

Wooroonooran National Park

Management Statement

2013



Prepared by: **Queensland Parks & Wildlife Service (QPWS), Department of Environment, Science and Innovation**

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The Wooroonooran National Park Management Statement 2013 has been extended in 2024 in line with the Queensland *Nature Conservation Act 1992* (s120G). Minor amendments have been made. There has been no change to the statement's original management intent and direction.

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Park size:	114,900 ha
Bioregion:	Wet Tropics
QPWS region:	North
Local government estate/area:	Cairns Regional Council Tablelands Regional Council Cassowary Coast Regional Council
State electorate:	Barron River Kennedy Leichardt

Legislative framework

✓	<i>Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003</i>
✓	<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Cwlth)</i>
✓	<i>Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Act 2002</i>
✓	<i>Native Title Act 1993 (Cwlth)</i>
✓	<i>Native Title (Indigenous Land Use Agreement) Regulation 1999 (Cwlth)</i>
✓	<i>Nature Conservation Act 1992</i>
✓	<i>Queensland Heritage Act 1992</i>
✓	<i>Wet Tropics World Heritage Protection and Management Act 1993</i>

Plans and agreements

✓	Indigenous Land Use Agreement and the Mamu Rainforest Canopy Walkway Ancillary Agreement 2007
✓	Ngadjon-Jii Memorandum of Understanding for Jiyer Cave
✓	Wet Tropics Management Plan 1998
✓	Wet Tropics of Queensland World Heritage Area Regional Agreement 2005
✓	Wet Tropics Aboriginal Cultural and Natural Resource Management Plan (Aboriginal Plan Bama) 2005
✓	<i>Stream-dwelling Rainforest Frogs of the Wet Tropics Biogeographic Region of North East Queensland Recovery Plan 2000-2004</i>
✓	Recovery Plan for Mabi Forest
✓	Recovery plan for the Northern Bettong (<i>Bettongia tropica</i>) 2000–2004
✓	Recovery plan for the southern cassowary (<i>Casuarius casuarius johnsonii</i>) 2007
✓	National recovery plan for the spectacled flying fox <i>Pteropus conspicillatus</i>

Thematic strategies

✓	Level 2 fire strategy for Mallanbarra Yidinji and Ngadjon sections of the park
✓	Level 2 pest strategy for specific pests
✓	Miconia property management plan

Vision

Wooroonooran National Park supports an internationally recognised tourism and outdoor recreation industry. Mount Bartle Frere is the centrepiece of the park. Josephine Falls and the Goldborough Valley remain popular park attractions.

The Traditional Owners, Malanbarra Yidinji, Wanyurr Majay Yidinji, Ngadjon-Jii and Mamu People continue to have a spiritual connection and cultural responsibility to Wooroonooran National Park.

Threatened ecosystems and species of conservation significance thrive in this large protected area and scientific research is encouraged and supported.

Conservation purpose

In 1921, Bellenden Ker National Park and the Goldsborough Valley State Forest were gazetted as public lands. Bellenden Ker National Park was 31,970 hectares (ha) at that time. The Palmerston National Park (2,550ha), State forests and other tenures were added in 1941. In 1994, the area became Wooroonooran National Park, covering 79,500ha.

State forest areas that were transferred to Gadgarra and Palmerston forest reserves in 2001 and 2003 respectively, were included in the national park in 2005, bringing the total area of park to 113,727 ha. A small component of Palmerston Forest Reserve (0.4ha) remains and is included in the area covered by this statement. An additional 1,090ha of Wooroonooran National Park (Recovery) was transferred to Wooroonooran National Park on 16 December 2005.

Since 25 March 2011, Wooroonooran National Park has totalled 114,900ha in area. The national park gazettal was initiated for the protection of the granite massifs dominating the Bellenden Ker and Bartle Frere area and, after the World Heritage Area listing in 1988, to further protect natural values.

Protecting and presenting the park's values

Landscape

Wooroonooran National Park extends along the coastal foothills and uplands between Cairns and Innisfail and the Atherton Tableland. The park is rugged and mostly inaccessible park with many tors and deep riverine gorges. From either the lowlands or the tablelands on the western flanks, the park's rugged and apparently inaccessible terrain is the dominant scenic value. High rainforest covered peaks provide high quality scenic amenity.

The park has an extensive altitudinal range between 20 metres (m) and 1,622m. Steep rugged slopes rise quickly to the Bellenden Ker Range with its peaks, Mount Bartle Frere at 1,615m and Mount Bellenden Ker at 1,582m. These are the two highest peaks in Queensland.

Mount Bartle Frere, Queensland's highest mountain is the centrepiece of the park. The resulting landscape rises from the coastal plain over deep rainforest valleys littered with great granite boulders and spectacular waterfalls up through cloud-covered peaks to emerge on the high basalt plains of the Atherton Tablelands.

The diverse forest types represented on the park are directly related to the geology, soil substrates, topography, altitude and climatic conditions.

