

Baywulla Creek Conservation Park

Resource Information

2026



Queensland
Government

This document is a compendium of park information and a supporting document for the associated management instrument (management plan or management statement). Management instruments are prepared under the *Nature Conservation Act 1992* and include management direction for tenure which QPWS has management responsibility.

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1. Introduction

The Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service (QPWS), within the Department of the Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation (DETSI), applies a contemporary management process that is based on international best practice and targets management towards the most important features of each park: their key values.

The Values-Based Management Framework (VBMF) is an adaptive management cycle that incorporates planning, prioritising, doing, monitoring, evaluating and reporting into all areas of our business. This enables the agency to be more flexible and proactive and to improve management effectiveness over time.

This document is a compendium of park information and a supporting document for key values and level of service assessment reports or management plans and management statements. It contains background information about a park's purpose, values, resources and legal and administrative framework.

2. Park overview

Baywulla Conservation Park is 54 kilometres inland from the regional town of Gin Gin and 25 kilometres north-west of the small rural town of Mount Perry.

There are two large freehold properties to the western side of the park and Bania National Park adjoins the eastern side. There are numerous State Forests in a 30 kilometre radius of the park including Bania, Baywulla, Cannindah, Cynthia, Mungy, Tellebang, Wonbah and Yarol.

There is no current road access to the park. There is a road reserve that connects with the western and eastern sides of the park, but there is currently no constructed road.

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

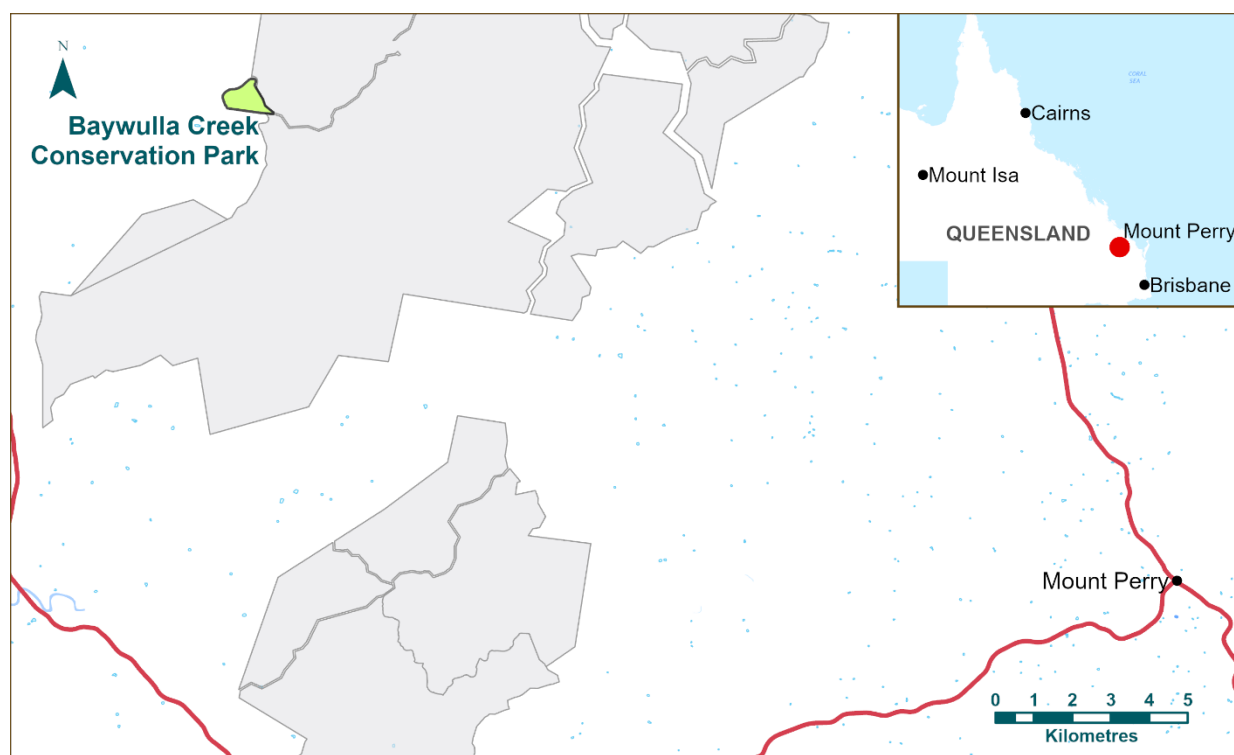


Figure 1. Locality of Baywulla Creek Conservation Park

Table 1. Overview of Baywulla Creek Conservation Park

Park size	Baywulla Creek Conservation Park	60.7 ha
Bioregion	South Eastern Queensland	
QPWS region	South East Queensland	
Local government area	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) (EPBC)	
	<i>Native Title Act 1993</i> (Cwlth)	
	<i>Nature Conservation Act 1992</i> (NCA)	

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 Key value information

Based on an evaluation, the park's values do not reach the thresholds required to be considered a key value. The park, however, continues to contribute to the state's comprehensive and representative reserve system, providing protection for biodiversity, ecosystem services and connectivity within the landscape.

