

Flagstone Creek 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 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

Flagstone Creek Conservation Park is seven kilometres south-east of Toowoomba. The park is surrounded by large freehold properties with remnant vegetation. Hell Hole Creek Road runs along one side of the park. Dwyers Scrub Conservation Park is seven kilometres south-east of the park and there are some nature reserves to the north, south and south-east.

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.

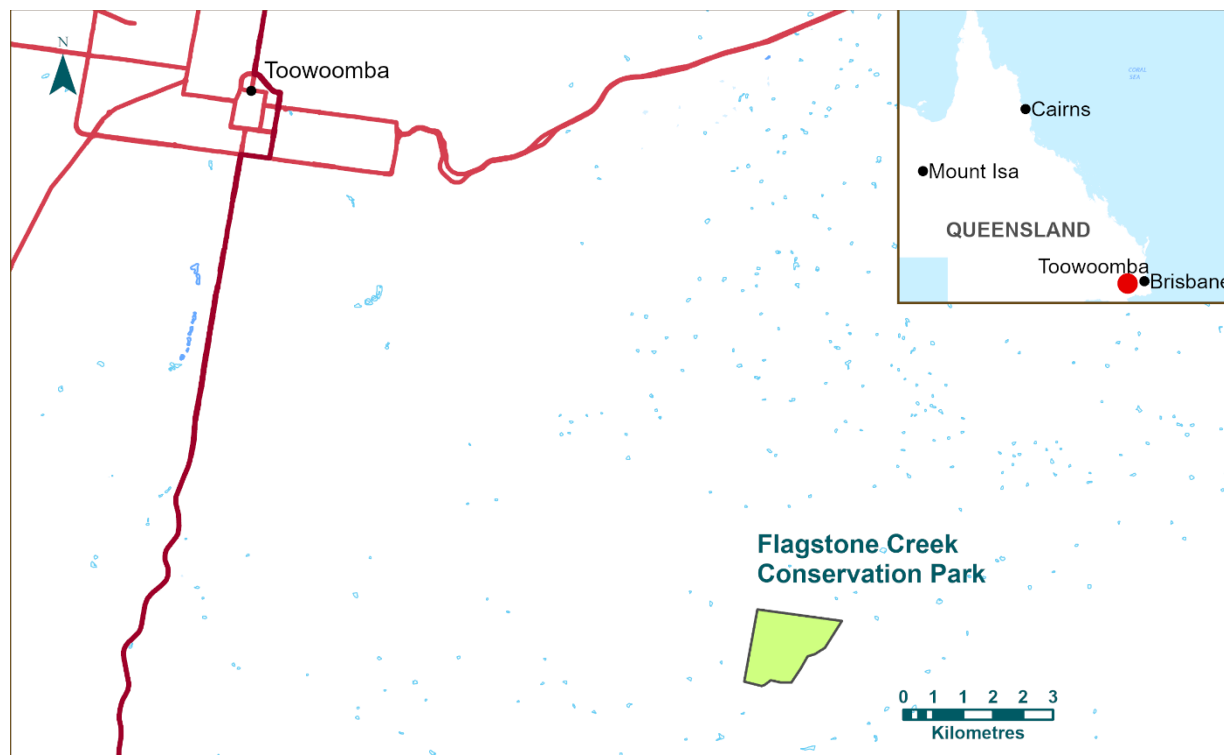


Figure 1. Locality of Flagstone Creek Conservation Park

Table 1. Overview of Flagstone Creek Conservation Park

Park size	Flagstone Creek Conservation Park	115.4 ha
Bioregion	South Eastern Queensland	
QPWS region	South West	
Local government area	Lockyer Valley Regional Council	
State electorate	Lockyer	
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>Geothermal Energy Act 2010</i>	
	<i>Native Title Act 1993</i> (Cwlth)	
	<i>Nature Conservation Act 1992</i>	
Plans and agreements	<i>Japan–Australia Migratory Bird Agreement</i>	

3. Resource information

3.1 First Nations people

There is an active native title claim that includes the park. It was registered on 4 August 2017 on behalf of the Yuggera Ugarapul People (Tribunal Number QC2017/005, Federal Court number QUD213/2017). The claim area is large, extending from Ipswich inland to Toowoomba and to the north and south.

3.2 Key value information

Based on an evaluation, the park's values do not reach the thresholds required to be considered a key value. The park, however, continues to contribute to the state's comprehensive and representative reserve system, providing protection for biodiversity, ecosystem services and connectivity within the landscape.

3.3 Ecosystems and biodiversity

The park is part of the Moreton Basin subregion of the South Eastern Queensland Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation for Australia (IBRA) bioregion.

Riverine wetland comprises 14 hectares of the park (12.4 per cent), which is located within the Flagstone Creek subcatchment of the Lockyer catchment. The Flagstone Creek subcatchment contains very steep slopes and has good vegetation coverage in the upper sections (Department of Environment and Heritage 2016). The creeks and rivers within the park flow intermittently, with all water discharging downstream into Lockyer Creek.

