

Attachment 2 Record sheet: Health Check Indicators - natural values

Park name (& section): Main Range National Park – Goomburra Section

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Recorder/s:

Value¹: Values Assessment & Assessment & Monitoring Strategy – Scenic Rim Trail

Site Details (for permanent and non-permanent sites):

Site Id.	GPS Location (Datum:)	Permanent site & photo point established (Y/N)	Approx. site area	Date assessed (d/m/y)	
1	Threshold of National Park and Mt Mistake Property – looking both ways	-27.8698840, 152.3121360	Y	15m South of MM lookout	29/10/25
2	Mt Mistake to winder: Steep section just after the Timber Jinker	-27.8815400, 152.3186480	Y	At the Timber Jinker	29/10/25
3	Amphitheatre to Kulgin ck: After the last creek crossing, coming into wet Sclerophyll forest	-27.960049, 152.3589290	Y	Kulgin Creek dry waterfall at western end	29/10/25
4	Dalrymple to Mt Castle: At the start of the descent down to Dalrymple Creek which had open canopy due to the 2019 fires	-27.988400, 152.3731110	Y	At the start of the descent into Dalrymple	30/10/25
5	Banshee to bare rock: Where the trail meets the Escarpment for the first time on the walk	-28.0204310, 152.3807900	Y	Track meets escarpment b/n TG and Bare Rock	31/10/15

Site & photo point definition

In many cases it will not be necessary to precisely define the boundary of your sites in order to ensure that the next time you (or a colleague) do the Health Check you use exactly the same areas a few metres either side will not be a problem. However, in some circumstances the definition of your sites will be important. For example, if your value is wetlands and site 1 is a long beach lagoon does it include the entire current expanse of water or its potential expanse? How far does your site extend away from the water's edge (without extending into another value – such as a coastal health plain or a foredune)? Is it likely that someone else coming to do the Health Check in future could be confused about what might or might not be included in the site you are establishing? If the answer to the last question is yes, then provide clear details about your site and its boundary below.

Details about why you chose the site may also be useful.

For permanent sites describe how the photos were/are to be taken. Record photo numbers here also.

Site 1 Photos - 15m South of Mount Mistake Lookout

Photos were taken Northward, Southward, Eastward and Westward from the GPS location



Site 2 Photos - Timber Jinker

Photos were taken Northward, Southward, Eastward and Westward from the GPS location



Site 3 Photos - After the last creek crossing, coming into wet sclerophyll forest

Photos were taken Northward, Southward, Eastward and Westward from the GPS location



Site 4 Photos - At the start of the descent down to Dalrymple Creek

Photos were taken Northward, Southward, Eastward and Westward from the GPS location



Site 5 Photos - The northernmost meeting of the escarpment and trail north of Bare Rock

Photos were taken Northward, Southward, Eastward and Westward from the GPS location



1. Use the name provided in the management plan/statement (or Values Assessment & Assessment & Monitoring Strategy if no plan)

Condition class summary

Record: the Condition Class that you determine for the value (ecosystem, vegetation community, habitat) at each inspection site for each Health Check Indicator (HCI); your general impression of the condition of the value across the park for each HCI (based on site results and other observations – note that the Condition Class you record as your general impression IS NOT an ‘average’ of the Condition Classes at each site. It IS your considered opinion about the state of the value across the park based on the site results and your observations as you drive/walk/fly between sites); and the overall condition of the value across the park based on the IUCN definitions (Table 2.2).

Where it is relevant, provide information on factors contributing to the Condition Class assigned to an inspection site, in Table 2.3. Details relevant to your determination of the General Impression and Overall Condition Class can be recorded in Table 2.4 and the notes field below Table 2.4, respectively.

If a new location for a significant pest species is found during the inspection it must be recorded in the relevant departmental databases (e.g. Pest Management System, WildNet) and a specimen lodged with Qld Herbarium.

Table 2.1 Record of the Condition Class for a key ecosystem/habitat.

Key: **G = good**; **GC = good with some concerns**; **SC = significant concern**; **C = critical**; NA = not applicable.

