

Main Range National Park and Spicers Gap Road Conservation Park

Management Statement

2013

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

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The Main Range National Park and Spicers Gap Road Conservation Park Management Statement 2013 has been extended in 2024 in line with the Queensland *Nature Conservation Act 1992* (s120G). Minor amendments have been made. There has been no change to the statement's original management intent and direction.

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Park size:	
Main Range National Park	30,235ha
Spicers Gap Road Conservation Park	6.5ha
Neilsons Creek Reserve for Environmental Purposes	164.7ha
Bioregion:	South Eastern Queensland
QPWS region:	South East
Local government estate/area:	Scenic Rim Region
	Lockyer Valley Region
	Southern Downs Region
State electorate:	Beaudesert
	Lockyer
	Southern Downs

Legislative framework

✓	<i>Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003</i>
✓	<i>Environment Protection Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Cwlth)</i>
✓	<i>Native Title Act 1993 (Cwlth)</i>
✓	<i>Nature Conservation Act 1992</i>
✓	<i>Forestry Act 1959</i>

Plans and agreements

✓	Bonn Convention
✓	China–Australia Migratory Bird Agreement
✓	Conservation status and draft management plan for <i>Dasyurus maculatus</i> and <i>D. hallucatus</i> in southern Queensland
✓	Coxen's fig-parrot <i>Cyclopsitta diophthalma coxeni</i> recovery plan
✓	Japan–Australia Migratory Bird Agreement
✓	National recovery plan for the black-breasted button-quail <i>Turnix melanogaster</i>
	Recovery plan for the Hastings River mouse <i>Pseudomys oralis</i>
✓	Recovery plan for stream frogs of South East Queensland
✓	Recovery plan for the angle-stemmed myrtle <i>Austromyrtus gonoclada</i>
✓	Republic of Korea–Australia Migratory Bird Agreement
✓	Swift parrot recovery plan

Thematic strategies

✓	Level 2 Fire Management Strategy
✓	Level 2 Pest Management Strategy

Vision

Main Range National Park is a protected area of outstanding natural and scenic values that is appreciated for its rugged landscapes and high diversity of ecosystems, native species and recreation opportunities.

Conservation purpose

Main Range National Park conserves large areas of open forest and rainforest communities and small areas of montane heath. It is one of the largest national parks in South East Queensland and provides secure habitat for large numbers of common species and species of conservation significance.

The first substantial area of what is now Main Range National Park was gazetted in 1909 as Cunninghams Gap National Park covering 1,240ha. A further 1,648ha was added in 1930. The Queen Mary Falls and Mount Mistake sections of the park were gazetted in 1943 and 1967 respectively. A small area near Queen Mary Falls was gazetted as national park in 1908. More recently 11,330ha of former forest reserve was added to the park in 2006 through the South East Queensland Forest Agreement (SEQFA) process. An area of 443ha of land near Killarney was added in 2011. Spicers Gap Road Conservation Park was gazetted in 1998. Neilsons Creek Reserve for Environmental Purposes was gazetted in 1999 and is planned to be incorporated into the national park.

Rainforest sections of the park and open forests along the central spine of the range are included in the Gondwana Rainforests of Australia World Heritage Area (Gondwana Rainforests of Australia). The World Heritage area makes up 77 per cent of the park. Main Range is the northern-most section of the Gondwana Rainforests of Australia.

The southern boundary of Main Range National Park adjoins the Koreelah and Mount Clunie national parks in New South Wales which are also part of the Gondwana Rainforests of Australia. These areas provide a narrow linkage between Main Range and Mount Barney national parks and enhance their conservation effectiveness through their combined area and by providing a corridor for the movement of wildlife.

The Gondwana Rainforests of Australia World Heritage Area (formerly known as the Central Eastern Rainforest Reserves of Australia) include the most extensive areas of subtropical rainforest in the world, large areas of warm temperate rainforest and nearly all of the cool temperate rainforest. Few places on Earth contain so many plants and animals that remain relatively unchanged from their ancestors in the fossil record (Commonwealth of Australia 2011).

The Main Range section of the Gondwana Rainforests of Australia World Heritage Area was inscribed on the World Heritage List in 1994. It meets three of the four criteria for World Heritage listing:

1. an outstanding example representing the major stages of the Earth's evolutionary history
2. an outstanding example representing significant ongoing geological processes, biological evolution and man's interaction with his natural environment; and
3. an area containing the most important and significant habitats where threatened species of plants and animals of outstanding universal value from the point of view of science and conservation still survive.

