“Aboriginal people have lived in this area for many thousands of years, and still have connections with the country here.”

**Talkubba Tabbil-ban**

*(Sea Food)*

This plaque highlights fish and crustaceans – seafood (talkubba tabbil-ban). This is a natural place for camping, fishing and hunting. Fish and prawns are still abundant here. Mangroves provide the nursery for more than 70% of the seafood species we eat today.

**Bummanu**

*(For Striking)*

Bakkan (spiked clubs) and braggan (boomerangs) were types of hunting and fighting weapons used in this region. Most boomerangs, though they had a curved flight path, were not designed to return to the thrower.

**Tar-nubba**

*(Belonging to the Earth)*

Aboriginal people were very aware of their close connections with the earth. They understood and had a particularly close affinity with their own tribal land. It supplied them directly and indirectly with all their material and spiritual needs. Many of their social adaptations and ceremonies were concerned with ensuring that the earth remained productive.

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**Osprey House**

DoHLES ROCKS ROAD, GRIFFIN QLD

Osprey House is open every day (except Monday) between 10am and 4pm. Boardwalks are accessible at any time.

For further enquiries please call (07) 3886 4463 or visit www.ospreyhouse.asn.au

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**Yali Moyum**

Tell the message

an interpretation of the Aboriginal art pieces of Osprey House

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Photos of plaques courtesy of Gerald Keating.
The Pine River Shire Council, in 1997, commissioned distinguished artist and sculptor Ron Hurley to produce a series of art pieces that would reflect the Aboriginal values of the natural environment of Osprey House. The Yali Moyum series of art pieces, of six plaques and one painting, is the result.

The six plaques are cast in aluminium and can be seen on the floor of the mangrove boardwalk. Each is located to best interpret the importance of an environmental feature along the walk. The Tar-nubba painting is to be found on the eastern side of the Fred Dohle Amphitheatre.

Aboriginal people have lived in this area for many thousands of years, and still have connections with the country here. The streams, wetlands and hills, and associated ecosystems supplied abundant food, medicine, fibre and other raw materials needed to provide all everyday requirements.

Because this was a camping place with plenty of seafood, it is very likely that the local people would have hosted members of clans from places further inland. Imagine those visitors returning to their homes to speak of the richness and beauty of this place.

**Kuiyar**

**Kuiyar (Fish)**

Fish (kuiyar) are very abundant along this reach of the Pine River and provided essential low-cholesterol oils for a balanced, healthy diet. The species caught here include bream, whiting, flathead, jewfish, mangrove jack and stingray.

**Du-be Mandinti**

**Du-be Mandinti (Mud Crab in Net)**

These days some people illegally dig mud crabs (du-be) from their burrows, thus destroying the habitat. By use of nets (mandin) to catch the crabs, the habitat was left intact for other mud crabs.

**Yugale Darlo**

**Yugale Darlo (Make Fire)**

Not all kinds of wood are suitable as sticks for making fire (darlo) by friction. This hibiscus species, known as Cotton Tree, was one of the main coastal plants used for this purpose.

**Nunni Tarti**

**Nunni Tarti (Tied to the Earth)**

Trees and shrubs of mangroves (tintchi) have wide-spreading root systems. These plants are very productive and provide a link between the ecosystems of the sea and the land. Without mangrove communities, there would be more erosion and less production of food for sea creatures and land animals, including people.