



Queensland

Nature Conservation (Wildlife) Regulation 2006

Subordinate Legislation 2006 No. 206

made under the

Nature Conservation Act 1992

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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) rare;
 - (v) near threatened;
 - (vi) 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).
- 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—Simpson, K & Day N, 2004, 'Field Guide to the Birds of Australia', 7th edition, Penguin Group (Australia), Melbourne, Australia; or
 - (c) for birds that are international or prohibited wildlife—Sibley, CG & Monroe Jnr., 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—Strahan, R, 2002, 'The Mammals of Australia', Australian Museum/Reed New Holland, Sydney, Australia; or
 - (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 ‘Queensland Plants, Names and Distribution’.¹
- (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.

¹ 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.

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 re-classified 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—
 - (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 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 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 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 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 Rare wildlife

21 Native wildlife that is rare wildlife

Native wildlife mentioned in schedule 4 is rare wildlife.

22 Declared management intent for rare wildlife

The declared management intent for rare 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 23;
- (b) the proposed management intent for the wildlife, as mentioned in section 24;
- (c) the principles for the taking, keeping or use of the wildlife, as mentioned in section 25.

23 Significance of rare wildlife to nature and its value

- (1) This section states the significance of rare wildlife to nature and its value.
- (2) Rare 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), rare 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.

24 Proposed management intent for rare wildlife

The proposed management intent for rare wildlife is as follows—

- (a) to establish and maintain a database of information about the wildlife and its habitat;
- (b) to monitor and review information about the requirements for the conservation of the wildlife and its habitat;
- (c) to cooperate with the Commonwealth and other State agencies—
 - (a) 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;
- (d) to regularly monitor and review the conservation status of the wildlife and its habitat;
- (e) 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;
- (f) 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 re-classified, under this regulation, as a class other than rare wildlife;
- (g) 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 re-classified, under this regulation, as a class other than rare wildlife;
- (h) 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 re-classified, under this regulation, as a class other than rare wildlife;

- (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.

25 Principles for the taking, keeping or use of rare wildlife

- (1) This section states the principles for the proposed taking, keeping or use of rare wildlife.
- (2) Taking, keeping or use of rare 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) Taking, keeping or use of captive-bred rare wildlife for display, or taking, keeping or use of rare 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 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 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 States 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 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 may be authorised under the Act only if it—

- (a) is consistent with the management principles for the wildlife; and
- (b) will not affect the survival of populations of the wildlife in the wild.

Division 6 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 koala (*Phascolarctos cinereus*);

- (b) the echidna (*Tachyglossus aculeatus*);
- (c) the platypus (*Ornithorhynchus anatinus*);
- (d) 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 1979.²

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.

² The agreements can be accessed on the internet at <www.austlii.edu.au>. The convention can be accessed on the internet at <www.cms.int>.

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

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</i>	eastern bettong
<i>Caloprymnus campestris</i>	desert rat-kangaroo
<i>Conilurus albipes</i>	white-footed tree-rat
<i>Dasyurus geoffroii geoffroii</i>	western quoll
<i>Notomys mordax</i>	Darling Downs hopping-mouse
<i>Pteropus brunneus</i>	dusky flying-fox

Schedule 1 (continued)

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

Amphineuron immersum

Antrophyum austroqueenslandicum

Argyreia soutterii

Corchorus thozetii

Dimocarpus leichhardtii

Diplocaulobium masonii

Huperzia serrata

Hymenophyllum lobbii

Hymenophyllum whitei

Lemmaphyllum accedens

Lindsaea pulchella var. *blanda*

Lycopodium volubile

Marsdenia araujacea

Monogramma dareicarpa

Musa fitzalanii

Oberonia attenuata

Oldenlandia tenelliflora var. *papuana*

Paspalum batianoffii

Persoonia prostrata

Prostanthera albohirta

Rhaphidospora cavernarum

Tapeinosperma flueckigeri

Teucrium ajugaceum

Tmesipteris lanceolata

Trichomanes exiguum

Schedule 1 (continued)

Scientific name*Wendlandia psychotrioides**Zieria* sp. (Russell River, Johnson, in
1892)

Schedule 2 Endangered wildlife

section 11

Part 1 Animals that are endangered wildlife

1 Amphibians

(1) The following amphibians are endangered wildlife—

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Litoria lorica</i>	
<i>Litoria nannotis</i>	torrent tree frog
<i>Litoria nyakalensis</i>	
<i>Litoria pearsoniana</i>	cascade treefrog
<i>Litoria rheocola</i>	common mist frog
<i>Mixophyes fleayi</i>	
<i>Mixophyes iteratus</i>	giant barred frog
<i>Nyctimystes dayi</i>	
<i>Rheobatrachus silus</i>	southern gastric brooding frog
<i>Rheobatrachus vitellinus</i>	northern gastric brooding frog
<i>Taudactylus acutirostris</i>	sharp-snouted torrent frog
<i>Taudactylus diurnus</i>	Mount Glorious torrent frog
<i>Taudactylus eungellensis</i>	Eungella torrent frog
<i>Taudactylus pleione</i>	Kroombit tinkerfrog
<i>Taudactylus rheophilus</i>	

(2) Also, a cascade tree frog (*Litoria pearsoniana*) is endangered wildlife for the Kroombit Tops region.

Note—

Under schedule 3, section 1, a cascade tree frog (*Litoria pearsoniana*) is vulnerable wildlife for an area other than the Kroombit Tops region.

Schedule 2 (continued)

2 Birds

The following birds are endangered wildlife—

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Casuarius casuarius</i>	southern cassowary (southern population)
<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>Erythroriorchis radiatus</i>	red goshawk
<i>Erythrura gouldiae</i>	Gouldian finch
<i>Lathamus discolor</i>	swift parrot
<i>Macronectes giganteus</i>	southern giant petrel
<i>Neochmia ruficauda ruficauda</i>	star finch (eastern subspecies)
<i>Pezoporus occidentalis</i>	night parrot
<i>Psephotus chrysopterygius</i>	golden-shouldered parrot
<i>Pterodroma arminjoniana</i>	Herald petrel
<i>Sterna albifrons</i>	little tern
<i>Xanthomyza phrygia</i>	regent honeyeater

3 Fish

The following fish are endangered wildlife—

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Carcharias taurus</i> ¹	grey nurse shark
<i>Chlamydogobius micropterus</i> ²	Elizabeth Springs goby
<i>Chlamydogobius squamigenus</i> ³	Edgbaston goby
<i>Scaturiginichthys vermeilipinnis</i>	red-finned blue-eye

1 Last, PR and Stevens, JD, 1994, 'Sharks and Rays of Australia', CSIRO, Australia

2 Larson, HK, 1995, 'A review of the Australian endemic gobiid fish genus *Chlamydogobius*, with description of five new species', 'The Beagle—Records of the Museums and Art Galleries of the Northern Territory', vol 23, pp 19–51

Schedule 2 (continued)

- 3 Larson, HK, 1995, 'A review of the Australian endemic gobiid fish genus *Chlamydogobius*, with description of five new species', 'The Beagle—Records of the Museums and Art Galleries of the Northern Territory', vol 23, pp 19–51

4 Invertebrates

The following invertebrates are endangered wildlife—

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Argyreus hyperbius inconstans</i>	Australian fritillary butterfly
<i>Hypochrysops piceatus</i>	piceatus jewel butterfly

5 Mammals

The following mammals are endangered wildlife—

Scientific name	Common name
<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>Macrotis lagotis</i>	bilby
<i>Melomys rubicola</i>	Bramble Cay melomys
<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
<i>Petrogale sharmani</i>	Sharman's rock-wallaby
<i>Pseudomys australis</i>	plains rat
<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
<i>Taphozous troughtoni</i>	Troughton's sheathtail bat

Schedule 2 (continued)

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>Elusor macrurus</i>	Mary River tortoise
<i>Hemiaspis damelii</i>	grey snake
<i>Lepidochelys olivacea</i>	Pacific ridley
<i>Lerista allanae</i>	
<i>Tympanocryptis pinguicollis</i> ¹	south-eastern lined earless dragon

¹ Covacevich JA, Couper PJ, McDonald KR, 1998, 'Reptile diversity at risk in the Brigalow Belt, Queensland', *Memoirs of the Queensland Museum*, vol 42(2), pp 475–486

Part 2 Plants that are endangered wildlife

7 Plants

The following plants are endangered wildlife—

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Acacia porcata</i>	
<i>Acacia ramiflora</i>	
<i>Acacia rubricola</i>	
<i>Acacia saxicola</i>	Mt Maroon wattle
<i>Acacia</i> sp. (Ruined Castle Creek, Forster+ PIF17848)	
<i>Acmena</i> sp. (Cooper Creek, Forster+ PIF15557)	
<i>Acronychia littoralis</i>	scented acronychia

Schedule 2 (continued)

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Alectryon ramiflorus</i>	
<i>Alectryon repandodentatus</i>	
<i>Allocasuarina emuina</i>	
<i>Allocasuarina thalassoscopica</i>	
<i>Apatophyllum olsenii</i>	
<i>Aponogeton bullosus</i>	
<i>Aponogeton proliferus</i>	
<i>Archidendron kanisii</i>	
<i>Archontophoenix myolensis</i>	
<i>Aristida granitica</i>	
<i>Astrotricha roddii</i>	
<i>Atalaya collina</i>	
<i>Austromyrtus fragrantissima</i>	
<i>Austromyrtus gonoclada</i>	
<i>Babingtonia granitica</i>	
<i>Babingtonia papillosa</i>	
<i>Babingtonia silvestris</i>	
<i>Bertya granitica</i>	
<i>Boea kinnearii</i>	
<i>Boronia granitica</i>	
<i>Boronia repanda</i>	
<i>Brachychiton</i> sp. (Blackwell Range, Fensham, 971)	
<i>Bulbophyllum blumei</i>	
<i>Cajanus mareebensis</i>	
<i>Caladenia atroclavia</i>	
<i>Calochilus psednus</i>	
<i>Capparis humistrata</i>	
<i>Carronia pedicellata</i>	
<i>Chingia australis</i>	
<i>Coix gasteenii</i>	
<i>Corchorus cunninghamii</i>	

