

Queensland



Nature Conservation Act 1992

NATURE CONSERVATION (WILDLIFE) REGULATION 1994

**Reprinted as in force on 3 April 1998
(includes amendments up to SL No. 36 of 1998)**

Reprint No. 2

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Information about this reprint

This regulation is reprinted as at 3 April 1998. The reprint shows the law as amended by all amendments that commenced on or before that day (Reprints Act 1992 s 5(c)).

The reprint includes a reference to the law by which each amendment was made—see list of legislation and list of annotations in endnotes.

Minor editorial changes allowed under the provisions of the Reprints Act 1992 mentioned in the following list have also been made to—

- use standard punctuation consistent with current drafting practice (s 27)
- use expressions consistent with current drafting practice (s 29)
- use aspects of format and printing style consistent with current drafting practice (s 35).

This page is specific to this reprint. See previous reprints for information about earlier changes made under the Reprints Act 1992. A table of earlier reprints is included in the endnotes.

Also see endnotes for information about—

- **when provisions commenced**
- **editorial changes made in earlier reprints.**

Queensland



**NATURE CONSERVATION (WILDLIFE)
REGULATION 1994**

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NATURE CONSERVATION (WILDLIFE) REGULATION 1994

[as amended by all amendments that commenced on or before 3 April 1998]

Short title

1. This regulation may be cited as the *Nature Conservation (Wildlife) Regulation 1994*.

Commencement

2. This regulation commences on 19 December 1994.

Meaning of “recovery plan”

3. A “recovery plan” is a document stating the research and management action necessary to stop the decline, support the recovery and enhance the chance of long-term survival in the wild, of a stated species or community of protected wildlife.¹

Presumed extinct wildlife

4.(1) Native wildlife specified in schedule 1, parts 1 and 2 is presumed extinct wildlife.

(2) The declared management intent for the wildlife is specified in schedule 1, part 3.

Endangered wildlife

5.(1) Native wildlife specified in schedule 2, parts 1 and 2 is endangered wildlife.

¹ Recovery plans for endangered wildlife may be a plan prepared or adopted by the Commonwealth under the *Endangered Species Protection Act 1992* (Cwlth).

(2) The declared management intent for the wildlife is specified in schedule 2, part 3.

Vulnerable wildlife

6.(1) Native wildlife specified in schedule 3, parts 1 and 2 is vulnerable wildlife.

(2) The declared management intent for the wildlife is specified in schedule 3, part 3.

Rare wildlife

7.(1) Native wildlife specified in schedule 4, parts 1 and 2 is rare wildlife.

(2) The declared management intent for the wildlife is specified in schedule 4, part 3.

Common wildlife

8.(1) Native wildlife specified in schedule 5, parts 1 and 2 is common wildlife.

(2) The declared management intent for the wildlife is specified in schedule 5, part 3.

International wildlife

9.(1) The wildlife specified in schedule 6, parts 1 and 2 is international wildlife.

(2) The declared management intent for the wildlife is specified in schedule 6, part 3.

Prohibited wildlife

10.(1) The wildlife specified in schedule 7, parts 1 and 2 is prohibited wildlife.

(2) The declared management intent for the wildlife is specified in schedule 7, part 3.

SCHEDULE 1**PRESUMED EXTINCT WILDLIFE**

section 4

PART 1—PRESUMED EXTINCT ANIMALS*Division 1—Birds***Scientific names**

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

Birds

2. The following birds are presumed extinct birds—

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

*Division 2—Mammals***Scientific names**

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

Mammals

4. The following mammals are presumed extinct mammals—

SCHEDULE 1 (continued)

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Caloprymnus campestris</i>	desert rat-kangaroo
<i>Conilurus albipes</i>	white-footed tree-rat
<i>Dasyurus geoffroii geoffroii</i>	western quoll
<i>Notomys mordax</i>	Darling Downs hopping-mouse
<i>Pteropus brunneus</i>	dusky flying-fox

PART 2—PRESUMED EXTINCT PLANTS**Scientific names**

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

Plants

6. The following plants are presumed extinct plants—

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Acianthus ledwardii</i>	
<i>Amphibromus whitei</i>	
<i>Argyreia souteri</i>	
<i>Didymoglossum exiguum</i>	
<i>Dimocarpus leichhardtii</i>	
<i>Diplocaulobium masonii</i>	
<i>Hemigenia clotteniana</i>	
<i>Huperzia serrata</i>	
<i>Hymenophyllum lobbii</i>	

SCHEDULE 1 (continued)

Hymenophyllum whitei

Lemmaphyllum accedens

Lindsaea repens var. *lingulata*

Lycopodium volubile

Marsdenia araujacea

Monogramma dareicarpa

Musa fitzalanii

Oberonia attenuata

Paspalum batianoffii

Persoonia prostrata

Prostanthera albohirta

Tmesipteris lanceolata

PART 3—DECLARED MANAGEMENT INTENT

Significance

7. Presumed extinct wildlife are an irreplaceable feature of Queensland's biodiversity and a vital component of the national and global ecosystem representing—

- (a) biota of inherent value and potential importance for the maintenance of ecosystem processes; and
- (b) a source of genetic information integral to an understanding of the evolution of the Australian biota; and
- (c) a genetic resource of potential benefit to society.

SCHEDULE 1 (continued)

Proposed management intent

8. The proposed management intent for presumed extinct wildlife is as follows—

- (a) to establish a database of records and information about the wildlife and its habitat;
- (b) to monitor information about Queensland's wildlife resources, particularly about reported sightings of the wildlife;
- (c) to investigate reliable sightings of the wildlife;
- (d) to establish formal communication with the Commonwealth and other State agencies about a national conservation status for the wildlife and its habitat;
- (e) if presumed extinct wildlife is known to survive outside the wild—to consider developing a plan or outline that may lead to re-establishing the wildlife in the wild;
- (f) to start education programs for the community and managers of public land on extinction processes and threatened species conservation and habitat;
- (g) if presumed extinct wildlife is found to still exist in the wild—to treat the wildlife as endangered wildlife until it is included in schedule 2.

Principles for the taking and use of presumed extinct wildlife

9. If presumed extinct wildlife is found to still exist in the wild, the taking and use of the wildlife may be permitted only—

- (a) for putting into effect a recovery plan for the wildlife; and
- (b) if it will not harm the wildlife.

SCHEDULE 2

ENDANGERED WILDLIFE

section 5

PART 1—ENDANGERED ANIMALS

Division 1—Amphibians

Scientific names

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

Amphibians

2. The following amphibians are endangered amphibians—

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Litoria lorica</i>	
<i>Litoria nannotis</i>	torrent tree frog
<i>Litoria nyakalensis</i>	
<i>Litoria pearsoniana</i>	
<i>Litoria rheocola</i>	
<i>Mixophyes fleayi</i>	
<i>Mixophyes iteratus</i>	giant barred frog
<i>Nyctimystes dayi</i>	
<i>Rheobatrachus silus</i>	southern gastric brooding frog
<i>Rheobatrachus vitellinus</i>	northern gastric brooding frog

SCHEDULE 2 (continued)

<i>Taudactylus acutirostris</i>	sharp-snouted torrent frog
<i>Taudactylus diurnus</i>	Mount Glorious torrent frog
<i>Taudactylus eungellensis</i>	Eungella torrent frog
<i>Taudactylus rheophilus</i>	

Division 2—Birds**Scientific names**

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

Birds

4. The following birds are endangered birds—

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Casuarius casuarius</i>	southern cassowary (southern population)
<i>Cyclopsitta diophthalma coxeni</i>	double-eyed fig-parrot (Coxen's)
<i>Dasyornis brachypterus</i>	eastern bristlebird
<i>Erythrotriorchis radiatus</i>	red goshawk
<i>Erythrura gouldiae</i>	Gouldian finch
<i>Neochmia ruficauda ruficauda</i>	star finch (eastern subspecies)
<i>Pezoporus occidentalis</i>	night parrot
<i>Psephotus chrysopterygius</i>	golden-shouldered parrot
<i>Pterodroma arminjoniana</i>	Herald petrel
<i>Sterna albifrons</i>	little tern
<i>Xanthomyza phrygia</i>	regent honeyeater

SCHEDULE 2 (continued)

*Division 3—Butterflies***Scientific names**

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

Butterflies

6. The following butterflies are endangered butterflies—

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

*Division 4—Fish***Scientific names**

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

SCHEDULE 2 (continued)

Fish

8. The following fish are endangered fish—

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

Division 5—Mammals**Scientific names**

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

Mammals

10. The following mammals are endangered mammals—

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Bettongia tropica</i>	northern bettong
<i>Dasyurus maculatus gracilis</i>	spotted-tailed quoll
<i>Lasiorhinus krefftii</i>	northern hairy-nosed wombat
<i>Macrotis lagotis</i>	bilby
<i>Melomys rubicola</i>	Bramble Cay melomys
<i>Notomys fuscus</i>	dusky hopping-mouse
<i>Onychogalea fraenata</i>	bridled nailtail wallaby

SCHEDULE 2 (continued)

<i>Petrogale persephone</i>	Proserpine rock-wallaby
<i>Pseudomys australis</i>	plains rat
<i>Petaurus gracilis</i>	mahogany glider
<i>Sminthopsis douglasi</i>	Julia Creek dunnart
<i>Taphozous troughtoni</i> (Richards & Hall 1994)	Troughton's sheath-tail-bat

*Division 6—Reptiles***Scientific names**

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

Reptiles

12. The following reptiles are endangered reptiles—

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

PART 2—ENDANGERED PLANTS**Scientific names**

13. The scientific names used for plants in this part follow those used in

SCHEDULE 2 (continued)

Queensland Herbarium, *Queensland Plants, Names and Distribution*, 1997, Queensland Department of Environment, Brisbane, Australia.

Plants

14. The following plants are endangered plants—

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

SCHEDULE 2 (continued)

<i>Corchorus cunninghamii</i>	
<i>Cossinia australiana</i>	
<i>Crepidium lawleri</i>	
<i>Cyathea exilis</i>	
<i>Davidsonia</i> sp. (Mullumbimby G.P.Guymer 1625)	
<i>Decaspermum</i> sp. (Mt Morgan N.Hoy AQ455657)	
<i>Dendrobium antennatum</i>	antelope orchid
<i>Dendrobium lithocola</i>	Cooktown orchid
<i>Dendrobium mirbelianum</i>	mangrove orchid
<i>Dendrobium nindii</i>	blue orchid
<i>Digitaria porrecta</i>	
<i>Diplazium pallidum</i>	
<i>Diploglottis campbellii</i>	small leaved tamarind
<i>Dipodium pictum</i>	
<i>Endiandra floydii</i>	
<i>Eremochloa muricata</i>	
<i>Eriocaulon carsonii</i>	
<i>Eucalyptus conglomerata</i>	swamp stringybark
<i>Fimbristylis adjuncta</i>	
<i>Gardenia actinocarpa</i>	
<i>Genoplesium tectum</i>	
<i>Graptophyllum reticulatum</i>	
<i>Habenaria divaricata</i>	
<i>Habenaria macraithii</i>	
<i>Homopholis belsonii</i>	

SCHEDULE 2 (continued)

*Huperzia carinata**Huperzia dalhousieana**Huperzia filiformis**Huperzia squarrosa**Leucopogon* sp. (Coolmunda
D.Halford Q1635)*Leucopogon recurvisepalus**Macadamia grandis**Macrozamia lomandroides**Macrozamia pauli-guilielmi**Macrozamia platyrhachis**Marsdenia paludicola**Muellerargia timorensis**Ochrosia moorei*

southern ochrosia

Olearia hygrophila

swamp daisy or water daisy

*Peperomia bellendenkerensis**Phaius australis**Phaius bernaysii*

yellow swamp orchid

Phaius tancarvilleae

swamp orchid

Phalaenopsis rosenstromii

moth orchid

Phebalium elatius subsp. *beckleri**Pouteria eerwah**Plectranthus minutus**Plectranthus nitidus**Plectranthus omissus**Plectranthus habrophyllus*

SCHEDULE 2 (continued)

Plectranthus torrenticola

Randia moorei spiny gardenia

Sankowskya stipularis

Sarcochilus fitzgeraldii ravine orchid

Sarcochilus weinthalii blotched sarcochilus

Tectaria devexa

Toechima pterocarpum

Triunia robusta

Tylophora linearis

Tylophora rupicola

Vrydagzynea paludosa

Xerothamnella herbacea

PART 3—DECLARED MANAGEMENT INTENT

Significance

15. Endangered wildlife are a significant component of Queensland's biodiversity and a vital feature of the national and global ecosystem representing—

- (a) biota of inherent value and potential importance for the maintenance of ecosystem processes; and
- (b) a source of genetic information integral to an understanding of the evolution of the Australian biota; and
- (c) a genetic resource of potential benefit to society.

