Department of Environment and Science

Sheep Station Creek Conservation Park

Management Plan

2011

Sheep Station Creek National Park

South East Queensland Bioregion

Prepared by:

Planning Services Unit, Department of Environment and Science (DES)

The Department of Environment and Science acknowledges Aboriginal peoples and Torres Strait Islander peoples as the Traditional Owners and custodians of the land. We recognise their connection to land, sea and community, and pay our respects to Elders past, present and emerging.

The department is committed to respecting, protecting and promoting human rights, and our obligations under the Human Rights Act 2019.

This management plan does not intend to affect, diminish or extinguish native title or associated rights.

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The Sheep Station Creek Conservation Park Management Plan 2011 has been extended in 2023 in line with the Queensland *Nature Conservation Act 1992* (s120G). Minor amendments have been made. There has been no change to the plan's original management intent and direction.

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Front cover photograph: Sheep Station Creek Conservation Park Photo: DES

Top right photograph: blue trumpet *Brunoniella australis* Photo: DES

Centre right photograph: cabbage tree palm *Livistona australis* Photo: DES

Bottom right photograph: lace monitor *Varanus varius* Photo: DES

Vision statement

Sheep Station Creek Conservation Park will be managed as a relatively undisturbed open forest in a landscape that is undergoing rapid development. The park will provide a variety of low-key nature based recreation opportunities while conserving important natural values, including the high diversity of native animals, particularly birds and arboreal mammals.

Contents

1. Management intent

The main goal of management for Sheep Station Creek Conservation Park will be to ensure that:

- the diversity of native plants and animals is conserved
- the range of natural communities and ecosystems is protected and natural ecological processes can function with minimal disturbance
- fire is managed to protect human life and property and ensure the conservation of natural and cultural resources
- nature-based day-use recreation opportunities that are compatible with park values and consistent with community expectations are provided
- culturally significant sites are protected in consultation with Aboriginal groups and local historical societies
- the local community and Aboriginal groups are aware of management strategies and given opportunities to become involved in ongoing planning and implementation programs.

2. Basis for management

Sheep Station Creek Conservation Park is managed according to the management principles for conservation parks defined in s20 of the *Nature Conservation Act 1992* as well as relevant Department of Environment and Science (DES) policies.

The park supports migratory species listed under the Japan–Australia Migratory Bird Agreement, China–Australia Migratory Bird Agreement, Republic of Korea–Australia Migratory Bird Agreement and the Bonn Convention. For this reason, provisions of the Commonwealth *Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* also apply to the protected area.

Aboriginal people have a strong affiliation with places in the park. There are currently no Native Title claims over the park. The identification and involvement of Traditional Owner groups will form an important component of management.

3. Location and regional context

Sheep Station Creek Conservation Park lies within the Moreton Bay Region in coastal South East Queensland. The park is approximately 7 km south-west of Caboolture and 40 km north of Brisbane. The park consists of 231 ha of open forest. It was originally gazetted as an environmental park in 1977 and re-gazetted as a conservation park in 1994. The park is locally important for the conservation of native plants and animals and has identified sites of cultural heritage significance. It has a history of low-key recreation use, including bushwalking, nature observation and horse riding.

The landscape surrounding the park is currently being developed for urban and rural residential purposes. As this process continues, the park's importance for both conservation and recreation will increase, as will the need for the active management of natural and cultural resources and of visitor use.

The management plan only has effect on the area of the conservation park, but encourages cooperative management of adjacent lands and the creek system, together with integration with community based land management programs.

4. Protecting and presenting the park's values

4.1 Landscape

The park occurs in the Southeast Hills and Ranges Province of the South East Queensland Bioregion. It is the largest remnant of natural forest within the catchment of Sheep Station Creek, which flows into Deception Bay via the Caboolture River. Land zones three (Quaternary alluvial systems); five (plains and plateaus on Tertiary land surfaces, generally with medium to coarse textured soils); and eleven (hills and lowlands on metamorphosed sedimentary rocks) are present in the park (DES 2011).

The park occurs on gently undulating terrain, dissected by several tributaries of Sheep Station Creek. The underlying geology consists mainly of metamorphic rocks of the Kurwongbah beds, with a small occurrence of Landsborough Sandstone in the north-east corner. Soils are typically deep yellow or red loams, which are susceptible to erosion.

