

Tallebudgera Creek Regional Park Management Statement

Park purpose

Tallebudgera Creek Regional Park was formally gazetted as three separate environmental parks under the *Land Act 1962*.

Tallebudgera Creek Environmental Park, consisting of 3.71 hectares was gazetted on 23 July 1988, West Burleigh Environmental Park consisting of 0.8311 hectares was gazetted on 15 April 1989 and Tallebudgera Creek (South Bank) Environmental Park, consisting of 15.659 hectares was gazetted on 2 July 1983.

In 1994 the three environmental parks were gazetted as Tallebudgera Creek Conservation Park under the Nature Conservation Act 1992.

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

Park size	37.315ha
Bioregion	South East Queensland
Local government area	City of Gold Coast
State electorate	Burleigh
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, Tallebudgera Creek Regional Park has been assessed as having a high 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 published information. The high level means that it will receive a minimum of monthly routine inspections with occasional additional planned visits to deliver prepared work programs and respond to issues. The focus is largely expected to be on natural resource management involving a proactive management effort at a high level to understand or protect known key natural values.

Cultural values will be managed proactively to understand and protect those values known to Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service, (QPWS). Continuing engagement, consultation, collaboration and relationships with Traditional Owners and Indigenous stakeholders will be undertaken.

This park currently has moderate levels of visitor use and provides several visitor sites. The public may opportunistically have contact with rangers who are likely to be on site undertaking a range of protection and presentation tasks. 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 continuing engagement and involvement in management with community stakeholders.

Infrastructure is provided especially for visitor access, the protection of natural and cultural values and to enhance management capacity.

General park values, uses and management

Regional ecosystems

The park protects seven regional ecosystems, one which has endangered biodiversity status and two are of concern, Table 1.

Species of conservation significance

Species of conservation significance that are recorded from this park include nineteen bird, two mammal and one insect 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

The northern section of the park is separated from the southern section by Tallebudgera Creek. This creek section and a small island included in the park, are within the declared, Tallebudgera Creek Fish Habitat Area (FHA) management B area which may constrain development activities. This declaration under the *Fisheries Act 1994* requires that activities on the regional park must consider potential impacts on the FHA. Approval is required before development can commence, unless authorised under a self-assessable code. Development works may include on-park activities such as construction of boardwalks and bird hides.

Priorities for park management

The three regional ecosystems and 22 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 ecosystems 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 animal species of conservation significance and these regional ecosystems.
- consideration of the impacts on the declared FHA is undertaken when planning and conducting fire or pest management activities on the park in accordance with the FHA code of practice.

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
12.3.5a	Palustrine wetland (e.g. vegetated swamp). <i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i> , <i>Casuarina glauca</i> +/- <i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> open forest. Occurs on lowest river terraces of Quaternary alluvial plains in coastal areas.	Of concern
12.11.9	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> open forest on metamorphics +/- interbedded volcanics. Usually higher altitudes	Of concern

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
Animals				
<i>Acrodipsas illidgei</i>	Illidge's Ant Blue	Vulnerable	-	Critical
<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i> ¹²³	common sandpiper	Special least concern	-	Low
<i>Ardea ibis</i> ²	cattle egret	Special least concern	-	Low
<i>Ardea modesta</i> ²³	eastern great egret	Special least concern	-	Low
<i>Coracina tenuirostris</i> ³	cicadabird	Special least concern	-	Low
<i>Egretta sacra</i> ¹²	eastern reef egret	Special least concern	-	Low
<i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i> ²	white-bellied sea-eagle	Special least concern	-	Low
<i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i> ²³⁴	white-throated needletail	Special least concern	-	Low
<i>Hydroprogne caspia</i> ²³	Caspian tern	Special least concern	-	Low
<i>Limosa lapponica</i> ¹²³⁴	bar-tailed godwit	Special least concern	-	Low
<i>Merops ornatus</i> ³	rainbow bee-eater	Special least concern	-	Low
<i>Monarcha melanopsis</i> ¹	black-faced monarch	Special least concern	-	Low
<i>Numenius madagascariensis</i> ¹²	eastern curlew	Near threatened	Critically endangered	Low
<i>Numenius phaeopus</i> ¹²³	whimbrel	Special least concern	-	Low
<i>Pandion cristatus</i> ¹	eastern osprey	Special least concern	-	Low
<i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i>	koala (southeast Queensland bioregion)	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	Low
<i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i>	grey-headed flying-fox	Least concern	Vulnerable	Critical
<i>Rhipidura rufifrons</i> ¹	rufous fantail	Special least concern	-	Low
<i>Sterna hirundo</i> ¹²³	common tern	Special least	-	Low

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Scientific name	Common name	<i>Nature Conservation Act 1992</i> status	<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i> status	Back on Track status
<i>Tringa brevipes</i> ¹²³⁴	grey-tailed tattler	Special least concern	-	Low
<i>Tringa incana</i> ¹²	wandering tattler	Special least concern	-	Low
<i>Tringa nebularia</i> ¹²³⁴	common greenshank	Special least concern	-	Low

¹Bonn: Bonn Convention

³JAMBA: Japan-Australia Migratory Bird Agreement

²CAMBA: China-Australia Migratory Agreement

⁴ROKAMBA: Republic of Korea-Australia Migratory Bird Agreement