SCHEDULE 2 (continued)

Proposed management intent

16. The proposed management intent for endangered wildlife is as follows—

- (a) to establish a database of records and information about the wildlife;
- (b) as a priority, to put into effect recovery plans or conservation plans for the wildlife and its habitat;
- (c) to seek funding to help achieve the objectives of recovery plans and conservation plans;
- (d) to take action to ensure viable populations of the wildlife in the wild are preserved or re-established;
- (e) to establish formal communications with the Commonwealth and other State agencies about the ongoing management and conservation status of endangered wildlife in Australia;
- (f) to start education programs for the community and managers of public land on extinction processes and threatened species conservation and habitat;
- (g) to regularly monitor and review the status of endangered wildlife and its habitat;
- (h) to encourage scientific research and inventory programs likely to contribute to an understanding of endangered wildlife and its habitat and management requirements;
- (i) to recognise that the habitat of endangered wildlife is likely to be a critical habitat or area of major interest;
- (j) to monitor and review the adequacy of environmental impact assessment procedures to ensure that they take into account the need to accurately assess the extent of the impact on endangered wildlife and develop effective mitigation measures.

Principles for the taking and use of endangered wildlife

17. The following are the principles for the taking and use of endangered

SCHEDULE 2 (continued)

wildlife under a licence, permit or other authority under the Act—

- (a) taking and use of the wildlife for exhibition purposes may be permitted only—
 - (i) if it is for a captive breeding program to be conducted under a recovery plan approved by the chief executive; or
 - (ii) under a conservation plan;
- (b) taking and use of the wildlife for another purpose may be permitted only if—
 - (i) it is consistent with the management principles for the wildlife;² and
 - (ii) it will not reduce the ability of the wildlife's population to expand.

² The management principles are in section 73 of the Act.

SCHEDULE 3

VULNERABLE WILDLIFE

section 6

PART 1—VULNERABLE ANIMALS

Division 1—Amphibians

Scientific names

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

Amphibians

2. The following amphibians are vulnerable amphibians—

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

SCHEDULE 3 (continued)

*Division 2—Birds***Scientific names**

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

Birds

4. The following birds are vulnerable birds—

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Atrichornis rufescens</i>	rufous scrub-bird
<i>Cacatua leadbeateri</i>	Major Mitchell's cockatoo (pink cockatoo)
<i>Calyptorhynchus lathami</i>	glossy black-cockatoo
<i>Casuaris casuaris</i>	southern cassowary (northern population)
<i>Cyclopsitta diophthalma macleayana</i>	double-eyed fig-parrot (Macleay's)
<i>Eclectus roratus macgillivrayi</i>	eclectus parrot (Australian subspecies)
<i>Epthianura crocea</i>	yellow chat
<i>Esacus neglectus</i>	beach stone-curlew
<i>Geophaps scripta scripta</i>	squatter pigeon (southern subspecies)
<i>Malurus coronatus</i>	purple-crowned fairy-wren
<i>Neochmia phaeton</i>	crimson finch
<i>Ninox rufa queenslandica</i>	rufous owl (southern subspecies)
<i>Ninox strenua</i>	powerful owl

SCHEDULE 3 (continued)

<i>Pedionomus torquatus</i>	plains-wanderer
<i>Pezoporus wallicus</i>	ground parrot
<i>Phaethon rubricauda</i>	red-tailed tropicbird
<i>Podargus ocellatus plumiferus</i>	marbled frogmouth
<i>Poephila cincta cincta</i>	black-throated finch (southern subspecies)
<i>Stipiturus malachurus</i>	southern emu-wren
<i>Turnix melanogaster</i>	black-breasted button-quail
<i>Turnix olivii</i>	buff-breasted button-quail
<i>Tyto novaehollandiae kimberlyi</i>	
masked owl (northern subspecies)	

Division 3—Butterflies**Scientific names**

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

Butterflies

6. The following butterflies are vulnerable butterflies—

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Acrodipsas hirtipes</i>	
<i>Acrodipsas melania</i>	
<i>Chaetocneme porphyropis</i>	purple brown-eye butterfly
<i>Danis danis syrius</i>	
<i>Hypochrysops theon</i>	

SCHEDULE 3 (continued)

<i>Jalmenus evagoras eubulus</i>	
<i>Libythea geoffroy nicevillei</i>	Australian beak butterfly
<i>Nesolycaena albosericea</i>	satin blue butterfly
<i>Ornithoptera richmondia</i>	Richmond birdwing butterfly
<i>Udara tenella tenella</i> (Nielsen <i>et al.</i> 1996)	Australian hedge blue butterfly

Division 4—Fish**Scientific names**

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

Fish

8. The following fish are vulnerable fish—

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

Division 5—Mammals**Scientific names**

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

SCHEDULE 3 (continued)

Mammals

10. The following mammals are vulnerable mammals—

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Dasyercus cristicauda</i>	mulgara
<i>Dasyuroides byrnei</i>	kowari
<i>Dasyurus maculatus maculatus</i>	spotted-tailed quoll
<i>Dugong dugon</i>	dugong
<i>Hipposideros cervinus</i>	fawn leafnosed-bat
<i>Hipposideros semoni</i>	Semon's leafnosed-bat
<i>Hipposideros stenotis</i>	northern leafnosed-bat
<i>Macroderma gigas</i>	ghost bat
<i>Megaptera novaeangliae</i>	humpback whale
<i>Murina florium</i>	tube-nosed insect bat
<i>Notomys aquilo</i>	northern hopping-mouse
<i>Petaurus australis reginae</i>	yellow-bellied glider (northern subspecies)
<i>Petrogale penicillata</i>	brush-tailed rock-wallaby
<i>Potorous tridactylus</i>	long-nosed potaroo
<i>Pseudomys oralis</i>	Hastings River mouse
<i>Pteropus macrotis epularis</i>	large-eared flying-fox
<i>Pteropus</i> sp. nov. (A.N.W.C. CM5012; Richards and Hall 1994)	Torresian flying-fox
<i>Rhinonictoris aurantius</i>	orange leafnosed-bat
<i>Taphozous australis</i>	coastal sheath-tail-bat
<i>Xeromys myoides</i>	false water-rat

SCHEDULE 3 (continued)

*Division 6—Reptiles***Scientific names**

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

Reptiles

12. The following reptiles are vulnerable reptiles—

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Anomalopus mackayi</i>	
<i>Chelonia mydas</i>	green turtle
<i>Crocodylus porosus</i>	estuarine crocodile
<i>Delma labialis</i>	
<i>Delma torquata</i>	
<i>Denisonia maculata</i>	ornamental snake
<i>Egernia rugosa</i>	yakka skink
<i>Elseya lavarackorum</i>	gulf snapping turtle
<i>Elusor macrurus</i> (Cann & Legler 1994)	Mary River tortoise
<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>	hawksbill turtle
<i>Furina dunmalli</i>	Dunmall's snake
<i>Lerista vittata</i>	
<i>Natator depressus</i>	flatback turtle
<i>Paradelma orientalis</i>	
<i>Rheodytes leukops</i>	
Fitzroy tortoise	

SCHEDULE 3 (continued)

PART 2—VULNERABLE PLANTS**Scientific names**

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

Plants

14. The following plants are vulnerable plants—

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Acacia ammophila</i>	
<i>Acacia attenuata</i>	
<i>Acacia baueri</i> subsp. <i>baueri</i>	
<i>Acacia chinchillensis</i>	
<i>Acacia crombiei</i>	
<i>Acacia curranii</i>	
<i>Acacia deuteroneura</i>	
<i>Acacia eremophiloides</i>	
<i>Acacia grandifolia</i>	
<i>Acacia guymeri</i>	
<i>Acacia handonis</i>	
<i>Acacia lauta</i>	
<i>Acacia perangusta</i>	
<i>Acacia peuce</i>	waddy
<i>Acacia pubifolia</i>	
<i>Acacia purpureipetala</i>	
<i>Acacia ramiflora</i>	

SCHEDULE 3 (continued)

<i>Acacia ruppia</i>	
<i>Acacia</i> sp. (McIvor River J.R.Clarkson 5475)	
<i>Acacia wardellii</i>	
<i>Acriopsis javanica</i>	
<i>Actephila foetida</i>	
<i>Alloxylon flammeum</i>	
<i>Amorphospermum whitei</i>	
<i>Apatophyllum olsenii</i>	
<i>Archidendron lovelliae</i>	bacon wood
<i>Arenga australasica</i>	
<i>Aristida annua</i>	
<i>Arthraxon hispidus</i>	
<i>Asplenium pellucidum</i>	
<i>Asplenium wildii</i>	
<i>Babingtonia granitica</i>	
<i>Babingtonia tozerensis</i>	
<i>Baloghia marmorata</i>	jointed baloghia
<i>Bertya pinifolia</i>	
<i>Bertya</i> sp. (Mt Ernest G.Leiper AQ507685)	
<i>Bertya</i> sp. (Winneba D.Jermyn 31)	
<i>Boronia keysii</i>	Keys boronia
<i>Bothriochloa biloba</i>	
<i>Bothriochloa bunyensis</i>	
<i>Bulbophyllum globuliforme</i>	
<i>Bulbophyllum gracillimum</i>	

SCHEDULE 3 (continued)

<i>Bulbophyllum longiflorum</i>	
<i>Bulbophyllum weinthalii</i>	
<i>Cadellia pentastylis</i>	ooline
<i>Calamus warburgii</i>	
<i>Callistemon pungens</i>	
<i>Callistemon</i> sp. (Boulia L.Pedley 5297)	
<i>Calophyllum bicolor</i>	
<i>Calytrix gurulmundensis</i>	
<i>Canarium acutifolium</i> var. <i>acutifolium</i>	
<i>Canthium costatum</i>	
<i>Capparis thozetiana</i>	
<i>Carmona retusa</i>	
<i>Centotheca philippinensis</i>	
<i>Chamaesyce carissoides</i>	
<i>Clematis fawcettii</i>	
<i>Comesperma oblongatum</i>	
<i>Commersonia</i> sp. (Cadarga G.P.Guymer 1642)	
<i>Cooperookia scabridiuscula</i>	
<i>Corybas montanus</i>	
<i>Corymbia leptoloma</i>	
<i>Corymbia rhodops</i>	
<i>Corymbia xanthope</i>	
<i>Croton magneticus</i>	
<i>Cryptocarya foetida</i>	stinking cryptocarya

SCHEDULE 3 (continued)

