

Queensland



Subordinate Legislation 1997 No. 436

Nature Conservation Act 1992

**NATURE CONSERVATION LEGISLATION
AMENDMENT REGULATION (No. 2) 1997**

TABLE OF PROVISIONS

Section		Page
PART 1—PRELIMINARY		
1	Short title	10
PART 2—AMENDMENT OF NATURE CONSERVATION REGULATION 1994		
2	Regulation amended	10
3	Amendment of s 4 (Applications)	10
4	Amendment of s 4 (Applications)	10
5	Amendment of s 5 (How chief executive may deal with applications for licence)	11
6	Amendment of s 8 (Grounds for suspension, cancellation or refusal to renew)	12
7	Amendment of s 10 (Procedure for urgent suspension or cancellation of licence)	12
8	Amendment of s 21 (Powers of court on appeal)	13
9	Replacement of s 27 (National parks where fish may be taken)	13
	27 Areas where fish, invertebrate animals or mud crabs may be taken	13
10	Amendment of s 39 (Duration of permits)	14
11	Amendment of 43 (Self-registration camping areas)	14
12	Amendment of s 45 (Display of self-registration forms and camping permits)	14
13	Amendment of s 46 (Interference with camping forms)	15

14	Amendment of s 50 (When permits may not be granted)	15
15	Amendment of s 68 (Access to protected areas)	16
16	Amendment of s 72 (Removal of unauthorised structures and works)	16
17	Amendment of s 86 (Animals)	17
18	Amendment of s 89 (Direction to leave area)	17
19	Replacement of s 96 (Restriction on grant of recreational wildlife licence for amphibians or reptiles)	17
	96 Restriction on grant of recreational wildlife licence for reptiles	17
20	Amendment of s 97 (Restriction on grant of recreational wildlife (specialist) licence for restricted amphibians or reptiles)	17
21	Amendment of s 98 (Restriction on grant of commercial wildlife licence for birds)	18
22	Replacement of s 99 (Restriction on grant of recreational wildlife (specialist) licence for restricted birds)	18
	99 Restriction on grant of recreational wildlife (specialist) licence for restricted birds	18
23	Amendment of s 100 (Restrictions on grant of wildlife harvesting licence)	18
24	Insertion of new s 104A	19
	104A Licence authorises certain persons to carry out activity	19
25	Amendment of s 107 (Permits)	19
26	Replacement of s 108 (When educational or scientific purposes permit is not needed)	19
	108 When educational or scientific purposes permit is not needed	19
27	Amendment of s 109 (When wildlife movement permit for protected wildlife is not needed)	20
28	Amendment of s 115 (Restrictions on grant of wildlife movement permit—protected wildlife)	20
29	Amendment of s 116 (Restrictions on grant of wildlife movement permit—other wildlife)	20
30	Amendment of s 117 (Restriction on grant of rescue permit)	20
31	Amendment of s 118A (Restrictions on grant of clearing permit)	21
32	Amendment of s 121 (Duration of permit)	21
33	Insertion of new s 128A	21
	128A When authority is not needed	21
34	Amendment of s 133 (Protected animals that are not self-sufficient)	22

35	Amendment of s 139 (Exemption from payment of conservation value) . .	22
36	Amendment of s 142 (Licence not needed to keep certain birds)	22
37	Amendment of s 143 (Licence not needed to keep commonly kept birds)	23
38	Replacement of s 144 (Restrictions on buying and selling commonly kept birds)	23
	144 Restrictions on buying and selling commonly kept birds	23
39	Amendment of s 145 (Movement by unlicensed person)	24
40	Amendment of s 149 (Effect of licence)	24
41	Amendment of s 150 (Changes in numbers of birds kept)	25
42	Replacement of s 151 (Returns of operations)	25
	151 Return of operations	25
43	Amendment of s 153 (Effect of licence)	25
44	Amendment of s 154 (Conditions of recreational wildlife (specialist) licence)	26
45	Amendment of s 155 (Change in numbers of birds kept)	26
46	Amendment of s 157 (Return of operations)	26
	157 Return of operations	27
47	Replacement of s 158 (Birds to be kept for period)	27
	158 Birds to be kept for period	27
48	Amendment of s 163 (Changes in numbers kept)	27
49	Amendment of s 170 (Sale of restricted plants kept for recreational purposes)	28
50	Amendment of s 173 (Conditions of licence)	28
51	Amendment of s 174 (Changes in numbers of plants kept)	29
52	Amendment of s 184D (Changes in numbers of animals kept)	29
53	Replacement of s 184E (Returns of operations)	29
	184E Return of operations	29
54	Insertion of new s 185B	29
	185B Commercial wildlife harvesting licence for protected plants	30
55	Omission of ss 186–189	30
56	Amendment of s 192 (Conditions for wildlife demonstrator licence)	30
57	Amendment of s 195 (Demonstration of wildlife)	30
58	Amendment of s 197 (Change in number of wildlife kept)	31

59	Replacement of s 198 (Return of operations)	31
	198 Return of operations	31
60	Amendment of s 203 (Disposal of dead wildlife)	31
61	Amendment of s 204 (Display of wildlife)	32
62	Insertion of new s 204A	32
	204A Exhibiting wildlife under licence by person other than licensee . . .	32
63	Amendment of s 206 (Conditions of wildlife exhibitor licence)	33
64	Amendment of s 207 (Change in number of wildlife kept)	33
65	Replacement of s 208 (Return of operations)	34
	208 Return of operations	34
66	Amendment of s 214 (Change in numbers kept)	34
67	Insertion of new s 217A	34
	217A Taking of protected wildlife under damage mitigation permit	34
68	Amendment of s 220 (Conditions of permit)	35
69	Insertion of new s 220A	35
	220A Movement of protected animal	35
70	Amendment of s 221 (Changes in numbers kept)	35
71	Amendment of s 222 (Return of operations)	36
72	Insertion of new s 225A	36
	225A Taking, keeping and using protected animals under rescue permit	37
73	Amendment of s 228 (Animal not to be displayed)	37
74	Insertion of new ch 3, pt 9, div 4	38
	<i>Division 4—Permits for educational or scientific purposes</i>	
	228A Taking protected wildlife under a permit for educational or scientific purposes	38
75	Amendment of s 230 (Return of operations)	38
76	Replacement of s 235 (Poisons not to be used to take wildlife)	39
	235 Poisons not to be used to take protected wildlife	39
77	Replacement of s 238 (Release of native animal outside wildlife's natural area)	39
	238 Release of native animal	39
78	Amendment of s 245 (Chief executive to supply tags for use by holder of licence)	40

79	Amendment of s 246 (Chief executive may recall tags)	40
80	Amendment of s 250 (Definition)	40
81	Amendment of s 251 (Notice of seizure to be given)	40
82	Amendment of s 252 (What happens if property is not claimed?)	41
83	Amendment of s 253 (Application of proceeds of sale)	41
84	Amendment of s 257 (Demerit points)	41
85	Amendment of s 259 (Return of operations)	41
86	Amendment of s 260 (When certain returns must be given to chief executive)	41
87	Replacement of sch 2 (Conditions for taking fish in national parks)	42
SCHEDULE 2		
TAKING FISH, INVERTEBRATE ANIMALS FOR USE AS BAIT AND MUD CRABS IN NATIONAL PARKS		
88	Amendment of sch 4 (When wildlife permit is not needed to move wildlife)	46
89	Insertion of new sch 4A	48
SCHEDULE 4A		
EXEMPT CAPTIVE-BRED BIRDS		
1	Scientific names	48
2	Birds	48
90	Amendment of sch 5 (Processed products)	49
91	Replacement of sch 7 (Commercial birds)	50
SCHEDULE 7		
COMMERCIAL BIRDS		
1	Scientific names	50
2	Birds	50
92	Amendment of sch 8 (Commonly kept wildlife)	53
PART 1—BIRDS		
1	Scientific names	53
2	Birds	53
93	Amendment of sch 11 (Recreational wildlife)	55
PART 1—BIRDS		
1	Scientific names	55

2	Birds	55
94	Amendment of sch 12 (Restricted wildlife)	58
	PART 2—BIRDS	
2	Scientific names	58
3	Birds	58
	PART 3—PLANTS	
4	Scientific names	59
5	Plants	60
95	Amendment of sch 13 (Sectional definitions)	70
	PART 3—AMENDMENT OF NATURE CONSERVATION (WILDLIFE) REGULATION 1994	
96	Regulation amended	70
97	Replacement of schs 1–5	70
	SCHEDULE 1	
	PRESUMED EXTINCT WILDLIFE	
	PART 1—PRESUMED EXTINCT ANIMALS	
	<i>Division 1—Birds</i>	
1	Scientific names	71
2	Birds	71
	<i>Division 2—Mammals</i>	
3	Scientific names	71
4	Mammals	71
	PART 2—PRESUMED EXTINCT PLANTS	
5	Scientific names	72
6	Plants	72
	SCHEDULE 2	
	ENDANGERED WILDLIFE	
	PART 1—ENDANGERED ANIMALS	
	<i>Division 1—Amphibians</i>	
1	Scientific names	74
2	Amphibians	74
	<i>Division 2—Birds</i>	
3	Scientific names	75

4	Birds	75
	<i>Division 3—Butterflies</i>	
5	Scientific names	76
6	Butterflies	76
	<i>Division 4—Fish</i>	
7	Scientific names	76
8	Fish	76
	<i>Division 5—Mammals</i>	
9	Scientific names	77
10	Mammals	77
	<i>Division 6—Reptiles</i>	
11	Scientific names	78
12	Reptiles	78
	PART 2—ENDANGERED PLANTS	
13	Scientific names	78
14	Plants	78
	SCHEDULE 3	
	VULNERABLE WILDLIFE	
	PART 1—VULNERABLE ANIMALS	
	<i>Division 1—Amphibians</i>	
1	Scientific names	83
2	Amphibians	83
	<i>Division 2—Birds</i>	
3	Scientific names	83
4	Birds	84
	<i>Division 3—Butterflies</i>	
5	Scientific names	85
6	Butterflies	85
	<i>Division 4—Fish</i>	
7	Scientific names	86
8	Fish	86
	<i>Division 5—Mammals</i>	

9	Scientific names	86
10	Mammals	86
<i>Division 6—Reptiles</i>		
11	Scientific names	87
12	Reptiles	87
PART 2—VULNERABLE PLANTS		
13	Scientific names	88
14	Plants	88
SCHEDULE 4		
RARE WILDLIFE		
PART 1—RARE ANIMALS		
<i>Division 1—Amphibians</i>		
1	Scientific names	99
2	Amphibians	99
<i>Division 2—Birds</i>		
3	Scientific names	100
4	Birds	100
<i>Division 3—Mammals</i>		
5	Scientific names	102
6	Mammals	102
<i>Division 4—Reptiles</i>		
7	Scientific names	103
8	Reptiles	103
PART 2—RARE PLANTS		
9	Scientific names	106
10	Plants	106
SCHEDULE 5		
COMMON WILDLIFE		
PART 1—COMMON ANIMALS		
<i>Division 1—Amphibians</i>		
1	Amphibians	134
2	Birds	134

3	Butterflies	134
4	Mammals	135
5	Reptiles	135
PART 2—COMMON PLANTS		
6	Scientific names	135
7	Plants	135

PART 1—PRELIMINARY

Short title

1. This regulation may be cited as the *Nature Conservation Legislation Amendment Regulation (No. 2) 1997*.

PART 2—AMENDMENT OF NATURE CONSERVATION REGULATION 1994

Regulation amended

2. This part amends the *Nature Conservation Regulation 1994*.

Amendment of s 4 (Applications)

3. Section 4(3)—
omit.

Amendment of s 4 (Applications)

4.(1) Section 4—
insert—

‘(1A) However, an application for a camping permit does not need to be made in an approved form.’.

(2) Section 4(3)—
omit.

(3) Section 4—
insert—

‘(8) The chief executive may, by written notice given to an applicant within 30 days after receiving an application, require the applicant to give the chief executive additional information about the application.’.

Amendment of s 5 (How chief executive may deal with applications for licence)

5.(1) Section 5(1)(a)—

omit, insert—

‘(a) grant the licence, with or without conditions; or’.

(2) Section 5(1A) and (1B)—

renumber as (1C) and (1D).

(3) Section 5—

insert—

‘(1A) The chief executive must make a decision under subsection (1)—

- (a) if the chief executive is satisfied on reasonable grounds the application is of an unusual nature and requires additional information or consultation—within 90 days after receiving the application; and
- (b) for any other application—within 60 days after receiving the application.

‘(1B) However, for an application for which additional information has been requested, the chief executive must make the decision within 60 days after receiving the additional information.’.

(4) Section 5—

insert—

‘(1E) However, subsections (1C) and (1D) do not apply to a permit or authority granted under chapter 2 other than the following—

- (a) a stock grazing permit;
- (b) stock mustering permit;
- (c) travelling stock permit;
- (d) commercial activity permit.’.

(5) Section 5(2)—

insert—

‘(c) if the applicant has had an equivalent licence, permit or other

authority (however described) in another State or country suspended or cancelled in the 3 years immediately before the day the application is made; or

- (d) the applicant has, in the 3 years immediately before the application is made, been convicted of—
- (i) an offence against the Act, this regulation or a conservation plan; or
 - (ii) an offence relating to cruelty to an animal in Queensland, another State or country; or
 - (iii) another offence relating to wildlife or a place equivalent to a protected area (however described) in another State or country.’.

Amendment of s 8 (Grounds for suspension, cancellation or refusal to renew)

6. Section 8(1)—

insert—

- ‘(h) the licensee has an equivalent licence, permit or other authority (however described) in another state or country suspended or cancelled;
- (i) the licensee has been convicted of—
 - (i) an offence relating to cruelty to an animal in Queensland, another state or country; or
 - (ii) another offence relating to wildlife or a place equivalent to a protected area (however described) in another state or country.’.

Amendment of s 10 (Procedure for urgent suspension or cancellation of licence)

7. Section 10—

insert—

- ‘**(5A)** Subsections (3) to (5) do not apply to the suspension of a licence if

the suspension is necessary in the particular circumstances for—

- (a) the immediate protection of life or property; or
- (b) the immediate control of a fire or another natural disaster.’

Amendment of s 21 (Powers of court on appeal)

8. Section 21, example—

omit, insert—

‘*Example—*

The court may decide an unsuccessful applicant for a licence be granted the licence either unconditionally or on particular conditions. In making the decision, the court must consider, amongst other things, the relevant management principles in part 4, division 1 or part 5, division 1 of the Act.’

Replacement of s 27 (National parks where fish may be taken)

9. Section 27—

omit, insert—

‘**Areas where fish, invertebrate animals or mud crabs may be taken**

‘**27.(1)** This section applies to the following animals (“**permitted animals**”)—

- (a) fish;
- (b) invertebrate animals;
- (c) mud crabs (*Scylla serrata*).

‘**(2)** A person may take a permitted animal in a prescribed area subject to the conditions stated in schedule 2, part 2.

‘**(3)** However, an invertebrate animal may be taken only for use as bait to take fish.

‘**(4)** A person must not take a permitted animal in a prescribed area, or part of a prescribed area, if the taking of the animal is restricted or prohibited in the area, or the part of the area, under a regulatory notice.

Maximum penalty—165 penalty units.

‘(5) A person who, under this section, takes a permitted animal in a prescribed area must not remove a live permitted animal from the area.

Maximum penalty—165 penalty units.

‘(6) In this section—

“**prescribed area**” means—

- (a) an area within a national park in schedule 2, part 1, column 2 set out opposite the national park in schedule 2, part 1, column 1; and
- (b) an area within a national park (Aboriginal land) in schedule 2, part 1, column 2 set out opposite the national park (Aboriginal land) in schedule 2, part 1, column 1; and
- (c) an area within a national park (Torres Strait Islander land) in schedule 2, part 1, column 2 set out opposite the national park (Torres Strait Islander land) in schedule 2, part 1, column 1; and
- (d) a conservation park; and
- (e) a resources reserve.’

Amendment of s 39 (Duration of permits)

10. Section 39(1)(c)(iv)—

omit.

Amendment of 43 (Self-registration camping areas)

11. Section 43(6)(b), “**self-registration camping form**”—

omit, insert—

“**self-registration camping tag**”.

Amendment of s 45 (Display of self-registration forms and camping permits)

12.(1) Section 45, heading, ‘forms’—

omit, insert—

‘camping tags’.

(2) Section 45(1), ‘form’—

omit, insert—

‘camping tag’.

(3) Section 45(2), ‘form’—

omit, insert—

‘tag’.

Amendment of s 46 (Interference with camping forms)

13.(1) Section 46, heading, ‘forms’—

omit, insert—

‘tags’.

(2) Section 46, ‘form’—

omit, insert—

‘camping tag’.

Amendment of s 50 (When permits may not be granted)

14.(1) Section 50(1), ‘or the taking of fish’—

omit.

(2) Section 50(2)—

omit, insert—

‘(2) Subsection (1) does not apply to the location of beehives on particular land for a period stated in a lease, agreement, licence, permit or other authority granted, made, issued or given to allow the continued use of the land for the stated period after its dedication as a national park.¹’.

¹ Under section 36 of the Act, the chief executive may allow the continued use of land dedicated as a national park for a limited time after the land’s dedication.

Amendment of s 68 (Access to protected areas)

15.(1) Section 68(1), ‘protected area’ to ‘area’—

omit, insert—

‘protected area, or part of a protected area, when entry to the area, or the part of the area.’.

(2) Section 68(2), from ‘protected area’—

omit, insert—

‘protected area, or part of a protected area, when entry to the area, or the part of the area, is prohibited must not remain in the area or the part of the area.’.

Amendment of s 72 (Removal of unauthorised structures and works)

16.(1) Section 72(2), from ‘remove’—

omit, insert—

‘—

- (a) remove the structure or work, and anything in the structure, within a stated time; or
- (b) if the work cannot be removed—stabilise or rehabilitate the work.

Example of subsection (2)(b)—

A person who has, without the chief executive’s approval, carried out work to construct a walking track in a protected area may be given a direction to rehabilitate the part of the area in which the track is constructed.’.

