Photo: NPAQ

Lost opportunities for new national parks in Queensland:

How funding new national parks will benefit Queensland's wildlife and economy

National Parks Association of Queensland Inc. connect and protect

Wilderness Society Life. Support.

WWF

Queensland Conservation Council

AUSTRALIAN CONSERVATION FOUNDATION

Photo: Terry Reis

Executive Summary

National parks are our most effective tool for protecting and managing wildlife habitat, because they are the only land use dedicated to conservation and addressing threats in perpetuity backed up by the authority of the state.

Increased investment in acquisition of new national parks is the best and most secure way to save native wildlife and their habitats. Additions of new parks must as a matter of course be accompanied by increased annual resourcing of the Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service to effectively abate threats to biodiversity across the Parks system, in particular the escalating threat of our changing climate and bushfires.

National parks play a vital role in supporting tourism businesses and employment in regional Queensland. National parks are the single most important asset of the state's multi-billion dollar tourism industry.

In the past five years, 175 very high priority properties identified for national park acquisition have gone on the market and been sold mostly for ongoing agricultural use. The properties cover about 241,000 ha of land with high value habitats for 160 threatened species, including the koala, black-throated finch, painted honeyeater, squatter pigeon and yakka skink.

These opportunities to expand national parks have been lost due to the ongoing lack of any meaningful budget for new acquisitions. Queensland Government funding for new national parks has in fact fallen by 65% over the past 7 years.

In addition, one quarter of the area of nature refuges in Queensland (more than 1.1 million hectares of wildlife habitat), are not permanently protected (i.e. not binding to future owners). Nature refuges with no permanent protection that go up for sale, if they cannot be renegotiated, should be considered for purchase by the government to avoid Queensland's already low percentage of land protected going backwards.

It is critically important that the Queensland Government allocate at least $55 million a year towards acquisition of land for new national parks,

Photo: Paul Grimshaw

starting in the 2020-21 budget, to secure the top priority properties needed to save ecosystems and species threatened by loss, degradation and climate change.

Recent severe bushfires have burned hundreds of thousands of hectares of wildlife habitat including rainforest that never burned before, across many national parks in Queensland. The bushfire risk is increasing and wildlife need more habitat protected to be able to survive into the hotter future. Wildlife will need more national parks, not less.

Parks management budgets also need at least a $56 million a year boost to ensure that the expanded park system is well-resourced and managed in the face of worsening conditions due to climate change. This increased investment would support increased fire, weed and pest management activities by park rangers, reducing risks to people and wildlife.

To complement this investment in national parks, funding for nature refuges should be increased to $24 million per year, to support best management of the existing nature refuge network, and establishment of new nature refuges with priority to the new Special Wildlife Reserves that are effectively private national parks.

Photo: Marika Strand

Why more National Parks?

Nature under threat

Queensland is home to 85% of Australia's native mammals, 72% of native birds, just over 50% of native reptiles and frogs, and more than 11,000 plant species. There are 955 threatened species listed under the Queensland Nature Conservation Act 1992. The dominant threats include tree clearing, inappropriate fire, pests and weeds, climate change and livestock grazing.[1]

Parks essential to save wildlife

Parks do more than simply prevent habitat destruction, they commit a professional ranger corps to nature conservation as the primary purpose, by tackling the pervasive threats of climate change, fire, weeds and pests. No other land use does that.

Three iconic and threatened Queensland species - the northern hairy-nosed wombat, the bridled nail-tail wallaby and the bilby - would likely be extinct now if their last refuges had not been purchased and saved in national parks (respectively Epping National Park, Taunton National Park and Astrebla Downs National Park).

