

Burrum Coast National Park

Management Statement

2013



The Department of Environment, Science and Innovation acknowledges Aboriginal peoples and Torres Strait Islander peoples as the Traditional Owners and custodians of the land. We recognise their connection to land, sea and community, and pay our respects to Elders past and present.

The department is committed to respecting, protecting, and promoting human rights, and our obligations under the Human Rights Act 2019.

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The Burrum Coast 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:	26,055ha
Bioregion:	South Eastern Queensland
QPWS region:	Sunshine and Fraser Coast
Local government estate/area:	Bundaberg Regional Fraser Coast
State electorate:	Burnett, Hervey Bay, Maryborough

Legislative framework

✓	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984</i>
✓	<i>Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003</i>
✓	<i>Environment Protection Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Cwlth)</i>
✓	<i>Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Act 2002</i>
✓	<i>Nature Conservation Act 1992</i>
✓	<i>Native Title Act 1993 (Cwlth)</i>
✓	<i>Queensland Heritage Act 1992</i>
✓	<i>Recreation Areas Management Act 2006</i>
✓	<i>Torres Strait Islander Cultural Heritage Act 2003</i>

Plans and agreements

✓	Bonn Convention
✓	China—Australia Migratory Bird Agreement
✓	Japan—Australia Migratory Bird Agreement
✓	National Multi-species Recovery Plan for <i>cycads</i>
✓	Republic of Korea—Australia Migratory Bird Agreement

Thematic strategies

✓	Level 2 Fire Management Strategy
✓	Level 2 Pest Management Strategy

Vision

Burrum Coast National Park will be managed to conserve the natural and cultural integrity of the estate by protecting and enhancing natural habitats for plants and animals, and protecting remaining cultural sites and artefacts. Interested parties will be engaged to assist in developing a shared responsibility and vision for managing the estate during the period of rapid growth expected over the next 20 years, including continuing to provide a variety of recreational opportunities for visitors within the constraints of responsible estate management.

Conservation purpose

Burrum Coast National Park is located in South East Queensland, the southern boundary being situated approximately 230km north-north-west of Brisbane, and stretches northwards along the coastline to a point approximately 10km south of Bundaberg. The national park was gazetted in 1999 and is the result of the amalgamation of the previously gazetted Kinkuna, Woodgate and Burrum River national parks.

Burrum Coast National Park will be managed to protect the important examples of naturally occurring landscapes and ecosystems for which the broader region is well known. The over-arching goals will be to protect and preserve the:

- natural values, including the largest and least disturbed development of stranded dunes on the mainland south of Townsville
- excellent representations of wallum communities
- wetlands of national importance and which consist of extensive intertidal flats adjacent to the mouth of the Burrum River and nearby coastline
- mangrove and salt flat systems along estuaries and coastline
- freshwater wetlands dominated by wallum heaths
- lesser areas of sedgeland and swamp forests.

Protecting and presenting the area's values

Landscape

Burrum Coast National Park is predominantly level to undulating. The Kinkuna section, at the northern end, consists mainly of flat and poorly drained coastal plains that do not rise any more than 8m above sea level. The predominant vegetation is mainly heath and shrubland in the hinterland along with forests that are confined to the backshore. Features include the largest system of stranded dunes on the coastline south of Townsville, and a good cross section of the wallum communities that existed along the east coast in the past. The park is an integral coastal link in the east–west and north–south corridors, which is important for the migration of a suite of species. Scenic values include Palm Beach, a long stretch of sandy beach along the park/ocean interface that is popular with visitors and campers. The park contains wetlands that have been declared of national significance.

Sand mining is occurring on a lease on State-owned land adjacent to the Kinkuna section, and this parcel of land is expected to be added to the national park on expiration of the lease. The access road to the lease travels through the national park and large trucks are sharing this thoroughfare with visitors resulting in safety concerns. Excavated holes on the mining site often reach the water table and the effect of this on the hydrology of the national park is unknown.

The Woodgate section comprises low stranded dunes running parallel to the coastline and a low-lying inland developed on quaternary sands. A system of levee banks lie adjacent to the Burrum River, and the western system consists of essentially flat terrain developed on coarse tertiary sandstones.

