

Dawes National 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

Dawes National Park is in the Boyne Valley and has three sections.

The Degalgil (northern) section of the park is 66 kilometres southwest of Gladstone. It is commonly referred to as the Degalgil section as it shares common boundaries with Degalgil State Forest; one part of the state forest is surrounded by the park. Bradleys Road connects with the northeast corner of the Degalgil section but does not continue into the park.

The Glassford (central) section of the park is nine kilometres southeast of the Degalgil section and nine kilometres east of the small inland township of Builyan. It is commonly referred to as the Glassford section as it shares a boundary with Glassford State Forest along the eastern side of the park. Childs Road runs through the Glassford section.

The Pine Mountain (southern) section of the park is six kilometres southwest of the Glassford section and 25 kilometres northeast of the inland rural town of Monto. It is commonly referred to as the Pine Mountain section as it shares common boundaries with Pine Mountain State Forest; some parts of the state forest are surrounded by the park. Goody Road, Pine Mountain Road and Pine Mountain Creek Road run through this section of the park.

The park is surrounded by numerous freehold and leasehold properties.

There are many other protected areas within a 30 kilometre radius of the park including: Kroombit Tops, Bulburin, Cania Gorge and Wietalaba national parks; and Rule, Norton, Kalpower and Wietalaba state forests.

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.

