

Mount Dumaresq 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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May 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

Mount Dumaesq Conservation Park is just three kilometres south of the small rural town of Maryvale, the larger town of Warwick is 20 kilometres northeast. There are two sections to the park, a western section and an eastern.

The Cunningham Highway runs parallel to the park two kilometres to the north, separated from the park by freehold properties.

Richards Road runs to the eastern side of the park. There are other road reserves that connect with both sections of the park, however, there are no constructed roads within them.

Main Range National Park is 15 kilometres east of the park and Swanfels State Forest is seven kilometres to the southeast. Spicers Peak Nature Refuge, which adjoins Main Range National Park, is 10 kilometres to the east.

The park is surrounded by many freehold properties.

The following figure and table (Figure 1, Table 1) provide an overview of information related to Mount Dumaesq Conservation Park, including locality, legislative framework and applicable plans/agreements.

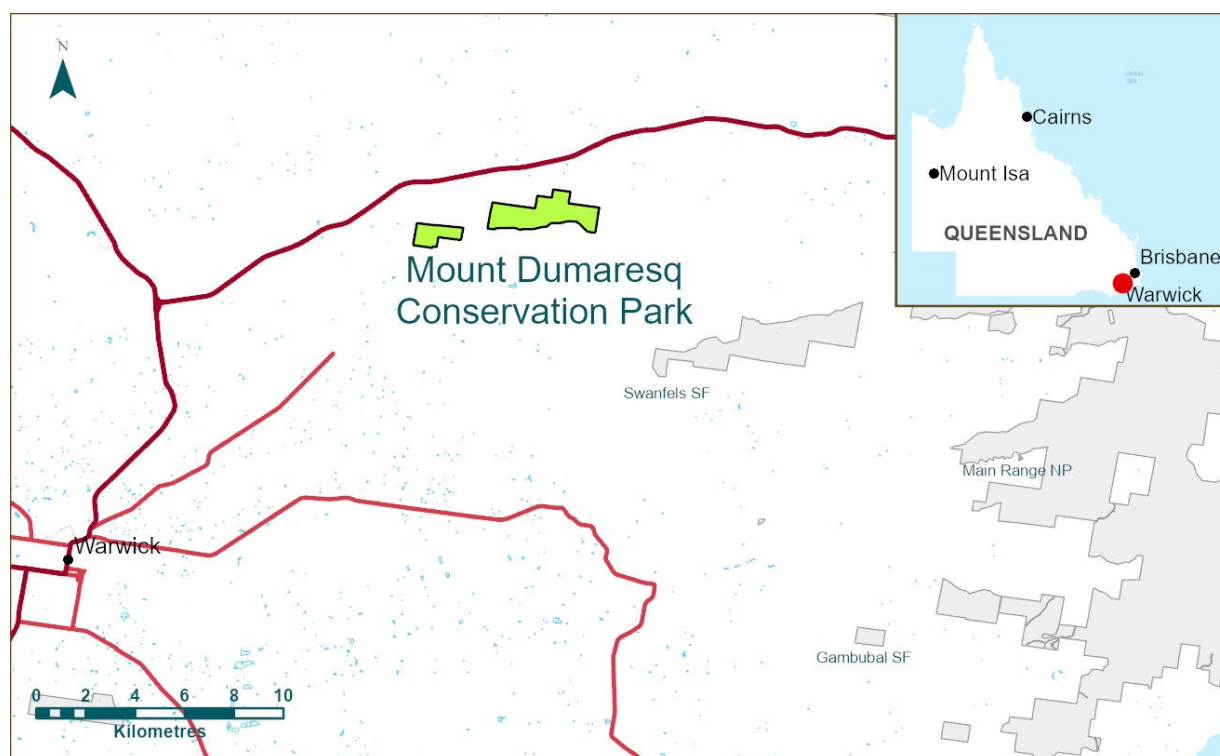


Figure 1. Locality of Mount Dumaesq Conservation Park

Table 1. Overview of Mount Dumaesq Conservation Park

Park size	Mount Dumaesq Conservation Park	506.6 ha
Bioregion	Brigalow Belt	
QPWS region	South West	
Local government area	Southern Downs Regional	
State electorate	Southern Downs	
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	<i>Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals</i>	
	<i>National recovery plan for the “Semi-evergreen vine thickets of the Brigalow Belt (North and South) and Nandewar Bioregions” ecological community</i>	
	<i>National Recovery Plan for the Brush-tailed Rock-wallaby <i>Petrogale penicillata</i></i>	
	<i>National Recovery Plan for the Swift Parrot (<i>Lathamus discolor</i>)</i>	

3. Resource Information

3.1 First Nations people

There is an active native title claim that includes the park. It was registered on 14 May 2021 on behalf of the Githabul People (Waringh Waringh) (Tribunal Number QC2021/001, Federal Court number QUD87/2021). The claim area is large at approximately 4152 square kilometres.

