

South Stradbroke Island Regional Park Management Statement

Park purpose

South Stradbroke Island Regional Park was formally gazetted as two separate environmental parks in 1993 under the *Land Act 1962*. There was a Trustee Agreement with the Gold Coast City Council for 834 hectares of South Stradbroke Island Environmental Park. The other environmental park, of the same name, consisted of 145 hectares and had a Trustee Agreement with the Albert Shire Council. In 1994 both environmental parks were gazetted as two separate conservation parks under the *Nature Conservation Act 1992*. In 1999 both conservation parks were amalgamated to South Stradbroke Island Conservation Park.

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

Park size	144ha
Bioregion	South East Queensland
Local government area	Gold Coast City Council
State electorate	Broadwater
QPWS region	South East
Year prepared: 2015	Review date: 2025

Strategic direction for park management

Based on an evaluation of its natural, cultural and presentation values, South Stradbroke Island Regional Park has been assessed as having a medium 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 anecdotal information. The medium level means that it 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.

This park currently has relatively low levels of 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. A moderate level of infrastructure is provided to support safe and sustainable use by predominantly self-reliant visitors.

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 park protects eight regional ecosystems, one of which has endangered biodiversity status and three are of concern, Table 1.

Species of conservation significance

Species of conservation significance that are recorded from this park include three plant species and nine 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. Cultural records on physical artefacts and sites of spiritual significance are 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*.

Marine protected areas

Parts of the South Stradbroke Island Regional Park are located within a habitat protection zone and a marine national zone of the Moreton Bay Marine Park. A habitat protection zone provides for conservation whilst still allowing reasonable use of the area to occur. A marine national park zone is a 'no-take' area and extractive activities like fishing or collecting are not allowed without a permit. Any person wishing to conduct activities in this zone must comply with the Marine Parks Act 2004.

The park adjoins to the Jumpinpin-Broadwater declared Fish Habitat Area (FHA) management A area, which significantly constrains development activities. This declaration under the *Fisheries Act 1994* requires that activities on the regional park must consider potential impacts on the adjoining FHA.

Much of South Stradbroke Regional Park is within the Moreton Bay Ramsar area declared 22 October 1993.

Priorities for park management

The four regional ecosystems, three plant species and nine 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 ecosystem 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 the regional ecosystems, plant and animal species of conservation significance
- consideration of the neighbouring FHA is undertaken during fire or pest management activities on the park.

Appendix 1

Conservation values inventory

Table 1: Endangered and of concern regional ecosystems

Regional ecosystem number	Description	Biodiversity status
12.1.1	<i>Casuarina glauca</i> woodland on margins of marine clay plains.	Endangered
12.2.5	<i>Corymbia intermedia</i> ± <i>Lophostemon confertus</i> ± <i>Banksia</i> spp. ± <i>Callitris columellaris</i> open forest on beach ridges usually in southern half of bioregion.	Of concern
12.2.7	<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i> or rarely <i>M. dealbata</i> open forest on sand plains.	Of concern

12.2.16	Sand blows largely devoid of vegetation.	Of concern
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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>Cryptocarya foetida</i>	stinking cryptocarya	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	Medium
<i>Persicaria elatior</i>	-	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	Medium
<i>Phaius australis</i>	-	Endangered	Endangered	Critical
Animals				
<i>Caretta caretta</i> ¹	loggerhead turtle	Endangered	Endangered	Critical
<i>Chelonia mydas</i> ¹	green turtle	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	Critical
<i>Esacus magnirostris</i>	beach stone-curlew	Vulnerable	-	High
<i>Litoria freycineti</i>	Freycinet's frog	Vulnerable	-	Medium
<i>Numenius madagascariensis</i> ¹²³⁴	eastern curlew	Near threatened	Critically endangered	Low
<i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i>	koala	Vulnerable in south-east Queensland bioregion	Vulnerable	-
<i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i>	grey-headed flying-fox	Least concern	Vulnerable	Critical
<i>Sternula albifrons</i> ¹²³⁴	little tern	Special least concern	-	High
<i>Xeromys myoides</i>	false water-rat	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	High

¹Bonn: Bonn Convention

³JAMBA: Japan-Australia Migratory Bird Agreement

²CAMBA: China-Australia Migratory Agreement

⁴ROKAMBA: Republic of Korea-Australia Migratory Bird Agreement