

# KULLA (McIlwraith Range) Aggregation

**Management Statement**

2013

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

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*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 KULLA (McIlwraith Range) Aggregation 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:	158 358ha (NP (CYPAL)) 1 333ha (resources reserve)
Bioregion:	Cape York Peninsula
QPWS region:	Northern
Local government estate/area:	Cook Shire Council
State electorate:	Cook

### Legislative framework

✓	<i>Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003</i>
✓	<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Cwlth)</i>
✓	<i>Nature Conservation Act 1992</i>
✓	<i>Native Title Act 1993 (Cwlth)</i>
✓	<i>Queensland Heritage Act 1992</i>
✓	<i>Aboriginal Land Act 1991</i>

### Plans and agreements

✓	Indigenous Land Use Agreement (ILUA) "Kaanju, Umpila, Lamalama and Ayapathu" between Jennifer Creek, Bernard Singleton, Phillip Port, Alison Liddy, Gavin Bassani, Noel Accoom, Florence Deemal, Lynette Thomas and Daniel De Busch and State of Queensland
✓	Indigenous Management Agreement (IMA) between Kulla Land Trust and State of Queensland for KULLA (Mcllwraith Range) National Park (Cape York Peninsula Aboriginal Land)
✓	Bonn Convention
✓	China–Australia Migratory Bird Agreement
✓	Japan–Australia Migratory Bird Agreement
✓	Republic of Korea–Australia Migratory Bird Agreement
✓	1999 Burra Charter
✓	Action Plan for Australian Bats 1999
✓	Action Plan for Australian Birds 2010
✓	Action Plan for Australian Butterflies 2002
✓	Action Plan for Australian Marsupials and Monotremes 1996
✓	National recovery plan for the southern cassowary <i>Casuarius casuarius johnsonii</i> 2007

KULLA Land Trust and Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service jointly manage this park.

Within this document:

- KULLA (Mcllwraith Range) National Park (Cape York Peninsula Aboriginal Land (NP (CYPAL)) and KULLA (Mcllwraith Range) Resources Reserve are collectively referred to as KULLA.
- The Kaanju, Umpila, Lama Lama and Ayapathu people are collectively referred to as Traditional Owners and are represented by Kulla Land Trust in respect to the joint management of KULLA (Mcllwraith Range) NP (CYPAL).

The Traditional Owners welcome to country those people who will respect and take care of their land and waters, as well as the native plants and animals. They hope visitors enjoy their visit and return home safely to their families and share the knowledge they gained.

## Vision

The significant natural and cultural resources and values of KULLA will be protected for the benefit of all. Kulla Land Trust (land trust) and Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service (QPWS) will work together as joint management partners to provide best practice management of KULLA (Mcllwraith Range) NP (CYPAL). The aspirations and cultural responsibilities of the Traditional Owners will be recognised and incorporated in the management of KULLA.

## Conservation purpose

The Mcllwraith Range area was the subject of a longstanding national park proposal, starting in the mid-1970s.

In March 1995, the Queensland Government, the Traditional Owners and their representatives agreed to the creation of areas of Aboriginal freehold and areas of national park subject to joint management arrangements under the *Nature Conservation Act 1992*. However, both forestry and mining interests opposed the national park proposal.

With further negotiation, it was agreed that areas of particular conservation value would be set aside for conservation purposes. On 6 August 2008, those areas were transferred as Aboriginal freehold land to the Kulla Land Trust and dedicated as KULLA (Mcllwraith Range) NP (CYPAL) and KULLA (Mcllwraith Range) Resources Reserve.

KULLA's landscape is of outstanding beauty and occurs in a largely undisturbed state. Its biological values are of regional, national and international significance.

## Protecting and presenting the park's values

### Landscape

KULLA (Mcllwraith Range) NP (CYPAL) centres on the Mcllwraith Range, a large plateau dominated by adamellite and granite, and extends about 80km from north to south. Much of the area is at relatively high altitude. A large part of the plateau is above 400m. At its highest elevation it reaches an altitude of 828m near the headwaters of Lankelly and Peach creeks.

Much of the range is cloaked in tall tropical rainforest. Clear mountain streams cascade through the valleys down to the surrounding plains. The eastern, coastal face of this granite range is very steep and cut by deep gorges.

Receiving higher seasonal rainfall than much of Cape York Peninsula, high altitude areas within KULLA (Mcllwraith Range) NP (CYPAL) support a complex mosaic of vegetation uncommon on the peninsula.

A large number of sites and story places within the Park are of great cultural significance to the Traditional Owners. Any activities undertaken in these areas are considered significant activities under the Indigenous Management Agreement and need approval from the land trust before they can occur. The land trust will inform park staff of these sites when appropriate.