Soil parent materials in the upland areas of the park include a range of granites, metamorphics and minor basalt flows. During the last volcanic period, lava poured down into the South and North Johnstone river valleys and other tributaries from the Atherton Tableland west of the park. The Bellenden Ker Range and the Goldsborough Valley areas are made up of Bellenden Ker granites, with granite massifs intruding into the surrounding layers of the metamorphic rock of the Hodgkinson Formation, although a narrow basaltic tongue also runs through the Goldsborough Valley. The geomorphology of the lowland country is more complex, where alluvial fans may overlie riverine alluvium made up of a deep layer of coarse sands, heavy clays and peat.

Areas of geological interest on Wooroonooran National Park include the Kearney and Josephine falls rock faces, the huge granite massifs of Walsh's Pyramid, Mount Bartle Frere and Mount Bellenden Ker, and the deep riverine gorges of the Russell, North and South Johnstone rivers.

Four major river systems run through the park; Mulgrave River, Russell River and the North and South Johnstone rivers. The Mulgrave River runs south-east to north-west, the Russell River on the Bellenden Ker Range and the North and South Johnstone rivers transfer water from the southern end of the park to the east coast. Each of these river systems provides numerous opportunities for recreational activities for the local community and visitors.

The region receives some of the highest rainfall in Australia with mean annual rainfall recorded from Innisfail in the southern end of the park being 3,564 millimetres (mm). Mean maximum and minimum annual temperatures at Innisfail are 27.9 °C and 19.3 °C respectively.

Regional ecosystems

Sixty regional ecosystems have been recorded for Wooroonooran National Park. Of these, 47 are considered endangered or of concern (Table 1).

Wooroonooran National Park is a core part of the Wet Tropics World Heritage Area because of its size and location. It has a very high level of species diversity and endemism, represented by a high number of biodiverse regional ecosystems primarily due to the large altitudinal gradients, numerous soil types and four major river systems in the Wet Tropics.

Vegetation within Wooroonooran National Park is primarily a variety of closed forest communities from tall closed lowland rainforest to low closed montane vine-fern thickets. Sclerophyll vegetation occurs in drier areas on the western and north-eastern slopes of ranges and where shallow soils occur. On Mount Bartle Frere, there is a limited area of pyrrhic grassland and heathland. The old ceremonial grounds, or Aboriginal settlement areas that have not been used continually for the past 100 years, have their own vegetation complex.

Native plants and animals

The Bellenden Ker Range is considered to be one of the two largest refuge areas for plants in the Wet Tropics and a centre of refugia for families of primitive angiosperms, containing numerous monotypic genera and endemic species. High altitude areas on the park have all seven local tree ferns, including three endemic species found nowhere else in the world. The upper Russell River valley in particular is a centre of fern diversity in the Wet Tropics Bioregion.

Mountain tea-tree *Leptospermum wooroonooran* forms much of the forest canopy above 1,100m on Bellenden Ker but not on Bartle Frere. Some individual trees are thought to be at least 1,000 years old. Two native rhododendron species *Rhododendron lochiaie* and *R. indicum* have been found in sections of the park above 1,000m, thriving in exposed positions on mountain tops where dense mist is the norm and rainfall can be very high.

The park protects a suite of endemic species, including two reptiles, seven birds and five mammal species, whose core habitat is found in rainforest above 600m.

The park has 26 animal species of conservation significance. Of these, nine are endangered, five are vulnerable and 12 are near threatened (Table 2). Two areas in the park above 1,000m are of great faunal value because they contain the entire known range of three species of vulnerable vertebrates; namely, the skink *Techmarscincus jigurru* found above 1,440m, the Bartle Frere skink *Eulamprus frerei* and the Bellenden Ker nurseryfrog *Cophixalus neglectus*.

Aboriginal culture

Several Aboriginal cultural heritage places have been professionally excavated on the park, including Jiyer Cave on the Russell River, which was dated at about 5,100 years old—making it the earliest recorded age for rainforest occupation in north-east Queensland. Wooroonooran National Park is known to conserve art sites, burials, earthen arrangements, pathways, scar trees, hearths (fireplaces), artefact scatters, grinding grooves, contact (ceremonial) and cultural places.

Cultural heritage mapping in the Wet Tropics World Heritage Area (2009) was sponsored through Terrain Ltd Natural Resource Management to complement the Wet Tropics Aboriginal Cultural and Natural Resource Management Plan (Aboriginal plan).

Shared-history culture

The first non-Aboriginal people to have sheltered on the Mamu ancestral lands were the survivors from the wreck of the Maria, in 1872. George Elphinstone Dalrymple arrived in 1873 and explored the North Johnstone River. By 1878, the 'cedar getters' had begun cutting red cedar in the North Johnstone River. Gold mining on the Mulgrave River Goldfield is recorded from 27 August 1879.

Two settlements developed on the Mulgrave River Field—Top Camp at Butchers Creek and Fanning Town at the junction of the Mulgrave River and Tooheys Creek. By 1911, gold mining waned and vegetation was cleared for dairying, grazing and crop production. Today, little remains of these settlements and homesteads. Since World Heritage listing in 1988, mining is no longer allowed.