Survival of threatened species in Australia is strongly correlated with national parks more than other conservation approaches.[2] Worldwide, species richness and abundance is higher in strict protected areas than in less protected or unprotected control sites.[3]

Parks are economic powerhouses

Queensland's national parks are a powerful drawcard for locals and tourists from Australia and around the world. Visitors to national parks in Queensland spend about $3.7 billion every year, of which $2.6 billion is generated by the national parks, supporting over 17,000 jobs mostly in regional Queensland.[4]

Investment in parks is estimated to generate at least a nine-fold return on investment due to the positive economic impact on businesses and jobs in regional Queensland. [5]

Investment in new parks including new acquisitions and transfer of native state forests would return major increase in nature-based tourism value.[6]

Parks are popular

Queenslanders love their national parks and understand that their primary purpose is to protect nature. In a 2017 Galaxy poll, over 80% of Australians agreed more land should be protected in national parks and reserves[7]. Roy Morgan polling in 2018 found that 72% of Australians would like to have more national parks and nature reserves and that "buying land for new national parks" is the second most popular government conservation policy preference after stronger tree clearing controls.[8]

Recent catastrophic bushfires

This summer, bushfires burned millions of hectares of wildlife habitat across Australia including many national parks, and killed over a billion native animals[9].

Although the bushfire crisis has primarily affected the southern states, Queensland also had an extreme bushfire season in spring of 2019, where fires burned into never before burned wet forests like in Eungella National Park and Lamington National Park.[10]

Critics claim that national parks are the source of the bushfire problem, and oppose more parks. Such claims are false. If anything, the need for more habitat protection is more urgent than ever with the worsening climate crisis, to ensure there is always a refuge for wildlife to retreat to when the weather is too extreme and bushfires are raging.

Most fires that burn in national parks were actually started off park and burn onto parks presenting a major management challenge for the parks service. Even though the agency can close parks to prevent accidental or deliberate fire setting by visitors, fires can still burn in from outside.[11] The Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service has a well developed program of early fire detection using remote cameras, and conducted over one million hectares of fuel reduction burns on all tenures including state forests in 2018/19.[12] Unfortunately, the safe window for conducting such burns is shrinking as the climate crisis deepens, setting the parks service a difficult challenge.[13]

Accordingly, funding for parks management -- rangers and operational budgets-- must also increase substantially to keep pace with the growth of the parks system as well as the escalating climate crisis.

Photo: Terry Reis

Promises unfulfilled

Promises unfulfilleds a party to the Convention on Biological Diversity, Australia has committed to a target of 17% of terrestrial and inland water in the National Reserve System in a balanced way that is ecologically representative, with at least 10% of each bioregion protected, well-connected, and well-managed.[14]

Australia's National Reserve System is a network of more than 12,000 Commonwealth, state and territory reserves, and Indigenous and private protected areas that covers 19.8% of the country (Fig 1).[15]

> "National parks cover 5.6% of Queensland which is well below the national average of 7.5%"

Queensland has the lowest percentage (8.7%[16]) of area protected of all the states and territories, less than half the national average (Fig 1).

National parks cover 5.6%[17] of Queensland which is well below the national average of 7.5% (Fig. 1).

There are 89 terrestrial bioregions in Australia representing different topography, climate and biological features. Of these, 27 are under protected (below 10%), with most of these in Queensland.[18]

The Queensland Government committed to finalise a protected area strategy within this term of government and committed to a target of 17% of the state being protected.

The Queensland Audit Office found that at current rates of growth, Queensland is already falling well short of the 17% promised.[20, 21]

In addition, the 17% target is already superseded internationally. The draft protected areas target for the 2021-2030 decade of the Convention on Biological Diversity revised upwards to 30% of land and sea.[22]

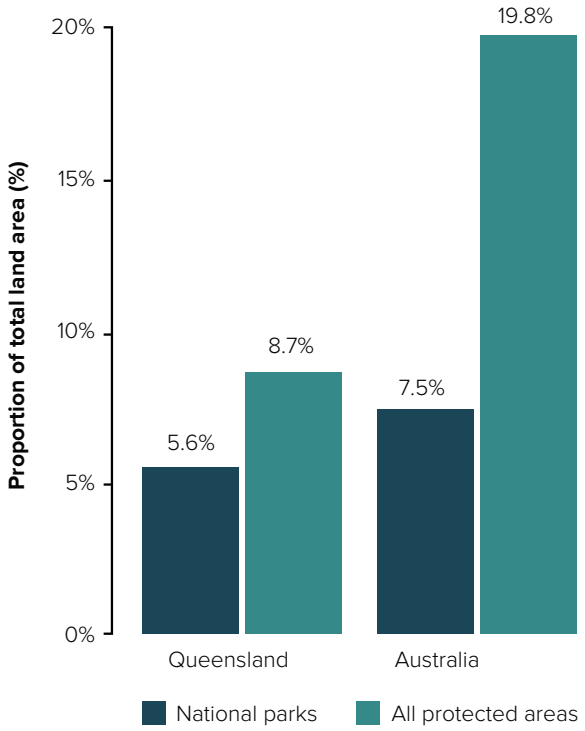

Fig. 1. Percentage of land areas in national parks or in all protected areas for Queensland and Australia in 2018.[19]

While the strategy is being developed, the government has unaccountably decided not to fund further land purchases to any meaningful degree.

