Cape Pallarenda Regional Park Management Statement

Park purpose

Cape Pallarenda Regional Park was formally gazetted as environmental park in 1986. In 1994, it was gazetted as a conservation park under the *Nature Conservation Act 1992*.

No park specific purpose was identified as part of the gazettal.

Park size	44ha	
Bioregion	Brigalow Belt	
Local government area	Townsville City Council	
State electorate	Townsville	
QPWS region	Central	
Year prepared: 2015	Review date: 2025	

Strategic direction for park management

Based on an evaluation of its natural, cultural and presentation values, Cape Pallarenda Regional Park has been assessed as having a high priority for management. The park will be managed according to this priority rating.

Park management will be based on the best available local knowledge, professional judgement and published information. The high level means that it will receive a minimum of monthly routine inspections with occasional additional planned visits to deliver prepared work programs and respond to issues. The focus is largely expected to be on recreation management and cultural resource management involving a proactive management effort at a high level to understand or protect known values.

Cultural values will be managed proactively to understand and protect those values known to Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service (QPWS). Continuing engagement, consultation, collaboration and relationships with Traditional Owners and Indigenous stakeholders will be undertaken.

This park currently has high levels of visitor use and provides a variety of walking and multi-use trails. The public may opportunistically have contact with rangers, who are on site undertaking a range of protection and presentation tasks. Occasional interpretative activities may be delivered by rangers. A high level of necessary infrastructure is provided especially at established visitor sites to cater for existing levels and patterns of visitor use. High quality on-site information displays are installed at key sites and attractions.

Public consultation on park management will be undertaken through continuing engagement and involvement in management with community stakeholders.

Infrastructure is provided especially for visitor access, the protection of natural and cultural values and to enhance management capacity.

General park values, uses and management

Regional ecosystems

The park protects five regional ecosystems, three of which have of concern biodiversity status, Table 1.

Species of conservation significance

Species of conservation significance that are recorded from this park include three bird species that are listed in international agreements, Table 2.



Cultural heritage

All protected areas are recognised as cultural landscapes and Aboriginal people see themselves as inextricably linked to country both spiritually and physically. Although cultural records on physical artefacts and sites of spiritual significance are not well documented for this area, all proposed activities need to meet duty of care requirements under the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003*. Non-indigenous historic places will be managed in accordance with the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992*.

Cape Pallarenda Regional Park protects a former quarantine station which has potential for adaptive re-use and World War II gun emplacements and search light towers.

Marine protected areas

Cape Pallarenda Regional Park adjoins a conservation park zone of the Great Barrier Reef Coast Marine Park. A conservation park zone aims to provide a high level of protection for marine landscapes therefore extractive uses and works are limited. Any person wishing to conduct activities in this zone must comply with the *Marine Parks Act* 2004.

Priorities for park management

The three regional ecosystems and three bird species of conservation significance along with the built heritage are the main values of this park. The priorities for park management will largely be fire, pest and visitor management.

Management actions will aim to ensure:

- life and property on and adjacent to the park is protected
- fire is managed to conserve or maintain the condition of the regional ecosystems and built heritage through the application of planned burn guidelines
- the impacts of existing pest species on neighbouring land uses are mitigated
- pest threats are managed to conserve or maintain the condition of regional ecosystems and animal species of conservation significance
- the adaptive re-use of the quarantine station is investigated
- recreation and visitor opportunities are provided that enable access to and use of the park's features with minimal impacts on the environmental and cultural values of the park.

Appendix 1

Conservation values inventory

Table 1: Endangered and of concern regional ecosystems

Regional ecosystem number	Description	Biodiversity status
11.2.2	Complex of Spinifex sericeus, Ipomoea pes-caprae and Casuarina equisetifolia grassland and herbland on fore dunes	Of concern
11.12.16	Mixed low woodland to shrubland on igneous rocks. Coastal hills	Of concern
11.12.16x1	Grassland with scattered shrubs to low very open scrub. Occurs on rhyolite or granite hills, headlands and islands.	Of concern

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			
Animals							
Haliaeetus leucogaster ³	white-bellied sea-eagle	Special least concern	-	Low			

Scientific name	Common name	Nature Conservation Act 1992 status	Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 status	Back on Track status
Milvus migrans ¹	black kite	Special least concern	-	Low
Numenius madagascariensis	eastern curlew	Special least concern	Critically endangered	Low

¹Bonn: Bonn Convention ³JAMBA: Japan-Australia Migratory Bird Agreement

²CAMBA: China-Australia Migratory Agreement ⁴ROKAMBA: Republic of Korea-Australia Migratory Bird Agreement