The Strategic Overview for Management of the Gondwana Rainforests of Australia World Heritage Area applies to management of the national park.

Protecting and presenting the park's values

Landscape

Main Range National Park lies on the Great Dividing Range and includes Mount Superbus, the highest mountain in southern Queensland (1,375m). The park includes many other prominent peaks including Mount Mitchell, Mount Cordeaux and Spicers Peak. Several waterfalls occur in the park, notably Teviot Falls, Araucaria Falls and Queen Mary Falls. Steep escarpments are another feature of the park. Prominent examples include The Ramparts, north of Cunninghams Gap, and The Steamers. The current landscape is the result of erosion of the Main Range volcano which was centred to the east near Boonah. The eastern escarpment of Main Range is still geologically unstable and recent landslips have caused major structural damage to the Mt Cordeaux walking track and the Cunningham Highway, which passes through the park at Cunninghams Gap.

Main Range National Park contains the headwaters of the Condamine River, part of the Murray–Darling basin. It also includes the headwaters of the Bremer River and Tenthill, Laidley, Warrill, Teviot and Reynolds creeks. The park's catchment value includes sustaining freshwater ecosystems and supplying high water quality for downstream use.

Most of the country surrounding the park is used for cattle grazing. A program of fencing the park boundary to exclude cattle continues. Extensive liaison between park managers and park neighbours in relation to fire management has led to a reduction in the incidence of wildfires in the park in recent years with rangers lighting ridge tops either on foot or from helicopters where available.

Caring for our Country funding from the Commonwealth Government has been provided to monitor and treat areas suffering from bell miner associated die-back through aerial surveys and helicopter ignition. The aim of the project is to maintain ecosystem health through re-establishing healthy forest structures.

There are 11 nature refuges adjacent to or in close proximity to the park. This has the potential to enhance conservation outcomes in the park and across the broader landscape by creating linkages and increasing the size of the combined protected areas. Opportunities for cooperative management of fire and pests are also enhanced.

The restoration of an illegally cleared section of the park near Killarney was undertaken with the assistance of Commonwealth Government Caring for our Country funding.

Trends in human population growth in South East Queensland and the southern Darling Downs suggest that the number of neighbours and visitors to the park will continue to increase in the future.

Regional ecosystems

Main Range National Park conserves a total of 31 regional ecosystems, of which seven are endangered and 14 of concern (Table 1) with a further nine regional ecosystems that are not of concern at present.

The park lies along the transition between the South Eastern Queensland and Brigalow Belt South biogeographic regions. It contains six Brigalow Belt regional ecosystems, including two that are endangered and two that are of concern (Table 1).

Of concern regional ecosystem 12.8.11 *Eucalyptus dunnii* tall open forest on Cainozoic igneous rocks is confined to Main Range National Park, Spicers Gap Road Conservation Park and the nearby Mount Barney National Park.

Three of concern regional ecosystems (12.3.9 *Eucalyptus nobilis* tall open forest on alluvial plains, 12.8.10 *Eucalyptus laevopinea* tall open forest on Cainozoic igneous rocks and 12.8.12 *Eucalyptus obliqua* tall open forest on Cainozoic igneous rocks) occur in the park and in no other protected area in Queensland.

A small area of the endangered regional ecosystem 12.8.15 *Poa labillardieri* grassland on Cainozoic igneous rocks occurs at Con's Plain in the Gambubal section of the park. This regional ecosystem is potentially threatened by invasion by exotic species, such as balloon cotton *Gomphocarpus physocarpus*, and native forest encroachment due to past unsuitable fire regime.

Native plants and animals

Main Range National Park has high biodiversity values with 955 species of vascular plants and 425 species of vertebrate animals recorded. This includes 78 species that are endangered, vulnerable or near threatened (Table 2). Of the birds that occur in the park, 13 species are listed under international agreements (Table 3).

The park once supported the largest population of the endangered eastern bristlebird *Dasyornis brachypterus* in Queensland. Wildfires and persistent drought during the 1990s severely reduced the population, but large areas of suitable habitat (grassy open forest) are still present. In contrast, the vulnerable rufous scrub-bird *Atrichornis rufescens* depends on dense rainforest understorey vegetation. The near threatened Albert's lyrebird *Menura alberti* also occupies the rainforest understorey and is at the northern limit of its distribution in the park.

The endangered Fleay's barred frog *Mixophyes fleayi* is known from several streams within the park. Main Range National Park is one of the strongholds for this endangered species.