3.2 Key value information

3.2.1 Semi-evergreen vine thickets of the Brigalow Belt and Nandewar Bioregions

The park protects of concern semi-evergreen vine thicket on Cainozoic igneous rock. The regional ecosystem within the park (11.8.3) is one of several regional ecosystems that correspond to an endangered ecological community under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC) — Semi-evergreen vine thickets of the Brigalow Belt and Nandewar Bioregions. The park provides important connectivity with other nearby patches of this endangered ecological community in Main Range National Park. The vine thickets also provide habitat for the vulnerable plant Stream clematis *Clematis fawcettii*.

3.2.2 Eucalypt woodlands

The park protects an important area of eucalypt woodlands with white box *Eucalyptus albens* and narrow-leaved red ironbark *E. crebra*. The park has the highest representation of this regional ecosystem (11.8.8) within Queensland's protected area estate. Of the 11 parks with this regional ecosystem in Queensland, Mount Dumaesq Conservation Park has 41.57 per cent of that protected.

3.3 Ecosystems and biodiversity

The park is part of the Eastern Darling Downs subregion of the Brigalow Belt South Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation for Australia (IBRA) bioregion.

There are many creek and river lines within the park that flow intermittently. The park is within the Condamine River subcatchment of the Balonne-Condamine catchment, which is part of the Murray Darling Drainage Division.

The park is likely to contain semi-evergreen vine thickets of the Brigalow Belt and Nandewar Bioregions, an endangered ecological communities listed under the EPBC, ground truthing would be required to verify presence. Regional ecosystem 11.8.3 corresponds with this ecological community.

The park forms part of a moderately large tract of remnant regional ecosystems in the landscape. Together with nearby freehold properties the park provides important connectivity to a nearby conservation corridor to east which runs along Main Range National Park in the Scenic Rim. Much of the broader landscape to the north, south and west of the park has been significantly modified for agriculture (grazing and cropping).

3.3.1 Regional ecosystems

The park has three regional ecosystems, one with of concern biodiversity status (Appendix B) and two with no concern at present status. Most of the park (89.39 per cent) is comprised of just two regional ecosystems (11.8.8, 11.8.3).

Semi-evergreen vine thicket on Cenozoic igneous rocks (11.8.3) has of concern biodiversity status and covers 101.38 hectares (20.01 per cent) of the park — this is 0.41 per cent of the regional ecosystem

remaining in Queensland and 2.51 per cent of that within the protected area estate. While this regional ecosystem is known to provide potential habitat for threatened plant species *Croton magneticus* — this species has not been recorded from the park. This regional ecosystem corresponds with the endangered semi-evergreen vine thicket of the Brigalow Belt and Nandewar Bioregions ecological community. The Regional Ecosystem Description Database (REDD) fire guideline for this regional ecosystem is that it requires protection from wildfire.

Eucalyptus albens, *E. crebra* woodland on Cenozoic igneous rocks (11.8.8) has no concern at present biodiversity status and covers 351.55 hectares (69.38 per cent) of the park — this is one per cent of the regional ecosystem remaining in Queensland and 41.57 per cent of that within the protected area estate. While there are 11 protected areas with this regional ecosystem this park has the highest representation. This regional ecosystem is known to provide potential habitat for *Nature Conservation Act 1992* (NCA) listed species *Diuris parvipetala*, *Picris barbarorum*, *Picris evae*, *Pomaderris crassifolia*, and *Thesium australe*; and suitable habitat for koalas *Phascolarctos cinereus* — none of these species have been recorded from the park. The REDD fire guideline for this regional ecosystem is late wet to early dry season burns when there is good soil moisture, or early storm season or after good spring rains, of low to moderate intensity, with a 6-10 year interval and less than 20 per cent burnt in any year.

The other regional ecosystem within the park (11.8.2) has no concern at present biodiversity status and covers just 0.78 hectares (0.15 per cent) of the park — this is less than 0.5 per cent of the regional ecosystem remaining in Queensland or within the protected area estate. It requires fire to remain healthy.

There is 52.98 hectares (10.46 per cent) of non-remnant vegetation in the park.

3.4 Species

3.4.1 Native animals

There are 37 native animal species (4 insects, 31 birds, and 2 mammals) recorded from the park, two have conservation significance — endangered swift parrot *Lathamus discolor* and vulnerable brush-tailed rock-wallaby *Notamacropus rufogriseus* (Appendix C).

There is one bird listed on international agreements that has been recorded from the park — least concern nankeen kestrel *Falco cenchroides* (Appendix D).

There are limited sightings of these three species recorded in the Department's Wildnet Database, with just one sighting of each.

3.4.2 Native plants

There are 109 native plant species recorded from the park, nine have conservation significance — near threatened george laurel *Cryptocarya floydii* and *Muellerina myrtifolia*; vulnerable *Clematis fawcettii*; and special least concern scrub pencil orchid *Dockrillia bowmanii*, *Dockrillia cucumerina*, heart fern *Pellaea paradox*, strap fern *Dictymia brownii*, *Adiantum hispidulum* var. *hispidulum* and white root *Lobelia purpurascens* (Appendix C). There are limited sightings of these nine species recorded in the Department's Wildnet Database, with just one to three sightings of each.