The creek system consists of chains of deep pools interlinked by shallow reed beds, creating a diversity of aquatic ecosystems and providing an important habitat for aquatic fauna and flora and a water source for terrestrial fauna.

Desired outcomes 2021	Actions and guidelines
The landscape features and aquatic ecosystems are self sustaining.	A1. Maintain tracks and trails to minimise soil erosion. A2. Protect aquatic and riparian ecosystems from siltation, weed invasion and intense fire. See A9 and A10.

4.2 Native plants and animals

4.2.1 Native plants

The open forest found in the conservation park consists of several vegetation communities which gradually merge into each other. Dominant canopy species include gum topped box *Eucalyptus moluccana,* which is common throughout the park, and narrow leaved ironbark *Eucalyptus crebra* and grey ironbark *Eucalyptus siderophloia* along ridge tops. Spotted gum *Corymbia citriodora*, pink bloodwood *Corymbia intermedia* and white mahogany *Eucalyptus acmenoides* are common on the upper and mid slopes, with brush box *Lophostemon confertus*, scribbly gum *Eucalyptu racemosa*, small-fruited grey gum *Eucalyptus propinqua* and forest red gum *Eucalyptus tereticornis* on the lower slopes and along the water courses.

The vegetation of the mid-story includes several wattles *Acacia spp*., red ash *Alphitonia excelsa* and black she-oak *Allocasuarina littoralis.* Along the water courses, the mid-story includes hard quandong *Elaeocarpus obovatus*, paper-barked tea-tree *Melaleuca quinquenervia* and red kamala *Mallotus philippensis.* The understory is dominated by native grasses, with numerous herbs such as the grass lily *Murdannia graminea*, grass potato *Curculigo ensifolia* and pink nodding orchid *Geodorum densiflorum.*

The vegetation of the ridges and slopes consists mostly of the widespread regional ecosystems 12.11.5 and 12.11.18, with a small area of the endangered regional ecosystem 12.5.3 in the north-east corner. The vegetation along the water courses consists of the of concern regional ecosystem 12.3.11, with small areas of the regional ecosystem 12.3.6. Sheep Station Creek Conservation Park makes a valuable contribution to the conservation of these types of open forest. The park protects a wide diversity of native plants, yet only 20 species have been properly recorded.

4.2.2 Native animals

The park provides habitat for a high diversity of native animals, particularly birds and arboreal mammals (Appendix D). Birds of conservation significance which occur on a regular basis in the park are the square-tailed kite *Lophoictinia isura*, grey goshawk *Accipiter novaehollandiae* and black-chinned honeyeater *Melithreptus gularis*, which are listed as near threatened, and the powerful owl *Ninox strenua* and glossy black-cockatoo *Calyptorhynchus lathami*, which are listed as vulnerable. Many other bird species occur in the park, including species that are locally uncommon such as the fuscus honeyeater *Lichenostomus fuscus* and crested shrike tit *Falcunculus frontatus.*

The koala *Phascolarctos cinereus* is listed as vulnerable in South East Queensland Bioregion and may have declined in numbers in the park and surrounding areas. Other animals of particular conservation interest that occur in the park are the echidna *Tachyglossus aculeatus,* which is listed in the Nature Conservation (Wildlife) Regulation as common wildlife with special cultural significance, the greater glider *Petauroides volans*, the skink *Saproscincus challengeri* and the eastern water rat *Hydromys chrysogaster*, which are regarded as being locally threatened in South East Queensland and in need of habitat protection. The grey-headed flying fox *Pteropus poliocephalus,* which feeds in the park, is listed as vulnerable under the *Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*. The platypus *Ornithorhynchus anatinus* has been recorded from nearby streams and may use waterways within the park when conditions are suitable. Sheep Station Creek Conservation Park is also locally important for the conservation of small mammals such as the yellow-footed antechinus *Antechinus flavipes*. This carnivorous marsupial's preferred habitat is open forest with a high degree of structural diversity, including a mid-stratum of shrubs such as acacias and allocasuarinas.

The park supports several species of birds recognised under international migratory bird agreements including the oriental cuckoo *Cuculus saturatus*, white-throated needletail *Hirundapus caudacutus*, nankeen kestrel *Falco cenchroides*, Australian hobby *Falco longipennis* and rainbow bee-eater *Merops ornatus*.