(2) Section 72(4), ‘subsection (2)’—

omit, insert—

‘subsection (2)(a)’.

(3) Section 72—

insert—

‘**(6)** A person must, unless the person has a reasonable excuse, comply with a direction given to the person under subsection (2)(b).

Maximum penalty—165 penalty units.’.

Amendment of s 86 (Animals)**17.** Section 86(2)—*insert—*

- ‘(d) to a live fish or mud crab that is, under this regulation, lawfully taken in a protected area or a place adjacent to a protected area; or
- (e) to an invertebrate animal that is taken at a place adjacent to a protected area and brought into the protected area for the purpose of taking fish at a place that is in the immediate vicinity of the place the animal was taken.’.

Amendment of s 89 (Direction to leave area)**18.** Section 89(3), ‘a person’—*omit, insert—*

‘a person, or the person’s property,’.

Replacement of s 96 (Restriction on grant of recreational wildlife licence for amphibians or reptiles)**19.** Section 96—*omit, insert—***‘Restriction on grant of recreational wildlife licence for reptiles**

‘**96.** The chief executive must not grant a recreational wildlife licence for reptiles to an individual who is under 13 years.’.

Amendment of s 97 (Restriction on grant of recreational wildlife (specialist) licence for restricted amphibians or reptiles)**20.** Section 97(b)—*omit, insert—*

- ‘(b) to an individual who does not demonstrate to the chief executive’s satisfaction an ongoing contribution to Australian herpetological knowledge.’.

Amendment of s 98 (Restriction on grant of commercial wildlife licence for birds)

21. Section 98—

insert—

‘(2) However, subsection (1) does not apply if—

- (a) the commercial wildlife licence is granted to a recreational aviculture society; and
- (b) the licence does not allow for the sale of birds for more than 2 days in a year.’.

Replacement of s 99 (Restriction on grant of recreational wildlife (specialist) licence for restricted birds)

22. Section 99—

omit, insert—

‘Restriction on grant of recreational wildlife (specialist) licence for restricted birds

‘**99.** The chief executive may grant a recreational wildlife (specialist) licence for restricted birds only if the chief executive is satisfied the applicant possesses the knowledge, experience and facilities necessary to keep the species of restricted bird mentioned in the person’s application in the way stated in the code.’.

Amendment of s 100 (Restrictions on grant of wildlife harvesting licence)

23.(1) Section 100(1)—

omit, insert—

‘**100.(1)** The chief executive must not grant a commercial or recreational wildlife harvesting licence for a species of rare or threatened wildlife to a person unless—

- (a) a conservation plan has been approved for the taking of the wildlife; or

- (b) the licence is for harvesting rare or vulnerable snakes for the purpose of extracting venom for use in antivenene production to promote human wellbeing.’

(2) Section 100(4A)—

omit, insert—

‘(4A) The chief executive must not grant a commercial wildlife harvesting licence to take a whole protected plant for commercial timber production purposes under the *Nature Conservation (Protected Plants in Trade) Conservation Plan 1995*.’

Insertion of new s 104A

24. After section 104—

insert—

‘Licence authorises certain persons to carry out activity

‘104A. A licence granted under this chapter authorises only the person stated in the licence to carry out the activity stated in the licence unless this regulation provides otherwise.’

Amendment of s 107 (Permits)

25. Section 107(c), ‘, international’—

omit.

Replacement of s 108 (When educational or scientific purposes permit is not needed)

26. Section 108—

omit, insert—

‘When educational or scientific purposes permit is not needed

‘108. An educational or scientific purposes permit is not needed to use a part of a protected animal for genuine scientific research at a recognised scientific institution, or teaching for secondary or tertiary education, when

taken from a protected animal taken or kept under a licence or permit under this chapter.’.

Amendment of s 109 (When wildlife movement permit for protected wildlife is not needed)

27. Section 109—

insert—

‘(e) if the wildlife is a sick, injured or orphaned protected animal—from the place where the animal is taken to the place where the animal is to be cared for within 72 hours after the animal is taken.’.

Amendment of s 115 (Restrictions on grant of wildlife movement permit—protected wildlife)

28. Section 115—

insert—

‘(3) Also, the chief executive must not grant a wildlife movement permit for protected wildlife that allows for the movement of more than 1 consignment of protected wildlife under the permit.’.

Amendment of s 116 (Restrictions on grant of wildlife movement permit—other wildlife)

29. Section 116—

insert—

‘(3) Also, the chief executive must not grant a wildlife movement permit for wildlife (other than protected wildlife) that allows for the movement of more than 1 consignment of wildlife under the permit.’.

Amendment of s 117 (Restriction on grant of rescue permit)

30. Section 117—

insert—

‘(2) In addition, the chief executive must not grant a rescue permit for protected wildlife to a recreational society unless—

- (a) the society is an incorporated association under the *Associations Incorporation Act 1981*; and
- (b) 1 of the objects of the society is the conservation of native animals; and
- (c) the society does not engage in any commercial activities other than fund raising for the objects of the society; and
- (d) the chief executive is satisfied the officers of the society are appropriate persons to hold a rescue permit.

‘(3) In this section—

“**officer**”, of the society, has the meaning given by the *Associations Incorporation Act 1981*.’.

Amendment of s 118A (Restrictions on grant of clearing permit)

31. Section 118A(1), ‘vulnerable or rare plant’—
omit, insert—
‘protected plant’.

Amendment of s 121 (Duration of permit)

32. Section 121(1)(c), ‘, international’—
omit.

Insertion of new s 128A

33. After section 128—
insert—

‘When authority is not needed

‘**128A.(1)** A person may take a sea turtle or dugong under Aboriginal tradition or Island custom if the sea turtle or dugong is taken under a permit granted under the *Marine Parks Act 1982*.

‘(2) A person who takes a sea turtle or dugong under Aboriginal tradition or Island custom under a permit granted under the *Marine Parks Act 1982* or the *Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Act 1975* (Cwlth) may keep and use the turtle or dugong.’.

Amendment of s 133 (Protected animals that are not self-sufficient)

34. Section 133(2)—

insert—

- ‘(c) a captive bred bird that is sent or transported, under a movement advice, from a person who holds a licence under this regulation to keep the bird to another person who holds a licence to keep the bird, for the purpose of hand raising the bird.’.

Amendment of s 139 (Exemption from payment of conservation value)

35. Section 139—

insert—

‘(2) Also, a person is exempt from payment of the conservation value for protected wildlife if—

- (a) the wildlife is a protected animal that was taken and kept under a rescue permit; and
- (b) the person is the holder of a wildlife exhibitor licence and keeps the wildlife at the direction, or with the approval, of the chief executive.’.

Amendment of s 142 (Licence not needed to keep certain birds)

36.(1) Section 142(1)—

omit, insert—

‘**142.(1)** A licence is not needed to keep and use a species of captive-bred birds mentioned in schedule 4A.’.

(2) Section 142(3), ‘subsection (1)’—

omit, insert—

‘schedule 4A’.

Amendment of s 143 (Licence not needed to keep commonly kept birds)

37.(1) Section 143(2)(b)—

omit, insert—

‘(b) the person buys the bird from a licensee.’.

(2) Section 143—

insert—

‘**(4)** In this section—

“**licensee**” means—

- (a) a person who holds a commercial wildlife licence for birds; or
- (b) a person who holds a recreational wildlife licence for birds or a recreational wildlife (specialist) licence for birds.’.

Replacement of s 144 (Restrictions on buying and selling commonly kept birds)

38. Section 144—

omit, insert—

‘Restrictions on buying and selling commonly kept birds

‘**144.** A person who does not hold a licence must not—

- (a) buy more than 2 commonly kept birds in a month; or
- (b) buy more than 5 commonly kept birds in a year; or
- (c) sell more than 2 commonly kept birds in a month; or
- (d) sell more than 5 commonly kept birds in a year.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.’.

Amendment of s 145 (Movement by unlicensed person)

39.(1) Section 145(1)—

omit, insert—

‘145.(1) A person who does not hold a licence may—

- (a) move a commonly kept bird bought by the person from a licensee, from the licensee’s premises to the person’s residence; or
- (b) move a commonly kept bird from the person’s residence to the premises of a licensee under this part; or
- (c) with the chief executive’s prior written approval, move a commonly kept bird to another person who does not hold a licence.’.

(2) Section 145—

insert—

‘(3) In this section—

“licensee” means a person who holds—

- (a) a commercial wildlife licence for birds; or
- (b) a recreational wildlife licence for birds; or
- (c) a recreational wildlife (specialist) licence for birds.’.

Amendment of s 149 (Effect of licence)

40. Section 149(3)—

omit, insert—

‘(3) A licensee must not sell a commercial bird, other than a commonly kept bird or a bird mentioned in schedule 4A, to a person other than a person who holds—

- (a) a commercial wildlife licence for birds; or
- (b) a recreational wildlife licence for birds; or
- (c) a recreational wildlife (specialist) licence for birds.

Maximum penalty—120 penalty units.’.

Amendment of s 150 (Changes in numbers of birds kept)

41. Section 150(2)—

omit, insert—

‘(2) The licensee must make the entry—

- (a) if the change happens under a transaction—on the day the change happens; or
- (b) if the change happens by a natural increase—
 - (i) if the progeny is raised by its parents—the day the bird fledges; or
 - (ii) if the eggs are removed for artificial incubation or foster parent incubation—the day the eggs are removed; or
 - (iii) if the progeny is not independent and is removed for hand raising—the day the progeny is removed; or
- (c) if the bird escapes or dies—the day of the escape or death.

Maximum penalty—120 penalty units.’.

Replacement of s 151 (Returns of operations)

42. Section 151—

omit, insert—

‘Return of operations

‘**151.** A licensee must, by 14 January in each year, give the chief executive a return of operations under the licence for the previous year.

Maximum penalty—120 penalty units.’.

Amendment of s 153 (Effect of licence)

43. Section 153—

insert—

‘(2A) However, the holder of a recreational wildlife licence, may keep no more than a total of 2 restricted birds during the period the licensee’s licence is in force.’.

Amendment of s 154 (Conditions of recreational wildlife (specialist) licence)

44.(1) Section 154(d), ‘31 March and 30 September’—

omit, insert—

‘30 June and 31 December’.

(2) Section 154(e)—

- ‘(e) give the chief executive written notice of the presence of eggs or the fledging of progeny within 30 days after the licensee becomes aware of the presence of eggs or the fledging occurs; and

Amendment of s 155 (Change in numbers of birds kept)

45. Section 155(2)—

omit, insert—

‘**(2)** The licensee must make the entry—

- (a) if the change happens under a transaction—on the day the change happens; or
- (b) if the change happens by a natural increase—
 - (i) if the progeny is raised by its parents—the day the bird fledges; or
 - (ii) if the eggs are removed for artificial incubation or foster parent incubation—the day the eggs are removed; or
 - (iii) if the progeny is not independent and is removed for hand raising—the day the progeny is removed; or
- (c) if the bird escapes or dies—the day of the escape or death.

Maximum penalty—120 penalty units.’.

Amendment of s 157 (Return of operations)

46. Section 157—

omit, insert—

‘Return of operations

‘157. A person who holds a recreational wildlife licence for birds must, by 14 January in each year, give the chief executive a return of operations under the licence for the previous year.

Maximum penalty—120 penalty units.’.

Replacement of s 158 (Birds to be kept for period)

47. Section 158—

omit, insert—

‘Birds to be kept for period

‘158. A licensee must not, without the chief executive’s written approval, dispose of a bird within 6 months of acquiring it unless—

- (a) the bird was acquired as a result of breeding of birds carried out by the licensee; or
- (b) the bird dies or escapes.’.

Amendment of s 163 (Changes in numbers kept)

48.(1) Section 163, heading—

omit, insert—

‘Change in number of birds kept’.

(2) Section 163(2)—

‘(2) The licensee must make the entry—

- (a) if the change happens under a transaction—on the day the change happens; or
- (b) if the change happens by a natural increase—
 - (i) if the progeny is raised by its parents—the day the bird fledges; or
 - (ii) if the eggs are removed for artificial incubation or foster parent incubation—the day the eggs are removed; or
 - (iii) if the progeny is not independent and is removed for hand

raising—the day the progeny is removed; or

- (c) if the bird escapes or dies—the day of the escape or death.

Maximum penalty—120 penalty units.’.

Amendment of s 170 (Sale of restricted plants kept for recreational purposes)

49. Section 170(2)—

omit, insert—

‘(2) The person must not sell—

- (a) more than 5 plants in a month; or
- (b) more than 20 plants in a year; or
- (c) if the seed of the plant is larger than 1 cm in dimension—
 - (i) more than 20 seeds in a month; or
 - (ii) more than 100 seeds in a year; or
- (d) if the seed of the plant is larger than 2 mm but not larger than 1 cm in dimension—
 - (i) more than 50 seeds in a month; or
 - (ii) more than 250 seeds in a year; or
- (e) if the seed of the plant is 2 mm or less in dimension—
 - (i) more than 10 g in a month; or
 - (ii) more than 100 g in a year.

Maximum penalty—80 penalty units.’.

Amendment of s 173 (Conditions of licence)

50. Section 173(2)—

omit, insert—

‘(2) Subsection (1)(b) does not apply—

- (a) to an ungerminated seed; or

- (b) if, under a conservation plan, a particular protected plant does not have to be tagged.’.

Amendment of s 174 (Changes in numbers of plants kept)

51. Section 174(2)—

omit, insert—

‘(2) The licensee must make the entry by the close of business on the day the change happens.

Maximum penalty—120 penalty units.’.

Amendment of s 184D (Changes in numbers of animals kept)

52. Section 184D(2)—

omit, insert—

‘(2) The licensee must make the entry on the day the change happens.

Maximum penalty—120 penalty units.’.

Replacement of s 184E (Returns of operations)

53. Section 184E—

omit, insert—

‘Return of operations

‘**184E.** A licensee must, within 14 days after 31 December in each year the licence is in force, give the chief executive a return of operations under the licence for the year ended 31 December.

Maximum penalty—120 penalty units.’.

Insertion of new s 185B

54. After section 185A—

insert—

‘Commercial wildlife harvesting licence for protected plants

‘185B.(1) This section applies if the chief executive grants a commercial wildlife harvesting licence for protected plants to a person (the **“licensee”**).

‘(2) An employee of the licensee may, under the licensee’s direction—

- (a) take a protected plant under the licence; and
- (b) move the plant to the licensee’s address stated on the licence.

‘(3) The employee must, when taking, keeping or using a plant under the licence—

- (a) carry a copy of the licence endorsed by the licensee with the employee’s name and residential address; and
- (b) carry a form of identification that displays a colour photograph of the employee.

Maximum penalty—120 penalty units.’.

Omission of ss 186–189

55. Section 186 to 189—

omit.

Amendment of s 192 (Conditions for wildlife demonstrator licence)

56.(1) Section 192, ‘The holder of a wildlife demonstrator licence’—

omit, insert—

‘A licensee’.

(2) Section 192(a), after ‘progeny’—

insert—

‘kept by the licensee under the licence’.

Amendment of s 195 (Demonstration of wildlife)

57. Section 195(1), ‘A person’ to ‘that’—

omit, insert—

‘A licensee may display wildlife stated in the licensee’s licence in a way that’.

Amendment of s 197 (Change in number of wildlife kept)

58. Section 197(2)—

omit, insert—

‘(2) The licensee must make the entry—

- (a) if the change happens under a transaction—on the day the change happens; or
- (b) if the change happens by a natural increase—
 - (i) if the progeny is raised by its parents—the day the wildlife becomes independent; or
 - (ii) if the wildlife is not independent and is removed for hand raising—the day the wildlife is removed; or
- (c) if the wildlife escapes or dies—the day of the escape or death.

Maximum penalty—120 penalty units.’.

Replacement of s 198 (Return of operations)

59. Section 198—

omit, insert—

‘Return of operations

‘**198.** A licensee must, by 14 January in each year, give the chief executive a return of operations under the licence for the previous year.

Maximum penalty—120 penalty units.’.

Amendment of s 203 (Disposal of dead wildlife)

60.(1) Section 203—

insert—

‘(d) give the wildlife to a person who holds a commercial wildlife

licence for dead wildlife for the person to process for the licensee.’.

(2) Section 203—

insert—

‘(2) If the licensee gives the wildlife to a person under subsection (1)(d), the licensee must give a completed movement advice to the chief executive.

Maximum penalty—120 penalty units.’.

Amendment of s 204 (Display of wildlife)

61.(1) Section 204(1), ‘person who holds a wildlife exhibitor licence’—

omit, insert—

‘licensee’.

(2) Section 204(2)—

omit, insert—

‘(2) A licensee must display wildlife in a way that minimises—

- (a) the chance of the wildlife’s escape; and
- (b) the risk of injury to a person; and
- (c) the risk of injury or ill-health to the wildlife.

Maximum penalty—80 penalty units.’.

(2) Section 204(4)(b), ‘exhibit’—

omit, insert—

‘display’.

Insertion of new s 204A

62. After section 204—

insert—

‘Exhibiting wildlife under licence by person other than licensee

‘204A.(1) An employee of a licensee may, under the licensee’s direction,

display wildlife under the licence.

‘(2) The employee must, when displaying wildlife under the licence—

- (a) carry a copy of the licence endorsed by the licensee with the employee’s name and residential address; and
- (b) carry a form of identification that displays a colour photograph of the employee.

Maximum penalty—120 penalty units.’.

Amendment of s 206 (Conditions of wildlife exhibitor licence)

63.(1) Section 206, ‘The holder of a wildlife exhibitor licence’—

omit, insert—

‘A licensee’.

(2) Section 206(a), after ‘progeny’—

insert—

‘kept by the licensee under the licence’.

Amendment of s 207 (Change in number of wildlife kept)

64. Section 207(2)—

omit, insert—

‘(2) The licensee must make the entry—

- (a) if the change happens under a transaction—on the day the change happens; or
- (b) if the change happens by a natural increase—
 - (i) if the wildlife is raised by its parents—the day the wildlife becomes independent; or
 - (ii) if the wildlife is not independent and is removed for hand raising—the day the wildlife is removed; or
- (c) if the wildlife escapes or dies—the day of the escape or death.

