

Hays Inlet Conservation Park 1

Management Statement 2015

Extended April 2026



Queensland
Government

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

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The Hays Inlet Conservation Park 1 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	Hays Inlet Conservation Park 1	155.5ha
Bioregion	South Eastern Queensland	
QPWS region	South East Queensland	
Local government area	Moreton Bay City	
State electorate	Murrumba	
Relevant legislation	<i>Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003 (Qld)</i>	
	<i>Nature Conservation Act 1992</i>	
	<i>Queensland Heritage Act 1992</i>	
	<i>Fisheries Act 1994</i>	
	<i>Marine Parks Act 2004</i>	
Plans and agreements	Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species (CMS)	
	China—Australia Migratory Bird Agreement	
	Japan—Australia Migratory Bird Agreement	
	Republic of Korea—Australia Migratory Bird Agreement	

Park purpose

Hays Inlet Conservation Park 1 was formally gazetted as Hays Inlet Environmental Park on 24 July 1992 under the *Land Act 1962*. At that time there was a Trustee Agreement with Moreton Bay City Council and the Director of National Parks and Wildlife. In 1994 the environmental park was gazetted to Hays Inlet Conservation Park 1 under the *Nature Conservation Act 1992*.

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, Hays Inlet Conservation Park 1 has been assessed as having a basic level of priority for management and 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 priority means it will receive annual routine inspections with occasional planned visits where issues have been identified. The focus is largely expected to be on natural resource management involving proactive management to understand and protect known natural values.

Cultural values will be managed proactively to protect those values known to Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service, (QPWS). Informal ad-hoc local consultation, collaboration and relationships with First Nations people and stakeholders will be undertaken as required to progress specific issues and programs.

This park currently has low levels of infrequent visitor use and provides a few relatively undeveloped 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.

Informal ad-hoc consultation with community stakeholders will be undertaken on specific issues of park management.

Park assets will consist of minimal robust infrastructure which is required for the protection of natural and cultural values and self-reliant use by the public.

General park values, uses and management

Regional ecosystems

Hays Inlet Conservation Park 1 protects six regional ecosystems, one of which has endangered biodiversity status and three are of concern, Table 1.

Species of conservation significance

Species of conservation significance recorded for this park include 23 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. Cultural records on physical artefacts and sites of spiritual significance are documented for this area. All proposed activities need to meet duty of care requirements under the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003*. Non-indigenous historic places will be managed in accordance with the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992*.

Marine protected areas

The northern section of Hays Inlet Conservation Park 1 is located within the Marine National Park zone (MNP11), the Conservation Park zone (CPZ06) and Habitat Protection zone (HPZ08) of the Moreton Bay Marine Park. Activities must be consistent with the objectives of these zonings. Any person wishing to conduct activities in these zones must comply with the *Marine Parks Act 2004*.

Parts of the park are located within the Hay's Inlet declared Fish Habitat Area (FHA) management A area, which significantly constrains development activities. This declaration under the *Fisheries Act 1994* requires that activities on the conservation park must consider potential impacts on the FHA. Approval is required before development can commence, unless authorised under a self-assessable code. Development works may include on-park activities such as construction of boardwalks and bird hides.

Hays Inlet Conservation Park 1 is adjacent to and parts of the park are within the Moreton Bay Ramsar area declared 22 October 1993.

Priorities for park management

The four regional ecosystems and migratory bird species and habitat 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
- the impacts of existing pest species on neighbouring land uses are mitigated
- pest threats are managed to conserve or maintain the condition these regional ecosystems and one species of conservation significance
- consideration of the impacts on the declared FHA is undertaken when planning and conducting fire or pest management activities on the park in accordance with the FHA code of practice.

Appendix

Conservation values management

Table 1: Endangered and of concern regional ecosystems

Regional ecosystem number	Description	Biodiversity status
12.1.1	<i>Casuarina glauca</i> woodland on margins of marine clay plains.	Of concern
12.2.5	<i>Corymbia intermedia</i> +/- <i>Lophostemon confertus</i> +/- <i>Banksia</i> spp. +/- <i>Callitris columellaris</i> open forest on beach ridges usually in southern half of bioregion	Of concern
12.3.11	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> +/- <i>Eucalyptus siderophloia</i> , <i>Corymbia intermedia</i> open forest on alluvial plains usually near coast.	Of concern
12.3.20	<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i> , <i>Casuarina glauca</i> +/- <i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> , <i>E. siderophloia</i> , <i>M. styphelioides</i> open forest on low coastal alluvial plains	Endangered