Desired outcomes 2021	Actions and guidelines
The diversity of ecosystems and native plants and animals are conserved.	A3. Ensure fire management aims to maintain natural species diversity, community processes and habitat structural diversity especially in the endangered and of concern regional ecosystems. A4. Conduct a flora survey encompassing all identified regional ecosystems, and adapt fire and pest strategies to meet the requirements of plants species.
The populations of species of conservation significance are maintained.	A5. Record incidental sightings of species of conservation significance and support local community groups to conduct regular surveys.

4.3 Indigenous culture

The natural bushland of the park is important to the local Aboriginal people as an example of the cultural landscape of their country. Many of the native plants and animals were used for food and other material needs and the country itself has spiritual significance. The park contains numerous markings on trees, which are thought to be of Aboriginal origin. Two of these trees have been positively identified as scar trees of Aboriginal origin.

There are no current Native Title claims over the park. There are however, Indigenous groups who have expressed an interest in the park. The geographic area includes, but is not limited to, the traditional interests of Gubbi Gubbi and Kabi Kabi. Although the overall area has many cultural places and associations and is very important to Traditional Owners, the exact location of these places and relevant documentation has not been qualified.

Desired outcomes 2021	Actions and guidelines
The park's Indigenous cultural heritage values are protected.	A6. Map the locations of known scar trees and protect them from fire. A7. Record any other indigenous heritage values and protect them appropriately in consultation with the Traditional Owners.

4.4 Shared-history culture

Prior to 1977 the park was a timber and gravel reserve and traces of this use are still evident today. The park also contains a section of the original road from Brisbane to Gympie which includes the remnants of an old wooden bridge. These features are of cultural heritage importance and provide links to the previous use of the park's natural resources and the history of the surrounding area.

Desired outcomes 2021	Actions and guidelines
The park's shared history cultural values are protected and appropriately presented.	A8. Document known shared history cultural places and structures and protect them from infrastructure development, fire and inappropriate use.

4.5 Tourism and visitor opportunities

The park provides for self-reliant, nature-based recreation. Visitors enjoy the tranquil, low-key setting that the park provides, with bushwalking, nature observation and horse riding being the main activities for which the park is valued. There is a small network of tracks available for short walks as well as the fire access track that forms a loop in the park. Named directional signs are located at the beginning of each walking trail. The fire access track is a shared track between pedestrians and horse riders.

Other opportunities also exist for low-impact recreation activities such as nature observation and bird watching. Horse riding is allowed in this park on the fire access track and connecting entry tracks as per the regulatory notice found at each entrance to the park. Mountain bike riding is not compatible with the other recreation uses of the park, due to safety concerns and is not permitted in the park.

The park has six points of entry which provide good access for neighbours and visitors. Three of these also provide access for management vehicles through locked gates. The public access point in the vicinity of Nairn Road may need to be realigned in the future. Vehicle access is permitted only for management purposes and will be limited to the three existing points at Phelps, McLoughlin and Williamson roads.

Sheep Station Creek Conservation Park has a predominately natural setting and moderate to low levels of visitor use. The fire break system and walking trails mostly have a natural earth surface. The recreation opportunities provided for in the park are appropriated to its regional context and landscape setting and compliment the spectrum of other recreation opportunities available locally.

The park will managed in keeping with a Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service (QPWS) Landscape Classification System (LCS) setting range of four to five with minor elements of setting six at the park entrances (Appendix F).

Desired outcomes 2021	Actions and guidelines
Opportunities for bushwalking and other low-impact recreation activities are maintained.	A9. Implement the zoning described in Appendix F and maintain the current LCS settings. A10. Maintain the program of regular maintenance of tracks and walking trail directional signs.
Opportunities for private recreational horse riding on the fire access track and connecting entry tracks are maintained.	A11. Update interpretive track signage and maintain regulatory signs at each entrance to the park. A12. Horse riders are to abide by the 'Code of conduct for recreational horse riding on multi-use trails in designated State forests, forest reserves and protected areas'. A13. Reposition Nairn Road entry in conjunction with the fire management strategy.

4.6 Education and science

The park has potential for the interpretation of its natural and cultural values, to local residents and visitors. Items of interest include the range of vegetation types and associated native animals, aquatic ecosystems and sites of shared historic and Aboriginal significance. Information shelters that contain general information about the park are located at the main entry points to the park at Phelps, McLoughlin and Williamson roads.

