

Keeping wildlife privately in Queensland — Conditions and restrictions — Keeping and using controlled, commercial, recreational, restricted or international animals under a recreational wildlife licence

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Keeping wildlife privately in Queensland — Conditions and restrictions — Keeping and using controlled, commercial, recreational, restricted or international animals under a recreational wildlife licence

Background

This guideline contains information that is relevant only to a person who holds a recreational wildlife licence for birds, reptiles or amphibians¹.

This guideline does not deal with the keeping and use of non-native animals, other than international wildlife. If you are keeping or intend to keep non-native animals, you should refer to the guideline *General requirements — Keeping and using exotic animals under the Nature Conservation Act 1992*.

If you are keeping, or intend to keep, exempt animals you should refer to the guideline *Conditions and restrictions — Keeping exempt animals*.

If you are keeping, or intend to keep, controlled animals and you do not have a licence, you should refer to the guideline *Conditions and restrictions — Keeping and using controlled animals without a recreational wildlife licence*.

Keeping controlled, commercial, recreational, restricted animals or international animals

If you keep, or intend to keep, a protected animal identified as a commercial, recreational, restricted animal (other than protected spiders or scorpions²), or international animal, you will need a recreational wildlife licence.

Although you don't need a recreational wildlife licence to keep controlled animals privately, there is a benefit to having a licence for controlled birds. Namely, a person who holds a recreational wildlife licence is not subject to the same restriction to the number of controlled animals that may be traded in a 12-month period as applies to an unlicensed person.

If you have a recreational wildlife licence, you may keep an animal of a species identified on the licence. You may only keep the animal at the place stated in the licence as the place where the animals are to be kept³ (i.e. the 'licensed premises').

A recreational wildlife licence can only be issued for the following animals:

- live controlled, commercial, recreational, restricted or international animals; or
- dead protected or international animals.

If you have a recreational wildlife licence that allows you to keep birds and you keep a controlled animal, you are taken to hold the animal under the licence.

Species may be identified on the licence by stating the part of schedule 3 of the *Nature Conservation (Wildlife Management) Regulation 2006* (the Wildlife Management Regulation) in which the animal is listed or, alternatively, by identifying the particular species (See Appendix 1 for the list of species in schedule 3.) If, for example, your licence says 'commercial birds', you may keep and use an animal of any species that appears under 'commercial birds' in schedule 3. If your licence says 'carpet python' and does not list any other species, you may only keep carpet pythons under the licence.

¹ If you keep a controlled animal and you hold a recreational wildlife licence for the animal, you are taken to hold the animal under the recreational wildlife licence.

² Protected spiders and scorpions may be kept privately without a licence. A licence is needed to take, keep or use these species commercially.

³ You may, however, keep an animal temporarily at another place for certain displays if you have the chief executive's written approval.

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If your licence states a maximum number of animals of a particular species that you may keep, you must not keep more than the number specified at any one time.

A person who keeps and uses a live animal under a recreational wildlife licence must keep and use the animal in a way that ensures the likelihood of escape, injury or ill-health of the animal is minimised as outlined in the *Code of Practice — Aviculture* and the *Code of Practice — Captive reptile and amphibian husbandry*.

Codes of Practice

Codes of Practice are available from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) website which will provide you with information to help you care for your new animal.

We recommend that you read the codes of practice to become fully aware of the level of commitment that is necessary to keep your animal healthy. As an example not many people know that *'penny turtle'* is a general term to describe juvenile turtles that have grown to the size of a penny. The name *'penny turtle'* does imply that the turtle will remain the size of a penny.

In fact fresh water turtle species live for about 30 years and grow to the size of a dinner plate. A standard aquarium will therefore be a good home for a little while, but your turtle will grow out of it and require a new and larger home.

Please ensure that you are familiar with the type of animal you wish to keep by conducting research into the animal's life cycle and living requirements before you make a purchase. Remember that if for any reason you decide that you can no longer care for an animal, it is an offence to release it into the wild.

How do I apply for a licence?

