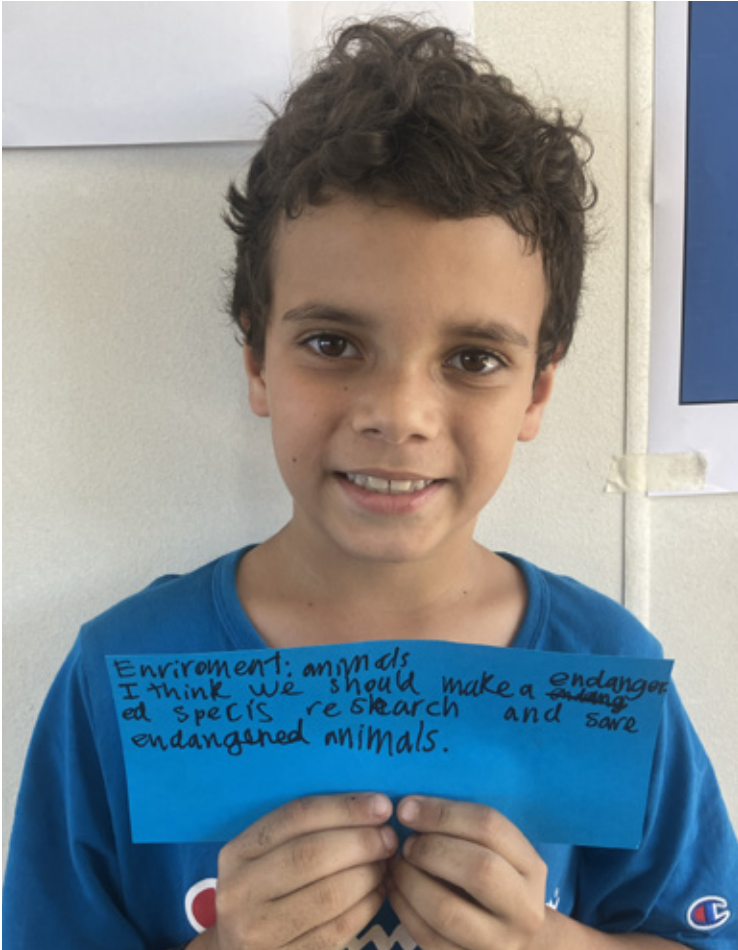




Jabirr Jabirr/Ngumbarl Healthy Country Plan

2026–2035





Some reasons why Jabirr Jabirr/Ngumbarl people gave their time and personal resources like vehicles to make the Healthy Country Plan happen are shared throughout this plan.

“I did this for my people to reconnect with country – to inspire the next generation.”

Warning

In this plan you could see photos and names of Aboriginal people who have passed.

Acknowledgements (Thank you)

We, the Jabirr Jabirr/Ngumbarl Traditional Owners, would like to thank the Federal Government for their support in the development of this plan through the NIAA Capacity Building Grant; Sam Bayley (*Our Common Place*), with assistance from Maree Gaffney, for facilitating the process and writing the plan; and the Gadalargan Ltd staff for assistance with logistics and management of the project. We also acknowledge, thank, and recognise *Jalaru Photography* for supplying some of the photos in this plan.

Intellectual Property Rights (Owners of this information)

All information in this plan that covers Aboriginal knowledge is owned by Jabirr Jabirr/Ngumbarl Traditional Owners. No one can use this Aboriginal knowledge without our say so.

People who have their images in this plan gave permission for them to be used.

All images of Jabirr Jabirr/Ngumbarl people in this plan belong to the Jabirr Jabirr/Ngumbarl Traditional Owners and Gogolanyngor Aboriginal Corporation Registered Native Title Body Corporate.

Unless other arrangements have been made all photos are copyrighted to:

© 2026 Jabirr Jabirr/Ngumbarl Traditional Owners, Gogolanyngor Aboriginal Corporation Registered Native Title Body Corporate and Gadalargan Aboriginal Corporation. All rights reserved.

Citation

Jabirr Jabirr/Ngumbarl Traditional Owners, Gogolanyngor Aboriginal Corporation Registered Native Title Body and Gadalargan Aboriginal Corporation (2026): *Jabirr Jabirr/Ngumbarl Healthy Country Plan 2026-2035*.



Dedication

Jabirr Jabirr/Ngumbarl people are thankful for the hard work done by those who have passed and who stood strong to fight for native title so that those coming behind them have a recognized right to be connected to their country.

We thank them for knowing that connection to country gives us and our children chances to care for country and to thrive culturally and economically.

We also treasure people who hold our cultural knowledge today. We need their guidance to help make our Healthy Country Plan strong.



Contents

Our Vision	1	Our Threats	29
Our Jabirr Jabirr/Ngumbarl Country	3	Threat 1: Lack of Access	30
Cultural Values	4	Threat 2: Lack of connection to country/knowledge passing down	31
Jabirr Jabirr/Ngumbarl People	5	Threat 3: Lack of resourcing to look after country	32
Our History	6	Threat 4: Unmanaged tourists	33
Ecological Values	9	Threat 5: Poor mental, spiritual and physical health	34
Threatened Species	9	Threat 6: Wildfire	34
Monsoon Vine Thickets	9	Threat 7: Impacts of climate change	36
Threatened Ecological Communities (TECs)	9	Threat 8: Feral animals	37
National Heritage Values	10	Threat 9: Weeds	38
Directory of Important Wetlands in Australia (DIWA)	10	Threat 10: Inappropriate mining and development	39
Conservation & Protected Areas	10	Implementing the plan	41
Jabirr Jabirr/Ngumbarl Country Plan Area	10	Project 1: Cultural heritage management	42
Jabirr Jabirr/Ngumbarl Country	12	Project 2: Fire management	43
Our Plan Story	13	Project 3: Freshwater management	44
Ranger group governance	14	Project 4: Weed management	45
Partnerships	16	Project 5: Sea Country and marine management	47
Our Targets	17	Project 6: Important animals and plants	48
Target 1: Cultural knowledge and practice	19	Project 7: Land and sea management capacity	49
Target 2: Important cultural and heritage places	20	Project 8: Visitor management	51
Target 3: Bush Tucker and medicine plants	21	Learning and adapting	52
Target 4: Sea Country and seafood	22	References	54
Target 5: Freshwater Places	25	Appendices	55
Target 6: Livelihoods from Country	26	Appendix 1: Bioregional Description and Conservation/Biodiversity Values of Jabirr Jabirr /Ngumbarl Country	55
	27	Appendix 2: Listed species of conservation significance on Jabirr Jabirr/ Ngumbarl country	56

Our Vision

We the Jabirr Jabirr/Ngumbarl people are guided by our Language, Culture, and Lore.

Our vision is to protect country, return to our lands and strengthen our families through unity, knowledge and opportunity.

We honour our elders, uphold our rights to land and sea, and build a future that is self-determined, well-resourced and connected.

Jabirr Jabirr/Ngumbarl language, culture and lore are strong.

Our land and sea country is healthy and cared for by our people who are working together, spending time on country, learning from and following the ways of our old people.



Photo: Eviron Kimberley



Our Jabirr Jabirr/Ngumbarl Country

We are people from the West Kimberley of Western Australia. Our ancestors connect us to our traditional lands which are from Willie Creek in the South to Beagle Bay in the north. For more than 40,000 years our traditions have guided our Aboriginal lore and our people’s way of life on our traditional country.

As saltwater people we have built up a deep understanding of coastal and marine environments on our county. We have lived with the ocean and the rich inland vegetation and wildlife of the Dampier Peninsula. The ocean and land and living creatures of our traditional country has been generous to us. The work of looking after country has been passed on to us to make sure our country is well. When our country is well it is generous in giving back to us and our future generations. We feel honoured to be given the responsibility of making sure our country, the land, plants and animals are protected and healthy. We know we need healthy country to build the health of our people.

We belong to one of the world’s oldest living cultures which is precious to us. We have strong feelings about returning to country whenever we can to feel our country heal us by practicing what has been passed to us from our ancestors. Native title gives us a chance to build on the work of our ancestors to be on country to care for it and to care for ourselves. Native title gives us a chance to practice our culture; to protect our sacred places and to teach ourselves and our children about our culture so it stays strong well into our future. We feel honoured to be given the responsibility of keeping our culture strong.

We respect that old people around our country always worked together sharing the land and trading with each other. Today we stay connected to our neighbours and work with them to make sure our country and theirs is strong.



Cultural Values

Our culture came from Dreamtime Ancestral Beings who we believe created country, humans, animals and plants. These things all need to work together in harmony to make sure our culture is strong and our people and country are healthy. Songs that talk to us from the Dreamtime tell us about our country and how it was created. There are many Dreamtime stories that have been passed to us.

Our Songlines are precious. They start at islands to the north of the Dampier Peninsula, travel south along the west coast of the Peninsula to Broome and La Grange and then swing south east into the interior. Our Songline sites are places where ceremony happens, the places give us food and water. Our Songline sites give us plants for tools and ceremonies. Our Songlines are important in keeping our ancestors alive, healthy and connected to country. We need to protect our Songline places.

As Jabirr Jabirr/Ngumbarl (JJN) people we share cultural values with other Traditional Owners. Some things that we share are:

- Being connected to country and how important this is for our spiritual, mental and physical wellbeing,
- Respecting people who have passed and who have spent time teaching us,
- Knowing that we are custodians of our country and culture,
- Spirituality passed down from ancestors, and
- The value of family and kinship.

We, as Jabirr Jabirr/Ngumbarl Traditional Owners, may do things differently to other Traditional Owner groups in practicing how we show we respect our cultural values. Even so, our practices all come back to the cultural values that all Aboriginal people share. The Jabirr Jabirr and Ngumbarl languages are part of a family of western Nyulnyulan languages that were traditionally spoken in the area. Other languages that belong to this language family are Nyulnyul, Bardi, Jawi and Nimanburru. It is thought that Jabirr Jabirr and Ngumbarl languages are no longer a living language. In 2020 Jabirr Jabirr language was picked by the Priority Languages Support Project fund by First Language Australia to help build up the strength of the Jabirr Jabirr language.



Kundanu Burru and the Snakes

This is the story of Kundanu Burru and the Snakes. One of the Dreamtime Creator Beings turned himself into a powerful and vicious snake. He did this at a time when people were not following the lore properly. The snake became a symbol of a kinship group that looked after how people treated each other. The Dreamtime ancestor passed on his power to his descendants to ensure his snake power was used to control snakes so that people lived safely. The last man to be given this power passed on in the Derby Leprosarium. He had no one to pass on the power to and since his passing snakes are free to do what they want. The area on our country where the Dreamtime snake started out is called Kundandu Burru. Today people do not feel comfortable camping at this spot.

Jabirr Jabirr/Ngumbarl People

Traditionally our people lived a semi-nomadic life moving from place to place as seasons changed. Our people traded with people from inland and people who came to our country by sea.

Our country was traditionally a meeting place for the different groups who all used the land. They lived like this on the coast until the late 1800s when the pearling industry, missions and pastoral stations were set up. In the 1870s owners of pearling boats stole Aboriginal children, men and women from our country forcing them to free dive for pearl shell. In the 1890s Europeans came to the Dampier Peninsula to set up cattle stations, taking land rights from Jabirr Jabirr/Ngumbarl people, forcing us off our traditional land and sea. Many of our people were forced to give up their traditional way of life and to work on stations or for pearlers.

The Dampier Peninsula is home to people of Jabirr Jabirr/Ngumbarl, Nimanburr, Nyul Nyul, Bardi and Jawi Traditional Owners. Jabirr Jabirr /Ngumbarl Traditional Owners care for country that is south of Beagle Bay. In times past our Jabirr Jabirr/ Ngumbarl ancestors lived on the western side of the Dampier Peninsula, from Sandy Point at Beagle Bay south to Cape Bertholet. People also lived on country about 50 kilometres inland from the coast.

The main Aboriginal communities on the Dampier Peninsula are Beagle Bay, Djarindjin, Lombadina and Ardyaloon. There are no Aboriginal communities on our Jabirr Jabirr/Ngumbarl native title country.