Schedule 2 (continued)

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Cossinia australiana</i>	
<i>Costus potierae</i>	
<i>Crepidium lawleri</i>	
<i>Crepidomanes aphlebioides</i>	filmy fern
<i>Cyathea exilis</i>	
<i>Cyathea felina</i>	
<i>Cycas megacarpa</i>	
<i>Cycas ophiolitica</i>	Marlborough blue
<i>Cyperus cephalotes</i>	
<i>Davidsonia johnsonii</i>	
<i>Decaspermum struckoilicum</i>	
<i>Dendrobium antennatum</i>	antelope orchid
<i>Dendrobium lithocola</i>	Cooktown 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 pictum</i>	
<i>Endiandra cooperana</i>	
<i>Endiandra floydii</i>	
<i>Eremochloa muricata</i>	
<i>Eriocaulon carsonii</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>	
<i>Euphrasia bella</i>	Lamington eyebright
<i>Fimbristylis adjuncta</i>	
<i>Fontainea fugax</i>	

Schedule 2 (continued)

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Gardenia actinocarpa</i>	
<i>Genoplesium tectum</i>	
<i>Graptophyllum reticulatum</i>	
<i>Grevillea linsmithii</i>	
<i>Habenaria harroldii</i>	
<i>Habenaria macraithii</i>	
<i>Hedyotis novoguineensis</i>	
<i>Homopholis belsonii</i>	
<i>Huperzia carinata</i>	
<i>Huperzia dalhousieana</i>	
<i>Huperzia filiformis</i>	
<i>Huperzia squarrosa</i>	
<i>Jasminum jenniae</i>	
<i>Lasiopetalum</i> sp. (Proston, Baker, 17)	
<i>Leionema elatius</i> subsp. <i>beckleri</i>	
<i>Leucopogon recurvisepalus</i>	
<i>Leucopogon</i> sp. (Coolmunda, Halford, Q1635)	
<i>Lilaeopsis brisbanica</i>	
<i>Macadamia jansenii</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>Microcarpaea agonis</i>	
<i>Micromyrtus carinata</i>	
<i>Micromyrtus delicata</i>	
<i>Micromyrtus patula</i>	
<i>Muellerargia timorensis</i>	

Schedule 2 (continued)

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Mukia</i> sp. (Longreach, Davidson, AQ279935)	
<i>Myriophyllum artesium</i>	
<i>Nepenthes mirabilis</i> <i>Bramston Beach population</i>	pitcher plant, tropical pitcher plant
<i>Nesaea robertsii</i>	
<i>Nicotiana wuttkei</i>	
<i>Noahdendron nicholasii</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</i> sp. (Glenavon, Forster+ PIF15039)	
<i>Parsonsia sankowskyana</i>	
<i>Phaius australis</i>	
<i>Phaius bernaysii</i>	yellow swamp orchid
<i>Phaius tancarvilleae</i>	swamp orchid
<i>Phalaenopsis amabilis</i> subsp. <i>rosenstromii</i>	moth orchid
<i>Plectranthus habrophyllus</i>	
<i>Plectranthus nitidus</i>	
<i>Plectranthus omissus</i>	
<i>Plectranthus torrenticola</i>	
<i>Plesioneuron tuberculatum</i>	
<i>Pomaderris clivicola</i>	
<i>Pomaderris coomingalensis</i>	
<i>Pouteria eerwah</i>	
<i>Prostanthera clotteniana</i>	
<i>Prostanthera</i> sp. (Dinden, Forster+ PIF17342)	
<i>Pterostylis chaetophora</i>	
<i>Randia moorei</i>	spiny gardenia

Schedule 2 (continued)

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Rhodamnia angustifolia</i>	
<i>Rutidosia lanata</i>	
<i>Sankowskya stipularis</i>	
<i>Sarcochilus fitzgeraldii</i>	ravine orchid
<i>Sarcochilus weinthalii</i>	blotched sarcochilus
<i>Solanum adenophorum</i>	
<i>Solanum papaverifolium</i>	
<i>Sporobolus pamela</i>	
<i>Stackhousia</i> sp. (McIvor River, Clarkson, 5201)	
<i>Tectaria devexa</i> var. <i>devexa</i>	
<i>Toechima pterocarpum</i>	
<i>Trioncinia retroflexa</i>	
<i>Triunia robusta</i>	
<i>Tylophora linearis</i>	
<i>Tylophora rupicola</i>	
<i>Tylophora woollsii</i>	
<i>Vrydagzynea paludosa</i>	
<i>Xanthostemon formosus</i>	
<i>Xerothamnella herbacea</i>	
<i>Zieria furfuracea</i> subsp. <i>gymnocarpa</i>	
<i>Zieria</i> sp. (Binjour, Forster, PIF14134)	
<i>Zieria</i> sp. (Brolga Park, Bean, 1002)	

Schedule 3 Vulnerable wildlife

section 16

Part 1 Animals that are vulnerable wildlife

1 Amphibians

(1) The following amphibians are vulnerable wildlife—

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Adelotus brevis</i>	tusked frog
<i>Cophixalus neglectus</i> ¹	Bellenden Ker nursery frog
<i>Cophixalus saxatilis</i> ²	boulder nursery frog
<i>Cophixalus zweifeli</i> ³	Cape Melville boulder frog
<i>Crinia tinnula</i>	wallum froglet
<i>Litoria andiirmalin</i> ⁴	Cape Melville tree frog
<i>Litoria freycineti</i>	Freycinet's frog
<i>Litoria olongburensis</i>	
<i>Litoria subglandulosa</i>	glandular tree frog
<i>Pseudophryne covacevichae</i>	

- 1 Zweifel, RG, 1962, 'A systematic review of the microhylid frogs of Australia', 'American Museum Novit', vol 2113, pp 1–40
- 2 Zweifel, RG, Parker, F, 1997, 'A new species of frog from Australia (Microhylidae: Cophixalus)', 'American Museum Novi', vol 2614, pp 1–10
- 3 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
- 4 McDonald, KR, 1997, 'A new stream-dwelling *Litoria* from the Melville Range, Queensland', 'Memoirs of the Queensland Museum', vol 42(1), pp 307–309

(2) Also, a cascade tree frog (*Litoria pearsoniana*) is vulnerable wildlife for an area other than the Kroombit Tops region.

Note—

Under schedule 2, section 1, a cascade tree frog (*Litoria pearsoniana*) is endangered wildlife for the Kroombit Tops region.

Schedule 3 (continued)

2 Birds

The following birds are vulnerable wildlife—

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Atrichornis rufescens</i>	rufous scrub-bird
<i>Cacatua leadbeateri</i>	Major Mitchell's cockatoo (pink cockatoo)
<i>Calyptorhynchus lathamii</i>	glossy black-cockatoo
<i>Casuarius casuarius</i>	southern cassowary (northern population)
<i>Cyclopsitta diophthalma macleayana</i>	double-eyed fig-parrot (Macleay's)
<i>Eclectus roratus macgillivrayi</i>	eclectus parrot (Australian subspecies)
<i>Epthianura crocea crocea</i>	yellow chat (gulf)
<i>Esacus neglectus</i>	beach stone-curlew
<i>Geophaps scripta scripta</i>	squatter pigeon (southern subspecies)
<i>Macronectes halli</i>	northern giant petrel
<i>Malurus coronatus</i>	purple-crowned fairy-wren
<i>Neochmia phaeton</i>	crimson finch
<i>Ninox rufa queenslandica</i>	rufous owl (southern subspecies)
<i>Ninox strenua</i>	powerful owl
<i>Pedionomus torquatus</i>	plains-wanderer
<i>Pezoporus wallicus</i>	ground parrot
<i>Phaethon rubricauda</i>	red-tailed tropicbird
<i>Podargus ocellatus plumiferus</i>	marbled frogmouth
<i>Poephila cincta cincta</i>	black-throated finch (southern subspecies)
<i>Rostratula benghalensis</i>	painted snipe
<i>Stipiturus malachurus</i>	southern emu-wren
<i>Turnix melanogaster</i>	black-breasted button-quail
<i>Turnix olivii</i>	buff-breasted button-quail
<i>Tyto novaehollandiae kimberlyi</i>	masked owl (northern subspecies)

Schedule 3 (continued)

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

4 Invertebrates

The following invertebrates are vulnerable wildlife—

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Acrodipsas illidgei</i>	Illidge's ant-blue butterfly
<i>Hypochrysops apollo apollo</i>	apollo jewel butterfly
<i>Jalmenus evagoras eubulus</i>	
<i>Nacaduba pactolus cela</i>	bold blue-line butterfly
<i>Ornithoptera richmondia</i>	Richmond birdwing butterfly

5 Mammals

(1) The following mammals are vulnerable wildlife—

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Artocephalus tropicalis</i>	sub-Antarctic fur seal
<i>Dasycercus cristicauda</i>	mulgara
<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>Macroderma gigas</i>	ghost bat
<i>Megaptera novaeangliae</i>	humpback whale
<i>Murina florium</i>	tube-nosed insect bat
<i>Notomys aquilo</i>	northern hopping-mouse
<i>Nyctophilus timoriensis</i>	eastern long-eared bat

Schedule 3 (continued)

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Petaurus australis reginae</i>	yellow-bellied glider (northern subspecies)
<i>Petrogale lateralis purpureicollis</i>	black-footed rock-wallaby (purple-necked subspecies)
<i>Petrogale penicillata</i>	brush-tailed rock-wallaby
<i>Potorous tridactylus</i>	long-nosed potoroo
<i>Pseudomys oralis</i>	Hastings River mouse
<i>Pteropus macrotis epularis</i>	large-eared flying-fox
<i>Pteropus</i> sp. nov. ¹	Torresian flying-fox
<i>Rhinonicteris aurantius</i>	orange leaf-nosed bat
<i>Taphozous australis</i>	coastal sheath-tail bat
<i>Xeromys myoides</i>	false water-rat

1 Richards, GC, Hall, LS, 1994, 'An Action Plan for Bat Conservation in Australia', A draft report to Australian Nature Conservation Agency, Canberra.