The Burrum River section contains low coastal heathlands, eucalypt forests and river frontage. This section protects a good cross section of the wallum community that existed all along the coast in the past, and is in good condition. The coastal dune and mangrove systems are also in good condition but threats to natural integrity come from residential subdivisions adjacent to the northern boundary of the park (incursion by domestic animals, rubbish, fire, etc).

Potential threats to groundwater flows come from man-made lakes on an adjacent subdivision which will lead to significant water loss from evaporation.

Regional ecosystems

Vegetation consists of extensive tracts of coastal heath and woodland (predominantly *Eucalyptus* spp., *Banksia* spp., *Melaleuca* spp., *Casuarina* spp. and *Corymbia* spp.) on dunes and sand plains; open to low closed forest on beach ridges; and open forest on coastal alluvial plains. The Burrum Coast National Park protects a range of regional ecosystems, including significant representations of coastal wallum vegetation and extensive mangrove systems and saltpan vegetation which provide important breeding, feeding and refuge habitat (Table 1).

Plants and animals

The national park contains several rare and threatened plants (Table 2), including the endangered species *Macrozamia lomandroides* and one reported sighting of *Macrozamia pauli-guilielmi*. The occurrence and distribution of *M. lomandroides* is unknown although a small population has been found in the loamy and sandy plains areas.

Eucalyptus hallii is common in the western end of the park and *Melaleuca cheelii* has a limited distribution but is common where found. Increasing level of clearing for agriculture and residential development poses a growing threat for the continued existence of all these rare and threatened plants.

The national park is the northern limit of *Melaleuca* (formerly *Callistemon*) *pachyphyllus*, *Strangea linearis*, and *Melaleuca sieberi*; and the southern limit of *Melaleuca dealbata* and *Melaleuca viridiflora*.

There are many recorded rare and threatened animal species on the park. These include the endangered bird species red goshawk *Erythrotriorchis radiatus*, southern giant petrel *Macronectes giganteus*, Coxen's fig parrot *Cyclopsitta diophthalma coxeni* and the little tern *Sterna albifrons*. The extent of the presence of the red goshawk and the little tern is unknown and the southern giant petrel is a pelagic species and local management is not necessary.

Little is known about the extent of the presence of the other rare and threatened species, as sightings or other evidence of presence are sporadic. Presence of the black-breasted button-quail *Turnix melanogaster* is important as it is an indicator species of the success or otherwise of the protection of vine scrub.

The coastline at Woodgate and Kinkuna is an occasional nesting site for loggerhead *Caretta caretta* and green turtles *Chelonia mydas*. Predation by red fox *Vulpes vulpes* is a continuing threat to these species. Foxes impact on turtle nesting (marine and freshwater) with loss of eggs and hatchlings although not in big numbers as the park does not host large nesting colonies. Major turtle nesting sites occur north of the park and no fox baiting has been carried out as yet, although the need for it is under constant review.

There is a small population of emus *Dromaius novaehollandiae* present which is significant because of the coastal location.

The park also supports the conservation significant species the platypus *Ornithorhynchus anatinus* and short-beaked echidna *Tachyglossus aculeatus*.

Aboriginal culture

The Wide Bay region has high significance to Aboriginal people in terms of cultural heritage. While little material evidence of Aboriginal use remains, the Kinkuna section of the national park is believed to be important because of the traditional Aboriginal practices undertaken there of recent times. Traditional Owners will be engaged in a consultation process to identify all aspects of cultural heritage. Management processes will recognise and respond to the needs and concerns of Traditional Owners and sites will be protected under the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003*, *Torres Strait Islander Cultural Heritage Act 2003*, *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984* (Cwlth) and the *Nature Conservation Act 1992*.