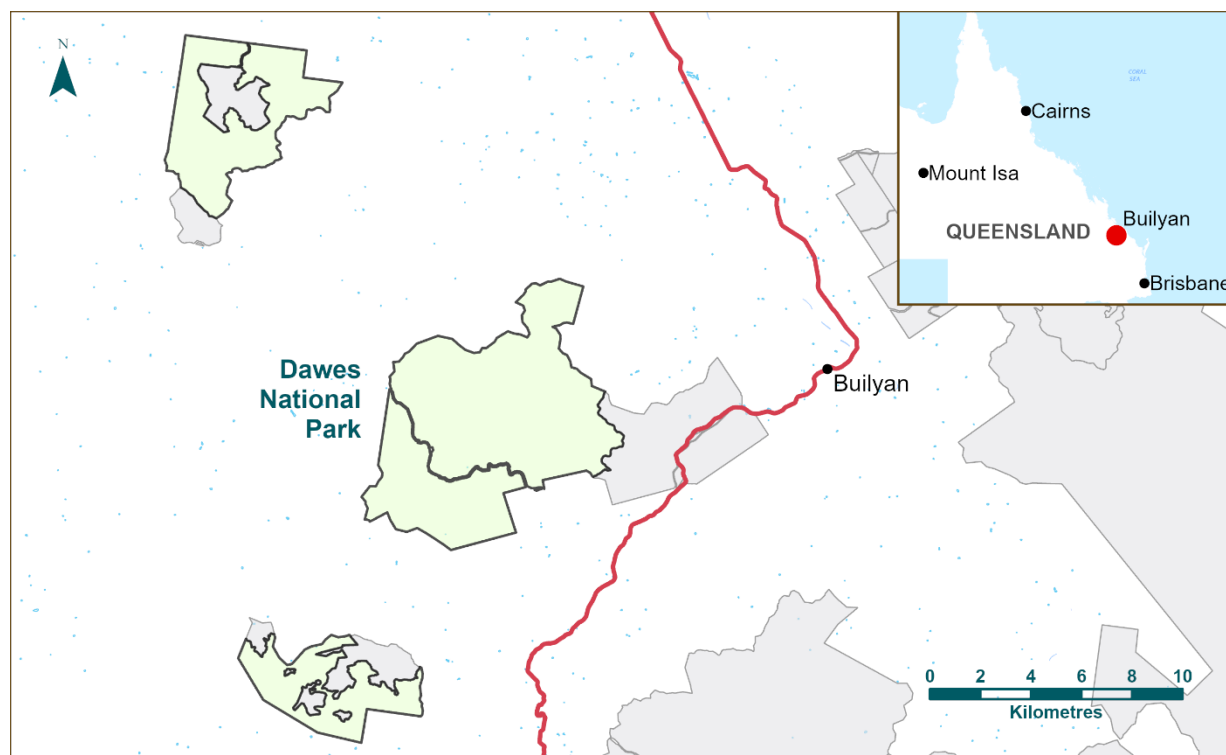


Figure 1. Locality of Dawes National Park

Table 1. Overview of Dawes National Park

Park size	Dawes National Park	8910 ha
Bioregion	South Eastern Queensland (92.9%) Brigalow Belt South (7.1%)	
QPWS region	South East Queensland	
Local government area	Gladstone Regional North Burnett Regional	
State electorate	Callide	
Relevant legislation	<i>Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003</i> <i>Biosecurity Act 2014</i> <i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i> (Cwlth) <i>Native Title Act 1993</i> (Cwlth) <i>Nature Conservation Act 1992</i> <i>Queensland Heritage Act 1992</i>	
Plans and agreements	<i>Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals</i> <i>China–Australia Migratory Bird Agreement</i> <i>Japan Australia Migratory Bird Agreement</i> <i>Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora</i> <i>National Recovery Plan for the Grey-headed Flying-fox 'Pteropus poliocephalus'</i> <i>National Multi-species Recovery Plan for the cycads, Cycas megacarpa, Cycas ophiolitica, Macrozamia cranei, Macrozamia lomandroides, Macrozamia pauli-guilielmi and Macrozamia platyrhachis</i> <i>National Recovery Plan for the Koala Phascolarctos cinereus (combined populations of Queensland, New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory)</i> <i>National Recovery Plan for Black-breasted Button-quail (Turnix melanogaster)</i>	

3. Resource Information

3.1 Bailai, Gurang, Gooreng Gooreng, Taribelang Bunda people

A native title claim including the park and other areas between the Burnett River watershed north to the lower Fitzroy River and inland to the foothills of the Great Dividing Range was determined on 28 November 2017 (Tribunal Number QCD2017/010, Federal Court Number QUD6026/2001).

Native title is held by the Bailai, Gurang, Gooreng Gooreng, Taribelang Bunda People described in the determination, with the registered native title body corporate (RNTBC) being the First Nations Bailai, Gurang, Gooreng Gooreng, Taribelang Bunda People Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC.

The Port Curtis Coral Coast Protected Areas ILUA (QI2017/014) was registered on 3 May 2018 and includes the park. The ILUA includes multiple protected areas covering around 2048 square kilometres.

3.2 Key value information

3.2.1 Tall eucalypt open forest

The two regional ecosystems within this tall eucalypt forest are dominated by blue gum *Eucalyptus saligna* (12.12.20) and blackbutt *E. montivaga* (12.12.6). These forests grow to over 30 metres in height and rely on fire to stay healthy. They both have of concern biodiversity status and collectively cover 10.15 per cent of the park. Blackbutt *E. montivaga* is predominantly found on mountains with altitudes above 500 metres. There are only two protected areas in Queensland that have regional ecosystem 12.12.20 and the 806.28 hectares within this park is the second highest representation after Kroombit Tops National Park.

3.2.2 Vine thicket

The semi-evergreen vine thicket on metamorphic rock is comprised of low dense forests with many vines. The plant species that occur within these thickets can vary, in those overlaying metamorphic rocks plants like brown myrtle, Burdekin plum, native gardenia, scrub ironbark, and native terminalia are typically found. The regional ecosystem present (12.11.4) has of concern biodiversity status and covers 5.38 per cent of the park. It is fire sensitive and requires protection from fire. The 479.22 hectares within the park is the second highest representation in Queensland's protected area estate after Dan Dan National Park. The critically endangered plant *Rhodamnia glabrescens* and vulnerable plant *Fontainea venosa* have been recorded from the park, they are typically found in vine forests and thickets.

3.2.3 Glassford Creek Smelter Sites

The historic smelter sites represent a significant part of early-European settlement in the Boyne Valley. They provide physical evidence of mining in the Glassford area, which operated from the 1890s through to 1921. Mining was originally for silver, then shifted to gold and finally to copper. The sites are listed on the State Heritage Register (ID 602389) and are well preserved for their age. There are mining remnants such as chimneys, retaining walls, hopper bins, furnace remains, engine footings, boilers, mining pits, building remains and mining shafts.

3.3 Other values

3.3.1 Moist to dry eucalypt open forest

This open forest is typically dominated by blue gums and stringybarks which rely on fire to stay healthy. While the regional ecosystem present (12.12.23) has no concern at present biodiversity status, the 944.33 hectares within the park is the second highest representation in Queensland's protected area estate after Mount Walsh National Park.

3.3.2 Spotted gum forests and woodlands

Over 40 per cent of the park is covered by spotted gum woodlands and open forests, generally with ironbark trees. There may also be other trees present in lower numbers such as Queensland peppermint, forest red gum, grey box, Moreton bay ash and white mahogany. While the two regional ecosystems (12.11.6 and 12.12.5) have no concern at present biodiversity status, they provide habitat for species of conservation significance, including endangered koalas *Phascolarctos cinereus* and the endangered cycad *Cycas megacarpa*. These spotted gum forests and woodlands rely on fire to stay healthy.

3.4 Ecosystems and biodiversity

Most of the park is within the Burnett-Curtis Hills and Ranges subregion of the Southeastern Queensland Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation for Australia (IBRA) bioregion. However, part of the northern section is within the Mount Morgan Ranges subregion of the Brigalow Belt South IBRA bioregion.