Health Check Indicator	Condition Class					General impression Not an ‘average’!
	Site 1	Site 2	Site 3	Site 4	Site 5	

1. Infestations of ecosystem-changing pest plants	G	GC	G	G	G	G
2. Infestations of pest plants other than ecosystem-changers	GC	GC	G	G	GC	GC
3. Risk of future invasion by significant pest plants not already present	SC	SC	GC	GC	GC	GC
4. Rainforest invasion (Use for all non-rainforest ecosystems. Do not use where the ecosystem was previously rainforest and the goal is rainforest recovery)	G	G	NA	NA	NA	G
5. Woody thickening (other than by rainforest species)	G	SC	G	GC	G	GC
6. Overgrazing/browsing by feral animals, stray stock or natives	G	GC	G	G	G	G
7. Trampling, digging or rooting or trampling by visitors	G	SC	G	G	G	GC
8. Impacts on wetlands	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
9. Track issues, e.g. damage, safety issues, widening, etc	G	G	GC	G	G	GC
10. Dumping	G	G	G	G	G	G
11. Ground cover	G	GC	GC	GC	GC	GC
12. Fire damage to fire-sensitive and non fire-dependent ecosystems	NA	NA	GC	SC	SC	SC
13. Fire damage to peat-based ecosystems	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
14. Age class distribution in fire-adapted ecosystems in conservation....	GC	GC	NA	NA	NA	GC
15. Severe wildfire in fire-adapted wooded ecosystems	GC	SC	NA	NA	NA	SC
16. Severe storm, cyclone or tornado in wooded ecosystems	GC	GC	G	SC	GC	GC
17. Overtopping, erosion and impacts resulting from tidal inundation, major flooding, storm, cyclone, tsunami, land slip or other erosional processes.	GC	GC	GC	SC	SC	GC
18. Tree/shrub health and dieback	GC	SC	GC	GC	SC	GC
19. Key features for faunal biodiversity in terrestrial ecosystems	GC	GC	GC	GC	GC	GC
20. Recruitment of canopy species	GC	GC	GC	GC	GC	GC
Overall Condition Class (refer Table 2.2)						

Table 2.2 Overall Condition Class – what the categories mean.

Good	The Key Value is in good condition and is likely to be maintained for the foreseeable future, provided that current conservation measures are maintained.
Good with some concern	The Key Value is likely to be essentially maintained over the long-term with minor additional conservation measures to address existing concerns.
Significant concern	The Key Value is threatened by a number of current and/or potential threats. Significant additional conservation measures are required to preserve the value over the medium to long-term.
Critical	The Key Value is severely threatened. Urgent additional large-scale conservation measures are required or the value may be lost.

Table 2.3 Information, including key issues/threats, relevant to determining the condition of the value at Site/s 1

Health Check Indicator SITE 1 (15m south of MM Lookout)	Notes
1. Ecosystem-changing pest plants	No “Ecosystem-changing pest plants” noted within section <i>Cenchrus clandestinus</i> (Kikuyu grass) is present on neighbouring property - 50m away. There has been recent removal of <i>Senecio madagascariensis</i> (Fireweed) from neighbouring property but still remains a concern.
2. Pest plants other than ecosystem-changers	Native species dominate; pest species inconspicuous/mainly on margin (less than 5%). <i>Gomphocarpus physocarpus</i> (Balloon Cotton Bush) <i>Ageratina adenophora</i> (Crofton Weed) <i>Verbena bonariensis</i> (Purple Verbena) • Pest climbers are absent from this section

