

Hallorans Hill 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

The following figure and table (Figure 1, Table 1) provide an overview of information related to Hallorans Hill Conservation Park included in this resource information document, including locality, legislative framework and applicable plans/agreements.

Hallorans Hill Conservation Park is located in the heart of the town of Atherton. There are numerous roads by which the public may access the park such as Twelfth Avenue, Dalziel Avenue and Centenary Drive.

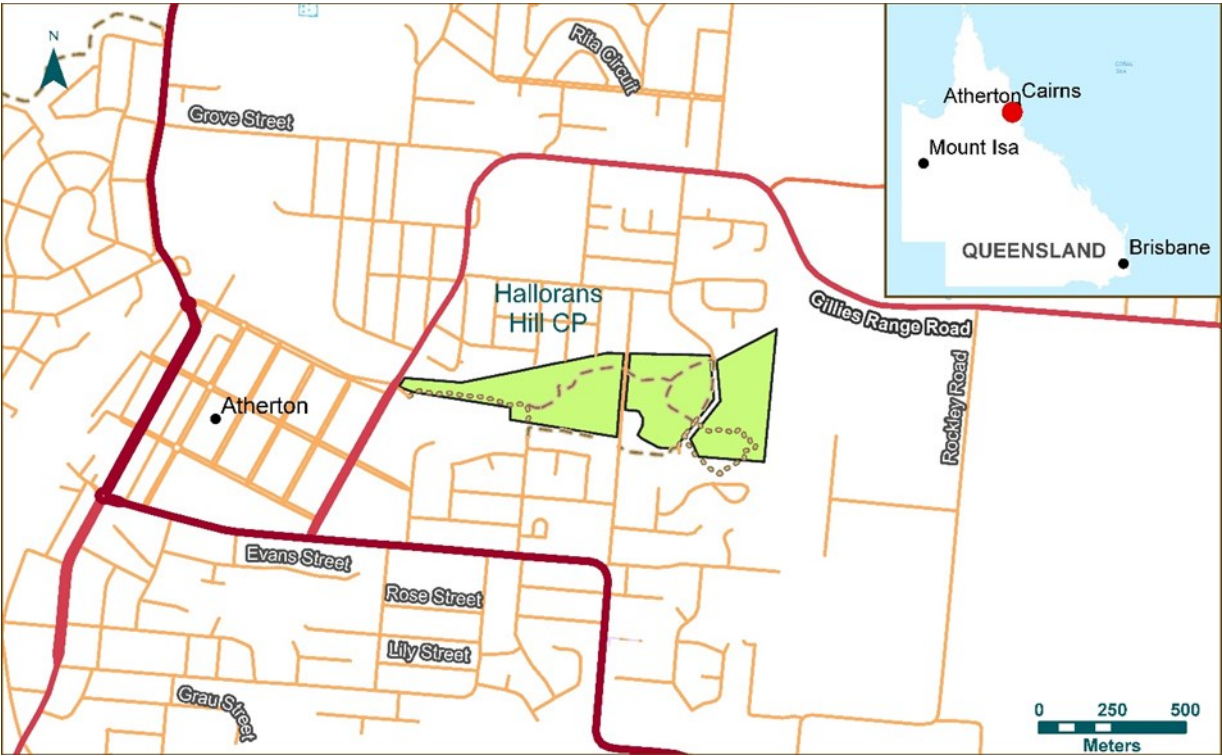


Figure 1. Locality of Hallorans Hill Conservation Park

Table 1. Overview of Hallorans Hill Conservation Park

Park size	Hallorans Hill Conservation Park	25.4 ha
Bioregion	Wet Tropics	
QPWS region	Northern	
Local government area	Tablelands Regional Council	
State electorate	Hill	
Relevant legislation	<i>Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003</i>	
	<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i> (Cwlth) (EPBC)	
	<i>Fire Services Act 1990</i>	
	<i>Native Title Act 1993</i> (Cwlth)	
	<i>Nature Conservation Act 1992</i> (NCA)	
Plans and agreements	Coxen's Fig-Parrot <i>Cyclopsitta diophthalma coxeni</i> Recovery Plan 2001–2005	
	National Multi-species Recovery Plan for the Partridge Pigeon [eastern subspecies] <i>Geophaps smithii smithii</i> ; Crested Shrike-tit [northern (sub)species] <i>Falcunculus (frontatus) whitei</i> ; Masked Owl [north Australian mainland subspecies] <i>Tyto novaehollandiae kimberli</i> ; and Masked Owl [Tiwi Islands subspecies] <i>Tyto novaehollandiae melvillensis</i> 2004–2008	
	National Recovery Plan for the Australian Painted Snipe <i>Rostratula australis</i> 2022	
	National Recovery Plan for the Red Goshawk <i>Erythrotriorchis radiatus</i> 2012	
	National Recovery Plan for the Spectacled Flying Fox <i>Pteropus conspicillatus</i> 2010	
	National Recovery Plan for the Spotted-tailed Quoll <i>Dasyurus maculatus</i> 2016	
	Recovery Plan for Mabi Forest 2008	
	Recovery Plan for the Stream-dwelling Rainforest Frogs of the Wet Tropics Biogeographic Region of North-east Queensland 2000–2004	
	<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>Republic of Korea–Australia Migratory Bird Agreement</i>	