<i>Ctenopteris blechnoides</i>	
<i>Ctenopteris walleri</i>	
<i>Cupaniopsis shirleyana</i>	
<i>Cupaniopsis tomentella</i>	
<i>Cycas cairnsiana</i>	
<i>Cycas megacarpa</i>	
<i>Cycas ophiolitica</i>	
<i>Cycas platyphylla</i>	
<i>Cycas silvestris</i>	
<i>Cyperus semifertilis</i>	
<i>Daviesia discolor</i>	
<i>Dendrobium bigibbum</i>	Cooktown orchid
<i>Dendrobium callitrophilum</i>	
<i>Dendrobium carronii</i>	pink tea-tree orchid
<i>Dendrobium fellowsii</i>	
<i>Dendrobium johannis</i>	brown antelope orchid
<i>Dendrobium phalaenopsis</i>	Cooktown orchid
<i>Dendrobium x superbiens</i>	pink orchid or curly pinks
<i>Denhamia parvifolia</i>	small-leaved denhamia
<i>Dichanthium queenslandicum</i>	
<i>Dichelachne parva</i>	
<i>Dioclea hexandra</i>	
<i>Diplazium cordifolium</i>	
<i>Dischidia littoralis</i>	
<i>Dodonaea rupicola</i>	
<i>Drosera prolifera</i>	

SCHEDULE 3 (continued)

<i>Drosera schizandra</i>	
<i>Ectrosia blakei</i>	
<i>Eleocharis retroflexa</i>	
<i>Endiandra cooperana</i>	
<i>Endiandra hayesii</i>	
<i>Eremophila tetraptera</i>	
<i>Eriostemon sporadicus</i>	
<i>Eucalyptus argophloia</i>	Chinchilla white gum
<i>Eucalyptus beaniana</i>	
<i>Eucalyptus hallii</i>	Goodwood gum
<i>Eucalyptus infera</i>	
<i>Eucalyptus kabiana</i>	
<i>Eucalyptus magnificata</i>	
<i>Eucalyptus paedoglauca</i>	
<i>Eucalyptus raveretiana</i>	black ironbox
<i>Eucalyptus scoparia</i>	Wallangarra white gum
<i>Eucalyptus virens</i>	
<i>Eucryphia wilkiei</i>	
<i>Euphrasia bella</i>	
<i>Floydia praealta</i>	ball nut or possum nut
<i>Fontainea australis</i>	southern fontainea
<i>Fontainea rostrata</i>	
<i>Fontainea venosa</i>	
<i>Gardenia psidioides</i>	
Gen. Nov. (AQ95272) sp. (Boonjie B.P.Hyland 6589)	

SCHEDULE 3 (continued)

Germainia capitata

Grammitis reinwardtii

Grastidium tozerense

Graptophyllum ilicifolium

Grevillea glossadenia

Grevillea kennedyana

Grevillea scortechinii

Grevillea venusta

Gulubia costata

Hakea sp. (Ambathala Range
C.Sandercoe 507)

Hakea trineura

Haloragis exalata

Hexaspora pubescens

Hicksbeachia pinnatifolia

Hodgkinsonia frutescens

Homoranthus decumbens

Homoranthus montanus

Homoranthus porteri

Huperzia lockyeri

Huperzia marsupiiiformis

Huperzia phlegmarioides

Huperzia prolifera

square tassel fern

Hydrocharis dubia

Jagera javanica subsp. *australiana*

Jedda multicaulis

SCHEDULE 3 (continued)

Lastreopsis walleri

Lawrencia buchananensis

Leucopogon cuspidatus

Lindsaea pulchella

Livistona drudei

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

Logania diffusa

Macadamia claudiensis

Macadamia integrifolia

Queensland nut, macadamia nut

Macadamia janseni

Macadamia ternifolia

Macadamia tetraphylla

macadamia nut

Macaranga polyadenia

Macropteranthes montana

Macrozamia conferta

Macrozamia cranei

Macrozamia crassifolia

Macrozamia fearnsidei

Macrozamia machinii

Macrozamia occidua

Macrozamia parcifolia

Marsdenia brevifolia

Marsdenia coronata

Medicosma elliptica

Medicosma obovata

SCHEDULE 3 (continued)

*Melaleuca kunzeoides**Mesua* sp. (Boonjee A.K.Irvine
1218)*Mitrantia bilocularis**Myriophyllum coronatum**Myrmecodia beccarii* ant plant*Neisosperma kilneri**Neoroepera buxifolia**Newcastelia velutina**Normanbya normanbyi* black palm*Notelaea lloydii**Omphalea celata**Oreodendron biflorum**Owenia cepiodora* onion cedar*Ozothamnus eriocephalus**Ozothamnus vagans**Paspalidium grandispiculatum**Paspalidium udum**Persicaria elatior**Phaius pictus**Phebalium obtusifolium**Phebalium whitei**Philothea* sp. (Mt Tozer L.J.Brass
19483)*Picris evae**Pimelea leptospermoides**Plectranthus gratus*

SCHEDULE 3 (continued)

<i>Polyscias bellendenkerensis</i>	
<i>Pomaderris clivicola</i>	
<i>Pomatocalpa marsupiale</i>	
<i>Prasophyllum wallum</i>	
<i>Prostanthera</i> sp. (Dunmore D.M.Gordon 8A)	
<i>Prostanthera</i> sp. (Mt Tinbeerwah P.R.Sharpe 4781)	
<i>Pterostylis bicornis</i>	horned greenhood
<i>Pultenaea setulosa</i>	
<i>Pultenaea stuartiana</i>	
<i>Quassia bidwillii</i>	quassia
<i>Rhaphidospora bonneyana</i>	
<i>Rhinerrhiza moorei</i>	
<i>Ristantia gouldii</i>	
<i>Romnalda strobilacea</i>	
<i>Sarcochilus hartmannii</i>	
<i>Sarcochilus hirticalcar</i>	
<i>Sarcochilus roseus</i>	rosy pink
<i>Sauropus macranthus</i>	
<i>Sclerolaena blakei</i>	
<i>Sclerolaena walkeri</i>	
<i>Solanum carduiforme</i>	
<i>Solanum dunalianum</i>	
<i>Sophora fraseri</i>	brush sophora
<i>Sowerbaea subtilis</i>	
<i>Spathoglottis paulinae</i>	

SCHEDULE 3 (continued)

<i>Spathoglottis plicata</i>	
<i>Stemmacantha australis</i>	
<i>Stemona angusta</i>	
<i>Symplocos baeuerlenii</i>	
<i>Syzygium hodgkinsoniae</i>	red lilly pilly
<i>Syzygium moorei</i>	Durobby/Robby
<i>Syzygium velarum</i>	
<i>Tephrosia leveillei</i>	
<i>Thesium australe</i>	toadflax
<i>Tinospora tinosporoides</i>	
<i>Trichoglottis australiensis</i>	
<i>Trigonostemon inopinatus</i>	
<i>Trymalium minutiflorum</i>	
<i>Tylophora williamsii</i>	
<i>Vanda hindsii</i>	
<i>Westringia parvifolia</i>	
<i>Westringia rupicola</i>	
<i>Wodyetia bifurcata</i>	foxtail palm
<i>Xanthostemon oppositifolius</i>	penda
<i>Xanthostemon youngii</i>	
<i>Xerothamnella parvifolia</i>	
<i>Zeuxine polygonoides</i>	
<i>Zieria</i> sp. (Herberton J.A. Armstrong 1025)	
<i>Zieria collina</i>	
<i>Zieria rimulosa</i>	

SCHEDULE 3 (continued)

Zieria sp. (Monogorilby P.I.Forster
PIF1004)

PART 3—DECLARED MANAGEMENT INTENT**Significance**

15. Vulnerable wildlife are considered to be a valuable component of Queensland's biodiversity and an important feature of the national and global ecosystem representing—

- (a) biota of inherent value and potential importance for the maintenance of ecosystem processes; and
- (b) genetic information integral to an understanding of the evolution of the Australian biota; and
- (c) a genetic resource of potential benefit to society.

Proposed management intent

16. The proposed management intent for vulnerable wildlife is as follows—

- (a) to establish a database of records and information about the wildlife and its habitat;
- (b) to put into effect recovery plans or conservation plans for the wildlife and its habitat;
- (c) to seek funding to help achieve the objectives of recovery plans and conservation plans;
- (d) to take action to ensure viable populations of the wildlife in the wild are preserved or established;
- (e) to establish formal communication with the Commonwealth and other State agencies about the ongoing management and conservation status of the wildlife throughout Australia;

SCHEDULE 3 (continued)

- (f) to start education programs for the community and managers of public land on extinction processes and threatened species conservation and habitat;
- (g) to regularly monitor and review the status of the wildlife and its habitat;
- (h) to encourage scientific research programs likely to contribute to an understanding of the wildlife, its habitat and management requirements;
- (i) to recognise that the conservation of the habitat of vulnerable wildlife is critical to ensuring the survival of the wildlife;
- (j) to monitor and review the adequacy of environmental impact assessment procedures to ensure that they take into account the need to accurately assess the extent of the impact on vulnerable wildlife and develop effective mitigation measures.

Principles for the taking and use of vulnerable wildlife

17. The following are the principles for the taking and use of vulnerable wildlife under a licence, permit or other authority under the Act—

- (a) taking and use of the wildlife for exhibition purpose may be permitted only—
 - (i) if it is for an approved captive breeding program and conducted under a recovery plan approved by the chief executive; or
 - (ii) under a conservation plan;
- (b) taking and use of the wildlife for another purpose may be permitted only if—
 - (i) it is consistent with the management principles for the wildlife;³ and

³ The management principles are in section 73 of the Act.

SCHEDULE 3 (continued)

- (ii) it will not reduce the ability of the wildlife's population to expand.

SCHEDULE 4**RARE WILDLIFE**

section 7

PART 1—RARE ANIMALS*Division 1—Amphibians***Scientific names**

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

Amphibians

2. The following amphibians are rare amphibians—

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Assa darlingtoni</i>	pouched frog
<i>Cophixalus bombiens</i>	
<i>Cophixalus concinnus</i>	
<i>Cophixalus crepitans</i>	
<i>Cophixalus exiguus</i>	
<i>Cophixalus hosmeri</i>	
<i>Cophixalus infacetus</i>	
<i>Cophixalus mcdonaldi</i>	
<i>Cophixalus monticola</i>	
<i>Cophixalus neglectus</i>	

SCHEDULE 4 (continued)

<i>Cophixalus peninsularis</i>	
<i>Cophixalus saxatilis</i>	
<i>Cyclorana manya</i>	
<i>Cyclorana verrucosa</i>	
<i>Lechriodus fletcheri</i>	Fletcher's frog
<i>Philoria kundagungan</i>	
<i>Philoria loveridgei</i>	Loveridge's frog
<i>Litoria brevipalmata</i>	green-thighed frog
<i>Litoria cooloolensis</i>	
<i>Litoria genimaculata</i>	
<i>Litoria longirostris</i>	
<i>Litoria revelata</i>	
<i>Sphenophryne fryi</i>	
<i>Sphenophryne robusta</i>	
<i>Taudactylus liemi</i>	

*Division 2—Birds***Scientific names**

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

Birds

4. The following birds are rare birds—

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Accipiter novaehollandiae</i>	grey goshawk

SCHEDULE 4 (continued)

