

MANAGEMENT OF BRISBANE'S NATURAL AREAS

Brisbane City Council manages more than 14,000 hectares of parkland including 7500 hectares of bushland and wetland reserves.

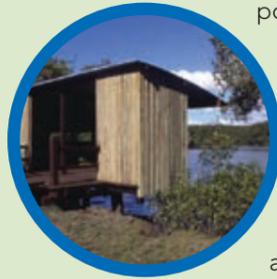
The major threats to our natural areas include weeds, fire, pest animals, unsustainable recreation such as off-track mountain biking, dogs off leads and illegal dumping. An ongoing program of management actions seeks to ensure these threats are controlled.

The primary weeds in Tinchi Tamba Wetlands are broad-leaved pepper tree (*Schinus terebinthifolius*), groundsel bush (*Baccharis halimifolia*) and asparagus fern (*Asparagus aethiopicus*).

Some sections of the wetlands may be closed on occasions for fire management purposes.

Take a trip to:

- Bayside Parklands
- Boondall Wetlands
- Brisbane Koala Bushlands
- Chermside Hills Reserves
- Karawatha Forest
- Mt Coot-tha Forest
- Toohey Forest
- Whites Hill.



Bird Hide

HOW TO LOVE YOUR BUSHLAND:

- Please keep to the designated tracks and off the fragile banks.
- All plants and animals are protected - take photos only.
- Watch wildlife from a distance so as not to disturb them.
- Camping is not allowed.
- Fires are permitted in designated fireplaces only.
- Use of vehicles is restricted to defined public roads.
- Take your rubbish home with you.
- Check shoes and socks for seed or plant material to prevent the spread of weeds.
- Do not dump garden, household and construction waste in natural areas. Dumping increases the spread of weeds, potential spread of fire ants (*Solenopsis invicta*) and the risk of fire.
- Manage weeds in your backyard so they don't find their way into bushland.
- Dogs disturb wildlife so it is best to leave them at home. Otherwise, ensure they are on a leash and that you clean up after them.



Managing Brisbane's natural areas is another way Council is achieving our vision of the city's future.

TINCHI TAMBA WETLANDS track map



Straw-necked Ibis (*Threskiornis molucca*)

Brisbane City Council
Information
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www.brisbane.qld.gov.au
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Dedicated to a better Brisbane

track map

- Collared kingfishers, mangrove honeyeaters, striated herons and mangrove gerygones in the mangroves.
- Sea-eagles and brahminy kites soaring above the river.
- Great egrets and pied cormorants sheltering in the rookery.
- Eastern curlews, sharp-tailed sandpipers and whimbrels in summer.
- Avocets, royal spoonbills, Pacific herons and Australian white ibis in winter.
- Pale-headed rosellas, rufous whistlers and brown honeyeaters in the woodland trees and shrubs.
- Brown quails and golden-headed cisticola in the grasslands.
- Cormorants drying their wings.

Birds to see:

Tinchi Tamba Wetlands provides an important feeding and resting place for migratory shorebirds. The mangrove-lined estuary is a nursery for many marine species.

A WILDLIFE REFUGE

The vegetation includes an intricate mosaic of dry eucalypt woodlands, casuarina forests, paperbark swamps, intertidal flats, mangroves, low open shrubland, saltmarshes, grasslands, reed and sedge swamp pasture.

WETLANDS OF TINCHI TAMBA



Mangroves

Wetlands in 1993 by purchasing this land through the Bushland Preservation Levy.

Tinchi Tamba Wetlands fringes Pine Rivers and Bald Hills Creeks. Freshwater and saltwater flooding shapes the wetlands. High tides flood the mangrove and tidal flats, creating food-rich environments for fish, crabs, molluscs and birds. Spring tides flood the saltmarshes several times every year. During major floods most of Tinchi Tamba is covered by water. Indigenous Australians hunted and fished in the sheltered and food-rich wetlands of Tinchi Tamba for thousands of years. The Wyampa tribe originally inhabited this area. After colonial settlement the lands were opened for selection. In 1921, land was resumed for soldier settlements and cleared for farms. However, the land proved unsuitable for agriculture. Deep Water Bend was declared a recreation reserve in 1929. In the late 1980s, a canal development was planned along the river. Council saved the wetlands in 1993

Fishing



Tinchi Tamba Wetlands is located 19 kilometers north of Brisbane. Access is from Wyampa Road, Bald Hills. For public transport information visit www.translink.com.au or phone 13 12 30. Limited parking is available.

