

Andromache Conservation Park

Resource Information

2026



Queensland
Government

This document is a compendium of park information and a supporting document for the associated management instrument (management plan or management statement). Management instruments are prepared under the *Nature Conservation Act 1992* and include management direction for tenure for which QPWS has management responsibility.

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1. Introduction

The Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service (QPWS), within the Department of the Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation (DETSI), applies a contemporary management process that is based on international best practice and targets management towards the most important features of each park: their key values.

The Values-Based Management Framework (VBMF) is an adaptive management cycle that incorporates planning, prioritising, doing, monitoring, evaluating and reporting into all areas of our business. This enables the agency to be more flexible and proactive and to improve management effectiveness over time.

This document is a compendium of park information and a supporting document for key values and level of service assessment reports or management plans and management statements. It contains background information about a park's purpose, values, resources, and legal and administrative framework.

2. Park overview

Andromache Conservation Park (the park) is in the Whitsundays region, 17 kilometres south-east of the town of Proserpine. The western boundary of the park adjoins Proserpine State Forest. The remainder of the park is surrounded by freehold properties. Access is from Silver Creek Road, which runs to the east of the park. Undeveloped road reserves connect with the park. Andromache State Forest is 14 kilometres south-west of the park.

The following figure and table (Figure 1, Table 1) provide an overview of information related to the park, including locality, legislative framework and applicable plans/agreements.

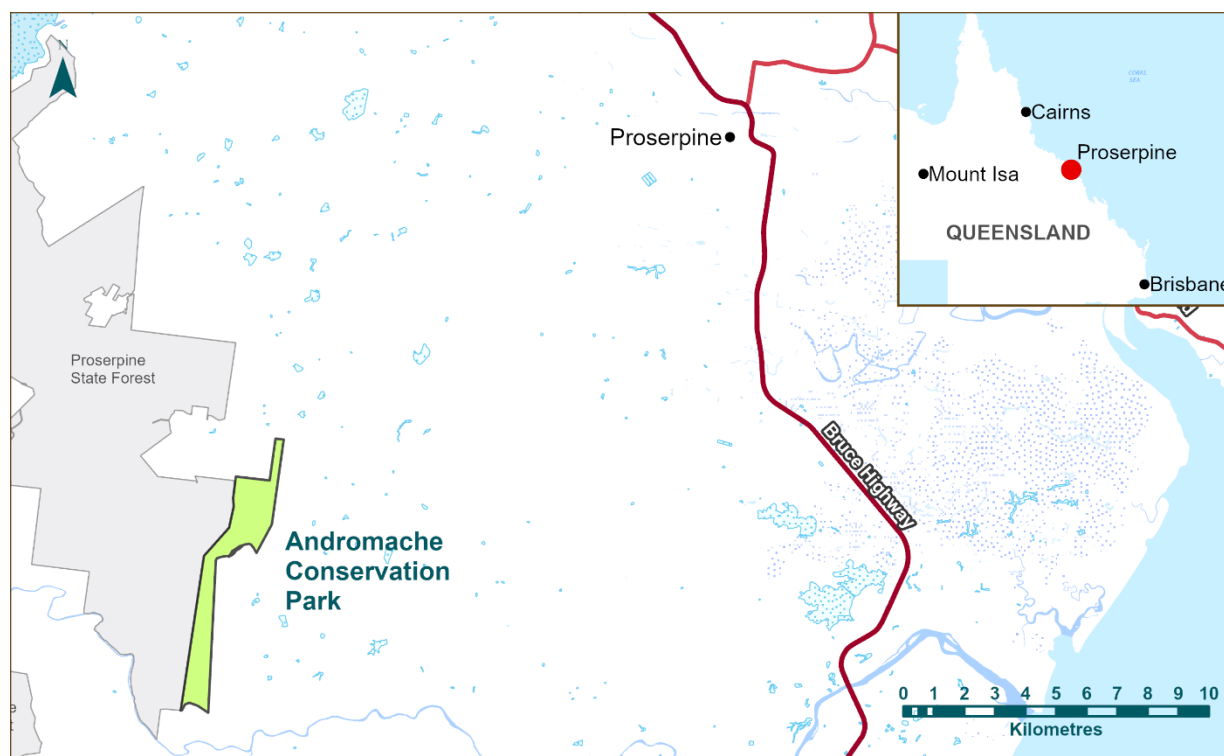


Figure 1. Locality of Andromache Conservation Park

Table 1. Overview of Andromache Conservation Park

Park size	Andromache Conservation Park	647 ha
Bioregion	Central Mackay Coast	
QPWS region	Central	
Local government area	Whitsunday Regional	
State electorate	Whitsunday	
Relevant legislation	<i>Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003</i>	
	<i>Biosecurity Act 2014</i>	
	<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i> (Cwlth)	
	<i>Native Title Act 1993</i> (Cwlth)	
Plans and agreements	<i>Nature Conservation Act 1992</i>	
	National Recovery Plan for the Proserpine rock-wallaby <i>Petrogale persephone</i> 2010	

3. Resource information

3.1 First Nations peoples

An active native title claim extends across a large area of the Whitsundays (about 7296 square kilometres) and includes the park. The claim was registered on 25 July 2024 on behalf of the Gia and Ngaro Peoples (Tribunal Number QC2024/003, Federal Court number QUD228/2024).

