Attachment 2 Record sheet: Health Check Indicators - natural values

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

Recorder/s: Kate Skelding and Simon Harley, Senior Guides for Scenic Rim Trail

Value[1]: 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	
2	Mt Mistake to winder: Steep section just after the Timber Jinker	-27.8815400, 152.3186480	Y	At the Timber Jinker	
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	
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	
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	

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
	Site 1	Site 2	Site 3	Site 4	Site 5	Not an 'average'!
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	GC	G	**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	N/A	N/A	N/A	**G**
5. Woody thickening (other than by rainforest species)	G	G	G	GC	G	**G**
6. Overgrazing/browsing by feral animals, stray stock or natives	GC	GC	GC	G	G	**GC**
7. Trampling, digging or rooting ….. or trampling by visitors	GC	SC	GC	G	G	**GC**
8. Impacts on wetlands	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
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	G	GC	GC	**GC**
12. Fire damage to fire-sensitive and non fire-dependent ecosystems	N/A	N/A	GC	GC	GC	**GC**
13. Fire damage to peat-based ecosystems	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
14. Age class distribution in fire-adapted ecosystems in conservation….	GC	GC	N/A	N/A	N/A	**GC**
15. Severe wildfire in fire-adapted wooded ecosystems	GC	SC	N/A	N/A	N/A	**GC**
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	GC	G	**GC**
18. Tree/shrub health and dieback	GC	GC	GC	GC	SC	**GC**
19. Key features for faunal biodiversity in terrestrial ecosystems	GC	GC	G	GC	GC	**GC**
20. Recruitment of canopy species	GC	G	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	This site has recently been burnt. Refer to 2025 document for information on what was present prior to the fires. Will monitor post-fire recovery.
2. Pest plants other than ecosystem-changers	This site has recently been burnt. Refer to 2025 document for information on what was present prior to the fires. Will monitor post-fire recovery.
3. Risk of future invasion by significant pest plants	This site has recently been burnt. Refer to 2025 document for information on what was present prior to the fires. Will monitor post-fire recovery.
4. Rainforest invasion	None - No rainforest plants encountered - This site is 2.5km from the rainforest
5. Woody thickening (other than by rainforest species)	Native species currently here: Regrowth of: ● *Eucalyptus spp.* ● *Lophostemon confertus* (Brush Box) ● *Brachychiton sp.* (Kurrajong sp.) ● *Xanthorroea johnsonii* (Grass Trees)
6. Overgrazing/over-browsing by feral animals, stray stock or native animals	Pig sightings and diggings have grown in the last year. Stray stock are also present in area for the first time but overgrazing is minor.
7. Trampling, digging or rooting … or trampling…	None at site but pig diggings and stray stock presence is close by.
8. Impacts on wetlands	NA
9. Vehicle impacts: Track issues, e.g. damage, safety issues, widening, etc	None
10. Dumping	None
11. Ground cover	Native grasses identified holding the vast majority of cover. Good regrowth post-fires: ● *Themeda triandra* (Kangaroo Grass)
12 Fire damage to fire-sensitive & non	NA

fire-dependent ecosystems	
13 Fire damage to peat-based ecosystems	NA
14 Age class distribution in fire-adapted ecosystems in zones where the primary purpose of fire management is conservation	Good with some concern • Due to the 2019 fires, one or two age classes are missing or poorly represented. Currently, there is little variation in age classes.
15 Severe wildfire in fire-adapted ecosystems	• Moderate epicormic growth in the canopy; some present on stems. • Dead trees are present. • Good regrowth of Kangaroo grass • Site has recently burnt - will need to monitor re-growth
16 Severe storm, cyclone, tornado	• Recent fires will make trees more susceptible to high wind events
17 Overtopping, erosion and impacts	Erosion from water damage post-fire
18 Tree/shrub health and dieback	None
19 Key features for faunal biodiversity in terrestrial..	• Brush-tailed phascogales, dingos, antechinus, ring-tailed possum have been sighted on site. • Post-fire - little vegetation for shelter of food currently, will monitor regrowth.
20 Recruitment of canopy species	Level of recruitment: Probably sustainable Non-rainforest • Juveniles of the dominant & co-dominant canopy species/types are present and occur nearby also. • Epicormic growth is still present from 2019

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	First but limited observations of Lantana within the site area.