Despite its past tenure as Timber Reserve (TR14), most of KULLA has virtually no clearing or human disturbance. However, periodic disturbance from cyclones or storms, possibly in combination with regional climatic events such as drought, occur.

### Aboriginal culture

The Traditional Owners have maintained a strong connection to landscapes within the park and the surrounding areas for thousands of years. As per the Indigenous Management Agreement, the land trust is responsible for protecting and maintaining the Aboriginal cultural resources and places on the Park. The land trust also determines what Aboriginal cultural information should be presented to the public and advises QPWS about matters

concerning Aboriginal tradition.

Sites of material Indigenous culture and places of cultural significance exist on the park, including long-used camping places, sites of ceremonial activity and dreaming trails of mythic creator beings. The Massey River Area is a restricted access area, and was established to protect cultural resources which are of particular significance to the Umpila clan.

The Kaanju and Umpila Traditional Owner groups in particular are responsible for many areas of cultural significance within the park and directly adjacent to it. Some of these sites and places are of high cultural sensitivity which means they can only be visited by certain traditional owners.

It is the intention of the Traditional Owners to develop a range of interpretive materials that provide cultural information and guidance for visitors to the park.

## Regional ecosystems

Ninety-one regional ecosystems are mapped within KULLA. Some of these are unique variants on the more widespread regional ecosystem types. One regional ecosystem is endangered and 18 are listed as of concern communities under their biodiversity status (Table 2). The remaining 72 vegetation communities are listed as not of concern at present.

KULLA's vegetation assemblage is very diverse, rapidly changing with altitude, aspect and geology. In general, vegetation communities are dominated by upland rainforest, gallery forest, dry vine forest, hoop pine forest, wet sclerophyll forest, open swampy forest and small areas of grassland.

Most of the mountain range is dominated by evergreen to semi-deciduous notophyll vine forest. Deeper creeks and gorges are lined with a lush vine forest dominated by fan and cabbage palms.

The western side of the Mcllwraith Range is not as moist as the eastern side so evergreen vine forest gives way to deciduous vine forests.

The KULLA aggregation conserves the most elevated and wettest rainforests on Cape York Peninsula, the majority of evergreen notophyll vine forest on granite on Cape York Peninsula, the largest extent of complex, layered paperbark forest on Cape York Peninsula, and more than half the tall riverine rainforest on Cape York Peninsula.

Combined, Iron Range and Mcllwraith Range protect the largest undisturbed tropical rainforest area in Australia.

The largest remaining undisturbed stands of hoop pine *Araucaria cunninghami* in the world are found within KULLA. Emergent hoop pines are common on the drier rocky slopes and rain forested peaks at higher altitudes, especially above 700m.

Large-fruited red mahogany *Eucalyptus pellita* has a limited distribution above 500m and does not seem to be regenerating.

## Native plants and animals

KULLA (Mcllwraith Range) NP (CYPAL) is currently known to protect 53 animal species and 69 plant species of state or national conservation significance (Table 3), and 20 species which are listed in international agreements (Table 4).

Numerous species also have specific management actions identified through the following national action plans:

- Action Plan for Australian Birds 2000—buff-breasted button-quail *Turnix olivii*, beach stone-curlew *Esacus magnirostris*, eclectus parrot *Eclectus roratus macgillivrayi*, Marshall's fig-parrot *Cyclopsitta diophthalma marshalli*, square-tailed kite *Lophoictinia isura*, black-necked stork *Ephippiorhynchus asiaticus*, sarus crane *Grus antigone*, rufous owl (Cape York subspecies) *Ninox rufa meesi* and palm cockatoo *Probosciger aterrimus*
- Action Plan for Australian Bats 1999—greater large-eared horseshoe bat *Rhinolophus philippinensis*, bare-rumped sheath-tail bat *Saccolaimus saccolaimus nudicluniatus*, Semon's leaf-nosed bat *Hipposideros semoni*, fawn leaf-nosed bat *Hipposideros cervinus*, ghost bat *Macroderma gigas*, golden-tipped bat *Kerivoula papuensis*, Torresian tube-nosed bat *Nyctimene cephalotes*, diadem leaf-nosed bat *Hipposideros diadema reginae*, spectacled flying-fox *Pteropus conspicillatus* and bare-backed fruit bat *Dobsonia magna*
- Action Plan for Australian Butterflies 2002—Apollo jewel (Torres Strait subspecies) *Hypochrysops apollo phoebus*; and
- Action Plan for Australian Marsupials and Monotremes 1996 – common spotted cuscus *Spilocuscus maculatus*, Cape York rock-wallaby *Petrogale coenensis*, cinnamon antechinus *Antechinus leo* and

southern common cuscus *Phalanger mimicus*.

