

Boat Mountain 1 and 2 Regional Parks Management Statement

Park purpose

Boat Mountain Regional Park 1 was formally gazetted as Boat Mountain Environmental Park in 1986 under the *Land Act 1962*. At that time there was a Trustee Agreement with the Murgon and Kilkivan Shire Councils. The park covered 38.32 ha. In 1994 the environmental park was gazetted to Boat Mountain Conservation Park under the *Nature Conservation Act 1992*. In 1998 the size of the park increased to 44.3149 ha. In 2004 the Boat Mountain Conservation Park was gazetted to Boat Mountain Conservation Park 1, with an increase in area to 49.8639 ha.

Boat Mountain Regional Park 2 was formally gazetted as Boat Mountain Conservation Park 2 in 1998, covering 29.8051 ha.

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

Park size	49.8639 ha and 29.8051 ha
Bioregion	South East Queensland
Local government area	South Burnett Regional Council and Gympie Regional Council
State electorate	Callide
QPWS region	South West
Year prepared: 2015	Review date: 2025

Strategic direction for park management

Based on an evaluation of its natural, cultural and presentation values, Boat Mountain 1 and 2 Regional Parks have been assessed as having a medium priority for management. The parks will be managed according to this priority rating.

Park management will be based on the best available local knowledge, professional judgement and anecdotal information. The medium level means that they will receive a minimum of quarterly routine inspections with occasional planned visits where issues have been identified. The focus is largely expected to be on natural resource management, involving a proactive management effort at a moderate level to understand or protect known natural values.

Cultural values will be managed proactively to protect those values known to Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service, (QPWS). Ongoing consultation, collaboration and relationships with Traditional Owners and Indigenous stakeholders will be undertaken as required to support broader continuing park management programs.

These parks currently have relatively low levels of visitor use and provide a few relatively undeveloped visitor sites. Visitors are unlikely to encounter a ranger on site during their visit. Current and future recreational opportunities will require that visitors have a high level of self-sufficiency. A moderate level of infrastructure is provided to support safe and sustainable use by predominantly self-reliant visitors. General park information is provided off-site, primarily through the Departmental website.

Public consultation on park management will be undertaken through ongoing local consultations with community stakeholders to support broad continuing management programs.

Park assets are functional and robust and require limited maintenance to protect the natural and cultural values and management capacity.

General park values, uses and management

Regional ecosystems

The parks protect four regional ecosystems, two of which have a biodiversity status of endangered and one is of concern, Table 1.

Species of conservation significance

Species of conservation significance that are recorded from these parks include three bird species, 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 cultural heritage will be managed in accordance with the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992*.

Priorities for park management

The three regional ecosystems and three animal species of conservation significance are the main values of these parks. The priorities for park management will be to mitigate any threats to these values through fire and pest management.

Management actions will be undertaken which aim to ensure:

- life and property on and adjacent to the parks are protected
- fire is managed to conserve or maintain the condition of the regional ecosystems through the application of statewide 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 these regional ecosystems and the animal species of conservation significance.

Appendix 1

Conservation values inventory

Table 1: Endangered and of concern regional ecosystems

Regional ecosystem number	Description	Biodiversity status
12.5.13	Microphyll to notophyll vine forest +/- <i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i> on remnant Tertiary surfaces.	Endangered
12.8.13	Araucarian complex microphyll vine forest 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

Table 2: Species of conservation significance

Scientific name	Common name	<i>Nature Conservation Act 1992</i> status	<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i> status	Back on Track status
Animals				
<i>Merops ornatus</i> ³	rainbow bee-eater	Special least concern	-	Low
<i>Myiagra cyanoleuca</i> ¹	satin flycatcher	Special least concern	-	Low
<i>Turnix melanogaster</i>	black-breasted button-quail	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	Critical

¹Bonn: Bonn Convention³JAMBA: Japan-Australia Migratory Bird Agreement²CAMBA: China-Australia Migratory Agreement⁴ROKAMBA: Republic of Korea-Australia Migratory Bird Agreement.