Educational opportunities for local schools and nearby environmental education centres are also available within the park.

Research opportunities the park would be suited to include studies on visitor attitudes, catchment management, and the impacts of fire on native plants and animals. Recent university research highlighted the importance of a mid-stratum of shrubs, such as acacias and allocasuarinas for the conservation of the yellow-footed antechinus *Antechinus flavipes* (Gorring pers. comm.).

Desired outcomes 2021	Actions and guidelines
Public awareness and appreciation of the park and its values are promoted.	A14. Update and maintain information shelters located at the main entrances to the park. A15. Support research that may provide new information to assist future management or conservation generally.

4.7 Partnerships

Sheep Station Creek Conservation Park is under the trusteeship of Moreton Bay Regional Council, with park management responsibilities shared between Moreton Bay Regional Council and DES. Opportunities exist to develop partnerships with other organisations such as local community, recreation and conservation groups and educational and research institutions.

Desired outcomes 2021	Actions and guidelines
The effective and cooperative management of Sheep Station Creek Conservation Park is continued.	A16. Investigate opportunities for establishing partnerships with community groups and other organisations that will assist with park management.

5. Other key issues and responses

5.1 Climate change

While managing climate change is outside the scope of this plan, reducing stresses on the park's natural systems will make them more resilient to climate change. The condition of the vegetation and habitat within and between reserves is an important factor in resilience to climate change (Mansergh and Cheal 2007).

Off-reserve conservation efforts provide an important complement to the protected area reserve system in responding effectively to climate change. A high level of natural connectivity improves the likelihood of survival of species by supporting large populations and a range of microhabitats (Mackey et al 2008).

Climate change is expected to promote the spread of pest plants and change the structure and distribution of native vegetation. Pest plant species currently restricted to lowlands can also be expected to move into higher altitude areas (McFadyen 2007).

Climate refugia allow species to persist in the face of climatic stress and, where possible, additional protection should be given to these areas (Dunlop and Brown 2008).

Fragmented and degraded habitat presents significant barriers to species that may need to move to new habitats and refugia (Taylor and Figgis 2007).

Desired outcomes 2021	Actions and guidelines
Manage the impacts of threatening processes, such as invasive pest species, to maintain or restore habitat condition and increase resilience to climate change. Climate refugia are identified and protected. Fire is managed to avoid climate-related changes in fire regimes from adversely impacting on fire-sensitive species and communities. Ensure connectivity and permeability between habitats.	A17. Investigate research opportunities to: • improve knowledge of plant and animal ecology in relation to climate change • monitor species and populations as indicators of change to habitat condition and natural integrity due to climate change. A18. Monitor and manage invasive species, especially those associated with climate change. A19. Implement fire management actions that protect significant species and communities that may be susceptible to altered fire regimes caused by climate change. A20. Identify and provide additional protection for climate refuges where possible. A21. Identify and protect critical linkages that allow for species to move in response to climate change. Guidelines in relation to landscape connectivity are also included in section 4.1 Landscape.

5.2 Pest management

Several introduced species of plants occur on the park. They include lantana *Lantana camara*, slash pine *Pinus elliotii*, umbrella tree *Schefflera actinophylla*, groundsel *Baccharis halimifolia*, mistflower *Eupatorium riparium* and Dutchman's pipe *Aristolochia elegans* (Appendix E). Invasion by Dutchman's pipe is listed as a threatening process for the endangered Richmond birdwing butterfly *Ornithoptera richmondia* under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC). The vine attracts egg-laying female Richmond birdwing butterflies and yet is toxic to the emerging larvae. In developing control strategies, it is important to recognise the potential for disturbing native animals and adjacent native plants, as some introduced plant species provide habitat for native animals.

Pest animals include the red fox, wild dogs, feral cats, brown hare, black rat, house mouse and cane toad. Of these the fox, dogs and cats probably have the most serious impact on the populations of native fauna. Control

strategies need to be coordinated at a landscape scale throughout the park and surrounding area in order for them to be effective in reducing the impacts of pest animals.

Appendix E lists the pest plants and animals known from the park including, three Class 2 pest animals, one Class 2 pest plant and five Class 3 pest plants.