Main Range National Park is the centre of a recognised territory of the endangered red goshawk *Erythrotriorchis radiatus*. The red goshawk is one of the rarest raptors in Australia and Main Range provides important habitat for this species, especially in South East Queensland.

Populations of the vulnerable brush-tailed rock-wallaby *Petrogale penicillata* are known from numerous locations within the park including Mount Castle, Mount Cordeaux, Mount Mitchell, Wilsons Peak and Gambubal. They also occur in healthy numbers on the adjacent Glen Rock State Forest. They prefer rocky areas that have good access to grassy open forest, where they graze (Krieger 2009). Main Range National Park provides some of the best and most secure habitat for this vulnerable species in Queensland.

The vulnerable Hastings River mouse *Pseudomys oralis* is known from the Lamington and Main Range national parks and the nearby Spicers Peak Nature Refuge. Within Main Range it is known mostly from grassy open forest at Gambubal but has also been recorded at Cunninghams Gap.

The vulnerable long-nosed potoroo *Potorous tridactylus tridactylus* has a fragmented distribution in South East Queensland. One of its major habitat requirements is thick ground cover. It has been recorded from five locations within Main Range National Park.

The olive whistler *Pachycephala olivacea* is a least concern species whose distribution in Queensland is mostly confined to high altitude areas of the nearby McPherson Range. This species has been recorded from Main Range

National Park in the past and could still occur in high altitude areas of the park. The New Holland mouse *Pseudomys novaehollandiae*, which is listed as vulnerable under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*, has been recorded at nearby Glen Rock State Forest and may also occur in Main Range National Park.

Park managers should aim to conserve common species as well as those that are threatened or of special significance. Common species of interest in Main Range National Park include the red-legged pademelon *Thylogale stigmatica* and the red-necked pademelon *Thylogale thetis* which are confined to moist forests in a discontinuous band along the east coast of Australia, while the rufous bettong *Aepyprymnus rufescens* occupies open forests. The conservation of these species and many others is increasingly dependent on maintaining habitats within national parks in good condition, due to habitat loss and fragmentation elsewhere. The yellow-tufted honeyeater *Lichenostomus melanops*, southern angle-headed dragon *Hypsilurus spinipes* and paradise riflebird *Ptiloris paradiseus* are other examples of common species from the park that rely on large areas of intact habitat for survival.

The giant spear-lily *Doryanthes palmeri* is a prominent feature of the rocky slopes of the park. Its patchy distribution includes Main Range and Springbrook, but not Mount Barney or Lamington national parks. The Boonah palm-lily *Cordyline congesta* is another common species found in the park that has a restricted distribution in South East Queensland. The native lily *Arthropodium* sp. Mount Cordeaux is known only from Mount Cordeaux, but is locally common.

The Mount Mistake spiny cray *Euastacus jagara* is confined to the headwaters of a few streams within the park and is threatened by drought, fluctuating temperatures and pest animals including pigs and foxes (McCormack 2010). The river blackfish *Gadopsis marmoratus* and mountain galaxias *Galaxias olidus* also occur in the upper reaches of streams in the park. Both species have restricted distributions in Queensland.

The high altitude rainforests of the park are cloud-forests and receive much of their moisture from fog-drip. They are especially vulnerable to the higher temperatures and more variable rainfall. Extended periods of drought potentially threaten aquatic species and ecosystems and could increase the likelihood and severity of wildfires.

Aboriginal culture

The forests, streams and landforms of Main Range National Park are of intrinsic value to the local Aboriginal people as part of the cultural landscape of their country. Many of the native plants and animals were used for food and other material needs.

Aboriginal place names are known for some of the prominent landforms in the park. The Wilsons Peak section of the park was originally known as Jirramun National Park after the Aboriginal name for that peak. Other Aboriginal names include Barguggan for Spicers Peak, Cooyinnirra for Mount Mitchell and Niamboyoo for Mount Cordeaux.

Mount Roberts (Bunkoo), Wilsons Peak (Jirraman) and Spicers Peak (Binkinjoora) were smoke signal stations used for communication and Mount Castle is linked to a story about Budjah, a renowned warrior (Steele 1984).

The Jagera people have a native title claim that includes the eastern slopes of the park north from Cunninghams Gap to Mount Mistake (Jagera #2 QC03/015, Federal Court Number QUD6014/03).

Shared-history culture

Main Range National Park and Spicers Gap Road Conservation Park are rich in shared-history cultural heritage. The Spicers Gap Road complex comprises Governors Chair lookout, Pioneer Graves, Moss' Well, remnants of an old telegraph line and Spicers Gap Road Conservation Park, which is included on the Queensland Heritage Register.