Forms

Application forms can be downloaded from http://www.epa.qld.gov.au/ecoaccess/plants_and_animals/ or you can call 1300 368 326 or email eco.access@epa.qld.gov.au

Fees

Fees and charges apply to the following items:

- Licence (there is no refund of these fees once a licence is issued)
- Record book (a request and payment for a record book is required as part of the application)
- Licence amendment fee (change of address is free)
- Wildlife movement permit
- Movement advice (or free to download from http://www.epa.qld.gov.au/ecoaccess/plants_and_animals/moving_wildlife/moving_native_and_exotic_wildlife/)
- Electromagnetic implant
- Consumables used to obtain, and storage charge to hold, a biological tissue sample of wildlife for holding and registering with a scientific institution

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A schedule of fees and charges can be downloaded from www.epa.qld.gov.au/ecoaccess/plants_and_animals/

How long will it take to obtain a licence?

Your application can take up to 90 days to process, although most licences are issued within 10 working days.

How long does a licence last?

A licence may be issued for up to five years.

Can I breed animals?

A person who holds a recreational wildlife licence may breed animals under the licence. It is an offence to knowingly breed a hybrid or mutation of a protected animal; however, the holder of a recreational wildlife licence may breed a mutation, but not a hybrid, of the following:

- a controlled bird
- a commercial bird
- a recreational bird.

The holder must not breed a mutation or hybrid of a restricted bird or of any species of reptile or amphibian.

A person who holds a recreational wildlife licence that includes international animals may breed an international animal of a species identified on the licence.

Can I buy and sell animals?

Holder may buy or accept, sell or give away animals

A person who holds a recreational wildlife licence may buy or accept, sell or give away animals under the licence⁴; however, a person is not allowed to buy from or sell to someone who does not have a relevant authority.

A person who sells or gives away protected wildlife must obtain from the buyer verification of the buyer's identity. If the buyer is acting under a wildlife authority the person must inspect the authority, keep a record of the authorities number, and be able to produce the record for inspection if asked to by a conservation officer.

A person is not allowed to keep or use an animal kept under a recreational wildlife licence for a commercial purpose.

Using wildlife for a commercial purpose

A person who holds a recreational wildlife licence must not keep or use wildlife under the licence for a commercial purpose. The meaning of 'commercial purpose' is stated in the Wildlife Management Regulation. In simple terms, a person who holds a recreational wildlife licence must not keep or use protected wildlife as part of a business or otherwise use it in a business-like manner.

The Wildlife Management Regulation specifies that a person uses wildlife for a commercial purpose if the person uses the wildlife for gain or reward. Although 'gain or reward' has a varied meaning, there are certain things that always constitute use for a commercial purpose, namely:

⁴ Note: Separate movement documentation may still be needed to move the animal.

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- operating under a business or trading name under which the person buys or sells protected animals
- importing wildlife into the state for the main purpose of selling it
- keeping or using wildlife in a way that makes you liable to pay tax for the activity under a law of the Commonwealth
- using the wildlife at a premises that is designated under a law of the state or local government as a business, home occupation or home industry.

A person who holds a recreational wildlife licence is not permitted to display for commercial purposes an animal kept under the licence:

- in a public place and in a way that may cause another person to believe the animal is for sale; or
- to market a particular product, service or business name, especially a product to house or maintain the animal.

See the 'Can I show my animals?' section below, which lists requirements for non-commercial bird shows or animal exhibitions.

Holding period for wildlife obtained by holder of recreational wildlife licence

A person who holds a recreational wildlife licence must keep any animal that they buy or accept from another person for a minimum of six months. This period of time is often called the 'holding period'. The only circumstances where a person who holds a recreational wildlife licence may dispose of an animal they keep under the licence within the holding period are if:

- the animal is a bird that was obtained as an egg for the purpose of artificial incubation or hand-raising
- the animal escapes or dies
- the person has the written approval of the chief executive to dispose of the animal within six months of acquiring it.

How do I move animals?