- (2) Also, a koala (*Phascolarctos cinereus*) is vulnerable wildlife for the south-east Queensland bioregion.

Note—

Under schedule 6, section 4, a koala (*Phascolarctos cinereus*) is least concern wildlife for an area other than the south-east Queensland bioregion.

6 Reptiles

The following reptiles are vulnerable wildlife—

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Chelonia mydas</i>	green turtle
<i>Crocodylus porosus</i>	estuarine crocodile
<i>Delma labialis</i>	
<i>Delma torquata</i>	
<i>Denisonia maculata</i>	ornamental snake
<i>Egernia rugosa</i>	yakka skink
<i>Elseya lavarackorum</i>	gulf snapping turtle

Schedule 3 (continued)

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>	hawksbill turtle
<i>Furina dunmalli</i>	Dunmall's snake
<i>Lerista vittata</i>	
<i>Natator depressus</i>	flatback turtle
<i>Paradelma orientalis</i>	
<i>Rheodytes leukops</i>	Fitzroy tortoise

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 attenuata</i>	
<i>Acacia barakulensis</i>	Waajie wattle
<i>Acacia baueri</i> subsp. <i>baueri</i>	
<i>Acacia chinchillensis</i>	
<i>Acacia crombiei</i>	
<i>Acacia curranii</i>	
<i>Acacia deuteroneura</i>	
<i>Acacia eremophiloides</i>	
<i>Acacia guymeri</i>	
<i>Acacia handonis</i>	
<i>Acacia lauta</i>	
<i>Acacia perangusta</i>	
<i>Acacia peuce</i>	waddy
<i>Acacia pubifolia</i>	
<i>Acacia purpureopetala</i>	

Schedule 3 (continued)

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Acacia ruppia</i>	
<i>Acacia solenota</i>	
<i>Acacia</i> sp. (Gwambagwine, Carter, 2)	
<i>Acacia tingoorensis</i>	
<i>Acacia wardellii</i>	
<i>Acalypha lyonsii</i>	
<i>Acriopsis javanica</i>	
<i>Actephila foetida</i>	
<i>Actephila</i> sp. (Koumala, Champion, 870)	
<i>Allocasuarina rigida</i> subsp. <i>exsul</i>	Mt Cooroora she-oak
<i>Alloxylon flammeum</i>	
<i>Archidendron lovelliae</i>	bacon wood
<i>Arenga australasica</i>	
<i>Aristida annua</i>	
<i>Arthraxon hispidus</i>	
<i>Asplenium pellucidum</i>	
<i>Asplenium unilaterale</i>	
<i>Asplenium wildii</i>	
<i>Babingtonia squarrulosa</i>	
<i>Babingtonia tozerensis</i>	
<i>Baekkea trapeza</i>	
<i>Baloghia marmorata</i>	jointed baloghia
<i>Banksia conferta</i> subsp. <i>conferta</i>	
<i>Bertya calycina</i>	
<i>Bertya ernestiana</i>	
<i>Bertya pinifolia</i>	
<i>Boronia keysii</i>	Keys boronia
<i>Boronia</i> sp. (Aranbanga Creek, Grimshaw+ PG2597)	
<i>Bothriochloa bunyensis</i>	
<i>Bulbophyllum gracillimum</i>	

Schedule 3 (continued)

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Bulbophyllum longiflorum</i>	
<i>Bulbophyllum weinthalii</i>	
<i>Bursaria reevesii</i>	
<i>Cadellia pentastylis</i>	ooline
<i>Calamus warburgii</i>	
<i>Callistemon pungens</i>	
<i>Callistemon</i> sp. (Boulia, Pedley, 5297)	
<i>Calophyllum bicolor</i>	
<i>Calytrix gurulumundensis</i>	
<i>Canarium acutifolium</i> var. <i>acutifolium</i>	
<i>Canthium</i> sp. (Thursday Island, Cowley, 10)	
<i>Capparis thozetiana</i>	
<i>Carmona retusa</i>	
<i>Caustis blakei</i> subsp. <i>macrantha</i>	koala fern
<i>Chamaesyce carissoides</i>	
<i>Chiloglottis sphyrnoides</i>	
<i>Cissus aristata</i>	
<i>Citrus inodora</i>	
<i>Clematis fawcettii</i>	
<i>Cliffordiochloa parvispicula</i>	
<i>Comesperma oblongatum</i>	
<i>Commersonia</i> sp. (Beeron, Forster PIF4658)	
<i>Cooperookia scabridiuscula</i>	
<i>Corybas montanus</i>	
<i>Corymbia clandestina</i>	
<i>Corymbia leptoloma</i>	
<i>Corymbia rhodops</i>	
<i>Corymbia xanthope</i>	

Schedule 3 (continued)

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Croton magneticus</i>	
<i>Cryptocarya foetida</i>	stinking cryptocarya
<i>Ctenopteris blechnoides</i>	
<i>Ctenopteris walleri</i>	
<i>Cupaniopsis cooperorum</i>	
<i>Cupaniopsis shirleyana</i>	
<i>Cupaniopsis tomentella</i>	
<i>Cycas cairnsiana</i>	
<i>Cycas desolata</i>	
<i>Cycas platyphylla</i>	
<i>Cycas semota</i>	
<i>Cycas silvestris</i>	
<i>Cycas tuckeri</i>	
<i>Cyclophyllum costatum</i>	
<i>Cyperus clarus</i>	
<i>Cyperus semifertilis</i>	
<i>Daviesia discolor</i>	
<i>Daviesia quoquoversus</i>	
<i>Dendrobium bigibbum</i>	Cooktown orchid
<i>Dendrobium callitrophilum</i>	
<i>Dendrobium carronii</i>	pink tea-tree orchid
<i>Dendrobium johannis</i>	brown antelope orchid
<i>Dendrobium phalaenopsis</i>	Cooktown orchid
<i>Dendrobium x superbiens</i>	pink orchid or curly pinks
<i>Denhamia parvifolia</i>	small-leaved denhamia
<i>Dichanthium queenslandicum</i>	
<i>Dioclea hexandra</i>	
<i>Diplazium cordifolium</i>	
<i>Dischidia littoralis</i>	
<i>Dissiliaria tuckeri</i>	
<i>Dodonaea rupicola</i>	
<i>Drosera prolifera</i>	

Schedule 3 (continued)

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Drosera schizandra</i>	
<i>Drynaria x dumicola</i>	
<i>Dryopteris sparsa</i>	
<i>Dubouzetia saxatilis</i>	
<i>Ectrosia blakei</i>	
<i>Eleocharis retroflexa</i>	
<i>Endiandra hayesii</i>	
<i>Eremophila tetraptera</i>	
<i>Eucalyptus argophloia</i>	Chinchilla white gum
<i>Eucalyptus beaniana</i>	
<i>Eucalyptus hallii</i>	Goodwood gum
<i>Eucalyptus infera</i>	
<i>Eucalyptus kabiana</i>	
<i>Eucalyptus magnificata</i>	
<i>Eucalyptus paedoglauca</i>	
<i>Eucalyptus raveretiana</i>	black ironbox
<i>Eucalyptus scoparia</i>	Wallangarra white gum
<i>Eucalyptus taurina</i>	ironbark
<i>Eucalyptus virens</i>	
<i>Eucryphia wilkiei</i>	
<i>Euodia pubifolia</i>	
<i>Floydia praealt</i>	ball nut, possum 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>	
<i>Gaultheria</i> sp. (Mt Merino, Leiper, AQ502686)	
<i>Germainia capitata</i>	

Schedule 3 (continued)

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Gonocarpus urceolatus</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>	
<i>Grevillea venusta</i>	
<i>Gulubia costata</i>	
<i>Hakea maconochieana</i>	
<i>Hakea trineura</i>	
<i>Haloragis exalata</i>	
<i>Hexaspora pubescens</i>	
<i>Hicksbeachia pinnatifolia</i>	
<i>Homoranthus decumbens</i>	
<i>Homoranthus montanus</i>	
<i>Homoranthus porteri</i>	
<i>Huperzia lockyeri</i>	
<i>Huperzia marsupiiiformis</i>	
<i>Huperzia phlegmarioides</i>	
<i>Huperzia prolifera</i>	square tassel fern
<i>Hydrocharis dubia</i>	
<i>Indigofera oxyrachis</i>	
<i>Jedda multicaulis</i>	
<i>Lawrencia buchananensis</i>	
<i>Leionema ellipticum</i>	
<i>Leionema obtusifolium</i>	
<i>Leptospermum venustum</i>	

Schedule 3 (continued)

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Lepturus</i> sp. (Chillagoe, Godwin, C2576)	
<i>Livistona drudei</i>	
<i>Livistona lanuginosa</i>	
<i>Logania diffusa</i>	
<i>Lychnothamnus barbatus</i>	stonewort
<i>Macadamia claudiensis</i>	
<i>Macadamia integrifolia</i>	Queensland nut, macadamia nut
<i>Macadamia ternifolia</i>	
<i>Macadamia tetraphylla</i>	macadamia nut
<i>Macropteranthes montana</i>	
<i>Macrozamia conferta</i>	
<i>Macrozamia crassifolia</i>	
<i>Macrozamia fearnsidei</i>	
<i>Macrozamia machinii</i>	
<i>Macrozamia occidua</i>	
<i>Macrozamia parcifolia</i>	
<i>Marsdenia brevifolia</i>	
<i>Marsdenia coronata</i>	
<i>Marsdenia longiloba</i>	
<i>Marsdenia paludicola</i>	
<i>Marsdenia pumila</i>	
<i>Marsdenia rara</i>	
<i>Marsdenia straminea</i>	
<i>Maundia triglochinooides</i>	
<i>Medicosma elliptica</i>	
<i>Medicosma obovata</i>	
<i>Melaleuca kunzeoides</i>	
<i>Micromyrtus rotundifolia</i>	
<i>Micromyrtus vernicosa</i>	
<i>Myriophyllum coronatum</i>	
<i>Myrmecodia beccarii</i>	ant plant