<i>Amytornis barbatus</i>	grey grasswren
<i>Amytornis dorotheae</i>	Carpentarian grasswren
<i>Amytornis striatus</i>	striated grasswren
<i>Cisticola juncidis normani</i>	zitting cisticola (Normanton subspecies)
<i>Climacteris erythrops</i>	red-browed treecreeper
<i>Collocalia spodiopygius</i>	white-rumped swiftlet
<i>Cyclopsitta diophthalma marshalli</i>	double-eyed fig-parrot (Marshall's)
<i>Ephippiorhynchus asiaticus</i>	black-necked stork
<i>Erythrura trichroa</i>	blue-faced parrot-finch
<i>Falco hypoleucos</i>	grey falcon
<i>Grantiella picta</i>	painted honeyeater
<i>Haematopus fuliginosus</i>	sooty oystercatcher
<i>Heteromunia pectoralis</i>	pictorella mannikin
<i>Lichenostomus hindwoodi</i>	Eungella honeyeater
<i>Lophoictinia isura</i>	square-tailed kite
<i>Melithreptus gularis</i>	black-chinned honeyeater
<i>Menura novaehollandiae</i>	superb lyrebird
<i>Menura alberti</i>	Albert's lyrebird
<i>Neophema pulchella</i>	turquoise parrot
<i>Nettapus coromandelianus</i>	cotton pygmy-goose
<i>Ninox rufa meesi</i>	rufous owl (Cape York subspecies)
<i>Numenius madagascariensis</i>	eastern curlew
<i>Pachycephala olivacea</i>	olive whistler
<i>Probosciger aterrimus</i>	palm cockatoo
<i>Pyrrholaemus brunneus</i>	redthroat

SCHEDULE 4 (continued)

<i>Rallus pectoralis</i>	Lewin's rail
<i>Rostratula benghalensis</i>	painted snipe
<i>Stictonetta naevosa</i>	freckled duck
<i>Tadorna radjah</i>	radjah shelduck
<i>Tyto tenebricosa</i>	sooty owl

Division 3—Mammals**Scientific names**

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

Mammals

6. The following mammals are rare mammals—

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Antechinomys laniger</i>	kultarr
<i>Antechinus godmani</i>	Atherton antechinus
<i>Antechinus leo</i>	cinnamon antechinus
<i>Chalinolobus dwyeri</i>	large-eared pied bat
<i>Chalinolobus picatus</i>	little pied bat
<i>Dendrolagus bennettianus</i>	Bennett's tree-kangaroo
<i>Dendrolagus lumholtzi</i>	Lumholtz's tree-kangaroo
<i>Dobsonia moluccensis</i>	bare-backed fruit-bat
<i>Hemibelideus lemuroides</i>	lemuroid ringtail possum
<i>Hipposideros diadema</i>	diadem leafnosed-bat
<i>Kerivoula papuensis</i>	golden-tipped bat

SCHEDULE 4 (continued)

<i>Nyctimene cephalotes</i>	
<i>Nyctimene vizcaccia</i>	Torresian tube-nosed bat
<i>Nyctophilus timoriensis</i>	greater long-eared bat
<i>Nyctophilus walkeri</i>	pygmy long-eared bat
<i>Orcaella brevirostris</i>	Irrawaddy River dolphin
<i>Petrogale coenensis</i>	Cape York rock-wallaby
<i>Petrogale mareeba</i>	Mareeba rock-wallaby
<i>Petrogale sharmani</i>	Sharman's rock-wallaby
<i>Phalanger intercastellanus</i>	southern common cuscus
<i>Pseudochirulus cinereus</i>	Daintree River ringtail possum
<i>Pseudochirulus herbertensis</i>	Herbert River ringtail possum
<i>Pseudochirops archeri</i>	green ringtail possum
<i>Rhinolophus philippinensis</i>	large-eared horseshoe-bat
<i>Saccolaimus mixtus</i>	Papuan sheath-tail-bat
<i>Saccolaimus saccolaimus</i>	bare-rumped sheath-tail-bat
<i>Sminthopsis archeri</i>	chestnut dunnart
<i>Sminthopsis leucopus</i>	white-footed dunnart
<i>Sousa chinensis</i>	Indopacific humpback dolphin
<i>Spilocuscus maculatus</i>	common spotted cuscus
<i>Vombatus ursinus</i>	common wombat

Division 4—Reptiles**Scientific names**

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

SCHEDULE 4 (continued)

Reptiles

8. The following reptiles are rare reptiles—

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Acanthophis antarcticus</i>	common death adder
<i>Anomalopus brevicollis</i>	
<i>Anomalopus pluto</i>	
<i>Aspidites ramsayi</i>	woma
<i>Bartleia jigurru</i>	
<i>Calyptotis thornstonensis</i>	
<i>Carlia scirtetis</i>	
<i>Cautula zia</i>	
<i>Chondropython viridis</i>	green python (Australian population)
<i>Coeranoscincus frontalis</i>	
<i>Coeranoscincus reticulatus</i>	
<i>Cryptoblepharus fuhni</i>	
<i>Ctenotus aphrodite</i>	
<i>Ctenotus ariadnae</i>	
<i>Ctenotus capricorni</i>	
<i>Ctenotus hypatia</i>	
<i>Ctenotus rawlinsoni</i>	
<i>Ctenotus schevilli</i>	
<i>Ctenotus serotinus</i>	
<i>Ctenotus zebrilla</i>	
<i>Delma mitella</i>	
<i>Diplodactylus taenicauda</i>	golden-tailed gecko

SCHEDULE 4 (continued)

<i>Emoia atrocostata</i>	
<i>Emydura subglobosa</i>	
<i>Erotoscincus graciloides</i>	
<i>Eulamprus amplus</i>	
<i>Eulamprus frerei</i>	
<i>Eulamprus luteilateralis</i>	
<i>Eulamprus tigrinus</i>	
<i>Furina barnardi</i>	yellow-naped snake
<i>Glaphyromorphus mjobergi</i>	
<i>Hoplocephalus stephensii</i>	Stephens' banded snake
<i>Lampropholis colossus</i>	
<i>Lampropholis mirabilis</i>	
<i>Lampropholis robertsi</i>	
<i>Lepidodactylus pumilus</i>	
<i>Lerista ameles</i>	
<i>Lerista cinerea</i>	
<i>Lerista ingrami</i>	
<i>Lerista karlschmidti</i>	
<i>Lerista storri</i>	
<i>Lerista wilkinsi</i>	
<i>Lygisaurus rococo</i>	
<i>Lygisaurus tanneri</i>	
<i>Menetia sadlieri</i>	
<i>Nactus galgajuga</i>	
<i>Nangura spinosa</i>	
<i>Ophioscincus cooloolensis</i>	

SCHEDULE 4 (continued)

<i>Ophioscincus truncatus</i>	
<i>Oxyuranus microlepidotus</i>	fierce snake
<i>Phyllurus caudiannulatus</i>	
<i>Phyllurus isis</i>	
<i>Pseudechis colletti</i>	Collett's snake
<i>Ramphotyphlops broomi</i>	
<i>Ramphotyphlops silvia</i>	
<i>Rhinoplocephalus incredibilis</i>	pink snake
<i>Saltuarius occultus</i>	
<i>Saproscincus rosei</i>	
<i>Saproscincus spectabilis</i>	
<i>Simoselaps warro</i>	
<i>Underwoodisaurus sphyrurus</i>	
<i>Varanus keithhornei</i>	
<i>Varanus prasinus</i>	emerald monitor
<i>Varanus semiremex</i>	
rusty monitor	

PART 2—RARE PLANTS**Scientific names**

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

SCHEDULE 4 (continued)

Plants

10. The following plants are rare plants—

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Acacia acrionastes</i>	
<i>Acacia adunca</i>	
<i>Acacia albizioides</i>	
<i>Acacia armillata</i>	
<i>Acacia armitii</i>	
<i>Acacia bruniooides</i>	
<i>Acacia calantha</i>	
<i>Acacia fleckeri</i>	
<i>Acacia gittinsii</i>	
<i>Acacia hockingsii</i>	
<i>Acacia holotricha</i>	
<i>Acacia homaloclada</i>	
<i>Acacia hylonoma</i>	
<i>Acacia islana</i>	
<i>Acacia jackesiana</i>	
<i>Acacia latisepala</i>	
<i>Acacia longipedunculata</i>	
<i>Acacia meiosperma</i>	
<i>Acacia ommatosperma</i>	
<i>Acacia orites</i>	
<i>Acacia pedleyi</i>	
<i>Acacia pennata</i> subsp. <i>kerrii</i>	
<i>Acacia polyadenia</i>	

SCHEDULE 4 (continued)

Acacia pubicosta
Acacia saxicola
Acacia spania
Acacia storyi
Acacia strongylophylla
Acacia tenuinervis
Aceratium doggrellii
Aceratium ferrugineum
Aceratium sericoleopsis
Acianthus amplexicaulis
Acianthus sublestus
Acmena divaricata
Acmena mackinnoniana
Acmenosperma pringlei
Acomis acoma
Acronychia aberrans
Acronychia acuminata
Acronychia baeuerlenii
Acronychia chooreechillum
Acronychia crassipetala
Acronychia eungellensis
Acrotriche baileyana
Actephila sessilifolia
Actinotus paddisonii
Agathis atropurpurea
Agathis microstachya

SCHEDULE 4 (continued)

*Aglaia argentea**Aglaia brassii**Albizia retusa**Albizia* sp. (Windsor Tableland
B.Gray 2181)*Alectryon semicinereus**Alectryon tropicus**Allocasuarina filidens**Allocasuarina rupicola**Alloxylon pinnatum**Alpinia hylandii**Alyxia ilicifolia* subsp. *magnifolia* large-leaf chainfruit*Alyxia orophila**Alyxia sharpei**Amaranthus pallidiflorus**Amomum dallachyi**Amomum queenslandicum**Angianthus brachypappus**Antrophyum plantagineum* ox tongue fern*Antrophyum subfalcatum* ox tongue fern*Aphyllorchis anomala**Apluda mutica**Aponogeton elongatus**Aponogeton queenslandicus**Appendicula australiensis**Aralia macdowallii*

SCHEDULE 4 (continued)

Archidendron hirsutum

Archidendron lucyi

Archidendron muellerianum

Archidendron whitei

Archidendropsis xanthoxylon

Ardisia bakeri

Ardisia bifaria

Argophyllum cryptophlebium

Argophyllum nullumense

Argyreia queenslandica

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

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

Aristolochia chalmersii

Artabotrys sp. (Claudie River
B.Gray 3240)

Arundinella grevillensis

Arundinella montana

Arytera dictyoneura

Asplenium athertonense

Asplenium excisum

Asplenium normale

Asplenium unilaterale

Atalaya calcicola

Atalaya rigida

Atriplex fissivalvis

SCHEDULE 4 (continued)

Atriplex lobativalvis

Atriplex morrisii

Austrobuxus megacarpus

Austrobuxus swainii

Austromuellera trinervia

Austromyrtus inophloia

Austromyrtus lasioclada

Austromyrtus lucida

Austromyrtus sp. (Bamaga
B.P.Hyland 10235)

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

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

Austromyrtus sp. (McIlwraith
Range B.P.Hyland 11148)

Austromyrtus sp. (Mt Lewis
B.Gray 831)

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

Backhousia bancroftii

Baileyoxydon lanceolatum

Bambusa forbesii

Banksia conferta

Banksia plagiocarpa

Barongia lophandra

Beilschmiedia castrisinensis

SCHEDULE 4 (continued)

Beilschmiedia oligandra

Beilschmiedia peninsularis

Beilschmiedia volckii

Berrya rotundifolia

Bertya glandulosa

Bertya pedicellata

Bertya polystigma

Bertya sharpeana

Bertya sp. (Amiens L.Pedley 1488)

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

Blandfordia grandiflora

Christmas bell

Blechnum ambiguum

Bohea myrtoides

Boea kinnearii

Bonamia dietrichiana

Boronia amabilis

Boronia eriantha

Boronia rivularis

Bossiaea arenicola

Brachychiton albidus

Brachychiton collinus

Brachychiton compactus

Brachychiton grandiflorus

Brachychiton velutinosus

Brachychiton vitifolius

SCHEDULE 4 (continued)