Maximum penalty—120 penalty units.’.

Replacement of s 208 (Return of operations)

65. Section 208—

omit, insert—

‘Return of operations

‘208. A licensee must, by 14 January in each year, give the chief executive a return of operations under the licence for the previous year.

Maximum penalty—120 penalty units.’.

Amendment of s 214 (Change in numbers kept)

66.(1) Section 214, heading—

omit, insert—

‘Change in numbers of farm wildlife’.

(2) Section 214(2)—

omit, insert—

‘(2) The licensee must make the entry on the day the change happens.

Maximum penalty—120 penalty units.’.

Insertion of new s 217A

67. After section 217—

insert—

‘Taking of protected wildlife under damage mitigation permit

‘217A.(1) This section applies if the chief executive grants a damage mitigation permit for protected wildlife to a person (the “**permit holder**”).

‘(2) An employee of the permit holder may, under the permit holder’s direction and on the permit holder’s land, take protected wildlife under the permit.

‘(3) The employee must, when taking wildlife under the permit—

- (a) carry a copy of the permit endorsed by the permit holder with the name and residential address of the employee; and

- (b) carry a form of identification that displays a colour photograph of the employee.

Maximum penalty—120 penalty units.’

Amendment of s 220 (Conditions of permit)

68.(1) Section 220, ‘, international wildlife (other than birds)’—
omit.

(2) Section 220—

insert—

‘**(2)** Also, the holder of a permit to keep protected wildlife, international wildlife or prohibited wildlife (other than birds) must not, without the chief executive’s written approval, allow the wildlife kept under the permit to breed.

Maximum penalty—165 penalty units.’

Insertion of new s 220A

69. After section 220—

insert—

‘Movement of protected animal

‘**220A.** This section applies if—

- (a) a person keeps protected wildlife under a permit to keep the wildlife; and
- (b) the person is no longer able to keep the wildlife.

‘**(2)** The person may, with the written approval of the chief executive, move the wildlife to a place where another person who holds a permit to keep the wildlife is to care for the wildlife.’

Amendment of s 221 (Changes in numbers kept)

70.(1) Section 221, heading—

omit, insert—

‘Change in numbers of wildlife kept’.

(2) Section 221(1), ‘or international wildlife (other than birds)’—

omit, insert—

‘wildlife’.

(3) Section 221(4)—

omit, insert—

‘(4) The licensee must make the entry—

- (a) if the change happens under a transaction—on the day the change happens; or
- (b) if the change happens by a natural increase—
 - (i) if the wildlife is raised by its parents—the day the wildlife becomes independent; or
 - (ii) if the wildlife is not independent and is removed for hand raising—the day the wildlife is removed; or
- (c) if the wildlife escapes or dies—the day of the escape or death.

Maximum penalty—120 penalty units.’.

Amendment of s 222 (Return of operations)

71.(1) Section 222(1), ‘or international wildlife (other than birds)’—

omit, insert—

‘wildlife’.

(2) Section 222(2)(a)—

omit, insert—

- ‘(a) if the permit holder is required to keep a record book for the wildlife—by 14 January in each year, give the chief executive a return of operations under the permit for the previous year; or’.

Insertion of new s 225A

72. After section 225—

insert—

‘Taking, keeping and using protected animals under rescue permit

‘**225A.(1)** This section applies if the chief executive grants a rescue permit for protected animals to an association.

‘**(2)** A member of the association may, at the direction of the association, take, keep or use a protected animal under the permit.

‘**(3)** The member must, when taking, keeping or using an animal under the permit—

- (a) carry a copy of the permit endorsed by the association’s secretary with the member’s name and residential address; and
- (b) carry a form of identification that displays a colour photograph of the member.

Maximum penalty—120 penalty units.

‘**(4)** In this section—

“**association**” means an incorporated association under the *Associations Incorporation Act 1981*.’.

Amendment of s 228 (Animal not to be displayed)

73. Section 228(2) and (3)—

omit, insert—

‘**(2)** However, the chief executive may give a voluntary care wildlife association written approval to display the wildlife if the chief executive is satisfied—

- (a) the wildlife is not visibly sick, injured or distressed; and
- (b) the purpose of the display is—
 - (i) to promote the conservation of the wildlife and its habitat; or
 - (ii) to promote public awareness of the need to protect the species of wildlife; or
 - (iii) to raise funds for use in achieving the purpose of this division.

‘(3) In this section—

“voluntary wildlife care association” means an association that—

- (a) is an incorporated association under the *Associations Incorporation Act 1981*; and
- (b) has as one of its objects the voluntary rehabilitation of sick, injured or orphaned protected animals and, where possible, the return of the animals to the wild.’

Insertion of new ch 3, pt 9, div 4

74. Chapter 3, part 9, after division 3—

insert—

‘Division 4—Permits for educational or scientific purposes

‘Taking protected wildlife under a permit for educational or scientific purposes

‘228A.(1) This section applies if the chief executive grants a permit to take protected wildlife for scientific or educational purposes to a person (the **“permit holder”**).

‘(2) A person other than the permit holder may, under the direction of the permit holder, take protected wildlife under the permit.

‘(3) The person must, when taking protected wildlife under the permit—

- (a) carry of a copy of the permit endorsed by the permit holder with the person’s name and residential address; and
- (b) carry a form of identification that displays a colour photograph of the person.

Maximum penalty—120 penalty units.’

Amendment of s 230 (Return of operations)

75. Section 230(2)—

omit, insert—

‘(2) The holder of the authority must give the return to the chief executive—

- (a) within 30 days after the end of each 3 months the permit is in force; and
- (b) within 14 days after the permit ends.

Maximum penalty—120 penalty units.’.

Replacement of s 235 (Poisons not to be used to take wildlife)

76. Section 235—

omit, insert—

‘Poisons not to be used to take protected wildlife

‘**235.(1)** A person must not use or attempt to use, or allow a person to use or attempt to use, a poison to take protected wildlife other than as permitted under the *Health (Drugs and Poisons) Regulation 1996*.

‘(2) In this section—

“**poison**” has the meaning given by the *Health (Drugs and Poisons) Regulation 1996*.’.

Replacement of s 238 (Release of native animal outside wildlife’s natural area)

77. Section 238—

omit, insert—

‘Release of native animal

‘**238.(1)** A person must not release a native animal into the wild—

- (a) if the animal was bred or kept in captivity; or
- (b) in an area where the animal is not naturally found.

‘(2) However, subsection (1)(a) does not apply to a native animal kept under a rescue permit.

‘(3) Also, subsection (1) does not apply if the animal is released under a licence, permit or authority or with the chief executive’s written approval.’.

Amendment of s 245 (Chief executive to supply tags for use by holder of licence)

78.(1) Section 245, heading, ‘to’—

omit, insert—

‘may’.

(2) Section 245(1)—

omit, insert—

‘**245.(1)** The chief executive may supply tags for use by a person who holds a licence under this chapter.’.

Amendment of s 246 (Chief executive may recall tags)

79. Section 246(3)—

omit, insert—

‘**(3)** The person must comply with the notice unless the person has a reasonable excuse for not complying with it.

Maximum penalty—50 penalty units.’.

Amendment of s 250 (Definition)

80. Section 250, definition “**property**”, paragraph (b), ‘or work’—

omit.

Amendment of s 251 (Notice of seizure to be given)

81. Section 251(4)—

omit, insert—

‘**(4)** The notice must inform the owner that—

- (a) the property must be claimed within 2 months after the notice is given to the owner; and
- (b) the property may be disposed of if it is not claimed within 2 months.’.

Amendment of s 252 (What happens if property is not claimed?)

82. Section 252(1)(b)—

omit, insert—

‘(b) the property has a market value of \$300 or less.’.

Amendment of s 253 (Application of proceeds of sale)

83. Section 253(2)—

omit.

Amendment of s 257 (Demerit points)

84. Section 257(1)—

omit, insert—

‘**257.(1)** This section applies to a person who is given an infringement notice under the *Justices Act 1886* for an infringement notice offence against the Act, this regulation or a conservation plan and pays the infringement notice penalty for the offence.’.

Amendment of s 259 (Return of operations)

85. Section 259(3)—

omit, insert—

‘**(3)** The licensee must complete the return and send it to the chief executive even if there have been no events of the kind that must be mentioned in the return in the period to which the return relates.

Maximum penalty—120 penalty units.’.

Amendment of s 260 (When certain returns must be given to chief executive)

86.(1) Section 260(3), ‘30 September’—

omit, insert—

‘31 December’.

(2) Section 260(4)(a)—

omit, insert—

‘(a) must, within 30 days after the end of each 12 month period the permit is in force, give the chief executive a return of operations under the permit for the period.’.

Replacement of sch 2 (Conditions for taking fish in national parks)

87. Schedule 2—

omit, insert—

‘SCHEDULE 2

‘TAKING FISH, INVERTEBRATE ANIMALS FOR USE AS BAIT AND MUD CRABS IN NATIONAL PARKS

section 27

PART 1—NATIONAL PARKS WHERE FISH, INVERTEBRATE ANIMALS AND MUD CRABS MAY BE TAKEN

National park	Areas within national park where fish, mud crabs and invertebrate animals may be taken
Bladensburg National Park	all areas
Brampton Islands National Park	all tidal areas
Bowling Green Bay National Park	all areas other than the Mt Elliot area, inland of the Bruce Highway
Bushy Island National Park	all tidal areas

Cape Palmerston National Park	all tidal areas
Cape Upstart National Park	all tidal areas and Station Creek
Cape Melville National Park	all areas
Cedar Bay National Park	all areas
Conway National Park	all tidal areas other than in Repulse Creek
Currawinya National Park	all areas
Daintree National Park	all tidal areas south of Cape Tribulation, other than Coopers Creek and Mossman Gorge
Davies Creek National Park	all areas
Diamantina National Park	all areas
Dryander National Park	all tidal areas
Edmund Kennedy National Park	all areas
Ella Bay National Park	all areas
Endeavour River National Park	all areas
Eurimbula National Park	Eurimbula Creek estuary
Gloucester Islands National Park	all tidal areas
Great Sandy National Park	all areas within the park on the mainland (formerly known as Cooloolo National Park) and the tidal areas of Fraser Island north of a line from Eli Creek to Tenimby Creek
Grey Peaks National Park	all areas
Hinchinbrook Island National Park	all tidal areas other than Channel 9
Homevale National Park	all areas
Japoon National Park	all areas

Jardine River National Park	all areas other than—
(a) the Jardine River and tributaries above a point 5 km upstream of the intersection of the Jardine River and the Old Peninsula Development Road; and	
(b) Eliot Creek	
Kurrimine Beach National Park	all areas
Lakefield National Park	all areas
Lawn Hill National Park	Gregory River
Lindeman Islands National Park	all tidal areas
Lochern National Park	all areas
Lumholtz National Park	all areas
Maria Creek National Park	all areas
Millstream Falls National Park	all areas
Mitchell-Alice Rivers National Park	all areas
Molle Islands National Park	all tidal areas
Mungkan-Kandju National Park	all areas other than Peach Creek
Newry Islands National Park	all tidal areas and Rabbit Creek
North East Island National Park	all tidal areas
Northumberland Islands National Park	all tidal areas
Paluma Range National Park	Crystal Creek
Poona National Park	Kalah Creek
Reliance Creek National Park	all areas
Repulse Islands National Park	all tidal areas
Russell River National Park	all areas

Smith Islands National Park	all tidal areas
South Island National Park	all tidal areas
South Cumberland Islands National Park	all tidal areas
Starcke National Park	all areas
Sundown National Park	all areas
Swain Reefs National Park	all tidal areas
Tully Gorge National Park	Tully River and Koolomon Creek below Elizabeth Grant Falls
Welford National Park	all areas
West Hill National Park	Bone Creek
Whitsunday Islands National Park	all tidal areas
Wild Duck Island National Park	all tidal areas
Wooroonooran National Park	all areas other than Beatrice River Falls and Behana Creek

PART 2—CONDITIONS FOR TAKING FISH, INVERTEBRATE ANIMALS AND MUD CRABS IN PROTECTED AREAS

1. A person must not—

- (a) take a fish, invertebrate animal or mud crab (*Scylla serrata*) smaller or larger than the size (if any) prescribed under the *Fisheries Act 1994*; or
- (b) take more fish, invertebrate animals or mud crabs than the number (if any) prescribed under the *Fisheries Act 1994*; or
- (c) take fish, invertebrate animals or mud crabs in a way prohibited under the *Fisheries Act 1994*; or
- (d) take a species of fish or invertebrate animal or mud crabs when or

- where the taking is prohibited under the *Fisheries Act 1994*; or
- (e) take fish or invertebrate animal of a species the taking of which is prohibited under the *Fisheries Act 1994*; or
 - (f) take any species of the genus *Euastacus* (freshwater spiny crays) for use as bait.’.

Amendment of sch 4 (When wildlife permit is not needed to move wildlife)

88.(1) Schedule 4, section 5(a), ‘protected animal’—

omit, insert—

‘protected bird or reptile’.

(2) Schedule 4, section 5(a), ‘the animal’—

omit, insert—

‘the bird or reptile’.

(3) Schedule 4, section 5(b), ‘recreational bird’—

omit, insert—

‘recreational bird or reptile’.

(4) Schedule 4, section 5(b), ‘the bird’—

omit, insert—

‘the bird or reptile’.

(5) Schedule 4, section 7—

insert—

- ‘(d) from the premises stated in the licence to the premises stated in a permit to keep wildlife held by the person; or
- (e) from the premises stated in a permit to keep wildlife held by the person to the premises stated in the licence; or
- (f) from the premises stated in the licence (the “**first licence**”) to premises stated in another wildlife exhibitor licence (the “**second licence**”) held by the person; or
- (g) from the premises stated in the second licence held by the person

to the premises stated in the first licence.’.

(6) Section 9(3), ‘commercial wildlife licence for commercial birds’—

omit, insert—

‘commercial wildlife licence, recreational wildlife licence or recreational wildlife (specialist) licence for live commercial birds’.

(7) Schedule 4, section 9(5)(a)(i)—

omit, insert—

‘(i) the holder of a recreational wildlife licence for live birds if the licensee complies with section 16; or’.

(8) Schedule 4, section 9—

insert—

‘(6) A person who lawfully keeps a commonly kept bird does not need a wildlife movement permit to move the bird—

- (a) from the premises where the bird is kept to a veterinary surgeon to treat or care for the bird; or
- (b) from the premises of a veterinary surgeon who treated or cared for the bird to the premises where the bird is kept; or
- (c) with the chief executive’s written approval, to or from a show or display not conducted for trade or commerce and lasting for not more than 7 days.’.

(9) Schedule 4, section 14—

insert—

‘(3) The holder of a recreational wildlife licence for birds (the “**licensee**”) does not need a wildlife movement permit to move a dead bird to the holder of a commercial wildlife licence for dead protected wildlife for processing if the licensee complies with section 16.

‘(4) The holder of a recreational wildlife licence for reptiles (the “**licensee**”) does not need a wildlife movement permit to move a dead reptile to the holder of a commercial wildlife licence for dead protected wildlife for processing if the licensee complies with section 16.’.

Insertion of new sch 4A

89. After schedule 4—

insert—

‘SCHEDULE 4A**‘EXEMPT CAPTIVE-BRED BIRDS**

section 142(1)

‘Scientific names

‘1. Unless otherwise stated, scientific names used for birds in this schedule follow Simpson & Day, *Field Guide to the Birds of Australia*, (5th Edition 1996), Penguin Books Australia Ltd., Victoria, Australia.

‘Birds

‘2. The following birds are exempt captive-bred birds—

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Coturnix chinensis</i>	king quail
<i>Coturnix ypsilophora</i>	brown quail
<i>Geopelia cuneata</i>	diamond dove
<i>Geopelia striata</i>	peaceful dove
<i>Lonchura castaneothorax</i>	chestnut-breasted mannikin
<i>Melopsittacus undulatus</i>	budgerigar
<i>Neochmia ruficaunda</i> , other than <i>N. r. ruficaunda</i>	star finch, other than the eastern subspecies
<i>Neophema bourkii</i>	Bourke’s parrot
<i>Neophema elegans</i>	elegant parrot
<i>Nymphicus hollandicus</i>	cockatiel or quarrion

<i>Psephotus haematonotus</i>	red-rumped parrot
<i>Taeniopygia bichenovii</i>	double-barred finch
<i>Taeniopygia guttata</i>	zebra finch’.

Amendment of sch 5 (Processed products)

90.(1) Schedule 5, section 5(e) and (f)—

omit, insert—

- ‘(e) the whole skin of an emu fleshed at a commercial tannery stated in a wildlife farming licence or commercial wildlife licence for emus;
- (f) the skin from the leg of an emu fleshed at a commercial tannery stated in a wildlife farming licence or commercial wildlife licence for emus;’.

(2) Schedule 5, section 5—

insert—

- ‘(k) the whole skin of an emu, mounted in a facsimile of the whole animal, by a taxidermist who holds a commercial wildlife licence or someone else outside Queensland who is lawfully entitled to mount the skin.’.

(3) Schedule 5, section 6(c) and (d), after ‘macropod meat’—

insert—

‘, other than tail meat,’.

(4) Schedule 5, section 6(f), after ‘macropod’—

insert—

‘, other than tail meat,’.

(5) Schedule 5, section 6(h), after ‘macropod’—

insert—

‘, other than tail skin,’.

(6) Schedule 5, section 6(j)—

omit, insert—

‘(j) bones, claws, ligaments, paws, scrotums, tail meat or tail skin of a macropod in a sealed and labelled container.’.

(7) Schedule 5, section 7(c) and (d)—

omit, insert—

‘(c) a dead plant bearing a tag.’.

(8) Schedule 5, section 8, ‘(other’ to ‘macropod)’—

omit.