Schedule 3 (continued)

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Neisosperma kilneri</i>	
<i>Neoroepera buxifolia</i>	
<i>Newcastelia velutina</i>	
<i>Niemeyera whitei</i>	
<i>Notelaea lloydii</i>	
<i>Ochrosperma obovatum</i>	
<i>Omphalea celata</i>	
<i>Owenia cepiodora</i>	onion cedar
<i>Ozothamnus eriocephalus</i>	
<i>Ozothamnus vagans</i>	
<i>Parsonsia bartlensis</i>	
<i>Parsonsia kroombitensis</i>	
<i>Parsonsia larcomensis</i>	
<i>Paspalidium grandispiculatum</i>	
<i>Paspalidium udum</i>	
<i>Persicaria elatior</i>	
<i>Phaius pictus</i>	
<i>Phebalium glandulosum</i> subsp. <i>eglandulosum</i>	
<i>Phebalium whitei</i>	
<i>Philothea acrolopha</i>	
<i>Philothea sporadica</i>	
<i>Picris evae</i>	
<i>Plectranthus amoenus</i>	
<i>Plectranthus gratus</i>	
<i>Plectranthus leiperi</i>	
<i>Pomaderris crassifolia</i>	
<i>Pomatocalpa marsupiale</i>	
<i>Prasophyllum wallum</i>	
<i>Prostanthera palustris</i>	
<i>Prostanthera</i> sp. (Dunmore, Gordon, 8A)	

Schedule 3 (continued)

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Prostanthera</i> sp. (Mt Tozer, Brass, 19478)	
<i>Pterostylis bicornis</i>	horned greenhood
<i>Pultenaea setulosa</i>	
<i>Pultenaea stuartiana</i>	
<i>Quassia bidwillii</i>	quassia
<i>Quassia</i> sp. (Kennedy River, Clarkson, 5645)	
<i>Rhaphidospora bonneyana</i>	
<i>Rhinerrhizopsis moorei</i>	
<i>Ricinocarpos speciosus</i>	
<i>Romnalda strobilacea</i>	
<i>Sarcochilus hartmannii</i>	
<i>Sarcochilus hirticalcar</i>	
<i>Sarcochilus roseus</i>	rosy pink
<i>Sclerolaena blakei</i>	
<i>Sclerolaena walkeri</i>	
<i>Solanum carduiforme</i>	
<i>Solanum dunalianum</i>	
<i>Solanum</i> sp. (Dalby, Kelsey, 56)	
<i>Sophora fraseri</i>	brush sophora
<i>Sowerbaea subtilis</i>	
<i>Spathoglottis plicata</i>	
<i>Stemmacantha australis</i>	
<i>Stemona angusta</i>	
<i>Stylidium longissimum</i>	
<i>Swainsona murrayana</i>	slender Darling pea
<i>Symplocos baeuerlenii</i>	
<i>Syzygium hodgkinsoniae</i>	red lilly pilly
<i>Syzygium moorei</i>	Durobby or Robby
<i>Syzygium velarum</i>	
<i>Tephrosia leveillei</i>	

Schedule 3 (continued)

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Thelepogon australiensis</i>	
<i>Thelypteris confluens</i>	
<i>Thesium australe</i>	toadflax
<i>Tinospora tinosporoides</i>	
<i>Trichoglottis australiensis</i>	
<i>Trigonostemon inopinatus</i>	
<i>Triplarina nitchaga</i>	
<i>Trymalium minutiflorum</i>	
<i>Vanda hindsii</i>	
<i>Westringia parvifolia</i>	
<i>Westringia rupicola</i>	
<i>Wetria australiensis</i>	
<i>Wodyetia bifurcata</i>	foxtail palm
<i>Xanthostemon oppositifolius</i>	penda
<i>Xerothamnella parvifolia</i>	
<i>Zeuxine polygonoides</i>	
<i>Zieria collina</i>	
<i>Zieria obovata</i>	
<i>Zieria rimulosa</i>	
<i>Zieria</i> sp. (Mt Larcom, Gibson, TO18)	
<i>Zieria verrucosa</i>	

Schedule 4 Rare wildlife

section 21

Part 1 Animals that are rare wildlife

1 Amphibians

The following amphibians are rare wildlife—

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Assa darlingtoni</i>	pouched frog
<i>Cophixalus bombiens</i>	
<i>Cophixalus concinnus</i>	
<i>Cophixalus crepitans</i>	
<i>Cophixalus exiguus</i>	
<i>Cophixalus hosmeri</i>	
<i>Cophixalus infacetus</i>	
<i>Cophixalus mcdonaldi</i>	
<i>Cophixalus monticola</i>	
<i>Cophixalus peninsularis</i>	
<i>Cyclorana verrucosa</i>	
<i>Lechriodus fletcheri</i>	Fletcher's frog
<i>Litoria brevipalmata</i>	green-thighed frog
<i>Litoria cooloolensis</i>	
<i>Litoria genimaculata</i>	
<i>Litoria longirostris</i>	
<i>Litoria revelata</i>	
<i>Philoria kundagungan</i>	
<i>Philoria loveridgei</i>	Loveridge's frog
<i>Sphenophryne fryi</i>	
<i>Sphenophryne robusta</i>	
<i>Taudactylus liemi</i>	

Schedule 4 (continued)

2 Birds

The following birds are rare wildlife—

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Accipiter novaehollandiae</i>	grey goshawk
<i>Amytornis barbatus</i>	grey grasswren
<i>Amytornis dorotheae</i>	Carpentarian grasswren
<i>Amytornis striatus</i>	striated grasswren
<i>Cisticola juncidis normani</i>	zitting cisticola (Normanton subspecies)
<i>Climacteris erythrops</i>	red-browed treecreeper
<i>Collocalia spodiopygius</i>	white-rumped swiftlet
<i>Cyclopsitta diophthalma marshalli</i>	double-eyed fig-parrot (Marshall's)
<i>Ephippiorhynchus asiaticus</i>	black-necked stork
<i>Erythrura trichroa</i>	blue-faced parrot-finch
<i>Falco hypoleucos</i>	grey falcon
<i>Grantiella picta</i>	painted honeyeater
<i>Haematopus fuliginosus</i>	sooty oystercatcher
<i>Heteromunia pectoralis</i>	pictorella mannikin
<i>Lichenostomus hindwoodi</i>	Eungella honeyeater
<i>Lophoictinia isura</i>	square-tailed kite
<i>Melithreptus gularis</i>	black-chinned honeyeater
<i>Menura alberti</i>	Albert's lyrebird
<i>Menura novaehollandiae</i>	superb lyrebird
<i>Neophema pulchella</i>	turquoise parrot
<i>Nettapus coromandelianus</i>	cotton pygmy-goose
<i>Ninox rufa meesi</i>	rufous owl (Cape York subspecies)
<i>Numenius madagascariensis</i>	eastern curlew
<i>Pachycephala olivacea</i>	olive whistler
<i>Probosciger aterrimus</i>	palm cockatoo
<i>Pyrrholaemus brunneus</i>	redthroat
<i>Rallus pectoralis</i>	Lewin's rail

Schedule 4 (continued)

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Stictonetta naevosa</i>	freckled duck
<i>Tadorna radjah</i>	radjah shelduck
<i>Tyto tenebricosa</i>	sooty owl

3 Mammals

The following mammals are rare wildlife—

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Antechinomys laniger</i>	kultarr
<i>Antechinus godmani</i>	Atherton antechinus
<i>Antechinus leo</i>	cinnamon antechinus
<i>Chalinolobus dwyeri</i>	large-eared pied bat
<i>Chalinolobus picatus</i>	little pied bat
<i>Dendrolagus bennettianus</i>	Bennett's tree-kangaroo
<i>Dendrolagus lumholtzi</i>	Lumholtz's tree-kangaroo
<i>Dobsonia moluccensis</i>	bare-backed fruit-bat
<i>Hemibelideus lemuroides</i>	lemuroid ringtail possum
<i>Hipposideros diadema</i>	diadem leaf-nosed bat
<i>Kerivoula papuensis</i>	golden-tipped bat
<i>Nyctimene cephalotes</i>	
<i>Nyctimene vizcaccia</i>	Torresian tube-nosed bat
<i>Nyctophilus walkeri</i>	pygmy long-eared bat
<i>Orcaella brevirostris</i>	Irrawaddy River dolphin
<i>Petrogale coenensis</i>	Cape York rock-wallaby
<i>Petrogale mareeba</i>	Mareeba rock-wallaby
<i>Phalanger intercastellanus</i>	southern common cuscus
<i>Pseudochirops archeri</i>	green ringtail possum
<i>Pseudochirulus cinereus</i>	Daintree River ringtail possum
<i>Pseudochirulus herbertensis</i>	Herbert River ringtail possum
<i>Saccolaimus mixtus</i>	Papuan sheath-tail bat
<i>Sminthopsis archeri</i>	chestnut dunnart
<i>Sminthopsis leucopus</i>	white-footed dunnart

Schedule 4 (continued)

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Sousa chinensis</i>	Indopacific humpback dolphin
<i>Spilocuscus maculatus</i>	common spotted cuscus
<i>Vombatus ursinus</i>	common wombat