It is thought that there are 650 Jabirr Jabirr/Ngumbarl people living today. 480 of these people are active members of the Gogolanyngor Aboriginal Corporation. Over time some of our families have set up outstations or blocks of land on Jabirr Jabirr/Ngumbarl country mainly to the north of our native title claim (see text box).

Today most of us cannot get to outstations/blocks because roads are in very bad condition. People need help to set up things like shelter, power and water to live on outstations/blocks. Today many families do not have land set aside for them. It is very clear that we are wanting to connect to country and need help to be able to settle on country or visit country.

Jabirr Jabirr/Ngumbarl Outstations

- Monbon
- Morard Ngadalargan
- Carnot Springs Nudungun
- Budgarjook
- Bindurrk
- Mundud
- Joomard
- Djibbinj
- Mudjarr burr (Quandong)
- Gadalargan (James Price Point)
- Jabirr Jabirr
- Weerimangarr (Yellow River)
- Bunda Bunda
- Gunburr
- Ngirrgingarm/Winnawal (Arrow Pearls)

Our History

1600's to 1700's	- Timorese people traded with our ancestors. - William Dampier, a Dutchman came to the coast of Western Australia landing at Shark Bay.
1800's	- Alexander Forrest came to the Kimberley. - Lacepede Islands named after Count Lacepede a French naturalist and taxonomist. - Commander John Lort Stokes and John Clements Wickham named King Sound when they travelled on HMS Beagle to the area. - Missions were set up at Disaster Bay, Beagle Bay, Sunday Island and Cygnet Bay in the 1870s. Missions had a strong hold on land until the 1970's.
1860's to 1910	Pastoral leases established on the Dampier Peninsula.
Late 1870 to early 1900's	Pearling industry came to the Peninsula. Most of the pearlers at this time were from Asia.
1900's	Kilto station pastoral leases and freehold land – Yeeda Pastoral Company.
1901 Immigration Restriction Act	The Australian government only wanted to let white people come to settle in Australia. They wanted to keep people from Asia out.
1905 Aborigines Act (WA)	- Government made a law that the Chief Protector of Aborigines oversaw the Aboriginal people living in Western Australia. He controlled their lives. - Many children were taken from their families to try to make them live like white people.
1908	Five pastoral stations were set up between Broome and Cygnet Bay. Waterbank Station is on Jabirr Jabirr/Ngumbarl country. Country Downs Station is on country shared by Jabirr Jabirr/Ngumbarl and Nyul Nyul Traditional Owners.
1910	Lombadina mission set up.
1950's	Pearling industry hit a low as plastic buttons replaced pearl shell buttons. The pearling industry started to pick up again late in 1950's when people started wanting cultured pearls for jewellery.
1960	Settlement at One Arm Point established.
1965 Pastoral Act	- A law that made pastoralists pay their Aboriginal workers the same pay as non-Aboriginal workers. - Many pastoralists did not want to do this and sent Aboriginal people off stations.

1967 referendum	Aboriginal people got the right to vote and were given the same rights as other Australians.
1970's	Community councils were set up under the government policies of self-determination (people taking control of their own business).
1993 Native Title Act	A law that says that Aboriginal people have rights over their traditional land and waters.
1980's	- Determined Jabirr Jabirr/Ngumbarl families wanted to live on traditional land and started the move to outstations on country. - Over time, fewer people have been able to return to Country because of changes to government funding, which has resulted in less support for establishing outstations.
1985	Willie Creek Pearl lease.
2011	- Goolarabooloo/Jabirr Jabirr Traditional Owners said yes to an offer by Woodside to drill for gas off the Browse Basin. - Gumbarr Limited set up to fund programs for Jabirr Jabirr/Ngumbarl Traditional Owners.
2012	Wardi Limited set up to administer benefits from the Browse Agreement, Woodside and the WA government.
2013	- Bindunbur Native Title Claim lodged. - James Price Point Gas Hub abandoned.
2018	Native Title Part A was handed to Jabirr Jabirr /Ngumbarl Traditional Owners. The Federal Court of Australia recognized that Jabirr Jabirr/Ngumbarl, Nimanburr, and Nyul Nyul people hold exclusive or shared possession of over 11,600 square kilometres on the middle Dampier Peninsula. The court appointed Gogolanyngor Aboriginal Corporation (GAC) as the Prescribed Body Corporate for the Jabirr Jabirr/Ngumbarl people to manage native title business and elected directors to the Registered Native Title Body Corporate (RNTBC).
2020	Native Title Part B was handed to Jabirr Jabirr/Ngumbarl Traditional Owners. The Federal Court made a second determination, extending native title rights to Jabirr Jabirr/Ngumbarl people under Native Title Claim Part B.
2023	Gadalargan Limited (Established October 2023) was created to manage commercial and economic affairs for Jabirr Jabirr/Ngumbarl people.



Photo: Eviron Kimberley

Ecological Values

Our Jabirr Jabirr/Ngumbarl Land Country is situated on the Dampier Peninsula, within the Dampierland Bioregion and contains diverse landforms and vegetation types such as:

- Pindan woodlands
- Pindan shrubland
- Monsoon Vine Thickets
- Coastal dunes, beaches and limestone/sandstone rocky outcrops
- Paperbark
- Freshwater creeks, swamps and seepage
- Saline grasslands and samphire flats
- Mangroves

For more information on these ecosystems see **Appendix 1**.

Jabirr Jabirr/Ngumbarl Sea Country occurs in the Canning Marine Bioregion, characterised by intertidal sand and mudflats, rocky coast, mangroves and exposed rocky seabeds, the latter in which there are rich epifaunal filter feeding communities of invertebrates, including many corals (although they are not reef building), and seagrass banks which support a diverse range of marine species and important macrofauna.

Threatened Species

Forty-three species listed under the national Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act) are found, or are thought likely to occur, within Jabirr Jabirr /Ngumbarl Country including land and adjacent sea country. This list comprises 19 birds (eight migratory), eight mammals (four terrestrial and four marine), ten reptiles (three terrestrial and seven marine) and six sharks. Full list of threatened species on our country is in **Appendix 2**.

Monsoon Vine Thickets

Monsoon Vine Thickets are dense, shady patches forming closed shrubland rich in vines, creepers, and shade plants, located in sheltered dune swales and hollows behind coastal dunes where groundwater is close to the surface. These thickets contain a range of evergreen trees including *Diospyros ferrea* (Ebony), *Mimusops elengi* (Mamajen) and *Celtis philippensis*, mid storey shrubs including *Breynia cernua*, *Bridelia tomentosa*, *Croton habrophyllus*, *Dodonaea platyptera* and vines such as *Abrus precatorius* (crab's eye bean), *Adenia heterophylla*, *Caesalpinia major*, *Capparis lasiantha* (bush caper), *Jacquemontia paniculata*, *Jasminum didymium* and *Tinospora smilacina* (snake vine).

Jabirr Jabirr/ Ngumbarl Country is within the **Yampi Sound and surrounds priority place**, one of 20 areas targeted for improving condition under the *Threatened Species Action Plan 2022-2032*.

Notable species known to occur on our country:

- **Greater bilby – *Macrotis lagotis*** - wild bilbies are known from parts of the peninsula and targeted monitoring / conservation projects (and offset programs associated with road works) have been run there in recent years. Bilbies are listed as Vulnerable at national/international levels and face threats from introduced predators (foxes, feral cats), altered fire regimes and habitat change.
- **Gouldian finch – *Erythrura gouldiae*** - Gouldian finches occur across the Kimberley and have been recorded on the Dampier Peninsula. The peninsula

supports small, locally important populations and has been the focus of conservation work because the species is now rare in much of its former range. The species is listed as Threatened under Australian law (EPBC) and remains vulnerable to altered fire regimes, grazing, and loss of native seed-grass habitat.

- **Curlew Sandpiper – *Calidris ferruginea*** -These migratory shorebirds use north-west Australian tidal flats in large numbers during the non-breeding season. They are declining globally and are a conservation priority – Australian conservation advice treats them as eligible for high-level protection because of population declines and loss of intertidal feeding habitat.
- **Eastern Curlew – *Numenius madagascariensis*** - occur on Roebuck Bay and neighbouring tidal flats (the Dampier Peninsula region is an important non-breeding staging/feeding area). The species is assessed as Endangered/declining and is threatened by coastal habitat loss, disturbance at roosts/feeding sites, and broader flyway threats. Conservation advice and local monitoring recognise Roebuck Bay/Dampier Peninsula as a key area for their protection.
- **Northern blue tongued skink – *Tiliqua scincoides intermedia*** - occurs across northern Australia, including the Kimberley region, but has suffered significant decline due to cane toads. The Dampier Peninsula is the last part of their known range not currently occupied by cane toads. It is now re-assessed as critically endangered.

Threatened Ecological Communities (TECs)

- **Monsoon Vine Thickets on the Coastal Sand Dunes of the Dampier Peninsula** – listed as Endangered under both EPBC & WA lists. Dense vine-rich shrublands found in dune swales; highly diverse and groundwater-dependent.
- **Assemblages of Bunda Bunda organic mound springs** - This TEC comprises two mapped occurrence patches which are situated about 300m from the shoreline, approximately 30m apart, totalling 26.5ha in area.

- **Nimalarragun Wetlands System (Willie Creek area)** – Priority 4 Ecological Community (WA). Freshwater and brackish wetlands supporting unique vegetation and fauna.

National Heritage Values

The Dampier Peninsula west coast and Carnot Bay are a part of the **West Kimberley National Heritage Area** (listed 2011), which is recognised for exceptional natural and cultural landscape integrity; internationally important fossil evidence of extensive dinosaur track sites within intertidal Broome Sandstone—extending north to Coulomb Point and the continuing cultural association of Traditional Owners with coastal and sea country.

Directory of Important Wetlands in Australia (DIWA)

The Bunda Bunda mound springs is also listed on the Directory of important wetlands. This community consists of organic mound springs on tidal mudflats at Carnot Bay, where peat mounds 2–3 m high support dense closed rainforest and tall shrubland surrounded by mangroves. The mounds are sustained by freshwater seepage and feature distinct vegetation zones, including *Carallia brachiata* and *Melaleuca cajuputi* forests with fern understoreys, encircled by saline moats lined with *Rhizophora* and *Avicennia* mangroves.

The Willie Creek wetland system (Wirrkinmere) is also listed in the DIWA. The wetlands include seasonal/intermittent saline lakes, permanent freshwater ponds (< 8 ha) and marshes and swamps with emergent vegetation waterlogged for most of the growing season.

