulleri</i>	Buller's albatross
<i>Thalassarche carteri</i>	Indian yellow-nosed albatross
<i>Thalassarche cauta</i>	shy albatross
<i>Thalassarche steadi</i>	white-capped albatross
<i>Turnix melanogaster</i>	black-breasted button-quail
<i>Tyto novaehollandiae kimberli</i>	masked owl (northern subspecies)

Editor's note—

Garnett, ST and Crowley, GM, 2000, 'The action plan for Australian birds 2000', Environment Australia, Canberra

3 Fish

The following fish are vulnerable wildlife—

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Nannoperca oxleyana</i>	Oxleyan pygmy perch
<i>Pseudomugil mellis</i>	honey blue-eye
<i>Stiphodon pelewensis</i>	emerald cling goby

Editor's note—

Keith, P., Lord, C., Maeda, K. (2015). Indo-Pacific Sicydiine Gobies. Biodiversity, life traits and conservation. Société Française d'ichthyologie, Paris, 256p., ISBN: 2-9514628-7-5

<i>Stiphodon rutilaureus</i>	orange cling goby
<i>Stiphodon surrufus</i>	birdsong cling goby

Scientific name**Common name***Editor's note—*

Keith, P., Lord, C., Maeda, K. (2015). Indo-Pacific Sicydiine Gobies. Biodiversity, life traits and conservation. Société Française d'ichthyologie, Paris, 256p., ISBN: 2-9514628-7-5

4 Invertebrates

The following invertebrates are vulnerable wildlife—

Scientific name**Common name***Acrodipsas illidgei*

Illidge's ant-blue butterfly

Adclarkia cameroni

brigalow woodland snail

Euastacus bindal

Mount Elliot crayfish

Hypochrysops apollo apollo

apollo jewel butterfly

Jalmenus eubulus

pale imperial hairstreak

Editor's note—

Eastwood, R, Braby, MF, Schmidt, DJ and Hughes, JM, 2008, 'Taxonomy, ecology, genetics and conservation status of the pale imperial hairstreak (*Jalmenus eubulus*) (Lepidoptera: Lycaenidae): a threatened butterfly from the Brigalow Belt, Australia', 'Invertebrate Systematics', vol 22, pp 407–423

Nacaduba pactolus cela

bold blue-line butterfly

Ornithoptera richmondia

Richmond birdwing butterfly

5 Mammals

The following mammals are vulnerable wildlife—

Scientific name**Common name***Arctocephalus tropicalis*

Subantarctic fur seal

Chalinolobus dwyeri

large-eared pied bat

Conilurus penicillatus

brush-tailed tree-rat

Dasyercus cristicauda

crest-tailed mulgara

Schedule 3

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Dasyuroides byrnei</i>	kowari
<i>Dasyurus maculatus maculatus</i>	spotted-tailed quoll
<i>Dugong dugon</i>	dugong
<i>Hipposideros cervinus</i>	fawn leaf-nosed bat
<i>Hipposideros stenotis</i>	northern leaf-nosed bat
<i>Megaptera novaeangliae</i>	humpback whale
<i>Murina florium</i>	tube-nosed insect bat
<i>Notomys aquilo</i>	northern hopping-mouse
<i>Nyctophilus corbeni</i>	eastern long-eared bat
<i>Orcaella heinsohni</i>	Australian snubfin dolphin
<i>Petauroides volans</i>	greater glider
<i>Petaurus australis</i> unnamed subsp.	yellow-bellied glider (northern subspecies)
<i>Petrogale coenensis</i>	Cape York rock-wallaby
<i>Petrogale penicillata</i>	brush-tailed rock-wallaby
<i>Petrogale purpleicollis</i>	purple-necked rock-wallaby
<i>Petrogale sharmani</i>	Sharman's rock-wallaby
<i>Petrogale xanthopus celeris</i>	yellow-footed rock-wallaby
<i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i>	koala
<i>Potorous tridactylus tridactylus</i>	long-nosed potoroo
<i>Pseudomys novaehollandiae</i>	New Holland mouse
<i>Pseudomys oralis</i>	Hastings River mouse
<i>Rhinonicteris aurantia</i>	orange leaf-nosed bat
<i>Sminthopsis leucopus</i>	white-footed dunnart

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Sousa sahalensis</i>	Australian humpback dolphin
<i>Xeromys myoides</i>	false water-rat

6 Reptiles

The following reptiles are vulnerable wildlife—

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Acanthophis antarcticus</i>	common death adder
<i>Acanthophis hawkei</i>	plains death adder
<i>Anilius inasperatus</i>	Fassifern blind snake
<i>Calyptotis thorntonensis</i>	Thornton Peak calyptotis
<i>Chelonia mydas</i>	green turtle
<i>Concinnia frerei</i>	
<i>Crocodylus porosus</i>	estuarine crocodile
<i>Cryptoblepharus fuhni</i>	Fuhn's snake-eyed skink
<i>Cryptophis incredibilis</i>	pink snake
<i>Ctenotus monticola</i>	Atherton striped skink
<i>Ctenotus rawlinsoni</i>	Cape Heath ctenotus
<i>Ctenotus serotinus</i>	gravel-downs ctenotus
<i>Delma torquata</i>	collared delma
<i>Denisonia maculata</i>	ornamental snake
<i>Egernia rugosa</i>	yakka skink
<i>Elseya lavarackorum</i>	gulf snapping turtle
<i>Emoia atrocostata australis</i>	littoral whip-tail skink
<i>Emydura subglobosa subglobosa</i>	Jardine River turtle

Schedule 3

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Furina dunmalli</i>	Dunmall's snake
<i>Karma tryoni</i>	Tryon's skink
<i>Lerista ameles</i>	
<i>Lerista cinerea</i>	vine-thicket fine-lined slider
<i>Lerista ingrami</i>	Ingram's lerista
<i>Lerista storri</i>	Chillagoe fine-lined slider
<i>Lerista vittata</i>	Mount Cooper striped lerista
<i>Liburnascincus scirtetis</i>	
<i>Lygisaurus tanneri</i>	Endeavour River litter skink
<i>Magmellia luteilateralis</i>	
<i>Menetia sadlieri</i>	
<i>Nactus galgajuga</i>	
<i>Natator depressus</i>	flatback turtle
<i>Orraya occultus</i>	
<i>Editor's note—</i>	
Couper, PJ, Schneider, CJ, Hoskin, CJ and Covacevich, JA, 2000, 'Australian leaf-tailed geckos: phylogeny, a new genus, two new species and other new data', 'Memoirs of the Queensland Museum', vol 45, pp 253–265	
<i>Phyllurus caudiannulatus</i>	ringed thin-tailed gecko
<i>Phyllurus isis</i>	
<i>Rheodytes leukops</i>	Fitzroy tortoise
<i>Saproscincus eungellensis</i>	Eungella shadeskink
<i>Techmarscincus jigurru</i>	