The Mcllwraith Range conserves 16% of Australia's orchid species, 47% of Australian butterfly species, 72% of Australia's plant families and a concentration of Gondwanan flora.

At least 16 plant species are entirely restricted to the Mcllwraith Range area and 56 animal species are entirely restricted to Cape York Peninsula.

Species endemic to Cape York Peninsula include the three upland frogs and Mcllwraith leaf-tailed gecko, the cinnamon antechinus *Antechinus leo*, white-streaked honeyeater *Trichodere cockerelli*, canopy goanna *Varanus keithhorni*, crevice rainbow-skink *Carlia rimula* and dwarf mulch-skink *Glaphyromorphus pumilus*.

Some species, including the two cuscuses, palm cockatoo, eclectus parrot and green python, have an Australian distribution restricted to Cape York Peninsula, but also occur in New Guinea.

A number of species are restricted to the upland area of Mcllwraith Range, above 400m in elevation. These include three frogs species, the northern nurseryfrog *Cophixalus crepitans*, Cape York nurseryfrog *Cophixalus peninsularis* and long snouted treefrog *Litoria longirostris*, and the Mcllwraith leaf-tailed gecko *Orraya occultus*. The Lewin's honeyeater is also restricted to altitudes above 400m in KULLA, but also occurs further south in eastern Australia.

The Mcllwraith Range forms the southernmost extent of some tropical rainforest plants and animals from Papua New Guinea, including two cuscus species. It is also a vital migration corridor for many tropical birds, flying foxes and butterflies.

A lichen species, *Porina nigrofusca*, recorded from KULLA in 1993 was previously only known from southern Brazil. The species had not been collected since the 1880s.

Records for the Apollo jewel butterfly are dated, and it is unknown if the species still occurs in KULLA. No threats are known for this species, but it is dependent on plant communities supporting the bulbous epiphyte, ant plant *Myrmecodia tuberosa*.

The northern quoll *Dasyurus hallactus* suffered a major decline in its population on Cape York Peninsula following the arrival of the cane toad.

Ring-tailed geckoes *Cyrtodactylus pronarus*, known only from a small area of the Mcllwraith Range, are abundant within the NP (CYPAL).

The Coen skink *Liburnascincus coensis* is common within KULLA. This species is endemic to Cape York Peninsula, and is only known from the ranges around Coen, between Pascoe and Coen rivers.

The relative abundance of green python in KULLA (Mcllwraith Range) NP (CYPAL) is similar to that in Kutini-Payamu (Iron Range) NP (CYPAL). They occur in a variety of habitats within KULLA, including marginal woodland and deciduous vine thicket.

High densities of the coastal taipan *Oxyuranus scutellatus* have been observed within KULLA, relative to many other areas on Cape York Peninsula.

Southern cassowaries (northern population) *Casuarius casuarius johnsonii* are rarely seen, however their prints and scats are common deep within the rainforest.

Winter (2010) identified the Lower Nesbit River basin, Blue Mountains and Geike Creek as a high priority for survey work and the upland and mid-altitude rainforests of the Mcllwraith Range as low priority areas for surveying.

## Shared-history culture

On 26 December 1879, during a prospecting expedition, Robert Logan Jack, an ex-government geologist, named the Mcllwraith Range—after Thomas Mcllwraith, the eighth Premier of Queensland.

A small number of mining leases were held in the Leo Creek area, but little gold was found.

## Tourism and visitor opportunities

No visitor facilities or other departmental infrastructure is provided at KULLA. The park receives very little visitor use. Opportunities for hiking and remote bush camping are available, but the park's ruggedness, extremely dense rainforests and lack of reliable water make these activities very dangerous for inexperienced visitors.

The Traditional Owners have varying aspirations with respect to providing public access to the NP (CYPAL) due to the natural and cultural significance of the area, and safety concerns.

The park is only accessible during the dry season, generally between June and December. On-ground management is also largely limited to this period.

## Education and science

Knowledge gained from research and monitoring programs is an integral part of adaptive park management. Research projects should however conform to park management objectives, and only be undertaken if they cannot be performed satisfactorily off-park.

KULLA protects numerous rare, restricted or biogeographically important species which are of educational and research interest, including the green python *Morelia viridis*.

Research projects involving totem species, or accessing places of cultural significance, need the approval of the KULLA Land Trust.

## Partnerships

QPWS and the KULLA Land Trust manage KULLA (McIlwraith Range) NP (CYPAL) in accordance with the Indigenous Management Agreement (IMA) for the Park and relevant legislation.