Shared-history culture

Hervey Bay was so named by Captain Cook during his voyage up the east coast of Australia in 1770, and Matthew Flinders passed through the area on two occasions. The Wide Bay region has a significant place in Queensland's history post-1788. The nearby city of Maryborough is one of Queensland's oldest cities and was an important port for immigrants arriving from Europe, and along with Hervey Bay, played a vital role as a port for the transport of sugar and coal. The region is also significant because a large number of Kanakas were brought from the Pacific Islands to work on the sugar plantations in the late 19th century. Other early industries included timber getting, citrus and pineapple plantations, cattle grazing and fishing. Large tracts of land between Booral and Burrum Heads were acquired for cattle grazing in the 1850s with timber getters attracted to the area to harvest pines in the 1860s. Buxton, on the Burrum River, was the site of a small river port for coastal vessels. While the broader region contains much evidence of early European settler activity, including forestry camps, sawmills, wharves, tramways, farmhouses, fencing and mining, little physical evidence exists on the national park. On-park sites of significance relating to post-1788 settlement in the region will be identified and protected.

Tourism and visitor opportunities

Kinkuna section is a popular day-use, bird watching and camping destination for locals and tourists alike. Woodgate has one main campground and a network of formed walking tracks. Disturbance in this area is minimal. There is some impact from recreational activities with erosion of the dunes from the four-wheel-drive vehicles being a concern. A bird hide is well patronised by visitors however the experience is being affected by overgrowth of

surrounding mangrove vegetation.

Unrestricted primitive camping has traditionally taken place in Kinkuna prior to gazettal as Burrum Coast National Park in December 1993. Bush camping occurs mainly along the beach dunes from the northern boundary down to Theodolite Creek. Permit data confirms that visitor use is on the increase.

Education and science

The park hosts valuable resources for education and research into the natural processes of the Hervey Bay coastline, including a management unit base at Woodgate and ready access to all sections. The park protects a number of threatened habitats and vegetation types, along with wetlands of national significance, a stranded dune system, and a range of rare and threatened plant and animal species.

Possible research opportunities include the ecological impacts of fire in the wallum; and the ecology of the sand dunes, wetlands, wallum heath (which is a rapidly disappearing vegetation community type in Queensland), and strand and beach vegetation (which is a threatened habitat type on the mainland). As an important wetland area, the park also provides opportunities for research into tidal flats along with mangrove and seagrass communities which support fish, birds and crustaceans and feeding grounds for shore birds, dugong *Dugong dugon* and turtles.

Although the national park does not host large turtle nesting colonies, loss of eggs and hatchlings due to fox predation needs to be monitored, and an opportunity exists to research fox ecology (population biology and dietary ecology) with the aim of developing ways to minimise these impacts.

The national park has several significant interpretive values including the diverse habitats of the wetlands, wallum heath, the stranded dune system, wildflower displays, forests and a number of rare and threatened plant and animal species. With the threats to habitat from incompatible land uses adjacent to the park, such as fire and hydrological factors, education of neighbours and leaseholders about a number of issues is an important part of the overall management of the national park.

Partnerships

Regular consultation occurs with representatives of local authorities, community interest groups, neighbours and other government instrumentalities but there are no formal processes in place.

The national park has considerable value to the local community as a recreation destination and as a host of important examples of vegetation and ecological types. Major issues of bi-partisan concern for Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service (QPWS) and the community include:

- fire management strategies on and off park
- recreational activities on park
- access, including impetus from the community to upgrade tracks
- connectivity between habitats
- hydrological issues, particularly with regard to future damage to important wetland areas
- introduction of pest and domestic animals and plants
- infrastructure services which traverse the national park, including water pipeline, power lines and railway line
- incompatible land uses adjacent to the national park, including clearing for agriculture and residential development, sewerage plants and rubbish dumps.

Other key issues and responses

Fire management

Prior to gazettal, fire history information is limited. Therefore, not enough information is available to enable an accurate assessment of the current condition of the national park. Current management practices appear to be appropriate and are expected to continue to manage the fire risk satisfactorily.

Wildfire threats are becoming greater with the increasing visitor use of the national park, and rapidly expanding residential and agricultural development along national park boundaries. Indiscriminate burning in fire sensitive or intolerant communities is degrading natural processes and increasing erosion rates.