Editor's note—

Wells, RW, Wellington, CR, 1985, 'A classification of the Amphibia and Reptilia of Australia', 'Australian Journal of Herpetology Supplementary Series', vol 1, pp 1–61

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Tympanocryptis wilsoni</i>	Roma earless dragon
<i>Wollumbinia belli</i>	Bell's turtle

Part 2 **Plants that are vulnerable wildlife**

7 **Plants**

The following plants are vulnerable wildlife—

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Acacia ammophila</i>	
<i>Acacia argentina</i>	
<i>Acacia argyrotricha</i>	
<i>Acacia attenuata</i>	
<i>Acacia barakulensis</i>	Waaje wattle
<i>Acacia baueri</i> subsp. <i>baueri</i>	tiny wattle
<i>Acacia crombiei</i>	
<i>Acacia curranii</i>	
<i>Acacia eremophiloides</i>	
<i>Acacia guymeri</i>	
<i>Acacia handonis</i>	Hando's wattle
<i>Acacia hockingsii</i>	Hocking's wattle
<i>Acacia homaloclada</i>	
<i>Acacia hylonoma</i>	Yarrabah wattle
<i>Acacia islana</i>	Isla Gorge wattle

Schedule 3

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Acacia lauta</i>	Tara wattle
<i>Acacia lumholtzii</i>	
<i>Acacia pedleyi</i>	Pedley's wattle
<i>Acacia peuce</i>	waddy wood
<i>Acacia pubifolia</i>	Girraween wattle
<i>Acacia purpureopetala</i>	
<i>Acacia ruppia</i>	
<i>Acacia solenota</i>	
<i>Acacia</i> sp. (Castletower N.Gibson TOI345)	
<i>Acacia tingoorensis</i>	
<i>Acalypha lyonsii</i>	
<i>Acmenosperma pringlei</i>	
<i>Acriopsis emarginata</i>	
<i>Actephila bella</i>	Granite Creek actephila
<i>Actephila championiae</i>	
<i>Actephila foetida</i>	
<i>Aglaia argentea</i>	silver boodyarra
<i>Albizia</i> sp. (Windsor Tableland B.Gray 2181)	
<i>Allocasuarina filidens</i>	Mt Beerwah she-oak
<i>Allocasuarina rigida</i> subsp. <i>exsul</i>	Mt Cooroora she-oak
<i>Alloxylon flammeum</i>	
<i>Amomum queenslandicum</i>	
<i>Antrophyum subfalcatum</i>	ox tongue fern

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Apluda mutica</i>	Mauritian grass
<i>Aponogeton elongatus</i> subsp. <i>fluitans</i>	
<i>Archidendron lovelliae</i>	bacon wood
<i>Ardisia fasciculata</i>	
<i>Arenga australasica</i>	
<i>Argophyllum cryptophlebium</i>	
<i>Argophyllum verae</i>	
<i>Aristida annua</i>	
<i>Arthraxon hispidus</i>	
<i>Arundinella grevillensis</i>	
<i>Asplenium normale</i>	
<i>Asplenium pellucidum</i>	
<i>Asplenium unilaterale</i>	
<i>Asplenium wildii</i>	
<i>Atriplex morrisii</i>	
<i>Austromuellera valida</i>	
<i>Baeckea trapeza</i>	
<i>Baloghia marmorata</i>	jointed baloghia
<i>Banksia conferta</i>	
<i>Banksia plagiocarpa</i>	blue banksia
<i>Barongia lophandra</i>	
<i>Berrya rotundifolia</i>	
<i>Bertya calycina</i>	

Schedule 3

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Bertya ernestiana</i>	
<i>Bertya glandulosa</i>	
<i>Bertya pinifolia</i>	
<i>Boronia grimshawii</i>	
<i>Boronia keysii</i>	Key's boronia
<i>Bothriochloa bunyensis</i>	Bunya Mountains bluegrass
<i>Brachyscome ascendens</i>	Binna Burra daisy
<i>Breynia macrantha</i>	pumpkin fruit, Atherton sauropus
<i>Bryobium dischorensense</i>	spotted urchin orchid
<i>Bryobium irukandjianum</i>	small urchin orchid
<i>Bubbia queenslandiana</i> subsp. <i>australis</i>	Australian peppertree
<i>Bubbia whiteana</i>	
<i>Buchanania mangoides</i>	
<i>Buckinghamia ferruginiflora</i>	spotted oak, Noah's oak
<i>Bulbophyllum argyropus</i>	silver strand orchid
<i>Bulbophyllum boonjee</i>	maroon strand orchid
<i>Bulbophyllum gracillimum</i>	
<i>Bulbophyllum grandimesense</i>	pale rope orchid
<i>Bulbophyllum longiflorum</i>	
<i>Bulbophyllum weinthalii</i>	
<i>Bulbophyllum windsorensense</i>	thread-tipped rope orchid
<i>Bulbophyllum wolfei</i>	fleshy snake orchid
<i>Bursaria reevesii</i>	

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Cadellia pentastylis</i>	ooline
<i>Cadetia collinsii</i>	
<i>Cadetia wariana</i>	
<i>Calamus aruensis</i>	Lockerbie Scrub wait-a-while
<i>Calamus warburgii</i>	
<i>Calocephalus</i> sp. (Eulo M.E.Ballingall MEB2590)	
<i>Calophyllum bicolor</i>	
<i>Calytrix gurulmundensis</i>	
<i>Calytrix islensis</i>	
<i>Canarium acutifolium</i> var. <i>acutifolium</i>	
<i>Capparis batianoffii</i>	
<i>Capparis thozetiana</i>	
<i>Carex breviscapa</i>	
<i>Carmona retusa</i>	
<i>Cassia marksiana</i>	brush cassia
<i>Cassinia collina</i>	
<i>Caustis blakei</i> subsp. <i>macrantha</i>	koala fern
<i>Ceratopetalum corymbosum</i>	
<i>Cestichis condylobulbon</i>	tapered sphinx orchid
<i>Chiloglottis sphyrnoides</i>	
<i>Cinnamomum propinquum</i>	pepperwood
<i>Cissus aristata</i>	
<i>Citrus inodora</i>	