Desired outcomes 2021	Actions and guidelines
The integrity of native plant and animal communities is maintained, and the impacts of pests are minimised through strategic, sustained management.	A22. Continue implementing and updating the Pest Management Strategy to reduce the distribution and prevent the spread of introduced plant species, especially Class 2 and 3 species. A23. When reducing the occurrence of introduced plant species: • use environmentally sensitive control strategies in order to minimise the impact on native animals and adjacent native plants • use the Pest Management System and ParkInfo to plan, manage, record and monitor all pests and pest management programs. A24. Monitor the impact of introduced pest animals on the park's values and coordinate control measures to minimise these impacts. A25. Revegetate disturbed areas using local native plants species. A26. Support local community groups to be involved in approved environmental weed control programs.
Integrated approaches to pest management are supported.	A27. Pest management is conducted in a cooperative and coordinated manner via strategic arrangements with other pest management bodies.

5.3 Fire management

Many of the native plant species that occur in the park are adapted to fire and some are dependent on fire for regeneration. Other native plant species are sensitive to fire and are destroyed if fires are too frequent or intense. The different vegetation communities in the park have different fire management requirements. The of concern regional ecosystem that occurs along the park's water courses needs to be protected from intense fire, while the endangered regional ecosystem in the park's north-east corner may require moderate intensity fire on a regular basis.

Some individual native animals may be adversely affected by fire events and yet their species may be dependent on fire to maintain their preferred habitat.

To manage these complex relationships a Statement of Fire Management Intent was prepared for the park in 2003.

Desired outcomes 2021	Actions and guidelines
Fire is managed to help protect life and property. The park's natural and cultural values are conserved.	A28. Update the Statement of Fire Management Intent as new information becomes available from flora and fauna surveys. A29. Realign the park entry at Nairn Road in conjunction with the review of the fire zoning plan. A30. Ensure fire management aims to maintain natural species diversity, community processes and habitat structural diversity especially in the endangered and of concern regional ecosystems.

6. References

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Mackey, B. G. Watson, J. Hope, G. and Gilmore, S. 2008, Climate change, biodiversity conservation, and the role of protected areas: An Australian perspective in: *Protected Areas: Buffering nature against climate change*. (Proceedings of a WWF and IUCN World Commission on Protected Areas symposium, 18–19 June 2007, Canberra). WWWF Australia, Sydney (eds Taylor, M and Figgis, P.), pp 11–18.

Mansergh, I. and Cheal, D. 2007, Protected area planning and management for eastern Australian temperate forests and woodland ecosystems under climate change – a landscape approach, in: Protected Areas: Buffering nature against climate change. (Proceedings of a WWF and IUCN World Commission on Protected Areas symposium, 18–19 June 2007, Canberra). WWF Australia, Sydney (eds Taylor, M. and Figgis, P.), pp. 58–72.

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State of Queensland, Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). 2001, *Master Plan for Queensland's Parks System*, State of Queensland, Brisbane. Queensland.

Taylor, M. and Figgis, P. (eds) 2007, Protected Areas: Buffering nature against climate change. (Proceedings of a WWF and IUCN World Commission on Protected Areas symposium, 18–19 June 2007, Canberra). WWF Australia, Sydney.

7. Hyperlinks

Bonn Convention <www.cms.int>

China–Australia Migratory Bird Agreement <www.austlii.edu.au>

Disaster Management Act 2003 <www.legislation.qld.gov.au>

Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 and Regulations 2000 <www.environment.gov.au>

Environmental Protection Act 1994 <www.legislation.qld.gov.au>

DES website <www.des.qld.gov.au>

Japan–Australia Migratory Bird Agreement <www.austlii.edu.au>

Key threatening process <www.environment.gov.au>

Landscape Classification System for Visitor Management <www.des.qld.gov.au>

Nature Conservation Act 1992 <www.legislation.qld.gov.au>

Nature Conservation (Protected Areas) Regulation 1994 <www.legislation.qld.gov.au>

Nature Conservation (Wildlife Management) Regulation 2006 <www.legislation.qld.gov.au>

Nature Conservation (Wildlife) Regulation 2006 <www.legislation.qld.gov.au>

QPWS Pest Management Plan: Areas managed by the Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service 2003–2008 <www.des.qld.gov.au>

