

NYUL NYUL

Healthy Country & Indigenous Protected Area
Management Plan 2024-2033



Strong country, manage it and keep it that way

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This plan was developed with input from a broad community of people and organisations – to everyone who gave their time, thank you and we trust that this plan reflects your vision for Country. In particular, we thank the current Nyul Nyul leadership group including the PBC Chairperson, Directors and Rangers who have guided its development.

The IPA steering committee comprised: Marcella Augustine, Greg Francis, Georgina Helwend, Selena Helwend, Leanne Manado and Fiona Smith.

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DEDICATION

This plan is dedicated to our ancestors and past elders who held onto Nyul Nyul language and identity throughout the mission years and looked after Country so that we may have a bright future. We recognise their knowledge and strength and will be guided by their legacy.

NYUL NYUL HEALTHY COUNTRY PLAN 2024 – 2033: SUMMARY

Nyul Nyul Country is a striking, culturally significant and biodiverse landscape of fresh and saltwater places that we have called home since time immemorial.

This plan sets out a roadmap for looking after Country and Culture for the next 10 years that will help us deliver on our vision.

Our Vision

- Culture and community are strong, revived and maintained
- Strong Country, manage it and keep it that way
- Future generations are empowered and engaged
- We manage our resources sustainably and work with visitors to do the same

We have dedicated 145,000 hectares of Country as an Indigenous Protected Area (IPA), managed to IUCN categories IV and VI. The IPA does not include Country shared with other native title groups and pastoral leases. We will continue to manage these areas in partnership with our neighbouring Traditional Owner groups and pastoral station managers.



Over the next 10 years we will focus our management efforts on the following to ensure our Country and Culture are strong and healthy:

Culture and knowledge



Learning on country and increasing in the use of Nyul Nyul language.

Cultural places



Improving the protection of places and access to materials for Nyul Nyul people.

Spring places



Maintaining system health, reducing donkey numbers and restoring system connectivity.

Bush tucker & medicine



increasing the use and knowledge of bush tucker and medicine resources and developing sustainable enterprises

Sea Country



Protecting resources, respecting seasonal hunting protocols and establishing formal management arrangements for improved protection.

Lacepede Islands



Respecting customary hunting protocols for turtle and dugong, establishing joint management arrangements and protecting habitat.

Saltwater coast



Improving interactions of visitors and locals with our coastal environment, and maintaining our saltwater resources.

Next generations



Building young people's strength in their culture, identity, language and spirit, and developing young leaders.

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A photograph of a bushfire in a dry field. The fire is burning in the middle ground, with bright orange flames and thick white smoke rising. The foreground is filled with dry, brown grass. In the background, there are some green trees under a hazy sky. A large, teal-colored, abstract shape is overlaid on the left side of the image, partially obscuring the fire and smoke.

INTRODUCTION

A MESSAGE FROM NYUL NYUL REPRESENTATIVES

Nyul Nyul people have lived on and managed this Country for thousands of years but only in recent times has this connection been recognised. Following the recognition of native title in 2018 we have set to rebuild Nyul Nyul people's collective authority for managing our Country.

This plan seeks to provide a framework for Nyul Nyul people to deliver on our vision – to revive and maintain our culture, community and Country, make our Country strong, empower the next generation and work with others to use our Country sustainably.

We are so fortunate that the Nyul Nyul Rangers were established in 2009 prior to our native title recognition and that much of the work we seek to do on Country has been started. With the declaration of our Indigenous Protected Area we are now looking to the future, to manage Country as our community intends.