4 Reptiles

The following reptiles are rare wildlife—

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Acanthophis antarcticus</i>	common death adder
<i>Anomalopus brevicollis</i>	
<i>Anomalopus pluto</i>	
<i>Aspidites ramsayi</i>	woma
<i>Bartleia jigurru</i>	
<i>Calyptotis thornstonensis</i>	
<i>Carlia scirtetis</i>	
<i>Cautula zia</i>	
<i>Chondropython viridis</i>	green python (Australian population)
<i>Coeranoscincus frontalis</i>	
<i>Coeranoscincus reticulatus</i>	
<i>Cryptoblepharus fuhni</i>	
<i>Ctenotus aphrodite</i>	
<i>Ctenotus ariadnae</i>	
<i>Ctenotus capricorni</i>	
<i>Ctenotus hypatia</i>	
<i>Ctenotus rawlinsoni</i>	
<i>Ctenotus schevilli</i>	
<i>Ctenotus serotinus</i>	
<i>Ctenotus zebrilla</i>	
<i>Delma mitella</i>	
<i>Diplodactylus taenicauda</i>	golden-tailed gecko
<i>Emoia atrocostata</i>	

Schedule 4 (continued)

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Emydura subglobosa</i>	
<i>Eroticoscincus graciloides</i>	
<i>Eulamprus amplus</i>	
<i>Eulamprus frerei</i>	
<i>Eulamprus luteilateralis</i>	
<i>Eulamprus tigrinus</i>	
<i>Furina barnardi</i>	yellow-naped snake
<i>Glaphyromorphus mjobergi</i>	
<i>Hoplocephalus stephensii</i>	Stephens' banded snake
<i>Lampropholis colossus</i>	
<i>Lampropholis mirabilis</i>	
<i>Lampropholis robertsi</i>	
<i>Lepidodactylus pumilus</i>	
<i>Lerista ameles</i>	
<i>Lerista cinerea</i>	
<i>Lerista ingrami</i>	
<i>Lerista karlschmidti</i>	
<i>Lerista storri</i>	
<i>Lerista wilkinsi</i>	
<i>Lygisaurus rococo</i>	
<i>Lygisaurus tanneri</i>	
<i>Menetia sadlieri</i>	
<i>Nactus galgajuga</i>	
<i>Nangura spinosa</i>	
<i>Ophioscincus cooloolensis</i>	
<i>Ophioscincus truncatus</i>	
<i>Oxyuranus microlepidotus</i>	fierce snake
<i>Phyllurus caudiannulatus</i>	
<i>Phyllurus isis</i>	
<i>Pseudechis colletti</i>	Collett's snake
<i>Ramphotyphlops broomi</i>	
<i>Ramphotyphlops silvia</i>	

Schedule 4 (continued)

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Rhinoplocephalus incredibilis</i>	pink snake
<i>Saltuarius occultus</i>	
<i>Saproscincus rosei</i>	
<i>Saproscincus spectabilis</i>	
<i>Simoselaps warro</i>	
<i>Underwoodisaurus sphyrurus</i>	
<i>Varanus keithhornei</i>	
<i>Varanus prasinus</i>	emerald monitor
<i>Varanus semiremex</i>	rusty monitor

Part 2 Plants that are rare wildlife

5 Plants

The following plants are rare wildlife—

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Acacia acrionastes</i>	
<i>Acacia albizioides</i>	
<i>Acacia arbiana</i>	
<i>Acacia armillata</i>	
<i>Acacia armitii</i>	
<i>Acacia brunioides</i>	
<i>Acacia calantha</i>	
<i>Acacia centrineria</i>	White hairy wattle
<i>Acacia fleckeri</i>	
<i>Acacia gittinsii</i>	
<i>Acacia hockingsii</i>	
<i>Acacia homaloclada</i>	
<i>Acacia hylonoma</i>	
<i>Acacia islana</i>	

Schedule 4 (continued)

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Acacia jackesiana</i>	
<i>Acacia latisepala</i>	
<i>Acacia longipedunculata</i>	
<i>Acacia meiosperma</i>	
<i>Acacia ommatosperma</i>	
<i>Acacia orites</i>	
<i>Acacia pedleyi</i>	
<i>Acacia pennata</i> subsp. <i>kerrii</i>	
<i>Acacia polyadenia</i>	
<i>Acacia pubicosta</i>	
<i>Acacia spania</i>	
<i>Acacia</i> sp. (Castletower, Gibson, TOI345)	
<i>Acacia storyi</i>	
<i>Acacia strongylophylla</i>	
<i>Acacia tenuinervis</i>	
<i>Aceratium ferrugineum</i>	
<i>Aceratium sericoleopsis</i>	
<i>Acianthus amplexicaulis</i>	
<i>Acianthus sublestus</i>	
<i>Acmena mackinnoniana</i>	
<i>Acmenosperma pringlei</i>	
<i>Acomis acoma</i>	
<i>Acronychia acuminata</i>	
<i>Acronychia baeuerlenii</i>	
<i>Acronychia eungellensis</i>	
<i>Acrotriche baileyana</i>	
<i>Actephila sessilifolia</i>	
<i>Actinotus paddisonii</i>	
<i>Agathis microstachya</i>	
<i>Aglaia argentea</i>	
<i>Aglaia brassii</i>	

Schedule 4 (continued)

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Albizia retusa</i>	
<i>Albizia</i> sp. (Windsor Tableland, Gray, 2181)	
<i>Alectryon semicinereus</i>	
<i>Alectryon tropicus</i>	
<i>Allocasuarina filidens</i>	
<i>Allocasuarina rupicola</i>	
<i>Alloxylon pinnatum</i>	
<i>Alpinia hylandii</i>	
<i>Alyxia magnifolia</i>	
<i>Alyxia sharpei</i>	
<i>Amomum dallachyi</i>	
<i>Amomum queenslandicum</i>	
<i>Anacolosia papuana</i>	
<i>Angianthus brachypappus</i>	
<i>Antrophyum plantagineum</i>	ox tongue fern
<i>Antrophyum subfalcatum</i>	ox tongue fern
<i>Apatophyllum flavovirens</i>	
<i>Apatophyllum teretifolium</i>	
<i>Aphyllorchis anomala</i>	
<i>Aphyllorchis queenslandica</i>	
<i>Apluda mutica</i>	
<i>Aponogeton elongatus</i>	
<i>Aponogeton queenslandicus</i>	
<i>Archidendron hirsutum</i>	
<i>Archidendron muellerianum</i>	
<i>Archidendropsis xanthoxylon</i>	
<i>Ardisia bakeri</i>	
<i>Ardisia fasciculata</i>	
<i>Arenga microcarpa</i>	
<i>Argophyllum cryptophlebium</i>	
<i>Argophyllum nullumense</i>	

Schedule 4 (continued)

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Argophyllum verae</i>	
<i>Argyreia queenslandica</i>	
<i>Argyrodendron</i> sp. (Boonjie, Hyland, RFK2139)	
<i>Argyrodendron</i> sp. (Whyanbeel, Hyland, RFK1106)	
<i>Aristida burraensis</i>	
<i>Aristida forsteri</i>	
<i>Aristida thompsonii</i>	
<i>Artabotrys</i> sp. (Claudie River, Gray, 3240)	
<i>Arthragrostis clarksoniana</i>	
<i>Arundinella grevillensis</i>	
<i>Arundinella montana</i>	
<i>Arytera dictyoneura</i>	
<i>Asplenium athertonense</i>	
<i>Asplenium excisum</i>	
<i>Asplenium normale</i>	
<i>Astonia australiensis</i>	
<i>Atalaya calcicola</i>	
<i>Atalaya rigida</i>	
<i>Atriplex fissivalvis</i>	
<i>Atriplex lobativalvis</i>	
<i>Atriplex morrisii</i>	
<i>Austrobuxus megacarpus</i>	
<i>Austrobuxus swainii</i>	
<i>Austromuelleria trinervia</i>	
<i>Austromuelleria valida</i>	
<i>Austromyrtus inophloia</i>	
<i>Austromyrtus lucida</i>	
<i>Austromyrtus</i> sp. (Bamaga, Hyland, 10235)	

Schedule 4 (continued)

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Austromyrtus</i> sp. (Blackall Range, Sharpe, 5387)	
<i>Austromyrtus</i> sp. (McIlwraith Range, Hyland, 11148)	
<i>Austromyrtus</i> sp. (Mt Lewis, Gray, 831)	
<i>Austromyrtus</i> sp. (Upper Mudgeeraba Creek, Byrnes+ 4069)	
<i>Babingtonia brachypoda</i>	
<i>Bambusa forbesii</i>	
<i>Banksia plagiocarpa</i>	
<i>Barongia lophandra</i>	
<i>Beilschmiedia castrisinensis</i>	
<i>Beilschmiedia volckii</i>	
<i>Berrya rotundifolia</i>	
<i>Bertya glandulosa</i>	
<i>Bertya pedicellata</i>	
<i>Bertya recurvata</i>	
<i>Bertya sharpeana</i>	
<i>Blandfordia grandiflora</i>	Christmas bell
<i>Blechnum ambiguum</i>	
<i>Bonamia dietrichiana</i>	
<i>Boronia amabilis</i>	
<i>Boronia eriantha</i>	
<i>Boronia rivularis</i>	
<i>Boronia squamipetala</i>	
<i>Borya inopinata</i>	
<i>Bossiaea arenicola</i>	
<i>Brachychiton albidus</i>	
<i>Brachychiton collinus</i>	
<i>Brachychiton compactus</i>	
<i>Brachychiton grandiflorus</i>	

Schedule 4 (continued)

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Brachychiton velutinosus</i>	
<i>Brachychiton vitifolius</i>	
<i>Brachyscome ascendens</i>	
<i>Brachyscome eriogona</i>	
<i>Brachyscome tesquorum</i>	
<i>Brasenia schreberi</i>	
<i>Brownlowia argentata</i>	
<i>Bubbia queenslandiana</i>	
<i>Bubbia whiteana</i>	
<i>Buchanania mangoides</i>	
<i>Buckinghamia ferruginiflora</i>	
<i>Bulbophyllum argyropus</i>	
<i>Bulbophyllum boonjee</i>	
<i>Bulbophyllum globuliforme</i>	
<i>Bulbophyllum grandimesense</i>	
<i>Bulbophyllum windsorensense</i>	
<i>Bulbophyllum wolfei</i>	
<i>Cadetia collinsii</i>	
<i>Cadetia wariana</i>	
<i>Caesalpinia hymenocarpa</i>	
<i>Caesalpinia robusta</i>	
<i>Cajanus lanuginosus</i>	
<i>Calamus aruensis</i>	
<i>Callerya australis</i>	
<i>Callerya pilipes</i>	
<i>Callicarpa thozetii</i>	
<i>Callistemon chisholmii</i>	
<i>Callistemon flavovirens</i>	
<i>Callistemon formosus</i>	
<i>Callistemon pearsonii</i>	
<i>Callitris baileyi</i>	
<i>Callitris monticola</i>	