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Clematis fawcettii</i>	
<i>Combretum trifoliatum</i>	
<i>Comesperma oblongatum</i>	
<i>Comesperma praecelsum</i>	
<i>Commersonia beeronensis</i>	
<i>Commersonia leiperi</i>	
<i>Commersonia reticulata</i>	
<i>Coopernookia scabridiuscula</i>	coopernookia
<i>Corchorus hygrophilus</i>	
<i>Corchorus subargenteus</i>	
<i>Corunastylis alticola</i>	tableland midge orchid
<i>Corunastylis cranei</i>	Blackall Range midge orchid
<i>Corunastylis pedersonii</i>	Pederson's midge orchid
<i>Corunastylis valida</i>	Blackdown midge orchid
<i>Corybas montanus</i>	small helmet orchid
<i>Corymbia clandestina</i>	
<i>Corymbia leptoloma</i>	
<i>Corymbia petalophylla</i>	Beeron yellowjacket
<i>Corymbia rhodops</i>	red-throated bloodwood
<i>Corymbia xanthope</i>	Glen Geddes bloodwood
<i>Corynocarpus rupestris</i> subsp. <i>arborescens</i>	southern corynocarpus
<i>Crepidium fimbriatum</i>	
<i>Crepidium flavovirens</i>	

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Crepidomanes majoriae</i>	
<i>Croton choristadenius</i>	
<i>Croton magneticus</i>	
<i>Croton stockeri</i>	
<i>Crudia papuana</i>	
<i>Cryptocarya foetida</i>	stinking cryptocarya
<i>Cryptocarya glaucocarpa</i>	
<i>Ctenopteris blechnoides</i>	
<i>Ctenopteris walleri</i>	
<i>Cupaniopsis cooperorum</i>	
<i>Cupaniopsis shirleyana</i>	wedge-leaf tuckeroo
<i>Cupaniopsis tomentella</i>	Boonah tuckeroo
<i>Cycas brunnea</i>	
<i>Cycas cairnsiana</i>	
<i>Cycas couttsiana</i>	Glen Idol blue cycas
<i>Cycas cupida</i>	cute zamia
<i>Cycas desolata</i>	
<i>Cycas platyphylla</i>	
<i>Cycas silvestris</i>	
<i>Cycas tuckeri</i>	
<i>Cyclophyllum costatum</i>	
<i>Cyperus clarus</i>	
<i>Cyperus rupicola</i>	
<i>Cyperus semifertilis</i>	

Schedule 3

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Dansiea grandiflora</i>	
<i>Daviesia discolor</i>	
<i>Daviesia quoquoversus</i>	
<i>Dendrobium bigibbum</i>	Cooktown orchid
<i>Dendrobium callitrophilum</i>	cypress orchid
<i>Dendrobium carronii</i>	pink tea-tree orchid
<i>Dendrobium fellowsii</i>	
<i>Dendrobium johannis</i>	brown antelope orchid
<i>Dendrobium malbrownii</i>	
<i>Dendrobium x superbiens</i>	pink orchid, curly pinks
<i>Dendromyza reinwardtiana</i>	
<i>Denhamia parvifolia</i>	small-leaved denhamia
<i>Dichanthium queenslandicum</i>	
<i>Dioclea hexandra</i>	
<i>Diospyros areolifolia</i>	
<i>Diplazium cordifolium</i>	
<i>Dischidia littoralis</i>	
<i>Dissiliaria tuckeri</i>	
<i>Diuris parvipetala</i>	
<i>Dodonaea hirsuta</i>	hairy hop bush
<i>Dodonaea rupicola</i>	
<i>Dracophyllum sayeri</i>	
<i>Drosera prolifera</i>	
<i>Drosera schizandra</i>	

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Drummondita calida</i>	
<i>Drynaria x dumicola</i>	
<i>Dryopteris sparsa</i>	
<i>Dryopteris wattsii</i>	
<i>Dubouzetia saxatilis</i>	
<i>Eidothea zoexylocarya</i>	
<i>Elaeocarpus thelmae</i>	
<i>Eleocharis retroflexa</i>	
<i>Endiandra anthropophagorum</i>	
<i>Endiandra grayi</i>	Gray's walnut
<i>Endiandra hayesii</i>	
<i>Endiandra jonesii</i>	
<i>Endiandra phaeocarpa</i>	
<i>Eremophila stenophylla</i>	
<i>Eremophila tetraptera</i>	
<i>Eucalyptus argophloia</i>	Chinchilla white gum
<i>Eucalyptus beaniana</i>	
<i>Eucalyptus dunnii</i>	Dunn's white gum
<i>Eucalyptus hallii</i>	Goodwood gum
<i>Eucalyptus infera</i>	
<i>Eucalyptus kabiana</i>	Mt Beerwah mallee
<i>Eucalyptus nudicaulis</i>	
<i>Eucalyptus paedoglauca</i>	Mt Stuart ironbark
<i>Eucalyptus scoparia</i>	Wallangarra white gum

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Eucalyptus sicilifolia</i>	
<i>Eucalyptus sideroxylon</i> subsp. <i>improcera</i>	
<i>Eucalyptus taurina</i>	ironbark
<i>Eucalyptus virens</i>	shiny-leaved ironbark
<i>Eucryphia wilkiei</i>	
<i>Eulophia pelorica</i>	gonzo orchid
<i>Eulophia zollingeri</i>	carrion orchid
<i>Euodia hylandii</i>	
<i>Euodia pubifolia</i>	
<i>Euphorbia carissoides</i>	
<i>Fimbristylis distincta</i>	
<i>Fimbristylis micans</i>	
<i>Fimbristylis</i> sp. (Elizabeth Springs R.J.Fensham 3743)	
<i>Firmiana papuana</i>	lacewood, lace wood
<i>Flindersia oppositifolia</i>	mountain silkwood
<i>Floydia praealta</i>	ball nut
<i>Fontainea australis</i>	southern fontainea
<i>Fontainea rostrata</i>	
<i>Fontainea venosa</i>	
<i>Freycinetia marginata</i>	climbing pandanus, giant climbing pandanus
<i>Freycinetia percostata</i>	
<i>Gardenia psidioides</i>	

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Gastrodia crebriflora</i>	
<i>Gastrodia urceolata</i>	
<i>Gaultheria viridicarpa</i>	green waxberry
<i>Germainia capitata</i>	
<i>Globba marantina</i>	
<i>Gonocarpus effusus</i>	
<i>Gonocarpus hirtus</i>	
<i>Goodenia stirlingii</i>	
<i>Grammitis albosetosa</i>	
<i>Grammitis leonardii</i>	
<i>Grammitis reinwardtii</i>	
<i>Graptophyllum ilicifolium</i>	
<i>Grastidium tozerense</i>	
<i>Grevillea glossadenia</i>	
<i>Grevillea hockingsii</i>	
<i>Grevillea hodgei</i>	
<i>Grevillea kennedyana</i>	
<i>Grevillea quadricauda</i>	
<i>Grevillea scortechinii</i> subsp. <i>scortechinii</i>	
<i>Grevillea venusta</i>	
<i>Gymnostoma australianum</i>	Daintree pine
<i>Habenaria euryloba</i>	small rein orchid
<i>Habenaria fuscina</i>	green rein orchid