Pest management

With the exception of groundsel bush *Baccharis halimifolia*, pest plants are not a major threat though several species are present in small populations. These include giant rat's tail grass *Sporobolus* spp., groundsel bush, lantana *Lantana camara* and mother of millions *Bryophyllum delagoense*. Groundsel bush is present in wet areas in significant infestations, while lantana is minor and scattered. Current management methods of monitoring and

then pulling and spraying of weeds are reducing infestations. However, there is a risk that outbreaks will increase in number due to more seeds being transported into the national park with the growth of visitor numbers. All these plants are listed as pests under the *Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Act 2002*.

Feral horses *Equus caballus*, cane toads *Rhinella marina* and wild dogs *Canis lupus familiaris* are present. While impacts are not severe, there is some vegetation and wildlife loss. Cats *Felis catus* are present in low numbers and continued predation at current levels may see local extinction of threatened species. Similar outcomes may result if current levels of fox predation on wildlife continue, especially with regard to marine and freshwater turtle nesting sites. Pigs *Sus scrofa* are present in low numbers causing some damage to the landscape but populations are not expected to increase. Cane toads constitute significant threats to wildlife, particularly in the wetland habitats.

As residential development expands it is anticipated that the movement of domestic animals through the park will increase resulting in greater damage to landscape (including introduction of weeds) and risk to viability of several wildlife species.

Other management issues

Hydrological impacts from off park activities

Several factors are threatening the hydrological processes on the national park. Excavation on the neighbouring mining lease at Kinkuna and open drains which service the residential development in Woodgate adjacent to the national park have reached the water table and evaporation is contributing to depletion of the aquifer. This, along with the extraction of water on nearby farms, may lead to the possible degradation of the wetlands. A dam on private land adjacent to the national park has reduced creek flows and this has altered natural flow patterns to be more intermittent.

Degradation of matrix habitat

Rapid population growth has increased levels of urbanised and agricultural development along the national park boundaries. Habitats are becoming more degraded due to pollution from small amounts of nutrient and chemical run off entering the park from adjacent properties, and fragmentation is occurring due to erosion on fire lines and increasing levels of farming development adjacent to the Burrum Coast National Park. Domestic animals are entering the national park in increasing numbers. Further development will result in the isolation of pockets of plants and animal species and increase the risk of unrecoverable losses. The dumping of rubbish and pollutants such as oil is increasing and will affect food sources for wildlife.

Restriction of the movement of native animals will degrade biodiversity values. This could lead to the undetectable loss of species because isolation of reserves will make the plants and animals more susceptible to attack from pest plants and animals as well as threats from human impacts.

Two additions to the estate between the railway line and Goodwood Road at Kinkuna, and at Buxton have increased diversity by contributing to the strategic corridor network. Other additions are desirable, including unallocated State land at the mouth of the Burrum River, and between Buxton and the Burrum River section. Several tracts of land with important biodiversity values and the potential to make reserves more ecologically viable are currently controlled by private lessees.

