Department of the Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation

South Stradbroke Island 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.

May 2026

This resource information does not intent to affect, diminish or extinguish native title or associated rights.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people should be aware that this document may contain images or names of deceased persons in photographs and printed material that some people may find distressing.

Contents

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

South Stradbroke Island is the southernmost sand island in Moreton Bay. It is offshore from the Gold Coast's northern suburbs, just one kilometre east of Runaway Bay, and separated from the Gold Coast Spit by the Gold Coast Seaway.

Around a century ago, North and South Stradbroke islands were connected. In 1894, the ship *Cambus Wallace* washed ashore. The increased foot traffic from salvage and removal work and detonation of explosives from the wrecked vessel weakened the narrow sand spit between the islands. Tidal erosion and storms further weakened the sand spit, and in May 1898, a channel cut through at Jumpinpin (Queensland State Archives 2021). Today, the islands are around one kilometre apart.

The park comprises around 70 per cent of the island. Other tenures include reserves managed by the City of Gold Coast, freehold land, leasehold land and unallocated State land (USL).

There are three main settlements on the island — Currigee in the south, Couran Cove in the middle and Tipplers to the north.

Nearby island protected areas are Naree Budjong Djara National Park on Minjerribah (North Stradbroke Island) and Moreton Bay Islands National Park.