2. Pest plants other than ecosystem-changers	Native species dominate; pest species **inconspicuous**. ● *Ageratina adenophora* (Crofton Weed) ● *Lantana camara* (Common Lantana) ● *Verbena bonariensis* **(**Purpletop Verbena/Purpletop Vervain) • Pest climbers are absent from this section
3. Risk of future invasion by significant pest plants	There are sources of propagules close enough for invasion & suitable vectors & conditions for establishment Due to recent burns to the south of track, there is Moderate risk of Latana establishing itself in area.
4. Rainforest invasion	Rainforest saplings & lianes are absent or occur as rare or isolated plants
5. Woody thickening (other than by rainforest species)	None
6. Overgrazing/over-browsing	Minor: some signs of grazing. Cattle have been observed in the area for the first time.
7. Trampling, digging or rooting … or trampling…	>10% of soil surface has been disturbed by pigs. Observations of Pig diggings has grown in last 12 months.
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	Good to the east of the track. West of the track has recently been burnt - will need to monitor recovery. Ground Cover ● *Lomandra multiflora* (Many-flowered Mat Rush) ● *Geranium solanderi* (Native Germanium) ● *Wahlenbergia gracilis* (Australian Bluebell) ● *Rubus moluccanus* (Broad-leaved Raspberry) ● *Themeda triandra* (Kangaroo grass) ● Maidenhair Fern *spp.* ● *Doodia aspera* (Prickly Rasp Fern)

	Middle Layer & Canopy ● *Cordyline spp.* ● *Xanthorroea johnsonii* (Grass Trees) ● *Acacia maidenii* (Maiden's Wattle) ● *Acacia melanoxylon* (Blackwood) ● *Allocasuarina spp.* ● *Lophostemon confertus* (Brush Box) Vines ● *Solori involuta* (Native Derris Vine) ● *Hibbertia scandens* (Climbing Guinea Flower Vine) ● *Dioscorea transversa* (Pencil yam or Common yam)
12. Fire damage to fire-sensitive & non fire-dependent ecosystems	NA
13. Fire damage to peat-based ecosystems	NA
14. Age class distribution in fire-adapted ecosystems…	● Populations of key indicator species are reasonably healthy; mature individuals are occasionally common. ● 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	● Moderate epicormic growth in the canopy; some present on stems. ● Dead trees are present. ● Significant positive recovery, especially in the ground cover, but the ecosystem is well off its pre-fire state at least in terms of structure.
16. Severe storm, cyclone, tornado	● Occasional broken branches &/or stems but rarely tree falls. ● Slight epicormic growth in the canopy ● Fire damaged trees susceptible to high wind events
17. Overtopping, erosion and impacts	Class condition: good.
18. Tree/shrub health and dieback	No pathogens observed
19. Key features for faunal biodiversity in terrestrial..	● 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 reasonably well developed. • Much bird life is encountered in the area. • Evidence of wild dogs and pigs around the site.
20. Recruitment of canopy species	• Many emerging juveniles of the dominant & co-dominant canopy species/types are present and occur nearby also.

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	Native species dominate; pest species inconspicuous/mainly on margin (less than 5%) • Pest climbers are absent from this section
3. Risk of future invasion by significant pest plants	Pathogens: - *Favolaschia calocera* (Orange Pore Fungus) - Myrtle Rust - Phytophthora Proximity to water sources could attract pigs.
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	Presence of stray livestock but no overgrazing noted

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	Most of the ground is densely covered by; ● *Pollia crispata* (Pollia) There are small amounts of: ● *Oplismenus spp.* (Basket Grass) ● *Doodia aspera* (Prickly Rasp Fern) ● *Cordyline spp.* (Cordyline) ● *Stephania japonica* (Tapevine) ● *Pteridium esculentum* (Austral Bracken) ● *Dioscorea transversa* (Tapevine) ● Other *fern spp*. Middle layer forming include: ● *Rubus rosifolius* (Rose-leaved Raspberry) ● *Rubus moluccanus* (Native Raspberry) ● *Dendrocnide excelsa* (Giant Stinging Tree) ● *Homalanthus populifolius* (Bleeding Heart) There are small amounts of: ● *Polyscias murrayi* (Pencil Cedar) ● *Claoxylon australe* (Brittlewood) ● *Trema tomentosum* (Poison Peach) ● *Toona ciliata* (Red Cedar) ● *Polycia elegans* (Celery Wood) ● *Lophostemon confertus* (Brush Box)
12. Fire damage to fire-sensitive & non fire-dependent ecosystems	Level of impact: moderate ● 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	N/A – Majority of species in this site are **not** considered fire-adapted. 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.
16. Severe storm, cyclone, tornado	Minor damage due to severe storm ● Occasional broken branches &/or stems but rarely tree falls
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; honeydew, sooty mould or rust.
19. Key features for faunal biodiversity in terrestrial..	Key resources (food and shelter) ● 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	This site is an eco-tone including wet sclerophyll and subtropical rainforest. ● 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 *"Ecosystem-changing pest plants"* noted within section
2 Pest plants other than ecosystem-changers	Small amount of *Ageratina adenophora* (Crofton's Weed) present.