3. Resource information

3.1 Tableland Yidinji People

There are currently no registered native title claims or determinations over Hallorans Hill Conservation Park. However, it is believed to be within the lands of the Tableland Yidinji People. The Yidinji tribe comprises eight clans, whose traditional lands include Cairns, south to the Russell River and west to parts of the Tablelands. The Tableland Yidinji People are made up of two Yidinji nations — Bundabarra and Wadjanbarra. The Wadjanbarra Tableland Yidinji Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC administers Traditional Land on behalf of the Tableland Yidinji People.

Hallorans Hill is an important link with Country for the Tableland Yidinji People, as it was traditionally a meeting place.

3.2 Key value information

All parks, forest and reserves contain a range of natural, cultural, social and economic values that contribute to Queensland's protected area and forest estate. The VBMF provides a framework for identifying and protecting the most important of these—referred to as *key values*.

Based on an evaluation, the values of Hallorans Hill Conservation Park do not reach the thresholds required to be considered key values. 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.

Park management will focus on sustaining the natural, cultural, social and economic values that support its importance as a protected area, ensuring that management aligns with the legislative and custodial obligations in relation to these values.

3.3 Other values

3.3.1 Mabi Forest

Mabi Forest is a threatened ecological community listed as critically endangered under the EPBC. Mabi Forest is composed of two regional ecosystems (REs): 7.8.3 and 7.3.37. Both REs consist of complex semi-evergreen notophyll vine forest. This ecological community occurs as a series of small, isolated patches across the Atherton Tablelands; approximately 1000 ha remain.

Key threats include fragmentation, which has allowed serious exotic species to encroach and invade Mabi Forest, as well as the inability of smaller fragments to support key species that aid normal rainforest flora succession. A major concern for the Mabi Forest of Hallorans Hill Conservation Park is the isolation from other remnant vegetation.

3.4 Ecosystems and biodiversity

Hallorans Hill Conservation Park contains some significant and threatened ecosystems, although these ecosystems are more strongly represented in other QPWS protected areas.

Most of Hallorans Hill Conservation Park is mapped as having State biodiversity significance or State Habitat for Endangered, Vulnerable, and Near Threatened (EVNT) taxa. The park also rates highly on bioregional and subregional ecosystem value, subregional relative ecosystem size, condition, ecosystem diversity, context and connection, core habitat and species richness. Tract size and bioregional relative ecosystem size are rated poorly.

3.4.1 Eucalypt woodland

Hallorans Hill Conservation Park contains two of concern woodland communities (RE 7.8.18a – *Corymbia intermedia* and/or *Lophostemon suaveolens* +/- *Allocasuarina torulosa* open forest to woodland on basalt; RE 7.8.7a – *Eucalyptus tereticornis* open forest and associated grasslands, predominantly on basalt uplands). More than 75% of Hallorans Hill Conservation Park is eucalypt woodland, mostly dominated by *Corymbia intermedia* and *Eucalyptus tereticornis*.

RE 7.8.18 is commonly threatened by ground stratum weeds.

3.4.2 Rainforests and scrubs

The eastern portion of Hallorans Hill Conservation Park contains one of the endangered closed forest communities that make up the Mabi Forest (RE 7.8.3a – complex semi-evergreen notophyll vine forest of uplands on basalt). This community is predominantly located in the central and western Atherton Tablelands and is highly fragmented. The Mabi Forest itself is a critically endangered ecological community under the EPBC.

3.5 Species

Pre-clearing, Mabi Forests supported currently listed EVNT species such as the endangered southern cassowary *Casuarius casuarius* and the near threatened Lumholtz's tree-kangaroo *Dendrolagus lumholtzi*. While connectivity is rated highly, Hallorans Hill Conservation Park is too small to support these species today.