Conservation & Protected Areas

Coulomb Point Nature Reserve – is a A-class state reserve protecting coastal vegetation, vine thickets, mangroves, and turtle nesting beaches within Jabirr Jabirr Country. It was listed on the National Estate in 2001 due to its importance as fauna habitat. It is a declared A Class Reserve for the conservation of flora

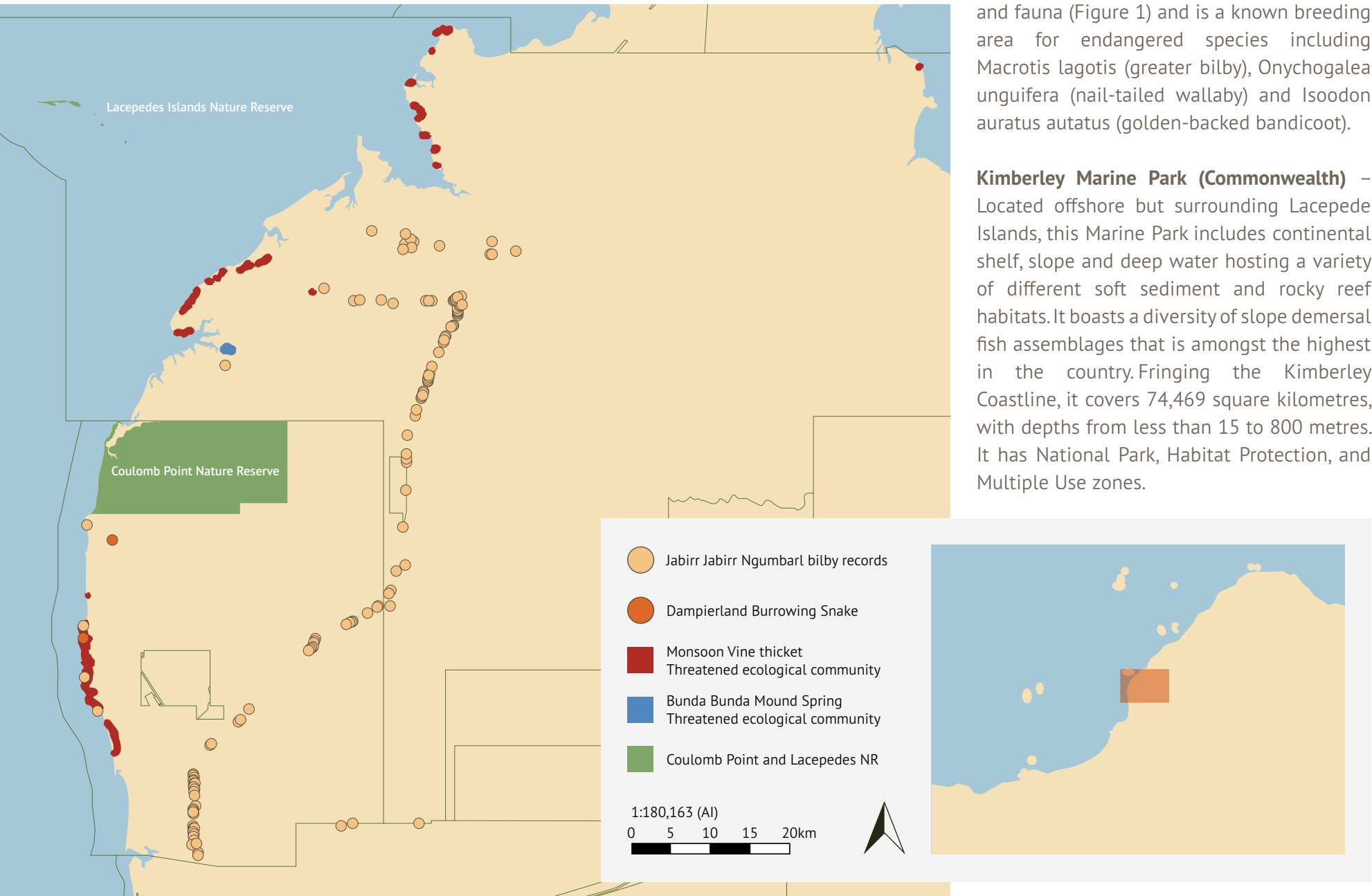


Figure 1: Known location of Monsoonal Vine thickets and *Macrotis lagotis* (greater bilby).

and fauna (Figure 1) and is a known breeding area for endangered species including *Macrotis lagotis* (greater bilby), *Onychogalea unguifera* (nail-tailed wallaby) and *Isoodon auratus autatus* (golden-backed bandicoot).

Kimberley Marine Park (Commonwealth) – Located offshore but surrounding Lacepede Islands, this Marine Park includes continental shelf, slope and deep water hosting a variety of different soft sediment and rocky reef habitats. It boasts a diversity of slope demersal fish assemblages that is amongst the highest in the country. Fringing the Kimberley Coastline, it covers 74,469 square kilometres, with depths from less than 15 to 800 metres. It has National Park, Habitat Protection, and Multiple Use zones.



Jabirr Jabirr/Ngumbarl Country Plan Area

Our plan area includes all Jabirr Jabirr/Ngumbarl country associated with the Native Title determinations:

- WCD2018/004
- WCD2018/005
- WCD2019/001
- WCD2019/015
- WCD2020/002

It also relates to our rights and interests within our shared country with our neighbours Nyul Nyul and Nimanburr. See **Figure 2**.

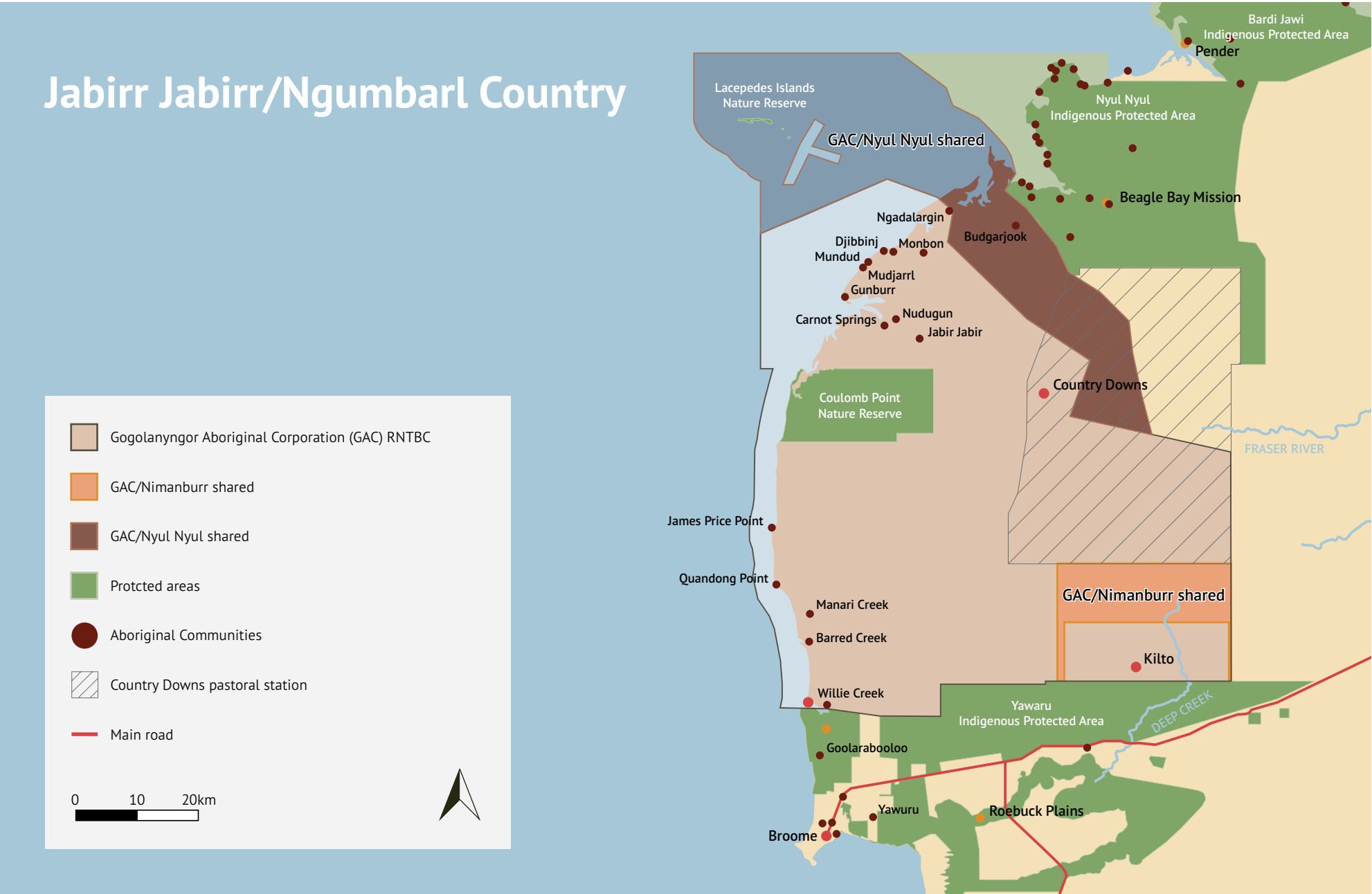


Figure 2: Map of Jabirr Jabirr/Ngumbarl country

Our Plan Story

With native title over Jabirr Jabirr/Ngumbarl country, we can now decide how to keep our cultural practices alive, help our people make a living, and protect our land, waters, plants and animals. To achieve this, we need a plan to guide our work, track our progress, and adjust our approach when needed.

In May 2025, Jabirr Jabirr/Ngumbarl Traditional Owners were invited to a workshop at Arrow Pearls to talk about country and begin developing our Healthy Country Plan. We used the Healthy Country Planning process to prepare our plan; this is a style of planning that puts our voice first and lets us drive the planning process. We split into Men’s and Women’s groups and developed our draft vision statement, identified our key values and threats; and discussed what we think needs to be done to look after country.

To progress the plan we established a working group. We asked each family to put forward a representative. In August 2025, a working party visited Willie Creek, Barred Creek, Quandong, James Price Point, Manari and Carnot bay to assess country health, identify threats, and discuss how to keep our country and culture strong.

Key Places and Concerns

Willie Creek: The Lurujarri Heritage Trail passes through here and is managed by Goolarabaloo families. We discussed and saw the tourists camping in places where they shouldn’t (e.g. cultural sites). We discussed the establishment of managed tourist nodes at Willie Creek, Barred Creek, Quandong and James Price Point.

Minari/Yellow River and James Price Point: These areas are vital for dugong, turtle and whale nurseries. Concerns include unregulated helicopter tourism, jet skiers affecting fish stocks, overfishing, and rubbish.

Barred Creek: A significant men’s site with painful history—our ancestors were enslaved by pastoralists and kidnapped by pearlers. We discussed returning to country, educating tourists, protecting cultural sites from vandalism, and creating business opportunities like roadhouses and caravan parks. Fire management through the Dampier Peninsula Fire Working Group was also discussed.

Quandong: Rich in vegetation and food sources, this gathering place for ceremonies and trade now has some family bush blocks. Known as Dinosaur Coast for prehistoric footprints. Major concerns include feral animals (cattle, horses, pigs, cats) damaging soil, water and wildlife, invasive plants, cane toads, illegal fishing by foreign vessels, and exposed burial sites needing protection.

Northern Area (Carnot Bay/Winnawal): Poor track conditions make access difficult. Feral animal damage and recent wildfire damage were observed.

In September and October 2025, the working group came together again to identify priorities and projects for the next 10 years to restore and maintain country health and address key threats.

Healthy Country Planning

We are using the *Healthy Country Framework* for this project. It is an *adaptive* land & sea management framework.

Healthy Country Planning uses participatory approaches to help communities like ours think through what we want to do, where and why. This approach ensures culture, people and knowledge are central to the process.



Ranger group governance

In 2023 a funding application was submitted by Gadalargan Ltd, in collaboration with Gogolanyngor Aboriginal Corporation (GAC), under the Western Australian Government’s Aboriginal Ranger Program (ARP). The application was successful and in 2024 four men and two women trainee rangers were recruited to begin training.

Since then the casual trainee rangers have completed numerous modules related to conservation and land management including Certificate 1 Conservation and Ecosystem Management, Marine Radio 3, GPS and Operate in isolated and remote locations, and Shipboard Safety.

We decided to call the new ranger program the Bindan Djak Ranger Program. The name, Bindan Djak Rangers (one who travels the bush) was suggested by Henry Augustine and has been adopted in applications for funding, planning and general communications.

The governance of the Bindan Djak Ranger Program will change as GAC evolves, expands and attains resources. Initially the Ranger Program will consist of a ranger coordinator and men and women rangers employed to implement on-ground activities. On-ground activities will be directed by the Jabirr Jabirr/ Ngumbarl Healthy Country Plan and guided by consultation with elders, Traditional Owners, the JIN community, technical partners and collaborators.

In the future, and as resourcing becomes available, GAC may choose to establish a Healthy Country Advisory Committee to further support the ranger program, and/or a Jabirr Jabirr/ Ngumbarl Land and Sea Manager position to help expand and develop the program.



