

Reinke Scrub 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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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

The following figure and table (Figure 1, Table 1) provide an overview of information related to the park included in this resource information document, including its locality, legislative framework and applicable plans/agreements.

Reinke Scrub Conservation Park is located approximately 3 km south of the town of Proston in the South Burnett Region, Queensland. The Park can be accessed by The Weir Rd.

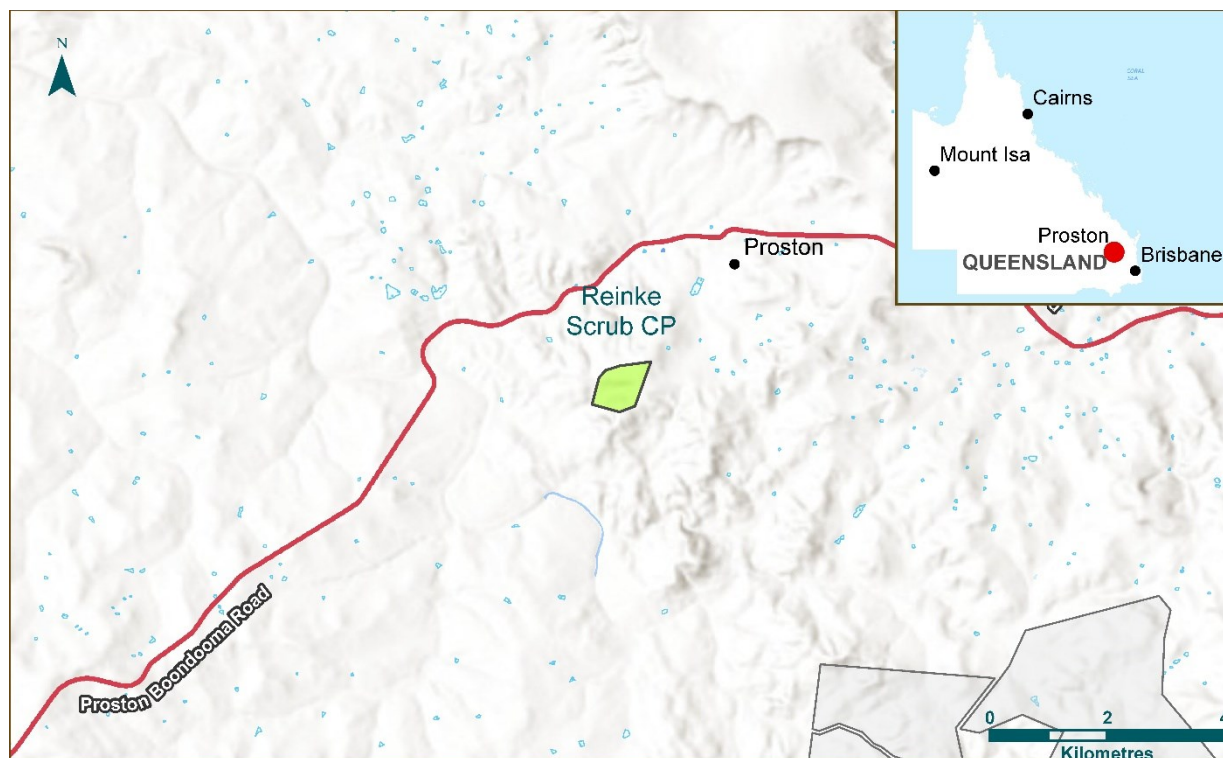


Figure 1. Locality of Reinke Scrub Conservation Park

Table 1. Overview of Reinke Scrub Conservation Park

Park size	Reinke Scrub Conservation Park	49.6 ha
Bioregion	Brigalow Belt South	
QPWS region	South West	
Local government area	South Burnett Regional Council	
State electorate	Nanango	
Relevant legislation	<i>Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003</i>	
	<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Cwlth)</i>	
	<i>Fire Services Act 1990</i>	
	<i>Native Title Act 1993 (Cwlth)</i>	
	<i>Nature Conservation Act 1992</i>	
	<i>Vegetation Management Act 1999</i>	
Plans and agreements	<i>Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals</i>	
	<i>National Recovery Plan for the "Semi-evergreen thickets of the Brigalow Belt (North and South) and Nandewar Bioregions" Ecological Community</i>	

3. Resource Information

3.1 Wakka Wakka People

Currently, there are no active Native Title claims or determinations over the park; however, Reinke Scrub Conservation Park was previously included in a claim lodged by the Wakka Wakka People #5, registered on 5 April 2012 (QC2012/004).

There is an Indigenous Land Use Agreement (ILUA) registered to Wakka Wakka #2 and Tarong on 8/9/2009 (QI2008/027). The purpose of this ILUA is for mining and exploration.

3.2 Key value information

All parks, forest and reserves contain a range of natural, cultural, social and economic values that contribute to Queensland's protected area and forest estate. The VBMF provides a framework for identifying and protecting the most important of these—referred to as *Key Values*.

Based on an evaluation, the values of Reinke Scrub Conservation Park 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.

Park management will focus on sustaining the natural, cultural, social and economic values that support its importance as a protected area, ensuring that management aligns with the legislative and custodial obligations in relation to these values.

3.2 Other values

3.3.1 Semi-evergreen Vine Thicket

The semi-evergreen vine thicket (SEVT) community regional ecosystem (RE) 11.5.15 – Semi-evergreen vine thicket on Cainozoic sand plains and/or remnant surfaces is present within the park and is listed as Endangered under the Queensland Herbarium biodiversity status. Across Queensland, only 168.9 ha (1.16%) of this regional ecosystem (RE) is protected, with 29.6 ha conserved within Reinke Scrub Conservation Park.