3.5.1 Native animals

The platypus *Ornithorhynchus anatinus* has been verified to occur in Hallorans Hill Conservation Park. Listed as special least concern under the NCA, key threats include habitat loss and degradation, although these are unlikely to be a factor at the park. At Hallorans Hill Conservation Park, introduced predators are more likely to pose a significant threat to platypus, especially if they move between Priors Creek (left branch) in the centre and western portions of the park and the unnamed creek flowing north out of the park along its eastern edge.

See Appendix C for a full list of conservation significant fauna known to the park and surrounding area.

3.5.2 Native plants

Three species (*Gossia hillii*, *Gymnema stramineum* and *Rhodamnia spongiosa*), all listed as critically endangered under the NCA, have been verified to occur in Hallorans Hill Conservation Park. *Gossia hillii* and *Rhodamnia spongiosa* are highly susceptible to myrtle rust.

Four species (*Rhodamnia sessiliflora*, *Breynia macrantha*, *Alloxylon flammeum* and *Elaeocarpus coorangooloo*) verified to occur in the park are listed respectively as endangered, vulnerable, and near threatened under the NCA; both *B. macrantha* and *A. flammeum* are also listed as vulnerable under the EPBC. Myrtle rust has been identified as a threatening process for *R. sessiliflora*.

A further 10 plants known to Hallorans Hill Conservation Park are listed as special least concern under the NCA.

See Appendix C for a full list of conservation significant flora known to the park and surrounding area.

3.6 Geophysical features

Hallorans Hill is an extinct shield volcano on the Atherton Tableland. The park sits primarily on basalt rock, with some prairie soils present. A high percentage of scoria is present in the soils, resulting in poor water retention. The forests of Hallorans Hill Conservation Park are therefore drier than those found in the surrounding areas.

3.7 Recreational opportunities

3.7.1 Day-use areas

Other than the walking track, there are no day-use areas in Hallorans Hill Conservation Park. Adjoined on both ends by council parks, there are toilets, play equipment, tables and barbecues adjacent to the eastern and western ends of Hallorans Hill Conservation Park.

3.8 Ecotourism

Several local tour companies offer guided tours of Hallorans Hill Conservation Park. Otherwise, there are minimal visitor facilities.

3.9 Partnerships

QPWS engages with park neighbours under a 'Good Neighbour Policy'. There is informal, ad-hoc local consultation and collaboration with community stakeholders and groups, trustees and local government as required.

3.9.1 Friends of Hallorans Hill

A volunteer conservation group, Friends of Hallorans Hill, is active in the area and occasionally undertakes weeding activities.

3.9.2 Tablelands Regional Council

Tablelands Regional Council is responsible for maintaining the laws and amenities in the adjacent park areas.

3.10 Education

There are interpretive signs throughout the park. Otherwise, there are currently no educational facilities in Hallorans Hill Conservation Park.

3.11 Fire

Fire management is core business for QPWS to protect life and property, mitigate wildfires and maintain natural diversity in accordance with the NCA and the *Fire Services Act 1990* for the control and prevention of fires.

Given the urban interface of the park, fire management is a high priority for QPWS.

3.12 Pests

3.12.1 Pest plants

Common pest plants such as Madeira vine *Anredera cordifolia*, lantana *Lantana camara* and Anzac flower *Montanoa hibiscifolia* are present in the park.

3.12.2 Pest animals

Pest animals such as the rabbit *Oryctolagus cuniculus*, black rat *Rattus rattus* and cane toad *Rhinella marina* have been recorded in Hallorans Hill Conservation Park. The rabbit *Oryctolagus cuniculus* may prevent native regeneration of Mabi Forest and other ecosystems within the park.

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5. Appendices

Appendix A. Legal, policy and management commitments

Gazettal details

Hallorans Hill Regional Park was formally gazetted as Hallorans Hill Environmental Park in 1989. In 1994, the environmental park was gazetted to Hallorans Hill Conservation Park.

Applicable Acts and statutory powers

- *Nature Conservation Act 1992* (Qld)
- *Native Title Act 1993* (Cwlth)
- *Environment Protection Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (Cwlth)
- *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003* (Qld)
- *Fire Services Act 1990* (Qld)