Partnerships

As the Bindan Djak Ranger Program gains momentum, it’s important to establish partners to help us implement this plan. Partners include but are not limited to:

- Federal Government Indigenous Ranger Program (IRP)
- Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (DBCA) Aboriginal Ranger Program (ARP).
- Department of Fire and Emergency Services (DFES).
- Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development (DPIRD).
 - Fisheries divisions
 - Economic Development
- State NRM Program
- Willie Creek Pearls
- Goolarabooloo Aboriginal Corporation
- Environs Kimberley (EK)
- Kimberley Land Council (KLC)
- Indigenous Saltwater Advisory Group (ISWAG)
- Northern Australia Indigenous Land and Sea Management Alliance (NAILSMA)
- The Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage (DPLH) - Preserve, Promote and Protect our Aboriginal Sites Program.





Photo: Bunda Bunda NJ Tours

Our Targets

We have identified the really important things that we want to look after to have healthy country. We call these important things targets. If we look after our targets, then all of country should be looked after.

Our Targets are:

- 1. Cultural knowledge and practice
- 2. Important cultural and heritage places
- 3. Freshwater places
- 4. Bush tucker and medicine plants
- 5. Sea Country and seafood
- 6. Livelihoods from Country

Health of our Targets

For each target, we assessed its health and ability to withstand harm. We based our decisions on:

- Our own observations
- What we know about the target
- Research and data about the target
- Input from our partners

After considering all of this, we decided if each target’s health is improving, staying the same, or declining.

Goals

A goal is something you want to achieve and are willing to work toward. We set at least one goal for each target. By reaching these goals we will improve the target’s health. Goals are also a way to check if our actions are working.



Ratings	Descriptions
Very Good	The target is very healthy. Keep doing what we are doing.
Good	The target is healthy but needs work to improve the health.
Fair	The target is not healthy and if no changes are made the health may get worse.
Poor	The target is very unhealthy. Improving the health may take lots of money and resources. If no changes are made the target may never be healthy again.

Figure 3: Target Health Rating descriptions

Target 1: Cultural knowledge and practice

Our ancestors lived on country and cared gently for its waters, plants and animal life. Our ancestors took seriously their responsibility to care for country and keep lore alive. The country looked after our ancestors because of the care they gave it. Our ancestors have passed away, and many are buried on country. Our country keeps our families linked. We need to respect our ancestors care of country and keep their cultural practices alive. We know that the Jabirr Jabirr and Ngumbarl languages are in danger of dying out. It is believed that Jabirr Jabirr and Ngumbarl are no longer spoken and are considered sleeping languages that need to be woken up. We need to work at making our cultural knowledge and practice and our language healthy again.

We have been denied access to country for many years which has harmed us passing on and practicing our culture. Now that our native title is recognised, we are finally able to return to country without fear. We are now able to have a real say about making our cultural knowledge and practice strong again. We have work to do to bring back our cultural knowledge and practice, for ourselves and our generations to come.



To make this target healthy these are some things that need to be put in place:

- Work with our neighbours Bardi, Nyul Nyul, Yawuru and Karajarri to revitalise our Lore
- Share storytelling
- Teach language, culture and lore – passing down knowledge
- Create cultural mapping with language on top
- Build a language database
- Develop a Ngumbarl dictionary
- Respect and learn the knowledge of our current elders and lore bosses
- Help young people secure a cultural foundation, and
- Involve ourselves in the Lurujarri Trail tour

Goals	
• By 2035, Jabirr Jabirr/Ngumbarl cultural practices and languages will be stronger, with children and families learning on country and at home supported by community programs and projects.	
Indicators	
• Amount of traditional language used and how it is used in everyday lives of Jabirr Jabirr/Ngumbarl people. • Number of cultural knowledge transfer programs firmly established and practiced per year.	
Health rating 2026	Desired health rating 2035
Poor	Fair

Target 2: Important cultural and heritage places

There are important sites on our country, some we know about and others we need to learn about. We know that there are birthing sites, burial sites, women’s sites, men’s sites, meeting sites, quarries, fish trap sites and many other types of sites on our country. There are freshwater springs and soaks on country that are important to us and that we need to care for. We know that the land has a long history because we have found dinosaur footprints on our ground. We are also concerned for visitors to our country who unknowingly enter our sacred sites, some of these are powerful places and can make people sick if they are not supposed to be there.

Many of our cultural and heritage places have existing protections registered through Commonwealth and State legislative processes, for example West Kimberley National Heritage Listing. 21 Aboriginal Sites and 19 Aboriginal Heritage Places have been identified. Many of our sites do not have formal protection and it is up to us to manage them.

Our generation and future generations of Jabirr Jabirr/Ngumbarl people have a responsibility to protect important places to stop them being damaged further and return the places to good health. We are responsible for making sure that we, and others who visit important places, behave the right way when they are there.

Some things that will help to make our Important places target healthy are building Ranger numbers to get a presence on country, development of cultural awareness material including signage, establish a visitor permit system, manage roads and track access, provide Jabirr Jabirr/Ngumbarl tour options and designate boat launching locations. We also want to develop a database for storing biocultural information so we can use for management and educational purposes and share within Jabirr Jabirr/Ngumbarl families.



Goals	
• By 2035, our cultural sites will be comprehensively mapped, managed and protected, and information on sites shared with our people.	
Indicators	
• Number of important places mapped, documented and visited. • Physical and cultural condition of Jabirr Jabirr/Ngumbarl sites.	
Health rating 2026	Desired health rating 2035
Poor	Good

Target 3: Bush Tucker and medicine plants

Our country is home to diverse plant communities that change from sea to land. Dense mangrove belts link the ocean to the shore, where spinifex and the purple-flowered beach Morning Glory creep across the sand. Behind the dunes, tidal mudflats support Red Stemmed Samphire and saline grasslands. Moving inland, you'll find pockets of tangled monsoon vine thicket. In wet, swampy areas, paperbarks grow tall with feathery ferns beneath them. Further inland, the pindan sandplains are covered with eucalypts and low wattles. All these plants follow the rhythm of our six seasons.

We share the land with these native plants and depend on them for food, shelter, tools, medicine, and ceremonies. We have an obligation to care for all the lands, seas, and waters of our traditional country, including our native plants. When our plants struggle to survive, we must honour our elders and ourselves by helping them return to good health. Through this care, we show respect and demonstrate our commitment to our cultural obligations. With the right resources and knowledge, there is much we can do to restore our native plants.

Our ancestors maintained a healthy diet from the food they hunted and gathered on country and from the sea. Some people held deep knowledge of the health benefits of foods and plants, acting as healers who treated the sick. Colonisation forced us to rely on western medicine for our health. Today, people around the world are rediscovering the health benefits of our food and medicine plants. This renewed interest is helping to revive knowledge about native foods and traditional healing. We want to learn more about what grows on our country so this knowledge can be passed on to future generations. We want to deepen our understanding of our native plants and explore setting aside country to cultivate them, creating opportunities for economic sustainability.

Goals	
- By 2035, our bush medicine and food plants will be actively collected and used by Jabirr Jabirr/Ngumbarl people. - By 2035, important bush medicine and food plant habitats such as Monsoonal Vine Thickets and associated cultural knowledge will be protected and managed.	
Indicators	
- Evidence of how plants are collected and used by Jabirr Jabirr/ Ngumbarl people e.g. incorporation with mainstream medical practice, business opportunities for Jabirr Jabirr/Ngumbarl people. - Evidence and number of younger people engaged in activities related to native plants on Jabirr Jabirr/ Ngumbarl country. % area increase in Monsoon Vine Thickets patches.	
Health rating 2026	Desired health rating 2035
Fair	Good



Photo above and top right: Environs Kimberley



Photo: Bunda Bunda NJ Tours

Target 4: Sea Country and seafood

Seven thousand years ago marine flooding formed the Kimberley coastline that we know today as our saltwater country.

Saltwater country can be coastal as well as inland areas that have an environmental or spiritual link to the sea. There is a coastal Songline path that passes through our country made up of ceremonial sites and seasonal food places.

Jabirr Jabirr/Ngumbarl Saltwater country stretches from Willy Creek in the south to the southern section of Beagle Bay. It includes diverse saltwater habitats: extensive mangrove systems and tidal creeks, intertidal and deep-water reefs, seagrass beds, sandy beaches and coastal dunes, dramatic red cliffs, and islands. All these environments sustain our seafood tucker as well as important cultural and ecological species.

These waters support a rich diversity of marine life. Six species of marine turtles are found here, with flatback and green turtles being the most common. Marine mammals including whales, dolphins, orcas, and dugongs inhabit these waters, with bottlenose and spinner dolphins most frequently recorded in vessel and aerial surveys. Humpback whales hold particular significance, as the Dampier Peninsula (including the James Price Point coastal area) forms part of the Group IV humpback whale migration route from early June to November. The coastline's extensive seagrass beds provide critical dugong habitat. Surveys have confirmed that fish communities throughout these waters are both diverse and abundant.

Jabirr Jabirr/Ngumbarl people are saltwater people, and our saltwater helps to make us who we are. Our ancestors, as well as those with us today, spend a lot of time on our saltwater. We are great fisher people. We have looked after the health of our reefs, estuaries and coastal ecosystems by sustainably fishing our saltwater. Knowing about migration of whales, dugongs and sea

turtles and being able to read ocean currents helps us to keep a good balance with our saltwater.

Today our saltwater is under threat from overfishing, unmanaged tourism, mining and development. Many of our community are saying it's harder to catch fish and turtle, fish are smaller than they used to be, turtle is harder to find. We have a cultural obligation to look after our saltwater country, to protect our sea food tucker and their habitats.

Goals	
- By 2035, Jabirr Jabirr/Ngumbarl people are continuing to access and enjoy their seafood resources. - By 2035, Jabirr Jabirr/Ngumbarl sea country is being managed sustainably according to Jabirr Jabirr/Ngumbarl seasonal cycles and cultural protocols.	
Indicators	
- Abundance and diversity of key marine species (e.g. Turtle, Dugong, Finfish). - Satisfaction of Jabirr Jabirr / Ngumbarl Elders that people are following cultural protocols for fishing and hunting.	
Health rating 2026	Desired health rating 2035
Fair	Good

Target 5: Freshwater Places

Traditionally, freshwater springs were places where powerful beings lived and had to be respected. Some freshwater places connect with our song lines and are known as living waters. Strangers were not allowed to visit them without us. Even now, we need to let the beings know that we have come to them.

Many of our water places depend on groundwater for their health and are often referred to as Groundwater Dependent Ecosystems (GDEs). Examples of GDEs include the Bunda Bunda mound springs at Coulomb Point Nature Reserve. The Bunda Bunda mound springs are listed in the Directory of Important Wetlands as freshwater springs of outstanding cultural significance. Coulomb Point Nature Reserve was listed on the National Estate in 2001 because of the important plant and animal life that inhabit the mound springs.

Many of our water places are home to special plants, animals, and fish that rely on these ecosystems for their food, water, and habitat. Some species that live on Jabirr Jabirr/Ngumbarl country, like the Gouldian Finch—an endangered species—need fresh water to survive. Our waters give us drinking water and places to fish and hunt. They keep trees and plants alive that provide us with shelter and food. Our waters help give us cultural connection. Freshwater sites remain important to how we see ourselves as Jabirr Jabirr/Ngumbarl people. There are many reasons why it is important that we protect freshwater sites.

Some of these reasons are:

- The Wallal Aquifer, an unconfined aquifer known as the Broome Sandstone, and its wetlands and springs are culturally and spiritually important to us
- We see the Wallal Aquifer as a living thing that has stories attached to explain how our country came to be
- If we want native animals and plants to survive and not become endangered, it is important that we keep our freshwater healthy

Some things we can do to keep our freshwater healthy are:

- Joint management of Coulomb Point Nature Reserve—a critically endangered ecological community where the Bunda Bunda mound springs are located
- Map freshwater sites so we know where they are and understand how healthy they are
- Monitor the ongoing health of freshwater sites to make sure that water stays fresh and does not dry up or become salty
- Remove and manage introduced animals’ access to freshwater sites, such as through cattle musters

Goals	
• By 2035, our water places – including mound springs, soaks, and creeks – will be mapped, monitored, and protected according to Jabirr Jabirr/Ngumbarl cultural protocols and stories.	
Indicators	
• Health of water places based on biocultural Index. • Satisfaction of GAC / Healthy Country Advisory Committee (HCAC) that Jabirr Jabirr/Ngumbarl water places are being looked after.	
Health rating 2026	Desired health rating 2035
Fair	Good

Target 6: Livelihoods from Country

Our Native Title rights provide the foundation for caring for country and determining our own future. We know that country heals. Through these rights, we can return to country to care for it, so that country can care for us in return. We now have the opportunity to reconnect with country, strengthening the physical, spiritual, and mental health of ourselves and our families.