QPWS and the land trust work together to train KULLA people and QPWS rangers so they can jointly deliver day-to-day management activities, including fire and pest management.

QPWS staff and the land trust maintain working relationships with neighbouring landholders, state and local government agencies, local catchment groups and other stakeholders to ensure the values of the NP (CYPAL) are managed appropriately.

Where possible, fire and pest management activities are coordinated with neighbouring landholders.

## Other key issues and responses

### Fire management

Fire regimes at KULLA (McIlwraith Range) NP (CYPAL) are difficult to manage due to the complexity of the vegetation communities and the very short window of opportunity to conduct prescribed burns. It is therefore essential that joint managers have a good understanding of the function of fire in that landscape.

In the absence of appropriate fire management it is likely that nesting habitat for ecotone specialists, such as the palm cockatoo, and patches of native grassland would be lost due to rainforest encroachment and woody thickening.

The joint management partners meet annually to review the fire management plan for the Park.

### Pest management

#### Pest plants

Overall, KULLA (McIlwraith Range) NP (CYPAL) has few pest plants of significance. Pest plants are mostly confined to lower areas, adjacent to infested areas on surrounding properties.

Two declared Class 2 pest plants have been recorded on KULLA (McIlwraith Range) NP (CYPAL), namely gamba grass *Andropogon gayanus* and sickle pod *Senna obtusifolia*. Many environmental pest plants occur on KULLA, the most notable being hyptis *Hyptis suaveolens*, knobweed *Hyptis capitata*, snakeweed *Stachytarpheta* spp. and urena weed *Urena lobata*.

It is clear that the lack of roads within KULLA has minimised both the number of pest plant species present and their distribution.

#### Pest animals

The KULLA (McIlwraith Range) NP (CYPAL) is not fully fenced and cattle *Bos* spp. enter the park from neighbouring properties.

The number of feral pigs *Sus scrofa* vary with seasons. They have the biggest impact in rainforest areas, gallery forests and wetland areas. They have dug up large areas of the rainforest floor. Their activity can retard rainforest regeneration and create disturbed environments where pest plants flourish.

Canetoads *Rhinella marina* and feral cats *Felis catus* have also been recorded on KULLA.

The scale and significance of impacts caused by pest animals within KULLA is currently unknown. The joint management partners meet annually to review the pest management plan for the Park.

## Other management issues

### Safety

KULLA presents many safety hazards for park visitors and managers, especially in dense rainforest area, gorge environments and other areas remote from vehicle-based access points. Extreme temperatures and the limited reliability of ground water make most of the park inhospitable.

Communications are unreliable in many areas of the park, and rescue response is complicated by terrain and accessibility limitations, including limitations on aerial access.

These hazards and the need for park users to be self-sufficient is emphasised on the Department of Environment, Science and Innovation website and in all relevant departmental publications.

### Disease management

The soil borne pathogen, dieback *Phytophthora cinnamomi*, is not currently known to exist in KULLA. Predictive modelling undertaken by QPWS in 2009 however indicates that areas of moderate to high susceptibility occur in the central and western sections of KULLA (Mcllwraith Range) NP (CYPAL).

In areas where many susceptible species or communities exist, dieback can lead to fundamental changes in an area's ecology, threatening forest health and biodiversity—and potentially leading to the loss of habitats.

Vectors for dieback may include animals such as pigs and bandicoots or humans. Human induced spread may be exacerbated through the use of machinery and tools, damage caused to vegetation and transport of the pathogen on footwear.

## References

Abrahams, H., Mulvaney, M., Glasco, D. and Bugg, A. 1995. *An assessment of the Conservation and Natural Heritage Significance of Cape York Peninsula. Cape York Peninsula Land Use Strategy*, Office of the Co-ordinator General of Queensland, Brisbane, Department of the Environment, Sport and Territories, Canberra, and Queensland Department of Environment and Heritage, Brisbane.

Reside, A.E., VanDerWal, J and Kutt, A.S. 2012. *Projected changes in distributions of Australian tropical savanna birds under climate change using three dispersal scenarios*. In *Ecology and Evolution* 2012 2 (4): 1–14.

[http://www.anbg.gov.au/abrs/lichenlist/AL\\_43.pdf](http://www.anbg.gov.au/abrs/lichenlist/AL_43.pdf)— information relating to *Porina nigrofusca*.