Brachyscome ascendens
Brachyscome eriogona
Brachyscome tesquorum
Brasenia schreberi
Brownlowia argentata
Bubbia queenslandiana
Bubbia whiteana
Buckinghamia ferruginiflora
Bulbophyllum argyropus
Bulbophyllum blumei
Bulbophyllum grandimesense
Bulbophyllum windsorensense
Bulbophyllum wolfei
Cadetia collinsii
Cadetia wariana
Caesalpinia robusta
Calamus aruensis
Callerya australis
Callerya pilipes
Callicarpa thozetii
Callistemon chisholmii
Callistemon flavovirens
Callistemon formosus
Callistemon pearsonii
Callitris baileyi
Callitris monticola

SCHEDULE 4 (continued)

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

SCHEDULE 4 (continued)

<i>Combretum trifoliatum</i>	
<i>Comesperma breviflorum</i>	
<i>Comesperma praecelsum</i>	
<i>Conospermum burgessiorum</i>	
<i>Cordyline congesta</i>	Boonah palm lily
<i>Corybas abellianus</i>	nodding helmet orchid
<i>Corymbia gilbertensis</i>	
<i>Corymbia petalophylla</i>	
<i>Corymbia scabrida</i>	
<i>Corynocarpus rupestris</i> subsp. <i>arborescens</i>	
<i>Crepidium fimbriatum</i>	
<i>Crepidium xanthochilum</i>	
<i>Crepidomanes majoriae</i>	
<i>Crispiloba disperma</i>	
<i>Croton brachypus</i>	
<i>Croton densivestitus</i>	
<i>Croton stockeri</i>	
<i>Crudia papuana</i>	
<i>Cryptandra lanosiflora</i>	
<i>Cryptocarya bellendenkerana</i>	
<i>Cryptocarya burckiana</i>	
<i>Cryptocarya claudiana</i>	
<i>Cryptocarya floydii</i>	
<i>Cryptocarya glaucocarpa</i>	
<i>Cryptocarya pleurosperma</i>	poison walnut

SCHEDULE 4 (continued)

Cryptolepis grayi
Cupaniopsis newmanii
Cyathea baileyana
Cyathea celebica
Cyathea cunninghamii
Cyathea felina
Cycas brunnea
Cycas couttsiana
Cyperus rupicola
Dactylophora novae-guineae
Dansiea elliptica
Darlingia ferruginea
Dendrobium lobbii
Dendrobium malbrownii
Dendrobium schneiderae var.
schneiderae
Dendrobium toressae
Dendromyza reinwardtiana
Denhamia viridissima
Derwentia arenaria
Desmodium macrocarpum
Dichanthium setosum
Diospyros sp. (Bamaga
B.P.Hyland 2517)
Diospyros sp. (Millaa Millaa
L.W.Jessup 515)

SCHEDULE 4 (continued)

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

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

Diploglottis bracteata

Diploglottis harpullioides

Diploglottis pedleyi

Diplopterygium longissimum

Dipodium ensifolium leafy hyacinth orchid

Dipodium pulchellum

Dipteris conjugata

Discaria pubescens

Diuris oporina

Dockrillia wassellii

Dodonaea biloba

Dodonaea hirsuta

Dodonaea macrossanii

Dodonaea oxyptera

Dodonaea uncinata

Dolichandrone spathacea

Dracophyllum sayeri

Drosera adelae

Dryadodaphne sp. (Mt Lewis
B.P.Hyland+ RFK1496)

Durringtonia paludosa

Dysoxylum setosum

Ehretia grahamii

SCHEDULE 4 (continued)

Elacholoma hornii
Elaeocarpus carolinae
Elaeocarpus coorangooloo
Elaeocarpus grahamii
Elaeocarpus johnsonii
Elaeocarpus linsmithii
Elaeocarpus stellaris
Elaeocarpus thelmae
Elaphoglossum callifolium
Eleocharis blakeana
Embelia grayi
Endiandra anthropophagorum
Endiandra bellendenkerana
Endiandra collinsii
Endiandra dichrophylla
Endiandra globosa
Endiandra grayi
Endiandra introrsa
Endiandra jonesii
Endiandra microneura
Endiandra phaeocarpa
Endiandra sideroxylon
Endiandra xanthocarpa
Eremochloa ciliaris
Eremophila alatisepala
Eria dischorensis

SCHEDULE 4 (continued)

Eria irukandjiana

Erythroxylum ecarinatum

Etilingera australasica

Eucalyptus approximans

Eucalyptus curtisii

plunkett mallee

Eucalyptus dunnii

Eucalyptus howittiana

Eucalyptus lockyeri

Eucalyptus michaeliana

Eucalyptus pachycalyx

Eucalyptus quadricostata

Eucalyptus rubiginosa

Eucalyptus sicilifolia

Eucalyptus sphaerocarpa

Eulophia bicallosa

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

Euonymus globularis

Euphorbia sarcostemmoides

Euphrasia orthocheila

Fatoua pilosa

Fimbristylis vagans

Firmiana papuana

Flickingeria convexa

Flindersia brassii

Flindersia oppositifolia

mountain silkwood

SCHEDULE 4 (continued)

Frankenia scabra

Freycinetia marginata

Freycinetia percostata

Gahnia insignis

Garcinia brassii

Garcinia gibbsiae

mountain mangosteen

Garcinia mestonii

Gardenia scabrella

Garnotia stricta var. *longiseta*

Gastrodia queenslandica

Genoplesium alticola

Genoplesium pedersonii

Genoplesium sigmoideum

Genoplesium validum

Globba marantina

Glochidion pruinatum

Glochidion pungens

Glycine argyrea

Gonocarpus effusus

Goodenia angustifolia

Goodenia paludicola

Goodenia viridula

Goodyera grandis

Goodyera viridiflora

Gossypium sturtianum

Gouania australiana

SCHEDULE 4 (continued)

Gouania exilis
Grammitis albosetosa
Graptophyllum excelsum
Grevillea cyranostigma
Grevillea linsmithii
Grevillea singuliflora
Grewia graniticola
Gymnostoma australianum
Habenaria hymenophylla
Habenaria rumphii
Habenaria xanthantha
Hakea macrorhyncha
Haplostichanthus johnsonii
Haplostichanthus sp. (Coopers
Creek B.Gray 2433)
Haplostichanthus sp. (Johnstone
River L.W.Jessup+ 471)
Haplostichanthus sp. (Mt Finnigan
L.W.Jessup 632)
Haplostichanthus sp. (Topaz
L.W.Jessup 520)
Harpullia arborea
Harpullia ramiflora
Hedyotis philippensis
Helichrysum lindsayanum
Helicia blakei
Helicia ferruginea

SCHEDULE 4 (continued)

Helicia grayi

Helicia lamingtoniana

Helicia lewisensis

Helicia recurva

Helmholtzia glaberrima

Hernandia bivalvis grease nut or cudgerie

Heterachne baileyi

Heterostemma acuminatum

Hibbertia echiifolia

Hibbertia elata

Hibbertia hexandra

Hibbertia monticola

Hollandaea sayeriana

Hollandaea riparia

Homoranthus decasetus

Homoranthus melanostictus

Homoranthus papillatus

Homoranthus tropicus

Homoranthus zeteticorum

Hoya anulata

Hoya macgillivrayi

Hoya revoluta

Huperzia phlegmaria common tassel fern

Huperzia varia

Hymenophyllum eboracense

Hymenophyllum gracilescens

SCHEDULE 4 (continued)

Hymenophyllum kerianum
Hypserpa smilacifolia
Hypsophila halleyana
Idiospermum australiense
Ilex sp. (Gadgarra B.P.Hyland
RFK2011)
Indigofera baileyi
Indigofera oxyrachis
Ipomoea antonschmidii
Ipomoea saintronanensis
Isotropis foliosa
Ixora baileyana
Kohautia australiensis
Kuntheria pedunculata
Kunzea bracteolata
Kunzea flavescens
Labichea brassii
Labichea buettneriana
Larsenaikia jardinei
Lastreopsis grayi
Lastreopsis silvestris
Lastreopsis tinarooensis
Lenbrassia australiana
Lepiderema hirsuta
Lepiderema largiflorens
Lepiderema pulchella

SCHEDULE 4 (continued)

Leptosema sp. (Burra Range
F.D.Hockings 30)

Leptospermum luehmannii

Leptospermum oreophilum

Leptospermum pallidum

Leptospermum purpurascens

Leptospermum venustum

Leptospermum wooroonooran

Lepturus geminatus

Lepturus xerophilus

Leucopogon cicatricatus

Leucopogon grandiflorus

Leucopogon malayanus subsp.
novoguineensis

Leucopogon spathaceus

Limnophyton australiense

Lindsaea repens var. *marquesensis*

Lindsaea walkerae

Linospadix microcarya

Linospadix palmeriana

Liparis condylobulbon

Litsea bennettii

Litsea granitica

Litsea macrophylla

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

SCHEDULE 4 (continued)

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

Lobelia douglasiana

Logania cordifolia

Lomandra teres

Lycopodiella limosa

Lysiana filifolia

Macarthuria complanata

Macarthuria ephedroides

Macropteranthes fitzalanii

Macrostelia grandifolia

Macrozamia viridis

Mammea touriga

Margaritaria indica

Marsdenia longiloba

Medicosma glandulosa

Medicosma riparia

Medicosma sessiliflora

Medinilla balls-headleyi

Megahertzia amplexicaulis

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

Melaleuca cheelii

Melaleuca groveana

Melodinus bacellianus

Mesua larnachiana

Microcitrus garrawayae

SCHEDULE 4 (continued)

Microcitrus inodora

Microgonium mindorense

Microsorium membranifolium

Microtrichomanes digitatum

Mirbelia confertiflora

Mischarytera macrobotrys

Mischocarpus albescens

Muellerina myrtifolia

Musa jackeyi

Myriophyllum implicatum

Neosepicaea viticoides

Neostrearia fleckeri

Nervilia crociformis

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

Noahdendron nicholasii

Notelaea pungens

Nothoalsomitra suberosa

Oberonia carnosa

Oeceoclades pulchra

Oenanthe javanica

Oldenlandia polyclada

Olearia gravis

Olearia heterocarpa

Omphalea papuana

Omphalea queenslandiae

SCHEDULE 4 (continued)

Operculina brownii
Orites megacarpa
Ostrearia australiana
Ozothamnus whitei
Pachystoma pubescens
Palmeria hypotephra
Pandanus gemmifer
Pandanus zea
Pandorea baileyana
Papillilabium beckleri
Pararistolochia laheyana
Paramapania parvibractea
Parsonsia tenuis
Paspalidium scabrifolium
Peripentadenia mearsii
Peripentadenia phelpsii
Peripleura scabra
Peripleura sericea
Peristylus banfieldii
Persoonia amaliae
Persoonia daphnoides
Persoonia volcanica
Phebalium ambiens
Phebalium gracile
Phebalium rotundifolium
Phylacium bracteosum

SCHEDULE 4 (continued)

Phyllanthus brassii

Phyllanthus disticha

Phyllanthus hypospodius

Phyllanthus sauropodoides

Phyllodium pulchellum

Pimelea umbratica

Pimelodendron amboinicum

Piper mestonii

Pittosporum oreillyanum

Planchonella macrocarpa

Pouteria xylocarpa

Pouteria singuliflora

Plectranthus alloplectus native coleus

Plectranthus arenicola

Plectranthus blakei

Plectranthus graniticola

Plectranthus spectabilis

Plectranthus suaveolens

Pleuromanes pallidum

Pneumatopteris costata

Pneumatopteris pennigera

Podocarpus dispermus

Podolepis monticola

Polyalthia michaelii

Polyalthia sp. (Wyvuri B.P.Hyland
RFK2632)

SCHEDULE 4 (continued)