Replacement of sch 7 (Commercial birds)

91. Schedule 7—

omit, insert—

‘SCHEDULE 7

‘COMMERCIAL BIRDS

schedule 14, definition “**commercial bird**”

‘Scientific names

‘1. Unless otherwise stated, scientific names used for birds in this part follow Simpson and Day, *Field Guide to the Birds of Australia*, (5th Edition 1996), Penguin Books Australia Ltd., Victoria, Australia.

‘Birds

‘2. The following birds are commercial birds—

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Alisterus scapularis</i>	king parrot
<i>Aprosmictus erythropterus</i>	red-winged parrot
<i>Barnardius zonarius barnardi</i>	Mallee ringneck

<i>Barnardius zonarius zonarius</i>	Port Lincoln ringneck
<i>Barnardius zonarius semitorquatus</i>	Australian ringneck or twenty-eight parrot
<i>Cacatua galerita</i>	sulphur-crested cockatoo
<i>Cacatua sanguinea</i>	little corella
<i>Cacatua pastinator</i>	western corella
<i>Cacatua roseicapilla</i>	galah
<i>Cacatua tenuirostris</i>	long-billed corella
<i>Chalcophaps indica</i>	emerald dove
<i>Columba leucomela</i>	white-headed pigeon
<i>Ducula bicolor</i>	pie imperial-pigeon
<i>Emblema pictum</i>	painted firetail
<i>Erythrura trichroa</i>	blue-faced finch
<i>Geopelia humeralis</i>	bar-shouldered dove
<i>Geophaps plumifera</i>	spinifex pigeon
<i>Geophaps scripta</i>	squatter pigeon
<i>Glossopsitta concinna</i>	musk lorikeet
<i>Glossopsitta porphyrocephala</i>	purple-crowned lorikeet
<i>Glossopsitta pusilla</i>	little lorikeet
<i>Heteromunia pectoralis</i>	pictorella mannikin
<i>Leucosarcia melanoleuca</i>	wonga pigeon
<i>Macropygia amboinensis</i>	brown cuckoo-dove
<i>Neochmia modesta</i>	plum-headed finch
<i>Neochmia phaeton</i>	crimson finch
<i>Neochmia temporalis</i>	red-browed firetail
<i>Neophema chrysostoma</i>	blue-winged parrot
<i>Neophema pulchella</i>	turquoise parrot
<i>Neophema splendida</i>	scarlet-chested parrot

<i>Ochphaps (Geophaps) lophotes</i>	crested pigeon
<i>Petrophassa albipennis</i>	white-quilled rock-pigeon
<i>Petrophassa rufipennis</i>	chestnut quilled rock-pigeon
<i>Phaps chalcoptera</i>	common bronzewing
<i>Phaps elegans</i>	brush bronzewing
<i>Phaps histrionica</i>	flock bronzewing
<i>Platycercus adscitus</i> , other than <i>P. a. palliceps</i>	pale-headed rosella, other than the blue-cheeked race
<i>Platycercus elegans adelaide</i>	Adelaide rosella
<i>Platycercus elegans</i>	crimson rosella
<i>Platycercus elegans flaveolus</i>	yellow rosella
<i>Platycercus eximius</i>	eastern rosella
<i>Platycercus icterotis</i>	western rosella
<i>Platycercus venustus</i>	northern rosella
<i>Poephila acuticauda</i>	long-tailed finch
<i>Poephila cincta</i>	black-throated finch
<i>Poephila personata</i>	masked finch
<i>Polytelis alexandrae</i>	princess parrot or Alexander's parrot
<i>Polytelis anthopeplus</i>	regent parrot
<i>Polytelis swainsonii</i>	superb parrot
<i>Psephotus dissimilis</i>	hooded parrot
<i>Psephotus haematogaster</i> , other than <i>narethea</i>	blue bonnet, other than the <i>P. h. narethea</i> subspecies
<i>Psephotus varius</i>	mulga parrot
<i>Psitteuteles versicolor</i>	varied lorikeet
<i>Purpuricephalus spurius</i>	red-capped parrot
<i>Stagonopleura bellum</i>	beautiful firetail

<i>Stagonopleura guttata</i>	diamond firetail
<i>Trichoglossus chlorolepidotus</i>	scaly-breasted lorikeet
<i>Trichoglossus haematodus</i>	rainbow lorikeet
<i>Turnix maculosa</i>	red-backed button-quail
<i>Turnix melanogaster</i>	black-breasted button-quail
<i>Turnix pyrrhotorax</i>	red-chested button-quail
<i>Turnix varia</i>	painted button-quail
<i>Turnix velox</i>	little button-quail'.

Amendment of sch 8 (Commonly kept wildlife)

92. Schedule 8, part 1—

omit, insert—

‘PART 1—BIRDS

‘Scientific names

‘1. Unless otherwise stated, scientific names used for birds in this part follow Simpson and Day, *Field Guide to the Birds of Australia*, (5th Edition 1996), Penguin Books Australia Ltd., Victoria, Australia.

‘Birds

‘2. The following birds are commonly kept birds—

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Barnardius zonarius zonarius</i>	Port Lincoln ringneck
<i>Barnardius zonarius semitorquatus</i>	Australian ringneck or twenty-eight parrot
<i>Cacatua galerita</i>	sulphur-crested cockatoo
<i>Cacatua pastinator</i>	western corella
<i>Cacatua roseicapilla</i>	galah

<i>Cacatua sanguinea</i>	little corrella
<i>Cacatua tenuirostris</i>	long-billed corrella
<i>Chalcophaps indica</i>	emerald dove
<i>Coturnix pectoralis</i>	stubble quail
<i>Geopelia humeralis</i>	bar-shouldered dove
<i>Erythrura gouldiae</i>	Gouldian finch
<i>Neophema pulchella</i>	turquoise parrot
<i>Neophema splendida</i>	scarlet-chested parrot
<i>Ocyphaps (Geophaps) lophotes</i>	crested pigeon
<i>Phaps chalcoptera</i>	common bronzewing
<i>Platycercus adscitus</i> , other than <i>P. a. palliceps</i>	pale-headed rosella, other than the blue-cheeked race
<i>Platycercus elegans</i> , other than <i>P. e. nigrescens</i>	crimson rosella
<i>Platycercus eximius</i>	eastern rosella
<i>Platycercus icterotis</i>	western rosella
<i>Poephila acuticauda</i>	long-tailed finch
<i>Poephila cincta</i>	black-throated finch
<i>Poephila personata</i>	masked finch
<i>Polytelis alexandrae</i>	princess parrot or Alexander's parrot
<i>Psephotus dissimilis</i>	hooded parrot
<i>Stagonopleura guttata</i>	diamond firetail
<i>Trichoglossus chlorolepidotus</i>	scaly-breasted lorikeet
<i>Trichoglossus haematodus</i>	rainbow lorikeet
<i>Turnix varia</i>	painted button-quail
<i>Turnix velox</i>	little button-quail'.

Amendment of sch 11 (Recreational wildlife)

93. Schedule 11, part 1—

omit, insert—

‘PART 1—BIRDS**‘Scientific names**

‘1. Unless otherwise stated, scientific names used for birds in this part follow Simpson and Day, *Field Guide to the Birds of Australia*, (5th Edition 1996), Penguin Books Australia Ltd., Victoria, Australia.

‘Birds

‘2. The following birds are recreational birds—

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Alisterus scapularis</i>	king parrot
<i>Anas castanea</i>	chestnut teal
<i>Anas gibberifrons</i>	grey teal
<i>Anas rhynchotis</i>	Australasian shoveler
<i>Anas superciliosa</i>	black duck
<i>Anseranas semipalmata</i>	piebald goose
<i>Aprosmictus erythropterus</i>	red-winged parrot
<i>Aythya australis</i>	hardhead
<i>Barnardius zonarius barnardi</i>	Mallee ringneck
<i>Barnardius zonarius zonarius</i>	Port Lincoln ringneck
<i>Barnardius zonarius semitorquatus</i>	Australian ringneck or twenty-eight parrot
<i>Cacatua galerita</i>	sulphur-crested cockatoo
<i>Cacatua pastinator</i>	western corella
<i>Cacatua sanguinea</i>	little corella

<i>Cacatua roseicapilla</i>	galah
<i>Cacatua tenuirostris</i>	long-billed corella
<i>Cereopsis novaehollandiae</i>	Cape Barren goose
<i>Chalcophaps indica</i>	emerald dove
<i>Chenonetta jubata</i>	maned duck or wood duck
<i>Columba leucomela</i>	white-headed pigeon
<i>Cygnus atratus</i>	black swan
<i>Dendrocygna arcuata</i>	wandering whistling-duck
<i>Dendrocygna eytoni</i>	plumed whistling-duck
<i>Ducula bicolor</i>	pie imperial-pigeon
<i>Emblema pictum</i>	painted firetail
<i>Erythrura trichroa</i>	blue-faced finch
<i>Geopelia humeralis</i>	bar-shouldered dove
<i>Geophaps lophotes</i>	crested pigeon
<i>Geophaps plumifera</i>	spinifex pigeon
<i>Geophaps scripta</i>	squatter pigeon
<i>Glossopsitta concinna</i>	musk lorikeet
<i>Glossopsitta porphyrocephala</i>	purple-crowned lorikeet
<i>Glossopsitta pusilla</i>	little lorikeet
<i>Heteromunia pectoralis</i>	pictorella mannikin
<i>Leucosarcia melanoleuca</i>	wonga pigeon
<i>Lonchura flaviprymna</i>	yellow-rumped finch
<i>Macropygia amboinensis</i>	brown-cuckoo-dove
<i>Malacorhynchus membranaceus</i>	pink-eared duck
<i>Neochmia modesta</i>	plum-headed finch
<i>Neochmia phaeton</i>	crimson finch
<i>Neochmia temporalis</i>	red-browed finch

<i>Neophema chrysostoma</i>	blue-winged parrot
<i>Neophema pulchella</i>	turquoise parrot
<i>Neophema splendida</i>	scarlet-chested parrot
<i>Neophernia petropila</i>	rock parrot
<i>Oxyura australis</i>	blue-billed duck
<i>Petrophassa albipennis</i>	white-quilled rock-pigeon
<i>Petrophassa rufipennis</i>	chestnut-quilled rock-pigeon
<i>Phaps chalcoptera</i>	common bronzewing
<i>Phaps elegans</i>	brush bronzewing
<i>Phaps histrionica</i>	flock bronzewing
<i>Platycercus adscitus</i> , other than <i>P. a. palliceps</i>	pale-headed rosella, other than the blue-cheeked race
<i>Platycercus elegans adelaide</i>	Adelaide rosella
<i>Platycercus elegans</i>	crimson rosella
<i>Platycercus elegans flaveolus</i>	yellow rosella
<i>Platycercus eximius</i>	eastern rosella
<i>Platycercus icterotis</i>	western rosella
<i>Platycercus venustus</i>	northern rosella
<i>Poephila acuticauda</i>	long-tailed finch
<i>Poephila cincta</i>	black-throated finch
<i>Poephila personata</i>	masked finch
<i>Polytelis alexandrae</i>	princess parrot or Alexander's parrot
<i>Polytelis anthopeplus</i>	regent parrot
<i>Polytelis swainsonii</i>	superb parrot
<i>Psephotus dissimilis</i>	hooded parrot
<i>Psephotus haematogaster</i> , other than <i>P. h. narethae</i>	blue bonnet, other than the narethae subspecies

<i>Psephotus varius</i>	mulga parrot
<i>Psitteuteles versicolor</i>	varied lorikeet
<i>Purpuricephalus spurius</i>	red-capped parrot
<i>Stagonopleura guttata</i>	diamond firetail
<i>Stagonopleura bellum</i>	beautiful firetail
<i>Tadorna radjah</i>	radjah shelduck or Burdekin duck
<i>Tadorna tardornoides</i>	Australian shelduck
<i>Trichoglossus chlorolepidotus</i>	scaly-breasted lorikeet
<i>Trichoglossus haematodus</i>	rainbow lorikeet
<i>Turnix maculosa</i>	red-backed button-quail
<i>Turnix melanogaster</i>	black-breasted button-quail
<i>Turnix pyrrhothorax</i>	red-chested button-quail’.

Amendment of sch 12 (Restricted wildlife)

94.(1) Schedule 12, parts 2 and 3—

omit, insert—

‘PART 2—BIRDS

‘Scientific names

‘2. Unless otherwise stated, scientific names used for birds in this part follow Simpson and Day, *Field Guide to the Birds of Australia*, (5th Edition 1996), Penguin Books Australia Ltd., Victoria, Australia.

‘Birds

‘3. The following birds are restricted birds—

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Barnardius zonarius macgillivrayi</i>	Australian ringneck or Cloncurry parrot

<i>Cacatua leadbeateri</i>	Major Mitchell or pink cockatoo
<i>Callocephalon fimbriatum</i>	gang gang cockatoo
<i>Calyptorhynchus banksii</i>	red-tailed black-cockatoo
<i>Calyptorhynchus baudinii</i>	short-billed (white-tailed) black-cockatoo
<i>Calyptorhynchus funereus</i>	yellow-tailed black-cockatoo
<i>Calyptorhynchus lathami</i>	glossy black-cockatoo
<i>Calyptorhynchus latirostris</i>	white-tailed black-cockatoo or Carnaby's black-cockatoo
<i>Eclectus roratus macgillivrayi</i>	eclectus parrot, the Australian subspecies
<i>Stagonopleura oculatum</i>	red-eared firetail
<i>Geophaps smithii</i>	partridge pigeon
<i>Lathamus discolor</i>	swift parrot
<i>Lopholaimus antarcticus</i>	topnot pigeon
<i>Platycercus caledonicus</i>	green rosella
<i>Psephotus haematogaster narethae</i>	narethae blue bonnet
<i>Ptilinopus magnificus</i>	wompoo pigeon
<i>Ptilinopus regina</i>	rose-crowned pigeon
<i>Ptilinopus superbus</i>	superb fruit-dove
<i>Turnix olivei</i>	buff-breasted button-quail

‘PART 3—PLANTS

‘Scientific names

‘4. The scientific names used for plants in this part follow those used in Queensland Herbarium, *Queensland Plants, Names and Distribution*, 1997, Queensland Department of Environment, Brisbane, Australia.

‘Plants

‘5. The following plants are restricted plants—

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Acacia betchei</i>	
<i>Acacia fimbriata</i>	fringed/Brisbane wattle
<i>Acacia floribunda</i>	white sally/catkin wattle
<i>Acacia gnidium</i>	
<i>Acacia implexa</i>	lightwood
<i>Acacia irrorata</i>	green wattle
<i>Acacia leucoclada</i>	
<i>Acacia macradenia</i>	zig-zag wattle
<i>Acacia neriiifolia</i>	oleander/Pechey wattle
<i>Acacia penninervis</i>	veined wattle or mountain hickory
<i>Acacia podalyriifolia</i>	silver wattle
<i>Acacia porcata</i>	
<i>Acacia rubida</i>	
<i>Acacia stricta</i>	hop wattle
<i>Acacia triptera</i>	
<i>Acacia ulicifolia</i>	prickly moses
<i>Acacia uncinata</i>	veined wattle
<i>Acacia venulosa</i>	
<i>Acacia viscidula</i>	sticky wattle
<i>Acriopsis javanica</i>	
<i>Acronychia littoralis</i>	
<i>Acrostichum speciosum</i>	mangrove fern
<i>Actinotus helianthi</i>	flannel flower
<i>Alectryon ramiflorus</i>	

<i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i>	black sheoak
<i>Allocasuarina rigida</i>	
<i>Anoectochilus yatesiae</i>	jewel orchid
<i>Aotus subglauca</i>	
<i>Aponogeton</i> , all species and naturally occurring hybrids of the genus	
<i>Appendicula australiensis</i>	
<i>Asplenium australasicum</i>	crows nest or birds nest fern
<i>Asplenium harmanii</i>	
<i>Asplenium laserpitiifolium</i>	Johnstone River maidenhair
<i>Asplenium nidus</i>	crows nest or birds nest fern
<i>Asplenium simplicifrons</i>	narrow-leaved birds nest fern
<i>Baeckea densifolia</i>	
<i>Babingtonia virgata</i>	wiggy myrtle, wild may
<i>Banksia</i> , all species and naturally occurring hybrids and intergrades of the genus	
<i>Blandfordia grandiflora</i>	Christmas bells
<i>Blechnum cartilagineum</i>	gristle fern
<i>Boea kinnearii</i>	
<i>Bossiaea rhombifolia</i>	
<i>Bowenia</i> , all species and naturally occurring hybrids and intergrades of the genus	
<i>Brachyloma daphnoides</i>	daphne heath
<i>Bromheadia finlaysoniana</i>	
<i>Bulbophyllum</i> , all species and naturally occurring hybrids of the genus	

<i>Bursaria spinosa</i>	prickly pine, blackthorn
<i>Cadetia</i> , all species and naturally occurring hybrids of the genus	
<i>Calanthe triplicata</i>	Christmas orchid
<i>Callistemon linearis</i>	stiff bottlebrush
<i>Callistemon pachyphyllus</i>	wallum/red/green bottlebrush
<i>Callistemon pallidus</i>	lemon bottlebrush
<i>Callistemon pityoides</i>	alpine bottlebrush
<i>Callistemon salignus</i>	white bottlebrush
<i>Callistemon viminalis</i>	red/river/weeping bottlebrush
<i>Callitris columellaris</i>	Bribie Island pine
<i>Callitris endlicheri</i>	black cypress
<i>Callitris glaucophylla</i>	white cypress
<i>Callitris rhomboidea</i>	Port Jackson/dune cypress
<i>Calochlaena dubia</i>	false/mountain/rainbow bracken
<i>Calytrix tetragona</i>	fringe myrtle
<i>Cassinia laevis</i>	cough bush
<i>Cassinia quinquefaria</i>	
<i>Caustis blakei</i>	koala fern, foxtails
<i>Caustis flexuosa</i>	curly wig
<i>Caustis recurvata</i>	curly wig
<i>Caustis</i> sp. (Robinson Gorge P.I. Forster+ PIF11256)	
<i>Cheiranthera cyanea</i>	
<i>Choretrum candollei</i>	white broom, sour bush
<i>Comesperma sylvestre</i>	
<i>Conospermum taxifolium</i>	Devils rice
<i>Cordyline petiolaris</i>	palm lily, cordyline