There are many creeks and rivers within the park including: Magpie, Mullet, Caswell and Pine Mountain creeks in the Pine Mountain (southern) section; Coppermine, Deception and Little Glassford creeks in the Glassford (central) section; and Koolkooroom Creek in the Degalgil (northern) section. These flow intermittently and discharge further downstream into the Boyne River. The Degalgil (northern) and Glassford (central) sections of the park are in the Boyne catchment while the Pine Mountain (southern) section is within both the Boyne and Burnett catchments.

While much of the surrounding landscape is used for grazing and timber production there are still large areas of remnant vegetation.

The park is partly within a State Biodiversity Corridor, these corridors were identified to maintain and enhance ecological connectivity across the State.

3.4.1 Regional ecosystems

The park forms part of a large tract of remnant vegetation in the broader landscape which includes endangered and of concern regional ecosystems. There is a large expanse of endangered regional ecosystems that extend between the southern and central sections of the park and into the central section.

While there are 32 different regional ecosystems present within the park, over half the park (52.2 per cent) is comprised of just three regional ecosystems (12.12.23, 12.11.6, 12.12.5).

There is good representation of regional ecosystems with endangered or of concern biodiversity status (Appendix B) within the park, which collectively cover 23.6 per cent of the park.

The two regional ecosystems with endangered biodiversity status each represent less than 1 per cent of that regional ecosystem remaining in Queensland or within the protected area estate.

Complex microphyll vine forest on alluvial plains (12.3.21) covers just 2.08 hectares (0.02 per cent) of the park. This regional ecosystem is known to be important for fruit-eating birds and the Regional Ecosystem Description Database (REDD) fire management guideline is to provide protection from fire.

Eucalyptus tereticornis woodland on Quaternary alluvium (12.3.3) covers a slightly larger 31.65 hectares (0.36 percent) of the park. This regional ecosystem is known to provide suitable habitat for koalas *Phascolarctos cinereus* and threatened plants including *Rhaponticum australe* — endangered koalas have been recorded from the park. The REDD fire management guideline is for summer to spring burns after rain with low intensity, a 3-6 year interval, and a 40-60 per cent burn in any given area.

Of the 14 regional ecosystems with of concern biodiversity status three represent more than 10 per cent of that regional ecosystem remaining in Queensland or within the protected area estate and two represent between three to seven percent.

Eucalyptus saligna tall open forest on Mesozoic to Proterozoic igneous rocks (12.12.20) covers 806.28 hectares (9.05 per cent) of the park — this is 14.28 per cent of the regional ecosystem remaining in Queensland and 17.3 per cent of that within the protected area estate. There are only two protected areas in Queensland where this regional ecosystem is present, and this park is the second highest representation after Kroombit Tops National Park. While this regional ecosystem is known to provide potential habitat for *Nature Conservation Act 1992* (NCA) listed species *Muellerina myrtifolia* — none have been recorded from the park. The REDD fire management guideline is for summer to winter burns with low to moderate intensity, a 4-8 year interval for maintaining a healthy grassy system and/or a 8-20 year interval for a shrubby understorey, and a 40-60 per cent mosaic burn.

Eucalyptus montivaga open forest on Mesozoic to Proterozoic igneous rocks (12.12.6) covers 98.38 hectares (1.10 per cent) of the park — this is 13.26 per cent of the regional ecosystem remaining in Queensland and 15.08 per cent of that within the protected area estate. There are just seven protected areas in Queensland where this regional ecosystem is present, and this is the third highest representation after Kroombit Tops National Park and Bulburin National Park. This regional ecosystem is known to provide suitable habitat for koalas *P. cinereus* and threatened plants including *Daviesia discolor* — endangered koalas have been recorded from the park. The REDD fire management guideline is for late summer to winter burns with low to moderate intensity, a 7-25 year interval, and a 40-60 per cent mosaic burn.

Semi-evergreen vine thicket on metamorphics (12.11.4) covers 479.22 hectares (5.38 per cent) of the park — this is 15.67 per cent of the regional ecosystem remaining in Queensland and 30.57 per cent of that within the protected area estate. There are just six protected areas in Queensland where this regional ecosystem is present, and this is the second highest representation after Dan Dan National Park. This regional ecosystem is known to provide habitat for threatened plants including *Rhodamnia angustifolia* and *Fontainea venosa* — vulnerable *F. venosa* has been recorded from the park. The REDD fire management guideline is to provide protection from fire.

Semi-evergreen vine thicket on Mesozoic to Proterozoic igneous rocks (12.12.18) covers 212.39 hectares (2.38 per cent) of the park — this is 3.36 per cent of the regional ecosystem remaining in Queensland and 6.27 per cent of that within the protected area estate. There are just seven protected areas in Queensland where this regional ecosystem is present, and this is the fifth highest representation. While this regional ecosystem is known to provide potential habitat for NCA listed species *Scleromitron gibsonii* — none have been recorded from the park. The REDD fire management guideline is to provide protection from fire.