In October 1886, Christie Palmerston travelled through Ngadjon-Jii Country to reach the summit of Mount Bartle Frere with the help of his Aboriginal guide. Archibald Meston claimed to be the first European to ascend the summit of the Bellenden Ker range in 1889. He was accompanied by four men from Tanna Island in Vanuatu, and named plants and animals as well as geographical features after benefactors and prominent Europeans of the time.

A B25 Bomber crash site exists on Mount Bartle Frere.

Tourism and visitor opportunities

Nature-based activities on the park are largely concentrated in the Goldsborough Valley, Josephine Falls and the Mamu sections of the park. The walking track over Bartle Frere, the three and five day white water rafting trips on the North Johnstone River and the Mamu Rainforest Canopy Walkway are renowned wet tropical rainforest experiences in the region and are strongly promoted domestically, interstate and overseas.

Wooroonooran National Park provides a variety of commercial tourism opportunities. The Traditional Owners are interested in owning and running commercial tourism ventures in the area with possible walking tracks, story telling, dance and other cultural experiences being developed.

Roads

The Goldsborough and Josephine Falls roads and the Palmerston Highway are two-wheel drive gazetted roads through the park. The gazetted Sutties Gap Road is not maintained by Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service (QPWS) and the use of four-wheel drive vehicles is recommended in inclement weather. Other four-wheel drive roads radiate off the Palmerston Highway along the South Johnstone network. The roads are gated to protect them from vehicle damage in inclement weather.

Walking

Wooroonooran National Park provides a variety of walking tracks that range from the boardwalk and viewing deck at the Mamu Rainforest Canopy Walk to a self-reliant summit track on Mount Bartle Frere. Walking tracks along the North Johnstone River offer a variety of short and long walks. Access points to the track-heads are on the Palmerston Highway and are dangerous, as visitors park their cars along the busy highway. Located in the southern part of the Mamu section of the park, Gorrell Track is part of the Misty Mountain Walks.

The Goldfield Track and Upper Mulgrave River Road starts at the Goldsborough Valley camping area and passes between Bartle Frere and Bellenden Ker ranges, ending at the Boulders Scenic Reserve, near Babinda. The popular Kearney's Falls track is accessed from the Goldsborough Valley day-use and camping area.

Camping

Self-reliant camping opportunities are available along the Bartle Frere track and at Downey Creek along the Gorrell (Koel) Track. A maximum of 12 people at any one time can register to camp at these sites with a group size of six people only.

Other small camping sites include Henrietta Creek and at the South Johnstone River. Large group camping opportunities are available at the Goldsborough Valley camping and day-use area.

If the demand for camping opportunities in the area increases, new self-reliant overnight sites have been proposed at the Charappa Creek site.

Mountain biking

The Upper Mulgrave River Road and the Gorrell (Koel) Track are used by walkers and mountain bikers. Maple Creek, Bora Ground and Maalan roads in the South Johnstone network are used by motorised vehicles and mountain bikers. The South Johnstone road network is sometimes used for competitive, non-motorised bike riding events such as community fund-raising activities.

Water-based activities

There are numerous water-related recreational opportunities for individuals and eco-tourism groups in the park. These include swimming, tubing, canoeing and fishing in the Mulgrave River in the Goldsborough Valley area; swimming, tubing and some fishing in the South Johnstone River; swimming at Josephine Falls; and rafting and canoeing on the North Johnstone, Russell and Mulgrave rivers. Safety is major concern where water flows, as slippery conditions and challenging rock faces can take the unwary participant by surprise.

Rafting companies occasionally use the Mulgrave River. Rafting and canoeing activities occasionally occur from the Beatrice River to Mungalli Falls and from Crawford's Lookout to Nerada when the Barron River is closed for maintenance or flooding reasons.

Helicopter flights transport rafting clients to the North Johnstone River from Mungalli. Six nominated helicopter drop-off and pick-up emergency landings are located on the North Johnstone River bank to support this activity.

Military groups occasionally use the Russell River for orienteering and canoe training.

Education and science

Wooroonooran National Park offers a cultural landscape where Traditional Owners can pass on knowledge about

their culture. They are interested in providing cultural education programs on the park.

Natural, cultural and visitor information is provided to local, national and international visitors through a broad range of mediums including the NPRSR website, information centres and brochures.

Monitoring plots have been established across the park to monitor the condition and health of particular regional ecosystems, species and their responses to fire. Research has also focused on the motivations, experiences and satisfaction of visitors, tourism-community relationships and impacts of tourism on the regional community. The Mamu People have implemented a cultural heritage mapping and monitoring program with assistance from Terrain - Far North Queensland.

The Commonwealth Science and Industry Research Organisation (CSIRO) has maintained vegetation plots in the park over the past 20 years. Most recent predictions indicate that areas above 600m are highly significant for the long-term survival of nocturnal mammal species of conservation significance and are extremely vulnerable to impacts.

Partnerships

QPWS and the Wet Tropics Management Authority cooperatively apply a number of policies and agreements to manage use of the park.