3	Risk of future invasion by significant pest plants	None in immediate vicinity. Recruitment of native species is promising. Limited availability of space for invasives to take hold.
4	Rainforest invasion	N/A – as previous rainforest ecotone
5	Woody thickening (other than by rainforest species)	Rare - 'Thickener species' occurs as isolated plants or small isolated clumps. ● *Lophostemon confertus* (Brush Box) ● Eucalyptus species emerging
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	Some small regrowth plants include; ● *Tracheophyta spp.* (ferns) ● *Pteridium esculentum* (Austral Bracken) ● *Lomandra sp.* ● *Streblus brunonianus* (Whale Bone Tree) ● *Cordyline spp.* (Cordyline) ● *Zieria smithii* (Sandfly Zieria) ● *Acacia spp.* New growth of; ● *Araucaria cunninghamii* (Hoop Pines) ● *Rubus rosifolius* (Rose-leaved Raspberry) ● *Dendrocnide excelsa* (Giant Stinging Tree) ● *Diploglottis australis* (Large Leaf Tamarind) ● *Homalanthus populifolius* (Bleeding Heart) ● *Lophostemon confertus* (Brush Box) ● *Polycias murrayii* (Pencil Cedar) ● *Polycia elegans* (Celery Wood) ● *Pennantia cunninghamii* (Brown Beech) ● *Orites excelsus* (Prickly Ash) ● *Neolitsea dealbata* (White Bollygum)

	● *Pittosporum Spp.* Old growth; ● *Lophostemon confertus* (Brush Box) ● *Araucaria cunninghamii* (Hoop Pine) ● E*ucalyptus spp* Epiphytes; ● *Dendrobium speciosum* (King Orchid) ● *Asplenium australasicum* (Bird's Nest Fern)
12 Fire damage to fire-sensitive & non fire-dependent ecosystems	● Middle canopy is strong with the site still dominated by pioneer species that have grown since the 2019 fires. ● There is an open canopy due to structural damage of late successional trees. Tree/limb fall continues to happen in this area. But promising re-growth of juvenile climax species.
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 – Majority of species in this site are not considered fire-adapted. ● Whilst there has been significant damage from wildfire and other major weather events in the past 7 years, there are promising signs of recovery and regrowth. ● Canopy is still open but there is a strong presence of juvenile climax species.
16 Severe storm, cyclone, tornado	● 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	● N/A - not applicable for this particular area. No visible signs of erosion.

slip or other erosional processes	
18 Tree/shrub health and dieback	• Some obvious visual pathogen damage - Powdery mildew present on new growth of *Lophostemon confertus* (Brush Box).
19 Key features for faunal biodiversity in terrestrial..	Key resources (shelter and food) • Large old trees occur occasionally • Fallen branches and logs provide shelter • Soft soils for digging/ burrowing • Sufficient shrub cover to provide a reasonable resource for feeding & sheltering for small mammals &/or birds & reptiles. Many small birds sighted in the area. • Leaf litter layer developing well
20 Recruitment of canopy species	Promising but will take a long time - has defined open holes in the canopy with significant limb/tree fall but there are large sections of dense pioneer growth and saplings of climax species taking hold. • *Homalanthus populifolius* (Bleeding Heart) • *Solanum aviculare* (Kangaroo Apple) • *Dendrocnide excelsa* (Giant Stinging Tree) • *Diploglottis australis* (Large Leaf Tamarind) • *Lophostemon confertus* (Brush Box) • *Polyscias murrayi* (Pencil Cedar) • *Polycia elegans* (Celery Wood) • *Araucaria cunninghamii* (Hoop Pines)