3. Risk of future invasion by significant pest plants	<p>Recovery in this area from the 2019 fires is promising. Native grasses have taken over as the dominant species (mainly <i>Themeda australis</i> - Kangaroo Grass). However, there are sources of propagules close enough for invasion & suitable vectors & conditions for establishment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <i>Cenchrus clandestinus</i> (Kikuyu grass) ● Potential invasion of <i>Senecio madagascariensis</i> (Fireweed)
4. Rainforest invasion	<p>None</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No rainforest plants encountered - This site is 2.5km from the rainforest
5. Woody thickening (other than by rainforest species)	<p>Native species currently here: Regrowth of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <i>Eucalyptus sp.</i> ● <i>Lophostemon confertus</i> (Brush Box) ● <i>Xanthorhoea johnsonii</i> (Grass Trees) ● <i>Allocasuarina sp.</i> ● <i>Exocarpos cupressiformis</i> (Cherry Ballart)
6. Overgrazing/over-browsing by feral animals, stray stock or native animals	<p>Minimal signs of disturbance / no more than expected from native fauna in 'normal' densities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Insects (<i>Pseudococcidae</i> (mealybugs) – causing apple galls) attacking eucalypt new growth
7. Trampling, digging or rooting ... or trampling...	None at site but pig diggings close by.
8. Impacts on wetlands	N/A
9. Vehicle impacts: Track issues, e.g. damage, safety issues, widening, etc	None
10. Dumping	None
11. Ground cover	<p>Good >98% ground cover. The majority of the ground cover are mainly native.</p> <p>Native grasses identified holding the vast majority of cover:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <i>Themeda australis</i> (Kangaroo Grass) <p>Native shrub/tree species include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <i>Eucalyptus sp.</i> ● <i>Lophostemon confertus</i> (Brush Box) ● <i>Xanthorhoea johnsonii</i> (Grass Trees) ● <i>Allocasuarina sp.</i> ● <i>Exocarpos cupressiformis</i> (Cherry Ballart) <p>Native ground covers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <i>Geranium solanderi</i> (Native Geranium) ● <i>Hydrocotyle laxiflora</i> (Stinking Pennywort)
12 Fire damage to fire-sensitive & non fire-dependent ecosystems	N/A

13	Fire damage to peat-based ecosystems	N/A
14	Age class distribution in fire-adapted ecosystems in zones where the primary purpose of fire management is conservation	<p>Good with some concern</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Due to the 2019 fires, one or two age classes are poorly represented. Currently, there is little variation in age classes. • More establishment of younger age classes have emerged since 2024 health check.
15	Severe wildfire in fire-adapted ecosystems	<p>Level of impact: Moderate.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Epicormic growth in the canopy; some present on stems. • Dead trees are present. • Significant positive recovery, especially in the ground cover.
16	Severe storm, cyclone, tornado	<p>Level of impact: Moderate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fallen trees and limbs from recent storm activity
17	Overtopping, erosion and impacts	Level of impact: no/ little impact. Class condition: good
18	Tree/shrub health and dieback	<p>Mostly healthy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is insect damage on many eucalyptus leaves. Apple galls, and psyllids can be seen.
19	Key features for faunal biodiversity in terrestrial..	<p>Condition class: Good with some concern due to the type of ecosystem.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Large old trees are rare. • Thick/dense kangaroo grass is plentiful. • Brush-tailed phascogales, wild dogs, antechinus, ring-tailed possum have been sighted in this area. • Both native and non-native butterflies are abundant • Lots of bird life present; noisy friar bird, whip bird, kookaburra, little wattle bird.
20	Recruitment of canopy species	<p>Level of recruitment: Probably sustainable</p> <p>Non-rainforest</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Juveniles of the dominant & co-dominant canopy species/types are present and occur nearby also. • Epicormic growth is still present.

Table 2.3.2 Information, including key issues/threats, relevant to determining the condition of the value at Site/s 2