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

3.3.1 Regional ecosystems

The park forms part of a moderately large tract of endangered and of concern regional ecosystems in the landscape. Over 60 per cent of the park comprises regional ecosystems with endangered or of concern biodiversity status (Appendix B).

There are seven regional ecosystems in the park — two have endangered biodiversity status, two are of concern and three have no concern at present status. All but one of these (12.9-10.7) represent less than 0.5 per cent of that regional ecosystem remaining in Queensland or within the protected area estate.

Eucalyptus tereticornis woodland on Quaternary alluvium (12.3.3) covers 1.58 hectares (1.37 per cent) of the park and has endangered biodiversity status. While this regional ecosystem is known to provide potential habitat for threatened plant species, including *Rhaponticum australe* and suitable habitat for koalas *Phascolarctos cinereus*, neither of these species has been recorded from the park. The Regional Ecosystem Description Database (REDD) fire management guideline for this regional ecosystem is for summer to spring burns after rain with low intensity, with 3–6 year intervals, and 40–60 per cent burnt in any given area.

Semi-evergreen vine thicket with *Brachychiton rupestris* on Cainozoic igneous rocks, usually in the southern half of the bioregion (12.8.21), covers 0.35 hectares (0.30 per cent) of the park and has endangered biodiversity status. While this regional ecosystem is known to provide potential habitat for near threatened plant species, including *Callitris baileyi* and *Cryptocarya floydii*, neither of these species has been recorded from the park. The REDD fire management guideline for this regional ecosystem is to not burn deliberately.

Eucalyptus crebra +/- *E. tereticornis*, *Corymbia tessellaris*, *Angophora* spp. and *E. melanophloia* woodland on sedimentary rocks (12.9-10.7) covers 55.73 hectares (48.43 per cent) of the park and has

of concern biodiversity status. While it also represents less than 0.5 per cent of the regional ecosystem remaining in Queensland, it is 2.44 per cent of that within the protected area estate. While this regional ecosystem is known to provide potential habitat for plants listed under the *Nature Conservation Act 1992* (NCA), including *Callitris baileyi*, *Graptophyllum reticulatum*, *Melaleuca formosa*, *M. irbyana*, *Paspalidium grandispiculatum*, *Coleus habrophyllus*, *Polianthion minutiflorum* and *Zieria inexpectata*, and suitable habitat for koala *Phascolarctos cinereus*, none of these species has been recorded from the park. The REDD fire management guideline for this regional ecosystem is summer to winter burns of low to moderate intensity, with 4–25 year intervals, and a 40–60 per cent mosaic burn.

Eucalyptus tereticornis, *Casuarina cunninghamiana* subsp. *cunninghamiana* +/- *Melaleuca* spp. fringing woodland (12.3.7) covers 14.24 hectares (12.38 per cent) of the park and has of concern biodiversity status. While this regional ecosystem is known to provide potential habitat for an extensive range of aquatic flora and fauna, and suitable habitat for koalas *Phascolarctos cinereus*, no aquatic species or koalas have been recorded from the park. The REDD fire management guideline for this regional ecosystem is to avoid intentionally burning.

Corymbia citriodora subsp. *variegata* +/- *Eucalyptus crebra* open forest on sedimentary rocks (12.9-10.2) covers 36.52 hectares (31.73 per cent) of the park and has no concern at present status. While this regional ecosystem is known to provide potential habitat for threatened plant species, including *Notelaea lloydii*, *Grevillea quadricauda*, *Westringia sericea* and *Coleus habrophyllus*, and suitable habitat for koala *Phascolarctos cinereus*, none of these species has been recorded from the park. The REDD fire management guideline for this regional ecosystem is the same as that for 12.9-10.7.

The remaining two regional ecosystems (12.8.14, 12.8.17) together comprise just 6.65 hectares (5.79 per cent) of the park and have no concern at present status.

3.4 Species

3.4.1 Native animals

There are 63 native animal species (3 mammals, 5 reptiles, 9 insects and 46 birds) found within the park. Vulnerable glossy black-cockatoo (eastern) *Calyptorhynchus lathami lathami* is the only animal species of conservation significance that has been recorded from the park (Appendix C). The common cicadabird *Edolisoma tenuirostre* has also been sighted. It is a migratory bird listed on an international agreement (Appendix D).

The park is mapped as koala habitat (core). While there have been no recorded sightings in the park, endangered koalas *Phascolarctos cinereus* have been found within one kilometre of the park.

3.4.2 Native plants

There are 142 native plant species found within the park.