A person cannot move a protected animal without lawful authority. Even if the law allows you to buy or sell wildlife you may still need separate documentation to move it. If you intend to move an animal, you may need to:

- complete a movement advice and submit it to the chief executive
- obtain a wildlife movement permit
- obtain the chief executive's written approval.

There are some circumstances in which protected animals can be moved without documentation, such as through exempt movements as detailed below.

If you are uncertain about which type of documentation (if any) you need to move an animal, you should contact the Ecoaccess Customer Service Unit on 1300 368 326 or email eco.access@epa.qld.gov.au.

If you are planning to move a protected animal interstate you should contact the government conservation authority for that State. Even though you may not require approval under Queensland law you may still require approval from the other State. You should make sure that you contact the relevant State authority well in advance of your proposed movement date to avoid delays.

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What are exempt movements?

You do not need any type of documentation to move a protected animal in the following circumstances when you move:

- an exempt animal
- a protected animal requiring treatment to or from a registered veterinary surgeon
- to another place of residence within Queensland and you take the animal with you to the new place of residence⁵
- a protected animal to or from another licence at the same premises
- to another place of business within Queensland and you take the animal with you to the new place of business⁶
- a sick, injured or orphaned protected animal for care or treatment to the place where you intend to care for it within Queensland or take it to another person who holds a rehabilitation permit for the animal.

Some specific exemptions apply to particular licence or permit types that allow the holder to move wildlife without documentation. For example the holder of an exhibitors licence, demonstrator licence, wildlife farming licence or a museum licence may move wildlife to or from a display within the State.

Moving wildlife with the chief executive's written approval

In certain situations, the *Nature Conservation (Wildlife Management) Regulation 2006* (Wildlife Management Regulation) states that you need to ask for the chief executive's permission to move an animal. If you need the chief executive's permission you will have to request it in writing⁷. An example is the movement of recreational wildlife to an approved display by a recreational wildlife licence holder.

What are movement advices?

A person may move wildlife from one place to another under a movement advice. A movement advice can only be used if the Wildlife Management Regulation states that a movement advice is to be used in the particular circumstance in which you intend to move the animal. Otherwise a movement permit is required. The main difference between a wildlife movement permit and a movement advice is that a movement advice is self-issued.

In most situations a movement advice may be used by an authorised seller to move wildlife to an authorised buyer. However, a movement advice can **not** be used to move:

- a live special native animal (echidna, koala, platypus or wombat)
- a dead crocodile or emu

⁵ If you hold a licence you must notify the chief executive about a change in your residential address before or immediately after the change. If however, you propose to change the licensed premises, you must apply to have your licence amended at least 10 business days before you intend to change the premises.

⁶ If you hold a licence you must notify the chief executive about a change in your business address within 10 business days of the change. If however, you propose to change the licensed premises, you must apply to have your licence amended at least 10 business days before you intend to change the premises.

⁷ In certain situations you may require the chief executive's approval to sell or give away an animal. An approval that allows you to sell or give away an animal is not the same as an approval to move an animal so you may still need a wildlife movement permit or movement advice to move the animal in these situations.

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- a live bird, mammal, reptile or amphibian other than a protected, international, prohibited or domestic bird, reptile, mammal or amphibian
- an animal to another State if the movement is associated in any way with moving the animal to another country.

It is the responsibility of the person selling or giving away the wildlife to fill in the movement advice (except when the seller is in another State, in which case it is the Queensland buyer's responsibility).

A movement advice may only be used for one consignment of wildlife. There is no limit to the number of animals that can be moved on a movement advice.

A movement advice must be completed before the animal is moved. The movement must be completed within seven days after completing the movement advice.

There are conditions attached to the use of a movement advice. These are stated on the front of the advice or, if you have purchased a book of printed advices, inside the front cover of the book. You must comply with these conditions.

To assist with the movement of certain wildlife for recreational aviculturists, herpetologists and commercial wildlife licence holders the EPA has developed a free electronic movement advice (EMA). This free movement advice is available only through the EPA website <http://www.epa.qld.gov.au> and may be used when moving wildlife into, out of and within Queensland.