Spicers Gap Road was the original transport route between the southern Darling Downs and Ipswich. Construction started in 1847 and continued until 1865. When construction of the highway through Cunninghams Gap commenced in 1937, Spicers Gap Road was no longer maintained. A memorial to the botanist and explorer Allan Cunningham is located beside the highway at Cunninghams Gap.

The park has a long history of logging for timber, particularly in the sections that were once State forest. Evidence of this former land use includes a timber jinker (log trolley) at Spicers Gap and a winder at Goomburra.

Main Range is a prominent part of the Scenic Rim and was the focus of lobbying by conservationists in the 1970s to have the whole of the Scenic Rim protected in national parks.

Tourism and visitor opportunities

Most visitors to Main Range National Park are from South East Queensland and the Southern Darling Downs, with smaller numbers of independent travellers from interstate and overseas. Visitor opportunities cover the full

spectrum from picnicking in developed day-use areas to remote bushwalking and camping. The Queen Mary Falls section of the park has the most popular day-use area in the park.

The park provides an abundance of walking opportunities, including 22 designated walking tracks of varying durations, lengths and difficulties. Main Range National Park is also renowned for off-track walking in remote natural settings. Single day walks to remote destinations and multiple day walks with bush camping are provided. Bushwalking clubs and private individuals are the main users of the remote area camp sites in the park.

Limits on the size of camping parties have been set and vary from four to eight depending on the available space and environmental sensitivity of each camp site. These limits may be varied either way as a result of ongoing research and monitoring of its condition.

A remote area camp site monitoring program, aimed at minimising environmental degradation, has been conducted in the past with the assistance of bushwalking clubs and can be reinstated when required. All remote area walkers are expected to follow minimal impact bushwalking and bush camping practices.

Vehicle-based camping is available in formal campgrounds located at Spicers Gap and Goomburra. Several nearby commercial operators also provide accommodation options including rural camping, a four-wheel-drive camping park, a caravan park, cabins and a resort. These operators provide increased access to the park and visitor use during peak periods may need to be managed. Some of these accommodation providers have commercial activity permits.

The park has some fire management trails that are regularly used for bushwalking and may have potential for mountain bike riding. The Telstra fire trail at Spicers Gap has been identified as a track suitable for occasional four-wheel-drive vehicle use under the Four Wheel Drive Queensland (Inc) and Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service (QPWS) Memorandum of Understanding.

Spicers Gap Road Conservation Park is regularly used by bushwalkers and occasionally by horse riders. Other than for fire management purposes, the track is unsuitable for four wheel drive vehicles due to its fragility.

Education and science

The Maroon Outdoor Education Centre and a number of local school groups use the park for environmental studies and personal development on an irregular basis.

The high biodiversity values of Main Range National Park attract many scientists and university students conducting research on topics including wildlife ecology and taxonomy.

Information displays on the park's natural and cultural history, the variety of bushwalking opportunities and safety are provided at Cunninghams Gap, Spicers Gap, Queen Mary Falls and Goomburra. These signs need to be reviewed and updated to reflect current park management information and practices.

Partnerships

Park managers frequently liaise with a number of state and local government agencies on issues such as search and rescue, fire management and natural resource management. A focus on regular communication with these organisations at park and regional level is a priority. Communication with neighbours and park user groups is also a priority to address issues such as cattle management, fencing and fire management.

Contract arrangements with private providers are in place at Queen Mary Falls and Goomburra to mow day-use areas, clean toilets and manage public access during wet weather.

Other key issues and responses

Pest management

Pest plants are mostly located in areas that have been disturbed in the past, either through grazing, logging, road construction or wildfire. Crofton weed *Ageratina adenophora* is expanding into healthy habitat in some areas. Control programs are currently targeting madeira vine *Androdera cordifolia*, moth vine *Araujia sericifera*, blackberry *Rubus fruticosus*, annual ragweed *Ambrosia artemisiifolia* and crofton weed. Priority is also being given to outbreaks of new pest plant species within the park such as formosa lily *Lilium formosanum* and to key areas, including the habitat of the eastern bristlebird, with the aim of establishing and maintaining areas free from pest plants.

Other pest plants include the exotic grasses, giant rat's tail grass *Sporobolus pyramidalis*, Parramatta grass *Sporobolus africanus*, coolatai grass *Hyparrhenia hirta* and vasey grass *Paspalum urvillii*. Many of the exotic grasses found on the park were introduced to Australia for cattle grazing because of their high biomass. They compete with native grasses and herbs and are capable of producing very high fuel loads, leading to higher

intensity fires that can damage native vegetation and impact wildlife.