WHERE ARE THE TINCHI TAMBA WETLANDS?

Tinchi Tamba Wetlands is over 380 hectares in size and is one of a chain of coastal wetlands on the edge of Moreton Bay. It connects to Moreton Bay Marine Park and the Mountains to Mangroves corridor, and is part of the North East Wetlands. It has international and national conservation significance as habitat and as a 'stepping stone' for migratory shorebirds. Tinchi Tamba is named after the Indigenous Australian names for ibis and mangroves.

HISTORY & ENVIRONMENTAL SIGNIFICANCE

TINCHI TAMBA WETLANDS

SPECIAL FEATURES

Deep Water Bend

Picnic and barbecue facilities, fishing platforms, a boat/canoe ramp, self-guiding walking tracks and a bird hide.

River sunsets

Don't miss the stunning rays of the setting sun over the silhouette of the D'Aguilar Ranges, combined with cool breezes from the water.

Birdlife

Tinchi Tamba is a shorebird hot spot. Look for the secretive mangrove kingfishers within the mangroves. During the summer months migratory shorebirds roost and feed on the mudflats.

Canoe trails

The magical wetland waterways within Tinchi Tamba can be explored using the canoe trails.

THINGS TO DO:

- Launch a canoe and explore the waterways.
- Have a picnic.
- Go fishing at the fishing platform.
- Take a bushwalk and visit the bird hide.
- Go flora walking.
- Go frogspotting on wet summer evenings.

FOR YOUR SAFETY:

- wear a hat and sunscreen
- always carry water
- exercise caution when on the tracks and wear comfortable footwear
- take insect repellent
- when canoeing, wear a life jacket, paddle with a partner and canoe in daylight. It is not safe to canoe in floods or after heavy downpours. Check the tide chart, it's best to paddle two hours either side of the high tide. Mornings are best to avoid the wind and heat.

POPULAR TRACKS AND CANOE TRAILS

Island Circuit Track 3km return (1 hour)

This boardwalk crosses the intertidal mangroves and saltmarshes along the riverbank. By watching, listening and walking quietly you will see roosting shorebirds resting amongst the saltmarshes on a high tide during the summer months. Ensure you do not disturb the shorebirds. Check the tide chart before you visit.

Grade: Easy
Suited to: Bushwalking, flora walking, wheelchair assisted
Habitat: Intertidal mangroves, saltmarshes, woodland, mudflats (low tide)
Must: Walk at high tide to view the waders roosting

Bird Hide Track 1km return (20 minutes)

This track takes you through the open grasslands where you can spot the raptors flying high. Bald Hills Creek bird hide overlooks exposed mud flats on a low tide, perfect for shorebird viewing. You can see avocets and black-winged stilts in the winter months – best viewing is when there is 2-3cm of water on the mudflats.

Grade: Easy
Suited to: Bushwalking, wheelchair assisted
Habitat: Open grassland, woodland margins
Must: Visit the bird hide

Island Trail 4km circuit (2-3 hours)

Explore the Tinchi Islands, channels and mangrove forests on a high tide. Look and listen for the secretive birdlife. Beware when the tide goes out as the mudflats are exposed with shallow channels not quite deep enough for watercraft to pass through. Watch for the eagles hunting along the riverbanks and the shorebirds feeding on the mudflats.

Grade: Easy and short
Suited to: Canoeing
Habitat: Intertidal mangroves, saltmarshes, woodland, mudflats (low tide)
Must: Explore the hidden waterway channels on a high tide

Eagle Trail 9km return (3 1/2 hours)

Paddle from the boat ramp down the Pine River and up into Bald Hills Creek, exploring the channels as you go. Remember to save strength to paddle back. Watch the majestic birds flying high and paddle near the creek banks so you can catch a glimpse of the shy mangrove forest birds.

Grade: Hard and long
Suited to: Canoeing
Habitat: Intertidal mangroves, saltmarshes, woodland, mudflats (low tide)
Must: Paddle at sunrise and spot an eagle



Canoeing ▶