## Management directions

Desired outcomes	Actions and guidelines
<p><b>Landscape</b></p> <p>Landscape and catchment values remain largely undisturbed.</p>	<p>Maintain ecosystem health through appropriate burning regimes and pest programs, and by implementing hygiene regimes to minimise the spread of potential diseases and pest plants.</p> <p>Minimise activities likely to significantly disturb KULLA's outstanding landscape values.</p>
<p><b>Regional ecosystems</b></p> <p>The health, diversity and integrity of regional ecosystems is protected and maintained.</p>	<p>Maintain the biodiversity and complexity of native vegetation communities, including important ecotone areas, through appropriate fire and pest management.</p>
<p><b>Native plants and animals</b></p> <p>Species of conservation significance and ecosystems with a significant biodiversity status are protected through direct and active management activities.</p>	<p>Focus management on species and ecosystems that have a limited distribution and are currently threatened by fires and pests such as northern quoll <i>Dasyurus hallucatus</i>.</p> <p>Conserve critical habitats for rare and threatened species, such as woodland-rainforest ecotone areas and high altitude ecosystems.</p> <p>Collate existing information and conduct ongoing monitoring and survey work to improve the knowledge of the joint managers—and use the information gained to guide future park management.</p>
<p><b>Aboriginal culture</b></p> <p>Sites, places and species of cultural significance are appropriately protected and presented.</p>	<p>Manage the NP (CYPAL) to ensure the cultural sites, species, responsibilities, interests and aspirations of the Oyala Thumotang Land Trust and its members are acknowledged, protected and respected.</p> <p>Develop a cultural heritage management strategy for KULLA to ensure the protection of Aboriginal cultural heritage values, based on knowledge of cultural heritage places on the park, their significance and consequent management needs.</p>
<p><b>Shared-history culture</b></p> <p>Places of heritage significance are appropriately protected and presented or allowed to decay where appropriate.</p>	<p>Identify and record shared-history cultural heritage places within the QPWS ParkInfo database, including documentation of the history of forestry and mining activities conducted on KULLA.</p>
<p><b>Tourism and visitor opportunities</b></p> <p>KULLA (McIlwraith Range) NP (CYPAL) offers a range of sustainable recreational opportunities which protect its natural and cultural values and cause minimal disturbance to the park's landscape values.</p>	<p>Explore visitor use options which are ecologically and culturally-appropriate which complement and contrast other recreational opportunities on public lands in the region, including remote hiking and camping by experienced bushwalkers and guided access.</p> <p>Support the land trust in exploring and developing cultural tourism opportunities within the park and on their surrounding lands.</p> <p>Where necessary, protect sites and places of particular cultural significance through the declaration of restricted access areas.</p> <p>Highlight the hazards and risks presented by the remote, natural environment, the need to be experienced, self-sufficient and respectful of cultural protocols in written materials relating to the park.</p>
<p><b>Education and science</b></p> <p>Research and monitoring programs increase understanding of park values and provide information to improve management decisions.</p>	<p>Identify information gaps and identify natural and cultural research opportunities for KULLA.</p> <p>Support research activities where there are demonstrated benefits to the management of the NP (CYPAL), and no off-park alternative exist.</p> <p>Ensure Traditional Owners are appropriately consulted and have opportunities to be involved in scientific research activities on the park.</p>
<p><b>Partnerships</b></p> <p>The KULLA Land Trust and QPWS have a strong and positive collaborative working relationship, built on trust and respect for each other's knowledge and responsibilities.</p>	<p>Manage the NP (CYPAL) jointly in accordance with the KULLA IMA and relevant legislation.</p> <p>Further strengthen joint management relationships with the Kulla Land Trust by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>working with land trust members to inform QPWS on culturally appropriate management and decision-making on the NP (CYPAL)</li> <li>cooperatively developing protocols for various park management</li> </ul>

Desired outcomes	Actions and guidelines
<p>Relationships with neighbours are fostered and maintained and collaborative management occurs across the landscape.</p>	<p>activities in accordance with the Indigenous Management Agreement for the park</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• supporting the investigation and development of possible commercial tourism, employment and business opportunities for the land trust</li> <li>• supporting the recording of cultural values in a form agreeable to the land trust</li> <li>• providing opportunities for cultural interpretation on and off park.</li> </ul> <p>Maintain good working relationships with neighbouring landholders.</p> <p>Where possible, coordinate pest and fire management activities with those being undertaken by park neighbours, catchment groups, other government departments and local authorities.</p>
<p><b>Pest management</b></p> <p>Landscape values remain in a near-natural condition, largely free of pest plants.</p>	<p>Focus vertebrate pest control activities on essential habitat areas such as riparian corridors, ecotone areas, rainforests and natural grasslands with particular emphasis on feral pigs.</p> <p>Where possible, exclude stock from KULLA by installing and maintaining effective boundary fences.</p> <p>Focus pest plant management around KULLA's boundaries; with particular emphasis on eradicating gamba grass and sicklepod infestations while still possible.</p>
<p><b>Fire management</b></p> <p>The integrity of native plant and animal communities is maintained through strategic, sustained fire management.</p>	<p>Develop and implement a Level 2 Fire Strategy for KULLA (Mcllwraith Range) NP (CYPAL), placing particular emphasis on the adoption of appropriate fire regimes within the eucalypt-rainforest ecotone areas and patches of native grassland.</p> <p>Where possible, coordinate fire management activities with park neighbours, Traditional Owners and local or community groups.</p>
<p><b>Disease management</b></p> <p>Best practice guidelines for managing the threat of dieback have been developed and are being implemented for KULLA (Mcllwraith Range) NP (CYPAL).</p>	<p>Develop best practice guidelines for managing the threat of <i>Phytophthora cinnamomi</i>.</p> <p>Implement hygiene regimes for all activities within potential infestation areas aimed at limiting the human assisted spread of <i>Phytophthora cinnamomi</i>.</p>