Schedule 4 (continued)

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Calocephalus sonderi</i>	
<i>Calocephalus</i> sp. (Eulo, Ballingall, MEB2590)	
<i>Calochlaena villosa</i>	
<i>Calotis glabrescens</i>	
<i>Calotis suffruticosa</i>	
<i>Calytrix islensis</i>	
<i>Capparis</i> sp. (Gloucester Island, Batianoff, 920912)	
<i>Carex breviscapa</i>	
<i>Carex cruciata</i>	
<i>Cartonema brachyantherum</i>	
<i>Cassia brewsteri</i> var. <i>marksiana</i>	
<i>Cassia</i> sp. (Paluma Range, Sankowsky+ 450)	
<i>Cassinia collina</i>	
<i>Cecarria obtusifolia</i>	
<i>Centotheca philippinensis</i>	
<i>Ceratopetalum corymbosum</i>	
<i>Ceratopetalum macrophyllum</i>	
<i>Cerbera dumicola</i>	
<i>Chiloglottis longiclavata</i>	
<i>Choricarpia subargentea</i>	giant ironwood
<i>Chrysophyllum roxburghii</i>	
<i>Cinnamomum propinquum</i>	
<i>Citrus garrawayi</i>	
<i>Cleistanthus discolor</i>	
<i>Cleistanthus myrianthus</i>	
<i>Combretum trifoliatum</i>	
<i>Comesperma breviflorum</i>	
<i>Comesperma praecelsum</i>	
<i>Conospermum burgessiorum</i>	

Schedule 4 (continued)

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Corchorus hygrophilus</i>	
<i>Corsia</i> sp. (Herberton Range, Gray, 3994)	
<i>Corybas abellianus</i>	nodding helmet orchid
<i>Corybas cerasinus</i>	
<i>Corymbia gilbertensis</i>	
<i>Corymbia petalophylla</i>	
<i>Corymbia scabrada</i>	
<i>Corynocarpus rupestris</i> subsp. <i>arborescens</i>	
<i>Crepidium fimbriatum</i>	
<i>Crepidium flavovirens</i>	
<i>Crepidomanes digitatum</i>	
<i>Crepidomanes endlicherianum</i>	
<i>Crepidomanes majoriae</i>	
<i>Crepidomanes pallidum</i>	
<i>Croton brachypus</i>	
<i>Croton densivestitus</i>	
<i>Croton stockeri</i>	
<i>Crudia papuana</i>	
<i>Cryptandra lanosiflora</i>	
<i>Cryptandra</i> sp. (Gurulmundi, Althofer, 8418)	
<i>Cryptandra</i> sp. (Mt Mulligan, Clarkson, 5949)	
<i>Cryptandra</i> sp. (Thulimbah, Schindler, 6)	
<i>Cryptocarya burckiana</i>	
<i>Cryptocarya claudiana</i>	
<i>Cryptocarya floydii</i>	
<i>Cryptocarya glaucocarpa</i>	
<i>Cryptolepis grayi</i>	
<i>Cupaniopsis newmanii</i>	

Schedule 4 (continued)

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Cyathea baileyana</i>	
<i>Cyathea celebica</i>	
<i>Cyathea cunninghamii</i>	
<i>Cycas brunnea</i>	
<i>Cycas couttsiana</i>	
<i>Cycas media</i> subsp. <i>ensata</i>	
<i>Cyperus rupicola</i>	
<i>Dactylophora novae-guineae</i>	
<i>Dallwatsonia felliana</i>	
<i>Dansiea elliptica</i>	
<i>Dansiea grandiflora</i>	
<i>Dendrobium fellowsii</i>	
<i>Dendrobium malbrownii</i>	
<i>Dendrobium schneiderae</i> var. <i>schneiderae</i>	
<i>Dendromyza reinwardtiana</i>	
<i>Derwentia arenaria</i>	
<i>Desmodium macrocarpum</i>	
<i>Dianella fruticans</i>	
<i>Dianella incollata</i>	
<i>Dichanthium setosum</i>	
<i>Didymoplexis pallenscrystal bells</i>	
<i>Digitaria porrecta</i>	finger panic grass
<i>Diospyros</i> sp. (Bamaga, Hyland, 2517)	
<i>Diospyros</i> sp. (Mt Lewis, Smith, 10107)	
<i>Diospyros</i> sp. (Mt Spurgeon, White, 10677)	
<i>Diploglottis harpullioides</i>	
<i>Diploglottis pedleyi</i>	
<i>Dipodium pulchellum</i>	

Schedule 4 (continued)

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Dipteris conjugata</i>	
<i>Discaria pubescens</i>	
<i>Diuris oporina</i>	
<i>Diuris parvipetala</i>	
<i>Dockrillia wassellii</i>	
<i>Dodonaea hirsuta</i>	
<i>Dodonaea oxyptera</i>	
<i>Dodonaea uncinata</i>	
<i>Dolichandrone spathacea</i>	
<i>Dracophyllum sayeri</i>	
<i>Drosera adelae</i>	
<i>Drummondita calida</i>	
<i>Dryopteris hasseltii</i>	
<i>Durringtonia paludosa</i>	
<i>Eidothea zoexylocarya</i>	
<i>Elacholoma hornii</i>	
<i>Elaeocarpus coorangooloo</i>	
<i>Elaeocarpus johnsonii</i>	
<i>Elaeocarpus stellaris</i>	
<i>Elaeocarpus thelmae</i>	
<i>Elaphoglossum callifolium</i>	
<i>Eleocharis blakeana</i>	
<i>Endiandra anthropophagorum</i>	
<i>Endiandra bellendenkerana</i>	
<i>Endiandra collinsii</i>	
<i>Endiandra dichrophylla</i>	
<i>Endiandra globosa</i>	
<i>Endiandra grayi</i>	
<i>Endiandra introrsa</i>	
<i>Endiandra jonesii</i>	
<i>Endiandra microneura</i>	
<i>Endiandra phaeocarpa</i>	

Schedule 4 (continued)

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Endiandra sideroxylon</i>	
<i>Eremochloa ciliaris</i>	
<i>Eremophila alatisepala</i>	
<i>Eria dischorensis</i>	
<i>Eria irukandjiana</i>	
<i>Etlingera australasica</i>	
<i>Eucalyptus codonocarpa</i>	
<i>Eucalyptus curtisii</i>	Plunkett mallee
<i>Eucalyptus decolor</i>	
<i>Eucalyptus dunnii</i>	
<i>Eucalyptus howittiana</i>	
<i>Eucalyptus lockyeri</i>	
<i>Eucalyptus mensalis</i>	
<i>Eucalyptus michaeliana</i>	
<i>Eucalyptus pachycalyx</i> subsp. <i>pachycalyx</i>	shiny-barked gum
<i>Eucalyptus quadricostata</i>	
<i>Eucalyptus rubiginosa</i>	
<i>Eucalyptus sicilifolia</i>	
<i>Eucalyptus sphaerocarpa</i>	
<i>Eulophia bicallosa</i>	
<i>Eulophia zollingeri</i>	
<i>Euodia hylandii</i>	
<i>Euonymus globularis</i>	
<i>Euphorbia sarcostemmoides</i>	
<i>Euphrasia orthocheila</i>	
<i>Fatoua pilosa</i>	
<i>Ficus melinocarpa</i> var. <i>hololampra</i>	
<i>Fimbristylis distincta</i>	
<i>Fimbristylis micans</i>	
<i>Fimbristylis odontocarpa</i>	
<i>Fimbristylis vagans</i>	

Schedule 4 (continued)

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Firmiana papuana</i>	
<i>Flindersia brassii</i>	
<i>Flindersia oppositifolia</i>	mountain silkwood
<i>Frankenia scabra</i>	
<i>Gahnia insignis</i>	
<i>Garcinia brassii</i>	
<i>Gardenia rupicola</i>	
<i>Gardenia scabrella</i>	
<i>Garnotia stricta</i> var. <i>longiseta</i>	
<i>Gastrodia crebriflora</i>	
<i>Gastrodia queenslandica</i>	
<i>Gastrodia urceolata</i>	
<i>Gen.</i> (AQ20546) sp. (Mt Hemmant, Webb+ 10908)	
<i>Gen.</i> (AQ385424) sp. (McDowall Range, Tracey, 14552)	
<i>Genoplesium alticola</i>	
<i>Genoplesium pedersonii</i>	
<i>Genoplesium sigmoideum</i>	
<i>Genoplesium validum</i>	
<i>Globba marantina</i>	
<i>Glochidion pruinatum</i>	
<i>Glochidion pungens</i>	
<i>Glossocardia orthochaeta</i>	
<i>Glycine argyrea</i>	
<i>Gompholobium virgatum</i> var. <i>emarginatum</i>	wallum wedge pea
<i>Gonocarpus effusus</i>	
<i>Goodenia angustifolia</i>	
<i>Goodenia arenicola</i>	
<i>Goodenia heteroptera</i>	
<i>Goodenia paludicola</i>	

Schedule 4 (continued)