A manually completed movement advice is a quadruplicate carbon-copy document and an EMA is exactly the same only the contents are completed electronically before being printed. If you complete either form of movement advice you must ensure that you separate the four parts of the advice and distribute them in the manner described in the conditions for use of the advice. These parts must be distributed within seven days of the movement occurring.

Movement advices can be purchased individually, in a book of 50 or accessed free via the EPA website.

Please note:

An EMA cannot be printed as a blank form and then manually completed as manually written EMAs are not valid and will not be accepted as a legitimate authority for the movement of wildlife.

What are wildlife movement permits?

Wildlife movement permits are required where prior approval is needed to move an animal. It is not possible to produce a comprehensive list of situations in which a wildlife movement permit is needed. However, some situations that arise most frequently for which you will need a wildlife movement permit are:

- moving animals of particular cultural significance (koalas, echidnas, platypus and wombats)
- moving a live mammal interstate and the animal is intended for export to another country (see special conditions below)
- for importation of certain exotic species into Queensland
- if you move a protected animal into or out of Queensland where you are not buying the animal from, or selling an animal to another person (e.g. if you move residence into or out of Queensland or take an animal interstate when you go on holidays).

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You will need a wildlife movement permit to move a protected animal unless the Wildlife Management Regulation or a conservation plan says that you don't need one.

To get a wildlife movement permit you will need to contact the Ecoaccess Customer Service Unit for an application form on 1300 368 326, email eco.access@epa.qld.gov.au or visit the Environmental Protection Agency's website <http://www.epa.qld.gov.au>.

Can I display my animals?

A person who holds a recreational wildlife licence may get the chief executive's written approval to display an animal, other than a restricted animal, kept under the licence. However, the approval may only be given if the display is not conducted for a commercial purpose and does not last more than 11 days.

The holder of the licence will need to request permission in writing to conduct the display. The letter must specify the following:

- your name, residential address, and licence number
- the species of animal you intend to move and the number of each species
- the date and place where the display is proposed
- a statement acknowledging that the display is not being conducted for a commercial purpose.

If you have the chief executive's written approval to display the animal, you will not require a separate wildlife movement permit or movement advice to move the animal. Also, if you have the chief executive's written approval for the display, you are entitled to keep the animal at the place stated in the approval for the period of time stated in the approval.

DNA and microchips

The use of DNA or microchip technologies is voluntary, unless you receive a notice from the chief executive directing you to either implant an approved microchip or take and register a biological tissue sample with an approved scientific institution. If you receive such a notice you must comply with it.

There is an incentive in place to encourage licensees to either take and register a biological tissue sample with an approved scientific institution or implant an approved microchip. If you keep any of the following species under a recreational wildlife licence and you choose not to either implant an approved microchip or take and register a biological tissue sample with an approved scientific institution, the licence fee will be twice that normally paid for the licence.

- 1) glossy-black cockatoo (*Calyptohynchus lathamii*)
- 2) palm cockatoo (*Probosciger aterrimus*)
- 3) green python – Australian population (*Condropython viridis*).

Do I need to keep records?

Record books

A person who holds a recreational wildlife licence must keep a record book or an electronic record system approved by the chief executive.

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The record book can only be obtained from the EPA.

A record book is an official document and must be completed in the way stated in the *Nature Conservation (Administration) Regulation 2006*. You must do all of the following:

- keep the record book at the licensed premises
- keep your records in your record book up-to-date and accurate
- complete your record book in ink
- not delete or erase any entries in your record book, even those made in error
- not remove any pages from your record book
- keep your record book secure and prevent any other person from damaging or defacing the book, or the book getting lost or stolen
- notify the chief executive immediately and in writing if the record book is lost, stolen or destroyed
- produce your record book to a conservation officer upon demand.

If you make an error when completing your record book, you should rule out the error with a single line (so that the text of the entry made in error is still legible) and write the correct information into your book. You must not use correction fluid (e.g. liquid paper™), correction tape or write over the entry so that it is illegible.