Management directions

Desired outcomes	Actions and guidelines
<p>Landscape Maintain the national park in good condition and protect biodiversity values. Protect the dune and tidal areas, and the natural vegetation patterns, from damage.</p>	<p>Undertake estate inventory and monitor current management actions to achieve improved conservation management practices across the board.</p> <p>Implement pest plant and animal control strategies to ensure effective ongoing control is exercised.</p> <p>Consolidate the wildlife corridor connecting the park with surrounding habitats.</p> <p>Develop a visitor management strategy to manage visitor and vehicle movements with the aim of minimising human impact on dunes and vegetation and improving the recreational experience for visitors.</p>
<p>Regional ecosystems No further reduction of the extent of natural habitat. Protect the wetlands from depletion of the aquifer. Of concern and endangered regional ecosystems are protected.</p>	<p>Pursue acquisition of strategic parcels of land, whether State-owned, private or leasehold, subject to broad community consultation, when they become available to improve connectivity between habitats and to prevent further habitat loss. Broad community consultation will be a part of this process.</p> <p>Develop and implement a management strategy which addresses the maintenance of current hydrological patterns and water tables, and the removal of any pest plant infestations.</p>
<p>Native plants and animals Protect populations of species of conservation significance.</p>	<p>Map the distribution of species of conservation significance and determine density of populations.</p> <p>Exclude fire from October to March during years when cycad cones are present on mature plants of endangered species.</p> <p>Determine occurrence and distribution of the red goshawk and maintain habitat within range of known pairs, particularly open wetlands and riparian forest and woodland. Exclude fire if nesting reported.</p> <p>For all other rare and threatened bird species, protect nests, nest trees and habitat. Record and report any sightings. Exclude fire if nesting reported. If presence is detected, locate and monitor any nest sites and develop appropriate management protocols with neighbours, ensuring that the location of all nest sites should remain confidential to ensure that this action does not itself become a threat.</p> <p>Protect the wallum froglet by limiting hydrological changes, managing any feral pig intrusion to protect habitat, and excluding fire during April, May and June if breeding sites are detected.</p> <p>Rehabilitate and consolidate habitat fragments where disturbance has occurred.</p>
<p>Aboriginal culture Traditional Owners will be consulted on the management and preservation of cultural heritage resources. Material cultural resources will be protected from visitor impacts, theft, fire and the effects of on-park management processes.</p>	<p>Undertake a formal consultation process with the Traditional Owners of the land to ensure their needs and concerns are addressed in developing management actions.</p> <p>Promote research into traditional land management practices to identify possible uses in national park management strategies.</p> <p>Identify culturally sensitive sites and gather information about historical Aboriginal use of park land and resources, at all times respecting privacy where needed.</p> <p>Assess impact on culturally sensitive sites before implementing any management actions.</p>
<p>Shared-history culture Cultural sites are identified and protected.</p>	<p>Collect and maintain information of significance regarding the arrival and settlement of Europeans and immigrants of other nationalities.</p> <p>Identify sites of cultural significance on the national park and consult with relevant local historical societies with regard to managing and protecting them.</p>

<p>Tourism and visitor opportunities</p> <p>Protect and rehabilitate the dune and tidal areas, including the natural vegetation patterns, and improve the recreational experience for visitors to the national park.</p>	<p>Formalise access to camping areas on the sand dunes in the Kinkuna section of the park to minimise impacts on the ecosystem by four-wheel drives.</p> <p>Development of a communication strategy to assist in management of issues such as unauthorised camping, the dumping of rubbish and human waste, damage to vegetation, and inappropriate vehicle use.</p>
<p>Education and research</p> <p>Research projects established into key ecological issues.</p> <p>Enhanced interpretation and education programs established to inform interested parties of the values and management strategies of the national park.</p>	<p>Encourage and support researchers to undertake projects into a range of environmental processes including, but not restricted to, the ecology of fire, foxes, sand dunes, wetlands, wallum heath, strand and beach vegetation, and rare and threatened plant and animal species.</p> <p>Integrate into park information systems all management information, including that gleaned from research projects. To be undertaken in a timely manner.</p> <p>Develop and implement a program to educate neighbours, leaseholders and other interested parties about their obligations with regard to park management.</p> <p>Continue to develop and implement valuable interpretation strategies to educate the public about park values.</p>
<p>Partnerships</p> <p>Community stakeholders will recognise the values of the national park and commit to protecting its integrity.</p> <p>Enhanced and dynamic communication and liaison with community stakeholders which facilitates community involvement and commitment to park management strategies.</p>	<p>Establish more formal consultation mechanisms with local authorities, developers and neighbours to educate them about environmental management issues and to reduce risks of fire, pollution, interference with water sources and natural processes.</p> <p>Formalise the agreements with the Hervey Bay City Council regarding management of the water pipeline and power lines which traverse the Burrum Coast National Park.</p> <p>Seek to provide input to local authority planning processes to reduce threats of pollution on the national park caused by nutrient and chemical run-off, rubbish blowing into the national park and negative impacts on underground water flows.</p>
<p>Fire management</p> <p>The integrity of native plant and animal communities is maintained through strategic, sustained fire management.</p>	<p>Develop and implement a fire management strategy which includes a program to educate neighbours and leaseholders of their fire management obligations.</p> <p>Upgrade fire lines to road reserve status as a result of increased residential development and visitor numbers.</p> <p>Establish fire monitoring sites in representative vegetation types.</p>
<p>Pest management</p> <p>Pest plant infestations will be minimal. Numbers of pest animals active on the estate will be reduced to a level where the threat they pose to wildlife is minimal.</p>	<p>Develop a pest management strategy.</p> <p>Inform visitors about threats of transporting pest plant seeds into the park.</p> <p>Encourage neighbours to implement effective pest plant management strategies.</p> <p>Seek project funding for employment of pest plant control contractors.</p> <p>Seek project funding to map the extent of the presence of pest animals, monitor their behaviour, and implement identified control measures.</p> <p>Inform visitors about threats to natural integrity from bringing or allowing domestic animals into the park.</p> <p>Encourage neighbours to implement effective pest animal management strategies, and to prevent movement of stock or domestic animals into the park.</p>