Queensland Heritage Act 1992 <www.legislation.qld.gov.au>

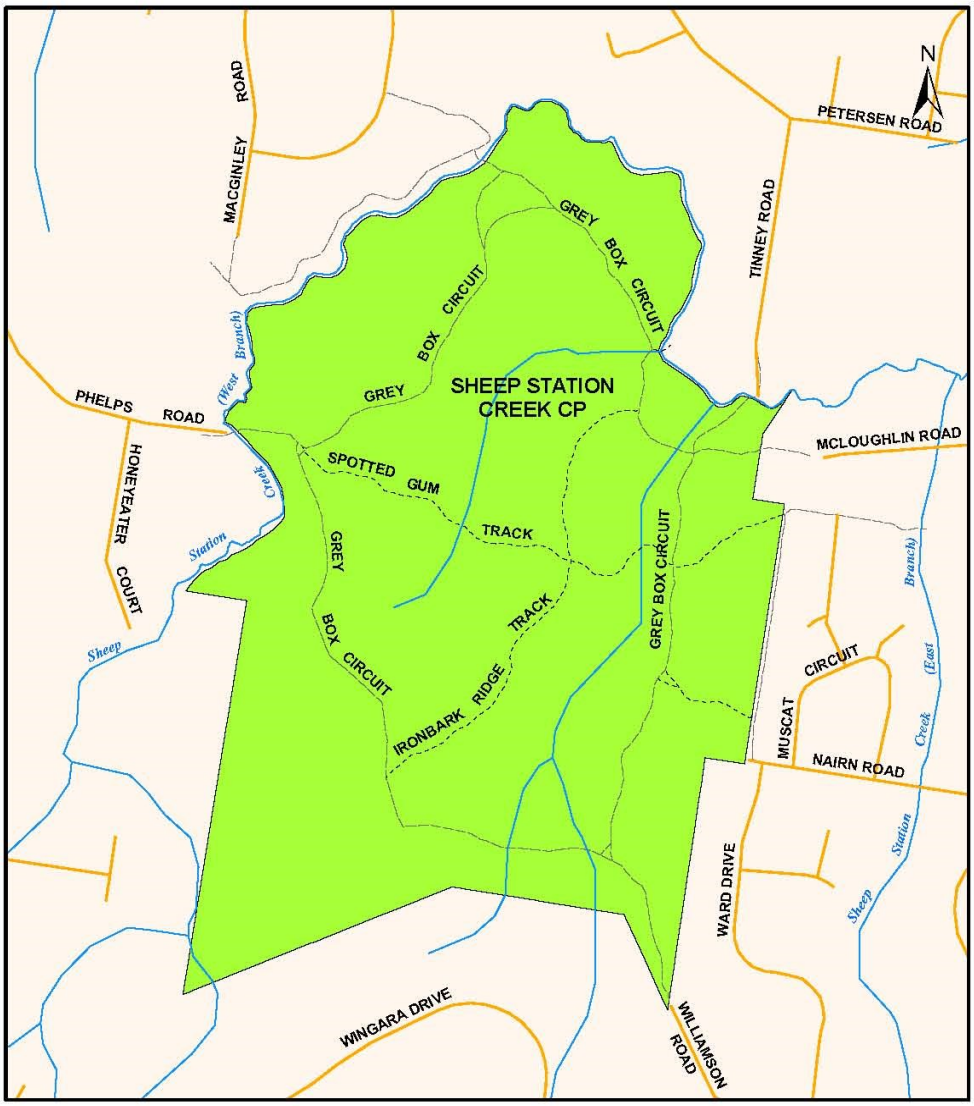
Regional ecosystems <www.des.qld.gov.au>

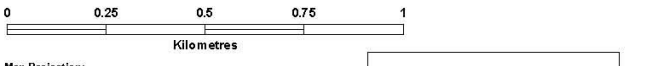
Republic of Korea–Australia Migratory Bird Agreement <www.austlii.edu.au>

8. Appendixes

Appendix A – Map 1 Location and track network

Sheep Station Creek Conservation Park - Location





Map Projection:
Universal Transverse Mercator (MGA) zone 56
Horizontal Datum:
Geocentric Datum of Australia 1994 (GDA94)

Map Production:
Spatial Services,
Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service,
Department of Environment and Resource Management.
4th November 2010

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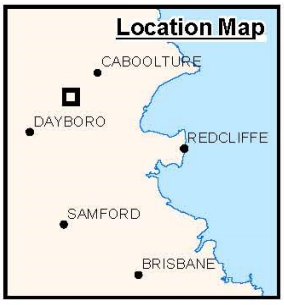
Accuracy statement:
Due to varying source, accuracy or currency of data layers used in this map, the spatial locations of features may not coincide when overlaid.