Schedule 3

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Habenaria vatia</i>	curved rein orchid
<i>Hakea maconochieana</i>	
<i>Hakea macrorrhyncha</i>	tall needle bush
<i>Hakea trineura</i>	
<i>Haloragis exalata</i> subsp. <i>velutina</i>	
<i>Hardenbergia</i> sp. (Mt Mulligan J.R.Clarkson 5775)	
<i>Helicia ferruginea</i>	rusty oak, rusty helicia, hairy helicia
<i>Helicia grayi</i>	
<i>Helicia lewisensis</i>	
<i>Hemmantia webbii</i>	
<i>Hexaspora pubescens</i>	
<i>Hibbertia cymosa</i>	
<i>Hicksbeachia pinnatifolia</i>	
<i>Hollandaea riparia</i>	
<i>Homoranthus decumbens</i>	
<i>Homoranthus montanus</i>	
<i>Homoranthus papillatus</i>	mouse bush
<i>Homoranthus porteri</i>	
<i>Homoranthus zeteticorum</i>	
<i>Hydnophytum ferrugineum</i>	ant plant
<i>Hydriastele costata</i>	
<i>Hydrocotyle dipleura</i>	
<i>Hymenophyllum digitatum</i>	

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Hymenophyllum eboracense</i>	
<i>Hymenophyllum gracilescens</i>	
<i>Hymenophyllum kerianum</i>	
<i>Hypserpa polyandra</i>	
<i>Indigofera oxyrachis</i>	
<i>Ipomoea imperati</i>	beach morning glory, fiddle-leaf morning glory
<i>Ipomoea saintronanensis</i>	
<i>Isotoma</i> sp. (Myross R.J.Fensham 3883)	
<i>Jedda multicaulis</i>	
<i>Kardomia squarrulosa</i>	
<i>Lasianthus hirsutus</i>	
<i>Lasjia claudiensis</i>	
<i>Lasjia grandis</i>	satin silky oak
<i>Lastreopsis grayi</i>	
<i>Lastreopsis silvestris</i>	
<i>Lastreopsis tinarooensis</i>	
<i>Lastreopsis walleri</i>	
<i>Lawrenzia buchananensis</i>	
<i>Leionema ellipticum</i>	
<i>Leionema gracile</i>	
<i>Leionema obtusifolium</i>	
<i>Lepidagathis royenii</i>	
<i>Lepiderema pulchella</i>	fine-leaved tuckeroo

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Leptospermum barneyense</i>	
<i>Leptospermum luehmannii</i>	Glasshouse Mountains tea-tree
<i>Leptospermum oreophilum</i>	
<i>Leptospermum venustum</i>	
<i>Lepturus minutus</i>	
<i>Leucopogon malayanus</i> subsp. <i>novoguineensis</i>	
<i>Lindsaea terrae-reginae</i>	
<i>Lissanthe brevistyla</i>	
<i>Litsea granitica</i>	
<i>Livistona drudei</i>	Halifax fan palm
<i>Livistona fulva</i>	Blackdown Tableland cabbage palm
<i>Livistona lanuginosa</i>	Cape River fan palm
<i>Logania diffusa</i>	
<i>Lomandra teres</i>	
<i>Lychnothamnus barbatus</i>	stonewort
<i>Macadamia integrifolia</i>	Queensland nut, macadamia nut
<i>Macadamia ternifolia</i>	bopple nut
<i>Macadamia tetraphylla</i>	macadamia nut
<i>Macropteranthes montana</i>	
<i>Macrozamia cardiacensis</i>	Mt Walsh zamia
<i>Macrozamia conferta</i>	
<i>Macrozamia crassifolia</i>	
<i>Macrozamia machinii</i>	

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Macrozamia occidua</i>	
<i>Macrozamia parcifolia</i>	
<i>Mallotus megadontus</i>	
<i>Marsdenia brevifolia</i>	
<i>Marsdenia coronata</i>	slender milkvine
<i>Marsdenia longiloba</i>	
<i>Marsdenia paludicola</i>	
<i>Marsdenia pumila</i>	
<i>Marsdenia rara</i>	
<i>Marsdenia straminea</i>	
<i>Maundia triglochinoides</i>	
<i>Medicosma elliptica</i>	
<i>Medicosma obovata</i>	
<i>Melaleuca kunzeoides</i>	
<i>Melaleuca williamsii</i>	
<i>Mesua larnachiana</i>	
<i>Micromyrtus rotundifolia</i>	
<i>Micromyrtus vernicosa</i>	
<i>Mitranthia bilocularis</i>	
<i>Myriophyllum coronatum</i>	
<i>Myrmecodia beccarii</i>	ant plant
<i>Neisosperma kilneri</i>	
<i>Neoroepora buxifolia</i>	
<i>Newcastelia velutina</i>	

Schedule 3

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Niemeyera whitei</i>	
<i>Notelaea lloydii</i>	Lloyd's native olive
<i>Nyssanthes impervia</i>	
<i>Nyssanthes longistyla</i>	
<i>Oberonia carnosa</i>	rockpile fairy orchid
<i>Ochrosperma obovatum</i>	
<i>Omphalea celata</i>	
<i>Owenia cepiodora</i>	onion cedar
<i>Ozothamnus eriocephalus</i>	
<i>Ozothamnus vagans</i>	
<i>Pachystoma pubescens</i>	pine kunai orchid
<i>Panicum chillagoanum</i>	
<i>Paramapania parvibractea</i>	
<i>Parsonsia bartlensis</i>	
<i>Parsonsia kroombitensis</i>	
<i>Parsonsia larcomensis</i>	
<i>Parsonsia tenuis</i>	slender silkpod
<i>Parsonsia wildensis</i>	
<i>Paspalidium grandispiculatum</i>	
<i>Paspalidium udum</i>	
<i>Paspalum multinodum</i>	
<i>Peripentadenia phelpsii</i>	
<i>Persicaria elatior</i>	
<i>Phaius pictus</i>	