Health Check Indicator SITE 2 (Timber Jinker)	Notes
1. Ecosystem-changing pest plants	<p>No “<i>Ecosystem-changing pest plants</i>” noted within section</p> <p><i>Lantana camara</i> is present on the fringes of this area so there could be some concern of encroachment.</p>
2. Pest plants other than ecosystem-changers	<p>Native species dominate; pest species inconspicuous.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Ageratina adenophora</i> (Crofton Weed) • <i>Physalis peruviana</i> (Cape Gooseberry) • <i>Verbena bonariensis</i> (Purple Verbena)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <i>Gomphocarpus physocarpus</i> (Balloon Cotton Bush) ● <i>Phytolacca octandra</i> (Inkweed) <p>● Pest climbers are absent from this section</p>
3. Risk of future invasion by significant pest plants	<p>There are sources of propagules close enough for invasion, suitable vectors & conditions for establishment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <i>Lantana camara</i>
4. Rainforest invasion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Some pioneer rainforest trees are growing in sections on the edges of the survey site e.g. <i>Homalanthus populifolius</i> (Bleeding Heart) ● Rainforest seedlings/suckers are sparse in the ground stratum (<15% cover). ● Rainforest 200m South of site
5. Woody thickening (other than by rainforest species)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Seedlings/suckers of 'thickener species' are encountered every few steps on the eastern side of the site.
6. Overgrazing/over-browsing	None
7. Trampling, digging or rooting ... or trampling...	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● There are some overgrown animal highways close to the site (highly likely to be utilised by wild pigs due to size). ● Recent pig diggings close to site.
8. Impacts on wetlands	N/A
9. Vehicle impacts: Track issues, e.g. damage, safety issues, widening, etc	Level of impact minor
10. Dumping	None
11. Ground cover	<p>Good >98% ground cover. The majority of the ground cover are mainly native.</p> <p>This section was mostly patches of;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <i>Lomandra multiflora</i> (Many-flowered Mat Rush) ● <i>Allocasuarina spp.</i> ● <i>Xanthorrhoea spp.</i> ● <i>Geranium solanderi</i> (Native Germanium) ● <i>Hardenbergia violacea</i> (Native Sarsaparilla) ● <i>Xerochrysum bracteatum</i> (Everlasting Daisy) ● <i>Eustrephus latifolius</i> (Wombat Berry) ● <i>Adiantum aethiopicum</i> (Maiden Hair Fern) ● <i>Doodia aspera</i> (Prickly Rasp Fern) ● <i>Cordyline sp.</i>
12. Fire damage to fire-sensitive & non fire-dependent ecosystems	<p>N/A</p> <p>Severe fire damage in 2019. Good signs of recovery.</p>
13. Fire damage to peat-based ecosystems	N/A
14. Age class distribution in fire-adapted ecosystems...	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Populations of key indicator species are reasonably healthy; mature individuals are occasional.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Ground stratum contains at least a few different perennial species ● Annuals are starting to become obvious in the ground stratum
15. Severe wildfire in fire-adapted ecosystems	<p>Level of impact is moderate.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Epicormic growth in the canopy and on some stems. ● Dead trees are present. ● Significant positive recovery with evident progress every year, especially in the ground cover, but the ecosystem is well off its pre-fire state at least in terms of structure.
14. Severe storm, cyclone, tornado	<p>Level of impact is moderate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Partial defoliation of the canopy. ● Broken branches &/or stems from recent storms but no tree fall. ● Epicormic growth in the canopy
15. Overtopping, erosion and impacts	<p>Level of impact: no/ little impact. Class condition: good.</p>
16. Tree/shrub health and dieback	<p>Dead saplings on the Eastern side. Unsure of species or reason for dieback. Healthy smaller saplings and shrubs coming through in place.</p>
17. Key features for faunal biodiversity in terrestrial..	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Large old trees occur occasionally. ● Sufficient shrub cover to provide a reasonable resource for feeding & sheltering for small mammals &/or birds & reptiles. ● Woody debris is occasionally encountered. ● Leaf litter layer is reasonably well developed. ● Much bird life is encountered in the area. ● Evidence of wild dogs, cats and pigs around the site.
18. Recruitment of canopy species	<p>Level of recruitment: Probably sustainable</p> <p>Non-rainforest</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Juveniles of the dominant & co-dominant canopy species/types are present and occur nearby also esp. <i>Lophostemon confertus</i> (Brush Box). ● Epicormic growth is still present.

Table 2.3.3 Information, including key issues/threats, relevant to determining the condition of the value at Site/s 3

Health Check Indicator SITE 3 (Kulgin Creek rainforest exit)	Notes
1. Ecosystem-changing pest plants	No "Ecosystem-changing pest plants" noted within section
2. Pest plants other than ecosystem-changers	None
3. Risk of future invasion by significant pest plants	<p>Pathogens:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Signs of <i>Austropuccinia psidii</i> (Myrtle Rust) on some of the <i>Lophostemon confertus</i> (Brush Box). <p>Proximity to water sources could attract pigs.</p>
4. Rainforest invasion	N/A

