Mooloolah (Marie Higgs) Regional Park Management Statement

Park purpose
Mooloolah (Marie Higgs) Regional Park was formally gazetted as Mooloolah (Higgs) & Residence No 13 Environmental Park in 1988 under the Land Act 1962. In 1994 the environmental park was gazetted as Mooloolah (Marie Higgs) Conservation Park under the Nature Conservation Act 1994.

The park was originally received as a donation to the department by Marie Higgs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Park size</th>
<th>2.47ha</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bioregion</td>
<td>South East Queensland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local government area</td>
<td>Sunshine Coast Regional</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State electorate</td>
<td>Caloundra</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QPWS region</td>
<td>Sunshine and Fraser Coast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year prepared: 2015</td>
<td>Review date: 2025</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Strategic direction for park management
Based on an evaluation of its natural, cultural and presentation values, Mooloolah (Marie Higgs) 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 that it will receive annual routine inspections with occasional planned visits where issues have been identified.

Cultural values will be managed proactively to protect those 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.

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

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

General park values, uses and management

Regional ecosystems
The park protects one regional ecosystem which has a biodiversity status of no concern at present.

Species of conservation significance
There are currently no records of species of conservation significance on Queensland Government wildlife databases for this park.
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.

There is an occupied dwelling on park which has a preliminary assessment of local heritage significance.

Priorities for park management

The priorities for park management will be 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 park’s regional ecosystem and the dwelling on the park 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 ecosystem.