

King Regional Park Management Statement

Park purpose

King Regional Park was formally gazetted as King Forest Reserve in 2001 under the *Nature Conservation Act 1992*. In 2006 the forest reserve was gazetted as King Conservation Park under the *Nature Conservation Act 1992*.

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

Park size	1168ha
Bioregion	South East Queensland
Local government area	Gympie Regional Council
State electorate	Gympie
QPWS region	Sunshine and Fraser Coast
Year prepared: 2015	Review date: 2025

Strategic direction for park management

Based on an evaluation of its natural, cultural and presentation values, King Regional Park has been assessed as having a basic level of priority for management and 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 basic level priority means it will receive annual routine inspections with occasional planned visits where issues have been identified. The focus is largely expected to be on natural resource management involving proactive management to understand and protect known natural values.

Cultural values will be managed proactively to protect values known to Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service, (QPWS). Informal ad-hoc local consultation, collaboration and relationships with Traditional Owners and Indigenous stakeholders will be undertaken as required to progress specific issues and programs.

This park currently has low levels of infrequent visitor use and provides 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 and are primarily responsible for their own personal safety. General park information is mainly provided off-site through the Departmental website.

Informal ad-hoc consultation with community stakeholders will be undertaken on specific issues of park management.

Park assets will consist of minimal robust infrastructure which is required for the protection of natural and cultural values and self-reliant use by the public. Three 275 kV power-lines are located within King Regional Park

General park values, uses and management

Regional ecosystems

King Regional Park protects 11 regional ecosystems, one of which has endangered biodiversity status and four are of concern, Table 1.

Species of conservation significance

Species of conservation significance recorded from this park include three animal 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 historic places will be managed in accordance with the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992*.

Priorities for park management

The five regional ecosystems and three animal species of conservation significance are the main values of this park. 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 park is protected
- fire is managed to conserve or maintain the condition of the regional ecosystems 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.

Appendix 1

Conservation values inventory

Table 1: Endangered and of concern regional ecosystems

Regional ecosystem number	Description	Biodiversity status
12.3.11	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> +/- <i>Eucalyptus siderophloia</i> , <i>Corymbia intermedia</i> open forest on alluvial plains usually near coast.	Of concern
12.9-10.16	Araucarian microphyll to notophyll vine forest on Cainozoic and Mesozoic sediments.	Endangered
12.11.14	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> , <i>E. tereticornis</i> , <i>Corymbia intermedia</i> woodland on metamorphics +/- interbedded volcanics.	Of concern
12.11.17	<i>Eucalyptus acmenoides</i> or <i>E. portuensis</i> open forest on metamorphics +/- interbedded volcanics.	Of concern
12.12.3	Open forest complex with <i>Corymbia citriodora</i> subsp. <i>variegata</i> , <i>Eucalyptus siderophloia</i> or <i>E. crebra</i> or <i>E. decolor</i> , <i>E. major</i> and/or <i>E. longirostrata</i> , <i>E. acmenoides</i> or <i>E. portuensis</i> on Mesozoic to Proterozoic igneous rocks.	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				
<i>Erythrorchis radiatus</i>	red goshawk	Endangered	Vulnerable	High
<i>Merops ornatus</i> ³	rainbow bee-eater	Special least concern	-	Low
<i>Tachyglossus aculeatus</i>	short-beaked echidna	Special least concern	-	Low

¹Bonn: Bonn Convention

³JAMBA: Japan-Australia Migratory Bird Agreement

²CAMBA: China-Australia Migratory Agreement

⁴ROKAMBA: Republic of Korea-Australia Migratory Bird Agreement