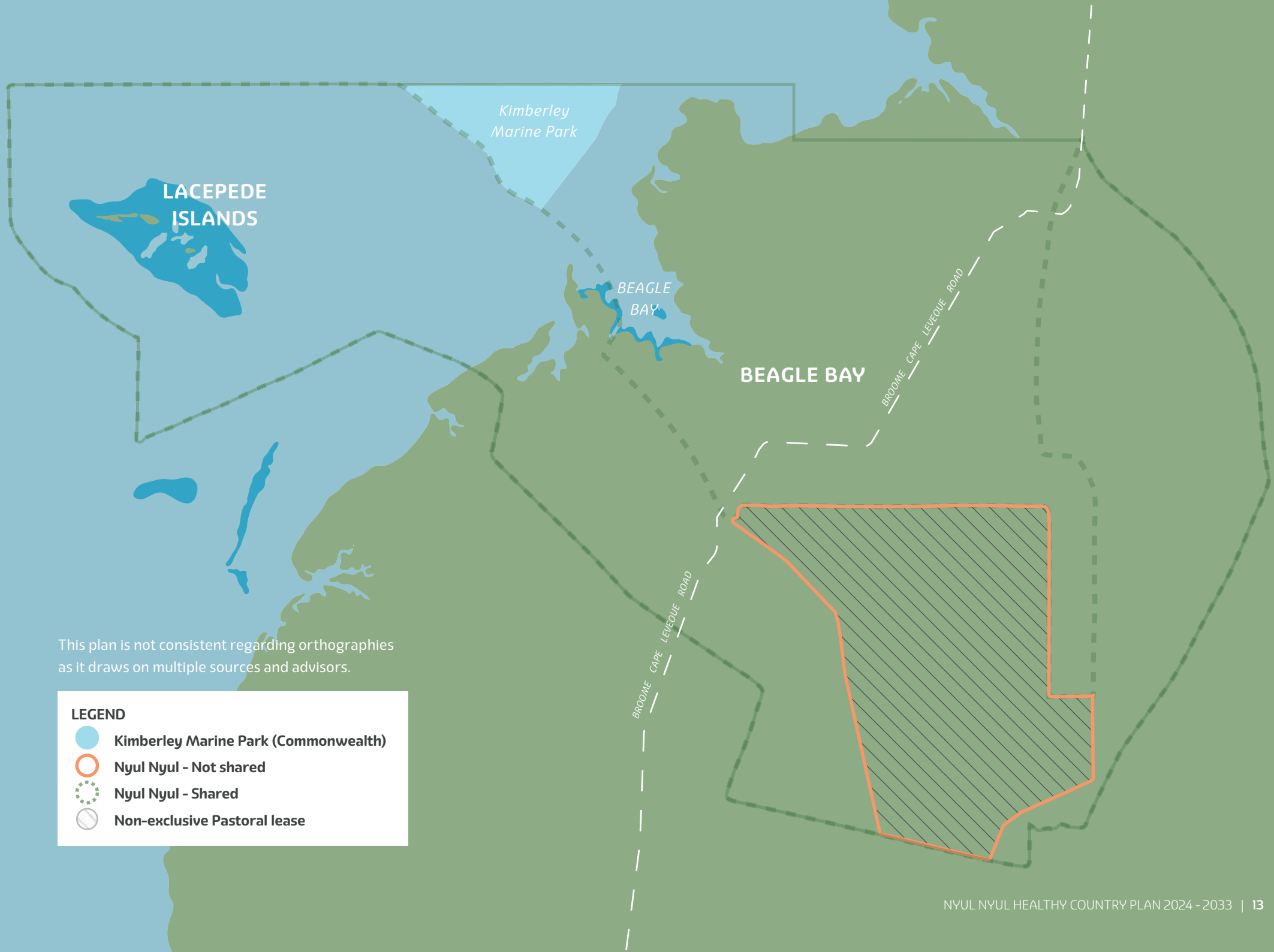
This plan reflects the vision, dreams, stories and knowledge of Nyul Nyul people shared through the consultation process, or passed through generations, and so we ask that partners and potential partners respect this plan and work with us to look after Country together.



Selection of Nyul Nyul PBC directors and IPA steering committee members, May 2023

Our Vision

- ❑ Culture and community are strong, revived and maintained
- ❑ Strong Country, manage it and keep it that way
- ❑ Future generations are empowered and engaged
- ❑ We manage our resources sustainably and work with visitors to do the same



This plan is not consistent regarding orthographies as it draws on multiple sources and advisors.

LEGEND

-  Kimberley Marine Park (Commonwealth)
-  Nyul Nyul - Not shared
-  Nyul Nyul - Shared
-  Non-exclusive Pastoral lease

THE STORY OF THIS PLAN

Dedication of an IPA has been a long-held dream for Nyul Nyul people and is a key goal within the Nyul Nyul PBC strategic plan. Our Corporation first approached the federal government for funding to support development of an IPA plan in 2018, to coincide with our native title declaration. In 2021 we were awarded funding by the National Indigenous Australians Agency (NIAA) to see it through. The consultation program commenced in late 2021 and was led by the Nyul Nyul PBC with day to day oversight by a steering committee and regular input from our rangers and community.