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Phaleria biflora</i>	
<i>Phebalium glandulosum</i> subsp. <i>eglandulosum</i>	
<i>Phebalium whitei</i>	
<i>Philothea acrolopha</i>	
<i>Phlegmariurus lockyeri</i>	
<i>Phlegmariurus marsupiiiformis</i>	
<i>Phlegmariurus phlegmarioides</i>	layered tassel fern
<i>Phlegmariurus tetrastichoides</i>	square tassel fern
<i>Phlegmariurus varius</i>	long clubmoss
<i>Phyllanthera grayi</i>	
<i>Phyllanthus brassii</i>	
<i>Phyllanthus</i> sp. (Bulburin P.I.Forster+ PIF16034)	
<i>Picris barbarorum</i>	
<i>Picris conyzoides</i>	
<i>Picris evae</i>	
<i>Plectranthus amoenus</i>	
<i>Plectranthus graniticola</i>	Eungella mintbush
<i>Plectranthus gratus</i>	
<i>Plectranthus leiperi</i>	
<i>Plectranthus minutus</i>	Mt Mulligan mintbush
<i>Pluchea tenuis</i>	
<i>Podolepis monticola</i>	mountain podolepis
<i>Polianthion minutiflorum</i>	

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Polyphlebium endlicherianum</i>	
<i>Polyscias bellendenkerensis</i>	
<i>Pomaderris crassifolia</i>	
<i>Pomaderris notata</i>	
<i>Pomatocalpa marsupiale</i>	
<i>Prasophyllum wallum</i>	
<i>Prostanthera mulliganensis</i>	
<i>Prostanthera</i> sp. (Dunmore D.M.Gordon 8A)	
<i>Prostanthera spathulata</i>	
<i>Prostanthera tozerana</i>	
<i>Psydrax reticulata</i>	
<i>Pterostylis bicornis</i>	horned greenhood
<i>Pultenaea setulosa</i>	
<i>Pultenaea whiteana</i>	Mt Barney bush pea
<i>Rhaphidospora bonneyana</i>	
<i>Rhaphidospora cavernarum</i>	
<i>Rhaponticum australe</i>	austral cornflower
<i>Rhinerrhizopsis matutina</i>	
<i>Rhomboda polygonoides</i>	
<i>Ricinocarpos speciosus</i>	
<i>Ristantia gouldii</i>	
<i>Ristantia waterhousei</i>	
<i>Romnalda ophiopogonoides</i>	

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Romnalda strobilacea</i>	
<i>Rutidosis crispata</i>	
<i>Samadera bidwillii</i>	quassia
<i>Samadera</i> sp. (Kennedy River J.R.Clarkson 5645)	
<i>Sannantha brachypoda</i>	
<i>Sannantha tozerensis</i>	
<i>Sarcochilus hartmannii</i>	
<i>Sarcochilus hirticalcar</i>	
<i>Sarcolobus vittatus</i>	
<i>Schoenorchis sarcophylla</i>	fleshy flea orchid
<i>Sclerolaena blakei</i>	
<i>Scrotochloa tararaensis</i>	
<i>Scrotochloa urceolata</i>	
<i>Secamone auriculata</i>	
<i>Senegalia pennata</i> subsp. <i>kerrii</i>	
<i>Shonia carinata</i>	
<i>Solanum callium</i>	brush nightshade
<i>Solanum carduiforme</i>	
<i>Solanum dunalianum</i>	
<i>Solanum lythrocarpum</i>	Coominglah prickly bush
<i>Solanum stenopterum</i>	
<i>Sophora fraseri</i>	brush sophora
<i>Sowerbaea subtilis</i>	

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Spathoglottis plicata</i>	
<i>Sphaerantia chartacea</i>	Shipton's penda
<i>Sphaerantia discolor</i>	Tully penda
<i>Stenanthemum argenteum</i>	
<i>Stenocarpus davallioides</i>	fern leaf stenocarpus, fern-leaved stenocarpus
<i>Sticherus milnei</i>	
<i>Stictocardia queenslandica</i>	
<i>Stockwellia quadrifida</i>	stockwellia
<i>Stylidium longissimum</i>	
<i>Swainsona murrayana</i>	slender Darling pea
<i>Symplocos baeuerlenii</i>	small-leaved hazelwood
<i>Symplocos crassiramifera</i>	
<i>Symplocos graniticola</i>	
<i>Syzygium aqueum</i>	water apple, watery rose-apple
<i>Syzygium hodgkinsoniae</i>	red lilly pilly, smoothbark rose apple
<i>Syzygium macilwraithianum</i>	McIlwraith satinash, McIlwraith Range bark-in-the-wood
<i>Syzygium moorei</i>	durobby, robby
<i>Syzygium rubrimolle</i>	red lady apple
<i>Syzygium velarum</i>	
<i>Tectaria siifolia</i>	
<i>Tephrosia leveillei</i>	
<i>Tetramolopium</i> sp. (Mt Bowen D.G.Fell+ DGF1224)	

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Tetramolopium vagans</i>	
<i>Thelasis carinata</i>	triangular fly orchid
<i>Thelepogon australiensis</i>	
<i>Thelypteris confluens</i>	
<i>Thesium australe</i>	toadflax
<i>Tinospora tinosporoides</i>	arrow head vine
<i>Torenia polygonoides</i>	
<i>Trichoglottis australiensis</i>	
<i>Trigonostemon inopinatus</i>	
<i>Triplarina nitchaga</i>	
<i>Tristiropsis acutangula</i>	
<i>Uromyrtus lamingtonensis</i>	
<i>Vanda hindsii</i>	
<i>Wahlenbergia scopulicola</i>	
<i>Waterhousea mulgraveana</i>	Little Mulgrave bark-in-wood
<i>Westringia parvifolia</i>	
<i>Westringia rupicola</i>	
<i>Westringia sericea</i>	native rosemary
<i>Wetria australiensis</i>	
<i>Wodyetia bifurcata</i>	foxtail palm
<i>Xanthostemon graniticus</i>	
<i>Xanthostemon oppositifolius</i>	southern penda
<i>Xanthostemon verticillatus</i>	

Scientific name

Common name

Xylosma sp. (Mt Lewis
G.Sankowsky+ 1108)

Zieria collina

Zieria montana

Zieria obovata

Zieria rimulosa

Zieria verrucosa

Schedule 5 Near threatened wildlife

section 26

Part 1 Animals that are near threatened wildlife

1 Amphibians

The following amphibians are near threatened wildlife—

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Cophixalus aenigma</i>	tapping nurseryfrog
<i>Cophixalus hosmeri</i>	rattling nurseryfrog
<i>Litoria cooloolensis</i>	Cooloola sedgefrog
<i>Litoria longirostris</i>	long snouted treefrog
<i>Taudactylus liemi</i>	Eungella tinkerfrog

2 Birds

The following birds are near threatened wildlife—

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Amytornis barbatus diamantina</i>	
<i>Amytornis rowleyi</i>	striated grasswren
<i>Erythrura trichroa</i>	blue-faced parrot-finch
<i>Menura alberti</i>	Albert's lyrebird
<i>Ninox rufa meesi</i>	rufous owl (Cape York subspecies)