We envision country working for our people—building wealth that enables us all to live good and comfortable lives. We want to educate our children so they can secure meaningful employment from country, earning decent wages that will benefit their own children in turn. To build this wealth while caring for country, we need to develop business approaches that protect our land while enabling it to sustain us.

Our Bindan Djak Ranger program will employ our people—men and women, young and old—to care for our land and sea country as we have done for millennia. We also plan to establish tourism nodes that manage existing and future visitor pressures while creating sustainable business opportunities for our community.

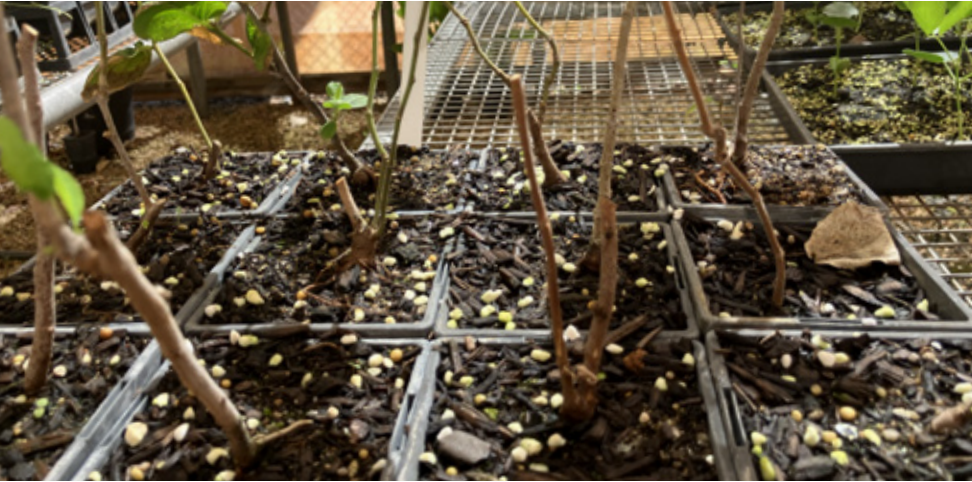


Photo: Bunda Bunda NI Tours

Goals	
• By 2035 the Bindan Djak Ranger program is strong and employing at least 10 men and woman to look after our land and sea country. • By 2035, an increased number of Jabirr Jabirr/ Ngumbarl people will have employment and training opportunities relating to the health and management of JJN country.	
Indicators	
• Number of Rangers employed per year. • Satisfaction level of GAC that Jabirr Jabirr/Ngumbarl nation is visible and strong on country.	
Health rating 2026	Desired health rating 2035
Poor	Fair



Our Threats

A threat is when something happens that can be harmful to the health of Jabirr Jabirr/Ngumbarl country and people. We know that there are threats that can damage our targets. We take these threats seriously, knowing that we need to take action to weaken or eliminate them. We have identified the following main threats to our targets:

Our Threats are:

- 1. Lack of access
- 2. Lack of connection to country/knowledge passing down
- 3. Lack of resourcing to look after country
- 4. Unmanaged tourists
- 5. Poor mental, spiritual and physical health
- 6. Wildfire
- 7. Climate change
- 8. Feral animals
- 9. Weeds
- 10. Inappropriate mining and development

We assessed each threat by looking at how widespread it is (scope), how serious it is (severity), and whether the damage can be fixed (permanence). We did this by going to country to look and listen, examining collected information, and consulting with partners who know our country.

From this assessment, we identified which threats are very serious and which are less serious. For each threat, we have developed at least one goal, set a timeframe for action, and identified how we will measure whether our work successfully reduces or eliminates the threat.

Ratings	Descriptions
Very High	The threat has the potential or is likely to destroy or remove all or part of the target if the current situation continues. If this happens then it may not be possible to make the target healthy again.
High	The threat is likely to cause serious damage to all or part of the target if the current situation continues. If this happens then it would be very expensive and difficult to make the target healthy.
Medium	The threat is likely to cause moderate damage to all or part of the target if the current situation continues. If this happens then it would take a reasonable effort and amount of money to make the target healthy.
Low	The threat is likely to cause a small amount of damage to all or part of the target if the current situation continues. If this happens it would not cost much money, and would be relatively easy, to make the target healthy.

Figure 4: Threat Rating descriptions

Threat 1: Lack of Access

Since the 1860s, when white pastoralists took Jabirr Jabirr/Ngumbarl land and waters, our people were forced off country. For generations, the connection with our ancestors’ country was severed. It was not until the Native Title Act of 1993 that we gained legal rights to return to our country.

Many of our people want to return to country to visit or live. Our history has created dependency on welfare, and many lack the resources needed to get back to country—vehicles, money for bores, shelters, and other essential infrastructure.

Support for the family outstations that have been established on Jabirr Jabirr/ Ngumbarl country since the 1980s has all but disappeared. This included the annual maintenance of roads and tracks, essential water and power utilities, and firebreak installation and maintenance. Families cannot get to their country because roads are overgrown and their homes are in disrepair.

To address these barriers and strengthen our relationship with country, we need:

- Programs that provide vehicles and essential resources for travel and on-country activities
- Adequate and sustained funding for country-based initiatives
- On-country programs that support cultural learning and healing
- Road infrastructure improvements to enable safe access
- Support systems for people wanting to establish and access outstations, including infrastructure assistance and ongoing maintenance support.



Objectives	
• By 2031, our roads and tracks are managed to enable easy access to country and outstations/blocks.	
Indicators	
• % of JJN outstations that can be accessed safely.	
Threat rating 2026	Desired threat rating 2031
Very high	Fair

Threat 2: Lack of connection to country/knowledge passing down

From the 1800s, pastoralists and pearlers forcibly removed our people from their land, dispossessing us of our country and severing our ancestors’ connection to land, traditional practices, and their responsibilities as custodians. Between 1910 and the 1970s, governments compounded this trauma by removing children from their families and country, forcing them to grow up in a culture not their own. Many people from the Stolen Generations, and the families they raised, don’t know where they come from or who they’re connected to.

This broken history threatens our future. Severed ancestral links have cost us much of our country’s history, stories, language, and the survival knowledge our ancestors held. Without urgent action to learn from our remaining Elders, our ability to connect with country will diminish further.



Our children must know their history and honour the struggle of those who came before to maintain connections with ancestors and country. This is why we must act now—to rebuild our stories, knowledge, and language. By strengthening the knowledge and skills of our people, we can reconnect ancestral links and ensure the strength and resilience of our community, now and for generations to come.

Objectives	
• By 2031, Jabirr Jabirr/Ngumbarl cultural knowledge will be systematically passed to younger generations through diverse programs.	
Indicators	
• Number of knowledge transfer activities per year. • Satisfaction of JJN Elders that cultural knowledge is being revived and passed on.	
Threat rating 2026	Desired threat rating 2031
Very high	Medium

Threat 3: Lack of resourcing to look after country

Jabirr Jabirr/Ngumbarl country spans 940 square kilometres of land and saltwater country—a vast area requiring dedicated care and management. To fulfill our responsibilities properly, we need trained Jabirr Jabirr/Ngumbarl people employed to work and live on country. This requires substantial resources: vehicles, signage, fencing materials, boats, fire management tools, and partnerships with organisations that can support our work. We also need funding to preserve and strengthen our traditional knowledge, including stories and language, to manage visitor access to our country, and to develop sustainable businesses that generate wealth for our people while keeping country strong.

Currently, we face significant barriers:

- Gadalargan Ltd., which conducts business on behalf of Jabirr Jabirr/ Ngumbarl Traditional Owners, has limited staff capacity and cannot take on the full scope of work required for land management, cultural preservation, and country-based enterprise development
- Insufficient funding to develop our skills and purchase necessary equipment
- Lack of resources to establish and maintain a Ranger team

To address these challenges, we need to build our capacity through strategic partnerships with volunteer groups, universities, research institutions, and conservation networks. These partnerships will enable us to expand our land and sea management capabilities, access specialized knowledge and resources, and create employment and training opportunities for our people. By working collaboratively while maintaining our authority as Traditional Owners, we can develop the skills, infrastructure, and sustainable funding needed to care for country now and into the future.



Photo: Bunda Bunda NI Tours

Objectives	
• By 2031, Jabirr Jabirr/ Ngumbarl have established increased partnerships (e.g. volunteer groups, universities, networks) to increase capacity in land and sea management.	
Indicators	
• Number of GAC staff including rangers and project staff. • Number of partnerships with government and non-government organisations.	
Threat rating 2026	Desired threat rating 2031
Very high	Medium

Threat 4: Unmanaged tourists

In 2020, the road between Broome and Cape Leveque was sealed with bitumen, significantly improving access for visitors and residents of Dampier Peninsula communities. While this has benefited local travel, it has also enabled visitors to more easily bring caravans and boats to remote locations across the Peninsula. As a result, we have experienced a substantial increase in visitor numbers, with many people camping on Jabirr Jabirr/ Ngumbarl lands and waters for extended periods—often without any oversight of where they go or what they do.

Although fishing regulations exist to protect fish stocks in our waters, enforcement resources are insufficient to monitor and manage visitor activities effectively. We are deeply concerned that our saltwater is being overfished. The lack of oversight and enforcement represents a threat to all aspects of our

Objectives	
• By 2031, a Jabirr Jabirr/ Ngumbarl pass, and camping node system is in place controlling and protecting Jabirr Jabirr/ Ngumbarl country.	
Indicators	
• Level of satisfaction from GAC and rangers that visitors are complying with JJN protocols. • Number of reported visitor incidents involving cultural protocol breaches or environmental damage.	
Threat rating 2026	Desired threat rating 2031
Very high	Medium

country: our plants, our animals, and our freshwater and saltwater systems. Uncontrolled access to country and sea, combined with visitors not respecting the land, can damage sites of cultural significance that we have a sacred obligation to protect.

Key problems from unmanaged visitation include:

- Overfishing of our waters
- Destruction of native vegetation
- Introduction and spread of invasive weeds
- Unauthorized travel over and camping on culturally sensitive area



Photo: Bunda Bunda NI Tours

Threat 5: Poor mental, spiritual and physical health

Today, many Aboriginal people, including Jabirr Jabirr/Ngumbarl people, are struggling with poor health. The reasons are rooted in our history. People were forcibly removed from country, with many taken from their families and raised to deny their identity and culture. This severed connection to country robbed generations of the opportunity to practice culture and draw strength from the land and sea. The trauma has led to profound mental health challenges, with many turning to drugs and alcohol to cope. Aboriginal people are vastly overrepresented in the justice system, including far too many of our young people. This disconnection from country and culture is a major driver of this crisis.

Losing access to country also meant losing the ability to hunt, fish, and gather healthy traditional foods in their proper seasons. This shift away from traditional foods has contributed to widespread health problems among Aboriginal people, including obesity, diabetes, and rheumatic heart disease. Beyond physical and mental impacts, disconnection from country has left many of our people spiritually lost.

We are determined to turn this around because we know that healthy country supports healthy people. Caring for country is healing for country and healing for us.

Objectives	
By 2031 Jabirr Jabirr/Ngumbarl peoples’ physical, spiritual and mental health has been improved through on country programs.	
Indicators	
Improved physical and mental health of JJN people.	
Threat rating 2026	Desired threat rating 2031
High	Medium

Threat 6: Wildfire

Traditional ‘cool’ fire burning practices, carefully managed by our ancestors according to seasonal patterns, have been replaced by destructive ‘hot’ fires that burn uncontrolled across vast areas of land. The risk of catastrophic wildfires on the Dampier Peninsula is particularly high in 2025 due to increased fuel loads from above-average rainfall last season, combined with higher-than-normal temperatures and anticipated below-average rainfall this dry season.