The steering committee and project team held community meetings in Beagle Bay and Broome, addressed Nyul Nyul AGMs in 2021, 2022 and 2023 and regularly engaged with the Nyul Nyul PBC.

The result, we believe, is a plan that reflects a collective vision for future management of Nyul Nyul Country and Culture.

Scope of Our Plan

This plan discusses Nyul Nyul people's vision and strategies to take care of all Nyul Nyul Country as determined by the Federal Court in Manado (on behalf of the Bindunbur Native Title Claim Group) v State of Western Australia (2018) FCA 854. This includes ideas we have for managing Country we share with Jabirr Jabirr and Nimanburr People in accordance with traditional laws and customs. We felt it was important to share these ideas to help us work together in partnership to improve protections across all of Country.

This plan will guide the management of our IPA, the scope of which is defined on page (TBC).

Structure and Theory of the Plan

This plan was developed applying the principles of Healthy Country Planning, adapted as required for our local context and needs. This plan sets out our long-term vision and goals and projects to deliver on that vision over the 10 year life of this plan.

This plan is supported by an Operations Plan which provides actions and responsibilities for those implementing the plan, and a monitoring, evaluation, reporting and improvement plan (MERI) to track performance.

Vision

What we are trying to achieve over time.

Targets

The values of greatest importance that we will manage.

Goals

How we aim to improve the health of our targets over the life of this plan.

Projects

Strategies and actions to achieve our goals, improve the health of our targets and manage threats.





NYUL NYUL HISTORY, COUNTRY AND PEOPLE

NYUL NYUL WOMBARINJ YARRARD (WE ARE NYUL NYUL PEOPLE)

Nyul Nyul people's occupation of Country dates back to time immemorial. Traditionally, Nyul Nyul ancestral Country was defined by several small clans or 'bands', some living along the coast, others along the freshwater Country.

“*In the bush they hunted for their food...catch their meat of kangaroo, wallaby, lizard, possum, wild turkey, ducks and small birds...in the freshwater swamps of the bush, the people would catch fish and freshwater eels and along the marshes the women would dig for bulbs and roots, especially lily roots, as they were a favourite. The tall rushes in the swamps were also collected for food....It was the same with the coastal people, only they had their stone fish traps and fishing tools to catch their foods*”

Magdalene Williams (1999) in Torres P ed, Ngay janijirr ngank; this is my word, pp 18-19, 38

“Narlan is my main country. Narlanbur includes places like Billard, and Nirrumbuk. Narlan includes the whole of area of the Beagle Bay Community. It's part of all Nyul Nyul country. Our dreaming, the rainbow snake passes right through Narlanbur as it travels through the spring country from Wanmungur out into the ocean near Winawal. Narlan is only part of the spring country. To the east of Narlanbur is Yamaranbur. Our dreaming starts in Yamaranbur. There is no landmark that tells you exactly where any boundary is between Narlanbur and Yamaranbur.

To the west of Narlanbur, there is a creek going up to Bobieding and from there on the country is in the Rounds Well area. Going south, Narlan area goes to around Gundaragan gully. To the north, Narlan country runs as far as Billard.

Billard burr means 'spring country'. It is the borderland between the sea and the bush. You've got the tide and the sea coming right in to our country as well.

When you are coming home to Beagle Bay from Broome, you cross

Gundaragan, the gully before Beagle Bay. When you cross that gully you can feel the air change - you smell the springs. You can say "Smell 'em billard burr, spring country" and you know that you are close up to Narlan country." (affidavit of Mr Stephen Victor sworn 27 September 2015, quoted in Bindunbur Judgement 23 November 2017)

Language

Bill McGregor (1988), a linguist who worked language in the Kimberley, wrote that Nyul Nyul language is one of ten named languages within the "Nyulnyulan" family, distinct from our neighbours' languages - Jabirr Jabirr and Nimanbur.

In mission times, speaking Nyul Nyul was discouraged so today our language is not strong. We are working to revive our language as it is a key part of our identity and linkage to our Country and Culture.

History – post colonisation

Nyul Nyul people first interacted with Europeans in the mid-1800s, a development which brought considerable dislocation and cultural disruption, changing Nyul Nyul peoples' lives completely.