Simple notophyll vine forest usually with abundant *Archontophoenix cunninghamiana* (gully vine forest) on Mesozoic to Proterozoic igneous rocks (12.12.1) covers 216.95 hectares (2.43 per cent) of the park — this is 2.81 per cent of the regional ecosystem remaining in Queensland and 3.7 per cent of that within the protected area estate. There are 30 protected areas in Queensland where this regional ecosystem is present, and this is the eighth highest representation. While this regional ecosystem is known to provide potential habitat for 12 plant species listed under the NCA — none have been recorded from the park. The REDD fire management guideline is to provide protection from fire.

The other nine regional ecosystems with of concern status represent less than 1.5 per cent of that regional ecosystem remaining in Queensland or within the protected area estate — six require fire to maintain a healthy ecosystem and three require protection from fire.

The 16 regional ecosystems with no concern at present biodiversity status cover much of the park, they extend across 6575.35 hectares (73.79 per cent) and include the three regional ecosystems mentioned earlier (12.12.23, 12.11.6, 12.12.5) which collectively cover 52.2 per cent.

Eucalyptus tereticornis subsp. *tereticornis* or *E. tereticornis* subsp. *basaltica* +/- *E. eugenioides* woodland to open forest on crests, upper slopes and elevated valleys and plains on Mesozoic to Proterozoic igneous rocks (12.12.23) covers 944.33 hectares (10.6 per cent) of the park — this is 6.13 per cent of the regional ecosystem remaining in Queensland and 20.72 per cent of that within the protected area estate. There are 19 protected areas in Queensland where this regional ecosystem is present, and this is the second highest representation after Mt Walsh National Park. This regional ecosystem is known to provide suitable habitat for koalas *P. cinereus* and potential habitat for NCA listed plants *Eucalyptus taurina*, *Paspalidium grandispiculatum* and *Coleus torrenticola* — endangered koalas have been recorded from the park. The REDD fire management guideline is the same as that for 12.12.20.

Eucalyptus crebra woodland on metamorphics (12.11.7) covers 377.71 hectares (4.24 per cent) of the park — this is 1.3 per cent of the regional ecosystem remaining in Queensland and 10.17 per cent of that within the protected area estate. There are 20 protected areas in Queensland where this regional ecosystem is present, and this is the second highest representation after Kroombit Tops National Park. This regional ecosystem is known to provide suitable habitat for koalas *P. cinereus* and potential habitat for NCA listed plant *Cycas megacarpa* — both endangered koalas and *C. megacarpa* have been recorded from the park. The REDD fire management guideline is for summer to winter burns with low to moderate intensity, a 4-25 year interval, and a 40-60 per cent mosaic burn.

The other 11 regional ecosystems with no concern at present status represent less than 1.0 per cent of that regional ecosystem remaining in Queensland and less than 5.0 per cent of that within the protected area estate — 11 require fire to maintain a healthy ecosystem and three require protection from fire.

Corymbia citriodora subsp. *variegata*, *Eucalyptus crebra* woodland on metamorphics (12.11.6) covers 1850.55 hectares (20.76 per cent) of the park. This regional ecosystem is known to provide suitable habitat for koalas *P. cinereus* and potential habitat for the threatened plants *Cycas megacarpa* and *Macrozamia parcifolia* — both endangered koalas and *C. megacarpa* have been recorded from the park. The REDD fire management guideline is the same as that for 12.11.7.

Corymbia citriodora subsp. *variegata*, *Eucalyptus crebra* woodland on Mesozoic to Proterozoic igneous rocks (12.12.5) covers 1856.99 hectares (20.84 per cent) of the park. This regional ecosystem is known to provide suitable habitat for koalas *P. cinereus* and potential habitat for NCA listed plant *Cycas megacarpa* — both endangered koalas and *C. megacarpa* have been recorded from the park. The REDD fire management guideline is for summer to late autumn burns with low intensity, a 3-6 year interval, and a 40-60 per cent mosaic burn.

3.5 Species

3.5.1 Native animals

There are 201 native animal species (2 insects, 9 frogs, 26 reptiles, 41 mammals and 123 birds) recorded from the park.

Twelve animal species of conservation significance have been recorded from the park (Appendix C). Two species are endangered (southern great glider, koala), seven are vulnerable (tusked frog, glossy black-cockatoo, glossy black-cockatoo (northern), powerful owl, yellow-bellied glider (southern subspecies), plumed frogmouth, and black-breasted button quail) and one is special least concern (short-beaked echidna). While the grey-headed flying fox and northern quoll are listed as least concern under the NCA, they are listed as vulnerable and endangered respectively under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC).

The sighting records in the Department's Wildnet Database indicate less than five sightings of most of these 12 species, with higher sightings of tusked frog, yellow-bellied glider (southern subspecies) and

grey-headed flying fox. While there have been recorded sightings of koala, none of the park has been mapped as providing koala habitat (core).