A National Recovery Plan for the “Semi-evergreen vine thickets of the Brigalow Belt (North and South) and Nandewar Bioregions” encompasses this RE (Department of Environment and Resource Management 2010). SEVTs have been extensively cleared for cropping and grazing throughout much of their range, and on-going threats include further clearing, inappropriate fire regimes, invasion by introduced plant species and increased grazing by domestic stock and native animals. The recovery plan identifies as a key action the need to increase both the extent and representativeness of SEVTs within conservation estates.

3.4 Ecosystems and biodiversity

Five REs are present within the park. Approximately 60% of the park is mapped as a semi-evergreen vine thicket community (RE 11.5.15) with a biodiversity status of endangered. The remaining REs are classified as no concern at present. A small portion of the park is mapped as non-remnant vegetation.

The park protects areas of State and Regional biodiversity significance. The park rates very highly for context and connection, ecosystem diversity, condition, wildlife refugia but low for the relative bioregional ecosystem size.

3.4.1 Semi-evergreen Vine Thicket

The semi-evergreen vine thicket community (RE 11.5.15 – Semi-evergreen vine thicket on Cainozoic sand plains and/or remnant surfaces) covers approximately 60% of the park and has a biodiversity status of endangered. This RE provides habitat for threatened plant species including *Fontainea fugax*, *Pomaderris clivicola* and *Cadellia pentastylis* and the near threatened species *Macropteranthes leiocaulis*.

3.4.2 Microphyll Rainforest

The microphyll rainforest and semi-evergreen vine thicket community (RE 11.11.5 – Microphyll vine forest +/- *Araucaria cunninghamii* on old sedimentary rocks with varying degrees of metamorphism and folding) covers approximately 23% of the park and has a biodiversity status of no concern at present.

3.4.3 Woodland

This park contains two woodland communities (RE 11.5.2 – *Eucalyptus crebra*, *Corymbia* spp., with *E. moluccana* woodland on lower slopes of Cainozoic sand plains and/or remnant surfaces; RE 11.11.4 – *Eucalyptus crebra* woodland on old sedimentary rocks with varying degrees of metamorphism and folding. Coastal ranges). These cover approximately 7.7% of the park along the northern and eastern borders and both have a biodiversity status of no concern at present.

3.5 Species

3.5.1 Native animals

There are no conservation significant fauna species records for the park in the Department's WildNet Database.

3.5.2 Native plants

One conservation significant flora species has been recorded on WetlandInfo and the Department's WildNet database for the park. This is *Zieria verrucosa*, listed as vulnerable under both the EPBC Act and the NCA. *Zieria verrucosa* is associated with REs 11.11.5, 11.11.4 and 11.11.4a.

See Appendix C for the full list of conservation significant flora as per Queensland Government databases.

3.6 Geophysical features

Two geological units are mapped within the park. Type 1 covers most of the park and is characterised by laterite with extensive red soil development and minor ferricrete, with ferricrete being the dominant rock material. This unit is classified as a stratified rock unit (including volcanic and metamorphic rocks). Type 2 occurs in the south-west corner of the park and is dominated by metamorphosed sedimentary rocks, also classified as a stratified unit (including volcanic and metamorphic). Rudosols are mapped across the entirety of the park (State of Queensland, 2025).

3.7 Partnerships

QPWS works with community stakeholders to support broad continuing management programs.

3.7.1 Friends of Reinke Scrub

A volunteer organisation, Friends of Reinke Scrub (part of Friends of Parks Queensland) is active in the park and undertakes volunteer activities such as weeding on occasion.

3.8 Fire

Fire management is core business for QPWS to protect life and property, mitigate wildfires and maintain natural diversity in accordance with the NCA and the *Fire Services Act 1990* for the control and prevention of fires.

3.8.2 South Burnett Regional Council

South Burnett Regional Council may undertake collaborative burns with QPWS.

3.9 Pests

3.9.1 Pest plants

Cat's claw creeper *Dolichandra unguis-cati* is present within the park. It can rapidly spread and may threaten riparian and rainforest plant communities across Queensland. In Reinke Scrub Conservation Park, cat's claw creeper *Dolichandra unguis-cati* may impact and materially change the SEVT and rainforest communities.

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5. Appendices

Appendix A. Policy and management commitments

Gazettal details

Reinke Scrub Regional Park was formally gazetted as Proston Environmental Park on 10/9/1993 under the *Land Act 1962*, covering 49.63 ha. At that time there was a Trustee Agreement with the Wondai Shire Council. On 16/12/1994 the Proston Environmental Park was gazetted as Reinke Scrub Conservation Park under the *Nature Conservation Act 1992*.

Management obligations

- Fire management
- Pest management

Recovery plans and guides

- Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals
- National Recovery Plan for the “Semi-evergreen vine thickets of the Brigalow Belt (North and South) and Nandewar Bioregions” ecological community, 2010

Appendix B. Regional ecosystems of significance

Regional ecosystem	Description	Regional ecosystem class*	Biodiversity status**
11.5.15	Semi-evergreen vine thicket on Cainozoic sand plains and/or remnant surfaces	Least concern	Endangered

* 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>Zieria verrucosa</i>		Vulnerable	Vulnerable

Appendix E. Pests

Scientific name	Common name	Biosecurity Act 2014 status	Notes
Plants			
<i>Dolichandra unguis-cati</i>	Cat's claw creeper	Category 3 Restricted Matter	Riparian zones and rainforest communities Impacts: • Outcompetes and smothers native species at all strata • Reduces park's natural values • Reduces visitors' appreciation of amenities.