To keep your record book up-to-date you must record the following information in your record book by the end of the day specified below:

- if you buy, give away, sell or accept an animal — the day on which the transaction occurred
- if you breed an animal and it is raised by its parent — the day the animal becomes independent of its parent
- if you breed an animal and it is separated from its parent for hand-raising or artificial incubation — the day the animal is removed from its parent for hand-raising or artificial incubation
- if an animal escapes, dies or is stolen — the day you become aware of the escape, death or theft of the animal.

It is difficult to count frog and toad eggs, as amphibians often lay large numbers of eggs that can be damaged by rough handling. If you keep and breed amphibians under your licence, you should make the entry in your record book about natural increase once the eggs become tadpoles.

You should be consistent in the way you complete your record book. For example, if you choose to leave blank lines between entries, you should always leave blank lines between entries.

If you receive a notice asking you to return your record book to the chief executive, you must comply with the notice.

Can the licence be transferred?

Licences are not transferable.

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Applicant suitability

An applicant must have the ability to carry out activities under the authority in a competent and ethical way and have appropriate facilities for the activities to be carried out under this licence.

An applicant must be at least 18 years of age, however the chief executive may grant a recreational licence for an animal to a child over 13 years under the following conditions:

- a) if the child and the child's parents live at the licenced premises; and
- b) the chief executive is satisfied the parents or guardians will supervise the child while the child is carrying out activities under the licence; and
- c) the chief executive states the name of the parents or guardians on the licence.

Also, a recreational licence for a restricted animal cannot be granted to a child.

Further information

For further information, contact the Ecoaccess Customer Service Unit on phone 1300 368 326 or by email at eco.access@epa.qld.gov.au.

References

Nature Conservation Act 1992.

Nature Conservation (Wildlife Management) Regulation 2006

Nature Conservation (Administration) Regulation 2006

Nature Conservation (Wildlife) Regulation 2006

Code of practice – Aviculture

Code of Practice – Captive reptile and amphibian husbandry

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Disclaimer:

While this document has been prepared with care, it contains general information and does not profess to offer legal, professional or commercial advice. The Queensland Government accepts no liability for any external decisions or actions taken on the basis of this document. Persons external to the Environmental Protection Agency should satisfy themselves independently and by consulting their own professional advisors before embarking on any proposed course of action.

Approved By

Annie Moody

Signature

03/10/2008

Date

Annie Moody
Acting Executive Director
Queensland Parks and Wildlife

Enquiries:
Wildlife Branch
Ph. 3224 7339
Fax. 3227 6386

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Appendix 1

Schedules

Controlled birds

The following birds are controlled birds:

Common name

Adelaide rosella
bar-shouldered dove
black-throated finch
blue-faced parrot finch
chestnut-breasted mannikin
common bronzewing
crested pigeon
crimson rosella
diamond firetail
double-barred finch
eastern rosella
emerald dove
hooded parrot
little button-quail
long-tailed finch
mallee ringneck
masked finch
musk lorikeet
painted button-quail
painted finch
pale-headed rosella
Port Lincoln ringneck
rainbow (red-collared) lorikeet
red-capped parrot
scaly-breasted lorikeet
turquoise parrot
western rosella
yellow rosella

Scientific name

Platycercus elegans adelaidae
Geopelia humeralis
Poephila cincta
Erythrura trichroa
Lonchura castaneothorax
Phaps chalcoptera
Ocyphaps (Geophaps) lophotes
Platycercus elegans elegans
Stagonopleura guttata
Taeniopygia bichenovii
Platycercus eximius
Chalcophaps indica
Psephotus dissimilis
Turnix velox
Poephila acuticauda
Barnardius zonarius barnardi
Poephila personata
Glossopsitta concinna
Turnix varia
Emblema pictum
Platycercus adscitus
Barnardius zonarius zonarius
Trichoglossus haematodus rubritorquatus
Purpureicephalus spurius
Trichoglossus chlorolepidotus
Neophema pulchella
Platycercus icterotis
Platycercus elegans flaveolus

Commercial birds

The following birds are commercial birds:

Common name

Australian ringneck or Cloncurry parrot
beautiful firetail
black-breasted button-quail
blue bonnet, other than the narethae
subspecies