<i>Cordyline rubra</i>	palm lily, cordyline
<i>Corymborkis veratrifolia</i>	
<i>Crepidium fimbriatum</i>	
<i>Crepidium lawleri</i>	
<i>Crepidium xanthochilum</i>	
<i>Cryptandra amara</i>	
<i>Cyathea exilis</i>	
<i>Cycas</i> , all species and naturally occurring hybrids and intergrades of the genus	
<i>Cymbidium</i> , all species and naturally occurring hybrids of the genus	
<i>Dampiera adpressa</i>	fan flower
<i>Davallia denticulata</i>	hares foot fern
<i>Davallia pyxidata</i>	hares foot fern
<i>Davallia solida</i>	hares foot fern
<i>Daviesia acicularis</i>	
<i>Daviesia elliptica</i>	
<i>Daviesia mimosoides</i>	small-leaved bitter pea
<i>Dendrobium</i> , all species and naturally occurring hybrids of the genus	
<i>Dicksonia antarctica</i>	soft/woolly tree fern
<i>Dicksonia herbertii</i>	bristly tree fern
<i>Dicksonia youngiae</i>	
<i>Dicranopteris linearis</i>	umbrella fern
<i>Dillwynia sericea</i>	silky parrot pea
<i>Dillwynia sieberi</i>	heathy parrot pea

<i>Diplocaulobium glabrum</i>	
<i>Diplocaulobium masonii</i>	
<i>Diploglottis campbellii</i>	tamarind
<i>Dipodium ensifolium</i>	leafy hyacinth orchid
<i>Dipodium pictum</i>	
<i>Dockrillia</i> , all species and naturally occurring hybrids of the genus	
<i>Dodonaea viscosa</i>	sticky hop bush
<i>Drosera adelaiae</i>	
<i>Drosera prolifera</i>	trailing sundew
<i>Drosera schizandra</i>	notched sundew
<i>Drymoanthus minutus</i>	
<i>Elaeocarpus reticulatus</i>	blueberry ash, ash quandong
<i>Epacris microphylla</i>	coral heath
<i>Eria</i> , all species and naturally occurring hybrids of the genus	
<i>Eriostemon myoporoides</i>	wax flower
<i>Eucalyptus microcorys</i>	tallow wood
<i>Eucalyptus pilularis</i>	blackbutt
<i>Eucalyptus propinqua</i>	grey gum, small-fruited grey gum
<i>Exocarpos cupressiformis</i>	cherry ballart or native cherry
<i>Exocarpos latifolius</i>	native/scrub cherry, sandalwood
<i>Flickingeria comata</i>	
<i>Flickingeria convexa</i>	
<i>Gahnia sieberiana</i>	sword grass
<i>Gleichenia dicarpa</i>	pouched coral/tangle fern
<i>Gleichenia mendellii</i>	coral fern
<i>Gleichenia rupestris</i>	coral fern

<i>Goodyera grandis</i>	
<i>Goodyera viridiflora</i>	
<i>Grastidium tozerense</i>	Mt Tozer orchid
<i>Habenaria macraithii</i>	
<i>Haemodorum planifolium</i>	
<i>Hakea microcarpa</i>	
<i>Hakea actites</i>	
<i>Hakea sericea</i>	
<i>Hardenbergia violacea</i>	purple coral pea, false sarsaparilla
<i>Hibbertia cistoidea</i>	guinea flower
<i>Homoranthus thomasi</i>	
<i>Hovea lanceolata</i>	
<i>Hovea pannosa</i>	rusty bush pea
<i>Huperzia carinata</i>	McIlwraith Range/keeled tassel fern
<i>Huperzia dalhousieana</i>	blue tassel fern
<i>Huperzia filiformis</i>	rats tail tassel fern
<i>Huperzia lockyeri</i>	
<i>Huperzia marsupiiiformis</i>	
<i>Huperzia phlegmaria</i>	common tassel fern
<i>Huperzia phlegmarioides</i>	layered tassel fern
<i>Huperzia prolifera</i>	square tassel fern
<i>Huperzia squarrosa</i>	rock tassel fern
<i>Huperzia varia</i>	long clubmoss
<i>Hydnophytum moseleyanum</i>	ant plant
<i>Indigofera australis</i>	Australian indigo
<i>Isotoma anethifolia</i>	broom, dogwood
<i>Jacksonia scoparia</i>	

<i>Kunzea obovata</i>	
<i>Lepidozamia</i> , all species and naturally occurring hybrids and intergrades of the genus	
<i>Lepironia articulata</i>	
<i>Leptospermum arachnoides</i>	
<i>Leptospermum brachyandrum</i>	weeping tea tree
<i>Leptospermum brevipes</i>	
<i>Leptospermum liversidgei</i>	wild may
<i>Leptospermum microcarpum</i>	small-leaved tea tree
<i>Leptospermum petersonii</i>	wild may, lemon-scented tea tree
<i>Leptospermum polygalifolium</i>	wild may, yellow tea tree
<i>Leucopogon melaleuroides</i>	snow bush
<i>Leucopogon microphyllus</i>	
<i>Leucopogon muticus</i>	beard heath
<i>Leucopogon neoanglicus</i>	prickly heath
<i>Liparis</i> , all species and naturally occurring hybrids of the genus	
<i>Lomandra multiflora</i>	
<i>Lomatia silaifolia</i>	crinkle bush, fern-leaved lomatia
<i>Luisia teretifolia</i>	
<i>Lycopodiella cernua</i>	coral fern
<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>	
<i>Macrozamia</i> , all species and naturally occurring hybrids and intergrades of the genus	
<i>Maytenus bilocularis</i>	orangebark
<i>Maytenus silvestris</i>	narrow-leaved orangebark
<i>Melaleuca decora</i>	paperbark

<i>Melaleuca linariifolia</i>	snow-in-summer
<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	swamp paperbark
<i>Melaleuca sieberi</i>	paperbark
<i>Melaleuca thymifolia</i>	thyme honey myrtle
<i>Micromyrtus sessilis</i>	
<i>Micropera fasciculata</i>	
<i>Mirbelia speciosa</i>	
<i>Mobilabium hamatum</i>	
<i>Myrmecodia beccarii</i>	
<i>Myrmecodia platytyrea</i>	ant plant
<i>Myrmecodia tuberosa</i>	ant plant
<i>Notelaea linearis</i>	native olive
<i>Oberonia</i> , all species and naturally occurring hybrids of the genus	
<i>Olearia elliptica</i>	
<i>Olearia microphylla</i>	
<i>Olearia ramosissima</i>	
<i>Ozothamnus diosmifolius</i>	Devils rice, sago flower
<i>Ozothamnus obcordatus</i>	sago flower
<i>Papillilabium beckleri</i>	
<i>Patersonia sericea</i>	native iris
<i>Peristeranthus hillii</i>	
<i>Persoonia cornifolia</i>	broad-leaved geebung
<i>Persoonia stradbrokensis</i>	geebung
<i>Persoonia virgata</i>	geebung
<i>Petrophile canescens</i>	
<i>Petrophile shirleyae</i>	
<i>Phaius australis</i>	swamp orchid

<i>Phaius bernaysii</i>	yellow swamp orchid
<i>Phaius pictus</i>	
<i>Phaius tancarvilleae</i>	swamp orchid
<i>Phalaenopsis rosenstromii</i>	moth orchid
<i>Pholidota imbricata</i>	rattlesnake orchid
<i>Pimelea linifolia</i>	rice flower, Queen of the bush
<i>Pimelea neoanglica</i>	poison pimelea, scanty rice flower
<i>Platynerium</i> , all species and naturally occurring hybrids of the genus	
<i>Platysace lanceolata</i>	
<i>Plectorrhiza</i> , all species and naturally occurring hybrids of the genus	
<i>Podolepis jaceoides</i>	
<i>Pomaderris queenslandica</i>	
<i>Pomatocalpa macphersonii</i>	
<i>Pomatocalpa marsupiale</i>	
<i>Poranthera corymbosa</i>	
<i>Prostanthera nivea</i>	white mintbush
<i>Prostanthera saxicola</i>	
<i>Pteridium esculentum</i>	bracken fern, common bracken
<i>Pultenaea hartmannii</i>	
<i>Pultenaea villosa</i>	kerosene bush, hairy bush pea
<i>Pycnosorus chrysanthes</i>	golden billy buttons
<i>Pycnosorus pleiocephalus</i>	
<i>Restio pallens</i>	cord rush
<i>Restio stenocoleus</i>	
<i>Restio tetraphyllus</i>	feather plant

Rhinerrhiza, all species and naturally occurring hybrids of the genus

Rhynchophreatia micrantha fan orchid

Robiquetia, all species and naturally occurring hybrids of the genus

Santalum lanceolatum sandalwood

Sarcochilus, all species and naturally occurring hybrids of the genus

Schoenorchis sarcophylla

Solanum elegans

Sowerbaea juncea rush lily, vanilla plant

Spathoglottis paulinae

Spathoglottis plicata

Sticherus, all species and naturally occurring hybrids and intergrades of the genus

Stylidium graminifolium grass-leaved trigger flower

Stypandra glauca nodding blue lily

Styphelia viridis

Taeniophyllum malianum

Taeniophyllum muelleri

Thryptomene parviflora

Thysanotus tuberosus fringed lily

Toechima pterocarpum orange tamarind

Trachoma, all species and naturally occurring hybrids of the genus

Triunia robusta

Vallisneria gracilis

Vanda hindsii

Vrydagzynea paludosa

Wodyetia bifurcata

foxtail palm

Xanthorrhoea, all species and naturally occurring hybrids and intergrades of the genus

Zeuxine polygonoides

Zieria aspalathoides

Zieria compacta

’.

Amendment of sch 13 (Sectional definitions)

95. Schedule 13, section 3—

insert—

- section 95 (Restriction on grant of licences—general)’.

PART 3—AMENDMENT OF NATURE CONSERVATION (WILDLIFE) REGULATION 1994

Regulation amended

96. This part amends the *Nature Conservation (Wildlife) Regulation 1994*.

Replacement of schs 1–5

97. Schedules 1 to 5—

omit, insert—

‘SCHEDULE 1

‘PRESUMED EXTINCT WILDLIFE

‘PART 1—PRESUMED EXTINCT ANIMALS

‘Division 1—Birds

‘Scientific names

‘1. The scientific names used for birds in this division follow Simpson and Day, *Field Guide to the Birds of Australia*, (5th Edition 1996), Penguin Books Australia Ltd., Victoria, Australia.

‘Birds

‘2. The following birds are presumed extinct birds—

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

‘Division 2—Mammals

‘Scientific names

‘3. The scientific names used for mammals in this division follow Strahan, Ronald, (1995), *Mammals of Australia* (Australian Museum), Reed International Books, Sydney, Australia.

‘Mammals

‘4. The following mammals are presumed extinct mammals—

Scientific name	Common name
<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

‘PART 2—PRESUMED EXTINCT PLANTS

‘Scientific names

‘5. The scientific names used for plants in this part follow those used in Queensland Herbarium, *Queensland Plants, Names and Distribution*, 1997, Queensland Department of Environment, Brisbane, Australia.

‘Plants

‘6. The following plants are presumed extinct plants—

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Acianthus ledwardii</i>	
<i>Amphibromus whitei</i>	
<i>Argyreia soutterii</i>	
<i>Didymoglossum exiguum</i>	
<i>Dimocarpus leichhardtii</i>	
<i>Diplocaulobium masonii</i>	
<i>Hemigenia clotteniana</i>	
<i>Huperzia serrata</i>	
<i>Hymenophyllum lobbii</i>	
<i>Hymenophyllum whitei</i>	
<i>Lemmaphyllum accedens</i>	
<i>Lindsaea repens</i> var. <i>lingulata</i>	

Lycopodium volubile

Marsdenia araujacea

Monogramma dareicarpa

Musa fitzalanii

Oberonia attenuata

Paspalum batianoffii

Persoonia prostrata

Prostanthera albohirta

Tmesipteris lanceolata

‘SCHEDULE 2

‘ENDANGERED WILDLIFE

‘PART 1—ENDANGERED ANIMALS

‘Division 1—Amphibians

‘Scientific names

‘1. The scientific names used for amphibians in this division follow Cogger, H.G., Reptiles and Amphibians of Australia, (6th edition 1994), Reed International Books, Chatswood, Australia.

‘Amphibians

‘2. The following amphibians are endangered amphibians—

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Litoria lorica</i>	
<i>Litoria nannotis</i>	torrent tree frog
<i>Litoria nyakalensis</i>	
<i>Litoria pearsoniana</i>	
<i>Litoria rheocola</i>	
<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

Taudactylus eungellensis

Eungella torrent frog

*Taudactylus rheophilus****Division 2—Birds*****‘Scientific names**

‘3. The scientific names used for birds in this division follow Simpson and Day, *Field Guide to the Birds of Australia*, (5th Edition 1996), Penguin Books Australia Ltd., Victoria, Australia.

‘Birds

‘4. The following birds are endangered birds—

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>Erythrotriorchis radiatus</i>	red goshawk
<i>Erythrura gouldiae</i>	Gouldian finch
<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

Division 3—Butterflies

‘Scientific names

‘5. The scientific names used for butterflies in this division follow Common, I.F.B. and Whitehouse, D.F., (1981), *Butterflies of Australia*, Angus & Robertson, Sydney, Australia.

‘Butterflies

‘6. The following butterflies are endangered butterflies—

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Acrodipsas illidgei</i>	Illidge’s ant-blue butterfly
<i>Argyreus hyperbius inconstans</i>	Australian fritillary butterfly
<i>Hypochrysops apollo apollo</i>	apollo jewel butterfly
<i>Hypochrysops piceatus</i>	piceatus jewel butterfly
<i>Nacaduba pactolus cela</i>	
<i>Orsotriaena medus moira</i>	nigger
<i>Phyliris diana diana</i>	diana moonbeam butterfly

Division 4—Fish

‘Scientific names

‘7. Unless otherwise stated, the scientific names used for fish in this division follow Wager, Rob and Jackson, Peter (1993), *The Action Plan for Australian Freshwater Fishes*, Queensland Department of Primary Industries, the Director of National Parks and Wildlife, Australian Nature Conservation Agency. Canberra, Australia.

‘Fish

‘8. The following fish are endangered fish—

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Chlamydogobius</i> sp. A (A.M. SI 25261-001; P. Coleman & W. Ponder 1984; Elizabeth Springs)	Elizabeth Springs goby
<i>Chlamydogobius</i> sp. B (A.M. SI 25951-001; P. Coleman & W. Ponder 1984; Edgbaston Springs)	Edgbaston goby
<i>Scaturiginichthys vermeilipinnis</i>	red-finned blue-eye

Division 5—Mammals

Scientific names

9. The scientific names used for mammals in this division follow Strahan, Ronald, (1995), *Mammals of Australia* (Australian Museum), Reed International Books, Sydney, Australia.

Mammals

10. The following mammals are endangered mammals—

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Bettongia tropica</i>	northern bettong
<i>Dasyurus maculatus gracilis</i>	spotted-tailed quoll
<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>Petrogale persephone</i>	Proserpine rock-wallaby
<i>Pseudomys australis</i>	plains rat
<i>Petaurus gracilis</i>	mahogany glider

Sminthopsis douglasi

Julia Creek dunnart

Taphozous troughtoni (Richards & Hall 1994)

Troughton's sheath-tail-bat

Division 6—Reptiles**'Scientific names**

'11. The scientific names used for reptiles in this division follow Cogger, H.G., *Reptiles and Amphibians of Australia*, (6th edition 1994), Reed International Books, Chatswood, Australia.

'Reptiles

'12. The following reptiles are endangered reptiles—

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Caretta caretta</i>	loggerhead turtle
<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>	leathery turtle
<i>Lepidochelys olivacea</i>	Pacific ridley
<i>Lerista allanae</i>	

'PART 2—ENDANGERED PLANTS**'Scientific names**

'13. The scientific names used for plants in this part follow those used in Queensland Herbarium, *Queensland Plants, Names and Distribution*, 1997, Queensland Department of Environment, Brisbane, Australia.