3.3 Ecosystems and biodiversity

The park is part of the Burnett-Curtis Hills and Ranges subregion of the South Eastern Queensland Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation for Australia (IBRA) bioregion.

A regional conservation corridor runs through the park following Baywulla Creek. These corridors were identified to maintain and enhance ecological connectivity. The park is within the Upper Burnett River subcatchment of the Burnett catchment.

The park forms part of a larger expanse of remnant vegetation within the broader modified landscape.

3.3.1 Regional ecosystems

The park has two regional ecosystems. Both represent less than 0.5 per cent of that regional ecosystem remaining in Queensland or within the protected area estate.

Eucalyptus tereticornis woodland on Quaternary alluvium (12.3.3) has endangered biodiversity status and covers 12.26 hectares (20.79 per cent) of the park. While this regional ecosystem is known to provide potential habitat for threatened plant species including *Rhaponticum australe* and suitable habitat for endangered koala *Phascolarctos cinereus*, neither of these species has been recorded from the park and the park has not been mapped as koala habitat. The Regional Ecosystem Description Database (REDD) fire guideline for this regional ecosystem is summer to spring burns after rain, with a low intensity, at 3–6 year intervals, and burning 40–60 per cent of any given area. This endangered regional ecosystem is found along Baywulla Creek and extends out beyond the park boundaries into the surrounding properties, providing important connectivity between larger patches of remnant vegetation in the landscape.

Corymbia citriodora subsp. *variegata*, *E. crebra* woodland on metamorphics +/- interbedded volcanics (12.11.6) has no concern at present biodiversity status and covers 46.7 hectares (79.21 per cent) of the park. While this regional ecosystem is known to provide potential habitat for threatened flora species including *Cycas megacarpa* and *Macrozamia parcifolia* and suitable habitat for endangered koala *P. cinereus*, neither of these species has been recorded from the park. The REDD fire guideline for this regional ecosystem is summer to winter burns, with a low to moderate intensity, at 4–25 year intervals, and a 40–60 per cent mosaic burn.

3.4 Species

3.4.1 Native animals

There are six native animal species (1 bird, 2 reptiles and 3 mammals) recorded from the park.

One species of conservation significance has been recorded from the park — vulnerable yellow-bellied glider (southern subspecies) *Petaurus australis australis*. While there is just one sighting recorded from within the conservation park, there are 13 sightings from adjoining Bania National Park. The yellow-bellied glider (southern subspecies) was listed as vulnerable under the NCA in 2021. Shortly after, in 2022, it was also listed as vulnerable under the EPBC. It is the second largest of the Australian gliders after the greater glider.

3.4.2 Native plants

There are 27 native plant species recorded from the park, all have least concern status.

3.5 Recreational opportunities

There are no visitor facilities within the park and camping is not permitted.

3.6 Post-contact cultural heritage

There are no known post-contact cultural heritage sites within the park.

3.7 Fire

The two regional ecosystems in the park both need fire to be healthy.

There are no established fire breaks in the park.

Bushfires regularly burn into the park from the surrounding freehold properties.

There is a current fire strategy that includes the park and other nearby protected areas that provides direction on fire management.

3.8 Pests

There have been three pest species recorded from the park, they are all plants (Appendix D).

There is a current pest strategy that includes the park and other nearby protected areas that provides direction on pest management.

4. Bibliography

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5. Appendices

Appendix A. Policy and management commitments

Gazettal details

The park was originally gazetted as Baywulla Creek Environmental Park on 25 February 1978 under the *Land Act 1962* and was managed under a trustee agreement by the then Director National Parks and Wildlife.

It was gazetted as Baywulla Creek Conservation Park under the NCA on 16 December 1994 and again on 1 July 2016.

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.

Appendix B. Regional ecosystems of significance

Regional ecosystem	Description	Regional ecosystem class*	Biodiversity status**
12.3.3	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> woodland on Quaternary alluvium	Endangered	Endangered

* Vegetation Management Regional Ecosystem Description Database (VM REDD)

** Queensland Herbarium, Regional Ecosystem Description Database (REDD)

Appendix C. Species of conservation significance

Scientific name	Common name	NC Act status	EPBC Act status
Animals			
<i>Petaurus australis australis</i>	yellow-bellied glider (southern subspecies)	Vulnerable	Vulnerable

Appendix D. Pests

Scientific name	Common name	Biosecurity Act 2014 status	Notes
Plants			
<i>Lantana camara</i>	lantana	Category 3	
<i>Asclepias curassavica</i>	red-head cottonbush		
<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>	pigweed		