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Goodenia stirlingii</i>	
<i>Goodyera grandis</i>	
<i>Goodyera viridiflora</i>	
<i>Gossypium sturtianum</i>	
<i>Gouania australiana</i>	
<i>Grammitis albosetosa</i>	
<i>Grammitis leonardii</i>	
<i>Graptophyllum excelsum</i>	
<i>Grevillea cyranostigma</i>	
<i>Grevillea singuliflora</i>	
<i>Grewia graniticola</i>	
<i>Gymnostoma australianum</i>	
<i>Habenaria divaricata</i>	
<i>Habenaria hymenophylla</i>	
<i>Habenaria rumphii</i>	
<i>Habenaria xanthantha</i>	
<i>Hakea macrorhyncha</i>	
<i>Haplostichanthus</i> sp. (Coopers Creek, Gray, 2433)	
<i>Haplostichanthus</i> sp. (Mt Finnigan, Jessup, 632)	
<i>Haplostichanthus</i> sp. (Topaz, Jessup, 520)	
<i>Hardenbergia</i> sp. (Mt Mulligan, Clarkson, 5775)	
<i>Harpullia ramiflora</i>	
<i>Hedyotis philippensis</i>	
<i>Helicia ferruginea</i>	
<i>Helicia grayi</i>	
<i>Helicia lamingtoniana</i>	
<i>Helicia lewisensis</i>	
<i>Helicia recurva</i>	

Schedule 4 (continued)

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Helmholtzia glaberrima</i>	
<i>Hernandia bivalvis</i>	grease nut or cudgerie
<i>Heterachne baileyi</i>	
<i>Hibbertia cymosa</i>	
<i>Hibbertia echiifolia</i>	
<i>Hibbertia elata</i>	
<i>Hibbertia hexandra</i>	
<i>Hibbertia monticola</i>	
<i>Hollandaea riparia</i>	
<i>Hollandaea sayeriana</i>	
<i>Homoranthus decasetus</i>	
<i>Homoranthus papillatus</i>	
<i>Homoranthus tropicus</i>	
<i>Homoranthus zeteticorum</i>	
<i>Hoya anulata</i>	
<i>Hoya macgillivrayi</i>	
<i>Hoya revoluta</i>	
<i>Huperzia phlegmaria</i>	common tassel fern
<i>Huperzia varia</i>	
<i>Hymenophyllum eboracense</i>	
<i>Hymenophyllum gracilescens</i>	
<i>Hymenophyllum kerianum</i>	
<i>Hypserpa smilacifolia</i>	
<i>Ichnanthus pallens</i> var. <i>majus</i>	
<i>Ilex</i> sp. (Gadgarra, Hyland, RFK2011)	
<i>Indigofera baileyi</i>	
<i>Ipomoea antonschmidii</i>	
<i>Ipomoea saintronanensis</i>	
<i>Ipomoea stolonifera</i>	
<i>Isotropis foliosa</i>	
<i>Jagera javanica</i> subsp. <i>australiana</i>	

Schedule 4 (continued)

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Kohautia australiensis</i>	
<i>Kunzea bracteolata</i>	
<i>Kunzea calida</i>	
<i>Kunzea flavescens</i>	
<i>Kunzea</i> sp. (Dicks Tableland, Bean, 3672)	
<i>Kunzea</i> sp. (Herbert River, Cumming, 11309)	
<i>Labichea brassii</i>	
<i>Labichea buettneriana</i>	
<i>Lasianthus cyanocarpus</i>	
<i>Lastreopsis grayi</i>	
<i>Lastreopsis silvestris</i>	
<i>Lastreopsis tinarooensis</i>	
<i>Lastreopsis walleri</i>	
<i>Leionema ambiens</i>	
<i>Leionema gracile</i>	
<i>Lenbrassia australiana</i>	
<i>Lepidagathis royenii</i>	
<i>Lepiderema hirsuta</i>	
<i>Lepiderema largiflorens</i>	
<i>Lepiderema pulchella</i>	
<i>Leptosema chapmanii</i>	
<i>Leptospermum luehmannii</i>	
<i>Leptospermum oreophilum</i>	
<i>Leptospermum pallidum</i>	
<i>Leptospermum purpurascens</i>	
<i>Lepturus geminatus</i>	
<i>Lepturus xerophilus</i>	
<i>Leucopogon cicatricatus</i>	
<i>Leucopogon grandiflorus</i>	

Schedule 4 (continued)

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Leucopogon malayanus</i> subsp. <i>novoguineensis</i>	
<i>Lindsaea terrae-reginae</i>	
<i>Lindsaea walkerae</i>	
<i>Linospadix microcarya</i>	
<i>Linospadix palmeriana</i>	
<i>Liparis condylobulbon</i>	
<i>Liparis simmondsii</i>	
<i>Litsea granitica</i>	
<i>Litsea macrophylla</i>	
<i>Livistona concinna</i>	Cooktown fan palm
<i>Livistona fulva</i>	
<i>Livistona nitida</i>	Carnarvon fan palm
<i>Livistona</i> sp. (Eungella, Rodd, 3798)	
<i>Lobelia douglasiana</i>	
<i>Logania cordifolia</i>	
<i>Lomandra teres</i>	
<i>Lycopodiella limosa</i>	
<i>Lysiana filifolia</i>	
<i>Macadamia grandis</i>	
<i>Macaranga polyadenia</i>	
<i>Macarthuria complanata</i>	
<i>Macarthuria ephedroides</i>	
<i>Macropteranthes fitzalanii</i>	
<i>Macropteranthes leiocaulis</i>	
<i>Macrozamia cardiacensis</i>	
<i>Macrozamia longispina</i>	
<i>Mammea touriga</i>	
<i>Margaritaria indica</i>	
<i>Marsdenia hemiptera</i>	thozetia, rusty vine
<i>Medicosma glandulosa</i>	
<i>Medicosma riparia</i>	

Schedule 4 (continued)

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Megahertzia amplexicaulis</i>	
<i>Meiogyne</i> sp. (Henrietta Creek, Jessup, 512)	
<i>Melaleuca cheelii</i>	
<i>Melaleuca groveana</i>	
<i>Melaleuca irbyana</i>	bush house paperbark
<i>Mesua larnachiana</i>	
<i>Microsorium membranifolium</i>	
<i>Mirbelia confertiflora</i>	
<i>Mischarytera macrobotrys</i>	
<i>Mischocarpus albescens</i>	
<i>Mitrantia bilocularis</i>	
<i>Momordica cochinchinensis</i>	
<i>Muellerina myrtifolia</i>	
<i>Mukia</i> sp. (Little Annan River, Gray, 101)	
<i>Musa jackeyi</i>	
<i>Myriophyllum implicatum</i>	
<i>Neosepicaea viticoides</i>	
<i>Neostrearia fleckeri</i>	
<i>Nervilia crocifformis</i>	
<i>Notelaea pungens</i>	
<i>Nothoalsomitra suberosa</i>	
<i>Oberonia carnosa</i>	
<i>Oeceoclades pulchra</i>	
<i>Oenanthe javanica</i>	
<i>Oenotrichia dissecta</i>	
<i>Oldenlandia polyclada</i>	
<i>Olearia gravis</i>	
<i>Olearia heterocarpa</i>	
<i>Omphalea papuana</i>	
<i>Operculina brownii</i>	

Schedule 4 (continued)

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Ozothamnus whitei</i>	
<i>Pachystoma pubescens</i>	
<i>Pandanus gemmifer</i>	
<i>Pandanus zea</i>	
<i>Pandorea baileyana</i>	
<i>Panicum chillagoanum</i>	
<i>Papillilabium beckleri</i>	
<i>Paramapania parvibractea</i>	
<i>Pararistolochia laheyana</i>	
<i>Pararistolochia praevenosa</i>	
<i>Parsonsia blakeana</i>	
<i>Parsonsia largiflorens</i>	
<i>Parsonsia lenticellata</i>	slender or narrow-leaved parsonsia
<i>Parsonsia tenuis</i>	
<i>Parsonsia wildensis</i>	
<i>Paspalidium scabrifolium</i>	
<i>Paspalidium spartellum</i>	
<i>Paspalum multinodum</i>	
<i>Peperomia bellendenkerensis</i>	
<i>Peripentadenia mearsii</i>	
<i>Peripentadenia phelpsii</i>	
<i>Peripleura scabra</i>	
<i>Peripleura sericea</i>	
<i>Peristylus banfieldii</i>	
<i>Persoonia amaliae</i>	
<i>Persoonia daphnoides</i>	
<i>Persoonia volcanica</i>	
<i>Phaleria biflora</i>	
<i>Phylacium bracteosum</i>	
<i>Phyllanthus brassii</i>	
<i>Phyllanthus disticha</i>	

Schedule 4 (continued)

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Phyllanthus sauiropodoides</i>	
<i>Phyllanthus</i> sp. (Bulburin, Forster+ PIF16034)	
<i>Phyllodium pulchellum</i> var. <i>pulchellum</i>	
<i>Picris conyzoides</i>	
<i>Pimelea leptospermoides</i>	
<i>Pimelea umbratica</i>	
<i>Pimelodendron amboinicum</i>	
<i>Piper mestonii</i>	
<i>Pittosporum oreillyanum</i>	
<i>Plectranthus alloplectus</i>	native coleus
<i>Plectranthus arenicola</i>	
<i>Plectranthus blakei</i>	
<i>Plectranthus graniticola</i>	
<i>Plectranthus minutus</i>	
<i>Plectranthus spectabilis</i>	
<i>Pneumatopteris costata</i>	
<i>Pneumatopteris pennigera</i>	
<i>Podolepis monticola</i>	
<i>Polyalthia</i> sp. (Wyvuri, Hyland, RFK2632)	
<i>Polygala pycnophylla</i>	
<i>Polyosma rigidiuscula</i>	
<i>Polyscias bellendenkerensis</i>	
<i>Pomaderris notata</i>	
<i>Pothos brassii</i>	
<i>Pouteria xylocarpa</i>	
<i>Prasophyllum campestre</i>	
<i>Prasophyllum exilis</i>	
<i>Prasophyllum incompositum</i>	
<i>Pratia podenzanae</i>	

Schedule 4 (continued)