'Plants

'14. The following plants are endangered plants—

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Acacia porcata</i>	
<i>Acronychia littoralis</i>	scented acronychia
<i>Alectryon ramiflorus</i>	
<i>Allocasuarina emuina</i>	
<i>Allocasuarina thalassoscopica</i>	
<i>Aponogeton bullosus</i>	
<i>Aponogeton</i> sp. (Innisfail-live bearing)	
<i>Aristida granitica</i>	
<i>Atalaya collina</i>	
<i>Austromyrtus fragrantissima</i>	
<i>Austromyrtus gonoclada</i>	
<i>Bertya</i> sp. (Beeron Holding P.I.Forster+ PIF5753)	
<i>Boronia granitica</i>	
<i>Boronia repanda</i>	
<i>Cajanus mareebensis</i>	
<i>Caladenia atroclavia</i>	
<i>Calochilus psednus</i>	
<i>Carronia pedicellata</i>	
<i>Chingia australis</i>	
<i>Corchorus cunninghamii</i>	
<i>Cossinia australiana</i>	
<i>Crepidium lawleri</i>	
<i>Cyathea exilis</i>	
<i>Davidsonia</i> sp. (Mullumbimby G.P.Guymer 1625)	

Decaspermum sp. (Mt Morgan
N.Hoy AQ455657)

<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>Digitaria porrecta</i>	
<i>Diplazium pallidum</i>	
<i>Diploglottis campbellii</i>	small leaved tamarind
<i>Dipodium pictum</i>	
<i>Endiandra floydii</i>	
<i>Eremochloa muricata</i>	
<i>Eriocaulon carsonii</i>	
<i>Eucalyptus conglomerata</i>	swamp stringybark
<i>Fimbristylis adjuncta</i>	
<i>Gardenia actinocarpa</i>	
<i>Genoplesium tectum</i>	
<i>Graptophyllum reticulatum</i>	
<i>Habenaria divaricata</i>	
<i>Habenaria macraithii</i>	
<i>Homopholis belsonii</i>	
<i>Huperzia carinata</i>	
<i>Huperzia dalhousieana</i>	
<i>Huperzia filiformis</i>	
<i>Huperzia squarrosa</i>	
<i>Leucopogon</i> sp. (Coolmunda D. Halford Q1635)	
<i>Leucopogon recurvisepalus</i>	

Macadamia grandis

Macrozamia lomandroides

Macrozamia pauli-guilielmi

Macrozamia platyrhachis

Marsdenia paludicola

Muellerargia timorensis

Ochrosia moorei

southern ochrosia

Olearia hygrophila

swamp daisy or water daisy

Peperomia bellendenkerensis

Phaius australis

Phaius bernaysii

yellow swamp orchid

Phaius tancarvilleae

swamp orchid

Phalaenopsis rosenstromii

moth orchid

Phebalium elatius subsp. *beckleri*

Pouteria eerwah

Plectranthus minutus

Plectranthus nitidus

Plectranthus omissus

Plectranthus habrophyllus

Plectranthus torrenticola

Randia moorei

spiny gardenia

Sankowskya stipularis

Sarcochilus fitzgeraldii

ravine orchid

Sarcochilus weinthalii

blotched sarcochilus

Tectaria devexa

Toechima pterocarpum

Triunia robusta

Tylophora linearis

Tylophora rupicola

Vrydagzynea paludosa

Xerothamnella herbacea

‘SCHEDULE 3

‘VULNERABLE WILDLIFE

‘PART 1—VULNERABLE ANIMALS

‘Division 1—Amphibians

‘Scientific names

‘1. The scientific names used for amphibians in this division follow Cogger, H.G., *Reptiles and Amphibians of Australia*, (6th edition 1994), Reed International Books, Chatswood, Australia.

‘Amphibians

‘2. The following amphibians are vulnerable amphibians—

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Crinia tinnula</i>	wallum froglet
<i>Litoria freycineti</i>	Freycinet’s frog
<i>Litoria olongburensis</i>	
<i>Litoria subglandulosa</i>	glandular tree frog
<i>Pseudophryne covacevichae</i>	
<i>Taudactylus pleione</i>	

‘Division 2—Birds

‘Scientific names

‘3. The scientific names used for birds in this division follow Simpson and Day, *Field Guide to the Birds of Australia*, (5th Edition 1996), Penguin Books Australia Ltd., Victoria, Australia.

‘Birds

‘4. The following birds are vulnerable birds—

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Atrichornis rufescens</i>	rufous scrub-bird
<i>Cacatua leadbeateri</i>	Major Mitchell’s cockatoo (pink cockatoo)
<i>Calyptorhynchus lathami</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</i>	yellow chat
<i>Esacus neglectus</i>	beach stone-curlew
<i>Geophaps scripta scripta</i>	squatter pigeon (southern subspecies)
<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>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)	

Division 3—Butterflies

‘Scientific names

‘5. The scientific names used for butterflies in this division follow Common, I.F.B. and Whitehouse, D.F., (1981), *Butterflies of Australia*, Angus & Robertson, Sydney, Australia.

‘Butterflies

‘6. The following butterflies are vulnerable butterflies—

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Acrodipsas hirtipes</i>	
<i>Acrodipsas melania</i>	
<i>Chaetocneme porphyropis</i>	purple brown-eye butterfly
<i>Danis danis syrius</i>	
<i>Hypochrysops theon</i>	
<i>Jalmenus evagoras eubulus</i>	
<i>Libythea geoffroy nicevillei</i>	Australian beak butterfly
<i>Nesolycaena albosericea</i>	satin blue butterfly
<i>Ornithoptera richmondia</i>	Richmond birdwing butterfly
<i>Udara tenella tenella</i> (Nielsen <i>et al.</i> 1996)	Australian hedge blue butterfly

‘Division 4—Fish

‘Scientific names

‘7. Unless otherwise stated, the scientific names used for fish in this division follow Wager, Rob and Jackson, Peter (1993), *The Action Plan for Australian Freshwater Fishes*, Queensland Department of Primary Industries, the Director of National Parks and Wildlife, Australian Nature Conservation Agency. Canberra, Australia.

‘Fish

‘8. The following fish are vulnerable fish—

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Nannoperca oxleyana</i>	Oxleyan pygmy perch
<i>Pseudomugil mellis</i>	honey blue-eye

‘Division 5—Mammals

‘Scientific names

‘9. The scientific names used for mammals in this division follow Strahan, Ronald, (1995), *Mammals of Australia* (Australian Museum), Reed International Books, Sydney, Australia.

‘Mammals

‘10. The following mammals are vulnerable mammals—

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Dasyercus 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 leafnosed-bat

<i>Hipposideros semoni</i>	Semon's leafnosed-bat
<i>Hipposideros stenotis</i>	northern leafnosed-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>Petaurus australis reginae</i>	yellow-bellied glider (northern subspecies)
<i>Petrogale penicillata</i>	brush-tailed rock-wallaby
<i>Potorous tridactylus</i>	long-nosed potaroo
<i>Pseudomys oralis</i>	Hastings River mouse
<i>Pteropus macrotis epularis</i>	large-eared flying-fox
<i>Pteropus</i> sp. nov. (A.N.W.C. CM5012; Richards and Hall 1994)	Torresian flying-fox
<i>Rhinonicteris aurantius</i>	orange leafnosed-bat
<i>Taphozous australis</i>	coastal sheathtail-bat
<i>Xeromys myoides</i>	false water-rat

Division 6—Reptiles

‘Scientific names

‘11. The scientific names used for reptiles in this division follow Cogger, H.G., *Reptiles and Amphibians of Australia*, (6th edition 1994), Reed International Books, Chatswood, Australia.

‘Reptiles

‘12. The following reptiles are vulnerable reptiles—

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Anomalopus mackayi</i>	

<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
<i>Elusor macrurus</i> (Cann & Legler 1994)	Mary River tortoise
<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—VULNERABLE PLANTS

‘Scientific names

‘13. The scientific names used for plants in this part follow those used in Queensland Herbarium, *Queensland Plants, Names and Distribution*, 1997, Queensland Department of Environment, Brisbane, Australia.

‘Plants

‘14. The following plants are vulnerable plants—

Scientific name

Common name

Acacia ammophila

Acacia attenuata

Acacia baueri subsp. *baueri*

Acacia chinchillensis

Acacia crombiei

Acacia curranii

Acacia deuteroneura

Acacia eremophiloides

Acacia grandifolia

Acacia guymeri

Acacia handonis

Acacia lauta

Acacia perangusta

Acacia peuce

waddy

Acacia pubifolia

Acacia purpureipetala

Acacia ramiflora

Acacia rupprii

Acacia sp. (McIvor River
J.R.Clarkson 5475)

Acacia wardellii

Acriopsis javanica

Actephila foetida

Alloxylon flammeum

Amorphospermum whitei

Apatophyllum olsanii

Archidendron lovelliae

bacon wood

Arenga australasica

<i>Aristida annua</i>	
<i>Arthraxon hispidus</i>	
<i>Asplenium pellucidum</i>	
<i>Asplenium wildii</i>	
<i>Babington tozerensis</i>	
<i>Babington granitica</i>	
<i>Baloghia marmorata</i>	jointed baloghia
<i>Bertya pinifolia</i>	
<i>Bertya</i> sp. (Mt Ernest G.Leiper AQ507685)	
<i>Bertya</i> sp. (Winneba D.Jermyn 31)	
<i>Boronia keysii</i>	Keys boronia
<i>Bothriochloa biloba</i>	
<i>Bothriochloa bunyensis</i>	
<i>Bulbophyllum globuliforme</i>	
<i>Bulbophyllum gracillimum</i>	
<i>Bulbophyllum longiflorum</i>	
<i>Bulbophyllum weinthalii</i>	
<i>Cadellia pentastylis</i>	ooline
<i>Calamus warburgii</i>	
<i>Callistemon pungens</i>	
<i>Callistemon</i> sp. (Boulia L.Pedley 5297)	
<i>Calophyllum bicolor</i>	
<i>Calytrix gurulmundensis</i>	
<i>Canarium acutifolium</i> var. <i>acutifolium</i>	
<i>Canthium costatum</i>	

Capparis thozetiana

Carmona retusa

Centotheca philippinensis

Chamaesyce carissoides

Clematis fawcettii

Comesperma oblongatum

Commersonia sp. (Cadarga
G.P.Guymer 1642)

Cooperookia scabridiuscula

Corybas montanus

Corymbia leptoloma

Corymbia rhodops

Corymbia xanthope

Croton magneticus

Cryptocarya foetida

stinking cryptocarya

Ctenopteris blechnoides

Ctenopteris walleri

Cupaniopsis shirleyana

Cupaniopsis tomentella

Cycas cairnsiana

Cycas megacarpa

Cycas ophiolitica

Cycas platyphylla

Cycas silvestris

Cyperus semifertilis

Daviesia discolor

Dendrobium bigibbum

Cooktown orchid

Dendrobium callitrophilum

<i>Dendrobium carronii</i>	pink tea-tree orchid
<i>Dendrobium fellowsii</i>	
<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>Dichelachne parva</i>	
<i>Dioclea hexandra</i>	
<i>Diplazium cordifolium</i>	
<i>Dischidia littoralis</i>	
<i>Dodonaea rupicola</i>	
<i>Drosera prolifera</i>	
<i>Drosera schizandra</i>	
<i>Ectrosia blakei</i>	
<i>Eleocharis retroflexa</i>	
<i>Endiandra cooperana</i>	
<i>Endiandra hayesii</i>	
<i>Eremophila tetraptera</i>	
<i>Eriostemon sporadicus</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 virens</i>	
<i>Eucryphia wilkei</i>	
<i>Euphrasia bella</i>	
<i>Floydia praealta</i>	ball nut or possum nut
<i>Fontainea australis</i>	southern fontainea
<i>Fontainea rostrata</i>	
<i>Fontainea venosa</i>	
<i>Gardenia psidioides</i>	
Gen. Nov. (AQ95272) sp. (Boonjie B.P.Hyland 6589)	
<i>Germainia capitata</i>	
<i>Grammitis reinwardtii</i>	
<i>Grastidium tozerense</i>	
<i>Graptophyllum ilicifolium</i>	
<i>Grevillea glossadenia</i>	
<i>Grevillea kennedyana</i>	
<i>Grevillea scortechinii</i>	
<i>Grevillea venusta</i>	
<i>Gulubia costata</i>	
<i>Hakea</i> sp. (Ambathala Range C.Sandercoe 507)	
<i>Hakea trineura</i>	
<i>Haloragis exalata</i>	
<i>Hexaspora pubescens</i>	
<i>Hicksbeachia pinnatifolia</i>	
<i>Hodgkinsonia frutescens</i>	

Homoranthus decumbens

Homoranthus montanus

Homoranthus porteri

Huperzia lockyeri

Huperzia marsupiiiformis

Huperzia phlegmarioides

Huperzia prolifera

square tassel fern

Hydrocharis dubia

Jagera javanica subsp. *australiana*

Jedda multicaulis

Lastreopsis walleri

Lawrenzia buchananensis

Leucopogon cuspidatus

Lindsaea pulchella

Livistona drudei

Livistona sp. (Cape River
A.K.Irvine 1912)

Logania diffusa

Macadamia claudiensis

Macadamia integrifolia

Queensland nut, macadamia nut

Macadamia janseni

Macadamia ternifolia

Macadamia tetraphylla

macadamia nut

Macaranga polyadenia

Macropteranthes montana

Macrozamia conferta

Macrozamia cranei

Macrozamia crassifolia

Macrozamia fearnsidei

Macrozamia machinii

Macrozamia occidua

Macrozamia parcifolia

Marsdenia brevifolia

Marsdenia coronata

Medicosma elliptica

Medicosma obovata

Melaleuca kunzeoides

Mesua sp. (Boonjee A.K.Irvine
1218)

Mitrantia bilocularis

Myriophyllum coronatum

Myrmecodia beccarii ant plant

Neisosperma kilneri

Neoroepera buxifolia

Newcastelia velutina

Normanbya normanbyi black palm

Notelaea lloydii

Omphalea celata

Oreodendron biflorum

Owenia cepiodora onion cedar

Ozothamnus eriocophalus

Ozothamnus vagans

Paspalidium grandispiculatum

Paspalidium udum

Persicaria elatior

Phaius pictus

<i>Sclerolaena walkeri</i>	
<i>Solanum carduiforme</i>	
<i>Solanum dunalianum</i>	
<i>Sophora fraseri</i>	brush sophora
<i>Sowerbaea subtilis</i>	
<i>Spathoglottis paulinae</i>	
<i>Spathoglottis plicata</i>	
<i>Stemmacantha australis</i>	
<i>Stemona angusta</i>	
<i>Symplocos baeuerlenii</i>	
<i>Syzygium hodgkinsoniae</i>	red lilly pilly
<i>Syzygium moorei</i>	Durobby/Robby
<i>Syzygium velarum</i>	
<i>Tephrosia leveillei</i>	
<i>Thesium australe</i>	toadflax
<i>Tinospora tinosporoides</i>	
<i>Trichoglottis australiensis</i>	
<i>Trigonostemon inopinatus</i>	
<i>Trymalium minutiflorum</i>	
<i>Tylophora williamsii</i>	
<i>Vanda hindsii</i>	
<i>Westringia parvifolia</i>	
<i>Westringia rupicola</i>	
<i>Wodyetia bifurcata</i>	foxtail palm
<i>Xanthostemon oppositifolius</i>	penda
<i>Xanthostemon youngii</i>	
<i>Xerothamnella parvifolia</i>	

Zeuxine polygonoides

Zieria sp. (Herberton J.A.
Armstrong 1025)

Zieria collina

Zieria rimulosa

Zieria sp. (Monogorilby P.I.Foster
1004)

‘SCHEDULE 4

‘RARE WILDLIFE

‘PART 1—RARE ANIMALS

‘Division 1—Amphibians

‘Scientific names

‘1. The scientific names used for amphibians in this division follow Cogger, H.G., *Reptiles and Amphibians of Australia*, (6th edition 1994), Reed International Books, Chatswood, Australia.

‘Amphibians

‘2. The following amphibians are rare amphibians—

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 neglectus</i>	
<i>Cophixalus peninsularis</i>	
<i>Cophixalus saxatilis</i>	

*Cyclorana manya**Cyclorana verrucosa**Lechriodus fletcheri*

Fletcher's frog

*Phyloria kundagungan**Phyloria loveridgei*

Loveridge's frog

Litoria brevipalmata

green-thighed frog

*Litoria cooloolensis**Litoria genimaculata**Litoria longirostris**Litoria revelata**Sphenophryne fryi**Sphenophryne robusta**Taudactylus liemi***Division 2—Birds****Scientific names**

3. The scientific names used for birds in this division follow Simpson and Day, *Field Guide to the Birds of Australia*, (5th Edition 1996), Penguin Books Australia Ltd., Victoria, Australia.

Birds

4. The following birds are rare birds—

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 novaehollandiae</i>	superb lyrebird
<i>Menura alberti</i>	Albert's 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
<i>Rostratula benghalensis</i>	painted snipe
<i>Stictonetta naevosa</i>	freckled duck
<i>Tadorna radjah</i>	radjah shelduck
<i>Tyto tenebricosa</i>	sooty owl

Division 3—Mammals

‘Scientific names

‘5. The scientific names used for mammals in this division follow Strahan, Ronald, (1995), *Mammals of Australia* (Australian Museum), Reed International Books, Sydney, Australia.

‘Mammals

‘6. The following mammals are rare mammals—

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 leafnosed-bat
<i>Kerivoula papuensis</i>	golden-tipped bat
<i>Nyctimene cephalotes</i>	
<i>Nyctimene vizcaccia</i>	Torresian tube-nosed bat
<i>Nyctophilus timoriensis</i>	greater long-eared 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>Petrogale sharmani</i>	Sharman's rock-wallaby
<i>Phalanger intercastellanus</i>	southern common cuscus
<i>Pseudochirulus cinereus</i>	Daintree River ringtail possum
<i>Pseudochirulus herbertensis</i>	Herbert River ringtail possum
<i>Pseudochirops archeri</i>	green ringtail possum
<i>Rhinolophus philippinensis</i>	large-eared horseshoe-bat
<i>Saccolaimus mixtus</i>	Papuan sheathtail-bat
<i>Saccolaimus saccolaimus</i>	bare-rumped sheathtail-bat
<i>Sminthopsis archeri</i>	chestnut dunnart
<i>Sminthopsis leucopus</i>	white-footed dunnart
<i>Sousa chinensis</i>	Indopacific humpback dolphin
<i>Spilocuscus maculatus</i>	common spotted cuscus
<i>Vombatus ursinus</i>	common wombat

'Division 4—Reptiles

'Scientific names

'7. The scientific names used for reptiles in this division follow Cogger, H.G., *Reptiles and Amphibians of Australia*, (6th edition 1994), Reed International Books, Chatswood, Australia.