The golden rain tree *Koelreuteria elegans* subsp. *formosana* is an exotic species that is recognised as an environmental pest plant. It is starting to appear in parts of the park and needs to be controlled before it spreads further.

Exotic legumes including silver-leaf desmodium *Desmodium uncinatum*, glycine *Neonotonia wightii*, siratro *Macroptilium atropurpureum* and *Macrotyloma axillare* are becoming prolific in some areas of the park that were once used for cattle grazing. These pest plants smother native ground covers and shrubs, are difficult to control and are prolific seed producers. They represent a major threat to the natural integrity of the park.

Feral pigs *Sus scrofa* are known from several areas in the park. They cause extensive damage to understorey vegetation including the habitat of the endangered eastern bristlebird *Dasyornis brachypterus*. Disturbed areas are further threatened by the establishment of pest plants such as crofton weed, balloon cotton *Gomphocarpus physocarpus* and moth vine. Feral deer are also present in low numbers. Cooperative programs with neighbours should be conducted to control populations of these pests, thereby reducing management issues on the park.

Control of wild dogs *Canis lupus familiaris* is undertaken in conjunction with neighbouring landholders. Park managers are currently part of the Southern Downs Wild Dog Working Group, which aims to better coordinate and control wild dogs across the whole landscape and participate in local government 1080 baiting programs. Research suggests that dingos *Canis lupus dingo* may provide a level of control against feral pigs, feral deer, red foxes *Vulpes vulpes* and feral cats *Felis catus* on the park (Ritchie *et al.* 2012). Passive Activity Index (Allen Index) or camera trap monitoring should be conducted to assess the presence and abundance of feral animals and determine when vertebrate pest control programs are required.

A Level 2 pest management strategy has been developed for the park and is being progressively implemented. The Operational Policy – Pest Plant and Pathogen Spread Prevention, is also being implemented to reduce the risk of introducing and spreading pest plants.

Fire management

Implementing a program of regular planned burning and cooperation with neighbours has reduced the incidence of wildfires in the park. Fire is critical for the health of open forest and heath communities and is also used to control weeds, such as lantana and crofton weed, across the broad landscape. Planned burning of open forests also helps to protect fire sensitive ecosystems such as rainforests and riparian areas by reducing the occurrence and intensity of wildfires.

Fire management has a role in reducing the incidence of bell miner associated die-back through reducing the density of mid-stratum shrubs and pest plants that provide cover for the bell miners *Manorina melanophrys*. The Caring for our Country project has contributed significantly to this outcome through aerial surveys and helicopter ignition.

The fire management strategy needs to be reviewed to incorporate new burning guidelines for the regional ecosystems in the park. The effectiveness of planned burns and the impacts of wildfire need to be assessed to provide for adaptive management. The response to fire of endangered and of concern regional ecosystems and of threatened plants and animals should be included in this assessment.

Aerial ignition is now being successfully used to provide mosaic burning and improve the coverage of planned burns in rugged and remote parts of the park. Fire access tracks, both on the park and on neighbouring properties, need to be regularly maintained to provide for safe access during planned burning and wildfire response.

Other management issues

There is a need for fencing to exclude stray cattle from entering the park. Key areas include Emu Vale and the Tarome wetland. QPWS contributes towards the construction of new fences when resources allow.

Part of the park at Killarney that was illegally cleared is being restored through tree planting and natural regeneration.

There are 11 apiary sites on parts of the park that were formerly State forest. As these sites have been cleared previously, they may be vulnerable to encroachment by pest plants and need to be monitored to ensure that pest plants do not become established.

A landslide at Cunninghams Gap occurred following heavy rain in January 2011. Repair work required realignment of the Cunningham Highway through the national park and the removal of loose rock on the lower slopes of Mount Mitchell. A formal agreement needs to be negotiated with the Department of Transport and Main Roads to allow for the redevelopment of the car park and closure of the truck stop at Cunninghams Gap and to set out responsibilities for pest plant and rubbish management along the Cunningham Highway.

The severe weather event of January 2013 has seen substantial damage to walking tracks on Mt Cordeaux. Reconstruction will be facilitated through application of natural disaster relief and recovery arrangements funding, which should see the tracks re-open by the end of 2014.

