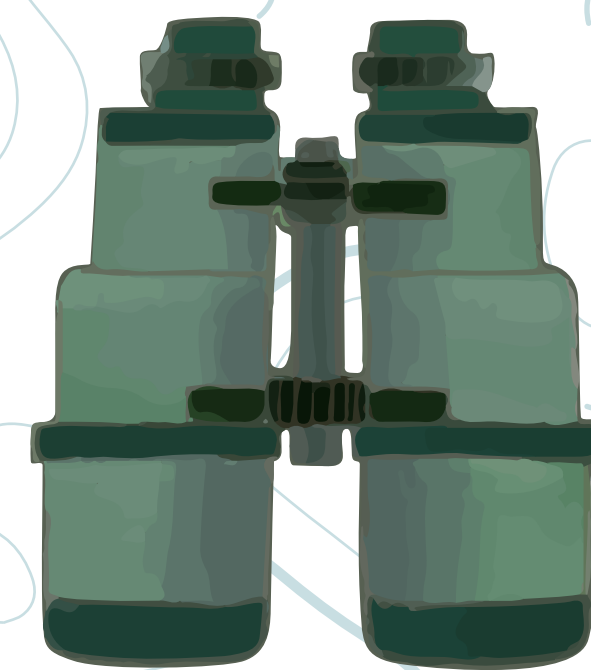


About this Conservation Area



Flinders-Goolman Conservation Estate is a valuable link in a regional biodiversity corridor.

This 2,200 hectare estate has been one of the most substantial acquisitions under the Enviroplan initiative.

Flinders-Goolman is popular for a wide range of activities including bushwalking, horseriding, mountain biking, birdwatching and Traditional Owner cultural practices.

TRADITIONAL OWNER CONNECTION

Cultural records on physical artefacts and sites of spiritual significance are documented for this area, such as a former Bora Ring between Mt Blaine and Flinders Peak.

Burrumpah / Booroongaph / Boorrumpaa/h (Flinders Peak) is considered part of The Dreaming landscape. All caves and outcrop overhands are culturally significant, with differing uses including rituals, men's business, burials, places of residence and storage.

Today, Hardings Paddock features a permanent Kupmurri cooking area and bush tucker trail designed to enable continuation of cultural practices and knowledge sharing.

EUROPEAN HISTORY

In 1799 Flinders Peak was observed from a distance by Matthew Flinders, who simply recorded it as 'high peak'. The name became 'Flinders Peak' during the 1820s.

In the 1800s surveyor Robert Dixon used Mount Flinders as a principal station to start a triangulation network and begin the mapping of Queensland.

Hardings Paddock is named to recognise the family of Joseph Harding who lived in the area from the 1870s.

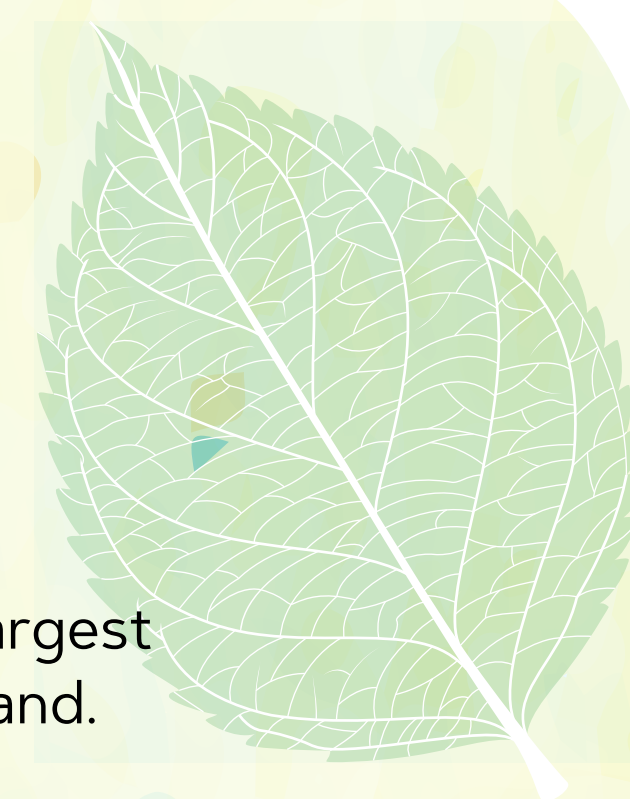


ECOLOGICAL IMPORTANCE

This estate protects vital Brush-tailed Rock Wallaby habitat such as steep rocky outcrops with open grassy areas.

It forms part of the largest terrestrial biodiversity corridor in South-East Queensland – the Flinders-Karawatha corridor.

The estate supports numerous regional ecosystems, including the largest remaining tract of lowland eucalyptus forest in South-East Queensland.



GEOLOGY

Flinders Peak, Mount Goolman, Mount Blaine, Mount Perry and Ivorys Rock (all within the estate or nearby) are the remnants of ancient volcanoes.

Like many areas of Ipswich, the soils of this estate are generally low in nutrients and are vulnerable to erosion and dryland salinity when vegetation is removed.