'Reptiles

'8. The following reptiles are rare reptiles—

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Acanthophis antarcticus</i>	common death adder
<i>Anomalopus brevicollis</i>	
<i>Anomalopus pluto</i>	
<i>Aspidites ramsayi</i>	woma

Bartleia jigurru

Calyptotis thornstonensis

Carlia scirtetis

Cautula zia

Chondropython viridis

green python (Australian population)

Coeranoscincus frontalis

Coeranoscincus reticulatus

Cryptoblepharus fuhni

Ctenotus aphrodite

Ctenotus ariadnae

Ctenotus capricorni

Ctenotus hypatia

Ctenotus rawlinsoni

Ctenotus schevilli

Ctenotus serotinus

Ctenotus zebrilla

Delma mitella

Diplodactylus taenicauda

golden-tailed gecko

Emoia atrocostata

Emydura subglobosa

Erotoscincus graciloides

Eulamprus amplus

Eulamprus frerei

Eulamprus luteilateralis

Eulamprus tigrinus

Furina barnardi

yellow-naped snake

Glaphyromorphus mjobergi

<i>Hoplocephalus stephensii</i>	<i>Stephens' banded snake</i>
<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>	
<i>Rhinoplocephalus incredibilis</i>	pink snake
<i>Saltuarius occultus</i>	
<i>Saproscincus rosei</i>	

Saproscincus spectabilis

Simoselaps warro

Underwoodisaurus sphyrurus

Varanus keithhornei

Varanus prasinus emerald monitor

Varanus semiremex

rusty monitor

‘PART 2—RARE PLANTS

‘Scientific names

‘9. The scientific names used for plants in this part follow those used in Queensland Herbarium, *Queensland Plants, Names and Distribution*, 1997, Queensland Department of Environment, Brisbane, Australia.

‘Plants

‘10. The following plants are rare plants—

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Acacia acrionastes</i>	
<i>Acacia adunca</i>	
<i>Acacia albizioides</i>	
<i>Acacia armillata</i>	
<i>Acacia armitii</i>	
<i>Acacia brunioides</i>	
<i>Acacia calantha</i>	
<i>Acacia fleckeri</i>	
<i>Acacia gittinsii</i>	

Acacia hockingsii

Acacia holotricha

Acacia homaloclada

Acacia hylonoma

Acacia islana

Acacia jackesiana

Acacia latisepala

Acacia longipedunculata

Acacia meiosperma

Acacia ommatosperma

Acacia orites

Acacia pedleyi

Acacia pennata subsp. *kerrii*

Acacia polyadenia

Acacia pubicosta

Acacia saxicola

Acacia spania

Acacia storyi

Acacia strongylophylla

Acacia tenuinervis

Aceratium doggrellii

Aceratium ferrugineum

Aceratium sericoleopsis

Acianthus amplexicaulis

Acianthus sublestus

Acmena divaricata

Acmena mackinnoniana

Acmenosperma pringlei

Acomis acoma

Acronychia aberrans

Acronychia acuminata

Acronychia baeuerlenii

Acronychia chooreechillum

Acronychia crassipetala

Acronychia eungellensis

Acrotriche baileyana

Actephila sessilifolia

Actinotus paddisonii

Agathis atropurpurea

Agathis microstachya

Aglaia argentea

Aglaia brassii

Albizia retusa

Albizia sp. (Windsor Tableland
B.Gray 2181)

Alectryon semicinereus

Alectryon tropicus

Allocasuarina filidens

Allocasuarina rupicola

Alloxylon pinnatum

Alpinia hylandii

Alyxia ilicifolia subsp. *magnifolia* large-leaf chainfruit

Alyxia orophila

Alyxia sharpei

Amaranthus pallidiflorus

Amomum dallachyi

Amomum queenslandicum

Angianthus brachypappus

Antrophyum plantagineum ox tongue fern

Antrophyum subfalcatum ox tongue fern

Aphyllorchis anomala

Apluda mutica

Aponogeton elongatus

Aponogeton queenslandicus

Appendicula australiensis

Aralia macdowallii

Archidendron hirsutum

Archidendron lucyi

Archidendron muellerianum

Archidendron whitei

Archidendropsis xanthoxylon

Ardisia bakeri

Ardisia bifaria

Argophyllum cryptophlebium

Argophyllum nullumense

Argyreia queenslandica

Argyrodendron sp. (Boonjie
B.P.Hyland RFK2139)

Argyrodendron sp. (Whyanbeel
B.P.Hyland RFK1106)

Aristolochia chalmersii

Artabotrys sp. (Claudie River
B.Gray 3240)

Arundinella grevillensis

Arundinella montana

Arytera dictyoneura

Asplenium athertonense

Asplenium excisum

Asplenium normale

Asplenium unilaterale

Atalaya calcicola

Atalaya rigida

Atriplex fissivalvis

Atriplex lobativalvis

Atriplex morrisii

Austrobuxus megacarpus

Austrobuxus swainii

Austromuellera trinervia

Austromyrtus inophloia

Austromyrtus lasioclada

Austromyrtus lucida

Austromyrtus sp. (Bamaga
B.Hyland 10235)

Austromyrtus sp. (Blackall Range
P.R.Sharpe 5387)

Austromyrtus sp. (Byerstown
Range G.P.Guymer 2037)

Austromyrtus sp. (McIlwraith
Range B.Hyland 11148)

Austromyrtus sp. (Mt Lewis
B.Gray 831)

Austromyrtus sp. (Upper
Mudgeeraba Creek N.B.Byrnes+
4069)

Backhousia bancroftii

Baileyoxylon lanceolatum

Bambusa forbesii

Banksia conferta

Banksia plagiocarpa

Barongia lophandra

Beilschmiedia castrisinensis

Beilschmiedia oligandra

Beilschmiedia peninsularis

Beilschmiedia volckii

Berrya rotundifolia

Bertya glandulosa

Bertya pedicellata

Bertya polystigma

Bertya sharpeana

Bertya sp. (Amiens L.Pedley 1488)

Beyeria sp. (Bull Ck Gorge
B.O'Keeffe 573)

Blandfordia grandiflora

Christmas bell

Blechnum ambiguum

Bobea myrtoides

Boea kinnearii

Bonamia dietrichiana

Boronia amabilis

Boronia eriantha

Boronia rivularis
Bossiaea arenicola
Brachychiton albidus
Brachychiton collinus
Brachychiton compactus
Brachychiton grandiflorus
Brachychiton velutinosus
Brachychiton vitifolius
Brachyscome ascendens
Brachyscome eriogona
Brachyscome tesquorum
Brasenia schreberi
Brownlowia argentata
Bubbia queenslandiana
Bubbia whiteana
Buckinghamia ferruginiflora
Bulbophyllum argyropus
Bulbophyllum blumei
Bulbophyllum grandimesense
Bulbophyllum windsorense
Bulbophyllum wolfei
Cadetia collinsii
Cadetia waryana
Caesalpinia robusta
Calamus aruensis
Callerya australis
Callerya pilipes

<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>	
<i>Calocephalus sonderi</i>	
<i>Calotis suffruticosa</i>	
<i>Calytrix islensis</i>	
<i>Carex breviscapa</i>	
<i>Carex cruciata</i>	
<i>Cartonema brachyantherum</i>	
<i>Casearia grayi</i>	
<i>Cassia marksiana</i>	
<i>Cassia queenslandica</i>	
<i>Cassia</i> sp. (Paluma Range G.Sankowsky+ 450)	
<i>Cassinia collina</i>	
<i>Catalepidia heyana</i>	
<i>Ceratopetalum corymbosum</i>	
<i>Ceratopetalum macrophyllum</i>	
<i>Ceratopetalum virchowii</i>	
<i>Cerbera dumicola</i>	
<i>Cerbera inflata</i>	cassowary plum
<i>Chiloglottis longiclavata</i>	
<i>Choricarpia subargentea</i>	giant ironwood
<i>Choriceras majus</i>	

Chrysophyllum sp. (Mt Lewis
A.K.Irvine 1402)

Cinnamomum baileyianum

Cinnamomum propinquum

Cleistanthus discolor

Cleistanthus myrianthus

Combretum trifoliatum

Comesperma breviflorum

Comesperma praecelsum

Conospermum burgessiorum

Cordyline congesta

Boonah palm lily

Corybas abellianus

nodding helmet orchid

Corymbia gilbertensis

Corymbia petalophylla

Corymbia scabrída

Corynocarpus rupestris subsp.
arborescens

Crepidium fimbriatum

Crepidium xanthochilum

Crepidomanes majoriae

Crispiloba disperma

Croton brachypus

Croton densivestitus

Croton stockeri

Crudia papuana

Cryptandra lanosiflora

Cryptocarya bellendenkerana

Cryptocarya burckiana

Cryptocarya claudiana

Cryptocarya floydii

Cryptocarya glaucocarpa

Cryptocarya pleurosperma poison walnut

Cryptolepis grayi

Cupaniopsis newmanii

Cyathea baileyana

Cyathea celebica

Cyathea cunninghamii

Cyathea felina

Cycas brunnea

Cycas couttsiana

Cyperus rupicola

Dactylophora novae-guineae

Dansiea elliptica

Darlingia ferruginea

Dendrobium lobbii

Dendrobium malbrownii

Dendrobium schneiderae var.
schneiderae

Dendrobium toressae

Dendromyza reinwardtiana

Denhamia viridissima

Derwentia arenaria

Desmodium macrocarpum

Dichanthium setosum

Diospyros sp. (Bamaga
B.P.Hyland 2517)

Diospyros sp. (Millaa Millaa
L.W.Jessup 515)

Diospyros sp. (Mt Lewis
L.S.Smith 10107)

Diospyros sp. (Mt Spurgeon
C.T.White 10677)

Diploglottis bracteata

Diploglottis harpullioides

Diploglottis pedleyi

Diplopterygium longissimum

Dipodium ensifolium leafy hyacinth orchid

Dipodium pulchellum

Dipteris conjugata

Discaria pubescens

Diuris oporina

Dockrillia wassellii

Dodonaea biloba

Dodonaea hirsuta

Dodonaea macrossanii

Dodonaea oxyptera

Dodonaea uncinata

Dolichandrone spathacea

Dracophyllum sayeri

Drosera adelae

Dryadodaphne sp. (Mt Lewis
B.P.Hyland+ RfK1496)

Durringtonia paludosa

Dysoxylum setosum

Ehretia grahamii

Elacholoma hornii

Elaeocarpus carolinae

Elaeocarpus coorangooloo

Elaeocarpus grahamii

Elaeocarpus johnsonii

Elaeocarpus linsmithii

Elaeocarpus stellaris

Elaeocarpus thelmae

Elaphoglossum callifolium

Eleocharis blakeana

Embelia grayi

Endiandra anthropophagorum

Endiandra bellendenkerana

Endiandra collinsii

Endiandra dichrophylla

Endiandra globosa

Endiandra grayi

Endiandra introrsa

Endiandra jonesii

Endiandra microneura

Endiandra phaeocarpa

Endiandra sideroxylon

Endiandra xanthocarpa

Eremochloa ciliaris

Eremophila alatisepala

Eria dischorensis

Eria irukandjiana

Erythroxylum ecarinatum

Etilingera australasica

Eucalyptus approximans

Eucalyptus curtisii

plunkett mallee

Eucalyptus dunnii

Eucalyptus howittiana

Eucalyptus lockyeri

Eucalyptus michaeliana

Eucalyptus pachycalyx

Eucalyptus quadricostata

Eucalyptus rubiginosa

Eucalyptus sicilifolia

Eucalyptus sphaerocarpa

Eulophia bicallosa

Euodia sp. (Noah Creek
B.P.Hyland 5987)

Euonymus globularis

Euphorbia sarcostemmoides

Euphrasia orthocheila

Fatoua pilosa

Fimbristylis vagans

Firmiana papuana

Flickingeria convexa

Flindersia brassii

Flindersia oppositifolia

mountain silkwood

Frankenia scabra

Freycinetia marginata

Freycinetia percostata

Gahnia insignis

Garcinia brassii

Garcinia gibbsiae mountain mangosteen

Garcinia mestonii

Gardenia scabrella

Garnotia stricta var. *longiseta*

Gastrodia queenslandica

Genoplesium alticola

Genoplesium pedersonii

Genoplesium sigmoideum

Genoplesium validum

Globba marantina

Gochidion pruinatum

Glochidion pungens

Glycine argyrea

Gonocarpus effusus

Goodenia angustifolia

Goodenia paludicola

Goodenia viridula

Goodyera grandis

Goodyera viridiflora

Gossypium sturtianum

Gouania australiana

Gouania exilis

Grammitis albasetosa

Graptophyllum excelsum

Grevillea cyranostigma

Grevillea linsmithii

Grevillea singuliflora

Grewia graniticola

Gymnostoma australianum

Habenaria hymenophylla

Habenaria rumphii

Habenaria xanthantha

Hakea macrorhyncha

Haplostichanthus johnsonii

Haplostichanthus sp. (Coopers
Creek B.Gray 2433)

Haplostichanthus sp. (Johnstone
River L.W.Jessup+ 471)

Haplostichanthus sp. (Mt Finnigan
L.W.Jessup 632)

Haplostichanthus sp. (Topaz
L.W.Jessup 520)

Harpullia arborea

Harpullia ramiflora

Hedyotis philippensis

Helichrysum lindsayanum

Helicia blakei

Helicia ferruginea

Helicia grayi

Helicia lamingtoniana

Helicia lewisensis

Helicia recurva

Helmholtzia glaberrima

Hernandia bivalvis

grease nut or cudgerie

Heterachne baileyi

Heterostemma acuminatum

Hibbertia echiifolia

Hibbertia elata

Hibbertia hexandra

Hibbertia monticola

Hollandaea sayeriana

Hollandaea riparia

Homoranthus decasetus

Homoranthus melanostictus

Homoranthus papillatus

Homoranthus tropicus

Homoranthus zeteticorum

Hoya anulata

Hoya macgillivrayi

Hoya revoluta

Huperzia phlegmaria

common tassel fern

Huperzia varia

Hymenophyllum eboracense

Hymenophyllum gracilescens

Hymenophyllum kerianum

Hypserpa smilacifolia

Hypsophila halleyana

Idiospermum australiense

Ilex sp. (Gadgarra B.P.Hyland
RFK2011)

Indigofera baileyi

Indigofera oxyrachis

Ipomoea antonschmidii
Ipomoea saintronanensis
Isotropis foliosa
Ixora baileyana
Kohautia australiensis
Kuntheria pedunculata
Kunzea bracteolata
Kunzea flavescens
Labichea brassii
Labichea buettneriana
Larsenaikia jardinei
Lastreopsis grayi
Lastreopsis silvestris
Lastreopsis tinarooensis
Lenbrassia australiana
Lepiderema hirsuta
Lepiderema largiflorens
Lepiderema pulchella
Leptosema sp. (Burra Range
F.D.Hockings 30)
Leptospermum luehmannii
Leptospermum oreophilum
Leptospermum pallidum
Leptospermum purpurascens
Leptospermum venustum
Leptospermum wooroonooran
Lepturus geminatus
Lepturus xerophilus

Leucopogon cicatricatus

Leucopogon grandiflorus

Leucopogon malayanus subsp.
novoguineensis

Leucopogon spathaceus

Limnophyton australiense

Lindsaea repens var. *marquesensis*

Lindsaea walkerae

Linospadix microcarya

Linospadix palmeriana

Liparis condylobulbon

Litsea bennettii

Litsea granitica

Litsea macrophylla

Livistona sp. (Blackdown Tableland
R.J.Henderson+ H1180)

Livistona sp. (Eungella A.N.Rodd
3798)

Lobelia douglasiana

Logania cordifolia

Lomandra teres

Lycopodiella limosa

Lysiana filifolia

Macarthuria complanata

Macarthuria ephedroides

Macropteranthes fitzalanii

Macrostelia grandifolia

Macrozamia viridis

Mammea touriga

Margaritaria indica

Marsdenia longiloba

Medicosma glandulosa

Medicosma riparia

Medicosma sessiliflora

Medinilla balls-headleyi

Megahertzia amplexicaulis

Meiogyne sp. (Henrietta Ck L.W.
Jessup 512)

Melaleuca cheelii

Melaleuca groveana

Melodinus baccellianus

Mesua larnachiana

Microcitrus garrawayae

Microcitrus inodora

Microgonium mindorense

Microsorium membranifolium

Microtrichomanes digitatum

Mirbelia confertiflora

Mischarytera macrobotrys

Mischocarpus albescens

Muellerina myrtifolia

Musa jackeyi

Myriophyllum implicatum

Neosepicaea viticoides

Neostrearia fleckeri

Nervilia crociformis

Niemeyera roxburghii

Niemeyera sp. (Mt Lewis A.K.
Irvine 1402)

Noahdendron nicholasii

Notelaea pungens

Nothoalsomitra suberosa

Oberonia carnosa

Oeceoclades pulchra

Oenanthe javanica

Oldenlandia polyclada

Olearia gravis

Olearia heterocarpa

Omphalea papuana

Omphalea queenslandiae

Operculina brownii

Orites megacarpa

Ostrearia australiana

Ozothamnus whitei

Pachystoma pubescens

Palmeria hypotephra

Pandanus gemmifer

Pandanus zea

Pandorea baileyana

Papillilabium beckleri

Pararistolochia laheyana

Paramapania parvibractea

Parsonsia tenuis

Paspalidium scabrifolium

Peripentadenia mearsii

Peripentadenia phelpsii

Peripleura scabra

Peripleura sericea

Peristylus banfieldii

Persoonia amaliae

Persoonia daphnoides

Persoonia volcanica

Phebalium ambiens

Phebalium gracile

Phebalium rotundifolium

Phylacium bracteosum

Phyllanthus brassii

Phyllanthus disticha

Phyllanthus hypospodius

Phyllanthus sauropodoides

Phyllodium pulchellum

Pimelea umbratica

Pimelodendron amboinicum

Piper mestonii

Pittosporum oreillyanum

Planchonella macrocarpa

Pouteria xylocarpa

Pouteria singuliflora

Plectranthus allopectus

native coleus

Plectranthus arenicola

Plectranthus blakei

Plectranthus graniticola

Plectranthus spectabilis

Plectranthus suaveolens

Pleuromanes pallidum

Pneumatopteris costata

Pneumatopteris pennigera

Podocarpus dispermus

Podolepis monticola

Polyalthia michaelii

Polyalthia sp. (Wyvuri B.Hyland
RFK2632)