5. Woody thickening (other than by rainforest species)	None
6. Overgrazing/over-browsing by feral animals, stray stock or native animals	None
7. Trampling, digging or rooting ... or trampling...	None
8. Impacts on wetlands	N/A
9. Vehicle impacts: Track issues, e.g. damage, safety issues, widening, etc	Some damage caused by walkers, creating soil erosion into the nearby creek and slight widening of track.
10. Dumping	None
11. Ground cover	<p>Most of the ground is densely covered by;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <i>Pollia crispata</i> (Pollia) <p>There are small amounts of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <i>Oplismenus spp.</i> (Basket Grass) ● <i>Doodia aspera</i> (Prickly Rasp Fern) ● <i>Pteridium esculentum</i> (Austral Bracken) ● Other <i>fern spp.</i> <p>Middle layer forming include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <i>Rubus rosifolius</i> (Rose-leaved Raspberry) ● <i>Rubus moluccanus</i> (Native Raspberry) ● <i>Dendrocnide excelsa</i> (Giant Stinging Tree) ● <i>Homalanthus populifolius</i> (Bleeding Heart) <p>There are small amounts of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <i>Polyscias murrayi</i> (Pencil Cedar) ● <i>Polycia elegans</i> (Celery Wood) ● <i>Lophostemon confertus</i> (Brush Box) ● <i>Ficus coronata</i> (Sandpaper Fig)
12. Fire damage to fire-sensitive & non fire-dependent ecosystems	<p>Level of impact: moderate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Excellent signs of recovery, with promising regrowth of pioneer species such as Celery Wood, Giant Stinging Tree, Bleeding Heart and Pencil Cedar.
13. Fire damage to peat-based ecosystems	N/A
14. Age class distribution in fire-adapted ecosystems...	N/A
15. Severe wildfire in fire-adapted ecosystems	<p>N/A – Majority of species in this site are not considered fire-adapted.</p> <p>Within the Main Range NP Reserve, 68.6% of the World Heritage property is fire-affected due to the ‘catastrophic’ fires that burnt through these areas in November, 2019. However, recovery is promising.</p>

16. Severe storm, cyclone, tornado	No visible signs of effects from storms this year.
17. Overtopping, erosion and impacts	After heavy rain, the soil can erode into the creek line.
18. Tree/shrub health and dieback	Some signs of insect or pathogen damage; myrtle rust, honeydew or sooty mould.
19. Key features for faunal biodiversity in terrestrial..	<p>Key resources (food and shelter)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Large old trees occur occasionally • Sufficient shrub cover to provide a reasonable resource for feeding & sheltering for small mammals &/or birds & reptiles. • Ground stratum is dominated by native perennial species. • The leaf litter layer is reasonably well developed. • Water source • Good variety of ecosystems present and healthy for nocturnal fauna density. • Much bird life is present in the area.
20. Recruitment of canopy species	<p>This site is an eco-tone including wet sclerophyll and subtropical rainforest.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Excellent regrowth of pioneer species post 2019 fires.

Table 2.3.3 Information, including key issues/threats, relevant to determining the condition of the value at Site/s 4

Health Check Indicator SITE 4 (At start of descent to Dalrymple Creek)	Notes
1 Ecosystem-changing pest plants	No “ <i>Ecosystem-changing pest plants</i> ” noted within section
2 Pest plants other than ecosystem-changers	None observed.
3 Risk of future invasion by significant pest plants	None observed.
4 Rainforest invasion	N/A – as Rainforest/Wet Sclerophyll ecotone
5 Woody thickening (other than by rainforest species)	<p>Rare - ‘Thickener species’ occurs as isolated plants or small isolated clumps.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Lophostemon confertus</i> (Brush Box) • <i>Eucalyptus sp</i> emerging <p>Dominant new growth of rainforest species. See 11.</p>
6 Overgrazing/over-browsing by feral animals, stray stock or native animals	None
7 Trampling, digging or rooting ... or trampling...	None
8 Impacts on wetlands	N/A