The grey-headed flying fox *Pteropus poliocephalus* is listed in the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) under Appendix II — this appendix lists species that are not yet threatened but could be if trade is not regulated. They are one of the largest bats in the world; and while typically medium to dark grey in colour they have a distinctive orange or russet coloured band around their necks that is unique to the species. The grey-headed flying fox feeds primarily on blossoms and fruit, including those from plant species such as *Eucalyptus*, *Corymbia*, *Angophora* and *Ficus* which are found in the park. (DAWE 2021)

The tusked frog *Adelotus brevis* is a medium sized frog with adults up to five centimetres in length; they have rough skin and a dark brown, grey or beige colour with some darker patterning. They typically inhabit wet eucalypt forest, rainforest, and sometimes dry eucalypt forest if it is near suitable breeding habitat. (Rowland 2013)

The yellow-bellied glider (southern subspecies) is the second largest of the Australian gliders after the greater glider. While most of the Queensland populations are coastal and extend from north of Mackay down into New South Wales, there are isolated subpopulations inland. They are nocturnal and typically found in both wet and dry eucalypt-dominated woodlands and forests where they require large home ranges as trees for foraging are often dispersed. Large living trees with hollows to shelter in during the daytime, and sap trees to feed on, are both critical habitat for the gliders. Known sap trees include blue gums and spotted gums which are present in the park.

Six migratory birds listed on international agreements have been recorded from the park — nankeen kestrel, white-bellied sea-eagle, rainbow bee-eater, black-faced monarch, rufous fantail and spectacled monarch (Appendix D).

3.5.2 Native plants

There are 491 native plant species recorded from the park, 49 are of conservation significance — one is critically endangered, one is endangered, two are vulnerable, three are near threatened and 42 are special least concern (Appendix C). The sighting records in the Department's Wildnet Database indicate between just one to five sightings of these species.

The critically endangered *Rhodamnia glabrescens* is a small tree or shrub growing 2-5 metres high. The species was formally described in 1986 when it was found at Mt Dryander near Proserpine, and from the Dawes and Many Peaks Ranges near Miriam Vale. Distribution is just within eastern central Queensland where it occurs in complex notophyll vine forest and semi-evergreen vine thicket. (Australian Tropical Rainforest Plants, Wang 1996)

The endangered cycad *Cycas megacarpa* is part of the Cycadaceae family which is also listed under Appendix II of CITES. This species is a small to medium size, growing to eight metres tall. It is typically found in spotted gum and narrow-leaved ironbark woodlands and open forest where there is a grassy understory. (Australian Tropical Rainforest Plants)

3.6 Geophysical features

The landscape contains localised basalt and mixed sedimentary volcanics with elevated sedimentary hills, ranges and alluvial valleys (Department of National Parks, Sport and Racing 2015).

Most of the park is elevated. Pine Mountain in the Pine Mountain (southern) section of the park is 709 metres above sea level; Mount Robert rises to 915 metres with its peak just outside the Glassford (central) section; and in the Degalgil (northern) section the elevation rises to 730 metres (Queensland Government QTopo).

3.7 Recreational opportunities

There are no visitor facilities like picnic tables or toilets in the park and camping is not permitted. The park is in a remote location and mobile phone coverage is limited.

Visitors to the park can see the historic Glassford Creek Smelter Sites in the Glassford (central) section. Access is along Childs Road; however, it is only suitable for high clearance four wheel drive vehicles during dry weather conditions. There are several creek crossings and there are steep sections that are not suitable for towing trailers, camper trailers or caravans. There is another unsealed track to Markhams garden that is very steep and narrow.

Caution is required when visiting the smelter sites as there are unmarked mine shafts in the area, warning signs are present to inform visitors.

While the historic sites can be viewed, access around the historic structures is restricted for public safety. Some structures are unstable and may fall. There are six species of bat found in the park and some roost in the mine shafts. Bat guano can contain fungal spores that may cause lung disease if inhaled. There are regulatory notices in the park that provide direction on where access is prohibited.

3.8 Post-contact cultural heritage

Historical land uses include timber harvesting, grazing and mining.

There is a plaque that commemorates the death of a logger's daughter, a notable reminder of the forestry that once took place and the associated communities.

Remnants of grazing infrastructure such as shacks, yards and dips are also present.

3.8.1 Glassford Creek Smelter Sites

The Glassford Creek Smelter Sites are within the Glassford (central) section of the park (Appendix E). These historic sites were entered on the State Heritage Register (ID 602389) on 4 July 2006. They are well preserved for their age and type and provide rare evidence of the scale of copper mining in the area. The regional community considers them a significant part of European settlement history in the Boyne Valley.