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Management directions

Desired outcomes	Actions and guidelines
<p>Tourism and visitor opportunities Opportunities for outdoor recreation are provided in a largely remote and natural setting.</p>	<p>Update the park's interpretive signs, visitor guides and webpage to enhance visitor orientation, safety messages and provide information on park values. Develop a visitor management strategy for the protected areas of the western Scenic Rim.</p>
<p>Fire management Fire is managed to protect life and property and conserve biodiversity values.</p>	<p>Review and implement the fire management strategy. Maintain fire access tracks trails, both on the park and on neighbouring properties to provide for safe access during planned burning and wildfire response.</p>
<p>Partnerships Cooperation with neighbours contributes to improved management outcomes.</p>	<p>Continue to maintain communication and supportive relationships with park neighbours to enhance cooperative management, particularly in relation to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • fire and pest management • fire trail maintenance • fencing and access agreements • visitor orientation and safety.
<p>Pest management The impact of pest plants and animals on conservation values is minimised.</p>	<p>Implement the Level 2 pest management strategy. Use passive methods such as the Allen activity index and trap cameras to assess pest animal abundance and distribution.</p>
<p>Regional ecosystems Biodiversity values are protected and restored where necessary.</p>	<p>Periodically assess the condition of key ecosystems, particularly those that are of concern or endangered, to determine management needs and evaluate the effectiveness of fire and pest management practices. Monitor populations and habitats of key species (both threatened and common) as indicators of ecosystem health. Promote the use of fire to address bell miner die-back and other ecosystem health issues.</p>
<p>Native plants and animals Biodiversity values are better understood and applied to management practices.</p>	<p>Implement actions from recovery plans for species of conservation significance, where feasible. Monitor populations of key species (both threatened and common) as indicators of ecosystem health. Apply local knowledge of native plant and animal populations to the adaptive management of fire and pest management practices.</p>
<p>Landscape Landscape integrity is enhanced.</p>	<p>Investigate opportunities for strategic land acquisition, to expand the area of the park and link-up disjunct sections. Develop a Memorandum of Understanding with the Department of Transport and Main Roads to formalise the management of the Cunningham Highway corridor through the park, to provide for the redevelopment of the car park and closure of the truck stop at Cunninghams Gap and to set out responsibilities for pest plant and rubbish management.</p>

Tables – Conservation values management

Table 1: Endangered and of concern regional ecosystems

Regional ecosystem number	Description	Biodiversity status
11.3.23	<i>Eucalyptus conica</i> , <i>E. nobilis</i> , <i>E. tereticornis</i> , <i>Angophora floribunda</i> on alluvial plains. Basalt derived soils.	Endangered
11.8.3	Semi-evergreen vine thicket on Cainozoic igneous rocks on steep hillsides.	Of concern
11.9.4	Semi-evergreen vine thicket on fine grained sedimentary rocks.	Endangered
11.9.13	<i>Eucalyptus moluccana</i> or <i>E. microcarpa</i> open forest on fine grained sedimentary rocks.	Of concern
12.3.3	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> woodland to open forest on alluvial plains.	Endangered
12.3.8	Swamps with <i>Cyperus</i> spp., <i>Schoenoplectus</i> spp. and <i>Eleocharis</i> spp.	Of concern
12.3.9	<i>Eucalyptus nobilis</i> tall open forest on alluvial plains.	Of concern
12.8.7	Simple microphyll fern thicket with <i>Acmena smithii</i> on Cainozoic igneous rocks.	Of concern
12.8.8	<i>Eucalyptus saligna</i> or <i>E. grandis</i> tall open forest on Cainozoic igneous rocks.	Of concern
12.8.9	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i> open forest on Cainozoic igneous rocks.	Of concern
12.8.10	<i>Eucalyptus laevopinea</i> tall open forest on Cainozoic igneous rocks.	Of concern
12.8.11	<i>Eucalyptus dunnii</i> tall open forest on Cainozoic igneous rocks.	Of concern
12.8.12	<i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i> tall open forest on Cainozoic igneous rocks.	Of concern
12.8.15	<i>Poa labillardieri</i> grassland on Cainozoic igneous rocks.	Endangered
12.8.16	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> , <i>E. tereticornis</i> woodland on Cainozoic igneous rocks.	Of concern
12.8.19	Montane shrubland on Cainozoic igneous rocks.	Of concern
12.8.20	Shrubby woodland with <i>Eucalyptus racemosa</i> or <i>E. dura</i> on Cainozoic igneous rocks.	Of concern
12.8.21	Semi-evergreen vine thicket with <i>Brachychiton rupestris</i> on Cainozoic igneous rocks. Usually southern half of bioregion	Endangered
12.9-10.7	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> woodland on sedimentary rocks.	Of concern
12.9-10.15	Semi-evergreen vine thicket with <i>Brachychiton rupestris</i> on sedimentary rocks.	Endangered
12.9-10.16	Araucarian microphyll to notophyll vine forest on sedimentary rocks.	Endangered