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. The gaps in the canopy and the proximity to the escarpment means there is potential but none observed in the last 6 years
4. Rainforest invasion	N/A – This is temperate rainforest Regrowth of rainforest is occurring from 2019 catastrophic fires

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	Dense regrowth of rainforest species. Ground cover: ● *Pteridium esculentum* (Austral Bracken) ● *Hydrocotyle pedicellosa* (Large leaf pennywort) ● *Oceaniopteris cartilaginea* (Gristle Fern) ● *Pollia crispata* (Pollia) ● *Lomandra spicata* (Rainforest Mat Rush) Middle layer: ● *Pittosporum multiflorum* (Orange Thorn) ● *Solanum aviculare* (Kangaroo Apple) ● *Anopterus macleayanus* (Macleay's Laurel) ● *Cordyline petiolaris* (Broad leaved Palm Lily) ● *Rubus moluccanus* (Broad Leaved Bramble) ● *Eupomatia laurina* (Bolwarra) Canopy: ● *Syzygium spp.* ● *Polyscias murrayi* (Pencil Cedar) ● *Polycia elegans* (Celery Wood) ● *Streblus brunonianus* (Whalebone Tree) ● *Alchornea ilicifolia* (Native Holly) ● *Brachychiton acerifolius* (Flame tree) ● *Orites excelsus* (Prickly Ash) ● *Neolitsea dealbata* (White Bollygum) Vines: ● *Cissus antarctica* (Kangaroo Vine)

	● *Parsonsia straminea* (Monkey Rope Vine) ● *Stephania japonica* (Tape Vine) ● *Pandorea pandorana* (Wonga Vine) ● *Passiflora herbertiana* (Native Passionfruit)
12. Fire damage to fire-sensitive & non fire-dependent ecosystems	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. There are also saplings of rainforest climax species growing, adding to the diversity of the area.
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
16. Severe storm, cyclone, tornado	Minor damage but this area is susceptible to high winds with proximity to the edge of the escarpment. ● Occasional broken branches &/or stems but rarely tree falls ● The majority of dead trees in this area are from the fires.
17. Overtopping, erosion and impacts	No impact in this area
18. Tree/shrub health and dieback	Continued prolific observations of *Golovinomyces orontii* (Powdery mildew) and *Capnodium citri* (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): ● Dense vines and middle layer species provide excellent shelter for small birds. Bird sightings are abundant in this area. ● 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. ● 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 ● Excellent regrowth of juvenile climax species and pioneer species.

Notes relevant to the determination of the Overall Condition Class:

Feral animals

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

Feral pig diggings and sightings are more common than previous years.

Large presence of cattle in and close to sites 1,2 & 3. No evidence yet of overgrazing but evidence of trampling and scat.

Invasive Weeds

Close to sites 1 & 2, there is a higher presence of lantana and fireweed. Coupled with the recent fires, there is a potential for emergence of invasive species and their continued spread. Will need to reassess Site 1 & 2 as new growth emerges.

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

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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: *This is still relevant from previous years and needs to be addressed.* *Sus scrofa* (feral pig) – extensive visual damage to UNISCO World Heritage Rainforests, specifically along old logging tracks in the northern sections and now southern sections. 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 *Sus scrofa* (Feral pig) within national parks. - 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)							
Issue & current condition: Category 3 weeds within national park e.g. *lantana spp.*, fireweed								
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. More frequent fire management needed close to rainforest ecotones							
	Follow-up inspections						
Date (d/m/yr)							
AMR implemented (Y/N/P)							
Rating:							
ISSUE 3							
Date of initial record (d/m/yr): 15/09/2026			**GPS location (including datum):** Whole area from Mount Mistake to the Winder and Amphitheatre				
Issue & current condition: *Cattle in National Park* Due to escaped cattle from Laidley Valley and also Goomburra valley, there has been frequent and continued cattle sightings as well as trampling damage and scat.							
Agreed management response (AMR):							
Desired outcome: Cattle mustered and removed, effective fencing, developing relationships with bordering farms to ensure cattle aren't entering and grazing in NP.							
	Follow-up inspections						
Date (d/m/yr)							
AMR implemented (Y/N/P)							
Rating:							