Mining was active in the area from the 1890s through to 1921. The Glassford field had two mines, Blue Bag Mine in the north and Lady Inez Mine in the south. While the copper lode was discovered in 1893, the area was initially mined for silver, then gold and finally for copper. The number of people living in the Glassford area fluctuated with the success of the mines. In early 1907 the village of Glassford had a population of 346 but by the end of the same year this reduced to 40 people as the mining company went into liquidation. By 1941 all buildings in the village of Glassford had been removed and most the mining plant was dismantled and shipped elsewhere. (Queensland Government, Queensland Heritage Register)

The smelter's history reflects the typical pattern for small copper fields in Queensland where initial prospecting is followed by more substantial but short-lived mining and then tails off into small-scale mining that often recovers material ignored by previous miners.

The State Heritage Register listed Glassford Creek Smelter Sites includes Blue Bag Mine and two smelter sites, it does not include Lady Inez Mine. The smelter sites include two standing chimneys, pits, shafts, slagheaps, retaining walls, and building remains (Appendix E).

There is a small cemetery in the Glassford section where six children are buried; small plaques mark the location of the gravesites. Another notable reminder of the park's history and the mining community that once lived in the area.

There is high potential for archaeological finds around the Glassford township and mining sites.

3.8.2 Markhams Garden

Marhams Garden is located on the banks of Chinamans Creek which is a tributary of Coppermine Creek. Marham is believed to have been a Chinese man named Wah Gon who established a market garden to grow and sell produce to miners. His garden included a variety of vegetables and mango and citrus trees. A Chinese worker is buried near the gardens; the gravesite is marked by a ring of stones with a large tree in the centre. (Laver 2006)

3.9 Fire

The park has a long history of high intensity bushfires carrying through from the northeast. These have encroached into the fire-sensitive vine thickets.

Most of the regional ecosystems within the park need fire to be healthy and some require protection from fire.

3.10 Pests

There have been 33 pest species (11 animal and 22 plant) recorded from the park (Appendix F), including one Weed of National Significance (lantana). Weeds of National Significance (WONS) have been identified due to their invasiveness, potential for spread, and economic, environmental and social impacts.

3.10.1 Pest plants

Lantana camara has a long history in the park, it was first recorded in 1930 and has progressively infested large areas in all three sections of the park and the adjoining state forest. It is modifying vulnerable black-breasted button quail habitat and enabling fire to spread into fire-sensitive vine thickets.

Giant rat's tail grass *Sporobolus natalensis* is a recent incursion in the Glassford (central) section of the park. Distribution is currently confined to Childs Road.

3.10.2 Pest animals

While there are low numbers of cats and foxes recorded from the park, they are significant predators of ground-dwelling birds such as black-breasted button quail.

Most of the surrounding properties are used for cattle grazing and fencing is often in poor condition or absent, resulting in cattle regularly grazing in the park, trampling vegetation and spreading weeds.

3.11 Mining

Mining exploration is prevalent in Central Queensland. EMX Broken Hill Pty Ltd have two exploration permits for minerals other than coal that extend into the park, permit EPM26317 will expire on 28 March 2027 and EPM27252 will expire on 26 January 2030.

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5. Appendices

Appendix A. Policy and management commitments

Gazettal details

The park was previously a State Forest. It was gazetted as Dawes Forest Reserve 2 under the *Nature Conservation Act 1992* (NCA) on 10 November 2000 as part of the South East Queensland Forest Agreement process.

The park was gazetted as Dawes National Park under the NCA on 12 April 2006.

Management obligations

- Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)

Recovery plans and guides

- National Multi-species Recovery Plan for the cycads, *Cycas megacarpa*, *Cycas ophiolitica*, *Macrozamia cranei*, *Macrozamia lomandroides*, *Macrozamia pauli-guilielmi* and *Macrozamia platyrhachis*
- National Recovery Plan for the Grey-headed Flying-fox '*Pteropus poliocephalus*'
- National Recovery Plan for Black-breasted Button-quail (*Turnix melanogaster*)
- National Recovery Plan for the Koala *Phascolarctos cinereus* (combined populations of Queensland, New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory)

Appendix B. Regional ecosystems of significance

Regional ecosystem	Description	Regional ecosystem class*	Biodiversity status**
12.3.21	Complex microphyll vine forest on alluvial plains	Endangered	Endangered
12.3.3	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> woodland on Quaternary alluvium	Endangered	Endangered
12.11.12	Araucarian complex microphyll vine forest on metamorphics +/- interbedded volcanics, usually in northern half of bioregion	Of concern	Of concern
12.11.14	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> , <i>E. tereticornis</i> , <i>Corymbia intermedia</i> woodland on metamorphics +/- interbedded volcanics	Of concern	Of concern
12.11.4	Semi-evergreen vine thicket on metamorphics +/- interbedded volcanics	Of concern	Of concern
12.11.9	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> subsp. <i>tereticornis</i> or <i>E. tereticornis</i> subsp. <i>basaltica</i> open forest on metamorphics +/- interbedded volcanics, usually on ridges, crests and upper slopes	Of concern	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	Of concern