2A Fish

The following fish are near threatened wildlife—

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Dasyatis fluviorum</i>	estuary stingray

3 Mammals

The following mammals are near threatened wildlife—

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Dendrolagus bennettianus</i>	Bennett's tree-kangaroo
<i>Dendrolagus lumholtzi</i>	Lumholtz's tree-kangaroo
<i>Hipposideros diadema reginae</i>	diadem leaf-nosed bat
<i>Sminthopsis archeri</i>	chestnut dunnart
<i>Taphozous australis</i>	coastal sheathtail bat
<i>Vombatus ursinus</i>	common wombat

4 Reptiles

The following reptiles are near threatened wildlife—

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Aspidites ramsayi</i>	woma, bilby snake
<i>Ctenotus capricorni</i>	
<i>Ctenotus schevilli</i>	
<i>Delma mitella</i>	
<i>Emoia atrocostata atrocostata</i>	
<i>Emydura subglobosa worrelli</i>	Diamond head turtle
<i>Lampropholis colossus</i>	

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Lampropholis mirabilis</i>	
<i>Lepidodactylus pumilus</i>	
<i>Lygisaurus roco</i>	Chillagoe litter skink
<i>Morelia viridis</i>	green python (Australian population)
<i>Editor's note—</i>	
Kluge, AG, 1993, 'Aspidites and the phylogeny of Pythonine snakes', 'Records of the Australian Museum (Supplement)', vol 19, pp 1–77	
<i>Ramphotyphlops silvia</i>	
<i>Strophurus taenicauda</i>	golden-tailed gecko
<i>Varanus prasinus</i>	emerald monitor

Part 2 **Plants that are near threatened wildlife**

5 **Plants**

The following plants are near threatened wildlife—

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Acacia acrionastes</i>	
<i>Acacia arbiana</i>	Tony's wattle
<i>Acacia armitii</i>	Armit's wattle
<i>Acacia calantha</i>	
<i>Acacia longipedunculata</i>	
<i>Acacia ommatosperma</i>	
<i>Acacia spania</i>	
<i>Acacia storyi</i>	Story's wattle

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Acacia wardellii</i>	
<i>Aceratium ferrugineum</i>	rusty carabeen
<i>Aceratium sericoleopsis</i>	silky aceratium
<i>Acianthus sublestus</i>	
<i>Acmena mackinnoniana</i>	Rocky River satinash
<i>Acronychia acuminata</i>	
<i>Acronychia eungellensis</i>	
<i>Acrotriche baileyana</i>	
<i>Agathis microstachya</i>	bull kauri
<i>Agiortia cicatricata</i>	
<i>Aglaiia brassii</i>	
<i>Allocasuarina rupicola</i>	shrubby she-oak
<i>Alloxylon pinnatum</i>	tree waratah, Dorrigo oak, red oak
<i>Alpinia hylandii</i>	
<i>Anacolosa papuana</i>	
<i>Anoectochilus yatesiae</i>	jewel orchid, marbled jewel orchid
<i>Antrophyum plantagineum</i>	ox tongue fern
<i>Apatophyllum teretifolium</i>	
<i>Aphyllorchis anomala</i>	
<i>Aphyllorchis queenslandica</i>	
<i>Aponogeton elongatus</i> subsp. <i>elongatus</i>	
<i>Archidendropsis xanthoxylon</i>	yellow siris
<i>Ardisia bakeri</i>	ardisia

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Argyrodendron</i> sp. (Boonjee B.P.Hyland RFK2139)	Boonjee tulip oak, red tulip oak
<i>Arytera dictyoneura</i>	
<i>Austrobuxus megacarpus</i>	southern shiny box
<i>Austromuellera trinervia</i>	
<i>Beilschmiedia castrisinensis</i>	
<i>Bertya pedicellata</i>	
<i>Bertya sharpeana</i>	Mt Coolum bertya
<i>Boronia amabilis</i>	
<i>Boronia rivularis</i>	Wide Bay boronia
<i>Brachychiton compactus</i>	Whitsunday bottle tree
<i>Brachychiton grandiflorus</i>	
<i>Brownlowia argentata</i>	
<i>Bubbia queenslandiana</i> subsp. <i>queenslandiana</i>	
<i>Bulbophyllum globuliforme</i>	
<i>Caesalpinia hymenocarpa</i>	
<i>Callerya pilipes</i>	northern wisteria
<i>Callitris baileyi</i>	Bailey's cypress
<i>Calochlaena villosa</i>	
<i>Cecarria obtusifolia</i>	
<i>Ceratopetalum macrophyllum</i>	
<i>Cerbera dumicola</i>	
<i>Chiloglottis longiclavata</i>	
<i>Comesperma breviflorum</i>	

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Conospermum burgessiorum</i>	
<i>Corsia dispar</i>	
<i>Corunastylis sigmoidea</i>	Dave's Creek midge orchid
<i>Corybas abellianus</i>	nodding helmet orchid
<i>Corybas cerasinus</i>	
<i>Corymbia scabrída</i>	rough-leaved yellowjacket
<i>Croton brachypus</i>	
<i>Croton densivestitus</i>	
<i>Crudia abbreviata</i>	
<i>Cryptandra ciliata</i>	
<i>Cryptocarya floydii</i>	gorge laurel
<i>Cucumis costatus</i>	
<i>Cupaniopsis newmanii</i>	long-leaved tuckeroo
<i>Cyathea celebica</i>	
<i>Cyathea cunninghamii</i>	slender treefern
<i>Dactylophora novae-guineae</i>	
<i>Dansiea elliptica</i>	dansiea
<i>Demorchis queenslandica</i>	
<i>Dendrobium schneiderae</i> var. <i>schneiderae</i>	
<i>Dianella incollata</i>	
<i>Didymoglossum mindorense</i>	
<i>Didymoplexis pallens</i>	crystal bells
<i>Digitaria porrecta</i>	finger panic grass

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Diospyros granitica</i>	
<i>Diploglottis harpullioides</i>	
<i>Diploglottis pedleyi</i>	
<i>Dipteris conjugata</i>	
<i>Discaria pubescens</i>	Australian anchor plant
<i>Diteilis simmondsii</i>	coastal sprite orchid
<i>Diuris oporina</i>	northern white donkeys tails, donkey orchid
<i>Dockrillia wassellii</i>	
<i>Dodonaea uncinata</i>	
<i>Dolichandrone spathacea</i>	
<i>Donella lanceolata</i>	star apple
<i>Drosera adela</i>	
<i>Dryopteris hasseltii</i>	
<i>Durringtonia paludosa</i>	durringtonia
<i>Elaeocarpus coorangooloo</i>	brown quandong
<i>Elaphoglossum callifolium</i>	
<i>Endiandra bellendenkerana</i>	
<i>Endiandra globosa</i>	black walnut
<i>Endiandra microneura</i>	
<i>Eucalyptus codonocarpa</i>	bell-fruited mallee ash
<i>Eucalyptus curtisii</i>	Plunkett mallee, Brisbane mallee
<i>Eucalyptus decolor</i>	
<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> subsp. <i>rotunda</i>	