An Indigenous land use agreement was negotiated with the State and the Ngadjon-Jii People in 2008 over a section of the park. QPWS has installed two restricted access areas for cultural purposes at Top Camp and Jiyer Cave, recognising the spiritual connection and cultural importance to Ngadjon-Jii and a Memorandum of Understanding to manage both sites.

Indigenous Land Use Agreements have been signed between the Combined Dulabed and Malanbarra Yidinji People, the State and Cairns and Tablelands Regional Councils and with Ergon Energy.

The Malanbarra Yidinji, Wanyurr Majay Yidinji, Ngadjon-Jii and Mamu Traditional Owner groups have strong and on-going connections with Wooroonooran National Park. Native title claimant applications exist for the Mamu People QC01/15 and the Wanyurr Majay People QC08/9. Successful consent determinations were made for the Ngadjon-Jii People QC99/30 and the Combined Dulabed and Malanbarra Yidinji People QC01/14.

Other key issues and responses

Pest management

There is potential for invasion by a range of pest plants into the Wooroonooran National Park, especially in areas adjacent to residential development and following disturbances such as fragmentation and cyclones.

Pest plants, which impose significant threats to the ecosystems, have been identified in the park. These include Class 1 declared pest plants *Miconia calvescens* and *Thunbergia laurifolia*, Class 2 declared pest plants *Senna obtusifolia* and *Thunbergia grandiflora*, Class 3 declared pest plants *Harungana madagascariensis* and *Lantana camara*. Numerous non-declared plant species, such as *Ageratina riparia*, *Argemone ochroleuca*, *Crotalaria* spp., *Cyperus aromaticus*, *Leucaena* sp., *Mimosa pudica*, *Psidium guajava*, *Praxelis clematidea*, *Sida rhombifolia*, *Spermacoce latifolia* and *Stachytarpheta jamaicensis* are also known to occur on the park.

An interagency agreement exists between QPWS and Biosecurity Queensland to ensure appropriate management of the Class 1 pest plant, *Miconia calvescens*.

Pest animals found in Wooroonooran National Park include Class 2 declared pests; pigs *Sus scrofa*, wild dogs *Canis lupus* and rabbits *Oryctolagus cuniculus* and several non-declared pests, such as cane toads *Rhinella marina*, cats *Felis catus*, rusa deer *Cervus timorensis* and non-native fish.

QPWS level 2 pest management strategies are in place for the majority of the park and guide pest management activities. Pest strategies are also specified for the Ngadjon-Jii section under a Memorandum of Understanding.

Fire management

QPWS has developed a Level 2 fire strategy for Malanbarra Yidinji and Ngadjon sections of the park.

Park naming

For management purposes, the national park is divided into a number of sections and each section will carry the traditional names. These include Malanbarra Yidinji and Wanyurr Majay Yidinji section (in the northern and along the eastern slopes, Goldsborough Valley, Walsh's Pyramid to Russell River), Ngadjon-Jii section (across Bartle Frere and the western tableland areas) and Mamu section (southern end of the park).

Management directions

Desired outcomes	Actions and guidelines
<p>Native plants and animals</p> <p>Species of conservation significance and ecosystems with a significant biodiversity status are protected through direct and active management activities.</p>	<p>Monitor regional ecosystems and species of conservation significance as indicators of habitat condition.</p>
<p>Aboriginal culture</p> <p>Collaborative arrangements enable Traditional Owner aspirations to care for their country and to be involved in the management and presentation of its values.</p>	<p>Support Traditional Owners involvement in undertaking systematic surveys and cultural mapping programs across the park.</p>
<p>Shared history culture</p> <p>Sites, stories and materials of cultural significance are identified, preserved and, where appropriate, interpreted.</p>	<p>Identify and record, protect and interpret where appropriate, shared-history cultural heritage values and places of the park.</p>
<p>Tourism and visitor opportunities</p> <p>A diverse range of high quality visitor experiences and education is provided on the park.</p>	<p>Support the development of Aboriginal owned and operated tourism opportunities across the park.</p>
<p>Camping</p> <p>A range of camping experiences is provided on the park.</p>	<p>Ensure no further campsites are developed on the Bartle Frere summit track and the group size is not more than six people at any one time.</p> <p>Investigate developing a camping area at Charappa Creek to allow for self-reliant camping pads when required.</p>
<p>Mountain bikes</p> <p>Mountain bike enthusiasts enjoy a range of experiences on the park.</p>	<p>Maintain mountain bike access on the Upper Mulgrave River Road and Gorrell (Koel) Track.</p> <p>Investigate the extension of the Upper Mulgrave River road mountain bike track through to the Boulders at Babinda.</p>
<p>Water-based activities</p> <p>A diverse range of water-based recreational pursuits are enjoyed on the park.</p>	<p>Formalise a put-in access point at the southern-most end on the Goldsborough Valley day-use area to allow commercial operators to use the area sustainably.</p> <p>Identify areas where recreational fishing is allowed on the park to ensure the protection of species of conservation significance and the safety of other users.</p>
<p>Education and science</p> <p>Education, research and monitoring programs have increased knowledge of natural systems and helped to refine management techniques both on and off the park.</p>	<p>Identify areas, themes and cultural heritage places appropriate for interpretation in consultation with relevant Traditional Owners and/or nominated representatives.</p>
<p>Pest and fire management</p> <p>Ecological and cultural integrity of native plant and animal communities is maintained and supported through strategic and sustained pest and fire management.</p>	<p>Continue to develop and implement pest management systems and policy in consultation with Traditional Owners.</p> <p>Monitor the impact of planned burns and wildfire on native plant communities, such as the forest structure, particularly on the eastern slopes of the park.</p>
<p>Partnerships</p> <p>Traditional Owners, neighbours, other agencies and business entities actively participate in the long-term custodial responsibilities on the park.</p>	<p>Support Traditional Owner involvement in the development, implementation and review of management decisions on the park and in the day-to-day operations on the park, including pest, fire and visitor management, cultural heritage protection and interpretation.</p>