Source Material:
- Drainage QLD (100k) NRW; April 2008
- State Digital Road Network (SDRN); September 2010
  © Pitney Bowes MapInfo Australia Pty Ltd 2010
- DERM tracks and trails data covering the QPWS Estate; 2010



Ref: MP039; 04.11.10; DC

Appendix B – Definitions

Authorised management purposes

Is taken to mean actions by managing agencies or authorised contractors only, necessary for the management of the Sheep Station Creek Conservation Park and approved infrastructure, under the *Nature Conservation Act 1992* and subordinate legislation. This includes activities authorised within a national park by another act (for example, the *Native Title (Queensland) Act 1995*). It does not include other actions or activities by groups or commercial operations, such as commercial tourism operations, which may be permitted within the park.

Back on Track species prioritisation framework

DES Back on Track framework prioritises Queensland native species of flora and fauna to guide conservation, management and recovery, focusing on High and Critical priority species for future investment.

Biodiversity status (regional ecosystems)

The biodiversity status is based on an assessment of the condition of remnant vegetation in addition to the pre-clearing and remnant extent of a regional ecosystem. The current biodiversity status of regional ecosystems is available via the Regional Ecosystem Description Database on DES's website along with information on the criteria used to assess each status.

Bioregion

A bioregion is the first part of a three part code that each regional ecosystem is given (e.g. 12.11.3). The bioregion refers to a biogeographic region that the regional ecosystem is found in. There are 13 bioregions recognised in Queensland numbered from 1–13.

Cultural heritage significance

Cultural heritage significance is defined by the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992* as the values that people place on the landscape and their experience of it. It includes their knowledge and traditions, stories, songs, dances and relationships as well as places, structure and objects.

Landscape Classification Setting (LCS)

A setting is a term used to describe the character of a place, which takes into account its physical, social and managerial features. Settings on parks range from high-volume areas with signs, toilets and car parks to wild, remote locations (EPA 2001).

A LCS is a system used to describe the natural, social and managerial characteristics of a site. Settings range from one (most natural) to nine (most urbanised). See QPWS Operational Policy Landscape Classification System for Visitor Management.

Land zone

The land zone is a simplified geology/substrate-landform classification for Queensland used in the regional ecosystem description. The second part of the regional ecosystem number (e.g. 12.3.1) refers to the land zone that the regional ecosystem occurs on.

Regional ecosystems

Regional ecosystems were defined by Sattler and Williams (1999) as vegetation communities in a bioregion that are consistently associated with a particular combination of geology, landform and soil. Regional ecosystem descriptions were derived from a broad range of existing information sources including land system, vegetation and geology mapping and reports and each regional ecosystem is given a three part code (e.g. 12.11.3)

Species of conservation significance (e.g. endangered, vulnerable and near threatened)

Species of conservation significance are those species scheduled under the Nature Conservation (Wildlife Management) Regulation 2006 and/or the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*, which sets out parameters for the management of species of plants and animals declared by the schedule.

Zones

Zones are smaller units within the national park, established in order to prescribe individual management regimes to each based on the conservation of natural and cultural values, on presentation values, or managing hazards and visitor safety in the area. For the purposes of this plan, Zones are described in Appendix F and Zone 3 applies to the whole park.

Appendix C – Regional ecosystems

Table 1: Of concern or endangered regional ecosystems for Sheep Station Creek Conservation Park

Regional ecosystem number	Regional ecosystem name	DES biodiversity status	Reason for status and the threats to ongoing sustainability
12.5.3	*Eucalyptus tindaliae* +/- *E. racemosa* open forest on remnant Tertiary surfaces on deep red soils.	Endangered	In September 2003, remnant extent was 13 per cent of a pre-clearing area of 40 000 ha. Extensively cleared for exotic pine plantation and horticulture.
12.3.11	*Eucalyptus tereticornis, E. siderophloia, Corymbia intermedia* open forest on alluvial plains near the coast.	Of Concern	In September 2003, remnant extent was 22 per cent of a pre-clearing area of 315 000 ha. Extensively cleared in south-eastern parts of bioregion.