9 Vehicle impacts: Track issues, e.g. damage, safety issues, widening, etc	None
10 Dumping	None
11 Ground cover	<p>Some small regrowth plants include;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <i>Tracheophyta spp.</i> (ferns) inc. <i>Blechnum cartilagineum</i> Gristle Fern ● <i>Pteridium esculentum</i> (Austral Bracken) ● <i>Lomandra sp.</i> ● <i>Streblus brunonianus</i> (Whale Bone Tree) ● <i>Cordyline spp.</i> (Cordyline) ● <i>Acacia spp.</i> <p>New growth of;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i> (Hoop Pines) ● <i>Rubus rosifolius</i> (Rose-leaved Raspberry) ● <i>Dendrocnide excelsa</i> (Giant Stinging Tree) ● <i>Diploglottis australis</i> (Large Leaf Tamarind) ● <i>Homalanthus populifolius</i> (Bleeding Heart) ● <i>Lophostemon confertus</i> (Brush Box) ● <i>Polycias murrayii</i> (Pencil Cedar) ● <i>Polycia elegans</i> (Celery Wood) ● <i>Pandorea pandorana</i> (Wonga Vine) <p>Old growth;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <i>Lophostemon confertus</i> (Brush Box) ● <i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i> (Hoop Pines) ● <i>Eucalyptus spp</i>
12 Fire damage to fire-sensitive & non fire-dependent ecosystems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The surrounding section was majorly affected by the 2019 bushfires and saw intense destruction. The impact of these fires is still being observed now as established canopy trees which were structurally damaged are prone to fall/snap during weather events. These trees will also damage surrounding trees as they fall creating a slow domino treefall effect. ● Promising recovery at the site as pioneer rainforest species are returning.
13 Fire damage to peat-based ecosystems	N/A
14 Age class distribution in fire-adapted ecosystems...	N/A
15 Severe wildfire in fire-adapted ecosystems	<p>N/A – Majority of species in this site are not considered fire-adapted.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Significant signs of damage due to wildfire and subsequent storms. ● Common signs of crown fire damage. ● Open canopy ● Dead trees ● Recovery underway but the ecosystem is well off its pre-fire state at least in terms of structure ● Promising regrowth of juvenile climax species, pioneer species and ground cover.

16 Severe storm, cyclone, tornado	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The surrounding section was majorly affected by the 2019 bushfires and saw intense destruction. Many trees were structurally damaged and, as such, are prone to fall/snap during weather events such as storms, high winds, cyclones. These trees will also damage surrounding trees as they fall creating a slow domino treefall effect.
17 Overtopping, erosion and impacts resulting from tidal inundation, major flooding, storm, cyclone, tsunami, land slip or other erosional processes	<p>Temporary or minor impact, same as 2024.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strong winds have continued to break dead trees as they become weaker, and more and more new growth becomes crushed. Trees have been uprooted or topped in the surrounding section. Vegetation recovery is expected and is slowly improving year by year.
18 Tree/shrub health and dieback	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some obvious visual pathogen damage - Powdery mildew present on new growth of <i>Lophostemon confertus</i> (Brush Box). <i>Favolaschia calocera</i> (Orange Pore Fungus) is present after rain throughout the area.
19 Key features for faunal biodiversity in terrestrial..	<p>Key resources (shelter and food)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Large old trees occur occasionally Rocks and stones providing shelter Soft soils for digging/ burrowing Sufficient shrub cover to provide a reasonable resource for feeding & sheltering for small mammals &/or birds & reptiles. Leaf litter layer developing well
20 Recruitment of canopy species	<p>Open holes in the canopy, but with large sections of dense pioneer growth.</p> <p>Continued growth of canopy fixing species are present. They include;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Polycias murrayii</i> (Pencil Cedar) <i>Polycia elegans</i> (Celery Wood) <i>Dendrocide excelsa</i> (Giant Stinging Tree) <i>Homalanthus populifolius</i> (Bleeding Heart) <i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i> (Hoop Pines) <p>Other species growing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Diploglottis australis</i> (Large Leaf Tamarind) <i>Lophostemon confertus</i> (Brush Box)

Table 2.3.3 Information, including key issues/threats, relevant to determining the condition of the value at Site/s 5

Health Check Indicator SITE 5	Notes
1. Ecosystem-changing pest plants	No "Ecosystem-changing pest plants" noted within section
2. Pest plants other than ecosystem-changers	No evidence of invasive species present.
3. Risk of future invasion by significant pest plants	Minimal - regrowth after the fires is all native rainforest species.