Tables – Conservation values management

Table 1: Endangered and of concern regional ecosystems

Regional ecosystem number	Description	Biodiversity status
12.1.1	<i>Casuarina glauca</i> open forest on margins of marine clay plains.	Endangered
12.2.7	<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i> or <i>M. viridiflora</i> open forest to woodland on sand plains.	Of concern
12.2.13	Open heath on dunes and beaches.	Endangered
12.3.3	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> woodland to open forest on alluvial plains.	Endangered
12.3.4	<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i> , <i>Eucalyptus robusta</i> open forest on or near coastal alluvial plains.	Of concern
12.3.5	<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i> open forest on coastal alluvium.	Of concern
12.3.8	Swamps with <i>Cyperus</i> spp., <i>Schoenoplectus</i> spp. and <i>Eleocharis</i> spp.	Of concern
12.3.11	<i>Eucalyptus siderophloia</i> , <i>E. tereticornis</i> , <i>Corymbia intermedia</i> open forest on alluvial plains usually near coast.	Of concern
12.3.12	<i>Eucalyptus latisinensis</i> or <i>E. exserta</i> , <i>Melaleuca viridiflora</i> on alluvial plains.	Of concern
12.3.13	Closed heathland on seasonally waterlogged alluvial plains usually near coast.	Of concern
12.3.14	<i>Banksia aemula</i> woodland on alluvial plains usually near coast.	Of concern
12.5.8	<i>Eucalyptus hallii</i> woodland on complex of remnant Tertiary surface and Tertiary sedimentary rocks.	Of concern
12.5.9	Sedgeland to heathland in low lying areas on complex of remnant Tertiary surface and Tertiary sedimentary rocks	Of concern
12.5.13	Microphyll to notophyll vine forest +/- <i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i> on remnant Tertiary surfaces	Endangered
12.9-10.3	<i>Eucalyptus moluccana</i> on sedimentary rocks.	Of concern

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>Acacia baueri</i> subsp. <i>baueri</i>	tiny wattle	Vulnerable	-	Medium
<i>Alyxia sharpei</i>	-	Near threatened	-	Low
<i>Eucalyptus hallii</i>	Goodwood gum	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	Medium
<i>Macrozamia lomandroides</i>	-	Endangered	Endangered	Critical
<i>Macrozamia pauli-guilielmi</i>	-	Endangered	Endangered	Critical
<i>Melaleuca cheelii</i>	-	Near threatened	-	Low
Animals				
<i>Calyptorhynchus lathami</i>	glossy black-cockatoo	Vulnerable	-	-
<i>Crinia tinnula</i>	wallum froglet	Vulnerable	-	High
<i>Cyclopsitta diophthalma coxeni</i>	Coxen's fig-parrot	Endangered	Endangered	Critical
<i>Ephippiorhynchus asiaticus</i>	black-necked stork	Near threatened	-	Low
<i>Erythrotriorchis radiatus</i>	red goshawk	Endangered	Vulnerable	High
<i>Esacus neglectus</i>	beach stone-curlew	Vulnerable	-	High
<i>Lewinia pectoralis</i>	Lewin's rail	Near threatened	-	Low
<i>Lophoictinia isura</i>	square-tailed kite	Near threatened	-	Low
<i>Macronectes giganteus</i>	southern giant-petrel	Endangered	Endangered	Medium
<i>Nettapus coromandelianus</i>	cotton pygmy-goose	Near threatened	-	Low
<i>Ninox strenua</i>	powerful owl	Vulnerable	-	Medium
<i>Numenius madagascariensis</i>	eastern curlew	Near threatened	-	Low
<i>Pezoporus wallicus wallicus</i>	ground parrot	Vulnerable	-	High
<i>Pterodroma leucoptera leucoptera</i>	Gould's petrel (Australian subspecies)	Least concern	Endangered	Low
<i>Sternula albifrons</i>	little tern	Endangered	-	High
<i>Turnix melanogaster</i>	black-breasted button-quail	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	Critical

