

Boyne Island 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

Figure 1 and Table 1 provide an overview of information about the park included in this resource information document, including its location, legislative framework and relevant plans/agreements.

Boyne Island Conservation Park is located within the town of Boyne Island in the Gladstone Region. The park is accessible via multiple roads such as Centenary Drive, Handley Drive, and Wanda Drive.

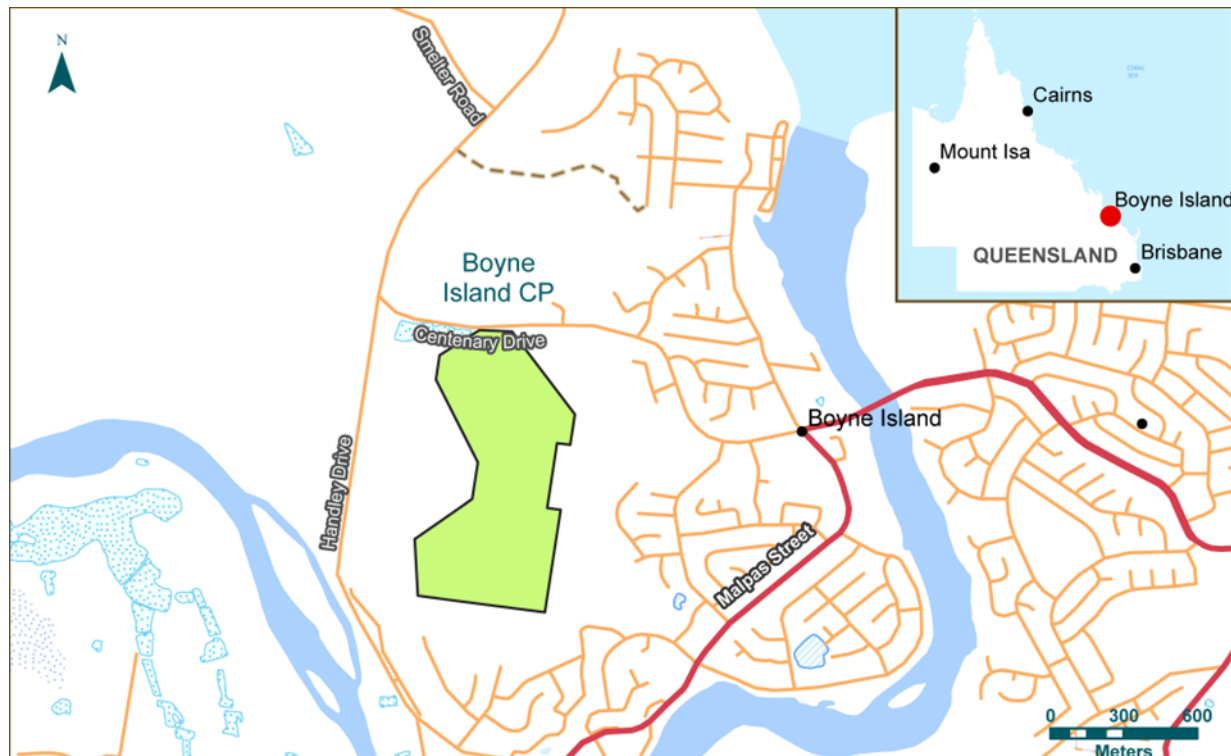


Figure 1. Locality of Boyne Island Conservation Park

Table 1. Overview of Boyne Island Conservation Park

Park size	Boyne Island Conservation Park	43.9 ha
Bioregion	South East Queensland	
QPWS region	Central	
Local government area	Gladstone Regional Council	
State electorate	Gladstone	
Relevant legislation	<i>Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003</i> <i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i> (Cwlth) <i>Native Title Act 1993</i> (Cwlth) <i>Nature Conservation Act 1992</i> <i>Fire Services Act 1990</i>	
Plans and agreements	National Recovery Plan for the Koala <i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i> (combined populations of Queensland, New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory)	

3. Resource Information

3.1 First Nations People

There are no current registered Native Title claims or determinations currently covering Boyne Island Conservation Park. However, two registered Indigenous Land Use Agreements (QI2016/045 Port Curtis Coral Coast People and Local Government and QI2017/013 Port Curtis Coral Coast Tenure Resolution) apply to the entirety of Boyne Island Conservation Park.

3.2 World Heritage

Boyne Island Conservation Park is located entirely within the Great Barrier Reef World Heritage Area.

3.3 Key value information

Queensland's parks, forests and reserves contain a range of natural, cultural, social and economic values that contribute to the State's protected area and forest estate. The VBMF provides a framework for identifying and protecting the most important of these—known as *Key Values*.

An evaluation of Boyne Island Conservation Park determined that its values do not reach the thresholds required to be classified as a Key Value. However, the park remains an important part of Queensland's comprehensive and representative reserve system, providing biodiversity protection, ecosystem services and landscape connectivity.