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Prostanthera</i> sp. (Mt Mulligan, Clarkson, 5838)	
<i>Prostanthera</i> sp. (Wallangarra, Stanley, 7876)	
<i>Prumnopitys ladei</i>	
<i>Pseudanthus</i> sp. (Tylerville, Forster+ PIF11510)	
<i>Pseuduvaria froggattii</i>	
<i>Pseuduvaria hylandii</i>	
<i>Pseuduvaria mulgraveana</i>	
<i>Pseuduvaria villosa</i>	
<i>Psychotria lorentzii</i>	
<i>Pteridoblechnum acuminatum</i>	
<i>Pterocarpus</i> sp. (Archer River, Hyland, 3078)	
<i>Pterostylis longicurva</i>	
<i>Pterostylis nigricans</i>	
<i>Pterostylis setifera</i>	
<i>Pterostylis</i> sp. (Gundiah, Abell, AQ72188)	
<i>Pterostylis woollsii</i>	
<i>Ptilotus blakeanus</i>	
<i>Ptilotus brachyanthus</i>	
<i>Ptilotus extenuatus</i>	
<i>Ptilotus humifusus</i>	
<i>Ptilotus maconochiei</i>	
<i>Ptilotus pseudohelipteroides</i>	
<i>Ptilotus remotiflorus</i>	
<i>Pultenaea pycnocephala</i>	
<i>Pultenaea whiteana</i>	
<i>Pycnarrhena ozantha</i>	
<i>Quassia baileyana</i>	
<i>Randia audasii</i>	

Schedule 4 (continued)

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Remusatia vivipara</i>	
<i>Revwattsia fragilis</i>	
<i>Rhamphicarpa australiensis</i>	
<i>Rhizanthella slateri</i>	underground orchid
<i>Rhodamnia glabrescens</i>	
<i>Rhodamnia maideniana</i>	smooth scrub turpentine
<i>Rhodamnia pauciovulata</i>	
<i>Rhodanthe rufescens</i>	
<i>Rhodomyrtus effusa</i>	
<i>Ristantia gouldii</i>	
<i>Ristantia waterhousei</i>	
<i>Robiquetia wassellii</i>	
<i>Rourea brachyandra</i>	
<i>Rulingia hermanniifolia</i>	
<i>Rulingia salviifolia</i>	
<i>Rutidosia crispata</i>	
<i>Rutidosia glandulosa</i>	
<i>Ryparosa javanica</i>	
<i>Ryticarium longifolium</i>	
<i>Sarcolobus vittatus</i>	
<i>Sarcopteryx acuminata</i>	
<i>Sarcopteryx montana</i>	
<i>Sarcotoechia heterophylla</i>	
<i>Sarcotoechia villosa</i>	
<i>Sauropus macranthus</i>	
<i>Schefflera bractescens</i>	
<i>Schizomeria whitei</i>	
<i>Schoenorchis sarcophylla</i>	
<i>Schoenus scabripes</i>	
<i>Sclerolaena blackiana</i>	
<i>Sclerolaena everistiana</i>	
<i>Scrotochloa tararaensis</i>	

Schedule 4 (continued)

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Scrotochloa urceolata</i>	
<i>Secamone auriculata</i>	
<i>Senna acclinis</i>	
<i>Sesbania erubescens</i>	
<i>Solanum callium</i>	
<i>Solanum dimorphispinum</i>	
<i>Solanum hamulosum</i>	
<i>Solanum multiglochidiatum</i>	
<i>Solanum sporadotrichum</i>	
<i>Spathoglottis paulinae</i>	
<i>Sphaerantia chartacea</i>	
<i>Sphaerantia discolor</i>	
<i>Sporobolus partimpatens</i>	
<i>Stackhousia tryonii</i>	
<i>Stegathera australiana</i>	
<i>Stenocarpus cryptocarpus</i>	
<i>Stenocarpus davallioides</i>	
<i>Sterculia shillinglawii</i> subsp. <i>shillinglawii</i>	
<i>Sticherus milnei</i>	
<i>Stockwellia quadrifida</i>	
<i>Strongylodon lucidus</i>	
<i>Stylidium trichopodium</i>	
<i>Symplocos ampulliformis</i>	
<i>Symplocos crassiramifera</i>	
<i>Symplocos graniticola</i>	
<i>Symplocos harroldii</i>	
<i>Symplocos</i> sp. (Mt Finnigan, Brass, 20129)	
<i>Symplocos stawellii</i> var. <i>montana</i>	
<i>Syzygium aqueum</i>	
<i>Syzygium argyropedicum</i>	

Schedule 4 (continued)

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Syzygium buettnerianum</i>	
<i>Syzygium macilwraithianum</i>	
<i>Syzygium malaccense</i>	
<i>Syzygium pseudofastigiatum</i>	
<i>Syzygium rubrimolle</i>	
<i>Taeniophyllum confertum</i>	
<i>Taeniophyllum lobatum</i>	
<i>Tecomanthe hillii</i>	
<i>Tectaria siifolia</i>	
<i>Tephrosia baueri</i>	
<i>Tephrosia savannicola</i>	
<i>Tetramolopium</i> sp. (Mt Bowen, Fell+ DGF1224)	
<i>Tetramolopium vagans</i>	
<i>Tetrasynandra</i> sp. (Mt Lewis, Hyland, 1053)	
<i>Thaleropia queenslandica</i>	
<i>Thelasis carinata</i>	
<i>Thelionema grande</i>	
<i>Thismia rodwayi</i>	
<i>Thryptomene hexandra</i>	
<i>Tiliacora australiana</i>	
<i>Tinospora angusta</i>	
<i>Torenia polygonoides</i>	
<i>Torrenticola queenslandica</i>	
<i>Trachymene geraniifolia</i>	
<i>Trachymene glandulosa</i>	
<i>Trianthema rhynchocalyptra</i>	
<i>Trichomanes mindorense</i>	
<i>Tristellateia australasiae</i>	
<i>Tristiropsis canarioides</i>	
<i>Uncaria cordata</i> var. <i>cordata</i>	

Schedule 4 (continued)

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Uromyrtus lamingtonensis</i>	
<i>Vittadinia decora</i>	
<i>Wahlenbergia glabra</i>	
<i>Wahlenbergia islensis</i>	
<i>Wahlenbergia scopulicola</i>	
<i>Waterhousea mulgraveana</i>	
<i>Wendlandia basistaminea</i>	
<i>Wendlandia connata</i>	
<i>Westringia amabilis</i>	
<i>Westringia blakeana</i>	
<i>Westringia grandifolia</i>	
<i>Westringia sericea</i>	native rosemary
<i>Whyanbeelia terrae-reginae</i>	
<i>Wilkiea</i> sp. (Mt Lewis, Webb+ 10501)	
<i>Wilkiea wardellii</i>	
<i>Xanthophyllum fragrans</i>	
<i>Xanthostemon arenarius</i>	
<i>Xanthostemon graniticus</i>	
<i>Xanthostemon verticillatus</i>	
<i>Xanthostemon xerophilus</i>	
<i>Xanthostemon youngii</i>	
<i>Xylosma ovatum</i>	
<i>Xylosma</i> sp. (Mt Lewis, G.Sankowsky+ 1108)	
<i>Zieria adenodonta</i>	
<i>Zornia pallida</i>	
<i>Zornia pedunculata</i>	

Schedule 5 Near threatened wildlife

section 26

1 Plants

The following plants are near threatened wildlife—

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Acacia chinchillensis</i>	Chinchilla wattle

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, rare 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, rare or near threatened wildlife, a least concern wildlife.

3 Invertebrates

The following invertebrates are least concern wildlife—

- (a) a scorpion of the family Uridacidae that is indigenous to Australia, other than an a scorpion that is extinct in the wild, endangered, vulnerable, rare 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, rare or near threatened wildlife;
- (c) the following butterflies—

Scientific name

Allora doleschalli doleschalli

Chaetocneme critomedia sphinterifera

Euschemon rafflesia alba

Hypochrysops elgneri barnardi

Common name

peacock awl butterfly

banded red-eye butterfly

Schedule 6 (continued)

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Liphyra brassolis</i>	moth butterfly
<i>Ornithoptera</i> spp. other than <i>Ornithoptera richmondia</i>	birdwing butterflies (other than the Richmond birdwing butterfly)
<i>Papilio ulysses</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, rare 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) koala (*Phascolarctos cinereus*), for an area other than the south-east Queensland bioregion;

Note—

Under schedule 3, section 10, a koala (*Phascolarctos cinereus*) is vulnerable wildlife for the south-east Queensland bioregion.

- (c) platypus (*Ornithorhynchus anatinus*).

5 Reptiles

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

Schedule 6 (continued)

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, rare 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>Chondropython viridis</i> , other than the Australian species of <i>Chondropython 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>Pyrrhula 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
All species of the genera <i>Mesocricetus</i> or <i>Cricetus</i>	hamsters
All species of the genus <i>Funambulus</i>	Indian palm squirrels

Schedule 8 (continued)

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.³

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.

Kroombit Tops region means the area consisting of the following—

- (a) the Kroombit Tops National Park;⁴

³ At the commencement of this definition, the department’s head office was at 160 Ann Street, Brisbane.

⁴ The Kroombit Tops National Park is shown as lot 435 on plan NPW457. See the *Nature Conservation (Protected Areas) Regulation 1994*, schedule 2 (National parks).

Schedule 9 (continued)

(b) the Kroombit Tops Forest Reserve.⁵

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, rare, near threatened or least concern wildlife, means the matters stated in section 73⁶ 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.

5 The Kroombit Tops Forest Reserve is shown as lot 316 on AP10001. See the *Nature Conservation (Forest Reserves) Regulation 2000*, schedule (Forest reserves).

6 Section 73 (Management principles of protected wildlife) of the Act.

ENDNOTES

- 1 Made by the Governor in Council on 10 August 2006.
- 2 Notified in the gazette on 11 August 2006.
- 3 Laid before the Legislative Assembly on . . .
- 4 The administering agency is the Environmental Protection Agency.