Regional ecosystem	Description	Regional ecosystem class*	Biodiversity status**
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	Of concern
12.12.18	Semi-evergreen vine thicket on Mesozoic to Proterozoic igneous rocks, usually in north of bioregion	Of concern	Of concern
12.12.20	<i>Eucalyptus saligna</i> tall open forest on Mesozoic to Proterozoic igneous rocks	Of concern	Of concern
12.12.28	<i>Eucalyptus moluccana</i> woodland on Mesozoic to Proterozoic igneous rocks	Of concern	Of concern
12.12.6	<i>Eucalyptus montivaga</i> open forest on Mesozoic to Proterozoic igneous rocks	Of concern	Of concern
12.12.9	<i>Eucalyptus dura</i> woodland usually on rocky peaks on Mesozoic to Proterozoic igneous rocks	Of concern	Of concern
12.3.7	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> , <i>Casuarina cunninghamiana</i> subsp. <i>cunninghamiana</i> +/- <i>Melaleuca</i> spp. fringing woodland	Least concern	Of concern
12.8.13	Araucarian complex microphyll vine forest on Cainozoic igneous rocks	Of concern	Of concern
12.8.8	<i>Eucalyptus saligna</i> or <i>E. grandis</i> tall open forest on Cainozoic igneous rocks	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			
<i>Rhodamnia glabrescens</i>		Critically Endangered	
<i>Cycas megacarpa</i>		Endangered	Endangered
<i>Fontainea venosa</i>		Vulnerable	Vulnerable
<i>Sophora fraseri</i>	brush sophora	Vulnerable	Vulnerable
<i>Arytera dictyoneura</i>		Near Threatened	
<i>Hernandia bivalvis</i>	cudgerie	Near Threatened	

Scientific name	Common name	NC Act status	EPBC Act status
<i>Macropteranthes leiocaulis</i>		Near Threatened	
<i>Adiantum aethiopicum</i>		Special Least Concern	
<i>Adiantum hispidulum</i>		Special Least Concern	
<i>Adiantum hispidulum</i> var. <i>hispidulum</i>		Special Least Concern	
<i>Adiantum hispidulum</i> var. <i>minus</i>		Special Least Concern	
<i>Blechnum medium</i>		Special Least Concern	
<i>Blechnum spinulosum</i>		Special Least Concern	
<i>Brachychiton acerifolius</i>	flame tree	Special Least Concern	
<i>Brachychiton australis</i>	broad-leaved bottle tree	Special Least Concern	
<i>Cordyline murchisoniae</i>		Special Least Concern	
<i>Chiloglottis diphylla</i>		Special Least Concern	
<i>Christella dentata</i>	creek fern	Special Least Concern	
<i>Cymbidium suave</i>		Special Least Concern	
<i>Dendrobium gracilicaule</i>	slender orchid	Special Least Concern	
<i>Dendrobium monophyllum</i>		Special Least Concern	
<i>Dockrillia bowmanii</i>	scrub pencil orchid	Special Least Concern	
<i>Dockrillia linguiformis</i>	tongue orchid	Special Least Concern	
<i>Dockrillia mortii</i>		Special Least Concern	
<i>Doryopteris concolor</i>		Special Least Concern	
<i>Geodorum densiflorum</i>	pink nodding orchid	Special Least Concern	
<i>Lastreopsis decomposita</i>	trim shield fern	Special Least Concern	
<i>Lastreopsis tenera</i>		Special Least Concern	
<i>Lobelia purpurascens</i>	white root	Special Least Concern	
<i>Parapolystichum rufescens</i>		Special Least Concern	
<i>Plectorrhiza tridentata</i>	tangle orchid	Special Least Concern	