Park management will focus on sustaining the natural, cultural, social and economic values that support its importance as a protected area. Management practices will align with legislative and custodial obligations related to the management of these values.

3.4 Ecosystems and biodiversity

Nearly 100 per cent, more than 43 ha, of Boyne Island Conservation Park is covered by woodland belonging to a single regional ecosystem.

The entire Boyne Island Conservation Park is mapped as having State biodiversity significance or as State Habitat for endangered, vulnerable, and near threatened (EVNT) taxa. The park rates very highly on bioregional ecosystem size, condition and core habitat for priority taxa but poorly on bioregional and subregional ecosystem size and ecosystem diversity.

3.4.1 Woodland

The park is dominated by the regional ecosystem (RE) 12.11.6 – *Corymbia citriodora* subsp. *variegata*, *Eucalyptus crebra* woodland on metamorphics +/- interbedded volcanics of Boyne Island Conservation Park. This regional ecosystem is well protected across Queensland, with significant areas of remnant vegetation remaining throughout the State. Its biodiversity status is currently listed as no concern at present.

3.5 Species

3.5.1 Native animals

The ecosystem of this park provided suitable habitat for the koala *Phascolarctos cinereus*, listed as 'endangered' under both the NCA and EPBC Act, and may provide habitat for the short-beaked echidna *Tachyglossus aculeatus*, listed as 'special least concern' under the NCA, and the glossy black-cockatoo *Calyptorhynchus lathami*, listed as vulnerable under the NCA. Despite the park's potential to support these species, the only one species currently listed on the Queensland Government's WildNet is the brigalow scaly-foot *Paradelma orientalis*.

3.6 Geophysical features

Boyne Island Conservation Park is part of the Shoalwater Formation, composed of quartzose sandstone, mudstone and schist rock. The area's geology is predominantly metamorphic, with interbedded volcanics.

3.7 Partnerships

QPWS works with community stakeholders to support ongoing management programs. Coordination with Gladstone Regional Council is particularly important for day-to-day management of the park.

3.8 Fire

Fire management is a core responsibility for QPWS, focussed on protecting life and property, mitigating bushfire and maintaining natural diversity. These activities are carried out in accordance with the NCA and the *Fire Services Act 1990*.

Due to the proximity of the park to residential areas, it is classified as an urban interface, making fire management a high priority.

3.8.1 Planned Burn Guidelines

The *QPWS Planned Burn Guidelines for the Southeast Queensland Bioregion* should be followed for managing eucalypt woodlands to open forests within the park. Key fire management considerations for maintaining ecosystem health within this park include preventing the deterioration and loss of native grass cover, managing the incursion of exotic shrubs and grasses, and controlling the overabundance of saplings.

3.9 Pests

3.9.1 Pest plants

No detailed surveys for pest plants have been undertaken in Boyne Island Conservation Park.

3.9.2 Pest animals

The European red fox *Vulpes vulpes* is known to the area and is recognised as a significant threat to native wildlife. It is considered a major driver of population declines for native species across nearly all taxonomic groups due to predation and competition.

4. References

DAWE 2022, *National Recovery Plan for the Koala: Phascolarctos cinereus (combined populations of Queensland, New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory)*. Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment, Canberra. March 2022. CC BY 4.0.

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Department of the Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation, WildNet, accessed 7 November 2025 at https://wildnet.science-data.qld.gov.au/species-search?area_id=31&area_type=P&location_search_by=area&advanced=false&tab=0

Queensland Herbarium, *Regional Ecosystem Details for 12.11.6*, Department of the Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation, Brisbane Queensland.

Register of Indigenous Land Use Agreements, QI2016/045 – Port Curtis Coral Coast People and Local Government ILUA, accessed 7 November 2025 at https://www.nntt.gov.au/searchRegApps/NativeTitleRegisters/Pages/ILUA_details.aspx?NNTT_Filen=QI2016/045

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5. Appendices

Appendix A. Policy and management commitments

Gazettal details

Boyne Island Regional Park was formally gazetted as Boyne Island Environmental Park in 1990 under the Land Act 1962. At that time, there was a trustee Agreement with Calliope Shire Council.

In 1994 the environmental park was gazetted to Boyne Island Conservation Park under the *Nature Conservation Act 1992*.

No park specific purpose was identified as part of the gazettal.

Management obligations

- Fire management
- Pest management

Recovery plans and guides

- National Recovery Plan for the Koala: *Phascolarctos cinereus* (combined populations of Queensland, New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory), 2022

Appendix B. Pests

Scientific name	Common name	Biosecurity Act 2014 status	Notes
Animals			
<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	European red fox	Restricted Invasive animal	Park-wide impacts: • Prey upon ground-nesting birds and small mammals.