Hot wildfires devastate our plants and animals. Threatened species including the Bilby, Gouldian Finch, and Monsoon Vine Thickets face heightened risk, with wildfires being a significant contributing factor to their decline. When fire destroys their food sources and habitat, animals are forced to travel greater distances to find food and shelter. Fire can also disrupt critical breeding cycles. Additionally, burnt country creates ideal hunting conditions for feral predators like cats, making native animals even more vulnerable.

Following major wildfires that caused widespread destruction to country, animals, and plants, the Dampier Peninsula Fire Working Group was established in 2017. Twice a year, Rangers from Traditional Owner groups across the region come together with partner organisations to develop coordinated fire management strategies for the Peninsula. Indigenous ranger groups use tools such as the map in Figure 5 to help develop annual fire plans with the community (including Elders), neighbouring ranger groups, families and outstations, and other stakeholders such as pastoralists and government. Jabirr Jabirr/Ngumbarl representatives attend this Working Group and will now start to develop annual fire plans and drive fire burning on our country.

Key barriers to effective fire management:

- Insufficient funding to employ adequate numbers of Rangers to implement traditional fire burning programs
- Lack of resources to purchase or hire essential vehicles, aircraft, and equipment required for fire management operations
- Limited access to training and skill development necessary for contemporary fire management on our country

Objectives	
By 2031, Jabirr Jabirr/Ngumbarl country is managed by Rangers to reduce the impact of late season fires on natural (plants and animals), cultural and physical assets (outstations).	
Indicators	
% of Jabirr Jabirr/ Ngumbarl Country burnt in both early and late season, compared annually with previous years (utilising NAFI metrics). - Number of Jabirr Jabirr/Ngumbarl rangers trained and experienced in certified fire management accreditations.	
Threat rating 2026	Desired threat rating 2031
High	Medium

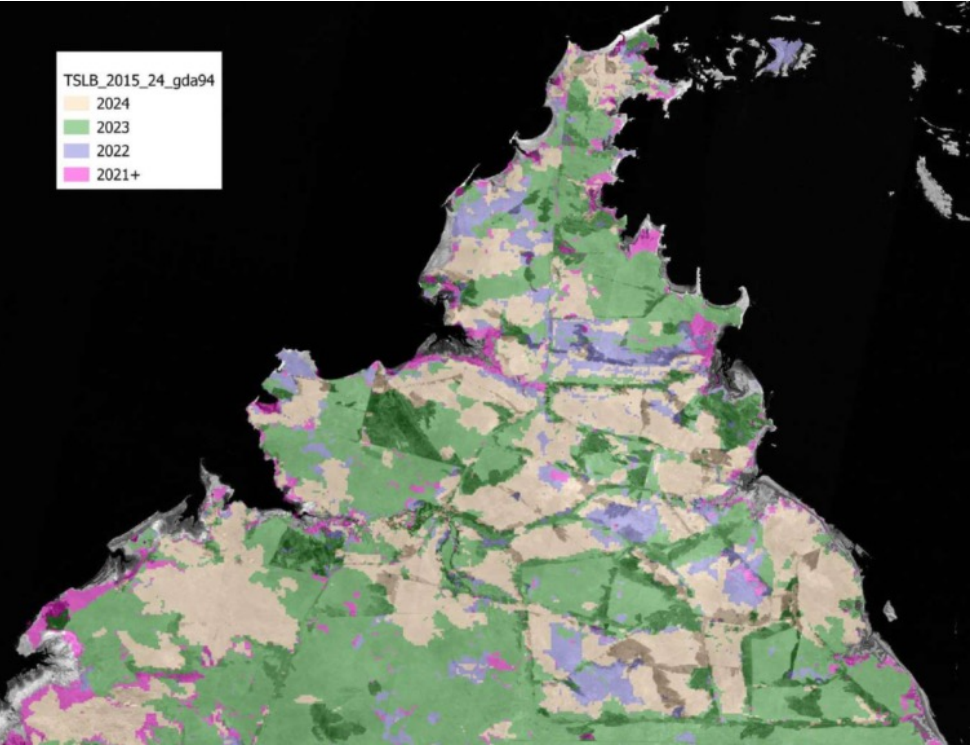


Figure 5: T Dampier Peninsula Fire map showing the time (year) since it was last burn (pink – 2021 or older, grey – 2022, green 2023, yellow – 2024)



Threat 7: Impacts of climate change

Climate change refers to long-term shifts in temperatures and weather patterns. While some shifts occur naturally, human activities since the 1800s have driven most of the climate change we experience today. Burning fossil fuels releases greenhouse gases—primarily carbon dioxide and methane—that wrap around the Earth like a blanket, trapping the sun’s heat and raising temperatures.

For Jabirr Jabirr/Ngumbarl country, climate change brings more frequent and intense heatwaves across the Dampier Peninsula and increases the risk of dangerous cyclones. Ocean heatwaves bleach coral reefs and harm marine animals that are both a food source and culturally significant to us. Our tropical forests, paperbark forests, and other vegetation face growing threats. While many native animals are adapted to warm conditions, prolonged extreme heat pushes them beyond their limits. They suffer heat stress, die in large numbers, and struggle to reproduce as water sources dry up and food becomes scarce.

Objectives	
By 2031 Jabirr Jabirr/Ngumbarl Rangers are actively monitoring, managing and responding to areas affected by climate change (e.g. revegetation, fencing off exposed cultural sites, exploring green energy options).	
Indicators	
Number of sites being monitored annually to assess health of country.	
Threat rating 2026	Desired threat rating 2031
High	Medium

The threat of global warming to our land and sea also threatens our ability to care for country and maintain the cultural connection to our ancestors and the land and sea they entrusted to us.

Key problems from climate change include:

- Rising sea levels
- Coastal erosion
- Destruction of healthy habitats essential for marine and terrestrial life
- Loss of culturally important sites



Threat 8: Feral animals

Feral animals are species not native to Australia that have been introduced to our country, either through deliberate release or accidental arrival. Of particular concern are feral animals with hard hooves—horses (*Equus caballus*), donkeys (*Equus assinus*), pigs (*Sus scrofa*), and cattle (*Bos taurus/Bos indicus*). Their hooves cause severe soil compaction, preventing plant growth and contributing to widespread erosion. These animals contaminate and degrade our precious freshwater sources, spread invasive weed seeds, and compete with native animals for food. We share this problem with our neighbours—Nimanburr and Nyul Nyul Rangers. An option for us is to coordinate aerial culling programs to help reduce the impact of feral herbivores.

Feral predators, particularly cats (*Felis catus*) and foxes (*Vulpes vulpes*), are devastating populations of threatened native animals such as the Greater Bilby (*Macrotis lagotis*) and Gouldian Finch (*Chloebia gouldiae*) through predation. We are also anticipating the arrival of cane toads (*Rhinella marina*) on our country—a serious concern as these toxic invasive species can poison native animals that attempt to eat them.

Key problems requiring management:

- Vehicle tracks creating pathways that facilitate feral animal movement across country
- Soil erosion, water pollution, and land degradation caused by overgrazing from feral herbivores
- Loss of habitat and food sources for native animals due to competition and environmental damage from feral species



Objectives	
By 2031, populations of hooved animals (Donkeys, Bullocks and Horses) on Jabirr Jabirr/Ngumbarl country are reduced to a level whereby damage to our water places is minimal.	
Indicators	
Demonstrated reduction in number of hooved animals on priority water places.	
Threat rating 2026	Desired threat rating 2031
High	Medium

Threat 9: Weeds

Weeds make life hard for our native animals and plants. Some overtake native vegetation, forcing animals to abandon areas where they once found food and shelter. One of our biggest challenges is the threat to our Monsoon Vine Thickets (MVT), which are now endangered. Vine weeds such as *Macroptilium atropurpureum* (Siratro), *Clitoria ternatea* (Butterfly Pea), and *Passiflora foetida* (Stinking Passionfruit) smother our MVTs, blocking sunlight, increasing fuel loads, and altering the ecosystem, affecting all life in and around these thickets.

Other problem weeds include *Tribulus terrestris* (Caltrop) and *Cenchrus ciliaris* (Buffel Grass) around our heavily visited coastal sites. *Azadirachta indica* (Neem Tree) and *Leucaena leucocephala* (Coffee Bush) are weed trees that can overtake and outcompete our native trees. There are also weeds that have not arrived, or are not widespread on our country, such as *Bryophyllum delagoense* (Mother of Millions) and *Hyptis suaveolens* (Mintweed). These weeds rapidly spread and can outcompete our native plants. We are deeply concerned that these invasive species are disrupting the natural balance we are working to protect.

The key problems we must address include:

- Possible extinction of Monsoon Vine Thickets
- Human activities—including visitors, mining, and commercial operations—spreading weeds
- Weed dispersal by feral and native animals
- Increased risk of intense wildfires due to weed proliferation



Photo: Environs Kimberley

Objectives	
• By 2031, priority places on Jabirr Jabirr/Ngumbarl country are protected from weeds through ongoing monitoring, prevention and eradication activities.	
Indicators	
• Number of weed infestations contained or eradicated. • Number of skilled Rangers to implement plans designed to reduce invasion of introduced weeds.	
Threat rating 2026	Desired threat rating 2031
Medium	Low

Threat 10: Inappropriate mining and development

Since the 1860s, the Western Australian government has issued mining leases across our country. By 1910, 51 million acres had been leased to pastoralists and mining interests. Mining operations can devastate the environment—waterways, animals, plants, and ecosystems—when companies prioritize profit over responsibility. We’ve witnessed this repeatedly: sacred sites deliberately destroyed, water sources polluted, and country left damaged rather than restored after mining operations cease.

We’ve also experienced how mining interests can divide communities. In 2011, when some Jabirr Jabirr/Ngumbarl people agreed to allow Woodside’s liquid natural gas processing plant at James Price Point, it sparked intense opposition—including from environmentalists worldwide. The controversy split families and broke friendships. Though the processing plant never proceeded, some of these wounds remain unhealed.

Key problems from mining and development on our country:

- Mining companies failing to honour agreements with Jabirr Jabirr/Ngumbarl Traditional Owners
- Environmental pollution from mining operations
- Fossil fuel use contributing to climate change
- Destruction of significant cultural sites
- Loss of flora and fauna, particularly endangered species
- Oil spills and ballast waste contamination



Objectives	
• By 2031, any mining or development on JIN country is supported by GAC and guided by ecological and cultural information for the protection of JIN country.	
Indicators	
• Satisfaction that GAC mining and development projects are not impacting cultural and ecological values.	
Threat rating 2026	Desired threat rating 2031
Medium	Low



Implementing the plan

For our healthy country work we have developed a series of strategies to reduce the threats, develop our capacity and restore our targets. By implementing our strategies, we should see improvement in the overall health of our country.

We've organized our strategies into these project areas:

1. Cultural heritage management
2. Fire management
3. Freshwater management
4. Weed management
5. Sea country and marine management
6. Important animals and plants
7. Land and sea management capacity
8. Visitor management

The strategies in each project involve one or more activities. The activities for each strategy should be made into an Action Plan which is used to develop our annual work plans. Action plans contain information on timing, resources needed, costs and who will do the tasks.

“My old people have gone now – my two grandmothers. They sacrificed a lot and never complained to teach my girls about the history of our country.”



Project 1: Cultural heritage management

We,Jabirr Jabirr/Ngumbarl people want to work to build up our culture, language, knowledge and stories of our country after our connection was broken when our ancestors were removed from our traditional lands. It is important to us that we learn what we can from the elders we have with us. We know we have

a way to go to repair the damage of colonisation, but we are prepared to do what is needed to build and protect knowledge for our future generations to stay connected.