Polygala pycnophylla
Polyosma rigidiuscula
Polyscias willmottii
Pomaderris notata
Pothos brassii
Prasophyllum campestre
Prasophyllum exilis
Pratia podenzanae
Prostanthera atrovioleacea
Prumnopitys ladei
Pseuduvaria froggattii
Pseuduvaria hylandii
Pseuduvaria mulgraveana
Pseuduvaria villosa
Psychotria coelospermum
Psychotria submontana
Pterostylis longicurva
Pterostylis nigricans
Pterostylis setifera
Pterostylis woollsii
Ptilotus brachyanthus
Ptilotus maconochiei
Ptilotus pseudohelipteroides
Ptilotus remotiflorus
Pultenaea pycnocephala
Pultenaea whiteana

SCHEDULE 4 (continued)

<i>Quassia baileyana</i>	
<i>Quintinia quatrefagesii</i>	
<i>Randia audasii</i>	
<i>Reediella endlicheriana</i>	
<i>Remusatia vivipara</i>	
<i>Rhamphicarpa australiensis</i>	
<i>Rhaphidophora pachyphylla</i>	
<i>Rhodamnia glabrescens</i>	
<i>Rhodamnia maideniana</i>	smooth scrub turpentine
<i>Rhodamnia pauciovulata</i>	
<i>Rhododendron lochiaie</i>	
<i>Rhodomyrtus effusa</i>	
<i>Ristantia pachysperma</i>	
<i>Ristantia waterhousei</i>	
<i>Robiquetia wassellii</i>	
<i>Rockinghamia brevipes</i>	
<i>Romnalda grallata</i>	
<i>Rourea brachyandra</i>	
<i>Rulingia hermanniifolia</i>	
<i>Rulingia salviifolia</i>	
<i>Rutidosia</i> sp. (Blackdown Tableland K.A. Williams 79082)	
<i>Rutidosia crispata</i>	
<i>Rutidosia lanata</i>	
<i>Ryparosa javanica</i>	
<i>Ryticarium longifolium</i>	

SCHEDULE 4 (continued)

Sarcochilus serrulatus

Sarcolobus vittatus

Sarcopteryx acuminata

Sarcopteryx montana

Sarcotoechia heterophylla

Sarcotoechia serrata

fern-leaved tamarind

Sarcotoechia villosa

Schefflera bractescens

Schizomeria whitei

Schoenorchis sarcophylla

Schoenus scabripes

Scindapsus altissimus

Sclerolaena blackiana

Sclerolaena everistiana

Secamone auriculata

Sesbania erubescens

Solanum callium

Solanum dimorphispinum

Solanum hamulosum

Solanum multiglochidiatum

Solanum sporadotrichum

Sphaerantia chartacea

Sphaerantia discolor

Sphalmium racemosum

Stackhousia tryonii

Steenisioblechnum acuminatum

SCHEDULE 4 (continued)

Steganthera australiana
Stenocarpus cryptocarpus
Stenocarpus davallioides
Sterculia shillinglawii subsp.
shillinglawii
Sticherus milnei
Storckiella australiensis
Strongylodon lucidus
Symplocos ampulliformis
Symplocos crassiramifera
Symplocos graniticola
Symplocos harroldii
Symplocos hayesii
Symplocos hylandii
Symplocos sp. (Mt Finnigan
L.J.Brass 20129)
Symplocos stawellii var. *montana*
Syzygium alatoramulum
Syzygium alliiligneum
Syzygium aqueum
Syzygium argyropedicum
Syzygium boonjee
Syzygium buettnerianum
Syzygium dansiei
Syzygium macilwraithianum
Syzygium malaccense
Syzygium pseudofastigiatum

SCHEDULE 4 (continued)

Syzygium rubrimolle

Syzygium sharoniae

Syzygium xerampelinum

Tecomanthe hillii

Tecomanthe sp. (Roaring Meg
L.J.Brass 20326)

Tephrosia savannicola

Tetrameles nudiflora

Tetrasynandra sp. (Mt Lewis
B.P.Hyland 1053)

Thaleropia queenslandica

Thelionema grande

Thryptomene hexandra

Tiliacora australiana

Tinospora angusta

Toechima monticola

Torenia polygonoides

Trachoma papuanum

Trachymene geraniifolia

Trachymene glandulosa

Trianthes rhynchocalyptra

Tristellateia australasiae

Tristiropsis canarioides

Triunia montana

Uncaria cordata var. *cordata*

Uromyrtus metrosideros

SCHEDULE 4 (continued)

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

Vallisneria gracilis

Wahlenbergia glabra

Wahlenbergia islensis

Wahlenbergia scopulicola

Waterhousea hedraiophylla

Waterhousea mulgraveana

Wendlandia basistaminea

Wendlandia connata

Westringia amabilis

Westringia blakeana

Westringia grandifolia

Westringia sericea

native rosemary

Whyanbeelia terrae-reginae

Wilkiea wardellii

Wrightia versicolor

Xanthophyllum fragrans

Xanthostemon arenarius

Xanthostemon formosus

Xanthostemon graniticus

Xanthostemon whitei

Xanthostemon xerophilus

Xylosma ovatum

Zieria granulata var. *adenodonta*

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

SCHEDULE 4 (continued)

PART 3—DECLARED MANAGEMENT INTENT**Significance**

11. Rare wildlife are an important part of Queensland's biodiversity and an integral component of the national and global ecosystem representing—

- (a) biota of inherent value and potential importance for the maintenance of ecosystem processes; and
- (b) a source of genetic information integral to an understanding of the evolution of the Australian biota; and
- (c) a genetic resource of potential benefit to society.

Proposed management intent

12. The proposed management intent for rare wildlife is as follows—

- (a) to treat newly described plant species and vertebrate animals, or plant species or vertebrate animals reclassified as an identifiably different species, as rare wildlife until formal appraisal of its conservation status is complete;
- (b) to collate information about management requirements for the wildlife and its habitat;
- (c) to regularly monitor and review the wildlife's conservation status and its habitat;
- (d) to establish formal communication with the Commonwealth and other State agencies about the management and conservation status of the wildlife;
- (e) to encourage scientific research and inventory programs likely to contribute to the understanding of the wildlife, its habitat and management requirements;
- (f) if a significant threatening process is affecting the wildlife—to treat the wildlife as endangered or vulnerable wildlife until it is included in schedule 2 or 3;

SCHEDULE 4 (continued)

- (g) to recognise the habitat of the wildlife as a potentially critical habitat or area of major interest;
- (h) to monitor and review the adequacy of environmental impact assessment procedures to ensure that they take into account the need to accurately assess the extent of the impact on rare wildlife and develop effective mitigation measures.

Principles for the taking and use of rare wildlife

13. The following are the principles for the taking and use of rare wildlife under a licence, permit or other authority under the Act—

- (a) taking and use of the wildlife for exhibition purposes may be permitted only if—
 - (i) it is for an approved captive breeding program; and
 - (ii) the taking and use is likely to result in a benefit to the wildlife in the wild;
- (b) taking and use of the wildlife for another purpose may be permitted only if—
 - (i) it is consistent with the management principles for the wildlife;⁴ and
 - (ii) it will not affect the survival of populations of the wildlife in the wild.

⁴ The management principles are in section 73 of the Act.

SCHEDULE 5**COMMON WILDLIFE**

section 8

PART 1—COMMON ANIMALS*Division 1—Amphibians***Amphibians**

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

Birds

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

Butterflies

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

(2) The following butterflies are common butterflies—

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Allora doleschalli doleschalli</i>	peacock awl butterfly
<i>Chaetocneme critomedia sphinterifera</i>	banded red-eye butterfly
<i>Euschemon rafflesia alba</i>	
<i>Hypochrysops elgneri barnardi</i>	

SCHEDULE 5 (continued)

<i>Liphyra brassolis</i>	moth butterfly
<i>Ornithoptera</i> spp. other than <i>Ornithoptera richmondia</i>	birdwing butterflies (other than the Richmond birdwing butterfly)
<i>Papilio ulysses</i>	ulysses butterfly
<i>Trapezites symmomus sombra</i>	

Mammals

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

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

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

Reptiles

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

PART 2—COMMON PLANTS**Scientific names**

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

SCHEDULE 5 (continued)

Plants

7. The following plants are common plants—

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Acacia betchei</i>	
<i>Acacia fimbriata</i>	fringed/Brisbane wattle
<i>Acacia floribunda</i>	white sally/catkin wattle
<i>Acacia gnidium</i>	
<i>Acacia implexa</i>	lightwood
<i>Acacia irrorata</i>	green wattle
<i>Acacia leucoclada</i>	
<i>Acacia macradenia</i>	zig-zag wattle
<i>Acacia neriifolia</i>	oleander/Pechey wattle
<i>Acacia penninervis</i>	veined wattle or mountain hickory
<i>Acacia podalyriifolia</i>	silver wattle
<i>Acacia rubida</i>	
<i>Acacia stricta</i>	hop wattle
<i>Acacia triptera</i>	
<i>Acacia ulicifolia</i>	prickly moses
<i>Acacia uncinata</i>	
<i>Acacia venulosa</i>	veined wattle
<i>Acacia viscidula</i>	sticky wattle
<i>Acrostichum speciosum</i>	mangrove fern
<i>Actinotus helianthi</i>	flannel flower
<i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i>	black sheoak
<i>Allocasuarina rigida</i>	
<i>Anoectochilus yatesiae</i>	jewel orchid

SCHEDULE 5 (continued)

<i>Aotus subglauca</i>	
<i>Asplenium australasicum</i>	crows nest or birds nest fern
<i>Asplenium harmanii</i>	
<i>Asplenium laserpitiifolium</i>	Johnstone River maidenhair
<i>Asplenium nidus</i>	crows nest or birds nest fern
<i>Asplenium simplicifrons</i>	narrow-leaved birds nest fern
<i>Babingtonia densifolia</i>	
<i>Babingtonia jucunda</i>	
<i>Babingtonia virgata</i>	twiggy myrtle, wild may
<i>Baeckea frutescens</i>	
<i>Baeckea stenophylla</i>	
<i>Banksia</i> , all species and naturally occurring hybrids and intergrades (other than a species classified as a threatened or rare plant) of the genus	
<i>Blechnum cartilagineum</i>	gristle fern
<i>Blechnum indicum</i>	
<i>Bossiaea rhombifolia</i>	
<i>Bowenia</i> , all species and naturally occurring hybrids and intergrades of the genus	
<i>Brachyloma daphnoides</i>	daphne heath
<i>Bromheadia finlaysoniana</i>	
<i>Bulbophyllum</i> , all species and naturally occurring hybrids (other than a species classified as a threatened or rare plant) of the genus	

SCHEDULE 5 (continued)

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

SCHEDULE 5 (continued)

<i>Comesperma sylvestre</i>	
<i>Conospermum taxifolium</i>	Devils rice
<i>Cordyline petiolaris</i>	palm lily, cordyline
<i>Cordyline rubra</i>	palm lily, cordyline
<i>Corymborkis veratrifolia</i>	
<i>Cryptandra amara</i>	
<i>Cycas</i> , all species and naturally occurring hybrids and intergrades (other than a species classified as a threatened or rare plant) of the genus	
<i>Cymbidium</i> , all species and naturally occurring hybrids of the genus	
<i>Dampiera adpressa</i>	fan flower
<i>Davallia denticulata</i>	hares foot fern
<i>Davallia pyxidata</i>	hares foot fern
<i>Davallia solida</i>	hares foot fern
<i>Daviesia acicularis</i>	
<i>Daviesia elliptica</i>	
<i>Daviesia mimosoides</i>	small-leaved bitter pea
<i>Dendrobium</i> , all species and naturally occurring hybrids (other than a species classified as a threatened or rare plant) of the genus	
<i>Dicksonia antarctica</i>	soft/woolly tree fern
<i>Dicksonia herbertii</i>	
<i>Dicksonia youngiae</i>	bristly tree fern
<i>Dicranopteris linearis</i>	umbrella fern

SCHEDULE 5 (continued)