Funding for new national parks has been reduced from nearly $20 million per year under the former Newman government (three year average, 2012-2015) to less than $7 million per year under the Palaszczuk government (five year average, 2015-20).[23]

Because of the lack of funding, major opportunities have been missed to buy high priority properties that have been put up for sale, to add to the national park system.

In this report we reveal these "opportunities lost".

Fig.2 Bioregions where high acquisition priority property sales were missed between 2015 and 2018.

Species emblematic of the four main bioregions with significant areas of habitat in the set of properties sold . *Photo credits:* Koala - Julie Chaise/WWF, Yakka Skink - Gary Stephenson*; Black Throated Finch - Dominic Sherony*; Star Finch - JJ Harrison*, (*Wikipedia Creative Commons licence).

Star Finch
154,382 ha of likely habitat

Wet Tropics

Einsleigh Uplands

Koala
30,806 ha of known habitat

Central Qld Coast

Desert Uplands

Brigalow Belt

Southeast Queensland

Mulga lands

New Englend Tableands

Black Throated Finch
14,860 ha of known habitat

Yakka Skink
25,560 ha of likely habitat

Lost opportunities for national park acquisitions

About two thousand properties across Queensland have been identified as having very high priority for acquisition as national parks.[24] The methodology used to identify these properties is summarised in Appendix 1.

Of these, 175 went to market and sold between 2015 and 2018 for a combined value of $198 million. With each sale, the Palaszczuk government missed opportunities to preserve habitats and slow and reverse the ongoing decline in Queensland's wildlife.

At the same time, this failure to invest in conservation has harmed the state economically, as opportunities to grow the state's nature tourism economy and jobs have also been lost.

If there had been an acquisition budget of $200 million over the three year period 2015-18, to back up the 2015 government promise to expand protected areas to 17% of the state, these 175 high priority properties could already have been secured for new national parks.

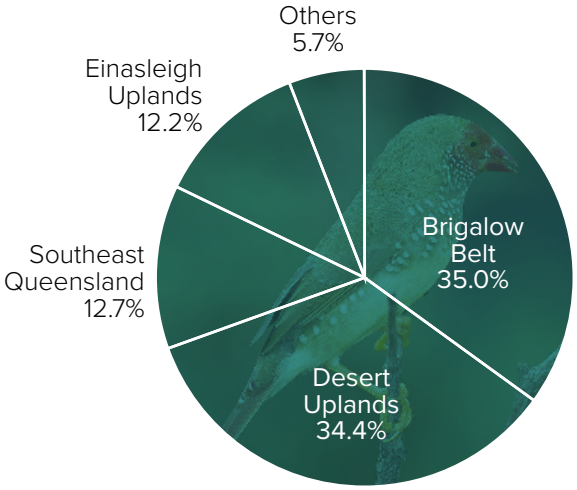

Fig. 3. Proportion by area of priority properties sold in respective bioregions (Fig. 2). Others includes Mulga Lands, Central Qld Coast, Wet Tropics and New England Tablelands bioregions.

Photo: Terry Reis

Acquiring these properties into the national park system would have closed major gaps in ecosystem and species protection, greatly progressed the government's 17% protection target and added significant value to the state's tourism industry.

The high priority properties sold fell into eight bioregions, but the majority (94.3%) were located in just four under-protected bioregions: Brigalow Belt (2.9% protected), SE Queensland (14.4% protected), Desert Uplands (3.2%) and Einasleigh Uplands (6.9%) (Figs. 2-3).