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

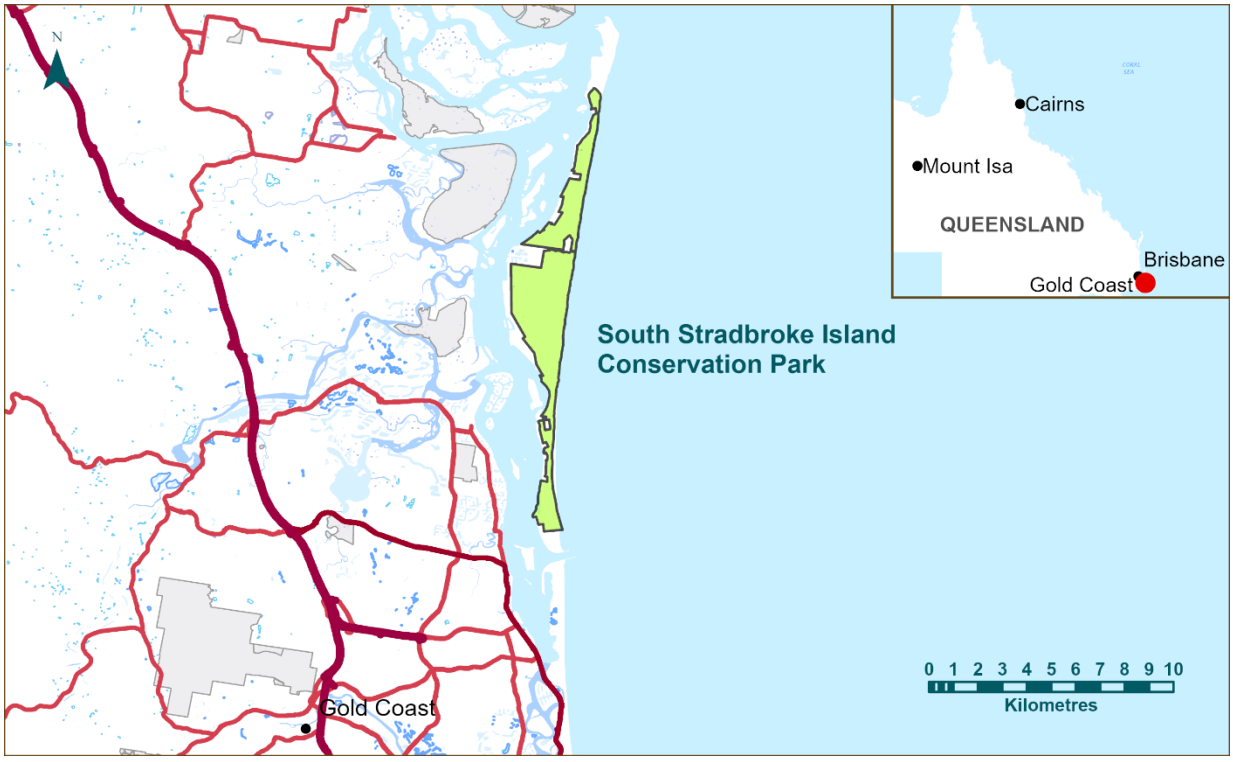

Figure 1. Locality of South Stradbroke Island Conservation Park

Table 1. Overview of South Stradbroke Island Conservation Park

Park size	South Stradbroke Island Conservation Park	1493.9 ha
Bioregion	South Eastern Queensland	
QPWS region	Coastal and Islands	
Local government area	Gold Coast City Council	
State electorate	Broadwater	
Relevant legislation	*Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003*	
	Biosecurity Act 2014	
	Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Cwlth) (EPBC)	
	Native Title Act 1993 (Cwlth)	
	Nature Conservation Act 1992 (NCA)	
Plans and agreements	*Ramsar Convention, Convention on Wetlands of International Importance*	
	A Directory of Important Wetlands in Australia	
	Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals	
	China–Australia Migratory Bird Agreement	
	Japan Australia Migratory Bird Agreement	
	Republic of Korea–Australia Migratory Bird Agreement	
	Fire Ant Response Plan 2023–2027	
	The Action Plan for Australian Mammals 2012	
	National Recovery Plan for the Water Mouse (Xeromys myoides) 2022	

3. Resource information

3.1 First Nations people

There are no native title determinations or current applications for native title relating to the park.

3.2 Wetlands of international importance (Ramsar site)

A large part of the park is within the Moreton Bay Ramsar Area, which was declared on 22 October 1993. This is one of just five Ramsar sites in Queensland. The site meets all nine criteria to be designated as a Ramsar Wetland of International Importance and is notable for its large size (120,639 hectares); diversity of wetlands habitats; connectivity between wetland types; and diverse plants and animals, including threated species and ecological communities. The Ramsar site regularly supports more than 50,000 waterbirds, representing at least 43 species of shorebirds and at least 28 migratory shorebird species, including the critically endangered eastern curlew *Numenius madagascariensis* and curlew sandpiper *Calidris ferruginea*, which have been recorded from the park (Ramsar Information Sheet 2023).

The park is also part of the Moreton Bay wetlands, which is listed in A Directory of Important Wetlands (QLD134) and has 17 wetland types. The listing for Moreton Bay wetland is 300,177 hectares in size, notably larger than the Ramsar site at 120,639 hectares (Environment Australia 2001).

The park is eight per cent palustrine (natural) wetland and 4.6 per cent intertidal (saltmarsh, saltflats, mangroves) natural.

The Jumpinpin-Broadwater Fish Habitat Area (FHA-021) runs along the western side of the island and includes most of The Broadwater and Moreton Bay Islands National Park.

3.3 Key value information

3.3.1 Eastern eucalypt woodlands to open forests

The park's eucalypt woodlands to open forests extend across almost half of the park (44.51 per cent) and include just one regional ecosystem (12.2.5), which is sensitive to fire. Cabbage palm *Livistona australis,* golden swamp-wallaby *Wallabia bicolor* and the orchid *Phaius australis* are also found within these woodlands and forests. The unique colour of the golden swamp-wallaby is rarely seen on the mainland; they are more regularly seen on Moreton Bay's southern islands. The cabbage palms are likely remnants of littoral rainforest and vine scrub that once existed on the island. The orchid *P. australis,* commonly known as the swamp lily, is endangered under the NCA and the EPBC Act.

3.3.2 Vulnerable water mouse *Xeromys myoides*

Australia's southernmost population of the water mouse is found on the island. The park contains important habitat for this vulnerable species. The water mouse lives in the island's intertidal saltpans and mangroves, and the adjoining eucalypt forests. It feeds primarily on crabs and other marine invertebrates in the damp intertidal zone. The island has one of the highest concentrations of nest sites recorded in south-east Queensland (Van Dyck and Gynther 2003).

3.3.3 Remote walking experience

The park's five walking tracks provide a remote walking experience through open forests and woodlands. This is an opportunity to leave the built environment of the Gold Coast behind and enjoy a natural island landscape. People can experience solitude, native forests and woodlands, swamps, sandy beaches, and wildlife such as the unique golden swamp-wallaby.

3.4 Other values

3.4.1 Habitat for significant species — shorebirds

Forty migratory birds listed on international agreements have been recorded from the park, most are shorebirds. Thirty-one of these are birds of conservation significance listed under the NCA. The park is within the Moreton Bay Ramsar Area, which regularly supports over 50,000 waterbirds. The island's sand dunes, beaches, mangroves, saltpans and intertidal flats are important for shorebird roosting and feeding. These habitats are present within the conservation park, marine park and on USL.

3.4.2 Melaleuca open woodlands on depositional plains

The melaleuca woodlands are found in low-lying coastal areas and swamps on the island and are dominated by the swamp paperbark *Melaleuca quinquenervia.* They cover 7.34 per cent of the park and include just one regional ecosystem (12.2.7), which requires fire to maintain healthy vegetation. The cabbage palm *L. australis* and orchid *P. australis* are also found within these woodlands.