Tables – Conservation values management

Table 1: Endangered and of concern regional ecosystems

Regional ecosystem number	Description	Biodiversity status
7.3.10	Simple to complex mesophyll to notophyll vine forest on moderate to poorly drained alluvial plains of moderate fertility	Endangered
7.3.17	Complex mesophyll vine forest on well drained alluvium of high fertility	Endangered
7.3.19	<i>Corymbia intermedia</i> or <i>C. tessellaris</i> ± <i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> open forest (or vine forest with these species as emergents) on well drained alluvium	Of concern
7.3.23	Simple to complex semi-deciduous notophyll to mesophyll vine forest on lowland alluvium	Endangered
7.3.25	<i>Melaleuca leucadendra</i> ± vine forest species, open to closed forest, on alluvium fringing streams	Of concern
7.3.28	Rivers and streams including riparian herbfield and shrubland on river and stream bed alluvium, and rock within stream beds	Endangered
7.3.36	Complex mesophyll vine forest of high rainfall, cloudy uplands on alluvium	Endangered
7.3.40	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> medium to tall open forest on well drained alluvial plains of lowlands	Endangered
7.3.49	Notophyll vine forest on rubble terraces of streams	Of concern
7.8.1	Complex mesophyll vine forest on well drained basalt lowlands and foothills	Endangered
7.8.2	Complex notophyll to mesophyll vine forest of high rainfall, cloudy uplands on basalt	Of concern
7.8.4	Simple to complex notophyll vine forest of cloudy wet highlands on basalt	Endangered
7.8.11	Closed vineland of wind disturbed vine forest on basalt	Of concern
7.8.12	Complex notophyll vine forest dominated by <i>Backhousia bancroftii</i> on basaltic terraces and scree slopes of the North Johnstone River	Endangered
7.11.6	<i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i> ± <i>Eucalyptus pellita</i> open forest of metamorphics on deep soils	Endangered
7.11.10	<i>Acacia celsa</i> open to closed forest on metamorphics	Of concern
7.11.14	<i>Eucalyptus grandis</i> open forest to woodland, or <i>Corymbia intermedia</i> , <i>E. pellita</i> , and <i>E. grandis</i> , open forest to woodland (or vine forest with these species as emergents) on metamorphics	Endangered
7.11.16	<i>Eucalyptus portuensis</i> and <i>Corymbia intermedia</i> open forest to woodland on wet and moist metamorphics of foothills and uplands	Endangered
7.11.18	<i>Corymbia intermedia</i> and/or <i>C. tessellaris</i> ± <i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> medium to tall open forest to woodland (or vine forest with these species as emergents) on coastal metamorphic headlands and near-coastal foothills	Of concern
7.11.19	<i>Corymbia intermedia</i> and/or <i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i> open forest to woodland of uplands on metamorphics	Of concern
7.11.23	Complex mesophyll vine forest on fertile, well drained metamorphics of very wet and wet footslopes	Of concern
7.11.24	Closed vineland of wind disturbed vine forest on metamorphics	Of concern
7.11.26	Rock pavements with <i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i> and <i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i> open to closed shrublands or <i>Bombax ceiba</i> and <i>Cochlospermum gillivraei</i> open woodland, or <i>Acacia</i> spp. shrubland, on metamorphics	Endangered
7.11.27	Simple microphyll vine-fern forest or microphyll vine-sedge forest of wet metamorphic uplands and highlands	Of concern
7.11.28	Wind-sheared notophyll vine forest of exposed metamorphic ridge crests and steep slopes	Of concern
7.11.29	Microphyll to notophyll vine forests with <i>Ceratopetalum virchowii</i> and/or <i>Uromyrtus metrosideros</i> , <i>Flindersia bourjotiana</i> , <i>F. pimenteliana</i> and <i>Beilschmiedia oligandra</i> ± emergent <i>Licuala ramsayi</i> and <i>Oraniopsis appendiculata</i>	Of concern
7.11.30	Simple notophyll vine forest of <i>Blepharocarya involucrigera</i> on metamorphics	Of concern