More than half of nationally threatened species do not meet minimum habitat protection standards in Queensland, and 10% have no habitat at all in protected areas.[25] Almost the entire area combined in the 175 properties that sold contained known, likely or critical habitat for 110 plant and 50 animal species listed as threatened under national law (Figs. 4-5).

Also, 38% by area of the 175 properties fell within state significance wildlife corridors, which are important for resilience to climate change, and 56% by area comprised regional ecosystems that have no or low representation in the protected area system.


Photo: Marika Strand

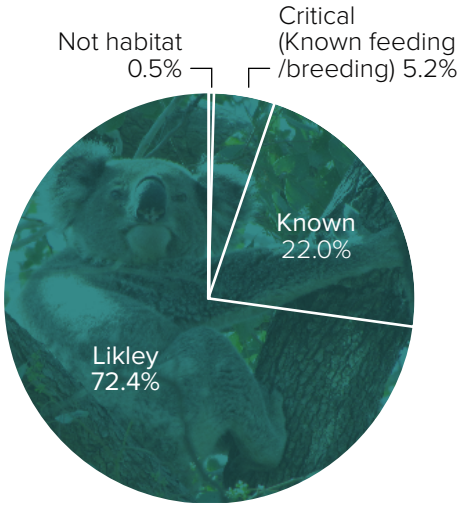

Fig. 4. Proportions of threatened species habitat categories by area of priority properties sold.

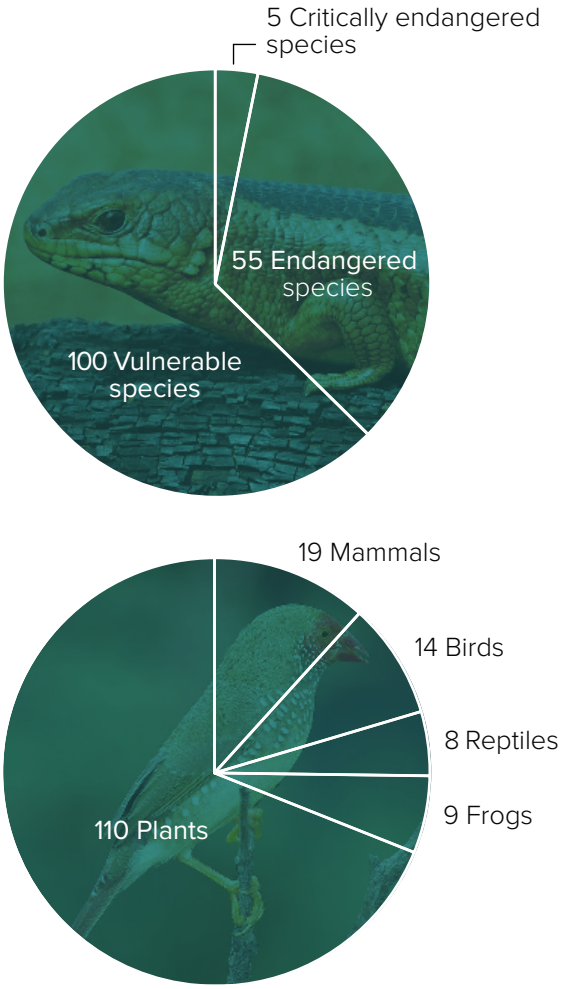

Fig. 5 Threatened species known or likely to occur in the properties classified by current status under the EPBC Act (Left), and by major taxon (Right). For a full list of species and areas of habitat on the properties sold see Appendix 2.

Top 5 opportunities lost

Five properties that sold in the 2015-18 period, were identified as high acquisition priority properties under the Queensland Government's former Landscape Resilience strategy.[26]

These five properties in the Brigalow Belt, Einasleigh and Desert Uplands cover 154,000 ha and sold for $16.4 million over the period studied.

If they had been acquired they would have secured:

- Habitats for 12 threatened animal species and 6 threatened plants (including all those in Fig. 2);[27]
- 90,000 ha of regional ecosystems with low or no representation in protected areas;
- 24,000 ha of endangered regional ecosystems; and
- 50,000 ha of State Biodiversity Corridors.

Photo: E Vanderduys

Nature refuges at risk of loss

One quarter of the 4.4 million ha that the Queensland Government has gazetted as "nature refuges" are not permanent (i.e. not binding to successive owners) and can be lost once the property is sold or are otherwise impermanent. There are 23 such nature refuges covering 1.14 million hectares.