4. Rainforest invasion	N/A
5. Woody thickening (other than by rainforest species)	None
6. Overgrazing/over-browsing by feral animals, stray stock or native animals	None
7. Trampling, digging or rooting ... or trampling...	None
8. Impacts on wetlands	N/A
9. Vehicle impacts: Track issues, e.g. damage, safety issues, widening, etc	None
10. Dumping	None
11. Ground cover	<p>Dense regrowth of rainforest pioneer species.</p> <p>Ground cover:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <i>Pteridium esculentum</i> (Austral Bracken) ● <i>Tracheophyta spp.</i> (ferns) inc. <i>Blechnum cartilagineum</i> (Gristle Fern) ● <i>Hydrocotyl pedicellosa.</i> (Pennywort) ● <i>Pollia crispata</i> (Pollia) <p>Middle layer:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <i>Pittosporum multiflorum</i> (Orange Thorn Bush) ● <i>Solanum aviculare</i> (Kangaroo Apple) <p>Canopy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <i>Syzygium spp.</i> ● <i>Polyscias murrayi</i> (Pencil Cedar) ● <i>Polycia elegans</i> (Celery Wood) ● <i>Streblus brunonianus</i> (Whalebone Tree) ● <i>Alchornea ilicifolia</i> (Native Holly) <p>Vines:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <i>Cissus antarctica</i> (Kangaroo Vine) ● <i>Parsonsia spp.</i> ● <i>Stephania japonica</i> (Tape Vine) ● Saplings of <i>Pandorea pandorana</i> (Wonga Vine)
12. Fire damage to fire-sensitive & non fire-dependent ecosystems	<p>Severe fire damage from 2019 fires and is still recovering from a critical condition.</p> <p>There has been significant regrowth in the last years, with promising signs of recovery. Whilst many of the larger rainforest trees have fallen, many pioneer species are growing in its place.</p>
13. Fire damage to peat-based ecosystems	N/A

14. Age class distribution in fire-adapted ecosystems...	N/A
15. Severe wildfire in fire-adapted ecosystems	N/A – All species in this site are not considered fire-adapted.
16. Severe storm, cyclone, tornado	Minor damage <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Occasional broken branches &/or stems with some tree fall ● The majority of dead trees in this area are from fire impact.
17. Overtopping, erosion and impacts	Minor impact
18. Tree/shrub health and dieback	Numerous signs of <i>Golovinomyces orontii</i> (Powdery mildew) and <i>Capnodium citri</i> (Sooty mould) on leaves of a variety of species. Should be monitored.
19. Key features for faunal biodiversity in terrestrial..	Key resources (shelter and food): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Leaf litter layer is well developed providing good ground cover & sufficient depth/biomass to help retain moisture & provide shelter, nesting & foraging resources. ● Woody debris is common to abundant ● Good for nest building birds. ● Many vine species for shelter. ● Evidence of lace monitors in the area and other reptiles. ● Water sources close by.
20. Recruitment of canopy species	Level of recruitment: probably sustainable Rainforest <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Excellent regrowth of juveniles and pioneer species. ● Still a number of large trees without canopy recovery.

Notes relevant to the determination of the Overall Condition Class:

Feral animals

No obvious new feral animals detected.

There are definite large-scale amounts of feral pigs and feral cats through the national park.

Evidence of cat killings on the trail this year. Less so than in 2024

Feral pig diggings are still present and more frequent. Pig sightings are regular.

Wild dog/dingo scat present on trail, often with pig hair in it.

Invasive Weeds

No obvious new invasive weeds detected.

Signs are lower than 2024, with promising signs of native regrowth

Fungal Diseases, pathogens + Insect Pests

No obvious new Fungal Diseases, pathogens + Insect Pests detected.

Insect pests:

- High prevalence of apple galls caused by *Pseudococcidae* (mealybugs) are noted on *eucalypt spp.* new growth

Pathogens:

- Diseases affecting plant health likely to be/ or something similar to *Golovinomyces orontii* (Powdery mildew) have been found throughout rainforest sections of the park.
- *Capnodium citri* (Sooty mould) was also present along most of the trail sections of the park

Fungal Diseases:

- *Favolaschia calocera* (Orange pore fungus) should be noted and watched for damage changes after site 2 in rainforest sections to site 5 of the park. (More-so in the wet season).