Polygala pycnophylla

Polyosma rigidiuscula

Polyscias willmottii

Pomaderris notata

Pothos brassii

Prasophyllum campestre

Prasophyllum exilis

Pratia podenzanae

Prostanthera atrovioleacea

Prumnopitys ladei

Pseuduvaria froggattii

Pseuduvaria hylandii

Pseuduvaria mulgraveana

Pseuduvaria villosa

Psychotria coelospermum

Psychotria submontana

Pterostylis longicurva

Pterostylis nigricans

Pterostylis setifera

Pterostylis woollsii

Ptilotus brachyanthus

Ptilotus maconochiei

Ptilotus pseudohelipteroides

Ptilotus remotiflorus

Pultenaea pycnocephala

Pultenaea whiteana

Quassia baileyana

Quintinia quatrefagesii

Randia audasii

Reediella endlicheriana

Remusatia vivipara

Rhamphicarpa australiensis

Rhaphidophora pachyphylla

Rhodamnia glabrescens

Rhodamnia maideniana

smooth scrub turpentine

Rhodamnia pauciovulata

Rhododendron lochiaie

Rhodomyrtus effusa

Ristantia pachysperma

Ristantia waterhousei

Robiquetia wassellii

Rockinghamia brevipes

Romnalda grallata

Rourea brachyandra

Rulingia hermanniifolia

Rulingia salviifolia

Rutidosia sp. (Blackdown
Tableland K.A. Williams 79082)

Rutidosia crispata

Rutidosia lanata

Ryparosa javanica

Ryticarium longifolium

Sarcochilus serrulatus

Sarcolobus vittatus

Sarcopteryx acuminata

Sarcopteryx montana

Sarcotoechia heterophylla

Sarcotoechia serrata

fern-leaved tamarind

Sarcotoechia villosa

Schefflera bractescens

Schizomeria whitei

Schoenorchis sarcophylla

Schoenus scabripes

Scindapsus altissimus

Sclerolaena blackiana

Sclerolaena everistiana

Secamone auriculata

Sesbania erubescens

Solanum callium

Solanum dimorphispinum

Solanum hamulosum

Solanum multiglochidiatum

Solanum sporadotrichum
Sphaerantia chartacea
Sphaerantia discolor
Sphalmium racemosum
Stackhousia tryonii
Steenisioblechnum acuminatum
Stegathera australiana
Stenocarpus cryptocarpus
Stenocarpus davallioides
Sterculia shillinglawii subsp.
shillinglawii
Sticherus milnei
Storckiella australiensis
Strongylodon lucidus
Symplocos ampulliformis
Symplocos crassiramifera
Symplocos graniticola
Symplocos harroldii
Symplocos hayesii
Symplocos hylandii
Symplocos sp. (Mt Finnigan
L.J.Brass 20129)
Symplocos stawellii var. *montana*
Syzygium alatoramulum
Syzygium alliligneum
Syzygium aqueum
Syzygium argyropedicum
Syzygium boonjee

Syzygium buettnerianum
Syzygium dansiei
Syzygium macilwraithianum
Syzygium malaccense
Syzygium pseudofastigiatum
Syzygium rubrimolle
Syzygium sharoniae
Syzygium xerampelinum
Tecomanthe hillii
Tecomanthe sp. (Roaring Meg
L.J.Brass 20326)
Tephrosia savannicola
Tetrameles nudiflora
Tetrasynandra sp. (Mt Lewis
B.P.Hyland 1053)
Thaleropia queenslandica
Thelionema grande
Thryptomene hexandra
Tiliacora australiana
Tinospora angusta
Toechima monticola
Torenia polygonoides
Trachoma papuanum
Trachymene geraniifolia
Trachymene glandulosa
Trianthema rhynchocalyptra
Tristellateia australasiae
Tristiropsis canarioides

Triunia montana

Uncaria cordata var. *cordata*

Uromyrtus metrosideros

Uromyrtus sp. (McPherson Range
G.P.Guymer 2000)

Vallisneria gracilis

Wahlenbergia glabra

Wahlenbergia islensis

Wahlenbergia scopulicola

Waterhousea hedraiophylla

Waterhousea mulgraveana

Wendlandia basistaminea

Wendlandia connata

Westringia amabilis

Westringia blakeana

Westringia grandifolia

Westringia sericea

native rosemary

Whyanbeelia terrae-reginae

Wilkiea wardellii

Wrightia versicolor

Xanthophyllum fragrans

Xanthostemon arenarius

Xanthostemon formosus

Xanthostemon graniticus

Xanthostemon whitei

Xanthostemon xerophilus

Xylosma ovatum

Zieria granulata var. *adenodonta*

Zieria sp. (Thornton Peak
J.R.Clarkson 5556)

‘SCHEDULE 5

‘COMMON WILDLIFE

‘PART 1—COMMON ANIMALS

‘Division 1—Amphibians

‘Amphibians

‘1. An amphibian indigenous to Australia (other than a presumed extinct, endangered, vulnerable or rare amphibian) is a common amphibian.

‘Birds

‘2. A bird indigenous to Australia (other than a presumed extinct, endangered, vulnerable or rare bird) is a common bird.

‘Butterflies

‘3.(1) The scientific names used for butterflies in this division follow Common, I.F.B. and Whitehouse, D.F., (1981), *Butterflies of Australia*, Angus & Robertson, Sydney, Australia.

(2) The following butterflies are common butterflies—

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Allora doleschalli doleschalli</i>	peacock awl butterfly
<i>Chaetocneme critomedia sphinterifera</i>	banded red-eye butterfly
<i>Euschemon rafflesia alba</i>	
<i>Hypochrysops elgneri barnardi</i>	
<i>Liphyra brassolis</i>	moth butterfly
<i>Ornithoptera</i> spp. other than	birdwing butterflies (other than the

<i>Ornithoptera richmondia</i>	Richmond birdwing butterfly)
<i>Papilio ulysses</i>	ulysses butterfly
<i>Trapezites symmomus sombra</i>	

‘Mammals

‘4.(1) A common mammal is a mammal indigenous to Australia other than—

- (a) a presumed extinct, endangered, vulnerable or rare mammal; or
- (b) a dingo (*Canis familiaris dingo*).

(2) The koala (*Phascolarctus cinereus*), echidna (*Tachyglossus aculeatus*) and platypus (*Ornithorhynchus anatinus*) are included in common wildlife.

‘Reptiles

‘5. A reptile indigenous to Australia (other than a presumed extinct, endangered, vulnerable or rare reptile) is a common reptile.

‘PART 2—COMMON PLANTS

‘Scientific names

‘6. The scientific names used for plants in this part follow those used in Queensland Herbarium, *Queensland Plants, Names and Distribution*, 1997, Queensland Department of Environment, Brisbane, Australia.

‘Plants

‘7. The following plants are common plants—

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Acacia betchei</i>	

<i>Acacia fimbriata</i>	fringed/Brisbane wattle
<i>Acacia floribunda</i>	white sally/catkin wattle
<i>Acacia gnidium</i>	
<i>Acacia implexa</i>	lightwood
<i>Acacia irrorata</i>	green wattle
<i>Acacia leucoclada</i>	
<i>Acacia macradenia</i>	zig-zag wattle
<i>Acacia neriifolia</i>	oleander/Pechey wattle
<i>Acacia penninervis</i>	veined wattle or mountain hickory
<i>Acacia podalyriifolia</i>	silver wattle
<i>Acacia rubida</i>	
<i>Acacia stricta</i>	hop wattle
<i>Acacia triptera</i>	
<i>Acacia ulicifolia</i>	prickly moses
<i>Acacia uncinata</i>	
<i>Acacia venulosa</i>	veined wattle
<i>Acacia viscidula</i>	sticky wattle
<i>Acrostichum speciosum</i>	mangrove fern
<i>Actinotus helianthi</i>	flannel flower
<i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i>	black sheoak
<i>Allocasuarina rigida</i>	
<i>Anoectochilus yatesiae</i>	jewel orchid
<i>Aotus subglauca</i>	
<i>Asplenium australasicum</i>	crows nest or birds nest fern
<i>Asplenium harmanii</i>	
<i>Asplenium laserpitiifolium</i>	Johnstone River maidenhair
<i>Asplenium nidus</i>	crows nest or birds nest fern

<i>Asplenium simplicifrons</i>	narrow-leaved birds nest fern
<i>Babingtonia densifolia</i>	
<i>Babingtonia virgata</i>	twiggy myrtle, wild may
<i>Banksia</i> , all species and naturally occurring hybrids and intergrades (other than a species classified as a threatened or rare plant) of the genus	
<i>Blechnum cartilagineum</i>	gristle fern
<i>Bossiaea rhombifolia</i>	
<i>Bowenia</i> , all species and naturally occurring hybrids and intergrades of the genus	
<i>Brachyloma daphnoides</i>	daphne heath
<i>Bromheadia finlaysoniana</i>	
<i>Bulbophyllum</i> , all species and naturally occurring hybrids (other than a species classified as a threatened or rare plant) of the genus	
<i>Bursaria spinosa</i>	prickly pine, blackthorn
<i>Cadetia</i> , all species and naturally occurring hybrids (other than a species classified as a threatened or rare plant) of the genus	
<i>Calanthe triplicata</i>	Christmas orchid
<i>Callistemon linearis</i>	stiff bottlebrush
<i>Callistemon pachyphyllus</i>	wallum/red/green bottlebrush
<i>Callistemon pallidus</i>	lemon bottlebrush
<i>Callistemon pityoides</i>	alpine bottlebrush
<i>Callistemon salignus</i>	white bottlebrush

<i>Callistemon viminalis</i>	red/river/weeping bottlebrush
<i>Callitris columellaris</i>	Bribie Island pine
<i>Callitris endlicheri</i>	black cypress
<i>Callitris glaucophylla</i>	white cypress
<i>Callitris rhomboidea</i>	Port Jackson/dune cypress
<i>Calochlaena dubia</i>	false/mountain/rainbow bracken
<i>Calytrix tetragona</i>	fringe myrtle
<i>Cassinia laevis</i>	cough bush
<i>Cassinia quinquefaria</i>	
<i>Caustis blakei</i>	koala fern
<i>Caustis flexuosa</i>	curly wig
<i>Caustis recurvata</i>	curly wig
<i>Caustis</i> sp. (Robinson Gorge P.I. Forster+ PIF11256)	
<i>Cheiranthera cyanea</i>	
<i>Choretrum candollei</i>	white broom, sour bush
<i>Comesperma sylvestre</i>	
<i>Conospermum taxifolium</i>	Devils rice
<i>Cordyline petiolaris</i>	palm lily, cordyline
<i>Cordyline rubra</i>	palm lily, cordyline
<i>Corymborkis veratrifolia</i>	
<i>Cryptandra amara</i>	
<i>Cycas</i> , all species and naturally	occurring hybrids and intergrades (other than a species classified as a threatened or rare plant) of the genus
<i>Cymbidium</i> , all species and naturally occurring hybrids of the genus	

<i>Dampiera adpressa</i>	fan flower
<i>Davallia denticulata</i>	hares foot fern
<i>Davallia pyxidata</i>	hares foot fern
<i>Davallia solida</i>	hares foot fern
<i>Daviesia acicularis</i>	
<i>Daviesia elliptica</i>	
<i>Daviesia mimosoides</i>	small-leaved bitter pea
<i>Dendrobium</i> , all species and naturally occurring hybrids (other than a species classified as a threatened or rare plant) of the genus	
<i>Dicksonia antarctica</i>	soft/woolly tree fern
<i>Dicksonia herbertii</i>	
<i>Dicksonia youngiae</i>	bristly tree fern
<i>Dicranopteris linearis</i>	umbrella fern
<i>Dillwynia sericea</i>	silky parrot pea
<i>Dillwynia sieberi</i>	heathy parrot pea
<i>Diplocaulobium glabrum</i>	
<i>Dockrillia</i> , all species and naturally occurring hybrids (other than a species classified as a threatened or rare plant) of the genus	
<i>Dodonaea viscosa</i>	sticky hop bush
<i>Drymoanthus minutus</i>	
<i>Elaeocarpus reticulatus</i>	blueberry ash, ash quandong
<i>Epacris microphylla</i>	coral heath

Eria, all species and naturally occurring hybrids (other than a species classified as a threatened or rare plant) of the genus

<i>Eriostemon myoporoides</i>	wax flower
<i>Eucalyptus microcorys</i>	tallow wood
<i>Eucalyptus pilularis</i>	blackbutt
<i>Eucalyptus propinqua</i>	grey gum, small-fruited grey gum
<i>Exocarpos cupressiformis</i>	cherry ballart or native cherry
<i>Exocarpos latifolius</i>	native/scrub cherry, sandalwood
<i>Flickingeria comata</i>	
<i>Gahnia sieberiana</i>	sword grass
<i>Gleichenia dicarpa</i>	pouched coral/tangle fern
<i>Gleichenia mendellii</i>	coral fern
<i>Gleichenia rupestris</i>	coral fern
<i>Haemodorum planifolium</i>	
<i>Hakea microcarpa</i>	
<i>Hakea actites</i>	
<i>Hakea sericea</i>	
<i>Hardenbergia violacea</i>	purple coral pea, false sarsaparilla
<i>Hibbertia cistoidea</i>	guinea flower
<i>Homoranthus thomasi</i>	
<i>Hovea lanceolata</i>	
<i>Hovea pannosa</i>	rusty bush pea
<i>Hydnophytum moseleyanum</i>	ant plant
<i>Indigofera australis</i>	Australian indigo
<i>Isotoma anethifolia</i>	
<i>Jacksonia scoparia</i>	broom, dogwood

Kunzea obovata

Lepidozamia, all species and naturally occurring hybrids and intergrades of the genus

Lepironia articulata

Leptospermum arachnoides

Leptospermum brachyandrum weeping tea tree

Leptospermum brevipes

Leptospermum liversidgei wild may

Leptospermum microcarpum small-leaved tea tree

Leptospermum petersonii wild may, lemon-scented tea tree

Leptospermum polygalifolium wild may, yellow tea tree

Leucopogon melaleuroides snow bush

Leucopogon microphyllus

Leucopogon muticus beard heath

Leucopogon neoanglicus prickly heath

Liparis, all species and naturally occurring hybrids (other than a species classified as a threatened or rare plant) of the genus

Lomandra multiflora

Lomatia silaifolia crinkle bush, fern-leaved lomatia

Luisia teretifolia

Lycopodiella cernua coral fern

Lythrum salicaria

Macrozamia, all species and naturally occurring hybrids and intergrades (other than a species classified as a threatened or rare plant) of the genus

<i>Maytenus bilocularis</i>	orangebark
<i>Maytenus silvestris</i>	narrow-leaved orangebark
<i>Melaleuca decora</i>	paperbark
<i>Melaleuca linariifolia</i>	snow-in-summer
<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	swamp paperbark
<i>Melaleuca sieberi</i>	paperbark
<i>Melaleuca thymifolia</i>	thyme honey myrtle
<i>Micromyrtus sessilis</i>	
<i>Micropera fasciculata</i>	
<i>Mirbelia speciosa</i>	
<i>Mobilabium hamatum</i>	
<i>Myrmecodia platytyrea</i>	ant plant
<i>Myrmecodia tuberosa</i>	ant plant
<i>Notelaea linearis</i>	native olive
<i>Oberonia</i> , all species and naturally occurring hybrids (other than a species classified as a threatened or rare plant) of the genus	
<i>Olearia elliptica</i>	
<i>Olearia microphylla</i>	
<i>Olearia ramosissima</i>	
<i>Ozothamnus diosmifolius</i>	Devils rice, sago flower
<i>Ozothamnus obcordatus</i>	sago flower
<i>Patersonia sericea</i>	native iris
<i>Peristeranthus hillii</i>	
<i>Persoonia cornifolia</i>	broad-leaved geebung
<i>Persoonia stradbrokensis</i>	geebung
<i>Persoonia virgata</i>	geebung

<i>Petrophile canescens</i>	
<i>Petrophile shirleyae</i>	
<i>Pholidota imbricata</i>	rattlesnake orchid
<i>Pimelea linifolia</i>	rice flower, Queen of the bush
<i>Pimelea neoanglica</i>	poison pimelea, scanty rice flower
<i>Platycerium</i> , all species and naturally occurring hybrids of the genus	
<i>Platysace lanceolata</i>	
<i>Plectorrhiza</i> , all species and naturally occurring hybrids of the genus	
<i>Podolepis jaceoides</i>	
<i>Pomaderris queenslandica</i>	
<i>Pomatocalpa macphersonii</i>	
<i>Poranthera corymbosa</i>	
<i>Prostanthera nivea</i>	white mintbush
<i>Prostanthera saxicola</i>	
<i>Pteridium esculentum</i>	bracken fern, common bracken
<i>Pultenaea hartmannii</i>	
<i>Pultenaea villosa</i>	kerosene bush, hairy bush pea
<i>Pycnosorus chrysanthes</i>	golden billy buttons
<i>Pycnosorus pleiocephalus</i>	
<i>Restio pallens</i>	cord rush
<i>Restio stenocoleus</i>	
<i>Restio tetraphyllus</i>	feather plant

Rhinerrhiza, all species and naturally occurring hybrids (other than a species classified as a threatened or rare plant) of the genus

Rhynchopreatia micrantha fan orchid

Robiquetia, all species and naturally occurring hybrids (other than a species classified as a threatened or rare plant) of the genus

Santalum lanceolatum sandalwood

Sarcochilus, all species and naturally occurring hybrids (other than a species classified as a threatened or rare plant) of the genus

Solanum elegans

Sowerbaea juncea rush lily, vanilla plant

Sticherus, all species and naturally occurring hybrids and intergrades of the genus

Stylidium graminifolium grass-leaved trigger flower

Stypandra glauca nodding blue lily

Styphelia viridis

Taeniophyllum, all species and naturally occurring hybrids (other than a species classified as a threatened or rare plant) of the genus

Thryptomene parviflora

Thysanotus tuberosus fringed lily

Trachoma, all species and naturally occurring hybrids (other than a species classified as a threatened or rare plant) of the genus

Xanthorrhoea, all species and naturally occurring hybrids and intergrades of the genus

Zieria aspalathoides

Zieria compacta

'.

ENDNOTES

1. Made by the Governor in Council on 11 December 1997.
2. Notified in the gazette on 12 December 1997.
3. Laid before the Legislative Assembly on . . .
4. The administering agency is the Department of Environment.