Strategies	Threats reduced	Targets improved
Record and document JJN language to develop resources for revitalization and community use.	Lack of connection to country/ knowledge passing down.	- Cultural heritage management. - Fire management. - Freshwater management. - Weed management. - Sea country and marine management. - Important animals and plants. - Land and sea management capacity. - Visitor management.
Seek repatriation of JJN cultural knowledge materials (and Artefacts) and establish secure storage protocols and safe keeping place.		
Work with knowledge holders to map and protect cultural sites, including burial sites, ceremonial grounds, and significant places. Recording stories of country and cultural protocols for visitation.		
Deliver Elder-led knowledge transfer programs, including cultural trips, walks and camps. Record stories and knowledge of plants, animals, seasons and other cultural themes.		
Support cultural leaders and Elders in maintaining/revitalising JJN cultural ceremonies and lore practice.		
Partner with local schools to deliver two-way science programs and Junior Ranger initiatives.		
Establish a JJN database for storing and managing Traditional Ecological Knowledge of plants, animals, and cultural sites.		

Project 2: Fire management

Hot fires are damaging our plants and animals. They destroy food sources and leave native animals exposed on burnt ground. Our ancestors used cool fire practices to carefully manage the land so it could sustain their communities. We’re pleased to see growing interest in cool fire burning today. We’re keen

to learn from others and share knowledge from our elders. We believe that working with partners will help us better protect Country from hot fires, and we’re ready to build these relationships.

Strategies	Threats reduced	Targets improved
Conduct annual fire burning activities, including ground and aerial burning, and fire suppression to protect natural, cultural, and physical assets.	Wildfire.	- Bush Tucker and Medicine Plants. - Important cultural and heritage places. - Livelihoods from Country.
Facilitate annual fire planning sessions with community members and stakeholders.		
Undertake training and capacity building for rangers and community members to undertake fire management activities safely and effectively.		
Develop a Jabirr Jabirr / Ngumbarl fire carbon project.	Lack of resourcing to look after country.	



Project 3: Freshwater management

Our traditional land has a good supply of fresh water. We need to have good knowledge about where our freshwater sites are. Once we know more about freshwater sites, we can work out what needs to be done to protect them, e.g.

Strategies	Threats reduced	Targets improved
Develop and implement a JJN freshwater places monitoring program to assess the health of ground water dependant ecosystems.		- Freshwater Places. - Important cultural and heritage places. - Bush tucker and medicine plants.
Identify priority water sites for protection, including fencing and rehabilitation activities.	Feral animals.	
Develop a site management plan for the protection of Bunda Bunda Mound Springs.		
Build knowledge of groundwater systems in JJN country and establish ongoing monitoring protocols. Work in partnership with Department of Water and/or University of Western Australia.	Inappropriate mining and development.	
Work with partners to ensure safe and effective water supply for JJN outstations and communities.	Lack of resourcing to look after country.	
Partner with stakeholders to deliver hard-hooved animal (donkeys, cattle, horses) monitoring and eradication programs.	Feral animals.	
Develop cane toad preparedness and response strategies.	Feral animals.	

from feral animals that are a big threat to the health of our freshwater sites. Once we know more, we will be better able to negotiate with businesses who want to set up and use fresh water on country.

Project 4: Weed management

Weeds are a significant problem across our country. Vehicles, feral animals, and fire are the main contributors, bringing in and spreading weed seeds as they move across the land. To manage this, we need to educate people about local weeds and control feral animal populations. Training rangers and community

members to educate others is essential. We must identify priority areas for weed removal and prevention and protect our places that are weed-free. Learning from others with management experience will strengthen our approach.

Strategies	Threats reduced	Targets improved
Define JJN priority weeds for mapping, monitoring, and eradicating.	Weeds.	- Important places. - Freshwater Places. - Bush Tucker and Medicine Plants.
Train rangers and community members in weed identification and eradication methods.		
Educate visitors on JJN weeds and how they can assist in their containment and eradication.		
Identify, prioritise and map high conservation/cultural value areas of JJN country such as the Bunda Bunda mound Springs.		





Project 5: Sea Country and marine management

Our seas are rich with life – turtles, dugongs, whales, fish, and corals. Overfishing threatens these resources. We need a management plan covering what, when, and how much people can fish, with proper monitoring. We want to partner with neighbouring traditional owners, industry, government, and research institutions to restore the Dampier Peninsula’s sea country. This requires funding for boats, Rangers, training, mapping, and greater knowledge of our sea resources and traditional fishing practices like fish traps.

Strategies	Threats reduced	Targets improved
Undertake marine management training to upskill Bindan Djak rangers in sea country management including attainment of coxswain’s ticket, marine safety, search and rescue.	Lack of resourcing to look after country.	- Sea Country and seafood. - Cultural knowledge and practice.
Partner with neighbouring ranger groups through the Indigenous Saltwater Advisory Group (SWAG) network to undertake turtle monitoring and management on the Lacepede Islands.		
Working with JJN elders and community, supported by ISWAG develop turtle and dugong hunting protocols/rules for sustainable harvest.	Lack of knowledge passing down.	
Working with partners including DPIRD, KLC and ISWAG develop sustainable fishing protocols for visitors.	Unmanaged tourists.	
Partnering with DPIRD and others (e.g. Universities) establish a biocultural fish and reef monitoring program to assess fish health over time.		
Undertake coastal mapping project and establish site management plans for key areas (e.g. erosion hotspots).	Impacts of Climate change.	
Work with elders and community for monitoring of the annual Whale Migration, documenting JJN knowledge and stories.	Lack of knowledge passing down.	
Monitoring and mapping of footprints and fish traps on coastal country, recoding stories and passing on knowledge.		

Project 6: Important animals and plants

There are some plants and animals on our country that need special attention. These include the Greater bilby, the Gouldian finch and other threatened animals. It also includes the special food and medicinal plants that live within our Monsoon Vine Thickets ,which supports over 25% of the Damper Peninsula plant species.

Strategies	Threats reduced	Targets improved
Establish long-term monitoring program to build knowledge of baseline ecological health on JJN Country, including seasonal monitoring of key indicator species such as the Greater Bilby and Gouldian Finch.		- Bush Tucker and Medicine Plants. - Freshwater Places.
Develop annual monsoon vine thicket monitoring programs to assess health, record cultural knowledge and identify management actions.	Wildfire.	
Develop seasonal calendar with elders and community to document traditional ecological knowledge of plants, animals, seasons. Use to help monitor the effects of climate change over time on traditional resource use.	- Impacts of Climate change. - Lack of knowledge passing down.	
Working with partners explore the effectiveness and viability of undertaking wild cat control on JJN country.	Feral animals.	
Map and protect native food and medicine plant areas.	Impacts of Climate change.	
Work with Elders and knowledge holders to document plant uses and facilitate knowledge transfer.		
Establish a JJN plant propagation and regeneration project that includes seasonal harvesting protocols for sustainable use (e.g Gubinge).		

Project 7: Land and sea management capacity

Families want access to their outstations and blocks. Those without land need allocations. However, tracks must be repaired and maintained first – they’re currently too damaged for vehicles. Once accessible, families need support to establish camps for living and visiting. We want the northern section of our native title claim reserved for our community only.This requires visitor education, signage, Rangers for enforcement, and funding to implement these things.

Strategies	Threats reduced	Targets improved
Working with partners establish a JJN ranger base facility including secure lock up, internet and office equipment, work sheds and clean up facilities.	Lack of resourcing and capacity.	- Cultural heritage management. - Fire management. - Freshwater management. - Weed management. - Sea country and marine management. - Important animals and plants. - Land and sea management capacity. - Visitor management.
Provide conservation & land management training and qualifications for rangers, including specialisation pathways and career development opportunities.		
Work with partners and source funding to develop an annual road and track maintenance program to assist the community and the rangers in accessing and managing country.	lack of access.	
Work with partners to provide outstation support (roads, tracks, bores, solar etc) and blocks - helping people to return to country and looking after country.	Lack of resourcing and capacity.	
Work with the federal government to establish a JJN Indigenous Protected Area over sea and land country.		
Establish joint management agreements for Coulomb Point Nature Reserve and Lacepede Islands Nature Reserve.		
Work with partners to help to facilitate on-country programs for men, women, and youth, to assist in the improvement of health and wellbeing.	Poor mental, spiritual and physical health.	
Incorporate health and wellbeing activities into the Bindan Djak ranger program such as financial management, Mental Health First Aid.		



Project 8: Visitor management

Since the peninsula road was sealed, visitor numbers have increased, bringing caravans and boats. Without access controls, visitors are camping on sacred sites, burial grounds, and ceremonial areas, leaving rubbish behind.

We need to educate visitors about our country, traditions, and important sites. Designated camping areas will help us control visitor movement and ensure proper waste management.

Strategies	Threats reduced	Targets improved
- Establish a comprehensive tourism plan for JJN coastal areas including the development of camping nodes, no go zones, designated camping areas and boat launch sites. - In conjunction with a JJN Tourism plan develop a JJN visitor permit system that allows greater management of visitors to country. - Working with partners support the development of JJN cultural tours and economic opportunities. - Develop comprehensive JJN cultural awareness materials for multiple platforms including signage, presentation/training packages to educate visitors, partners, and the public.	Unmanaged tourists.	- Livelihoods from Country. - Sea country and Seafood. - Important cultural and heritage places.



Learning and adapting

It is important that we check our progress, review the effectiveness of our healthy country work and make required changes to ensure we are on track to reaching our vision.

The process for doing the checking, reviewing and adapting is detailed in our Monitoring, Evaluation, Reporting and Improvement (MERI) Plan.

Monitoring

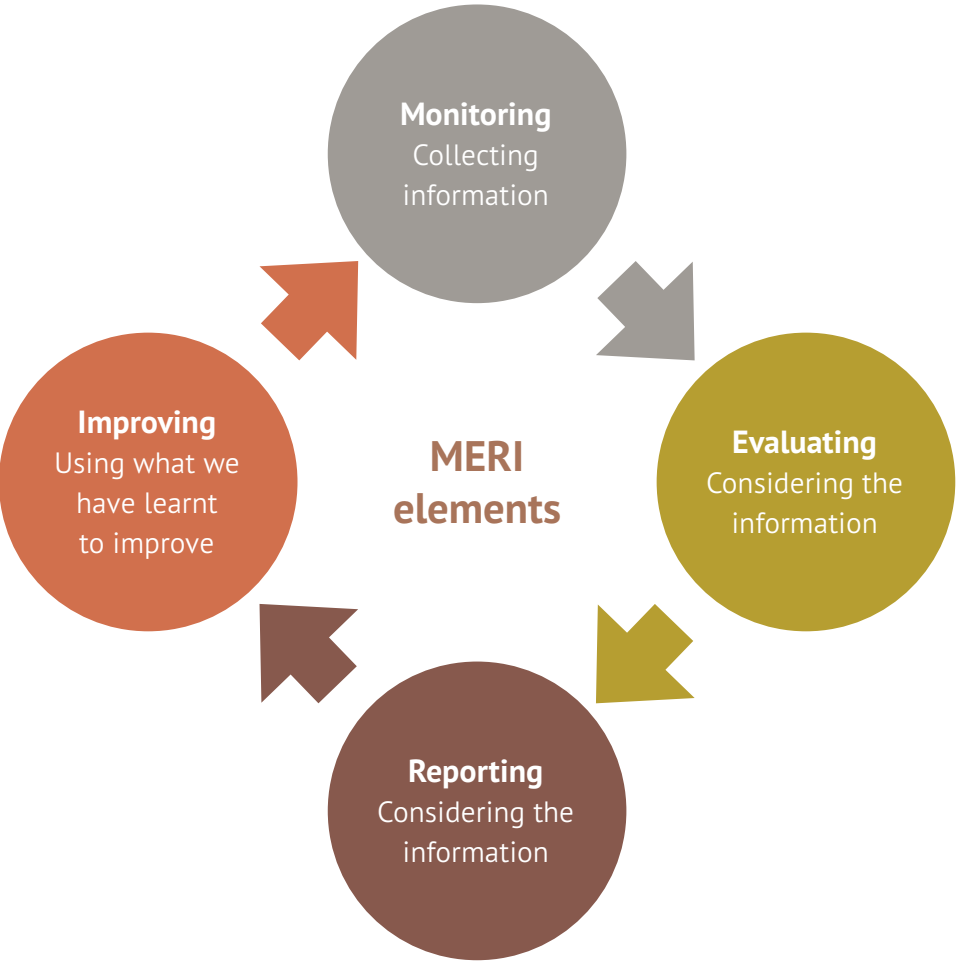
We will do three types of monitoring:

- 1. Implementation monitoring
- 2. Threat monitoring
- 3. Target monitoring

The details on how and when the indicators will be measured and who is responsible are in our MERI Plan.