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Eulophia bicallosa</i>	
<i>Euphrasia orthocheila</i>	
<i>Ficus melinocarpa</i> var. <i>hololampra</i>	
<i>Fimbristylis carolinii</i>	
<i>Frankenia scabra</i>	
<i>Glochidion pungens</i>	
<i>Glycine argyrea</i>	
<i>Goodyera viridiflora</i>	green jewel orchid
<i>Gossia inophloia</i>	thready-barked myrtle
<i>Graptophyllum excelsum</i>	scarlet fuchsia, letter-leaf
<i>Habenaria hymenophylla</i>	
<i>Habenaria rumphii</i>	
<i>Habenaria xanthantha</i>	
<i>Haplostichanthus submontanus</i> subsp. <i>submontanus</i>	
<i>Helicia recurva</i>	
<i>Hernandia bivalvis</i>	grease nut, cudgerie
<i>Hibbertia elata</i>	guinea flower
<i>Hibbertia hexandra</i>	
<i>Hibbertia monticola</i>	
<i>Homoranthus tropicus</i>	
<i>Hoya anulata</i>	
<i>Hoya macgillivrayi</i>	Macgillivray's wax flower
<i>Hoya revoluta</i>	

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Hymenophyllum pallidum</i>	
<i>Ipomoea antonschmidii</i>	
<i>Labichea brassii</i>	
<i>Lastreopsis dissecta</i>	
<i>Leionema ambiens</i>	forest phebalium
<i>Lenwebbia prominens</i>	
<i>Lepiderema hirsuta</i>	hairy lepiderema, Noah's tamarind
<i>Lepiderema largiflorens</i>	
<i>Leptospermum pallidum</i>	
<i>Lepturus geminatus</i>	
<i>Lepturus xerophilus</i>	
<i>Linospadix palmerianus</i>	
<i>Litsea macrophylla</i>	
<i>Livistona concinna</i>	Cooktown fan palm
<i>Livistona nitida</i>	Carnarvon fan palm
<i>Lobelia membranacea</i>	
<i>Lycopodiella limosa</i>	
<i>Macarthuria complanata</i>	
<i>Macropteranthes leiocaulis</i>	southern bonewood
<i>Macrozamia longispina</i>	
<i>Mammea touriga</i>	brown touriga
<i>Margaritaria indica</i>	
<i>Medicosma glandulosa</i>	
<i>Megahertzia amplexicaulis</i>	

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Meiogyne hirsuta</i>	
<i>Melaleuca cheelii</i>	
<i>Melaleuca flavovirens</i>	
<i>Melaleuca formosa</i>	white cliff bottlebrush
<i>Melaleuca groveana</i>	
<i>Melaleuca pearsonii</i>	
<i>Microsorium membranifolium</i>	pimple fern
<i>Mirbelia confertiflora</i>	
<i>Mischocarpus albescens</i>	
<i>Momordica cochinchinensis</i>	balsam pear
<i>Muellerina myrtifolia</i>	
<i>Neosepicaea viticoides</i>	
<i>Neostrearia fleckeri</i>	
<i>Nervilia crocifformis</i>	
<i>Nothoalsomitra suberosa</i>	
<i>Oenanthe javanica</i>	
<i>Oldenlandia polyclada</i>	
<i>Olearia heterocarpa</i>	Nightcap daisy bush
<i>Pandanus zea</i>	
<i>Papillilabium beckleri</i>	
<i>Pararistolochia praevenosa</i>	
<i>Peripentadenia mearsii</i>	buff quandong
<i>Persoonia daphnoides</i>	
<i>Philothea sporadica</i>	

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Phylacium bracteosum</i>	
<i>Pimelea leptospermoides</i>	
<i>Pimelea umbratica</i>	
<i>Piper mestonii</i>	long pepper
<i>Pittosporum oreillyanum</i>	thorny pittosporum
<i>Planchonella xylocarpa</i>	blush coondoo, northern coondoo
<i>Plectranthus blakei</i>	
<i>Pneumatopteris costata</i>	
<i>Prasophyllum campestre</i>	
<i>Prasophyllum exilis</i>	
<i>Prasophyllum incompositum</i>	
<i>Prostanthera petraea</i>	
<i>Prumnopitys ladei</i>	Mt Spurgeon black pine
<i>Pseudanthus pauciflorus</i>	
<i>Pseuduvaria hylandii</i>	
<i>Pteridoblechnum acuminatum</i>	
<i>Pterostylis nigricans</i>	
<i>Pterostylis setifera</i>	
<i>Pterostylis</i> sp. (Gundiah W.W.Abell AQ72188)	
<i>Ptilotus maconochiei</i>	
<i>Randia audasii</i>	
<i>Remusatia vivipara</i>	hitchhiker elephant ear
<i>Rhodamnia glabrescens</i>	

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Rhodanthe rufescens</i>	
<i>Robiquetia wassellii</i>	
<i>Rutidosia glandulosa</i>	
<i>Rutidosia lanata</i>	
<i>Ryparosa kurrangii</i>	
<i>Samadera baileyana</i>	
<i>Sarcopteryx montana</i>	
<i>Sarcotoechia heterophylla</i>	
<i>Schefflera bractescens</i>	
<i>Senegalia albizioides</i>	climbing wattle
<i>Solanum sporadotrichum</i>	
<i>Spathoglottis paulinae</i>	
<i>Sphaeromorphaea major</i>	
<i>Stackhousia tryonii</i>	
<i>Steganthera australiana</i>	
<i>Steganthera laxiflora</i> subsp. <i>lewisensis</i>	
<i>Stemona angusta</i>	
<i>Stenocarpus cryptocarpus</i>	giant leaf stenocarpus
<i>Sterculia shillinglawii</i> subsp. <i>shillinglawii</i>	
<i>Strongylodon lucidus</i>	
<i>Stylidium trichopodium</i>	
<i>Symplocos ampulliformis</i>	
<i>Symplocos harroldii</i>	hairy hazelwood

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Symplocos oresbia</i>	
<i>Symplocos wooroonooran</i>	
<i>Syzygium buettnerianum</i>	New Guinea satinash
<i>Taeniophyllum confertum</i>	
<i>Taeniophyllum lobatum</i>	
<i>Tecomanthe hillii</i>	Fraser Island creeper, trumpet flower
<i>Thismia rodwayi</i>	
<i>Trachymene geraniifolia</i>	
<i>Trachymene glandulosa</i>	
<i>Tristellateia australasiae</i>	
<i>Wendlandia connata</i>	
<i>Westringia blakeana</i>	Blake's mintbush
<i>Whyanbeelia terrae-reginae</i>	
<i>Wilkiea</i> sp. (McDowall Range J.G.Tracey 14552)	
<i>Xanthophyllum fragrans</i>	fragrant boxwood
<i>Xanthostemon arenarius</i>	
<i>Xylosma ovata</i>	
<i>Zieria adenodonta</i>	

Schedule 6 Least concern wildlife

section 31

Part 1 Animals that are least concern wildlife

1 Amphibians

An amphibian indigenous to Australia, other than an amphibian that is extinct in the wild, endangered, vulnerable or near threatened wildlife, is least concern wildlife.