Nyul Nyul people and Country were first exploited for the mining of seabird guano on the Lacepede Islands in the 1870s. The resource was exhausted in 1879 (Willing in Marshall 2022) and the islands used for blackbirding, as a place to maroon and imprison kidnapped Aboriginal people before forcing them to work in industries including pearling (Marshall 2022).

Other agents of change were: the arrival of settlers, initially for pastoral expansion in the 1880s; the establishment of the Beagle Bay mission in 1890; the relocation of children from other Kimberley missions; removal of children from their families and the relocation of people into Beagle Bay during the Second World War.

Beagle Bay Mission and influence of the Catholic Church

Beagle Bay, now the most populated centre of Nyul Nyul Country, was first named in 1838, after the HMS Beagle, the survey ship captained by John Clements Wickham..

The Beagle Bay mission was established in 1890, by the Cistercian Order of the Strict Observance (Trappists), the site chosen in part due to the abundance of fresh water (Pyke et al 2018). The Trappist Mission was named Notre Dame du Sacre Coeur (Our Lady of the Sacred Heart) and initially staffed by two Trappist Monks.

German Pallottines took over the mission in 1901 and introduced stricter rules and mechanisms for enforcing compliance, preventing Nyul Nyul people from engaging in cultural activities or interacting with pearlers. Women and children within the mission were also fenced in to restrict cultural activities and interaction with their families. Children could only leave to visit their families on some weekends.

The West Australian government, under the Aborigines Act 1905 (WA) assumed formal authority to manage Aboriginal children under the age of 16.) Strict enforcement of this power led to the relocation of large numbers of Aboriginal children of mixed heritage, to Beagle Bay. They came from across the Kimberley, including Drysdale River Mission (1908) and Moola Bulla Station (1910).

The St John of God Sisters from Ireland joined the Pallottine fathers and brothers and began to run a mission school. In 1918 the Sacred Heart Church was consecrated.

In the 1940s Nyul Nyul people went to school and were trained for menial jobs to provide cheap labour for the Europeans. The girls were usually trained as domestics and the boys as station hands.

On 3 March 1942 Broome was attacked by nine Japanese fighter planes and Aboriginal people from Broome were evacuated to Beagle Bay. Students and staff from St Mary's School temporarily relocated there until after the threat of further bombing had passed (St Mary's College 2024).

Pallottine Fathers continued to run the mission school and hospital and look after the boys in the dormitory until 1976 when it became a self-governing Aboriginal community. Children from across the region continued to be placed with foster parents at Beagle Bay after institutionalised child 'care' ended (Find & Connect 2017).

TIMELINE





Our People Today

Nyul Nyul people's connection to Country was formally recognised in 2018 with the determination of native title; see *Manado (on behalf of the Bindunbur Native Title Claim Group) v State of Western Australia* (2018) FCA 854.

The determination recognised Nyul Nyul people as holding native title over some areas, and sharing native title with Jabirr Jabirr or Nimanburr people 'for their respective rights and customs' in accordance with traditional laws and customs over other areas. These 'shared' areas are reflected on the maps within this plan.

Today, Nyul Nyul people are represented by the Nyul Nyul PBC, our registered native title body corporate that holds native title rights and interests in trust for Nyul Nyul native title holders. The PBC has oversight and is ultimately responsible for managing Nyul Nyul Country and Culture.

Standing alongside our PBC is the Nyul Nyul Ranger team, who have managed Nyul Nyul Country since 2009. The ranger team has grown to a team of 12, both men and women who work closely with our community to deliver on-Country programs drawing on both traditional and western knowledge.

Beagle Bay remains the main community for Nyul Nyul people. Many Nyul Nyul people have made homes in Broome or further afield and our Country is dotted with outstations and family blocks.

Nyul Nyul Country is also home to many Aboriginal people of various backgrounds, including those who were brought to Beagle Bay in mission times and their descendants. Many are part of the stolen generation.



Our Country

Nyul Nyul Country is rich in both freshwater and saltwater resources – stretching from the Lacepede Islands to Jilargoon (Lake Louisa), north to Pender Bay and south into Country Downs station.

For around 100 years much of the Country surrounding Beagle Bay was run as a pastoral station, including by the mission itself (West Australian 1929). A great deal of damage was done during this time. Country Downs and Mt Jowlaenga stations still make up a significant portion of Nyul Nyul Country that remains under pastoral lease.

Our most ecologically and culturally important areas along the coastline and spring system are now protected within the Nyul Nyul IPA or within the State Government's Lacepede Islands Nature Reserve.

