

Long Island Bend 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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June 2026

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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

Long Island Bend Conservation Park is 17 kilometres northwest of the regional city of Rockhampton. The park is on a bend in the Fitzroy River, just downstream from where Etna Creek meets the river.

There are two sections to the park, one is an island in the Fitzroy River, and the other lies on the northern side of the riverbank opposite the island. Freehold properties and road reserves adjoin the northern park boundary, however there are no constructed roads. The park is within the river's floodplain and becomes inundated during flood events.

Mount Archer National Park and State Forest are 20 kilometres southeast of the park and Mount Etna Caves National Park is 10 kilometres northeast.

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.

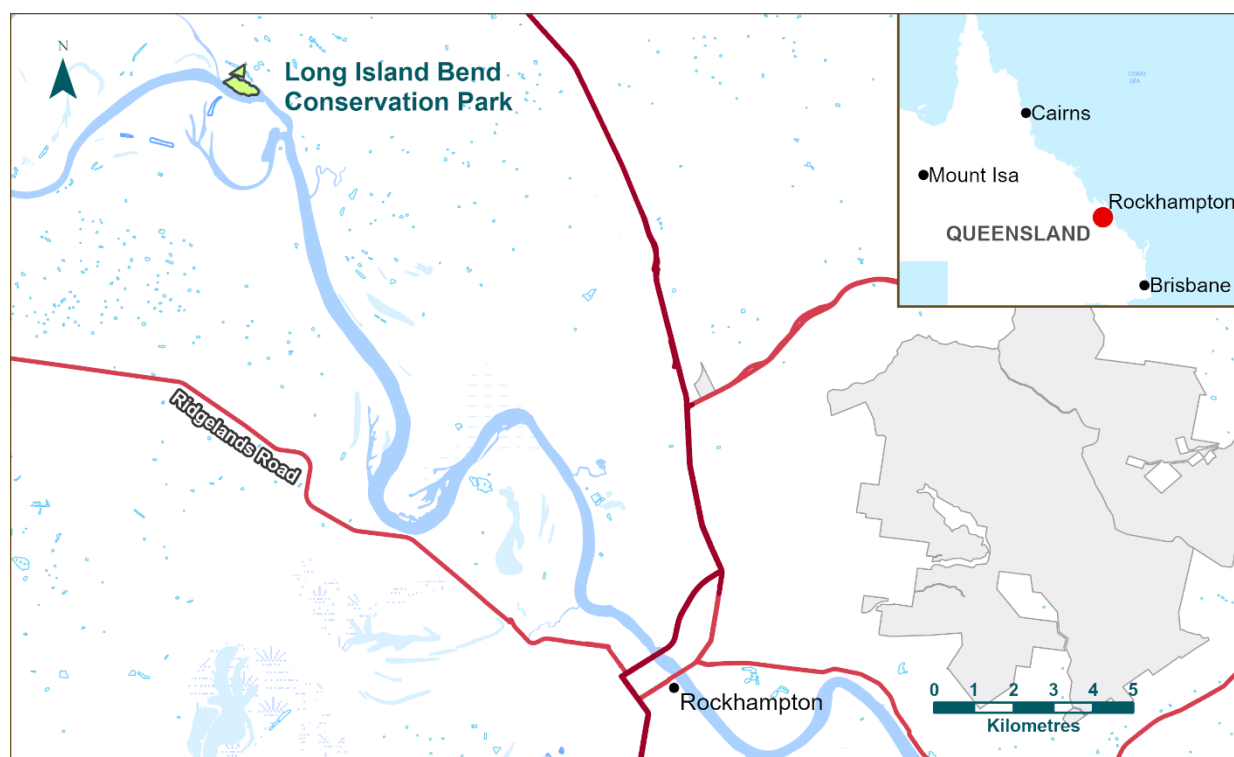


Figure 1. Locality of Long Island Bend Conservation Park

Table 1. Overview of Long Island Bend Conservation Park

Park size	Long Island Bend Conservation Park	25.7 ha
Bioregion	Brigalow Belt North	
QPWS region	Central	
Local government area	Livingstone Shire	
State electorate	Mirani	
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)	
	<i>Nature Conservation Act 1992</i>	
Plans and agreements	A Directory of Important Wetlands in Australia	

3. Resource Information

3.1 Darumbal people

Two native title claims on behalf of the Darumbal people were registered on the 5 July 2000 and 23 February 1999, they were combined on 26 July 2012. The proceedings were then split on 27 March 2013 into Darumbal Part A and B.