<i>Dillwynia sericea</i>	silky parrot pea
<i>Dillwynia sieberi</i>	heathy parrot pea
<i>Diplocaulobium glabrum</i>	
<i>Dockrillia</i> , all species and naturally occurring hybrids (other than a species classified as a threatened or rare plant) of the genus	
<i>Dodonaea viscosa</i>	sticky hop bush
<i>Drymoanthus minutus</i>	
<i>Elaeocarpus reticulatus</i>	blueberry ash, ash quandong
<i>Epacris microphylla</i>	coral heath
<i>Eria</i> , all species and naturally occurring hybrids (other than a species classified as a threatened or rare plant) of the genus	
<i>Eriostemon myoporoides</i>	wax flower
<i>Eucalyptus microcorys</i>	tallow wood
<i>Eucalyptus pilularis</i>	blackbutt
<i>Eucalyptus propinqua</i>	grey gum, small-fruited grey gum
<i>Exocarpos cupressiformis</i>	cherry ballart or native cherry
<i>Exocarpos latifolius</i>	native/scrub cherry, sandalwood
<i>Flickingeria comata</i>	
<i>Gahnia sieberiana</i>	sword grass
<i>Gleichenia dicarpa</i>	pouched coral/tangle fern
<i>Gleichenia mendellii</i>	coral fern
<i>Gleichenia rupestris</i>	coral fern
<i>Haemodorum planifolium</i>	
<i>Hakea microcarpa</i>	

SCHEDULE 5 (continued)

<i>Hakea actites</i>	
<i>Hakea sericea</i>	
<i>Hardenbergia violacea</i>	purple coral pea, false sarsaparilla
<i>Hibbertia cistoidea</i>	guinea flower
<i>Homoranthus thomasi</i>	
<i>Hovea lanceolata</i>	
<i>Hovea pannosa</i>	rusty bush pea
<i>Hydnophytum moseleyanum</i>	ant plant
<i>Indigofera australis</i>	Australian indigo
<i>Isotoma anethifolia</i>	
<i>Jacksonia scoparia</i>	broom, dogwood
<i>Kunzea obovata</i>	
<i>Lepidozamia</i> , all species and naturally occurring hybrids and intergrades of the genus	
<i>Lepironia articulata</i>	
<i>Leptospermum arachnoides</i>	
<i>Leptospermum brachyandrum</i>	weeping tea tree
<i>Leptospermum brevipes</i>	
<i>Leptospermum liversidgei</i>	wild may
<i>Leptospermum microcarpum</i>	small-leaved tea tree
<i>Leptospermum petersonii</i>	wild may, lemon-scented tea tree
<i>Leptospermum polygalifolium</i>	wild may, yellow tea tree
<i>Leucopogon melaleuroides</i>	snow bush
<i>Leucopogon microphyllus</i>	
<i>Leucopogon muticus</i>	beard heath
<i>Leucopogon neoanglicus</i>	prickly heath

SCHEDULE 5 (continued)

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

Lomandra multiflora

Lomatia silaifolia

crinkle bush, fern-leaved lomatia

Luisia teretifolia

Lycopodiella cernua

coral fern

Lythrum salicaria

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

Maytenus bilocularis

orangebark

Maytenus silvestris

narrow-leaved orangebark

Melaleuca decora

paperbark

Melaleuca linariifolia

snow-in-summer

Melaleuca quinquenervia

swamp paperbark

Melaleuca sieberi

paperbark

Melaleuca thymifolia

thyme honey myrtle

Micromyrtus sessilis

Micropera fasciculata

Mirbelia speciosa

Mobilabium hamatum

Myrmecodia platytyrea

ant plant

Myrmecodia tuberosa

ant plant

Notelaea linearis

native olive

SCHEDULE 5 (continued)

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

Olearia elliptica

Olearia microphylla

Olearia ramosissima

Ozothamnus diosmifolius

Devils rice, sago flower

Ozothamnus obcordatus

sago flower

Patersonia sericea

native iris

Peristeranthus hillii

Persoonia cornifolia

broad-leaved geebung

Persoonia stradbrokeensis

geebung

Persoonia virgata

geebung

Petrophile canescens

Petrophile shirleyae

Pholidota imbricata

rattlesnake orchid

Pimelea linifolia

rice flower, Queen of the bush

Pimelea neoanglica

poison pimelea, scanty rice flower

Platynerium, all species and naturally occurring hybrids of the genus

Platysace lanceolata

Plectorrhiza, all species and naturally occurring hybrids of the genus

Podolepis jaceoides

Pomaderris queenslandica

SCHEDULE 5 (continued)

<i>Pomatocalpa macphersonii</i>	
<i>Poranthera corymbosa</i>	
<i>Prostanthera nivea</i>	white mintbush
<i>Prostanthera saxicola</i>	
<i>Pteridium esculentum</i>	bracken fern, common bracken
<i>Pultenaea hartmannii</i>	
<i>Pultenaea villosa</i>	kerosene bush, hairy bush pea
<i>Pycnosorus chrysanthes</i>	golden billy buttons
<i>Pycnosorus pleiocephalus</i>	
<i>Restio pallens</i>	cord rush
<i>Restio stenocoleus</i>	
<i>Restio tetraphyllus</i>	feather plant
<i>Rhinerrhiza</i> , all species and naturally occurring hybrids (other than a species classified as a threatened or rare plant) of the genus	
<i>Rhynchophreatia micrantha</i>	fan orchid
<i>Robiquetia</i> , all species and naturally occurring hybrids (other than a species classified as a threatened or rare plant) of the genus	
<i>Santalum lanceolatum</i>	sandalwood
<i>Sarcochilus</i> , all species and naturally occurring hybrids (other than a species classified as a threatened or rare plant) of the genus	
<i>Solanum elegans</i>	

SCHEDULE 5 (continued)

<i>Sowerbaea juncea</i>	rush lily, vanilla plant
<i>Sticherus</i> , all species and naturally occurring hybrids and intergrades of the genus, other than a species classified as a threatened or rare plant	
<i>Stylidium graminifolium</i>	grass-leaved trigger flower
<i>Stypandra glauca</i>	nodding blue lily
<i>Styphelia triflora</i>	
<i>Styphelia viridis</i>	
<i>Taeniophyllum</i> , all species and naturally occurring hybrids (other than a species classified as a threatened or rare plant) of the genus	
<i>Thryptomene parviflora</i>	
<i>Thysanotus tuberosus</i>	fringed lily
<i>Trachoma</i> , all species and naturally occurring hybrids (other than a species classified as a threatened or rare plant) of the genus	
<i>Xanthorrhoea</i> , all species and naturally occurring hybrids and intergrades of the genus	
<i>Zieria aspalathoides</i>	
<i>Zieria compacta</i>	

SCHEDULE 5 (continued)

PART 3—DECLARED MANAGEMENT INTENT**Significance**

8. Common wildlife are a feature of Queensland's biodiversity and are often vital components of the ecosystem they live in, representing—

- (a) a natural and genetic resource that can help in understanding the evolution of Australia's biota; and
- (b) a resource of potential benefit to society.

Proposed management intent

9.(1) The proposed management intent for common wildlife is as follows—

- (a) to monitor and review the conservation status of the wildlife;
- (b) to prepare and put into effect conservation plans for common wildlife—
 - (i) of commercial, recreational, traditional and potential conservation interest; or
 - (ii) the chief executive considers to be potentially vulnerable;
- (c) to encourage genuine research and inventory programs—
 - (i) likely to contribute to an understanding of the wildlife or Australia's biota; or
 - (ii) likely to be of benefit to society;
- (d) to incorporate into educational material and programs information about the wildlife's contribution to Queensland's and Australia's biodiversity.

(2) In addition, the proposed management intent for—

- (a) the koala (*Phascolarctos cinereus*), echidna (*Tachyglossus aculeatus*) and platypus (*Ornithorhynchus anatinus*); and
- (b) common birds to which the following apply—

SCHEDULE 5 (continued)

- Agreement between the Government of Australia and the Government of Japan for the Protection of Migratory Birds and Birds in Danger of Extinction and their Environment, signed at Tokyo on 6 February 1974
- Agreement between the Government of Australia and the Government of the People's Republic of China for the Protection of Migratory Birds and Birds in Danger of Extinction and their Environment, signed at Canberra on 20 October 1986
- Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals, signed at Bonn on 23 June 1979;

includes ensuring governments have regard to the special cultural significance of the wildlife and the management requirements needed to conserve existing populations of the wildlife.

Principles for the taking and use of common wildlife

10. The taking and use of common wildlife under a licence, permit or other authority under the Act may be permitted only if it is consistent with the management principles for the wildlife.⁵

⁵ The management principles are in section 73 of the Act.

SCHEDULE 6

INTERNATIONAL WILDLIFE

section 9

PART 1—BIRDS

Scientific names

1. The scientific names used in this part for birds follow Howard, R. and Moore, A., (1984) *A Complete Checklist of the Birds of the World* (Revised Edition), PAPERMAC, London WC2P 3LF.

Birds

2. The following birds are international birds—

Eclectus parrot

Eclectus roratus (other than the Australian species *Eclectus roratus macgillivrayi*)

PART 2—REPTILES

Reptiles

3. The following reptiles are international reptiles—

Family Boidae

Common name
green python

Scientific name
Morelia viridis (other than the Australian species *Morelia viridis* (Kluge 1993))

SCHEDULE 6 (continued)

PART 3—DECLARED MANAGEMENT INTENT**Significance**

4. International wildlife is wildlife whose conservation status is of enough global concern for the wildlife to be listed under CITES.

Proposed management intent

5. The proposed management intent for international wildlife is as follows—

- (a) to give active support to the principles and objectives of CITES in consultation with the Commonwealth and other State agencies;
- (b) to monitor trade in, and the use of, the wildlife in Queensland with particular regard to the interference with the natural biodiversity of native wildlife and the introduction of exotic diseases.

Principles for the taking and use of international wildlife

6. Trading in international wildlife, and the keeping and use of international wildlife is to be strictly monitored and is only to be permitted under a licence.

SCHEDULE 7

PROHIBITED WILDLIFE

section 10

PART 1—BIRDS

Scientific names

1. The scientific names used in this part for birds follow Howard, R. and Moore, A., (1984) *A Complete Checklist of the Birds of the World* (Revised Edition), PAPERMAC, London WC2P 3LF.

Birds

2. The following birds are prohibited birds—

Common name	Scientific name
Mexican rose finch	<i>Carpodacus mexicanus</i>
red-vented bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus cafer</i>
red-whiskered bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus jocosus</i>
European bull finch	<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>
red-billed quelea	<i>Quelea quelea</i>
European blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>
European song thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>

SCHEDULE 7 (continued)

PART 2—MAMMALS**Scientific names**

3. The scientific names used in this part for mammals follow MacDonald, Dr. D., (1984), *The Encyclopaedia of Mammals:2*, George Allen and Unwin, London WC1A 1LU.

Mammals

4. The following mammals are prohibited mammals—

gerbils and jirds	Family Cricetidae, all species of the genera <i>Gerbillus</i> , <i>Taterillus</i> and <i>Meriones</i>
hamsters	Family Cricetidae, all species of the genera <i>Mesocricetus</i> and <i>Cricetus</i>
Indian palm squirrels	Family Sciuridae, all species of the genus <i>Funambulus</i>
mongoose	Family Herpestinae, all genera
stoats, weasels and mink, including any form of the ferret	Family Mustelidae, all species of the genus <i>Mustela</i> , including <i>Mustela furo</i>
water buffalo	<i>Bubalus bubalis</i>

PART 3—DECLARED MANAGEMENT INTENT**Significance**

5. Prohibited wildlife is of no value to Queensland's nature and is likely to be a threatening process to native wildlife and Queensland's natural biodiversity.