Eight species of conservation significance have been recorded from the park and are listed as special least concern — *Adiantum aethiopicum*, *A. hispidulum*, *Brachychiton populneus* subsp. *populneus*, *Cymbidium canaliculatum*, native lobelia *Lobelia gibbosa*, white root *L. purpurascens*, skeleton fork fern *Psilotum nudum* and sprawling bluebell *Wahlenbergia gracilis* (Appendix C).

The orchid *C. canaliculatum* is often found growing on host trees such as bloodwoods and eucalypts. It is a hardy orchid that can survive in areas of low and intermittent rainfall, producing beautiful flowers.

3.5 Recreational opportunities

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

3.6 Post-contact cultural heritage

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

3.7 Fire

Most of the regional ecosystems within the park need fire to be healthy and some require protection from fire.

There are limited historical fire records for the park, with the last recorded fire in 2005.

3.8 Pests

There have been 20 pest species (1 animal and 19 plants) recorded from the park (Appendix E).

3.9 Mining

Within Energy Pty Ltd has a geothermal exploration permit (EPG2026) that covers a large area between Toowoomba and Brisbane and includes the park. The permit was granted on 6 July 2023 and will expire on 5 July 2028.

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5. Appendices

Appendix A. Policy and management commitments

Gazettal details

The park was originally gazetted as Flagstone Creek (Corbould No 14) Environmental Park on 18 August 1984 under the *Land Act 1962*, and was managed under a trustee agreement by the then Director of National Parks and Wildlife.

It was gazetted as Flagstone Creek Conservation Park under the *Nature Conservation Act 1992* (NCA) on 16 December 1994 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 and it was reinstated as a conservation park.

Appendix B. Regional ecosystems of significance

Regional ecosystem	Description	Regional ecosystem class*	Biodiversity status**
12.3.3	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> woodland on Quaternary alluvium	Endangered	Endangered
12.8.21	Semi-evergreen vine thicket with <i>Brachychiton rupestris</i> on Cainozoic igneous rocks, usually in southern half of bioregion	Endangered	Endangered
12.9-10.7	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> +/- <i>E. tereticornis</i> , <i>Corymbia tessellaris</i> , <i>Angophora</i> spp. and <i>E. melanophloia</i> woodland on sedimentary rocks	Of concern	Of concern
12.3.7	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> , <i>Casuarina cunninghamiana</i> subsp. <i>cunninghamiana</i> +/- <i>Melaleuca</i> spp. fringing woodland	Least 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	NC Act status	EPBC Act status
Animals			
<i>Calyptorhynchus lathami lathami</i>	glossy black cockatoo (eastern)	Vulnerable	Vulnerable
Plants			
<i>Adiantum aethiopicum</i>		Special least concern	
<i>Adiantum hispidulum</i>		Special least concern	
<i>Brachychiton populneus</i> subsp. <i>populneus</i>		Special least concern	
<i>Cymbidium canaliculatum</i>		Special least concern	
<i>Lobelia gibbosa</i>	native lobelia	Special least concern	
<i>Lobelia purpurascens</i>	white root	Special least concern	
<i>Psilotum nudum</i>	skeleton fork fern	Special least concern	
<i>Wahlenbergia gracilis</i>	spreading bluebell	Special least concern	

Appendix D. Species listed in international agreements

Scientific name	Common name	CMS	JAMBA	ROKAMBA	CAMBA
<i>Edolisoma tenuirostre</i>	common cicadabird		✓		

Notes:

This list includes local and migratory birds that regularly use the park for feeding, nesting and/or breeding. Species that may visit intermittently have not been included in this table.

CMS – Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals

CAMBA – China–Australia Migratory Bird Agreement

JAMBA – Japan–Australia Migratory Bird Agreement

ROKAMBA – Republic of Korea–Australia Migratory Bird Agreement

Appendix E. Pests

Scientific name	Common name	Biosecurity Act 2014 status	Notes
Plants			
<i>Lantana camara</i>	lantana	Category 3	
<i>Opuntia tomentosa</i>	velvety tree pear	Category 3	
<i>Tecoma stans</i>	yellow bells	Category 3	
<i>Bidens pilosa</i>			
<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	spear thistle		
<i>Erigeron sumatrensis</i>			
<i>Gomphocarpus physocarpus</i>	balloon cottonbush		
<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	jacaranda		
<i>Melinis repens</i>	red natal grass		
<i>Passiflora suberosa</i>	corky passion flower		
<i>Passiflora suberosa</i> subsp. <i>litoralis</i>			
<i>Passiflora subpeltata</i>	white passion flower		
<i>Phytolacca octandra</i>	inkweed		
<i>Urochloa panicoides</i>			
<i>Solanum mauritianum</i>	wild tobacco		
<i>Solanum seaforthianum</i>	Brazilian nightshade		
<i>Verbena bonariensis</i>	purpletop		
<i>Verbascum virgatum</i>	twiggy mullein		
<i>Zinnia peruviana</i>	wild zinnia		
Animals			
<i>Cervus elaphus</i>	red deer	Category 3, 4, 6	