Our landscape as a whole is culturally significant, and while some places have been formally registered as cultural heritage sites such as the Bobby Creek system (also 'Bobby's Creek'), this does not reflect the true extent of the value of our Country.

Our Country also tells the story of European settlement and many places such as the Sacred Heart Church hold special meaning to members of our community.

Ecological Significance

Along with the high value that Nyul Nyul people put on their Country, scientists and others come regularly to carry out research and develop plans to support the management of these values. Sound co-operative management will support the protection of wide range of habitats and species. The health of the landscape is greatly affected by fire so co-operative fire management is essential.

Nyul Nyul Country provides habitat to four mammal, reptile and turtle species listed as vulnerable under the WA Biodiversity Conservation Act (2016) and Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act):

- Greater bilby (*Macrotis lagotis*)
- Green turtle (*Chelonia mydas*)
- Hawksbill turtle (*Eretmochelys imbricate*)
- Flatback turtle (*Natator depressus*)

Eight bird species are listed under either or both Acts as endangered, critically endangered or specially protected:

- Red Knot (*Calidris canutus*)
- Great Knot (*Calidris tenuirostris*)
- Curlew Sandpiper (*Calidris (Erolia) ferruginea*)
- Mongolian Plover (*Charadrius mongolus*)
- Gouldian Finch (*Chloebia gouldiae*)
- Duck Hawk/ Peregrine falcon (*Falco (Hierofalco) peregrinus*)
- Far Eastern Curlew (*Numenius madagascariensis*)
- Hutton's Shearwater (*Puffinus huttoni*)
- Australian Painted-snipe (*Rostratula australis*)

The monsoon vine thickets (MVT) of the Dampier Peninsula are listed under both federal and state Acts as an Endangered ecological community.



THE NYUL NYUL INDIGENOUS PROTECTED AREA

The Nyul Nyul IPA has been dedicated to protect Nyul Nyul Country's biodiverse and culturally significant landscape. The IPA is 145,000 ha in size, comprising both land (115,000 ha) and sea (30,000 ha). A small portion overlaps the Commonwealth's Kimberley Marine Park. The land area within the IPA is almost entirely Aboriginal Lands Trust (ALT) reserve.

The Nyul Nyul IPA takes in Country where Nyul Nyul people have sole, not shared title, coupled with the responsibility of some degree of management.

The IPA scope therefore excludes Country shared with other native title groups and pastoral leases. We will continue to work with our neighbours to improve protections and management practices across all of Country.

Connectivity with the Bardi Jawi IPA will enhance regional and migratory species protection and provide consistent national reserve system management.



IUCN Categories

The Nyul Nyul IPA will be managed according to two protected area management categories defined by the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN):

Category IV: Habitat/species management area

Our monsoon vine thickets (a Threatened Ecological Community) and spring system will be managed according to category IV.