3.5 Ecosystems and biodiversity

South Stradbroke Island is around 20 kilometres long and ranges in width from 0.5 to 2.4 kilometres. Being a sand island, the park is exposed to erosion from severe weather events and high tides, which at times causes significant beach erosion on the eastern side of the island.

3.5.1 Regional ecosystems

The park has eight regional ecosystems, three with of concern biodiversity status (Appendix B) and five with no concern at present status. Most of the park (81.53 per cent) comprises just two regional ecosystems (12.2.5, 12.2.14).

Corymbia intermedia +/-*Lophostemon confertus* +/- *Banksia* spp. +/- *Callitris columellaris* open forest on beach ridges usually in the southern half of bioregion (12.2.5) has of concern biodiversity status and covers 664.5 hectares (44.51 per cent) of the park — this is 6.17 per cent of the regional ecosystem remaining in Queensland and 8.91 per cent of that within the protected area estate. While this regional ecosystem is known to provide suitable habitat for koalas and provide potential habitat for NCA listed plant species such as *Acacia attenuata, A. baueri* subsp. *baueri, Boronia rivularis, Durringtonia paludosa, Glycine argyrea, Macarthuria complanata, Maundia triglochinoides, Persicaria elatior* and *P. australis*, the only one of these species recorded from the park is the endangered *P. australis*. The Regional Ecosystem Description Database (REDD) fire management guideline is to not deliberately burn this regional ecosystem; burn the surrounding ecosystems to minimise fire incursion.

Foredune complex (12.2.14) has no concern at present biodiversity status and covers 552.7 hectares (37.02 per cent) of the park — this is 3.17 per cent of the regional ecosystem remaining in Queensland and 3.68 per cent of that within the protected area estate. The REDD fire management guideline is to not deliberately burn this regional ecosystem; burn the surrounding ecosystems to minimise fire incursion.

The other six regional ecosystems within the park respectively comprise less than one per cent of that regional ecosystem remaining in Queensland or within the protected area estate.

Sand blows largely devoid of vegetation (12.2.16) has of concern biodiversity status and covers 33.97 hectares (2.27 per cent) of the park. The REDD indicates that no fire management is required for this regional ecosystem as it will not carry fire.

Casuarina glauca woodland (12.1.1) has of concern biodiversity status and covers 5.44 hectares (0.36 per cent) of the park. The REDD fire management guideline is for early winter or storm burns of low to moderate intensity, with a 6–7 year minimum threshold.

Melaleuca quinquenervia or rarely *M. dealbata* open forest on sand plains (12.2.7) has no concern at present biodiversity status and covers 109.6 hectares (7.34 per cent) of the park. This regional ecosystem is known to provide habitat for koalas and threatened plant species including *P. australis, P. bernaysii* and near threatened species including *Durringtonia paludosa* — the only one of these species recorded from the park is the endangered *P. australis*. The REDD fire management guideline is for late summer to mid-winter (after rain) burns with a 25–70 per cent burn mosaic, and intervals of 8 to 12 years for heath, 12–20 years for sedge and 6–20 years for mixed grass/shrub.

Mangrove shrubland to low closed forest on marine clay plains and estuaries (12.1.3) has no concern at present biodiversity status and covers 53.03 hectares (3.56 per cent) of the park. This regional ecosystem is known to provide suitable habitat for threatened fauna species including the water mouse *X. myoides* in the southern part of the bioregion — this vulnerable species has been recorded from the park. The REDD fire management guideline is not to burn.

Saltpan vegetation including grassland, herbland and sedgeland on marine clay plains (12.1.2) has no concern at present biodiversity status and covers 11.24 hectares (0.75 per cent) of the park. This regional ecosystem is known to provide suitable habitat for threatened fauna species including the water mouse *X. myoides* in the southern part of the bioregion — this vulnerable species has been recorded from the park. The REDD fire management guideline is not to burn.

Gahnia sieberiana, Empodisma minus, Gleichenia spp. closed sedgeland in coastal swamps (12.2.15) has no concern at present biodiversity status and covers 9.29 hectares (0.62 per cent) of the park. The REDD fire management guideline is to burn in association with surrounding vegetation when the swamp is wet.

3.5.2 Marine protected area

The tidal lands and waters around the island are part of Moreton Bay Marine Park with habitat protection, conservation park or marine national park zoning. The southern tip of the island is the southern boundary of the marine park.