New or emerging issues noticed (anywhere on the park) while undertaking an inspection

Make a note in Table 2.5 of localised disturbances, biosecurity breaches or issues that require attention to prevent degradation and significant resource input in the future (e.g. a new infestation of an ecosystem-changing weed; illegal dumping; graffiti at a cultural site; pollution event; erosion; tree-fall across a track resulting in new tracks) or pose risk to life and property, or significantly impact on visitor experience (e.g. overcrowding; excessive noise; conflict amongst user groups).

Determine, with your in-line managers, an agreed management response and desired outcome – record these in Table 2.5 (or in a separate project plan if warranted). During future inspections evaluate the effectiveness of the management response in achieving the stated desired outcome – use the ratings below to do so.

Effectiveness of management response	Rating
Desired outcome achieved	1
Heading towards desired outcome	2
Situation static	3
Heading away from desired outcome	4

Table 2.5 Details of localised disturbances/issues requiring attention and effectiveness of management response.

Y = yes; N = no; P = partially

ISSUE 1							
Date of initial record (d/m/yr): 04/12/2020				GPS location (including datum): -27.88374, 152.32286 Whole road area between Mount Mistake – Amphitheatre – Timbergetters camps.			
Issue & current condition: <i>Sus scrofa</i> (feral pig) – extensive visual damage to UNISCO World Heritage Rainforests, specifically along old logging tracks in the northern sections and now southern sections. Since 2024, feral pig populations appear to be expanding as there are more frequent visual sightings of pigs, diggings and scat. Feral pigs spread weeds, degrade soil and water, introduce pathogens, prey on native species, damaging UNESCO World Heritage Rainforests.							
Agreed management response (AMR):							
Desired outcome: Reduce numbers and impacts of <i>Sus scrofa</i> (Feral pig) within national parks.							
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reintroduce and expand the Hog Hopper program (or suitable program), along with use of Hog Gone. - Trail cams for monitoring. 							
				Follow-up inspections			
Date (d/m/yr)							
AMR implemented (Y/N/P)							
Rating:							
ISSUE 2							

Date of initial record (d/m/yr): 15/09/2021	GPS location (including datum): -27.95942, 152.35760 (lantana) -27.85998, 152.31050 (rats tail grass)						
Issue & current condition: Category 3 weeds within national park especially <i>lantana spp.</i>							
Agreed management response (AMR)							
Desired outcome: - Continual management to improve rainforest return/ native species return after fires through manual removal / spot spray to reduce cover. Removal of Category 3 weeds from neighbouring properties.							
	Follow-up inspections						
Date (d/m/yr)							
AMR implemented (Y/N/P)							
Rating:							
ISSUE 3							
Date of initial record (d/m/yr): 15/09/2021	GPS location (including datum): -27.92030, 152.34631 Whole road area between the Winder and Amphitheatre – Timbergetters – Ridge track.						
Issue & current condition: <i>Felis catus</i> (feral cats) In previous years, feral Cats have been reported by Spicers employees frequenting the national park. Cat scat and cat kills have been noted this year.							
Agreed management response (AMR):							
Desired outcome: Population management and understand the impacts of <i>Felis catus</i> (feral cats) in this specific park to protect endangered species which reside in the national park including the rare and threatened <i>Menura alberti</i> (Albert's lyrebird), <i>Dasyurus maculatus</i> (Spotted-tailed quoll), <i>Potorous tridactylus</i> (Long-nosed potoroo), <i>Calyptorhynchus lathami</i> (Glossy Black-Cockatoo), <i>Petrogale penicillata</i> (Brush-tailed Rock-wallaby), <i>Pseudomys novaehollandiae</i> (New Holland mouse), <i>Pseudomys oralis</i> (Hastings River mouse), <i>Litoria pearsoniana</i> (Cascade treefrog), <i>Mixophyes fleayi</i> (Fleay's barred frog), and the <i>Philoria kundagungan</i> (Red-and-yellow mountain frog). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Suggested: Kitty cameras for understanding ecology / species movement of feral cats within the national park and surrounding areas to understand thus allow better management strategies, methods/ tactics for long-term management. - Trapping methods begin taking place – either trap, spade and release to hold areas and stop numbers from increasing – otherwise new animals will just take their place and continue breeding. - We appreciate managing feral cats is incredibly challenging. 							
	Follow-up inspections						
Date (d/m/yr)							
AMR implemented (Y/N/P)							
Rating:							