Appendix D – Animals and plants of conservation significance

Table 1: Vulnerable, endangered or near threatened native animals and plants for Sheep Station Creek Conservation Park

Scientific name	Common name	Status under the *Nature Conservation Act 1992*	Status under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*	DES Back on Track species prioritisation framework (BOT)
Lophoictinia isura	square-tailed kite	Near threatened	-	Low
Accipiter novaehollandiae	grey goshawk	Near threatened	-	Low
Melithreptus gularis	black-chinned honeyeater	Near threatened	-	Low
Ninox strenua	powerful owl	Vulnerable	-	Medium
Calyptorhynchus lathami	glossy black-cockatoo	Vulnerable	-	-
Turnix maculosus	red-backed button-quail	Least concern		Data deficient
Phascolarctos cinereus	koala	Vulnerable (SEQ)	-	-
Tachyglossus aculeatus	echidna	Cultural significance	-	Low
Pteropus poliocephalus	grey-headed flying fox	Least concern	Vulnerable	Critical

Appendix E – Pest animal and plant species

Table 1: Pest animal and plant species of Sheep Station Creek Conservation Park

Scientific name	Common name	Status under the *Land Protection* (*Pest and Stock Route Management*) Act 2002
Bufo marinus	cane toad	
Canis familiaris	dog	Class 2
Vulpes vulpes	fox	Class 2
Felis catus	cat	Class 2
Lepus capensis	brown hare	
Rattus rattus	black rat	
Mus musculus	house mouse	
Paspalum urvillii	vasey grass	
Urochloa decumbens	signal grass	
Sporobolus africanus	Parramatta grass	Class 2
Setaria sphacelata	setaria	
Chloris gayana	Rhodes grass	
Macroptilium atropurpureum	siratro	
Neonotonia whitei	glycine	
Asparagus plumosus	climbing asparagus	
Solanum seaforthianum	Brazilian nightshade	
Passiflora edulis	passionfruit	
Passiflora suberosa	corky passionflower	
Passiflora subpeltata	white passionflower	
Aristolochia elegans	Dutchman's pipe	Class 3
Hypoestes phyllostachya	polker dot plant	
Verbena bonariensis	verbena	
Conyza canadensis	fleabane	
Gomphocarpus physiocarpus	balloon cotton bush	
Solanum mauritianum	wild tobacco	
Solanum chrysotrichum	devil's fig	
Ochna serrulata	ochna	
Psidium guajava	guava	
Senna pendula var. glabrata	Easter cassia	

Scientific name	**Common name**	**Status under the *Land Protection* (*Pest and Stock Route Management*) Act 2002**
Murraya paniculata cv. Exotica	murraya	
Tecoma stans	yellow bells	Class 3
Ligustrum sinense	small-leaved privet	Class 3
Lantana camara	lantana	Class 3
Schefflera actinophylla	umbrella tree	
Schizolobium parahybum	Brazilian fire tree	
Diospyros kaki	persimon	
Pinus elliottii	slash pine	
Cinnamomum camphora	camphor laurel	Class 3
Caesalpinia ferrea	leopard tree	

Appendix F – Zones

The stated management characteristics and guiding principles below provide guidance; however, activities and structures remain subject to the provisions of the managing legislation and the management principles for conservation parks. Therefore, the conservation of nature and the protection of cultural values remains the cardinal principle for the use of a conservation park. The presentation of an area's values is subject to these being protected, and any use of a conservation park must be nature-based and ecologically sustainable.

Table 1: Management zone characteristics and principles

<table>
<tr><th colspan="6">ZONE 3</th></tr>
<tr><td colspan="6">General description
This zone covers the whole of Sheep Station Creek Conservation Park.</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Management characteristics</td><td>Management aims
Manage for conservation and low-moderate levels of visitor use. Medium level facilities concentrated at visitor nodes within predominantly natural environment.</td><td>LCS settings *
Predominately 4 and 5 with minor areas of 6 at park entrances.</td><td>Expected levels of use
Medium</td><td>Public vehicle access
None. Management vehicle access only.</td><td>Pedestrian access / walking tracks
Formed trails. Some well built tracks and boardwalks where necessary.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Day visitor amenities
Off site</td><td>Signs and interpretation
Some onsite if needed</td><td>Campsites
Camping not permitted</td><td>Visitor self-reliance
Moderate</td><td>Maximum group size
12–25 depending on sites.</td></tr>
</table>