Three marine species of conservation have been recorded from the adjacent marine park — endangered leatherback turtle *Dermochelys coriacea*; vulnerable dugong *Dugong dugon* and Australian humpback dolphin *Sousa sahulensis*. Sea turtle nesting has been recorded from beaches on the seaward side of the island.

3.6 Species

3.6.1 Native animals

There are 201 native animal species (3 insects, 7 frogs, 9 mammals, 12 reptiles, 170 birds) recorded from the park.

Thirty-one birds of conservation significance have been recorded from the park. Two are critically endangered, four are endangered, nine are vulnerable and 16 are special least concern (Appendix C). Forty of the 170 birds found on the island are migratory birds listed on international agreements (Appendix D).

There are two locations (northern site and Horseshoe Bay) at the northern end of the island where shorebird monitoring is undertaken annually. They are on USL and in the adjacent marine park. Both locations are significant for eastern curlew, Western Alaskan bar-tailed godwit and Australian pied oystercatcher, while Horseshoe Bay is also significant for double-banded plover (Queensland Government 2022). The two locations are both outside the conservation park. The USL is managed by the Department of Natural Resources and Mines, Manufacturing and Regional and Rural Development.

Australia’s southernmost population of vulnerable water mouse *X. myoides* is well established on the island. A 1997 survey recorded 19 nests at Browns Bay (Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment 2021). The water mouse has a variety of nesting strategies which on the island include free standing nests on the landward side of the mangroves, island nests surrounded by water, and tree

trunk nests. There is a higher incidence of tree trunk nesting, which is attributed to the rise in water level following the breaching of the north and south islands, and subsequent erosion, flooding and sedimentation. The eucalyptus stumps where water mouse nests were found are now 125 metres from the marine/terrestrial interface (Van Dyck and Gynther 2003). The water mouse is listed as vulnerable under the NCA, EPBC, *The Action Plan for Australian Mammals 2012* and the *IUCN Red List of Threatened Species*.

The golden morph swamp-wallaby *Wallabia bicolor* is found in the park. This golden morph is found only on the islands in southern Moreton Bay and occasionally on the mainland, such as in Nerang National Park.

While a large part of the park is mapped as koala habitat area (core), there are no records of koalas in the park. Koalas are found on nearby Naree Budjong Djara National Park.

3.6.2 Native plants

There are 34 native plant species recorded from the park. Three are plants of conservation significance — endangered orchid *P. australis*; and special least concern rat's tail orchid *Dockrillia teretifolia* and cabbage palm *Livistona australis* (Appendix C).

Commonly referred to as the swamp lily, *P. australis* is also endangered under the EPBC Act and widely cultivated in the nursery industry. Regional ecosystems 12.2.5 and 12.2.7 are potential habitat for the species. The Australian Government's Species profile and threats database identifies that regular fuel reduction burns may have contributed to a decline in the population within the Sunshine Coast hinterland, but that in coastal north-east Queensland, populations may be maintained by fire that prevents succession of the habitat to rainforest.

There are patches of cabbage palm *L. australis* forest within the park. These may be remnants of what original vegetation records showed as littoral rainforest/vine scrub that once existed over the central and southern parts of the island.

3.7 Recreational opportunities

The island is accessible only by vessel (private or hire boats, water taxi, jet ski, kayaks). It is a short 20 to 30 minute boat ride across The Broadwater from the northern Gold Coast suburbs. It is a popular destination for boat-based day visitors, overnight campers and day tourists. The 22 kilometres of pristine white surf beach on the eastern side of the island attracts many surfers. On the western side, the island provides shelter to the calm waters of The Broadwater, which is frequented by people in powered and non-powered vessels.

While the island is popular with visitors, many of the activities being undertaken are happening outside the conservation park, such as surfing, swimming, fishing, boating, kayaking, camping, jet skiing and beach four-wheel driving.

While there are no public vehicle barge services to the island, there are vehicles on the island that are associated with the island's freehold and leasehold properties and the City of Gold Coast reserves. There are vehicle tracks through the park that provide access to various island locations.

Signs, walking tracks and vehicle tracks are the only visitor infrastructure within the park.

3.7.1 Walking tracks

Five walking tracks within the park provide an opportunity for people to experience a remote walking experience within open forests and woodlands. When arriving by vessel on the western side of the island, the built environment of the Gold Coast is an obvious feature in the landscape. The park's walking tracks provide an opportunity for people to walk away from the built environment into a natural island landscape, where they can experience solitude, appreciate the native forest around them, and spot native wildlife such as the unique golden swamp-wallaby. The walks provide an opportunity to see open forests and woodlands, swamps and sandy beaches.