Regional ecosystem number	Description	Biodiversity status
7.11.31	<i>Eucalyptus resinifera</i> ± <i>Eucalyptus portuensis</i> ± <i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i> open forest to woodland (or vine forest with these species as emergents) on metamorphics	Of concern
7.11.32	<i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i> and/or <i>Allocasuarina</i> spp. ± heathy understorey, medium to tall woodland to open forest (or vine forest with these species as emergents) on steep rocky metamorphic slopes with shallow soils	Of concern
7.11.38	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i> low woodland to low closed forest ± <i>Acacia celsa</i> , <i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i> and <i>Allocasuarina</i> spp. on steep metamorphic slopes	Of concern
7.11.44	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> open forest to woodland of coastal metamorphic foothills	Of concern
7.11.51	<i>Corymbia clarksoniana</i> and/or <i>Eucalyptus drepanophylla</i> open forest to woodland on metamorphics	Of concern
7.12.4	<i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i> ± <i>Eucalyptus pellita</i> open forest of granites and rhyolites on deep soils	Endangered
7.12.5	<i>Eucalyptus pellita</i> ± <i>Corymbia intermedia</i> open forest, or <i>Acacia mangium</i> and <i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i> open forest (or vine forest with these species as emergents) on granites and rhyolites	Endangered
7.12.9	<i>Acacia celsa</i> open to closed forest on granites and rhyolites	Of concern
7.12.21	<i>Eucalyptus grandis</i> open forest to woodland, or <i>Corymbia intermedia</i> , <i>E. pellita</i> , and <i>E. grandis</i> , open forest to woodland (or vine forest with these species as emergents) on granites and rhyolites	Endangered
7.12.22	<i>Eucalyptus resinifera</i> ± <i>Eucalyptus portuensis</i> ± <i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i> tall open forest to tall woodland (or vine forest with these species as emergents) on moist to wet granite and rhyolite uplands and highlands	Endangered
7.12.37	Rock pavements and seepage areas of wet lowlands, uplands and highlands of the eastern escarpment and central range (excluding high granite areas of Hinchinbrook Island and Bishops Peak) on granite and rhyolite, with <i>Allocasuarina</i> spp. shrublands	Of concern
7.12.39	Complex mesophyll vine forest on fertile, well drained granites and rhyolites of very wet and wet lowlands, foothills and uplands	Of concern
7.12.40	Closed vineland of wind disturbed vine forest, on granites and rhyolites	Of concern
7.12.43	Simple notophyll vine forest dominated by <i>Stockwellia quadrifida</i> on granite	Of concern
7.12.44	Simple notophyll vine forest dominated by <i>Blepharocarya involucrigera</i> on granite	Of concern
7.12.48	Wind-sheared notophyll vine forest of exposed granite and rhyolite ridge-crests and steep slopes	Of concern
7.12.50	Simple microphyll vine-fern forest on granite and rhyolite of wet highlands	Of concern
7.12.61	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> ± <i>E. granitica</i> woodland to open forest of moist and dry foothills and uplands on granite and rhyolite	Of concern
7.12.66	Exposed rocky slopes on granite and rhyolite, with <i>Lophostemon confertus</i> low shrubland or low to medium closed forest	Of concern
7.12.67	<i>Gleichenia dicarpa</i> , <i>Gahnia sieberiana</i> , <i>Lycopodiella cernua</i> , <i>Lycopodium deuterodensum</i> closed fernland of granite highlands, on Thornton Peak and Mt Bartle Frere	Endangered

Table 2: Species of conservation significance

Scientific name	Common name	Nature Conservation Act 1992 status	Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 status	Back on Track status
Plants				
<i>Parsonsia wildensis</i>	---	Vulnerable	-	Low
<i>Parsonsia bartlensis</i>	---	Vulnerable	-	Low
<i>Haplostichanthus submontanus</i>	---	Near threatened	-	Low
<i>Pseuduvaria hylandii</i>	---	Near threatened	-	Low
<i>Pseuduvaria mulgraveana</i>	---	Near threatened	-	Not assessed
<i>Pseuduvaria mulgraveana</i> var. <i>mulgraveana</i>	---	Near threatened	-	Low
<i>Pseuduvaria villosa</i>	---	Near threatened	-	Low
<i>Phyllanthera grayi</i>	---	Vulnerable	-	Medium
<i>Aponogeton bullosus</i>	---	Endangered	Endangered	High
<i>Ilex</i> sp. (<i>Gadgarra</i> B.P.Hyland RFK2011)	---	Near threatened	-	Low
<i>Pothos brassii</i>	---	Near threatened	-	Low
<i>Polyscias bellendenkerensis</i>	---	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	Low
<i>Agathis microstachya</i>	bull kauri	Near threatened	-	Low
<i>Linospadix microcarya</i>	---	Near threatened	-	Low
<i>Linospadix palmerianus</i>	---	Near threatened	-	Low
<i>Argophyllum cryptophlebium</i>	---	Near threatened	-	Low
<i>Diplazium pallidum</i>	---	Endangered	Endangered	Low
<i>Diplazium cordifolium</i>	---	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	Low
<i>Caesalpinia robusta</i>	giant mother-in-law vine	Near threatened	-	Low
<i>Hexaspora pubescens</i>	---	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	Low
<i>Mammea touriga</i>	brown touriga	Near threatened	-	Low
<i>Rourea brachyandra</i>	---	Near threatened	-	Low
<i>Eucryphia wilkiei</i>	---	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	Critical
<i>Carex rafflesiana</i>		Near threatened	-	Not assessed
<i>Dipteris conjugata</i>	---	Near threatened	-	Low
<i>Drosera schizandra</i>	notched sundew	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	Low
<i>Dryopteris hasseltii</i>	---	Near threatened	-	Low
<i>Lastreopsis grayi</i>	---	Vulnerable	-	Low
<i>Lastreopsis tinaroensis</i>	---	Vulnerable	-	Low
<i>Lastreopsis walleri</i>	---	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	Low
<i>Dryopteris sparsa</i>	---	Vulnerable	-	Low
<i>Diospyros</i> sp. (<i>Mt Spurgeon</i> C.T.White 10677)	---	Near threatened	-	Low
<i>Aceratium sericoleopsis</i>	silky aceratium	Near threatened	-	Low