A few of these non-permanent nature refuges are protected by private land conservancies that have nature conservation in their charter, and so are likely to remain protected in practice. However, most are cattle stations with a primary focus on livestock production.

One large cattle-station nature refuge in central Queensland harbours the largest remaining intact forest of endangered brigalow. It is for sale at the time of writing, and unless the nature refuge agreement is renegotiated or the property is purchased for a new national park, protection will be lost after sale.

Even permanent nature refuges in Queensland don't prevent commercial extractive uses detrimental to their designation as "protected areas". For example, the Bimblebox Nature Refuge in central Queensland is threatened with destruction by a coal mine, contrary to the wishes of the owners and contrary to the plain meaning of "protected area".[28]

In March 2019, the Palaszczuk Government legislated to allow private national parks (Special Wildlife Reserves) closed to all extractive uses, but none have yet been declared to date.[29]

Urgent need for an acquisition budget

The Palasczcuk government has been promising strategic growth of protected areas for almost two full terms in government now, but has suspended any meaningful progress pending a strategy that has been continually postponed.

The priority acquisition list has been well understood for decades and there was never a need to wait for a strategy to purchase land for new parks.

There has been essentially no capital budget at a time when hundreds of millions of dollars are needed to fill longstanding and increasingly urgent gaps in ecosystem and species protection, and at the same time, give a major boost to the state's tourism industry by enriching the available menu of destinations and experiences.

Large investments have returned large-scale, rapid progress in the past

With approximately $22 million in assistance from the now defunct National Reserve System grants program, Queensland Environment and Heritage Protection staff rapidly secured at least 14 new national parks totalling over 400,000 ha from 2008 to 2012.[30] The largest such purchase was the Wairuna addition to Girringun National Park, now co-managed with the Girringun Indigenous rangers.

Advancing national parks in Queensland not only saves our unique wildlife and wild places but also builds the fundamental asset for the tourism industry, assists with Indigenous economic and social opportunities and ensures the economic survival of many regional towns.

Other benefits of national parks to the community include clean water and air, health and well-being, climate moderation and reversing greenhouse gas pollution.

Photo: Ian Stehbens

Conclusion

It is critically important that the Queensland Government allocate at least $55 million a year towards acquisition of land for national park protection, starting in the 2020-21 budget, to secure high priority properties needed to save ecosystems and species threatened by loss, degradation and climate change. Parks management budgets also need a $56 million a year boost to ensure parks are resourced and managed to save nature as best they can in the face of the escalating climate crisis.

A major expansion of national parks will also give the state tourism industry a significant boost.

Nature refuges with no permanent protection that go up for sale, if they cannot be renegotiated, should be purchased by the government to avoid Queensland's already low percentage of land protected going backwards.

Photo: Terry Reis

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Appendix 1. Methodology

Climate resilience properties

We mapped lots that the Queensland Government has previously identified as priority acquisitions under the former Climate Resilience strategy.

WWF high priority properties

In addition, there were 1850 lots that overlapped all three of the following analyses, and are therefore also very high priority for acquisition:

- Areas with over 67% of 1,320 vertebrate species distribution models retained from the present to 2085, under 18 climate models, under the business as usual RCP 8.5 scenario, as modelled by the Queensland Government.[31]
- Maps of the top 17% of Australia for protection of threatened species habitats also by 2085 under RCP 8.5.32
- Top 75% of optimal solutions for ecosystem representation from WWFs 20 million hectares by 2020 report.[33]

Existing nature refuges and environmental offsets were excluded.[34]

Property sales

We used Queensland property sales data for the period June 2015 - October 2018 to see if any of these high priority properties had sold in that period and for what price.

We then quantified the biodiversity value of properties that sold by intersection with:

- the Species of National Environmental Significance database, current to Jan 2016.[35]
- State significance biodiversity corridors[36]
- Regional ecosystems that are endangered or low/no protection.[37]

Appendix 2.