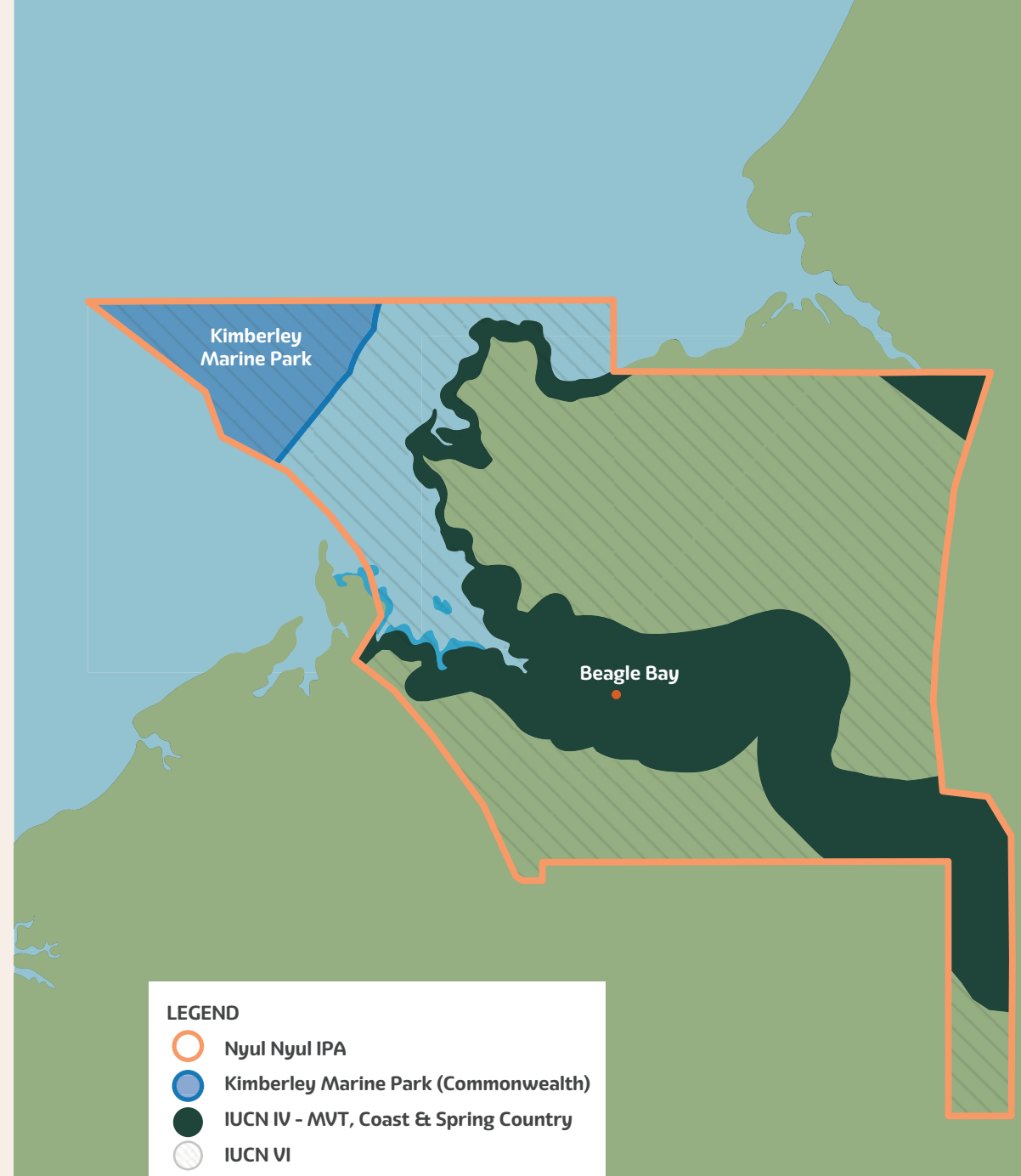
Category IV protected areas aim to protect particular species or habitats and our management reflects this priority. Category IV areas often need “regular, active interventions to maintain habitats” which is the case for our vine thickets. They require active fire management to prevent habitat loss and harvesting of bush fruits to maintain abundance. It is also the case for our spring Country which requires regular clearing to maintain connectivity and feral animal and fire management to maintain system integrity. As our vine thicket communities are dotted across the coastline we have ensured appropriate buffers by including the coastline within this category.

Category VI: Protected area with sustainable use of natural resources

The remainder of Country, including our sea and inland areas will be managed according to category VI. These are the areas we primarily rely on for food resources and increasingly tourism enterprise.

Category VI aims to protect natural ecosystems and use natural resources sustainably, when conservation and sustainable use can be mutually beneficial.

A portion of the IPA overlaps a multiple use zone within the Kimberley Marine Park which is currently managed to category VI.





STRONG COUNTRY, MANAGE IT AND KEEP IT THAT WAY

Managing Country; our Target Areas

We have identified our key priority areas for looking after Country ('targets') to guide our management approach and focus. For each target we have identified goals to set our direction over the life of this plan, and identified key management strategies required to achieve the goals.

Culture and knowledge



Cultural places



Spring places



Bush tucker & medicine



Sea Country



Lacepede Islands



*Excluded from the IPA.

Saltwater coast



Next generations



1.

CULTURE & KNOWLEDGE

Goals

- ▣ By 2028 our people are learning on Country about traditional resources including spring places, bush tucker and medicine.
- ▣ By 2033, more Nyul Nyul people are speaking Nyul Nyul Language and using it at home.

Culture and knowledge make us strong Nyul Nyul people and good Country managers. Maintaining our culture is the most important aspect of this plan – without strong cultural connections we will not be able to look after Country.

