

Glass House Mountains Conservation Park

Management Statement 2015

Extended June 2026



**Queensland
Government**

Prepared by: **Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service (QPWS), Department of the Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation.**

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The Glass House Mountains Regional 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	Glass House Mountains Conservation Park	2437 ha
Bioregion	South Eastern Queensland	
QPWS region	South East Queensland	
Local government area	Moreton Bay City; Sunshine Coast Regional	
State electorate	Glass House	
Relevant legislation	<i>Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003</i> (Qld)	
	<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i> (Cwlth)	
	<i>Aboriginal Land Act 1991</i>	
	<i>Native Title Act 1993</i> (Cwlth)	
	<i>Nature Conservation Act 1992</i>	
	<i>Queensland Heritage Act 1992</i>	
Plans and agreements	Central Coast Council Species Management Plan Scrub Turpentine (<i>Rhodamnia rubescens</i>)	
	China—Australia Migratory Bird Agreement	
	Conservation Assessment of <i>Rhodamnia rubescens</i> (Benth.) Miq. (Myrtaceae) Rachael Gallagher, April 2018 NSW Threatened Species Scientific Committee	
	Consultation Document on Listing Eligibility and Conservation Actions <i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i> (White-throated Needletail)	
	Japan—Australia Migratory Bird Agreement	
	National Recovery Plan for the Koala <i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i> (combined populations of Queensland, New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory)	
	National recovery plan for the wallum sedgefrog and other wallum-dependent frog species 2006	
	Republic of Korea—Australia Migratory Bird Agreement	
	Swamp stringybark <i>Eucalyptus conglomerata</i> Recovery Action Plan 2025-2035	

Park purpose

Glass House Mountains Regional Park was formally gazetted as Beerburrum Forest Reserve. In 2010 a component of this forest reserve was gazetted as Beerburrum Forest Reserve. In 2010 a component of this forest reserve was gazetted as Glass House Mountains Conservation Park.

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, Glass House Mountains Conservation Park has been assessed as having a high 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 published information. The high level means that it will receive a minimum of monthly routine inspections with occasional planned visits to deliver prepared work programs and respond to issues. The focus is largely expected to be on visitor and natural resource management involving a proactive management effort at a high level to understand or protect known natural and recreation values.

Cultural values will be managed proactively to protect those values known to Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service, (QPWS). Continuing engagement, consultation, collaboration and relationships with Traditional Owners and First Nations People stakeholders will be undertaken. Parts of the park are within the native title determination area of the Jinibara People. QPWS conducts ongoing consultation with the Jinibara People regarding management issues for the park.

This park currently has relatively high levels of visitor use and provides a variety of visitor opportunities. The public may opportunistically have contact with rangers who are likely to be on site undertaking a range of protection and presentation tasks.

Public consultation on park management will be undertaken through continuing engagement and involvement in management with community stakeholders.

Infrastructure is provided especially for visitor access, the protection of natural and cultural values and to enhance management capacity. Recreational visitor infrastructure provides for opportunities which include trail running, walking and cycling, (a section of the Queensland Rail trails passes through the park), horse trails, (part of the South East Queensland Horse trails network) and motorised recreation. Common recreation use also extends across the park into neighbouring sections of the Beerburrum West State Forest.

General park values, uses and management

Regional ecosystems

The park protects 17 regional ecosystems, three of which have endangered biodiversity status and four of which have of concern biodiversity status, Table 1.

Species of conservation significance

There are 27 species of conservation significance on Queensland Government wildlife databases for this park, Table 2.

Cultural heritage

All protected areas are recognised as cultural landscapes and Aboriginal people see themselves as inextricably linked to country both spiritually and physically. Although cultural records on physical artefacts and sites of spiritual significance are not well documented for this area, all proposed activities need to meet duty of care requirements under the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003*. Non-First Nations People historic places will be managed in accordance with the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992*.

Priorities for park management

The endangered and of concern biodiversity status regional ecosystems and 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 ecosystem and the species of conservation significance
- recreation and visitor opportunities are provided that enable access to and use of the park's features with minimal impacts on the environmental and cultural values.

Appendix

Tables – Conservation values management

Table 1: Endangered and of concern regional ecosystems

Regional ecosystem number	Description	Biodiversity status
12.3.1a	Gallery rainforest (notophyll vine forest) on alluvial plains	Endangered
12.3.2	<i>Eucalyptus grandis</i> tall open forest on alluvial plains	Of concern
12.3.4	<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i> , <i>Eucalyptus robusta</i> woodland on coastal alluvium	Of concern
12.5.3	<i>Eucalyptus racemosa</i> subsp. <i>racemosa</i> woodland on remnant Tertiary surfaces	Endangered
12.5.6c	<i>Eucalyptus siderophloia</i> , <i>E. propinqua</i> , <i>E. microcorys</i> and/or <i>E. pilularis</i> open forest on remnant Tertiary surfaces	Endangered
12.9-10.16	Araucarian microphyll to notophyll vine forest on Cainozoic and Mesozoic sediments	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>Acianthus fornicatus</i>	pixie caps	Special least concern	-
<i>Adiantum hispidulum</i>	-	Special least concern	-
<i>Arthrochilus prolixus</i>	-	Special least concern	-
<i>Blechnum doodianum</i>	-	Special least concern	-
<i>Blechnum spinulosum</i>	-	Special least concern	-
<i>Calanthe triplicata</i>	christmas orchid	Special least concern	-
<i>Christella dentata</i>	creek fern	Special least concern	-
<i>Cycnogeton procerus</i>	-	Special least concern	-
<i>Cymbidium suave</i>	-	Special least concern	-
<i>Drosera spatulata</i> var. <i>spatulata</i>	-	Special least concern	-
<i>Empusa habenarina</i>	-	Special least concern	-
<i>Eucalyptus conglomerata</i>	swamp stringybark	Endangered	Endangered
<i>Livistona australis</i>	cabbage tree palm	Special least concern	-
<i>Lobelia purpurascens</i>	white root	Special least concern	-
<i>Macrozamia lucida</i>	pineapple zamia	Special least concern	-
<i>Nymphoides exiliflora</i>	-	Special least concern	-
<i>Rhodamnia rubescens</i>	scrub turpentine	Critically endangered	Critically endangered
<i>Schizaea dichotoma</i>	branched comb fern	Special least concern	-
<i>Stylidium uliginosum</i>	swamp triggerplant	Special least concern	-
<i>Telmatoblechnum indicum</i>	-	Special least concern	-
<i>Xanthorrhoea fulva</i>	swamp grasstree	Special least concern	-
<i>Xanthorrhoea johnsonii</i>	-	Special least concern	-
<i>Xanthorrhoea macronema</i>	-	Special least concern	-
Animals			
<i>Crinia tinnula</i>	wallum froglet	Vulnerable	-
<i>Apus pacificus</i>	fork-tailed swift	Special least concern	-
<i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i>	white-throated needletail	Vulnerable	Vulnerable
<i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i>	koala	Endangered	Endangered

Table 3: Species listed in international agreements

Scientific name	Common name	CMS	CAMBA	JAMBA	ROKAMBA
<i>Apus pacificus</i>	fork-tailed swift		✓	✓	✓
<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