Recovery plans and guides

- Coxen's Fig-Parrot *Cyclopsitta diophthalma coxeni* Recovery Plan 2001–2005
- National Multi-species Recovery Plan for the Partridge Pigeon [eastern subspecies] *Geophaps smithii smithii*; Crested Shrike-tit [northern (sub)species] *Falcunculus (frontatus) whitei*; Masked Owl [north Australian mainland subspecies] *Tyto novaehollandiae kimberli*; and Masked Owl [Tiwi Islands subspecies] *Tyto novaehollandiae melvillensis* 2004–2008
- National Recovery Plan for the Australian Painted Snipe *Rostratula australis* 2022
- National Recovery Plan for the Red Goshawk *Erythrotriorchis radiatus* 2012
- National Recovery Plan for the Spectacled Flying Fox *Pteropus conspicillatus* 2010
- National Recovery Plan for the Spotted-tailed Quoll *Dasyurus maculatus* 2016
- Recovery Plan for Mabi Forest 2008
- Recovery Plan for the Stream-dwelling Rainforest Frogs of the Wet Tropics Biogeographic Region of North-east Queensland 2000–2004

Appendix B. Regional ecosystems of significance

Regional ecosystem	Description	Regional ecosystem class*	Biodiversity status**
7.8.18a	<i>Corymbia intermedia</i> , <i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> , <i>E. granitica</i> open forest to woodland with <i>Allocasuarina torulosa</i> , <i>A. littoralis</i> , <i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i> , <i>Acacia cincinnata</i> , <i>A. flavescens</i> , <i>Banksia aquilonia</i> and <i>Xanthorrhoea johnsonii</i> . Basalt. Contains Palustrine. (BVG1M: 9c).	Of concern	Of concern
7.8.3a	Complex semi-evergreen notophyll vine forest. Uplands on basaltic krasnozems, euchrozem-krasnozems and prairie soil types. Not a Wetland. (BVG1M: 2d).	Endangered	Endangered
7.8.7a	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> open forest, tall open forest and woodland. May also include <i>Corymbia intermedia</i> , <i>E. drepanophylla</i> , <i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i> and <i>Allocasuarina torulosa</i> . Uplands and highlands on basaltic krasnozem and prairie soils, of the moist rainfall zone. Not a Wetland. (BVG1M: 9c).	Of concern	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
<i>Acianthus borealis</i>		Special least concern	-
<i>Adiantum atroviride</i>		Special least concern	-
<i>Adiantum hispidulum</i> var <i>hispidulum</i>		Special least concern	-
<i>Alloxylon flammeum</i>		Vulnerable	Vulnerable
<i>Arachniodes aristata</i>	prickly shield fern	Special least concern	-
<i>Argyrodendron</i> sp. (Boonjie B.P.Hyland RFK2139)		Near threatened	-
<i>Blyxa aubertii</i>		Special least concern	-
<i>Blechnum spinulosum</i>		Special least concern	-
<i>Brachychiton acerifolius</i>	flame tree	Special least concern	-
<i>Breynia macrantha</i>		Vulnerable	Vulnerable
<i>Calochlaena villosa</i>		Near threatened	-
<i>Christella hispidula</i>		Special least concern	-
<i>Cladopus queenslandicus</i>		Special least concern	-
<i>Cordyline cannifolia</i>		Special least concern	-
<i>Corybas cerasinus</i>		Near threatened	-
<i>Crepidomanes bipunctatum</i>		Special least concern	-
<i>Cycas media</i> subsp. <i>banksii</i>		Special least concern	-
<i>Dendrobium canaliculatum</i>		Special least concern	-

Scientific name	Common name	NC Act status	EPBC Act status
<i>Dendrobium tetragonum</i>	tree spider orchid	Special least concern	-
<i>Dockrillia linguiformis</i>	tongue orchid	Special least concern	-
<i>Dockrillia nugentii</i>		Special least concern	-
<i>Doryopteris concolor</i>		Special least concern	-
<i>Drymoanthus minutus</i>		Special least concern	-
<i>Drynaria rigidula</i>		Special least concern	-
<i>Drynaria sparsisora</i>		Special least concern	-
<i>Elaeocarpus coorangooloo</i>	brown quandong	Near threatened	-
<i>Elaphoglossum callifolium</i>		Near threatened	-
<i>Elaphoglossum queenslandicum</i>	tongue fern	Special least concern	-
<i>Firmiana papuana</i>	lacewood	Vulnerable	-
<i>Gossia hillii</i>		Critically endangered	-
<i>Gymnema stramineum</i>		Critically endangered	-
<i>Lastreopsis poecilophlebia</i>		Special least concern	-
<i>Lepisorus mucronatus</i>		Special least concern	-
<i>Lobelia quadrangularis</i>		Special least concern	-
<i>Microsorium australiense</i>		Special least concern	-