The walks have high natural amenity and healthy vegetation. No built infrastructure is visible once on the walking tracks and interactions with other people are infrequent. Noise from vehicles and vessels dissipates when walking away from the western side of the island, providing an opportunity to disconnect and listen to the sounds of the island. There are times when use is higher, such as during school holidays and weekends.

The five walking tracks are: Dux's Hut walk (800 metres return); Tipplers walking trail (1.7 kilometres return); Surf Beach walk (1.6 kilometres return); Broadwater trail (2.5 kilometres return); and South Currigee walk (600 metres return).

3.7.2 Camping

While there is camping on the island, the three camping areas are all located outside the park's boundaries in City of Gold Coast reserves, at Tipplers, North Currigee and South Currigee.

3.8 Post-contact cultural heritage

The island has been modified through past land uses, which included sand mining, cattle grazing, horticulture, oyster growing and logging.

Dux's Hut is recorded on the Queensland Heritage Register. It was built around 1930 by former oyster farmer Augie Dux, who lived on the island and worked an oyster bank in Tipplers Passage. It is one of only a few oystermen's huts remaining in southern Moreton Bay. It is located just off park, north of Tipplers.

3.9 Partnerships

The QPWS has well-established partnerships with the City of Gold Coast, Biosecurity Queensland, Queensland Police Service, Tipplers, Wasp Creek Rural Fire Brigade and the Department of Natural Resources and Mines, Manufacturing and Regional and Rural Development.

Given the multiple tenures on the island, these partnerships are important in enabling collaborative management, gathering intelligence, incident response and sharing of resources. Joint compliance patrols with the City of Gold Coast and Queensland Police Service have expanded enforcement and education on appropriate use of vehicles on the island. Annual pest surveys with the City of Gold Coast and Biosecurity Queensland have enabled a collaborative response to pests such as fire ants and bitou bush.

City of Gold Coast and Tipplers have assisted with vessel and barge access to the island and shared resources such as accommodation, tractors and equipment. Tipplers' daily presence on the island has provided valuable intelligence about the condition of the walking and vehicle tracks.

3.10 Education

Educational activities are popular on the island. The Southport Yacht Club has facilities at Dux Anchorage that support sailing education groups. School groups also visit the island for excursions. While these groups utilise the park's tracks for access to different parts of the island, the educational activities are typically happening outside the park.

3.11 Fire

Fire management on the island is a shared responsibility with the Wasp Creek Rural Fire Brigade, City of Gold Coast, Tipplers and the Department of Natural Resources and Mines, Manufacturing and Regional and Rural Development.

While some of the park's vegetation needs fire to persist and thrive, others are fire sensitive and require protection from fire.

There is a current fire strategy for the park that was developed in 2023 and provides direction for development of annual burn plans. The desired outcomes identified in the fire strategy are:

- protect life and property within the park and, to the greatest possible extent, on neighbouring lands
- reduce the risk of bushfire impacting upon park values
- improve the condition of the *L. australis* forest through appropriate fire management within the broader melaleuca community
- improve the condition of the *C. intermedia* woodlands through appropriate fire management
- minimise impacts of bushfire on First Nations peoples cultural sites.

Bushfires are a threat and, without fire management, they have the potential to burn across the length of the island. The last bushfire in 2013 ignited near Couran Cove. There is a good network of established firebreaks across the island that are maintained for protection of life and property. Planned burns in the northern and central parts of the island have reduced the risk of bushfires by creating a mosaic of burnt and unburnt areas. This reduces the fuel load and lessens the intensity and rate of spread of bushfires.

3.12 Pests

Pest management on the island is also a shared responsibility with the City of Gold Coast and Biosecurity Queensland. Annual inspections are undertaken to identify the presence of pests and inform control activities.

3.12.1 Pest plants

There are 13 pest plant species recorded from the island (Appendix F). Two have been identified for eradication — bitou bush *Chrysanthemoides monilifera* subsp. *rotundata* and telegraph weed *Heterotheca grandiflora*.

Control activities have removed all known infestations of bitou bush in the park. There have been no sightings in the past 12 months. It is an aggressive weed in coastal dunes, where it can outcompete and, in many cases, eliminate native plants. Biosecurity Queensland is actively working to keep Queensland's coast free of this pest. In New South Wales, bitou bush has degraded 60 per cent of the coastline (Department of Agriculture and Fisheries 2023). It is a category 2, 3, 4, and 5 restricted invasive plant under the *Biosecurity Act 2014*.