Scientific name

Barnardius zonarius macgillivrayi
Stagonopleura bella
Turnix melanogaster
Northiella haematogaster, other than N.h. narethae

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Common name

blue-winged parrot
brown cuckoo-dove
brush bronzewing
chestnut quilled rock-pigeon
crimson finch
flock bronzewing
golden-shouldered parrot
king parrot
little lorikeet
mulga parrot
northern rosella
pictorella mannikin
pied imperial-pigeon
plum-headed finch
purple-crowned lorikeet
red-backed button-quail
red-browed finch
red-chested button-quail
red-winged parrot
regent parrot
rock parrot
spinfex pigeon
squatter pigeon
superb parrot
varied lorikeet
white-headed pigeon
white-quilled rock-pigeon
wonga pigeon
yellow-rumped mannikin

Scientific name

Neophema chrysostoma
Macropygia amboinensis
Phaps elegans
Petrophassa rufipennis
Neochmia phaeton
Phaps histrionica
Psephotus chrysopterygius
Alisterus scapularis
Glossopsitta pusilla
Psephotus varius
Platycercus venustus
Heteromunia pectoralis
Ducula bicolor
Neochmia modesta
Glossopsitta porphyrocephala
Turnix maculosa
Neochmia temporalis
Turnix pyrrhothorax
Aprosmictus erythropterus
Polytelis anthopeplus
Neophema petrophila
Geophaps plumifera
Geophaps scripta
Polytelis swainsonii
Psitteuteles versicolor
Columba leucomela
Petrophassa albipennis
Leucosarcia melanoleuca
Lonchura flaviprymna

Commercial reptiles

The following reptiles are commercial reptiles:

Common name

Scientific name

The following reptiles of the family Agamidae —

central netted dragon	<i>Ctenophorus nuchalis</i>
inland bearded dragon	<i>Pogona vitticeps</i>
[no common name]	<i>Pogona henrylawsoni</i>

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The following reptiles of the family Scincidae —

pink-tongued lizard	<i>Hemisphaeriodon gerrardii</i>
eastern blue-tongued lizard	<i>Tiliqua scincoides</i>
Cunningham's skink	<i>Egernia cunninghami</i>

The following reptiles of the family Chelidae —

eastern snake-necked turtle	<i>Chelodina longicollis</i>
saw-shelled turtle	<i>Elseya latisternum</i>
Kreffft's river turtle	<i>Emydura krefftii</i>
Murray turtle	<i>Emydura macquarii</i>

The following reptiles of the family Gekkonidae —

[no common name]	<i>Nephrurus amyae</i>
[no common name]	<i>Nephrurus levis</i>
thick-tailed gecko	<i>Underwoodisaurus milii</i>
rough knob-tailed gecko	<i>Nephrurus asper</i>

The following reptiles of the family Boidae —

children's python	<i>Liasis childreni</i>
spotted python	<i>Liasis maculosus</i>
Stimson's python	<i>Liasis stimsoni</i>

Spiders and scorpions

All protected spiders are commercial spiders.

All protected scorpions are commercial scorpions.

Recreational birds

Common name	Scientific name
Australasian shoveler	<i>Anas rhynchos</i>
Australian shelduck	<i>Tadorna tadornoides</i>
Pacific black duck	<i>Anas superciliosa</i>
black swan	<i>Cygnus atratus</i>
blue-billed duck	<i>Oxyura australis</i>
Cape Barren goose	<i>Cereopsis novaehollandiae</i>
chestnut teal	<i>Anas castanea</i>
green pygmy-goose	<i>Nettion pulchellus</i>
grey teal	<i>Anas gracilis</i>
hardhead	<i>Aythya australis</i>
maggie goose	<i>Anseranas semipalmata</i>
maned duck or wood duck	<i>Chenonetta jubata</i>
pink-eared duck	<i>Malacorhynchus membranaceus</i>
plumed whistling-duck	<i>Dendrocygna eytoni</i>
radjah shelduck	<i>Tadorna radjah</i>
wandering whistling-duck	<i>Dendrocygna arcuata</i>

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Recreational reptiles or amphibians

All least concern reptiles other than restricted reptiles are recreational reptiles.

