

White Rock Conservation Park

Management Statement 2015

Extended February 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 White Rock 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	White Rock Conservation Park	190ha
Bioregion	South Eastern Queensland	
QPWS region	South East Queensland	
Local government area	Ipswich City	
State electorate	Bundamba	
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	
	Japan—Australia Migratory Bird Agreement	
	Republic of Korea—Australia Migratory Bird Agreement	

Park purpose

White Rock Conservation Park was formally gazetted as Woogaroo Creek Environmental Park in 1979 and Six Mile Creek Environmental Park in 1980. These parcels were merged and White Rock Conservation Park was created in 1994 under the *Nature Conservation Act 1992*. White Rock (Limited Depth) was gazetted in 1995 and this was repealed in 1997 and the area added to White Rock Conservation Park.

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

Under the *Nature Conservation Act 1992*, Ipswich City Council is the trustee of the park.

Strategic direction for park management

Based on an evaluation of its natural, cultural and presentation values, White Rock Conservation Park has been assessed as having a medium 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 medium level means that it will receive a minimum of quarterly routine inspections with occasional planned visits where issues have been identified. The focus is largely expected to be on natural resource management involving a proactive management effort at a moderate level to understand or protect known natural values.

Cultural values will be managed proactively to protect those values known to Queensland Park 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 relatively low levels of 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 moderate level of self-sufficiency. A moderate level of infrastructure is provided to support safe and sustainable use by predominantly self-reliant visitors.

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

Park assets are functional and robust and require limited maintenance to protect the natural and cultural values and management capacity. A power-line crosses this regional park.

General park values, uses and management

Regional ecosystems

The park protects five regional ecosystems, one of which has endangered biodiversity status and one has of concern, Table 1.

Species of conservation significance

Species of conservation significance that are recorded from this park include fifteen plants, two mammals, and four 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*.

Priorities of park management

The of concern and endangered regional ecosystems, and plant and animal 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
- the impacts of existing pest species on neighbouring land uses are mitigated
- pest threats are managed to conserve or maintain the condition of the regional ecosystems, plant and animal species of conservation significance.

Appendix

Conservation values management

Table 1: Endangered and of concern regional ecosystems

Regional ecosystem number	Description	Biodiversity status
12.3.3	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> woodland on Quaternary alluvium	Endangered
12.9-10.7	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> +/- <i>E. tereticornis</i> , <i>Corymbia tessellaris</i> , <i>Angophora</i> spp., <i>E. melanophloia</i> woodland on sedimentary rocks	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>Eucalyptus curtisii</i>	Plunkett mallee	Near threatened	-
<i>Leichhardtia coronata</i>		Vulnerable	-
<i>Wahlenbergia gracilis</i>	Sprawling bluebell	Special least concern	-
<i>Wahlenbergia queenslandica</i>		Special least concern	-
<i>Coleus habrophyllus</i>		Endangered	Endangered
<i>Melaleuca irbyana</i>		Endangered	-
<i>Acianthus fornicatus</i>	pixie caps	Special least concern	-
<i>Caladenia carnea</i>		Special least concern	-
<i>Caladenia catenata</i>		Special least concern	-
<i>Calochilus campestris</i>	copper beard orchid	Special least concern	-
<i>Chiloglottis diphylla</i>		Special least concern	-
<i>Dipodium variegatum</i>		Special least concern	-
<i>Glossodia major</i>	wax-lip orchid	Special least concern	-
<i>Pterostylis nutans</i>		Special least concern	-
<i>Stylidium debile</i>	frail trigger plant	Special least concern	-
Animals			
<i>Calyptrorhynchus lathami lathami</i>	glossy black-cockatoo (eastern)	Vulnerable	Vulnerable
<i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i> ¹²³	white-throated needletail	Vulnerable	Vulnerable
<i>Ninox strenua</i>	powerful owl	Vulnerable	-
<i>Tachyglossus aculeatus</i>	Short-beaked echidna	Special least concern	-
<i>Cuculus optatus</i>	oriental cuckoo	Special least concern	
<i>Petauroides volans volans</i>	southern greater glider	Endangered	Endangered

¹CAMBA – China–Australia Migratory Bird Agreement

²JAMBA – Japan–Australia Migratory Bird Agreement

³ROKAMBA – Republic of Korea–Australia Migratory Bird Agreement