Telegraph weed was first recorded in Queensland on the Gold Coast in early 1990s. While it is a category 3 weed under the *Biosecurity Act 2014*, it is being treated as a category 1 weed as it currently has a restricted distribution in southern Queensland and there is the potential for eradication. Eradication on the island is progressing.

Most of the other pest plants are escapees from other tenures on the island, primarily around the residential areas at North Currigee and Couran Cove.

3.12.2 Pest animals

There are five pest animal species recorded from the island (Appendix F).

Red imported fire ants *Solenopsis invicta* were first detected in Australia in February 2001 in Brisbane, although it is thought that they may have arrived up to 20 years earlier. They have the potential to survive across most of Australia except for the most extreme cold locations. If not eradicated, the impacts of red imported fire ants in Australia will surpass the combined damage done by other pests such as feral cats, wild dogs, foxes, camels, rabbits and cane toads (National Fire Ant Eradication Program). 'The reduction in the biodiversity of Australian native fauna and flora due to the red imported fire ant, *Solenopsis Invicta* (Fire ant)' is a key threatening process under the EPBC Act.

Annual inspections with Queensland Biosecurity and its detector dogs have been critical in detecting fire ant nests on the island. All known nests within the park have been treated and there have been no recent sightings by QPWS.

Cane toads are present on the island; however, their distribution and abundance are constrained by the limited freshwater available on the island.

There is the potential for pigs to swim from the nearby mainland or other islands. If they did reach the island, they would be similarly constrained by the limited freshwater, but would pose a significant threat to water mouse and shorebirds while present.

While cameras and surveys have not detected any foxes on the island, fox scats were identified in 2013, and suspected fox prints were found in 2015.

Domestic cats are being observed more frequently around residential areas on the island. Cat prints have recently been seen on sand dunes within the park.

4. Bibliography

Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment, 2021, *Conservation Advice for Xeromys myoides (Water Mouse),* Australian Government. https://www.environment.gov.au/biodiversity/threatened/species/pubs/66-conservation-advice-29092021.pdf

Department of the Environment, 2025, *SPRAT EPBC Migratory List in Species Profile and Threats Database*, Department of the Environment, Canberra. https://www.environment.gov.au/cgi-bin/sprat/public/sprat.pl

Department of Environment, Science and Innovation, 2013, *South Stradbroke Island Conservation Park — facts and maps*, WetlandInfo website, accessed 15 October 2025. https://wetlandinfo.des.qld.gov.au/wetlands/facts-maps/conservation-park-south-stradbroke-island/

Department of Agriculture and Fisheries, 2023, *Bitou bush Fact Sheet*. https://www.dpi.qld.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0018/61344/bitou-bush.pdf

Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water, 2023, *National Recovery Plan for the water mouse (Xeromys myoides)*, Canberra. CC BY 4.0. https://www.dcceew.gov.au/environment/biodiversity/threatened/publications/recovery/water-mouse-2023

Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water, 2025, *Species Profile and Threat Database, Phaius australis,* accessed 27 October 2025. https://www.environment.gov.au/cgi-bin/sprat/public/sprat.pl.

Department of National Parks, Sport and Racing, 2015, *South Stradbroke Island Regional Park Management Statement*.

Department of the Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation, 2025, *Environmental Reports, Values-Based Management Framework, For South Stradbroke Island Conservation Park*, 7 May 2025.

Department of the Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation, 2025, CAR and RE Report.

Department of the Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation, 2025, *WildNet Species and Sightings Search*, for South Stradbroke Island Conservation Park, accessed 20 November 2025.

Department of the Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation, 2025, *WildNet Records Species List For Lot 529 on Plan NP1117*, current as at 24 October 2025.

Department of the Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation, 2025, *WildNet Records Species List For Lot 19 on Plan WD1474*, current as at 24 October 2025.

Department of the Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation, 2024, *Parks and Forest webpage, South Stradbroke Island Conservation Park*, last updated 18 January 2024. https://parks.qld.gov.au/parks/south-stradbroke-island

Environment Australia, 2001, *A Directory of Important Wetlands in Australia*, Third Edition, Canberra.

Environmental Protection Agency, 2007, *South Stradbroke Island Conservation Park Management Statement*.

National Fire Ant Eradication Program website accessed 1 December 2025. https://www.fireants.org.au/stop/how-fire-ants-arrived-in-australia

National Native Title Tribunal, 2025, *Native Title Vision*, search undertaken on 10 October 2025. https://www.nntt.gov.au/assistance/Geospatial/Pages/NTV.aspx

Queensland Government, 2022, *Shorebird Monitoring Strategy 2023-2028*.

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 14 October 2025.

Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service, 2023, *South Stradbroke Island Conservation Park Fire Strategy*, approved 30 June 2023.

Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service, 2025, *South Stradbroke Island Conservation Park Pest Strategy*, 8 October 2025.

Queensland State Archives, 2021, *The separation of North and South Stradbroke Island*, 11 October 2021. https://blogs.archives.qld.gov.au/2021/10/11/the-separation-of-north-and-south-stradbroke-island/#

Ramsar Information Sheet for Site no 631, Moreton Bay, Australia. Published 1 December 2023. https://www.dcceew.gov.au/water/wetlands/publications/ris-moreton-bay

Ross PM and Adam P, 2013,Climate Change and Intertidal Wetlands, in *Biology,* 2013, 2, 445-480. https://pmc.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/articles/PMC4009871/

Van Dyck S and Gynther I, 2003, Nesting strategies of the Water Mouse *Xeromys myoides* in southeast Queensland, in *Memoirs of the Queensland Museu*m 49(1): 453-479, Brisbane.

5. Appendices

Appendix A. Legal, policy and management commitments

Gazettal details

Two parks, both named South Stradbroke Island Environmental Park, were gazetted under the *Land Act 1962* on 25 June 1993. At the time, they were managed under trustee agreements with the Gold Coast Council (834 ha) and Albert Shire Council (145 ha).

They were gazetted as South Stradbroke Island Conservation Parks 1 and 2 under the NCA on 16 December 1994 and amalgamated on 5 November 1999.

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.

Management obligations

- Australian Ramsar management principles, Schedule 6 of the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Regulations 2000*

Recovery plans and guides

- *The Action Plan for Australian Mammals 2012*
- *National Recovery Plan for the Water Mouse (Xeromys myoides) 2022*
- *Fire Ant Response Plan 2023–2027*

Appendix B. Regional ecosystems of significance

Regional ecosystem	Description	Regional ecosystem class*	Biodiversity status**
12.2.5	*Corymbia intermedia* +/-*Lophostemon confertus* +/-*Banksia* spp. +/- *Callitris columellaris* open forest on beach ridges usually in southern half of bioregion	Least concern	Of concern
12.1.1	*Casuarina glauca* woodland on margins of marine clay plains	Of concern	Of concern
12.2.16	Sand blows largely devoid of vegetation	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			
Phaius australis		Endangered	Endangered
Dockrillia teretifolia	rat's tail orchid	Special least concern	
Livistona australis	cabbage palm	Special least concern	
Mammal			
Xeromys myoides	water mouse	Vulnerable	Vulnerable
Birds			
Calidris ferruginea	curlew sandpiper	Critically endangered	Critically endangered
Numenius madagascariensis	eastern curlew	Critically endangered	Critically endangered
Charadrius mongolus	lesser sand plover	Endangered	Endangered
Limosa lapponica baueri	Western Alaskan bar-tailed godwit	Endangered	Endangered
Limosa limosa	black-tailed godwit	Endangered	Endangered
Tringa nebularia	common greenshank	Endangered	Endangered
Arenaria interpres	ruddy turnstone	Vulnerable	Vulnerable
Calidris acuminata	sharp-tailed sandpiper	Vulnerable	Vulnerable
Calidris canutus	red knot	Vulnerable	Vulnerable
Calidris tenuirostris	great knot	Vulnerable	Vulnerable
Charadrius leschenaultii	greater sand plover	Vulnerable	Vulnerable
Diomedea exulans	wandering albatross	Vulnerable	Vulnerable
Esacus magnirostris	beach stone-stone curlew	Vulnerable	
Ninox strenua	powerful owl	Vulnerable	
Xenus cinereus	terek sandpiper	Vulnerable	Vulnerable
Apus pacificus	fork-tailed swift	Special least concern	
Ardenna tenuirostris	short-tailed shearwater	Special least concern	

Scientific name	Common name	NC Act status	EPBC Act status
Calidris alba	sanderling	Special least concern	
Calidris melanotos	pectoral sandpiper	Special least concern	
Calidris ruficollis	red-necked stint	Special least concern	
Charadrius bicinctus	double-banded plover	Special least concern	
Hydroprogne caspia	Caspian tern	Special least concern	
Numenius phaeopus	whimbrel	Special least concern	
Pandion haliaetus cristatus	eastern osprey	Special least concern	
Pluvialis fulva	Pacific golden plover	Special least concern	
Sternula albifrons	little tern	Special least concern	Vulnerable
Sterna hirundo	common tern	Special least concern	
Thalasseus bergii	crested tern	Special least concern	
Tringa brevipes	grey-tailed tattler	Special least concern	
Tringa incana	wandering tattler	Special least concern	
Tringa stagnatilis	marsh sandpiper	Special least concern	