We will work with scientist partners to carry out some of the monitoring.

“It’s passionate for me. I’m passionate about it. We are not doing it for the money.”



Evaluating

We want to make sure that we regularly evaluate our work and our progress. We will do this by reviewing the results of the three different types of monitoring through answering a set of evaluation questions, detailed in our MERI Plan. This will help us to determine how well our plan implementation is working and the reasons why it is or isn’t working.

We will check if we are:

- carrying out our activities as planned
- on track to achieve our objectives (i.e. are the threats reducing?)
- on track to achieve our goals (i.e. are the targets healthier?)
- on track to achieve our vision.

Reviewing the results of the monitoring also includes considering what we have learnt and what we can change to improve our progress.

We will work with our partners or other experts to carry out the reviews as needed.



Reporting

We will report the findings of our evaluations to our HCAC and GAC.

We will report to our partners as required under our agreements.

We will also share our learnings more widely e.g. with other Indigenous ranger groups.

Improving

From the monitoring, reviews and evaluations, if we realise that a strategy is not achieving the goals, we will adapt the strategy. Through this process we are continually checking and changing things to make sure we are reducing threats and improving the health of our targets.

References

Kimberley Land Council (no date) *Kimberley Land Council*. Available at: <https://www.klc.org.au> (Accessed: 9 January 2026).

National Native Title Tribunal (no date) *Native Title Vision*. Available at: <https://nntt.maps.arcgis.com/home/index.html> (Accessed: 9 January 2026).

Department of Water (2012) *West Canning Basin groundwater allocation limit report: Background information and method used to set an allocation limit for aquifers in the West Canning Basin*. Water resource allocation and planning report series, Report no. 52. Perth: Department of Water.

Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (no date) *Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water*. Available at: <https://www.dcceew.gov.au/> (Accessed: 9 January 2026).

Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (2017) *Groundwater-dependent ecosystems of the Dampier Peninsula Royalties for Regions groundwater investigation*. Environmental Water Report series, Report no. 29. Perth: Department of Water and Environmental Regulation.

Kimberley Regional Biosecurity Group (no date) *Biosecurity – animals*. Available at: <https://krbg.com.au/biosecurity-animals/> (Accessed: 9 January 2026).

Western Australian Government (2021) *Living Heritage: Protecting the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage of the Dampier Peninsula*. Available at: https://www.wa.gov.au/system/files/2021-07/Report_Living-Heritage_-_Protecting-the-Aboriginal-Cultural-Heritage-of-the-Dampier-Peninsula.PDF (Accessed: 9 January 2026).

Western Australian Planning Commission (2015) *Dampier Peninsula Planning Strategy Final report*. Perth: Western Australian Planning Commission.

Weeds Australia (no date) *Weed profiles*. Available at: <https://weeds.org.au/weeds-profiles/> (Accessed: 9 January 2026).

Appendices

Appendix 1: Bioregional Description and Conservation/Biodiversity Values of Jabirr Jabirr /Ngumbarl Country

Pindan Woodlands	Gently undulating deeper red sandy plains with open Woodlands of <i>Eucalyptus miniata</i> , <i>Corymbia greeniana</i> and understorey of savannah grasslands, including <i>Themeda triandra</i> , <i>Chrysopogon fallax</i> , <i>Aristida holathera</i> . Includes significant patch of Ironbark – <i>Eucalyptus jensenii</i> .
Pindan shrubland	Shallower red sandy plains, dominated by <i>Acacia eriopoda</i> ., <i>A. platycarpa</i> , <i>A. colej</i> , <i>A. tumida</i> and savannah grasslands including <i>Triodia schinzii</i> (feathertop spinifex), <i>Chrysopogon pallidus</i> (razorgrass), <i>Sorghum stipoideum</i> (annual sorghum) and <i>Heteropogon contortus</i> (black speargrass).
Monsoon Vine Thickets	Dense, shady patches forming closed shrubland rich in vines, creepers, and shade plants, located in sheltered dune swales and hollows behind coastal dunes where groundwater is close to the surface. Contains a range of evergreen trees including <i>Diospyros ferrea</i> (Ebony), <i>Mimusops elengi</i> (Mamajen) and <i>Celtis philippensis</i> , mid storey shrubs including <i>Breynia cernua</i> , <i>Bridelia tomentosa</i> , <i>Croton habrophyllus</i> , <i>Dodonaea platyptera</i> and vines such as <i>Abrus precatorius</i> (crab’s eye bean), <i>Adenia heterophylla</i> , <i>Caesalpinia major</i> , <i>Capparis lasiantha</i> (bush caper), <i>Jacquemontia paniculata</i> , <i>Jasminum didymum</i> , <i>Tinospora smilacina</i> (snake vine).
Coastal dunes, beaches and limestone/sandstone rocky outcrops	Sparse to open herbland and grassland on mobile dunes; coastal shrubland or heath on stabilized dunes <i>Spinifex longifolius</i> , <i>Ipomoea pes-caprae</i> , <i>Canavalia rosea</i> , <i>Cyperus pedunculatus</i> . Exposed outcrops and cliffs of Broome, Melligo and Emariau Sandstone, particularly along the coast.
Paperbark Woodlands	Occurs along seasonally inundated flats, seasonal claypans and low depressions. Soils are sandy loams or peaty sands with periodic waterlogging. Open woodland including trees such as <i>Melaleuca viridiflora</i> , <i>Melaleuca leucadendra</i> , <i>Melaleuca cajuputi</i> , <i>Pandanus spiralis</i> , and ground layer grasses such as <i>Cyperus javanicus</i> , <i>Fimbristylis ferruginea</i> , <i>Sorghum plumosum</i> , <i>Lepironia articulata</i> .
Freshwater creeks, swamps and seepage zones	Minor creeks, swamps and drainage lines with low fringing woodlands of <i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> , <i>Lophostemon grandifloras</i> , <i>Melaleuca nervosa</i> and <i>M. acacioides</i> . Grasslands of <i>Aristida hygrometrica</i> , <i>Digitaria bicornis</i> and <i>Echinochloa colona</i> .
Saline grasslands and samphire flats	Low-lying coastal flats and supratidal zones subject to periodic inundation and evaporation. Soils are clayey, saline, and often poorly drained. Sparsely covered with samphires such as <i>Tecticornia indica</i> , <i>Sarcocornia quinqueflora</i> and <i>Halosarcia halocnemoides</i> and grasses such as <i>Sporobolus virginicus</i> , <i>Cynodon dactylon</i> and <i>Aeluropus lagopoides</i> .
Mangroves	Occurring along tidal creeks, estuaries, and sheltered coastal bays flooded daily by tides. Soils are soft, anaerobic marine muds or sandy tidal flats. Closed to open mangrove forest or shrubland, zoned according to tidal range and salinity. Seaward zone dominated by <i>Rhizophora stylosa</i> and <i>Sonneratia alba</i> , mid-tidal flats by <i>Avicennia marina</i> , <i>Bruguiera exaristata</i> , and high-tidal margins including <i>Ceriops tagal</i> , <i>Aegialitis annulata</i> and <i>Lumnitzera racemosa</i> .

Appendix 2: Listed species of conservation significance on Jabirr Jabirr/ Ngumbarl country

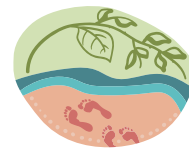
Scientific Name	Common Name	Threatened Category
BIRDS		
<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>	Curlew Sandpiper	Critically Endangered
<i>Numenius madagascariensis</i>	Eastern Curlew, Far Eastern Curlew	Critically Endangered
<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	Common Greenshank, Greenshank	Endangered
<i>Rostratula australis</i>	Australian Painted Snipe	Endangered
<i>Phaethon rubricauda westralis</i>	Red-tailed Tropicbird (Indian Ocean), Indian Ocean Red-tailed Tropicbird	Endangered
<i>Limosa lapponica menzbieri</i>	Northern Siberian Bar-tailed Godwit, Russkoye Bar-tailed Godwit	Endangered
<i>Erythroriorchis radiatus</i>	Red Goshawk	Endangered
<i>Papasula abbotti</i>	Abbott’s Booby	Endangered
<i>Phaethon lepturus fulvus</i>	Christmas Island White-tailed Tropicbird, Golden Bosunbird	Endangered
<i>Chloebeia gouldiae</i>	Gouldian Finch	Endangered (listed as <i>Erythrura gouldiae</i>)
<i>Falco hypoleucos</i>	Grey Falcon	Vulnerable
<i>Anous tenuirostris melanops</i>	Australian Lesser Noddy	Vulnerable
<i>Sternula albifrons</i>	Little Tern	Vulnerable

<i>Calidris acuminata</i>	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper	Vulnerable
<i>Charadrius leschenaultii</i>	Greater Sand Plover, Large Sand Plover	Vulnerable
<i>Tyto novaehollandiae kimberli</i>	Masked Owl (northern)	Vulnerable
<i>Polytelis alexandrae</i>	Princess Parrot, Alexandra’s Parrot	Vulnerable
<i>Calidris canutus</i>	Red Knot, Knot	Vulnerable
<i>Limnodromus semipalmatus</i>	Asian Dowitcher	Vulnerable
MAMMALS		
<i>Balaenoptera musculus</i>	Blue Whale	Endangered
<i>Orcaella heinsohni</i>	Australian Snubfin Dolphin	Vulnerable
<i>Macrotis lagotis</i>	Greater Bilby	Vulnerable
<i>Saccolaimus saccolaimus nudicluniatus</i>	Bare-rumped Sheath-tailed Bat, Bare-rumped Sheathtail Bat	Vulnerable
<i>Sousa sahalensis</i>	Australian Humpback Dolphin	Vulnerable
<i>Xeromys myoides</i>	Water Mouse, False Water Rat, Yirrkoos	Vulnerable
<i>Macroderma gigas</i>	Ghost Bat	Vulnerable
<i>Trichosurus vulpecula arnhemensis</i>	Northern Brushtail Possum	Vulnerable
REPTILES		
<i>Tiliqua scincoides intermedia</i>	Northern Blue-tongued Skink	Critically Endangered

<i>Aipysurus foliosquama</i>	Leaf-scaled Sea Snake, Leaf-scaled Seasnake	Critically Endangered
<i>Varanus mitchelli</i>	Mitchell’s Water Monitor	Critically Endangered
<i>Aipysurus apraefrontalis</i>	Short-nosed Sea Snake, Short-nosed Seasnake	Critically Endangered
<i>Varanus mertensi</i>	Mertens’ Water Monitor, Mertens’s Water Monitor	Endangered
<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>	Leatherback Turtle, Leathery Turtle, Luth	Endangered
<i>Caretta caretta</i>	Loggerhead Turtle	Endangered
<i>Natator depressus</i>	Flatback Turtle	Vulnerable
<i>Chelonia mydas</i>	Green Turtle	Vulnerable
<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>	Hawksbill Turtle	Vulnerable
SHARKS		
<i>Sphyrna lewini</i>	Scalloped Hammerhead	Conservation Dependent
<i>Carcharodon carcharias</i>	White Shark, Great White Shark	Vulnerable
<i>Pristis pristis</i>	Freshwater Sawfish, Largetooth Sawfish, River Sawfish, Leichhardt’s Sawfish, Northern Sawfish	Vulnerable
<i>Pristis zijsron</i>	Green Sawfish, Dindagubba, Narrowsnout Sawfish	Vulnerable
<i>Pristis clavata</i>	Dwarf Sawfish, Queensland Sawfish	Vulnerable
<i>Rhincodon typus</i>	Whale Shark	Vulnerable



Photo: Environs Kimberley



Bindan Djak
JABIRR JABIRR NGUMBARL RANGERS