Table 2: Species of conservation significance

Scientific name	Common name	Nature Conservation Act 1992 status	Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 status	Back on Track status
Plants				
<i>Arthraxon hispidus</i>	-	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	Low
<i>Arundinella grevillensis</i>	-	Near threatened	-	-
<i>Arundinella montana</i>	mountain reed grass	Near threatened	-	Low
<i>Bothriochloa bunyensis</i>	Bunya Mountains bluegrass	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	Low
<i>Brachyscome ascendens</i>	Binna Burra daisy	Near threatened	-	Low
<i>Bulbophyllum weinthalii</i> subsp. <i>weinthalii</i>	-	Vulnerable	-	Low
<i>Callitris monticola</i>	steelhead	Near threatened	-	Low
<i>Clematis fawcettii</i>	-	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	Low

<i>Dendrobium schneiderae</i> var. <i>schneiderae</i>	-	Near threatened	-	Low
<i>Commersonia salviifolia</i>	sage leaf	Near threatened	-	-
<i>Eucalyptus dunnii</i>	Dunn's white gum	Vulnerable	-	Low
<i>Eucalyptus michaeliana</i>	Hillgrove gum	Near threatened	-	Low
<i>Euphrasia bella</i>	Lamington eyebright	Endangered	Vulnerable	Critical
<i>Gonocarpus hirtus</i>	-	Vulnerable	-	-
<i>Gossia gonoclada</i>	-	Endangered	Endangered	Medium
<i>Grevillea linsmithii</i>	-	Endangered	-	Low
<i>Huperzia varia</i>	Long clubmoss	Vulnerable	-	High
<i>Lastreopsis silvestris</i>	-	Vulnerable	-	Low
<i>Lenwebbia</i> sp. (Blackall Range P.R.Sharpe 5387)	-	Endangered	-	Low
<i>Lenwebbia prominens</i>	-	Near threatened	-	Low
<i>Lepiderema pulchella</i>	fine-leaved tuckeroo	Vulnerable	-	Low
<i>Marsdenia coronata</i>	slender milkvine	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	Low
<i>Marsdenia longiloba</i>	-	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	Low
<i>Muellerina myrtifolia</i>	-	Near threatened	-	Low
<i>Papillilabium beckleri</i>	-	Near threatened	-	Low
<i>Pimelea umbratica</i>	-	Near threatened	-	Low
<i>Plectranthus alloplectus</i>	-	Near threatened	-	Low
<i>Pomaderris crassifolia</i>	-	Vulnerable	-	Low
<i>Sarcochilus fitzgeraldii</i>	ravine orchid	Endangered	Vulnerable	Critical
<i>Sarcochilus hartmannii</i>	-	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	Critical
<i>Sarcochilus weinthalii</i>	blotched sarcochilus	Endangered	Vulnerable	Critical
<i>Senna acclinis</i>	-	Near threatened	-	Low
<i>Solanum callium</i>	brush nightshade	Near threatened	-	-
<i>Sophora fraseri</i>	brush sophora	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	Low
<i>Taeniophyllum muelleri</i>	-	Common	Vulnerable	-
<i>Thesium australe</i>	toadfax	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	Medium
<i>Wahlenbergia glabra</i>	native bluebell	Near threatened	-	Low
<i>Wahlenbergia scopulicola</i>	-	Near threatened	-	Low
<i>Westringia sericea</i>	native rosemary	Near threatened	-	Low
Animals				
<i>Acanthophis antarcticus</i>	common death adder	Near threatened	-	Medium
<i>Accipiter novaehollandiae</i>	grey goshawk	Near threatened	-	Low
<i>Adelotus brevis</i>	tusked frog	Vulnerable	-	Medium
<i>Anthochaera phrygia</i>	regent honeyeater	Endangered	Endangered	Medium
<i>Assa darlingtoni</i>	pouched frog	Near threatened	-	Low
<i>Atrichornis rufescens</i>	rufous scrub-bird	Vulnerable	-	Critical
<i>Botaurus poiciloptilus</i>	Australasian bittern	Common	Endangered	Medium
<i>Calyptrorhynchus lathami</i> <i>lathami</i>	glossy black-cockatoo (eastern)	Vulnerable	-	High
<i>Chalinolobus dwyeri</i>	large-eared pied bat	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	Medium