Scientific name	Common name	Nature Conservation Act 1992 status	Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 status	Back on Track status
<i>Elaeocarpus coorangooloo</i>	brown quandong	Near threatened	-	Low
<i>Elaeocarpus stellaris</i>	---	Near threatened	-	Low
<i>Peripentadenia mearsii</i>	buff quandong	Near threatened	-	Low
<i>Acrotriche baileyana</i>	---	Near threatened	-	Low
<i>Dracophyllum sayeri</i>	---	Vulnerable	-	Low
<i>Leucopogon malayanus</i> <i>subsp. novoguineensis</i>	---	Vulnerable	-	Low
<i>Polyosma rigidiuscula</i>	---	Near threatened	-	Low
<i>Callerya pilipes</i>	northern wisteria	Near threatened	-	Low
<i>Grammitis albosetosa</i>	---	Near threatened	-	Low
<i>Neostrearia fleckeri</i>	---	Near threatened	-	Low
<i>Crepidomanes majoriae</i>	---	Vulnerable	-	Low
<i>Hymenophyllum pallidum</i>	---	Near threatened	-	Not assessed
<i>Hymenophyllum digitatum</i>	---	Vulnerable	-	Low
<i>Hymenophyllum gracilescens</i>	---	Vulnerable	-	Low
<i>Hymenophyllum kerianum</i>	---	Vulnerable	-	Low
<i>Didymoglossum mindorense</i>	---	Near threatened	-	Not assessed
<i>Cinnamomum propinquum</i>	pepperwood	Vulnerable	-	Low
<i>Endiandra anthropophagorum</i>	---	Near threatened	-	Low
<i>Endiandra bellendenkerana</i>	---	Near threatened	-	Low
<i>Endiandra dichrophylla</i>	coach walnut	Near threatened	-	Low
<i>Endiandra globosa</i>	ball-fruited walnut	Near threatened	-	Low
<i>Endiandra sideroxylon</i>	---	Near threatened	-	Low
<i>Elaphoglossum callifolium</i>	---	Near threatened	-	Low
<i>Huperzia phlegmaria</i>	coarse tassel fern	Near threatened	-	High
<i>Huperzia phlegmarioides</i>	layered tassel fern	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	High
<i>Huperzia tetrastichoides</i>	square tassel fern	Vulnerable	-	High
<i>Carronia pedicellata</i>	---	Endangered	Endangered	Low
<i>Hypserpa smilacifolia</i>	---	Near threatened	-	Low
<i>Hemmantia webbii</i>	---	Near threatened	-	Data deficient
<i>Barongia lophandra</i>	---	Vulnerable	-	Low
<i>Ristantia gouldii</i>	---	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	Low
<i>Sphaerantia discolor</i>	Tully penda	Vulnerable	-	Low
<i>Stockwellia quadrifida</i>	---	Near threatened	-	Low
<i>Taeniophyllum lobatum</i>	---	Near threatened	-	Low
<i>Freycinetia marginata</i>	---	Vulnerable	-	Low
<i>Actephila foetida</i>	---	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	Low