This means knowing lore, teaching our young people about our culture and our Country – language, right ways to hunt and fish, where to find bush medicines and foods and how to use them, where to find fresh water, sharing stories and building identity under the guidance and wisdom of our Nyul Nyul elders.

Much of our culture was fractured in mission days and knowledge has been lost, but changes

are being made and we see opportunities to come together to talk, record and hold on to our knowledge.

A number of programs completed by the Nyul Nyul PBC and community members over the years have been successful in building on our cultural foundations. These include women's camps, language programs and the two-way science program with the Sacred Heart School that brought community together to learn and connect. These initiatives have supported a generation of Nyul Nyul people to know their language and Country.

What we will protect and manage under this target

- ▣ Language
- ▣ Cultural knowledge
- ▣ Cultural practices
- ▣ Connection to Country

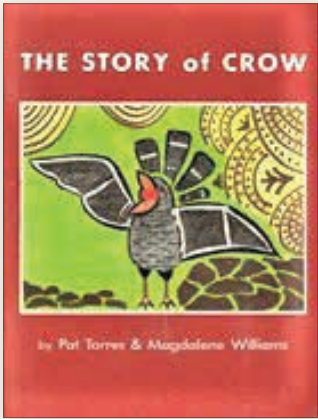
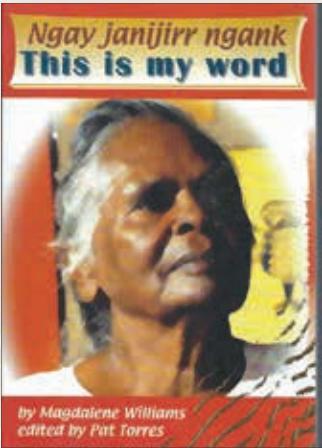
Health and Management Approach

Current health indicator	Key threats	Priority management strategies
Fair “A bit broken but improving”	❑ Loss of knowledge ❑ Loss of connection to Country ❑ Western and church-based education	❑ Support our cultural leaders to revive lore and culture ❑ Develop a language speaking program for youth and adults ❑ Develop opportunities to get out on Country for knowledge sharing and learning e.g. setting up permanent camps ❑ Improve community access to resources and cultural education e.g. database



Further reading

- ❑ Magdalene Williams (1999) in Torres P ed, Ngay janijirr ngank; this is my word



2. CULTURAL PLACES

Goals

- By 2028, resources about cultural places, including locations, values, history and visiting protocols will be more easily accessible to Nyul Nyul people.
- By 2033, cultural sites (across all land tenures) are managed and protected from disturbances.

This target considers aspects of our culture are tangible; they can be seen or visited. Looking after cultural places requires strong knowledge passed through generations. The whole of Country has cultural value and damage or harm caused to a single element can have far-reaching effects. Cultural places include meeting places, historical sites, burial sites and other places of significance to lore and culture. Some such as middens and fish traps show how our people gathered food for thousands of years.

A number of heritage places have been registered including Beagle Bay, Bobby Creek and sites dotted along the coastline including burial sites and fish traps. Not all sites of cultural significance to Nyul Nyul have been registered with the WA Government but all cultural heritage sites are protected by law – it doesn't matter if they are

registered or not. According to Nyul Nyul culture, certain senior people or families will talk for some sites of cultural significance and it is important that they are involved in conversations and decisions about managing those sites.

The rangers have an existing program of looking after key sites and recent partnerships have delivered signage to keep visitors away from sensitive places. We need to build on this work. We need guidance from our advisors to build our knowledge and design management practices to make sure vulnerable places are not harmed.

We have not outlined plans to manage western or church-related heritage places as while they do hold value for many in our community, support for this work can be found elsewhere. We want to focus on protecting and enhancing Nyul Nyul cultural heritage.

What we will protect and manage under this target

- Burial sites
- Fish traps
- Middens
- Bush wells
- Knowledge and cultural connections
- Other sites of significance

Health and Management Approach

Current health indicator	Key threats	Priority management strategies
Good Rangers are looking after cultural places	❑ Loss of knowledge ❑ Lack of management and visitation by cultural guardians ❑ Unmanaged visitation (particularly vehicles)	❑ Visit and look after our cultural places ❑ Map cultural places, use and protocols ❑ Develop a cultural heritage management plan including access/visitation protocols ❑ Develop a visitor management strategy in collaboration with outstations



Further reading

- ❑ Marshall M. (2022) Living Heritage - *Protecting the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage of the Dampier Peninsula*



3.