3.5 Geophysical features

The park's elevation is a notable feature in the landscape, with Mount Dumaesq rising to 828 metres above sea level.

3.6 Recreational opportunities

There are no visitor facilities within the park and 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

The eucalypt woodlands within the park need fire to be healthy while the semi-evergreen vine thicket requires protection from fire.

There are no historical fire records for the park.

There are no established fire breaks within the park.

Fire management is challenging due to the park's inaccessibility and the many surrounding freehold properties.

3.9 Pests

There have been 18 pest species recorded from the park (Appendix E). They are all plants and five are category 3 pests under the *Biosecurity Act 2014*.

While there are no pest animal records for the park in the Department's Wildnet Database pests such as pigs, deer, wild dogs and feral cats have been sighted within the park.

4. References

Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water, 2024, *National Recovery Plan for the Swift Parrot (Lathamus discolor)*, Canberra.

<https://www.dcceew.gov.au/environment/biodiversity/threatened/recovery-plans/swift-parrot-2024>

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National Native Title Tribunal, 2025, *Native Title Vision*, search undertaken on 23 January 2026.

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Queensland Government, 2023, *Ecological communities listed in Queensland under the Commonwealth Environment Protection and Biodiversity Act 1999 (April 2023)*, Ecosystems corresponding to ecological communities, last updated 13 September 2024, Queensland Government Publications portal. <https://www.publications.qld.gov.au/dataset/redd/resource/9f682828-b8d8-4fd3-ad6a-2d4e541aa7fd>

Queensland Herbarium, 2024, *Regional Ecosystem Description Database (REDD)*, Version 13.1 (May 2024) (DESI: Brisbane). Retrieved from <https://apps.des.qld.gov.au/regional-ecosystems/> on 23 January 2026.

5. Appendices

Appendix A. Policy and management commitments

Gazettal details

The park was originally gazetted as Mount Dumaesq Environmental Park on 20th February 1988 under the *Land Act 1962*.

It was gazetted as Mount Dumaesq Conservation Park under the *Nature Conservation Act 1992* (NCA) on 16th 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.

The western section of the park was a generous and significant donation of three freehold properties from the Brown family, pastoralists who have been farming in the area since 1908. Mr Francis Brown was also a member of the National Parks Association for over 50 years. The donation was proposed by Mr Brown in 2007, and the land was transferred to the State of Queensland in 2018.

Recovery plans and guides

- National recovery plan for the "Semi-evergreen vine thickets of the Brigalow Belt (North and South) and Nandewar Bioregions" ecological community
- National Recovery Plan for the Brush-tailed Rock-wallaby *Petrogale penicillata*
- National Recovery Plan for the Swift Parrot (*Lathamus discolor*)

Appendix B. Regional ecosystems of significance

Regional ecosystem	Description	Regional ecosystem class*	Biodiversity status**
11.8.3	Semi-evergreen vine thicket on Cenozoic igneous rocks	Of 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
Plants			
<i>Cryptocarya floydii</i>	gorge laurel	Near threatened	
<i>Muellerina myrtifolia</i>		Near threatened	
<i>Clematis fawcettii</i>		Vulnerable	Vulnerable
<i>Adiantum hispidulum</i> var. <i>hispidulum</i>		Special least concern	
<i>Dictymia brownii</i>	strap fern	Special least concern	
<i>Dockrillia bowmanii</i>	scrub pencil orchid	Special least concern	
<i>Dockrillia cucumerina</i>		Special least concern	
<i>Lobelia purpurascens</i>	white root	Special least concern	
<i>Pellaea paradoxa</i>	heart fern	Special least concern	
Animals			
<i>Lathamus discolor</i>	swift parrot	Endangered	Critically endangered
<i>Petrogale penicillata</i>	brush-tailed rock-wallaby	Vulnerable	Vulnerable

Appendix D. Species listed in international agreements

Scientific name	Common name	CMS	JAMBA	ROKAMBA	CAMBA
<i>Falco cenchroides</i>	nankeen kestrel	✓			

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>Asparagus africanus</i>	ornamental asparagus	Category 3	
<i>Cylindropuntia imbricata</i>	devil's rope cactus	Category 3	
<i>Lantana camara</i>	lantana	Category 3	
<i>Opuntia stricta</i>		Category 3	
<i>Opuntia tomentosa</i>	velvety tree pear	Category 3	
<i>Araujia sericifera</i>	white moth vine		
<i>Asclepias curassavica</i>	red-head cottonbush		
<i>Bidens pilosa</i>			
<i>Cenchrus ciliaris</i>			
<i>Cenchrus clandestinus</i>			
<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	spear thistle		
<i>Eragrostis curvula</i>			
<i>Erigeron bonariensis</i>			
<i>Erigeron sumatrensis</i>			
<i>Schinus molle</i> var. <i>areira</i>	pepper tree		
<i>Solanum seaforthianum</i>	Brazilian nightshade		
<i>Tagetes minuta</i>	stinking roger		
<i>Zinnia peruviana</i>	wild zinnia		