Appendix D. Species listed in international agreements

Scientific name	Common name	CMS	JAMBA	ROKAMBA	CAMBA
Apus pacificus	fork-tailed swift		✓	✓	✓
Ardea alba modesta	eastern great egret		✓		✓
Arenaria interpres	ruddy turnstone	✓	✓	✓	✓
Ardenna tenuirostris	short-tailed shearwater		✓	✓	✓
Calidris acuminata	sharp-tailed sandpiper	✓	✓	✓	✓
Calidris alba	sanderling	✓	✓	✓	✓
Calidris canutus	red knot	✓	✓	✓	✓
Calidris melanotos	pectoral sandpiper	✓	✓	✓	
Calidris ruficollis	red-necked stint	✓	✓	✓	✓

Scientific name	Common name	CMS	JAMBA	ROKAMBA	CAMBA
Calidris ferruginea	curlew sandpiper	✓	✓	✓	✓
Calidris tenuirostris	great knot	✓	✓	✓	✓
Charadrius bicinctus	double-banded plover	✓			
Charadrius leschenaultii	greater sand plover	✓	✓	✓	✓
Charadrius mongolus	lesser sand plover	✓	✓	✓	✓
Diomedea exulans	wandering albatross	✓	✓		
Edolisoma tenuirostre	common cicadabird		✓		
Egretta sacra	eastern reef egret				✓
Fregata ariel	lesser frigatebird		✓	✓	✓
Haliaeetus leucogaster	white-bellied sea-eagle				✓
Hirundapus caudacutus	white-throated needletail		✓	✓	✓
Hydroprogne caspia	Caspian tern		✓		✓
Limosa lapponica baueri	Western Alaskan bar-tailed godwit	✓	✓	✓	✓
Limosa limosa	black-tailed godwit	✓	✓	✓	✓
Merops ornatus	rainbow bee-eater		✓		
Monarcha melanopsis	black-faced monarch	✓			
Myiagra cyanoleuca	satin flycatcher	✓			
Numenius madagascariensis	eastern curlew	✓	✓	✓	✓
Numenius phaeopus	whimbrel	✓	✓	✓	✓
Pandion haliaetus cristatus	eastern osprey	✓			
Pluvialis fulva	Pacific golden plover	✓	✓	✓	✓
Rhipidura rufifrons	rufous fantail	✓			
Sternula albifrons	little tern	✓	✓	✓	✓
Sterna hirundo	common tern		✓	✓	✓

Scientific name	Common name	CMS	JAMBA	ROKAMBA	CAMBA
Symposiachrus trivirgatus	spectacled monarch	✓			
Thalasseus bergii	crested tern		✓		
Tringa brevipes	grey-tailed tattler	✓	✓	✓	✓
Tringa incana	wandering tattler	✓	✓		
Tringa nebularia	common greenshank	✓	✓	✓	✓
Tringa stagnatilis	marsh sandpiper	✓	✓	✓	✓
Xenus cinereus	terek sandpiper	✓	✓	✓	✓

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			
Bryophyllum spp.	mother of millions	Category 3	Located around North Currigee residential area
Chrysanthemoides monilifera ssp. *rotundifolia*	bitou bush	Category 2, 3, 4, 5	• No recent sightings in the park • Still present on the island in other tenures • High risk of reinfestation • Joint response with City of Gold Coast
Heterotheca grandiflora	telegraph weed	Category 3	Joint response with City of Gold Coast
Lantana camara	lantana	Category 3	
Opuntia stricta	prickly pear	Category 3	Located at Browns Inlet and around North Currigee residential area

Scientific name	Common name	*Biosecurity Act 2014* status	Notes
Senecio madagascariensis	fireweed	Category 3	
Acanthospermum australe			
Ageratina adenophora	crofton weed		
Asparagus aethiopicus	basket asparagus fern		Located on eastern side of island in dunes near North Currigee beach access track
Gynandropsis gynandra			
Lupinus cosentinii	sandplain lupin		
Richardia brasiliensis	white eye		
Schefflera actinophylla	umbrella tree		Located around North Currigee residential area
Animals			
Solenopsis invicta	fire ants	Category 1	• All known nests have been treated • No recent sightings in the park • Are still infestations in other island tenures • High risk of reinfestation • Joint response with City of Gold Coast and Biosecurity Queensland
Acridotheres tristis	common myna		
Columba livia	rock dove		
Rhinella marina	cane toad		Limited standing water on the island will constrain the spread of cane toads
Spilopelia chinensis	spotted dove		