

Round Island Conservation Park

Management Statement 2015

Extended May 2026



**Queensland
Government**

Prepared by: **Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service (QPWS), Department of the Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation.**

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All due diligence and care has been taken in the preparation of this document based on the information in the 2015 management statement. The department holds no responsibility for any errors or omissions within this document. Any decisions made by other parties based on this document are solely the responsibility of those parties.

The Round Island Conservation Park Management Statement 2015 has been extended in 2026, in line with the Queensland *Nature Conservation Act 1992* (s120F). Minor amendments have been made. There has been no change to the statement's original management intent and direction.

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Park overview

Park size	Round Island Conservation Park	16.7ha
Bioregion	Cape York Peninsula	
QPWS region	Great Barrier Reef and Marine Parks	
Local government area	Torres Shire	
State electorate	Cook	
Relevant legislation	<i>Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003 (Qld)</i>	
	<i>Nature Conservation Act 1992</i>	
	<i>Queensland Heritage Act 1992</i>	
Plans and agreements	Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species (CMS)	
	China—Australia Migratory Bird Agreement (CAMBA)	
	Japan—Australia Migratory Bird Agreement (JAMBA)	
	Republic of Korea—Australia Migratory Bird Agreement (ROKAMBA)	

Park purpose

Round Island Conservation Park was formally gazetted as Round Island Environmental Park in 1987 under the *Land Act 1962*. At that time there was a Trustee Agreement with the Torres Shire Council. In 1994 the environmental park was gazetted to Round Island Conservation Park under the *Nature Conservation Act 1992*. In 1999 Booby Island Reserve, consisting of 6.49 ha, was added to the conservation park.

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

Strategic direction for park management

Based on an evaluation of its natural, cultural and presentation values, Round Island Conservation Park has been assessed as having a basic level of priority for management. The park will be managed according to this priority rating.

Park management will be based on the best available local knowledge, professional judgement and anecdotal information. The basic level means that it will receive an annual routine inspection with occasional planned visits where issues have been identified. The focus is largely expected to be on natural resource management involving a proactive management to understand or protect known natural values.

Cultural values will be managed proactively to protect cultural heritage those values known to Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service, (QPWS). Ongoing consultation, collaboration and relationships with First Nations people and stakeholders will be undertaken as required to support broader continuing park management programs.

This park currently has low levels of infrequent visitor use and provides no visitor sites. Visitors are unlikely to encounter a ranger on site during their visit. Current and future recreational opportunities will require that visitors have a high level of self-sufficiency and are primarily responsible for their own personal safety. Booby Island is a Restricted Access Area.

Public consultation on park management will be undertaken through ongoing local consultations with community stakeholders to support broad continuing management programs.

Park assets consist of minimal robust infrastructure which is required for the protection of natural and cultural values and management capacity. No visitor infrastructure is required.

General park values, uses and management

Regional ecosystems

The park protects six regional ecosystems, four of which have of concern biodiversity status, Table 1.

Species of conservation significance

Species of conservation significance that are recorded from this park include two plant species and 10 bird species, Table 2.

Cultural heritage

All protected areas are recognised as cultural landscapes and First Nations people see themselves as inextricably linked to Country both spiritually and physically. Although cultural records on physical artefacts and sites of spiritual significance are not well documented for this area, all proposed activities need to meet duty of care requirements under both the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003* and *Queensland Heritage Act 1992*. Non-indigenous historic places will be managed in accordance with the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992*.

Booby Island Lighthouse Station is listed on the Heritage Register and is located in the park. Other historic infrastructure includes a single concrete block, marble headstone on a grave.

Priorities for park management

The four regional ecosystems, two plant and 10 bird species of conservation significance are the main values of this park. The priorities for park management will be to mitigate any threats to these values through fire and pest management.

Management actions will be undertaken which aim to ensure:

- life and property on and adjacent to the park is protected
- fire is managed to conserve or maintain the condition of the regional ecosystems through the application of planned burn guidelines
- pest threats are managed to conserve or maintain the condition of regional ecosystems and animals of conservation significance
- the historical infrastructure on Booby Island is known to contain asbestos. In managing visitor safety, the island will be a Restricted Access Area.

Appendix

Conservation values management

Table 1: Endangered and of concern regional ecosystems

Regional ecosystem number	Description	Biodiversity status
3.12.34	Igneous rock pavements associated with mountains and some offshore islands	Of concern
3.12.35a	Semi-deciduous mesophyll and/or notophyll vine forest on igneous slopes of the Torres Strait Sub-region	Of concern
3.12.46	<i>Melaleuca stenostachya</i> shrubland on exposed igneous headlands and hills	Of concern
3.12.4a	Notophyll vine forest of <i>Welchiodendron longivalve</i> and <i>Acacia polystachya</i> on low hills and rises on igneous hills.	Of concern

Table 2: Species of conservation significance

Scientific name	Common name	Nature Conservation Act 1992 status	Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Cwlth) status
Plants			
<i>Hydriastele costata</i>	-	Vulnerable	Vulnerable
<i>Acrostichum speciosum</i>	mangrove fern	Special Least Concern	
Animals			
<i>Anous stolidus</i>	brown noddy	Special least concern	-
<i>Arenaria interpres</i>	ruddy turnstone	Vulnerable	Vulnerable
<i>Fregata ariel</i>	lesser frigatebird	Special least concern	-
<i>Fregata minor</i>	great frigatebird	Special least concern	-
<i>Onychoprion anaethetus</i>	bridled tern	Special least concern	-
<i>Sterna hirundo</i>	common tern	Special least concern	-
<i>Sterna sumatrana</i>	black-naped tern	Special least concern	-
<i>Sula leucogaster</i>	brown booby	Special least concern	-
<i>Sula sula</i>	red-footed booby	Special least concern	-
<i>Thalasseus bergii</i>	crested tern	Special least concern	-

Table 3: Species listed in international agreements

Scientific name	Common name	CMS	CAMBA	JAMBA	ROKAMBA
<i>Anous stolidus</i>	brown noddy	✓	✓	✓	
<i>Arenaria interpres</i>	ruddy turnstone	✓	✓	✓	✓
<i>Fregata ariel</i>	lesser frigatebird	✓	✓	✓	✓
<i>Fregata minor</i>	great frigatebird	✓		✓	
<i>Onychoprion anaethetus</i>	bridled tern	✓	✓	✓	
<i>Sterna hirundo</i>	common tern	✓	✓	✓	✓
<i>Sterna sumatrana</i>	black-naped tern	✓	✓	✓	
<i>Sula leucogaster</i>	brown booby	✓	✓	✓	✓
<i>Sula sula</i>	red-footed booby		✓	✓	
<i>Thalasseus bergii</i>	crested tern	✓	✓		