All least concern amphibians are recreational amphibians.

Restricted birds

The following birds are restricted birds:

Common name	Scientific name
Australian magpie (black-backed)	<i>Gymnorhina tibicen tibicen</i>
banded lapwing	<i>Vanellus tricolor</i>
buff-breasted button-quail	<i>Turnix olivii</i>
eclectus parrot (Australian subspecies)	<i>Eclectus roratus macgillivrayi</i>
figbird	<i>Specothes viridis</i>
gang gang cockatoo	<i>Callocephalon fimbriatum</i>
glossy black-cockatoo	<i>Calyptorhynchus lathami</i>
green rosella	<i>Platycercus caledonicus</i>
long-billed black-cockatoo	<i>Calyptorhynchus baudinii</i>
Macleay's fig parrot	<i>Cyclopsita diopthalma macleayana</i>
Major Mitchell's cockatoo (pink cockatoo)	<i>Cacatua leadbeateri</i>
masked lapwing	<i>Vanellus miles</i>
naretha blue bonnet	<i>Northiella haematogaster naretha</i>
partridge pigeon	<i>Geophaps smithii</i>
red-eared firetail	<i>Stagonopleura oculata</i>
red-tailed black-cockatoo	<i>Calyptorhynchus banksii</i>
red wattlebird	<i>Anthochaera carunculata</i>
rose-crowned fruit-dove	<i>Ptilinopus regina</i>
scarlet honeyeater	<i>Myzomela sanguinolenta</i>
short-billed (white-tailed) black-cockatoo	<i>Calyptorhynchus latirostris</i>
silveryeye (grey-backed)	<i>Zosterops lateralis</i>
splendid fairy-wren	<i>Malurus splendens</i>
spotted pardalote	<i>Pardalotus punctatus</i>
superb fairy-wren	<i>Malurus cyaneus</i>
superb fruit-dove	<i>Ptilinopus superbus</i>
swift parrot	<i>Lathamus discolor</i>
topnot pigeon	<i>Lopholaimus antarcticus</i>
variegated fairy-wren	<i>Malurus lamberti</i>
white-winged fairy-wren	<i>Malurus leucopterus</i>
wompoo fruit-dove	<i>Ptilinopus magnificus</i>
yellow-tailed black-cockatoo	<i>Calyptorhynchus funereus</i>

Keeping wildlife privately in Queensland — Conditions and restrictions — Keeping and using controlled, commercial, recreational, restricted or international animals under a recreational wildlife licence

Restricted reptiles or amphibians

The following reptiles are restricted reptiles:

Common name

Scientific name

The following reptiles of the family Elapidae —

black snakes	<i>Pseudechis</i> spp
broad-headed snakes	<i>Hoplocephalus</i> spp
brown snakes	<i>Pseudonaja</i> spp
Collett's snake	<i>Pseudechis colletti</i>
copperheads	<i>Austrelaps</i> spp
death adders	<i>Acanthophis</i> spp
eastern small-eyed snake	<i>Rhinoplocephalus nigriscens</i>
rough scaled snake	<i>Tropidechis carinatus</i>
taipans	<i>Oxyuranus</i> spp
tiger snakes	<i>Notechis</i> spp

The following reptiles of the family Hydrophiidae —

all species

The following reptiles of the family Laticaudidae —

all species

All threatened or rare or near threatened reptiles other than the following —

- reptiles of the family Cheloniidae
- reptiles of the family Dermochelyidae—
- freshwater crocodile *Crocodylus johnstoni*
- saltwater or estuarine crocodile *Crocodylus porosus*

All rare or threatened amphibians are restricted amphibians.

International birds

The following bird is an international bird:

Common name

eclectus parrot

Scientific name

Eclectus roratus other than *E.r. macgillivrayi*

International reptiles

The following reptile is an international reptile:

Common name

green python

Scientific name

Chondropython viridis other than animals of the Australian population