

Parklands Conservation Park

Management Statement 2015

Extended May 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 Parklands 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	Parklands Conservation Park	642.6ha
Bioregion	South Eastern Queensland	
QPWS region	South East Queensland	
Local government area	Sunshine Coast Regional	
State electorate	Ninderry	
Relevant legislation	<i>Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003 (Qld)</i>	
	<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Cwlth)</i>	
	<i>Nature Conservation Act 1992</i>	
	<i>Queensland Heritage Act 1992</i>	
Plans and agreements	China—Australia Migratory Bird Agreement	
	Japan—Australia Migratory Bird Agreement	
	Republic of Korea—Australia Migratory Bird Agreement	

Park purpose

The former Parklands Regional Park was formerly a State Forest and gazetted as Parklands Forest Reserve in 2001 under the *Nature Conservation Act 1992* as part of the South East Queensland Forest Agreement transfer process. The area was subsequently gazetted to Parklands Conservation Park in 2006.

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, Parklands 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 Parks and Wildlife Service, (QPWS). Ongoing consultation, collaboration and relationships with Traditional Owners and Indigenous 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. A number of shared use trails are provided for walkers, horse riders and mountain bikers. 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. A moderate level of infrastructure is provided to support safe and sustainable use by predominantly self-reliant visitors. General park information is provided off-site, primarily through the Departmental website.

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.

General park values, uses and management

Regional ecosystems

The park protects nine regional ecosystems, four of which have of concern biodiversity status, Table 1.

Species of conservation significance

Species of conservation significance that are recorded from this park include eight plant and six animal 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 for park management

The four of concern regional ecosystems, eight plant and six 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 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 regional ecosystems and species of conservation significance.

Tables – Conservation values management

Table 1: Endangered and of concern regional ecosystems

Regional ecosystem number	Description	Biodiversity status
12.3.2	<i>Eucalyptus grandis</i> tall open forest on alluvial plains.	Of concern
12.12.1	Simple notophyll vine forest usually with abundant <i>Archontophoenix cunninghamiana</i> (gully vine forest) on Mesozoic to Proterozoic igneous rocks.	Of concern
12.12.12	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> , <i>Corymbia intermedia</i> , <i>E. crebra</i> +/- <i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i> woodland on Mesozoic to Proterozoic igneous rocks.	Of concern
12.12.14	<i>Eucalyptus racemosa</i> subsp. <i>racemosa</i> +/- <i>Lophostemon confertus</i> , <i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i> , <i>Eucalyptus acmenoides</i> woodland to open forest usually on rocky near coastal areas on Mesozoic to Proterozoic igneous 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>Adiantum hispidulum</i>	-	Special least concern	-
<i>Blechnum doodianum</i>	-	Special least concern	-
<i>Haplopteris ensiformis</i>	-	Special least concern	-
<i>Livistona australis</i>	cabbage tree palm	Special least concern	-
<i>Macrozamia lucida</i>	pineapple zamia	Special least concern	-
<i>Pararistolochia praevenosa</i>	-	Near threatened	-
<i>Rhodamnia rubescens</i>	scrub turpentine	Critically endangered	Critically endangered
<i>Rhodomyrtus psidioides</i>	native guava	Critically endangered	Critically endangered
Animals			
<i>Adelotus brevis</i>	tusked frog	Vulnerable	-
<i>Anilius sylvia</i>	striped blind snake	Near threatened	-
<i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i>	white-throated needletail	Vulnerable	Vulnerable
<i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i>	koala	Endangered	Endangered
<i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i>	grey-headed flying-fox	-	Vulnerable
<i>Tachyglossus aculeatus</i>	short-beaked echidna	Special least concern	-

Table 3: Species listed in international agreements

Scientific name	Common name	CMS	CAMBA	JAMBA	ROKAMBA
<i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i>	white-throated needletail		✓	✓	✓

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