Threatened species habitat on priority properties sold

	SCIENTIFIC NAMES	Status		Known habitat (ha)	
MAMMALS		**NCA**	**EPBC Act**	**Known**	**Likely**
Bare-rumped Sheathtail Bat	*Saccolaimus saccolaimus nudicluniatus*	VU	CE	0	3,751
Greater Large-eared Horseshoe Bat	*Rhinolophus philippinensis*	VU	EN	739	13
Koontoo/Hastings River Mouse	*Pseudomys oralis*	VU	EN	0	489
Mahogany Glider	*Petaurus gracilis*	EN	EN	0	373
Northern Bettong	*Bettongia tropica*	EN	EN	0	550
Northern Quoll	*Dasyurus hallucatus*	LC	EN	837	89,137
Spotted-tailed Quoll	*Dasyurus maculatus gracilis*	EN	EN	143	444
Spot-tailed Quoll	*Dasyurus maculatus maculatus*	VU	EN	236	1,491
Black-footed Tree-rat	*Mesembriomys gouldii*	LC	VU	0	76
Brush-tailed Rock-wallaby	*Mesembriomys gouldii rattoides*	VU	VU	451	4,254
Corben's Long-eared Bat	*Nyctophilus corbeni*	VU	VU	0	6,257
Grey-headed Flying-fox	*Pteropus poliocephalus*	LC	VU	12,445	2,041
Koala	*Phascolarctos cinereus*	VU	VU	30,806	35,810
Large Pied Bat	*Chalinolobus dwyeri*	VU	VU	0	40,798
Long-nosed Potoroo	*Potorous tridactylus tridactylus*	VU	VU	0	7,987
Pookila/New Holland Mouse	*Pseudomys novaehollandiae*	VU	VU	0	2,210
Spectacled Flying-fox	*Pteropus conspicillatus*	EN	EN	740	1,991
Water Mouse	*Xeromys myoides*	VU	VU	298	96
Yellow-bellied Glider	*Petaurus australis unnamed subsp.*	VU	VU	0	142
BIRDS		**NCA**	**EPBC Act**	**Known**	**Likely**
Regent Honeyeater	*Anthochaera phrygia*	EN	CE	42	2,545
Australasian Bittern	*Botaurus poiciloptilus*	EN	EN	1,928	49
Australian Painted Snipe	*Rostratula australis*	EN	EN	0	111
Black-throated Finch	*Poephila cincta cincta*	EN	EN	14,860	72,078
Cassowary	*Casuarius casuarius johnsonii*	EN	EN	853	625
Coxen's Fig-Parrot	*Cyclopsitta diophthalma coxeni*	EN	EN	0	14
Eastern Bristlebird	*Dasyornis brachypterus*	EN	EN	0	549
Star Finch	*Neochmia ruficauda ruficauda*	EN	EN	0	154,382
Swift Parrot	*Lathamus discolor*	EN	CE	0	8,518
Black-breasted Button-quail	*Turnix olivii*	VU	VU	570	21,101
Northern Masked Owl	*Tyto novaehollandiae kimberli*	VU	VU	0	3,960
Painted Honeyeater	*Grantiella picta*	VU	VU	0	29,656
Red Goshawk	*Erythrotriorchis radiatus*	EN	VU	10,331	95,719
Southern Squatter Pigeon	*Geophaps scripta scripta*	VU	VU	8,340	104,318
REPTILES		**NCA**	**EPBC Act**	**Known**	**Likely**
Southern Snapping Turtle	*Elseya albagula*		CE	0	869
Mary River Turtle	*Elusor macrurus*	EN	EN	97	91
Bell's Turtle	*Wollumbinia belli*	VU	VU	0	52
Collared Delma	*Delma torquata*	VU	VU	548	51

Dunmall's Snake	*Furina dunmalli*	VU	VU	16	1,178
Granite Belt Thick-tailed Gecko	*Uvidicolus sphyrurus*	LC	VU	0	608
Ornamental Snake	*Denisonia maculata*	VU	VU	0	13,367
Yakka Skink	*Egernia rugosa*	VU	VU	0	25,560