There is an Indigenous Land Use Agreement (QI2012/073) that covers Lots 2 and 3 on SP112425, which adjoins the eastern side of the park.

3.2 Key value information

3.2.1 Habitat for significant species – endangered Proserpine rock-wallaby

The park's notophyll to microphyll vine forests are essential habitat for the endangered Proserpine rock-wallaby *Petrogale persephone*. The vine forests extend across 125 hectares of the park and are comprised of three regional ecosystems (8.12.3, 8.12.2, 8.12.19), which are fire-sensitive. The main threats to this habitat are bushfires and storms.

3.3 Other values

3.3.1 Eastern eucalypt woodlands to open forests

Eucalypt woodlands to open forests extend across the remaining 508 hectares of the park and rely on fire to stay healthy. There are five regional ecosystems (8.12.6, 8.12.20, 8.12.12, 8.3.5 and 8.3.6) that comprise these woodlands and forests. One vegetation community (8.12.6a) is only found in four other protected areas in Queensland, and Andromache Conservation Park protects the most.

The main threats to these woodlands and forests are bushfires and changes in fire frequency or intensity.

3.4 Ecosystems and biodiversity

The park is part of the Clarke-Connors Ranges and Proserpine-Sarina Lowlands subregions of the Central Mackay Coast Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation for Australia (IBRA) bioregion.

There are small creeks and rivers that flow intermittently in the park, which is within both the O'Connell and Proserpine catchments. The headwaters of Goorganga Creek are within the park, its waters flow into the Proserpine–Goorganga Plain Wetland, which is listed in the Directory of Important Wetlands (QLD050).

Andromache Conservation Park is within a State Biodiversity Corridor. These corridors were identified to maintain and enhance ecological connectivity across the state.

3.4.1 Regional ecosystems

Eight regional ecosystems occur in the park — one has endangered biodiversity status, one is of concern (Appendix B), and six have no concern at present status.

Most of the park (97.45 per cent) comprises just three regional ecosystems (8.12.6, 8.12.12 and 8.12.3), none of which is of concern at their present biodiversity status.

Eucalyptus drepanophylla +/- *E. platyphylla* +/- *Corymbia clarksoniana* woodland to open forest on low to medium hills on Mesozoic to Proterozoic igneous rocks (8.12.6) has no concern at its present

biodiversity status. This regional ecosystem covers 266.37 hectares (41.35 per cent) of the park — this is less than one per cent of the regional ecosystem remaining in Queensland and 15.22 per cent of that within the protected area estate. Vegetation community 8.12.6a is only found in five protected areas. Andromache Conservation Park protects the largest representation, at 61.73 per cent, of that within the protected area estate. This vegetation community is known to provide habitat for several poorly known or locally rare species, including *Mitrasacme connata*, *Alysicarpus schomburgkii*, *Haloragis aspera*, *Murdannia gigantea*, *Ophioglossum reticulatum* and *Polygala exsuarrosa* — none of which has been reported from the park. The Regional Ecosystem Description Database (REDD) fire management guideline for this regional ecosystem is to burn any time provided there is sufficient soil moisture, with moderate intensity, at a 4–6-year interval, and to retain at least 20 per cent unburnt in any year.

Eucalyptus tereticornis and/or *Corymbia* spp. and/or *E. platyphylla* and/or *Lophostemon suaveolens* woodland to open forest on hill slopes on Mesozoic to Proterozoic igneous rocks (8.12.12) has no concern at its present biodiversity status. It covers 239.56 hectares (37.19 per cent) of the park — this is less than one per cent of the regional ecosystem remaining in Queensland and 2.19 per cent of that within the protected area estate. While this regional ecosystem is known to provide habitat for northern quoll *Dasyurus hallucatus* and koala *Phascolarctos cinereus*, and vegetation community 8.12.12a, which is present within the park, is known to provide habitat for endangered plant species *Callicarpa thozetii* — none of these species have been recorded from the park. The REDD fire management guideline for vegetation community 8.12.12a advises application of winter, late winter and storm burns with low to moderate intensity, at a 3-5 year interval, and to retain about 25 per cent unburnt.