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<i>Sauropus macranthus</i>	Atherton sauropus	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	Medium
<i>Austrobuxus megacarpus</i>	---	Near threatened	-	Low
<i>Whyanbeelia terrae-reginae</i>	---	Near threatened	-	Low
<i>Peperomia bellendenkerensis</i>	---	Near threatened	-	Low
<i>Piper mestonii</i>	long pepper	Near threatened	-	Low
<i>Cladopus queenslandicus</i>	---	Near threatened	-	Low
<i>Microsorium membranifolium</i>	pimple fern	Near threatened	-	Low
<i>Austromuelleria trinervia</i>	---	Near threatened	-	Low
<i>Eidothea zoexylocarya</i>	---	Vulnerable	-	Low
<i>Hollandaea sayeriana</i>	Sayer's silky oak	Near threatened	-	Low
<i>Stenocarpus cryptocarpus</i>	giant-leaved stenocarpus	Near threatened	-	Low
<i>Wendlandia basistaminea</i>	---	Near threatened	-	Low
<i>Dinosperma longifolium</i>	---	Endangered	-	Low
<i>Flindersia oppositifolia</i>	mountain silkwood	Near threatened	-	Low
<i>Citrus inodora</i>	---	Vulnerable	-	Low
<i>Diploglottis pedleyi</i>	---	Near threatened	-	Low
<i>Lepiderema largiflorens</i>	---	Near threatened	-	Low
<i>Sarcopteryx acuminata</i>	---	Near threatened	-	Low
<i>Cupaniopsis cooperorum</i>	---	Vulnerable	-	Low
<i>Samadera baileyana</i>	---	Near threatened	-	Not assessed
<i>Solanum hamulosum</i>	---	Endangered	-	Medium
<i>Argyrodendron sp. (Boonjie B.P.Hyland RFK2139)</i>	---	Near threatened	-	Low
<i>Symplocos ampulliformis</i>	---	Near threatened	-	Low
<i>Symplocos oresbia</i>	---	Near threatened	-	Not assessed
<i>Symplocos wooroonooran</i>	---	Near threatened	-	Not assessed
<i>Chingia australis</i>	---	Endangered	Endangered	Low
<i>Plesioneuron tuberculatum</i>	---	Endangered	Endangered	Low
<i>Amphineuron immersum</i>	---	Endangered	-	Low
<i>Pneumatopteris costata</i>	---	Near threatened	-	Low
<i>Antrophyum plantagineum</i>	---	Near threatened	-	Low
<i>Bubbia queenslandiana subsp. australis</i>	---	Near threatened	-	Low
<i>Bubbia queenslandiana subsp. queenslandiana</i>	---	Near threatened	-	Low
Animals				
<i>Accipiter novaehollandiae</i>	grey goshawk	Near threatened	-	Low

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<i>Aerodramus terraereginae</i>	Australian swiftlet	Near threatened	-	Low
<i>Casuarius casuarius johnsonii</i> (southern population)	southern cassowary (southern population)	Endangered	<i>Endangered</i>	Critical
<i>Erythrura trichroa</i>	blue-faced parrot-finch	Near threatened	-	Low
<i>Cyclopsitta diophthalma macleayana</i>	Macleay's fig-parrot	Vulnerable	-	Low
<i>Tyto novaehollandiae kimberli</i>	masked owl (northern subspecies)	Vulnerable	<i>Vulnerable</i>	Low
<i>Litoria serrata</i>	tapping green eyed frog	Near threatened	-	Low
<i>Litoria nannotis</i>	waterfall frog	Endangered	<i>Endangered</i>	Low
<i>Litoria nyakalensis</i>	mountain mistfrog	Endangered	<i>Critically endangered</i>	Low
<i>Litoria rheocola</i>	common mistfrog	Endangered	<i>Endangered</i>	Low
<i>Nyctimystes dayi</i>	Australian lacelid	Endangered	<i>Endangered</i>	Low
<i>Cophixalus neglectus</i>	Bellenden Ker nurseryfrog	Vulnerable	-	Low
<i>Taudactylus acutirostris</i>	sharp snouted dayfrog	Endangered	<i>Extinct</i>	Low
<i>Taudactylus rheophilus</i>	northern tinkerfrog	Endangered	<i>Endangered</i>	Low
<i>Dasyurus maculatus gracilis</i>	spotted-tailed quoll (northern subspecies)	Endangered	<i>Endangered</i>	Critical
<i>Pteropus conspicillatus</i>	spectacled flying-fox	Least concern	Vulnerable	High
<i>Hipposideros diadema reginae</i>	diadem leaf-nosed bat	Near threatened	-	Low
<i>Rhinolophus philippinensis</i>	greater large-eared horseshoe bat	Endangered	<i>Endangered</i>	High
<i>Murina florium</i>	tube-nosed insectivorous bat	Vulnerable	-	High
<i>Kerivoula papuensis</i>	golden-tipped bat	Near threatened	-	Medium
<i>Dendrolagus lumholtzi</i>	Lumholtz's tree-kangaroo	Near threatened	-	Low
<i>Hemibelideus lemuroides</i>	lemuroid ringtail possum	Near threatened	-	Low
<i>Pseudochirops archeri</i>	green ringtail possum	Near threatened	-	Low
<i>Pseudochirulus herbertensis</i>	Herbert River ringtail possum	Near threatened	-	Low
<i>Coeranoscincus frontalis</i>	---	Near threatened	-	Low
<i>Eulamprus frerei</i>	---	Vulnerable	-	Low
<i>Eulamprus tigrinus</i>	---	Near threatened	-	Low
<i>Glaphyromorphus mjobergi</i>	---	Near threatened	-	Low
<i>Lampropholis robertsi</i>	---	Near threatened	-	Low
<i>Techmarscincus jiguru</i>	---	Vulnerable	-	Low