<i>Climacteris erythroptus</i>	red-browed treecreeper	Near threatened	-	Low
<i>Coeranoscincus reticulatus</i>	three-toed snake-tooth skink	Near threatened	Vulnerable	Medium
<i>Cyclopsitta diophthalma coxeni</i>	Coxen's fig-parrot	Endangered	Endangered	Critical
<i>Dasyornis brachypterus</i>	eastern bristlebird	Endangered	Endangered	High
<i>Dasyurus maculatus maculatus</i>	spotted-tailed quoll (southern subspecies)	Vulnerable	Endangered	High
<i>Erythrotriorchis radiatus</i>	red goshawk	Endangered	Vulnerable	High
<i>Harrisoniascincus zia</i>	-	Near threatened	-	Low
<i>Kyarranus kundagungan</i>	red-and-yellow mountainfrog	Near threatened	-	Low
<i>Kerivoula papuensis</i>	golden-tipped bat	Near threatened	-	Medium
<i>Lathamus discolor</i>	swift parrot	Endangered	Endangered	Medium
<i>Litoria pearsoniana</i>	cascade treefrog	Vulnerable	-	Low
<i>Litoria revelata</i>	whirring treefrog	Near threatened	-	Low
<i>Mixophyes fleayi</i>	Fleay's barred frog	Endangered	Endangered	Low
<i>Mixophyes iteratus</i>	giant barred frog	Endangered	Endangered	Medium
<i>Melithreptus gularis</i>	black-chinned honeyeater	Near threatened	-	Low
<i>Menura alberti</i>	Albert's lyrebird	Near threatened	-	Low
<i>Neophema pulchella</i>	turquoise parrot	Near threatened	-	Low
<i>Ninox strenua</i>	powerful owl	Vulnerable	-	Medium
<i>Podargus ocellatus plumiferus</i>	plumed frogmouth	Vulnerable	-	Low
<i>Stipiturus malachurus</i>	southern emu-wren	Vulnerable	-	Low
<i>Turnix melanogaster</i>	black-breasted button-quail	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	Critical
<i>Tyto tenebricosa tenebricosa</i>	sooty owl	Near threatened	-	Low
<i>Petrogale penicillata</i>	brush-tailed rock-wallaby	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	High
<i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i> (southeast Queensland bioregion)	koala (southeast Queensland bioregion)	Vulnerable	-	-
<i>Potorous tridactylus tridactylus</i>	long-nosed potoroo	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	Medium
<i>Pseudomys novaehollandiae</i>	New Holland mouse	Common	Vulnerable	Low
<i>Pseudomys oralis</i>	Hastings River mouse	Vulnerable	Endangered	High
<i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i>	grey-headed flying-fox	Common	Vulnerable	Critical
<i>Saproscincus rosei</i>	-	Near threatened	-	Low
<i>Saproscincus spectabilis</i>	-	Near threatened	-	Low

Table 3: Species listed in international agreements

Scientific name	Common name	BONN	CAMBA	JAMBA	ROKAMBA
<i>Acrocephalus australis</i>	Australian reed-warbler	✓	✓	✓	✓
<i>Apus pacificus</i>	fork-tailed swift	-	✓	✓	✓
<i>Ardea ibis</i>	cattle egret	✓	✓	✓	✓
<i>Coracina tenuirostris</i>	cicadabird	-	-	✓	-
<i>Cuculus optatus</i>	oriental cuckoo	-	✓	✓	✓
<i>Gallinago hardwickii</i>	Latham's snipe	✓	✓	✓	✓
<i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i>	white-throated needletail	-	✓	✓	✓
<i>Merops ornatus</i>	rainbow bee-eater	-	-	✓	-
<i>Monarcha melanopsis</i>	black-faced monarch	✓	-	-	-
<i>Myiagra cyanoleuca</i>	satin flycatcher	✓	-	-	-
<i>Rhipidura rufifrons</i>	rufous fantail	✓	-	-	-
<i>Symposiachrus trivirgatus</i>	spectacled monarch	✓	-	-	-
<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	common greenshank	✓	✓	✓	✓

BONN – Bonn Convention

CAMBA – China–Australia Migratory Bird Agreement

JAMBA – Japan–Australia Migratory Bird Agreement

ROKAMBA – Republic of Korea–Australia Migratory Bird Agreement