FROGS		**NCA**	**EPBC Act**	**Known**	**Likely**
Mountain Mistfrog	*Litoria nyakalensis*	EN	EN	334	137
Australian Lace-lid	*Litoria dayi*	EN	VU	100	2,138
Common Mistfrog	*Litoria rheocola*	EN	EN	248	1,576
Eungella Day Frog	*Taudactylus eungellensis*	EN	EN	0	409
Fleay's Frog	*Mixophyes fleayi*	EN	EN	45	106
Giant Barred Frog	*Mixophyes iteratus*	EN	EN	0	67
Kuranda Tree Frog	*Litoria myola*	EN	EN	7	60
Waterfall Frog	*Litoria nannotis*	EN	EN	155	1,634
Magnificent Brood Frog	*Pseudophryne covacevichae*	VU	VU	0	98

PLANTS		**NCA**	**EPBC Act**	**Known**	**Likely**
Mt Berryman Phebalium	*Phebalium distans*	EN	CE	0	1,149
Isis Tamarind	*Alectryon ramiflorus*	EN	EN	0	70
	Aponogeton bullosus	EN	EN	0	465
	Aponogeton prolifer	EN	EN	0	74
Black Plum	*Planchonella eerwah*	-	EN	0	147
	Cajanus mareebensis	LC	EN	0	122
	Carronia pedicellata	EN	EN	0	688
	Chingia australis	EN	EN	25	294
Cossinia	*Cossinia australiana*	EN	EN	0	2,585
	Cycas megacarpa	EN	EN	1,056	16,354
	Cycas ophiolitica	EN	EN	47	12,036
	Diplazium pallidum	EN	EN	0	22
Mangrove Orchid	*Dendrobium mirbelianum*	-	EN	0	63
Granite Boronia	*Boronia granitica*	EN	EN	0	429
	Homoranthus decumbens	VU	EN	0	15
King Blue-grass	*Dichanthium queenslandicum*	VU	EN	0	4,284
Lesser Swamp-orchid	*Phaius australis*	EN	EN	0	129
Middle Filmy Fern	*Polyphlebium endlicherianum*	VU	EN	0	670
Myola Palm	*Archontophoenix myolensis*	EN	EN	0	12
Native Jute	*Corchorus cunninghamii*	EN	EN	0	78
Native Moth Orchid	*Phalaenopsis amabilis subsp. rosenstromii*	EN	EN	0	11
Pineapple Zamia	*Macrozamia pauli-guilielmi*	-	EN	0	1,767
	Plectranthus omissus	EN	EN	0	60
	Plectranthus torrenticola	EN	EN	0	172
	Plesioneuron tuberculatum	EN	EN	0	24
Rat's Tail Tassel-fern	*Phlegmariurus filiformis*	EN	EN	0	75
	Sankowskya stipularis	EN	EN	0	52
Small-leaved Tamarind	*Diploglottis campbellii*	EN	EN	0	26
Swamp Stringybark	*Eucalyptus conglomerata*	EN	EN	0	23
	Toechima pterocarpum	EN	EN	0	7
Glossy Spice-Bush	*Triunia robusta*	EN	EN	32	255
	Tylophora rupicola	EN	EN	0	61