Table 2: Species of conservation significance

Scientific name	Common name	Nature Conservation Act 1992 status	Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Cwlth) status
Animals			
<i>Charadrius bicinctus</i>	double-banded plover	Special Least Concern	-
<i>Charadrius leschenaultii</i>	greater sand plover	Vulnerable	Vulnerable
<i>Charadrius mongolus</i>	lesser sand plover	Endangered	Endangered
<i>Pluvialis fulva</i>	Pacific golden plover	Special Least Concern	-
<i>Chlidonias leucopterus</i>	white-winged black tern	Special Least Concern	-
<i>Hydroprogne caspia</i>	Caspian tern	Special Least Concern	-
<i>Sternula albifrons</i>	little tern	Special Least Concern	-
<i>Pandion haliaetus cristatus</i>	eastern osprey	Special Least Concern	-
<i>Arenaria interpres</i>	ruddy turnstone	Vulnerable	Vulnerable
<i>Calidris acuminata</i>	sharp-tailed sandpiper	Vulnerable	Vulnerable
<i>Calidris canutus</i>	red knot	Vulnerable	Vulnerable
<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>	curlew sandpiper	Critically Endangered	Critically Endangered
<i>Calidris ruficollis</i>	red-necked stint	Special Least Concern	-
<i>Calidris tenuirostris</i>	great knot	Vulnerable	Vulnerable
<i>Gallinago hardwickii</i>	Latham's snipe	Vulnerable	Vulnerable
<i>Limnodromus semipalmatus</i>	Asian dowitcher	Vulnerable	Vulnerable
<i>Limosa lapponica baueri</i>	Western Alaskan bar-tailed godwit	Endangered	Endangered
<i>Limosa limosa</i>	black-tailed godwit	Endangered	Endangered
<i>Numenius madagascariensis</i>	eastern curlew	Critically Endangered	Critically Endangered
<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>	whimbrel	Special Least Concern	-
<i>Tringa brevipes</i>	grey-tailed tattler	Special Least Concern	-
<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	Common greenshank	Endangered	Endangered
<i>Tringa stagnatilis</i>	marsh sandpiper	Special Least Concern	-

Table 3: Species listed in international agreements

Scientific name	Common name	JAMBA	CAMBA	ROKAMBA	CMS
<i>Charadrius bicinctus</i>	double-banded plover	-	-	-	✓
<i>Charadrius leschenaultii</i>	greater sand plover	✓	✓	✓	✓
<i>Charadrius mongolus</i>	lesser sand plover	✓	✓	✓	✓
<i>Pluvialis fulva</i>	Pacific golden plover	✓	✓	✓	✓
<i>Chlidonias leucopterus</i>	white-winged black tern	-	-	-	✓
<i>Hydroprogne caspia</i>	Caspian tern	-	-	-	✓
<i>Sternula albifrons</i>	little tern	✓	✓	✓	✓
<i>Pandion haliaetus cristatus</i>	eastern osprey	-	-	-	✓
<i>Arenaria interpres</i>	ruddy turnstone	✓	✓	✓	✓
<i>Calidris acuminata</i>	sharp-tailed sandpiper	✓	✓	✓	✓
<i>Calidris canutus</i>	red knot	✓	✓	✓	✓
<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>	curlew sandpiper	✓	✓	✓	✓
<i>Calidris ruficollis</i>	red-necked stint	✓	✓	✓	✓
<i>Calidris tenuirostris</i>	great knot	✓	✓	✓	✓
<i>Gallinago hardwickii</i>	Latham's snipe	✓	✓	✓	✓
<i>Limnodromus semipalmatus</i>	Asian dowitcher	✓	✓	✓	✓
<i>Limosa lapponica baueri</i>	Western Alaskan bar-tailed godwit	✓	✓	✓	✓
<i>Limosa limosa</i>	black-tailed godwit	✓	✓	✓	✓
<i>Numenius madagascariensis</i>	eastern curlew	✓	✓	✓	✓
<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>	whimbrel	✓	✓	✓	✓
<i>Tringa brevipes</i>	grey-tailed tattler	✓	✓	✓	✓
<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	Common greenshank	✓	✓	✓	✓
<i>Tringa stagnatilis</i>	marsh sandpiper	✓	✓	✓	✓

CMS – Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species

CAMBA – China–Australia Migratory Bird Agreement

JAMBA – Japan–Australia Migratory Bird Agreement

ROKAMBA – Republic of Korea–Australia Migratory Bird Agreement