Scientific name	Common name	NC Act status	EPBC Act status
<i>Nervilia plicata</i>		Special least concern	-
<i>Nymphoides aurantiaca</i>		Special least concern	-
<i>Nymphoides geminata</i>		Special least concern	-
<i>Nymphoides indica</i>	water snowflake	Special least concern	-
<i>Parapolystichum rufescens</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>Psilotum nudum</i>	skeleton fork fern	Special least concern	-
<i>Pterostylis depauperata</i>		Special least concern	-
<i>Pterostylis stricta</i>		Special least concern	-
<i>Pyrrosia rupestris</i>	rock felt fern	Special least concern	-
<i>Rhodamnia sessiliflora</i>		Endangered	-
<i>Rhodamnia spongiosa</i>		Critically endangered	-
<i>Ristantia gouldii</i>		Vulnerable	Vulnerable
<i>Saccolabiopsis rectifolia</i>		Special least concern	-
<i>Taeniophyllum muelleri</i>		Special least concern	-
<i>Toechima pterocarpum</i>	orange tamarind	Endangered	Endangered

Scientific name	Common name	NC Act status	EPBC Act status
<i>Utricularia aurea</i>	golden bladderwort	Special least concern	-
Animals			
<i>Apus pacificus</i>	fork-tailed swift	Special least concern	-
<i>Calidris pugnax</i>	ruff	Special least concern	-
<i>Cuculus optatus</i>	oriental cuckoo	Special least concern	-
<i>Cyclopsitta diophthalma macleayana</i>	Macleay's fig-parrot	Vulnerable	-
<i>Dasyurus maculatus gracilis</i>	spotted-tailed quoll (northern subspecies)	Endangered	Endangered
<i>Dendrolagus lumholtzi</i>	Lumholtz's tree-kangaroo	Near threatened	-
<i>Erythrotriorchis radiatus</i>	red goshawk	Endangered	Endangered
<i>Erythrura trichroa</i>	blue-faced parrot-finch	Near threatened	-
<i>Falco hypoleucos</i>	grey falcon	Vulnerable	Vulnerable
<i>Gallinago hardwickii</i>	Latham's snipe	Vulnerable	Vulnerable
<i>Hemibelideus lemuroides</i>	lemuroid ringtail possum	Endangered	-
<i>Hipposideros diadema reginae</i>	diadem leaf-nosed bat	Near threatened	-
<i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i>	white-throated needletail	Vulnerable	Vulnerable
<i>Limosa limosa</i>	black-tailed godwit	Endangered	Endangered
<i>Litoria dayi</i>	Australian lacelid	Vulnerable	Vulnerable
<i>Litoria serrata</i>	tapping green eyed frog	Vulnerable	-
<i>Monarcha frater</i>	black-winged monarch	Special least concern	-
<i>Ornithorhynchus anatinus</i>	platypus	Special least concern	-
<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>	glossy ibis	Special least concern	-

Scientific name	Common name	NC Act status	EPBC Act status
<i>Pteropus conspicillatus</i>	spectacled flying-fox	Endangered	Endangered
<i>Rhinolophus robertsi</i>	greater large-eared horseshoe bat	Vulnerable	Vulnerable
<i>Rostratula australis</i>	Australian painted-snipe	Endangered	Endangered
<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	common greenshank	Endangered	Endangered
<i>Tyto novaehollandiae kimberli</i>	masked owl (northern subspecies)	Vulnerable	Vulnerable

Appendix D. Species listed in international agreements

Scientific name	Common name	CMS	JAMBA	ROKAMBA	CAMBA
<i>Apus pacificus</i>	fork-tailed swift		✓	✓	✓
<i>Calidris pugnax</i>	ruff	✓			
<i>Gallinago hardwickii</i>	Latham's snipe		✓	✓	✓
<i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i>	white-throated needletail		✓	✓	✓
<i>Limosa limosa</i>	Australian lacelid	✓	✓	✓	✓
<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>	glossy ibis	✓			✓
<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	common greenshank	✓	✓	✓	✓

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			
<i>Anredera cordifolia</i>	Madeira vine	Category 3 Restricted invasive	Park-wide impacts: • Can degrade intact native forest • May smother flora across all strata • May cause canopy collapse of mature trees • Can grow as ground cover, disrupting native regeneration
<i>Lantana camara</i>	Lantana	Category 3 Restricted Invasive	Park-wide impacts: • Forms dense thickets that smother native vegetation • Decrease visitor value/appreciation of the park
Animals			
<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>	rabbit	Category 3, 4, 5, and 6 Restricted Invasive	Park-wide impacts: • Prevents regeneration of native vegetation • Promotes invasive plant growth • Degrades soil and water via overgrazing • Competes with or outcompetes native animals for food • Provides food for predator species, changing population dynamics