Wandering Pepper-cress	*Lepidium peregrinum*	-	EN	21	328
	Acacia attenuata	VU	VU	0	14
	Acacia grandifolia	LC	VU	1,350	1,693
	Actephila foetida	VU	VU	37	65
	Apatophyllum olsenii	EN	VU	0	364
	Aristida annua	VU	VU	0	2,166
	Asplenium pellucidum	VU	VU	0	21
Austral Cornflower	*Rhaponticum australe*	VU	VU	0	417
Austral Toadflax	*Thesium australe*	VU	VU	0	16,919
Bacon Wood	*Archidendron lovelliae*	VU	VU	0	43
Black Ironbox	*Eucalyptus raveretiana*	LC	VU	0	223
Blotched Sarcochilus	*Sarcochilus weinthalii*	EN	VU	0	344
Blue Knob Orchid	*Sarcochilus hartmannii*	VU	VU	0	62
Bluegrass	*Dichanthium setosum*		VU	0	3,931
	Callistemon pungens	-	VU	0	620
	Canarium acutifolium	VU	VU	1	85
	Cyperus semifertilis	VU	VU	0	37
	Diplazium cordifolium	VU	VU	0	247
	Eucalyptus virens	VU	VU	0	30,815
	Fontainea rostrata	VU	VU	0	66
	Fontainea venosa	VU	VU	0	1,042
	Germainia capitata	VU	VU	0	7,919
	Grevillea quadricauda	VU	VU	0	251
Gympie Nut	*Macadamia ternifolia*	VU	VU	0	403
Hairy-joint Grass	*Arthraxon hispidus*	VU	VU	0	1,784
Hando's Wattle	*Acacia handonis*	VU	VU	0	199
	Homoranthus montanus	VU	VU	0	84
Hoop Pine Orchid	*Bulbophyllum globuliforme*	NT	VU	0	201
	Kardomia granitica	EN	VU	0	80
Kogan Waxflower	*Philotheca sporadica*	-	VU	0	161
Lapunyah Gum	*Eucalyptus argophloia*	VU	VU	0	368
	Lastreopsis walleri	VU	VU	0	282
Lloyd's Olive	*Notelaea lloydii*	VU	VU	0	8
	Macrozamia machinii	VU	VU	0	72
Marbled Balogia	*Baloghia marmorata*	VU	VU	0	31
	Marsdenia brevifolia	VU	VU	0	32
	Medicosma elliptica	VU	VU	0	46
Mt Larcom Silk Pod	*Parsonsia larcomensis*	VU	VU	0	32
Narrow-leaved Peppermint	*Eucalyptus nicholii*	-	VU	0	66
	Neoroepera buxifolia	VU	VU	0	32
Omphalea celata	*Omphalea celata*	VU	VU	0	3,878
Ooline	*Cadellia pentastylis*	-	VU	0	44,833
	Ozothamnus eriocephalus	VU	VU	0	113
Pale Chandelier Orchid	*Acriopsis emarginata*	VU	VU	0	36
	Phaius pictus	VU	VU	0	52
	Phaleria biflora	VU	VU	0	31
	Pimelea leptospermoides	NT	VU	0	32
	Plectranthus leiperi	VU	VU	0	31
	Polianthion minutiflorum	VU	VU	0	398
	Polyscias bellendenkerensis	VU	VU	0	66

Prostanthera (Mt Tinbeerwah)	*Prostanthera spathulata*	VU	VU	0	39
	Pultenaea setulosa	VU	VU	0	32
Queensland Nut	*Macadamia integrifolia*	VU	VU	0	74
Red Silky Oak	*Alloxylon flammeum*	VU	VU	0	329
	Ristantia gouldii	VU	VU	0	18
	Romnalda strobilacea	VU	VU	0	164
Rusty Desert Phebalium	*Phebalium glandulosum subsp. eglandulosum*	VU	VU	0	15
Quassia	*Samadera bidwillii*	VU	VU	0	491
	Sauropus macranthus	-	VU	0	148
Slaty Red Gum	*Eucalyptus glaucina*	-	VU	0	43
Small-leaved Denhamia	*Denhamia parvifolia*	VU	VU	0	3,280
	Sophora fraseri	VU	VU	0	532
Southern Penda	*Xanthostemon oppositifolius*	VU	VU	0	131
Square Tassel Fern	*Huperzia tetrastichoides*	-	VU	0	271
Stinking Laurel	*Cryptocarya foetida*	VU	VU	0	73
Stream Clematis	*Clematis fawcettii*	VU	VU	0	291
Tall Velvet Sea-berry	*Haloragis exalata subsp. velutina*	VU	VU	191	4,071
Three-veined Hakea	*Hakea trineura*	VU	VU	0	32
	Tomophyllum walleri	VU	VU	0	89
Velvet Wattle/Wyberba Wattle	*Acacia pubifolia*	VU	VU	0	429
Wallum Leek-orchid	*Prasophyllum wallum*	VU	VU	0	10
Water Tassel-fern	*Phlegmariurus marsupiiformis*		VU	0	250
Wedge-leaf Tuckeroo	*Cupaniopsis shirleyana*	VU	VU	0	19,033
	Westringia parvifolia	VU	VU	0	622
Yellow Satinheart	*Bosistoa transversa*	LC	VU	0	14,678
	Zieria collina	VU	VU	0	37
	Zieria obovata	VU	VU	0	15
	Zieria verrucosa	VU	VU	0	912

www.npaq.org.au
conservation@npaq.org.au