Evergreen to semi-evergreen, notophyll to microphyll, vine forest to vine thicket of foothills and uplands on Mesozoic to Proterozoic igneous rocks (8.12.3) has no concern at its present biodiversity status and covers 121.78 hectares (18.91 per cent) of the park — this is one per cent of the regional ecosystem remaining in Queensland and 1.02 per cent of that within protected area estate. The regional ecosystem and vegetation community 8.12.3a within the park is known to provide habitat for several species listed under the *Nature Conservation Act 1992* (NCA). These include *Gossia pubiflora*, which is endemic to the Conway Range and Proserpine area, *Larsenaikia jardinei*, which has a very limited distribution, and threatened animals such as the rufous owl *Ninox rufa*, endemic leaf-tail geckos, and the Proserpine rock-wallaby *Petrogale persephone*. The endangered Proserpine rock-wallaby is the only one of these species recorded within the park. REDD identifies this regional ecosystem as fire-sensitive.

The remaining five regional ecosystems (8.3.5, 8.3.6, 8.12.19, 8.12.2 and 8.12.20) cover 5.96 hectares (0.93 per cent) of the park. Each of these regional ecosystems represent less than 0.5 per cent of that regional ecosystem remaining in Queensland or within the protected area estate.

3.5 Species

3.5.1 Native animals

The endangered Proserpine rock-wallaby *Petrogale persephone* is the only animal record for the park in the department's WildNet Database. There is essential habitat for the Proserpine rock-wallaby within the park and adjacent Proserpine State Forest (Department of Environment and Resource Management (DERM) 2010). The Proserpine rock-wallaby prefers rocky outcrops, rock piles and cliffs within a microphyll/notophyll semi-deciduous dry vine forest.

At higher elevations, Proserpine rock-wallaby habitat consists of rocky outcrops, rock piles and rocky creeks within an acacia open forest.

In 2001, it was estimated that approximately 40–50 per cent of Proserpine rock-wallaby habitat was found on freehold and leasehold land. The Proserpine Dam/Clarke Range colony (which includes the park) has been identified as potentially one of the largest and most viable colonies in the region (DERM 2010).

3.5.2 Native plants

The shrub/tree *Premna odorata* is the only plant record for the park in the department's WildNet Database. It has least concern status.

3.6 Visitor opportunities

There are no visitor facilities within the park and camping is not permitted.

3.7 Post-contact cultural heritage

There are no known post-contact cultural heritage sites within the park.

3.8 Fire

The eastern eucalypt forests and woodlands within the park all require fire to stay healthy, while the notophyll/microphyll vine forest is fire-sensitive.

Historical fire records for the park are limited, and there is anecdotal knowledge of past bushfires.

There are no established fire breaks within the park.

3.9 Pests

There are no pest records for Andromache Conservation Park in the department's WildNet Database.

4. Bibliography

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5. Appendices

Appendix A. Legal, policy and management commitments

Gazettal details

Andromache Conservation Park was originally gazetted as Andromache/Lillywater Reserve in 1999 under the *Land Act 1994* and managed under a Trustee Agreement with the Chief Executive Officer of the Environmental Protection Agency.

It was gazetted as Andromache Conservation Park under the NCA in 2000 and again on 1 July 2016.

There was a short period during 2014 to 2016 when certain classes of protected area under the NCA were removed, including conservation parks. During this time, the park was a regional park under the NCA, until legislative amendments in 2016 removed the 'regional park' class of protected area. At this time, it was reinstated as a conservation park.

Recovery plans and guides

- National Recovery Plan for the Proserpine rock-wallaby *Petrogale persephone* 2010

Appendix B. Regional ecosystems of significance

Regional ecosystem	Description	Regional ecosystem class*	Biodiversity status**
8.3.5	<i>Eucalyptus platyphylla</i> and/or <i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i> and/or <i>Corymbia clarksoniana</i> woodland on alluvial plains	Of concern	Endangered
8.3.6	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> and/or <i>Corymbia intermedia</i> (or <i>C. clarksoniana</i>) and/or <i>C. tessellaris</i> +/- <i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i> open forest on alluvial levees and lower terraces	Of concern	Of concern

* Vegetation Management Regional Ecosystem Description Database (VM REDD)

** Queensland Herbarium, Regional Ecosystem Description Database (REDD)

Appendix C. Species of conservation significance

Scientific name	Common name	NCA status	EPBC Act status
Animals			
<i>Petrogale persephone</i>	Proserpine rock-wallaby	Endangered	Endangered