A determination was made on Part A on 21 June 2016 (Tribunal Number QCD2016/006, Federal Court Number QUD6131/1998) which includes the park and other areas covering about 2598 square kilometres. Native title is held by the Darumbal People described in the determination, with the registered native title body corporate (RNTBC) being the Darumbal People Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC.

An Indigenous Land Use Agreement (QI2016/036) over the park and other protected areas was registered on 2 April 2016. The Darumbal People Protected Areas ILUA covers about 438 square kilometres in the vicinity of Rockhampton.

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 Other values

3.3.1 Wetland habitat

Wetland habitat covers 12 hectares (47.8 per cent) of the park. It is predominantly riverine wetland, however there is a small area of lacustrine (slightly modified) wetland. The park's wetlands are part of the broader Fitzroy River Floodplain wetland, which is listed in *A Directory of Important Wetlands in Australia* (QLD013). The park is a part of the Fitzroy catchment, the largest catchment flowing into the Great Barrier Reef World Heritage Area.

3.4 Ecosystems and biodiversity

The park is part of the Marlborough Plains subregion of the Brigalow Belt North Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation for Australia (IBRA) bioregion.

The park is within a State Biodiversity Corridor that runs along the Fitzroy River and adjacent to a Regional Biodiversity Corridor that runs to the west along Etna Creek. These corridors were identified to maintain and enhance ecological connectivity across the State.

3.4.1 Wetlands

The park includes part of the Fitzroy River Floodplain wetland, which is listed in *A Directory of Important Wetlands in Australia* (QLD013). The Fitzroy River Floodplain wetland covers 19,500 hectares and includes five different wetland types.

Riverine wetland comprises 11 hectares of the park (45.5 per cent) which is located within the Fitzroy River subcatchment of the Fitzroy catchment. There is also a small, less than one hectare, area of lacustrine (slightly modified) wetland that covers 2.3 per cent of the park.

The Fitzroy River catchment is the largest catchment flowing into the Great Barrier Reef World Heritage Area and into the eastern coast of Australia (Department of Environment and Heritage Protection 2017).

3.4.2 Regional ecosystems

There is remnant vegetation with of concern biodiversity status near to the park, to west along Etna Creek and on the other side of the Fitzroy River. However, there is no remnant vegetation within the park and no regional ecosystem mapping.

While the park is vegetated, the non-remnant vegetation currently present was disturbed and cleared during past land use. Much of the surrounding landscape has been modified for agriculture (predominantly cattle grazing on native vegetation or improved pasture).

Historically most of the Fitzroy catchment contained eucalyptus woodlands and open forest, with areas of acacia-dominated vegetation, rainforests, scrubs, melaleuca woodlands and mangrove and saltmarsh (Department of Environment and Heritage Protection 2017).

3.5 Species

There are no species records for the park in the Department's Wildnet Database.

3.6 Recreational opportunities

There is no vehicle access to the park and no visitor facilities. 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

There are limited fire records for the park, the most recent record is a bushfire on the island in 2005.

3.9 Pests

There are no pest records for the park in the Department's Wildnet Database.

The stretch of river separating the two sections of the park is susceptible to infestation with water hyacinth due to the shallow depth and slow-moving water.

4. Bibliography

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5. Appendices

Appendix A. Policy and management commitments

Gazettal details

The park was originally gazetted as Long Island Bend Environmental Park on 10 May 1975 under the *Land Act 1962*.

It was gazetted as Long Island Bend 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.