2 Birds

A bird indigenous to Australia, other than a bird that is extinct in the wild, endangered, vulnerable or near threatened wildlife, is least concern wildlife.

3 Invertebrates

The following invertebrates are least concern wildlife—

- (a) a scorpion of the genus *Urodacus* that is indigenous to Australia, other than a scorpion that is extinct in the wild, endangered, vulnerable or near threatened wildlife;
- (b) a spider of the family Theraphosidae that is indigenous to Australia, other than a spider that is extinct in the wild, endangered, vulnerable or near threatened wildlife;
- (c) the following butterflies—

Scientific name

Allora doleschallii doleschallii

Common name

peacock awl butterfly

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Chaetocneme sphinterifera</i> <i>sphinterifera</i>	banded dusk-flat butterfly
<i>Editor's note—</i>	
Sands, DPA and New, TR, 2002, 'The action plan for Australian butterflies', Environment Australia, Canberra	
<i>Euschemon rafflesia alba</i>	
<i>Hypochrysops elgneri barnardi</i>	
<i>Liphyra brassolis major</i>	moth butterfly
<i>Ornithoptera</i> spp. (other than <i>Ornithoptera richmondia</i>)	birdwing butterflies (other than the Richmond birdwing butterfly)
<i>Papilio ulysses joesa</i>	Ulysses butterfly
<i>Trapezites symmomus sombra</i>	

4 Mammals

- (1) A mammal that is indigenous to Australia, other than the following, is least concern wildlife—
 - (a) a mammal that is extinct in the wild, endangered, vulnerable or near threatened wildlife;
 - (b) a dingo (*Canis familiaris dingo*).
- (2) The following mammals are included in least concern wildlife—
 - (a) echidna (*Tachyglossus aculeatus*);
 - (b) platypus (*Ornithorhynchus anatinus*).

5 Reptiles

A reptile indigenous to Australia, other than a reptile that is extinct in the wild, endangered, vulnerable or near threatened wildlife, is least concern wildlife.

Part 2 **Plants that are least concern wildlife**

6 **Plants**

A plant indigenous to Australia, other than a plant that is extinct in the wild, endangered, vulnerable or near threatened wildlife, is least concern wildlife.

Schedule 7 International wildlife

section 36

1 Birds

The following birds are international wildlife—

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Eclectus roratus</i> , other than <i>Eclectus roratus macgillivrayi</i>	eclectus parrot

2 Reptiles

The following reptiles are international wildlife—

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Morelia viridis</i> , other than the Australian population of <i>Morelia viridis</i>	green python

Schedule 8 Prohibited wildlife

section 41

1 Birds

The following birds are prohibited wildlife—

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Carpodacus mexicanus</i>	house finch
<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>	yellowhammer
<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>	chaffinch
<i>Passer montanus</i>	Eurasian tree sparrow
<i>Pycnonotus cafer</i>	red-vented bulbul
<i>Pycnonotus jocosus</i>	red-whiskered bulbul
<i>Pyrhula pyrrhula</i>	Eurasian bullfinch
<i>Quelea quelea</i>	red-billed quelea
<i>Trichoglossus haematodus</i> other than <i>T. h. haematodus</i> and <i>T. h.</i> <i>rubritorquatus</i>	rainbow lorikeet other than the Australian species
<i>Turdus merula</i>	Eurasian or common blackbird
<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	song thrush

2 Mammals

The following mammals are prohibited wildlife—

Scientific name	Common name
All species of the family Herpestinae	mongoose
All species of the genera <i>Gerbillus</i> , <i>Taterillus</i> or <i>Meriones</i>	gerbils and jirds

Scientific name	Common name
All species of the genera <i>Mesocricetus</i> or <i>Cricetus</i>	hamsters
All species of the genus <i>Funambulus</i>	Indian palm squirrels
All species of the genus <i>Mustela</i> , including <i>Mustela furo</i>	stoats, weasels and mink, including any form of the ferret
<i>Bubalus bubalis</i>	water buffalo

Schedule 9 Dictionary

section 4

approved captive breeding program, for wildlife, means a program for the captive breeding of the wildlife that has been approved by the chief executive.

approved recovery plan, for wildlife, means a recovery plan—

- (a) applying to the wildlife; and
- (b) approved by the chief executive.

bioregion report means the document called ‘The Conservation Status of Queensland’s Bioregional Ecosystems’, edited by Sattler, P.S. and Williams R.D., and published by the department.

Note—

A copy of the report may be inspected free of charge, during office hours on business days, at the department’s head office.

ecosystem process means a natural process that assists in sustaining an ecosystem as a living thing.

information, about wildlife, includes—

- (a) the biochemical, genetic or molecular details of the wildlife; and
- (b) information about the distribution or natural history of the wildlife.

land-holder includes the State, an entity representing the State, or a local government, to the extent the State, entity or local government—

- (a) has an interest in public land under its management; or
- (b) is otherwise responsible for the management or development of public land.

management principles, of extinct in the wild, endangered, vulnerable, near threatened or least concern wildlife, means the matters stated in section 73 of the Act.

new species, of wildlife, means—

- (a) a species of plant or animal that has not previously been given a scientific name; or
- (b) a species of plant or animal that—
 - (i) was previously part of another species of plant or animal that has been given a scientific name; and
 - (ii) has been reclassified as a separate species and given a separate scientific name.

recovery plan—

- 1 A *recovery plan*, for wildlife, is a document stating what research and management is necessary to stop the decline, support the recovery, or enhance the chance of long-term survival in the wild, of the wildlife.
- 2 A *recovery plan* may be a recovery plan made or adopted under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Act 1999* (Cwlth), section 269A.

south-east Queensland bioregion means the area shown as the south-east Queensland bioregion on figure 12a of the bioregion report.