SCHEDULE 7 (continued)

Proposed management intent

6. The proposed management intent for prohibited wildlife is as follows—

- (a) to identify, monitor and reduce the wildlife's population;
- (b) to identify habitats and species of native wildlife most likely to be affected by the wildlife;
- (c) to identify and secure captive populations of the wildlife and minimise the risk of the wildlife's introduction to the wild;
- (d) to make appropriate administrative arrangements with other government entities having an interest in management of the wildlife.

Principles for the taking and use of prohibited wildlife

7.(1) The keeping and use of prohibited wildlife is to be strictly monitored and is to be permitted only under a licence.

(2) The development of projects likely to result in, or give effect to, the humane taking and use of the wildlife may be supported.

ENDNOTES

1 Index to endnotes

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2 Date to which amendments incorporated

This is the reprint date mentioned in the Reprints Act 1992, section 5(c). Accordingly, this reprint includes all amendments that commenced operation on or before 3 April 1998. Future amendments of the Nature Conservation (Wildlife) Regulation 1994 may be made in accordance with this reprint under the Reprints Act 1992, section 49.

3 Key

Key to abbreviations in list of legislation and annotations

AIA	=	Acts Interpretation Act 1954	(prev)	=	previously
amd	=	amended	proc	=	proclamation
ch	=	chapter	prov	=	provision
def	=	definition	pt	=	part
div	=	division	pubd	=	published
exp	=	expires/expired	R[X]	=	Reprint No.[X]
gaz	=	gazette	RA	=	Reprints Act 1992
hdg	=	heading	reloc	=	relocated
ins	=	inserted	renum	=	renumbered
lap	=	lapsed	rep	=	repealed
notfd	=	notified	s	=	section
om	=	omitted	sch	=	schedule
o in c	=	order in council	sdiv	=	subdivision
p	=	page	SIA	=	Statutory Instruments Act 1992
para	=	paragraph	SL	=	subordinate legislation
prec	=	preceding	sub	=	substituted
pres	=	present	unnum	=	unnumbered
prev	=	previous			

4 Table of earlier reprints

TABLE OF EARLIER REPRINTS

[If a reprint number includes a roman letter, the reprint was released in unauthorised, electronic form only.]

Reprint No.	Amendments included	Reprint date
1	to SL No. 406 of 1995	11 July 1996
1A	to SL No. 436 of 1997	9 February 1998

5 Tables in earlier reprints

TABLES IN EARLIER REPRINTS

Name of table	Reprint No.
Corrected minor errors	1

6 List of legislation

Nature Conservation (Wildlife) Regulation 1994 SL No. 474

made by the Governor in Council on 15 December 1994
notfd gaz 16 December 1994 pp 1792–7
ss 1–2 commenced on date of notification
remaining provisions commenced 19 December 1994 (see s 2)
exp 15 December 2004 (see SIA s 54)

as amended by—

Nature Conservation Legislation Amendment Regulation 1995 SL No. 352 pts 1, 3

notfd gaz 8 December 1994 pp 1449–53
commenced on date of notification

Nature Conservation Legislation Amendment Regulation (No. 2) 1995 SL No. 406 pts 1, 3

notfd gaz 22 December 1995 pp 1672–6
commenced on date of notification

Nature Conservation Legislation Amendment Regulation (No. 2) 1997 SL No. 436 pts 1, 3

notfd gaz 12 December 1997 pp 1631–4
commenced on date of notification

**Nature Conservation Legislation Amendment Regulation (No. 1) 1998 SL No. 36
pts 1, 3**

notfd gaz 13 March 1998 pp 1117–18

commenced on date of notification

7 List of annotations**Repeal**

s 11 om R1 (see RA s 40)

SCHEDULE 1—PRESUMED EXTINCT WILDLIFE

sch hdg sub 1997 SL No. 436 s 97

PART 1—PRESUMED EXTINCT ANIMALS

pt hdg sub 1997 SL No. 436 s 97

Division 1—Birds

div hdg sub 1997 SL No. 436 s 97

Scientific names

s 1 sub 1997 SL No. 436 s 97

Birds

s 2 sub 1997 SL No. 436 s 97

Division 2—Mammals

div hdg sub 1997 SL No. 436 s 97

Scientific names

s 3 sub 1997 SL No. 436 s 97

Mammalss 4 amd 1995 SL No. 352 s 94
sub 1997 SL No. 436 s 97**PART 2—PRESUMED EXTINCT PLANTS**

pt hdg sub 1997 SL No. 436 s 97

Scientific names

s 5 sub 1997 SL No. 436 s 97

Plants

s 6 sub 1997 SL No. 436 s 97

PART 3—DECLARED MANAGEMENT INTENT

pt 3 (ss 7–9) ins 1998 SL No. 36 s 30

SCHEDULE 2—ENDANGERED WILDLIFE

sch hdg sub 1997 SL No. 436 s 97

PART 1—ENDANGERED ANIMALS

pt hdg sub 1997 SL No. 436 s 97

Division 1—Amphibians

div hdg sub 1997 SL No. 436 s 97

Scientific names

s 1 sub 1997 SL No. 436 s 97

Amphibians

s 2 sub 1997 SL No. 436 s 97

Division 2—Birds

div hdg sub 1997 SL No. 436 s 97

Scientific names

s 3 sub 1997 SL No. 436 s 97

Birds

s 4 sub 1997 SL No. 436 s 97

Division 3—Butterflies

div hdg sub 1997 SL No. 436 s 97

Scientific names

s 5 sub 1997 SL No. 436 s 97

Butterflies

s 6 sub 1997 SL No. 436 s 97

Division 4—Fish

div hdg sub 1997 SL No. 436 s 97

Scientific names

s 7 sub 1997 SL No. 436 s 97

Fish

s 8 sub 1997 SL No. 436 s 97

Division 5—Mammals

div hdg sub 1997 SL No. 436 s 97

Scientific names

s 9 sub 1997 SL No. 436 s 97

Mammalss 10 amd 1995 SL No. 352 s 95(1)–(2)
sub 1997 SL No. 436 s 97**Division 6—Reptiles**

div hdg sub 1997 SL No. 436 s 97

Scientific namess 11 sub 1995 SL No. 352 s 95(3)
sub 1997 SL No. 436 s 97**Reptiles**s 12 amd 1995 SL No. 352 s 95(4)
sub 1997 SL No. 436 s 97**PART 2—ENDANGERED PLANTS**

pt hdg sub 1997 SL No. 436 s 97

Scientific names

s 13 sub 1997 SL No. 436 s 97

Plants

s 14 sub 1997 SL No. 436 s 97
amd 1998 SL No. 36 s 32

PART 3—DECLARED MANAGEMENT INTENT

pt 3 (ss 15–17) ins 1998 SL No. 36 s 31

SCHEDULE 3—VULNERABLE WILDLIFE

sch hdg sub 1997 SL No. 436 s 97

PART 1—VULNERABLE ANIMALS

pt hdg sub 1997 SL No. 436 s 97

Division 1—Amphibians

div hdg sub 1997 SL No. 436 s 97

Scientific names

s 1 sub 1995 SL No. 352 s 96(1)
sub 1997 SL No. 436 s 97

Amphibians

s 2 sub 1997 SL No. 436 s 97

Division 2—Birds

div hdg sub 1997 SL No. 436 s 97

Scientific names

s 3 sub 1997 SL No. 436 s 97

Birds

s 4 sub 1997 SL No. 436 s 97

Division 3—Butterflies

div hdg sub 1997 SL No. 436 s 97

Scientific names

s 5 sub 1997 SL No. 436 s 97

Butterflies

s 6 sub 1997 SL No. 436 s 97

Division 4—Fish

div hdg sub 1997 SL No. 436 s 97

Scientific names

s 7 sub 1997 SL No. 436 s 97

Fish

s 8 sub 1997 SL No. 436 s 97

Division 5—Mammals

div hdg sub 1997 SL No. 436 s 97

Scientific names

- s 9** amd 1995 SL No. 352 s 96(2)
sub 1997 SL No. 436 s 97

Mammals

- s 10** amd 1995 SL No. 352 s 96(3)–(11)
sub 1997 SL No. 436 s 97

Division 6—Reptiles

- div hdg** sub 1997 SL No. 436 s 97

Scientific names

- s 11** sub 1995 SL No. 352 s 96(12)
sub 1997 SL No. 436 s 97

Reptiles

- s 12** sub 1997 SL No. 436 s 97

PART 2—VULNERABLE PLANTS

- pt hdg** sub 1997 SL No. 436 s 97

Scientific names

- s 13** sub 1997 SL No. 436 s 97

Plants

- s 14** sub 1997 SL No. 436 s 97
amd 1998 SL No. 36 s 33(1)–(6)

PART 3—DECLARED MANAGEMENT INTENT

- pt 3 (ss 15–17)** ins 1998 SL No. 36 s 33(7)

SCHEDULE 4—RARE WILDLIFE

- sch hdg** sub 1997 SL No. 436 s 97

PART 1—RARE ANIMALS

- pt hdg** sub 1997 SL No. 436 s 97

Division 1—Amphibians

- div hdg** sub 1997 SL No. 436 s 97

Scientific names

- s 1** sub 1997 SL No. 436 s 97

Amphibians

- s 2** sub 1997 SL No. 436 s 97

Division 2—Birds

- div hdg** sub 1997 SL No. 436 s 97

Scientific names

- s 3** sub 1997 SL No. 436 s 97

Birds

- s 4** sub 1997 SL No. 436 s 97

Division 3—Mammals

- div hdg** sub 1997 SL No. 436 s 97

Scientific names

- s 5 amd 1995 SL No. 352 s 97(1)
 sub 1997 SL No. 436 s 97

Mammals

- s 6 amd 1995 SL No. 352 s 97(2)–(12)
 sub 1997 SL No. 436 s 97

Division 4—Reptiles

- div hdg sub 1997 SL No. 436 s 97

Scientific names

- s 7 sub 1995 SL No. 352 s 97(13); 1997 SL No. 436 s 97

Reptiles

- s 8 amd 1995 SL No. 352 s 97(14)–(17)
 sub 1997 SL No. 436 s 97

PART 2—RARE PLANTS

- pt hdg sub 1997 SL No. 436 s 97

Scientific names

- s 9 sub 1997 SL No. 436 s 97

Plants

- s 10 sub 1997 SL No. 436 s 97
 amd 1998 SL No. 36 s 34(1)–(11)

PART 3—DECLARED MANAGEMENT INTENT

- pt 3 (ss 11–13) ins 1998 SL No. 36 s 34(12)

SCHEDULE 5—COMMON WILDLIFE

- sch hdg sub 1997 SL No. 436 s 97

PART 1—COMMON ANIMALS

- pt hdg sub 1997 SL No. 436 s 97

Division 1—Amphibians

- div hdg sub 1997 SL No. 436 s 97

Amphibians

- s 1 sub 1997 SL No. 436 s 97

Birds

- s 2 sub 1997 SL No. 436 s 97

Butterflies

- s 3 sub 1997 SL No. 436 s 97

Mammals

- s 4 sub 1997 SL No. 436 s 97
 amd 1998 SL No. 36 s 35(1)

Reptiles

- s 5 sub 1997 SL No. 436 s 97

PART 2—COMMON PLANTS**pt hdg** sub 1997 SL No. 436 s 97**Scientific names****s 6** sub 1997 SL No. 436 s 97**Plants****s 7** amd 1995 SL No. 352 s 98; 1995 SL No. 406 s 17
sub 1997 SL No. 436 s 97
amd 1998 SL No. 36 s 35(2)–(3)**PART 3—DECLARED MANAGEMENT INTENT****pt 3 (ss 8–10)** ins 1998 SL No. 36 s 35(4)**SCHEDULE 6—INTERNATIONAL WILDLIFE****Reptiles****s 3** amd 1995 SL No. 352 s 99