## Tables – Conservation values management

**Table 1: Endangered and of concern regional ecosystems**

Regional ecosystem number	Description	Biodiversity status
3.3.57	<i>Imperata cylindrica</i> ± <i>Mnesithea rottboellioides</i> closed tussock grassland on coastal plains.	Endangered
3.11.1 (x1a,x1b)	Semi-deciduous mesophyll vine forest on coastal ranges, mainly in the central Peninsula.	Of concern
3.11.2	Semi-deciduous mesophyll vine forest on metamorphic ranges in the south.	Of concern
3.12.2	Araucarian notophyll vine forest with <i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i> on granitic ridges and mountains.	Of concern
3.12.30	<i>Imperata cylindrica</i> ± <i>Mnesithea rottboellioides</i> closed tussock grassland on steep slopes.	Of concern
3.12.34a	Rock pavements associated with mountains and river beds in Iron and Altanmoui Ranges.	Of concern
3.12.7	<i>Eucalyptus brassiana</i> , <i>Corymbia clarksoniana</i> open forest on Mcllwraith and Melville Ranges.	Of concern
3.2.10a	<i>Eucalyptus tetradonta</i> , <i>Corymbia clarksoniana</i> ± <i>E. brassiana</i> or <i>Erythrophleum chlorostachys</i> woodland on stabilised dunes.	Of concern
3.2.17	<i>Leucopogon yorkensis</i> ± <i>Asteromyrtus angustifolia</i> closed scrub on dunefields.	Of concern
3.2.33	<i>Gahnia sieberiana</i> open to closed heath. Drainage swamps in east coast dunefields.	Of concern
3.3.2b	Semi-deciduous mesophyll/notophyll vine forest. Occurs on alluvia.	Of concern
3.3.38(a,b)	Deciduous microphyll vine thicket ± <i>Lagerstroemia archeriana</i> on heavy clay alluvium.	Of concern
3.3.4	Evergreen mesophyll vine forest with <i>Archontophoenix</i> spp. on stream banks.	Of concern
3.3.6	Evergreen notophyll vine forest with <i>Melaleuca leucadendra</i> on swamps.	Of concern
3.3.66x1b	Permanent lakes and lagoons, frequently with fringing woodlands or sedgelands.	Of concern
3.5.21 (x1)	<i>Corymbia clarksoniana</i> ± <i>C. tessellaris</i> open forest on coastal ranges and lowlands.	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
<b>Plants</b>				
<i>Acacia albizioides</i>	climbing wattle	Near threatened	-	Low
<i>Acmena mackinnoniana</i>	Rocky River satinash	Near threatened	-	Low
<i>Acriopsis emarginata</i>		Vulnerable	-	Low
<i>Amomum queenslandicum</i>		Vulnerable	-	Low
<i>Anacolosa papuana</i>		Near threatened	-	Low
<i>Aphyllorchis queenslandica</i>		Near threatened	-	Low
<i>Archidendron hirsutum</i>		Near threatened	-	Low
<i>Arenga australasica</i>		Vulnerable	Vulnerable	Low
<i>Brachychiton grandiflorus</i>		Near threatened	-	Low
<i>Cadetia collinsii</i>		Near threatened	-	Data deficient
<i>Cadetia waryana</i>		Near threatened	-	Low
<i>Calophyllum bicolor</i>		Vulnerable	Vulnerable	Low
<i>Cecarria obtusifolia</i>		Near threatened	-	Data deficient
<i>Centotheca philippinensis</i>	creek grass	Near threatened	Vulnerable	Low
<i>Chrysophyllum roxburghii</i>	star apple	Near threatened	-	Low
<i>Crepidium fimbriatum</i>		Near threatened	-	Data deficient
<i>Croton brachypus</i>		Near threatened	-	Low
<i>Croton choristadenius</i>		Vulnerable	-	Low