Scientific name	Common name	NC Act status	EPBC Act status
<i>Proiphys cunninghamii</i>	Moreton Bay lily	Special Least Concern	
<i>Pterostylis nutans</i>		Special Least Concern	
<i>Sarcochilus dilatatus</i>	brown sarcochilus	Special Least Concern	
<i>Sarcochilus tricallatus</i>		Special Least Concern	
<i>Drynaria rigidula</i>		Special Least Concern	
<i>Drynaria sparsisora</i>		Special Least Concern	
<i>Macrozamia macleayi</i>		Special Least Concern	
<i>Macrozamia miquelii</i>		Special Least Concern	
<i>Microsorium punctatum</i>		Special Least Concern	
<i>Pellaea falcata</i>		Special Least Concern	
<i>Pellaea nana</i>		Special Least Concern	
<i>Pellaea paradoxa</i>	heart fern	Special Least Concern	
<i>Platycerium bifurcatum</i>		Special Least Concern	
<i>Platycerium superbum</i>	staghorn fern	Special Least Concern	
<i>Pteris tremula</i>		Special Least Concern	
<i>Pyrrosia confluens</i>		Special Least Concern	
<i>Pyrrosia confluens</i> var. <i>confluens</i>		Special Least Concern	
<i>Pyrrosia rupestris</i>	rock felt fern	Special Least Concern	
Animals			
<i>Dasyurus hallucatus</i>	northern quoll	Least Concern	Endangered
<i>Petauroides volans volans</i>	southern greater glider	Endangered	Endangered
<i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i>	koala	Endangered	Endangered
<i>Adelotus brevis</i>	tusked frog	Vulnerable	
<i>Calyptorhynchus lathami</i>	glossy black-cockatoo	Vulnerable	
<i>Calyptorhynchus lathami erebus</i>	glossy black-cockatoo (northern)	Vulnerable	

Scientific name	Common name	NC Act status	EPBC Act status
<i>Ninox strenua</i>	powerful owl	Vulnerable	
<i>Petaurus australis australis</i>	yellow-bellied glider (southern subspecies)	Vulnerable	Vulnerable
<i>Podargus ocellatus plumiferus</i>	plumed frogmouth	Vulnerable	
<i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i>	grey-headed flying-fox	Least Concern	Vulnerable
<i>Turnix melanogaster</i>	black-breasted button-quail	Vulnerable	Vulnerable
<i>Tachyglossus aculeatus</i>	short-beaked echidna	Special Least Concern	

Appendix D. Species listed in international agreements

Scientific name	Common name	CMS	JAMBA	ROKAMBA	CAMBA
<i>Falco cenchroides</i>	nankeen kestrel	✓			
<i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i>	white-bellied sea-eagle				✓
<i>Merops ornatus</i>	rainbow bee-eater		✓		
<i>Monarcha melanopsis</i>	black-faced monarch	✓			
<i>Rhipidura rufifrons</i>	rufous fantail	✓			
<i>Symposiachrus trivirgatus</i>	spectacled monarch	✓			

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. Places of post-contact historic value

Site name	Description
Glassford Creek Smelter Sites (ID 602389)	Smelter site 1 – standing 18 metre chimney, six pits, three hopper feed bin, building posts and roof trusses, slagheap, and a flat area that could have been ore sorting/storage Smelter site 2 – standing 12 metre chimney connected to a standing brick smelter support structure, engine footings, large boiler with chimney, slagheap, stone retaining wall, sorting floor, mullock and ore dumps Blue Bag Mine – mine entrance, horizontal and vertical mine shafts

Appendix F. Pests

Scientific name	Common name	Biosecurity Act 2014 status	Notes
Plants			
<i>Aristolochia elegans</i>	calico-flower	Category 3	
<i>Lantana camara</i>	lantana	Category 3	Weed of National Significance
<i>Sporobolus natalensis</i>	giant rat's tail grass	Category 3	
<i>Bidens bipinnata</i>	bipinnate beggar's ticks		
<i>Bidens pilosa</i>			
<i>Crotalaria pallida</i> var. <i>obovata</i>			
<i>Cyperus aggregatus</i>			
<i>Euphorbia hirta</i>			
<i>Euphorbia hyssopifolia</i>			
<i>Ficus platypoda</i>			
<i>Gomphocarpus fruticosus</i>	narrow-leaved cotton bush		
<i>Leonotis nepetifolia</i>			
<i>Leucas martinicensis</i>			
<i>Megathyrsus maximus</i> var. <i>pubiglumis</i>			
<i>Melinis repens</i>	red natal grass		

Scientific name	Common name	Biosecurity Act 2014 status	Notes
<i>Murraya paniculata</i> 'Exotica'			
<i>Passiflora subpeltata</i>	white passion flower		
<i>Physalis peruviana</i>			
<i>Rivina humilis</i>			
<i>Sida cordifolia</i>			
<i>Sida rhombifolia</i>			
<i>Solanum seaforthianum</i>	Brazilian nightshade		
<i>Causonis japonica</i>			
Animals			
<i>Canis familiaris</i>	dog	Category 3, 4, 6	
<i>Felis catus</i>	cat	Category 3, 4, 6	
<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>	rabbit	Category 3, 4, 5, 6	
<i>Sus scrofa</i>	pig	Category 3, 4, 6	
<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	red fox	Category 3, 4, 5, 6	
<i>Bos sp.</i>	cattle		
<i>Bos taurus</i>	European cattle		
<i>Diporiphora bilineata</i> <i>sensu lato</i>	two-lined dragon		
<i>Equus caballus</i>	horse		
<i>Mus musculus</i>	house mouse		
<i>Rhinella marina</i>	cane toad		