Table 3: Species listed in international agreements

Scientific name	Common name	CMS	JAMBA	CAMBA	ROKAMBA
<i>Acrocephalus australis</i>	Australian reed-warbler	✓	-	-	-
<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	common sandpiper	✓	✓	✓	✓
<i>Apus pacificus</i>	fork-tailed swift	-	✓	✓	✓
<i>Ardea ibis</i>	cattle egret	-	✓	-	✓
<i>Ardea modesta</i>	eastern great egret	-	✓	-	✓
<i>Calidris acuminata</i>	sharp-tailed sandpiper	✓	✓	✓	✓
<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>	curlew sandpiper	✓	✓	✓	✓
<i>Calidris ruficollis</i>	red-necked stint	✓	✓	✓	✓
<i>Charadrius bicinctus</i>	double-banded plover	✓	-	-	-
<i>Charadrius mongolus</i>	lesser sand plover	✓	✓	✓	✓

<i>Chlidonias leucopterus</i>	white-winged black tern	-	✓	✓	✓
<i>Coracina tenuirostris</i>	cicadabird	-	✓	-	-
<i>Danaus plexippus plexippus</i>	monarch butterfly	✓	-	-	-
<i>Fregata minor</i>	great frigatebird	-	✓	-	✓
<i>Gallinago hardwickii</i>	Latham's snipe	✓	✓	✓	✓
<i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i>	white-bellied sea-eagle	-	-	-	✓
<i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i>	white-throated needletail	-	✓	✓	✓
<i>Hydroprogne caspia</i>	Caspian tern	-	✓	-	✓
<i>Limosa lapponica</i>	bar-tailed godwit	✓	✓	✓	✓
<i>Macronectes giganteus</i>	southern giant-petrel	✓	-	-	-
<i>Merops ornatus</i>	rainbow bee-eater	-	✓	-	-
<i>Monarcha melanopsis</i>	black-faced monarch	✓	-	-	-
<i>Myiagra cyanoleuca</i>	satin flycatcher	✓	-	-	-
<i>Numenius madagascariensis</i>	eastern curlew	✓	✓	✓	✓
<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>	whimbrel	✓	✓	✓	✓
<i>Pandion cristatus</i>	eastern osprey	✓	-	-	-
<i>Phoebastria palpebrata</i>	light-mantled sooty albatross	✓	-	-	-
<i>Pluvialis fulva</i>	Pacific golden plover	✓	✓	✓	✓
<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>	grey plover	✓	✓	✓	✓
<i>Pterodroma leucoptera leucoptera</i>	Gould's petrel (Australian subspecies)	-	✓	-	-
<i>Rhipidura rufifrons</i>	rufous fantail	✓	-	-	-
<i>Sterna hirundo</i>	common tern	-	✓	✓	✓
<i>Sternula albifrons</i>	little tern	✓	✓	✓	✓
<i>Sula dactylatra</i>	masked booby	-	✓	✓	-
<i>Sula leucogaster</i>	brown booby	-	✓	✓	✓
<i>Symposiachrus trivirgatus</i>	spectacled monarch	✓	-	-	-
<i>Tringa brevipes</i>	grey-tailed tattler	✓	✓	✓	✓
<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	common greenshank	✓	✓	✓	✓
<i>Tringa stagnatilis</i>	marsh sandpiper	✓	✓	✓	✓
<i>Xenus cinereus</i>	terek sandpiper	✓	✓	✓	✓

BONN (CMS) – Bonn Convention

CAMBA – China–Australia Migratory Bird Agreement

JAMBA – Japan–Australia Migratory Bird Agreement

ROKAMBA – Republic of Korea–Australia Migratory Bird Agreement