<i>Croton stockeri</i>		Vulnerable	-	Low
<i>Cryptocarya claudiana</i>		Near threatened	-	Low
<i>Ctenopteris blechnoides</i>		Vulnerable	Vulnerable	Data deficient
<i>Cycas tuckeri</i>		Vulnerable	-	Medium
<i>Dendrobium antennatum</i>	antelope orchid	Endangered	Endangered	Low
<i>Dendrobium johannis</i>	brown antelope orchid	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	Low
<i>Dendrobium malbournii</i>		Near threatened	-	Low
<i>Dipodium pictum</i>	brittle climbing orchid	Endangered	Endangered	Low
<i>Dockrillia wassellii</i>		Near threatened	-	Low
<i>Eria irukandjiana</i>		Near threatened	-	Data deficient
<i>Ficus melinocarpa</i> var. <i>hololampra</i>		Near threatened	-	Low
<i>Firmiana papuana</i>	lacewood	Near threatened	-	Low
<i>Freycinetia percostata</i>		Vulnerable	-	Data deficient
<i>Garnotia stricta</i> var. <i>longiseta</i>		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>Gossia bamagensis</i>		Near threatened	-	Low
<i>Gossia macilwraithensis</i>		Near threatened	-	Low
<i>Grastidium tozerense</i>		Vulnerable	Vulnerable	Data deficient
<i>Harpullia ramiflora</i>		Near threatened	-	Low
<i>Hoya macgillivrayi</i>	red hoyo	Near threatened	-	Low
<i>Huperzia carinata</i>	keeled tassel fern	Endangered	Endangered	Critical
<i>Huperzia phlegmaria</i>	coarse tassel fern	Near threatened	-	High
<i>Huperzia phlegmarioides</i>	layered tassel fern	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	High
<i>Hydnophytum ferrugineum</i>		Vulnerable	-	Low
<i>Hymenophyllum eboracense</i>		Vulnerable	-	Low
<i>Lasianthus hirsutus</i>		Near threatened	-	-
<i>Lepidagathis royenii</i>		Near threatened	-	Low
<i>Linospadix microcaryus</i>		Near threatened	-	Low
<i>Margaritaria indica</i>		Near threatened	-	Low
<i>Neololeba atra</i>		Near threatened	-	Data deficient
<i>Oberonia carnososa</i>		Near threatened	-	Low
<i>Pandanus gemmifer</i>		Near threatened	-	Low
<i>Pandanus zea</i>		Near threatened	-	Low
<i>Paramapania parvibractea</i>		Near threatened	-	Low
<i>Phyllanthera grayi</i>		Vulnerable	-	Medium
<i>Pomatocalpa marsupiale</i>		Vulnerable	Vulnerable	Low
<i>Remusatia vivipara</i>		Near threatened	-	Low
<i>Robiquetia wassellii</i>		Near threatened	-	Low
<i>Ryticaryum longifolium</i>		Near threatened	-	Low
<i>Sarcochilus hirticalcar</i>	harlequin orchid	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	Medium
<i>Sarcopteryx acuminata</i>		Near threatened	-	Low
<i>Schefflera bractescens</i>		Near threatened	-	Low
<i>Schoenorchis sarcophylla</i>		Near threatened	-	Data deficient
<i>Sterculia shillinglawii</i> subsp. <i>shillinglawii</i>		Near threatened	-	Low
<i>Syzygium macilwraithianum</i>		Near threatened	-	Low
<i>Syzygium malaccense</i>	Malay apple	Near threatened	-	Low
<i>Taeniophyllum muelleri</i>		Least concern	Vulnerable	-
<i>Thelasis carinata</i>		Near threatened	-	Low
<i>Torenia polygonoides</i>		Near threatened	-	Data deficient
<i>Trichoglottis australiensis</i>		Vulnerable	Vulnerable	Low
<i>Tylophora williamsii</i>	Williams' tylophora	Least concern	Vulnerable	Low

Scientific name	Common name	Nature Conservation Act 1992 status	Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 status	Back on Track status
<i>Vanda hindsii</i>	Cape York vanda	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	Low
<b>Animals</b>				
<i>Accipiter novaehollandiae</i>	grey goshawk	Near threatened	-	Low
<i>Aerodramus terraereginae</i>	Australian swiftlet	Near threatened	-	Low
<i>Antechinus leo</i>	cinnamon antechinus	Near threatened	-	Low
<i>Casuarius casuarius johnsonii</i> (northern population)	southern cassowary (northern population)	Vulnerable	Endangered	Medium
<i>Cophixalus crepitans</i>	northern nurseryfrog	Vulnerable	-	Low
<i>Cophixalus peninsularis</i>	Cape York nurseryfrog	Vulnerable	-	Data deficient
<i>Cyclopsitta diophthalma marshalli</i>	Marshall's fig-parrot	Near threatened	-	Low
<i>Dasyurus hallucatus</i>	northern quoll	Least concern	Endangered	Medium
<i>Dobsonia magna</i>	bare-backed fruit bat	Near threatened	-	Data deficient
<i>Eclectus roratus macgillivrayi</i>	eclectus parrot	Vulnerable	-	Low
<i>Egernia rugosa</i>	yakka skink	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	Medium
<i>Ephippiorhynchus asiaticus</i>	black-necked stork	Near threatened	-	Low
<i>Esacus magnirostris</i>	beach stone-curlew	Vulnerable	-	High
<i>Hipposideros cervinus</i>	fawn leaf-nosed bat	Vulnerable	-	High
<i>Hipposideros diadema reginae</i>	diadem leaf-nosed bat	Near threatened	-	Low
<i>Hipposideros semoni</i>	Semon's leaf-nosed bat	Endangered	Endangered	Medium
<i>Hypochrypsops apollo phoebus</i>	Apollo jewel	Vulnerable	-	Low
<i>Kerivoula papuensis</i>	golden-tipped bat	Near threatened	-	Medium
<i>Litoria longirostris</i>	long snouted treefrog	Near threatened	-	Low
<i>Lophoictinia isura</i>	square-tailed kite	Near threatened	-	Low
<i>Macroderma gigas</i>	ghost bat	Vulnerable	-	Critical
<i>Morelia viridis</i>	green python	Near threatened	-	Low
<i>Ninox rufa meesi</i>	rufous owl (Cape York subspecies)	Near threatened	-	Low
<i>Nyctimene cephalotes</i>	Torresian tube-nosed bat	Near threatened	-	Low
<i>Orraya occultus</i>	Mcllwraith leaf-tailed gecko	Vulnerable	-	Low
<i>Petrogale coenensis</i>	Cape York rock-wallaby	Near threatened	-	Low
<i>Phalanger mimicus</i>	southern common cuscus	Near threatened	-	Low
<i>Probosciger aterrimus</i>	palm cockatoo	Near threatened	-	Low
<i>Pteropus conspicillatus</i>	spectacled flying-fox	Least concern	Vulnerable	High
<i>Rhinolophus philippinensis</i>	greater large-eared horseshoe bat	Endangered	Endangered	High
<i>Saccolaimus saccolaimus</i>	bare-rumped sheath-tail bat	Endangered	Critically endangered	High

Scientific name	Common name	Nature Conservation Act 1992 status	Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 status	Back on Track status
<i>nudicluniatus</i>				
<i>Spilocuscus maculatus</i>	common spotted cuscus	Near threatened	-	Low
<i>Turnix olivii</i>	buff-breasted button-quail	Vulnerable	Endangered	Data deficient

**Table 3: Species listed in international agreements**

Scientific name	Common name	BONN	CAMBA	JAMBA	ROKAMBA
<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	common sandpiper	✓	✓	✓	✓
<i>Apus pacificus</i>	fork-tailed swift	-	✓	✓	✓
<i>Calidris tenuirostris</i>	great knot	✓	✓	✓	✓
<i>Charadrius mongolus</i>	lesser sand plover	✓	✓	✓	✓
<i>Coracina tenuirostris</i>	cicadabird	-	-	✓	-
<i>Cuculus optatus</i>	oriental cuckoo	-	✓	✓	✓
<i>Grus antigone</i>	sarus crane	-	✓	-	-
<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>Merops ornatus</i>	rainbow bee-eater	-	-	✓	-
<i>Monarcha frater</i>	black-winged monarch	✓	-	-	-
<i>Monarcha melanopsis</i>	black-faced monarch	✓	-	-	-
<i>Myiagra cyanoleuca</i>	satin flycatcher	✓	-	-	-
<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>	whimbrel	✓	✓	✓	✓
<i>Pandion cristatus</i>	eastern osprey	✓	-	-	-
<i>Psephotus chrysopterygius</i>	golden-shouldered parrot	-	-	✓	-
<i>Rhipidura rufifrons</i>	rufous fantail	✓	-	-	-
<i>Symposiarchus trivirgatus</i>	spectacled monarch	✓	-	-	-

BONN – Bonn Convention

CAMBA – China–Australia Migratory Bird Agreement

JAMBA – Japan–Australia Migratory Bird Agreement

ROKAMBA – Republic of Korea–Australia Migratory Bird Agreement