SPRING PLACES

Goals

- By 2028, Springs places are healthy and niginilbardiny is continuing to bring freshwater.
- By 2028, donkeys are very low in number and don't impact on spring places.
- By 2033 system connectivity is restored allowing fresh water to flow freely throughout Country so niginilbardiny and other creatures can migrate between spring places and the sea.

Nyul Nyul Country is dominated by our freshwater spring places – wetlands, lakes, springs, waterholes, creeks and rivers. Spring places connect our Country, bringing freshwater to soaks and wells along the coast. They have allowed us to survive for thousands of years. They are where our old people camped and found food just as we do now when we go for holidays and fishing.

Spring Country is home to at least 11 species of native fish, including habitat for juvenile migratory species such as gajarr (barramundi) and marran (mangrove jack), and estuarine species garrnamerr (bull shark), EPBC listed jinup (freshwater whiplay) and jubinyank (freshwater sawfish).

Spring Country is also home to the niginilbardiny (*Anguilla bicolor*, Indian shortfinned eel) which is an important totem for many Nyul Nyul people and an indicator of healthy wetlands. The niginilbardiny are responsible for creating new springs as they migrate to the sea to spawn. To maintain healthy populations and support the broader ecosystem we must avoid overfishing and ensure connectivity of the wetland system.

Some spring places are powerful and we know where we can and can't visit and how to respect this Country. Going the wrong place can be dangerous. The entirety of the Bobby Creek reserve is a registered heritage site.

Spring Country needs active management to stay healthy:

“The old people used to look after water places), used to clean it out, so the water would be running out. Would pull out the grass and reeds, keep the waterholes clean. Old people used to keep it real clean in those days. Every waterhole was alright to swim in. Used to do burning – they'd know how to burn.”

Paul Cox (quoted in Nyul Nyul Freshwater Stories)

The Nyul Nyul Rangers, in partnership with UWA and Environs Kimberley, have an extensive freshwater monitoring and management program in place. Through this program rangers have recorded 90 native riparian and aquatic plant species including the Beagle Bay marshwort (*Nymphoides beaglensis*) (Dobbs et al 2015).

The causeway immediately to the north of the Beagle Bay community is of concern as it disconnects the spring system from the estuary, reducing the ability for niginilbardiny and other species to migrate.

What we will protect and manage under this target

- ❑ Community wellbeing – wetlands are sources of water and food, are places to visit with family
- ❑ Nigilbarniny (Indian shortfinned eel)
- ❑ System connectivity
- ❑ Plants including the Beagle Bay Marshwort
- ❑ Fish, freshwater rays, freshwater sawfish
- ❑ Fresh water for overall ecosystem health

Health and Management Approach

Current health indicator	Key threats	Priority management strategies
Fair Spring places are not being cleaned up like they used to and have suffered from overpopulation of donkeys.	❑ Invasive species including donkeys, cane toads and mosquito fish ❑ Reduction in community use and management of the system ❑ Loss of system connectivity at the causeway	❑ Develop and implement an introduced species management plan, specifically for donkey management ❑ Visit and clean out our spring Country with community members ❑ Lobby for redesign of the causeway to restore system connectivity ❑ Revise and adapt the Nyul Nyul Freshwater Management and Monitoring Plan ❑ Continue the fire management program with a focus on protective burns around priority springs

Further reading

- ❑ Dobbs et al. 2015, *Nyul Nyul Freshwater Management and Monitoring Plan*
- ❑ Pyke M. 2017, *Nyul Nyul Freshwater Stories*



4.

BUSH TUCKER & MEDICINE

Goals

- By 2028, more people are collecting, harvesting and cultivating bushtucker and medicine resources and they are more abundant.
- By 2033, Nyul Nyul people have created sustainable enterprise around bush tucker and medicine products that improve human health.
- By 2033 the areas of MVT patches has been maintained or increased.

Nyul Nyul Country is rich in bush tucker and medicine resources. Fruiting plants include munbung (pandanus), marool (blackberry tree), goolm (blackcurrant), gubinge (kakadu plum) and mungarrd (sandpaper fig). Knowledge for bush medicines is held by women and long-used for treating sickness. We aim to use this knowledge to develop enterprises and contribute to improved health for people beyond our own community.

A key source of resources for Nyul Nyul people are monsoon vine thickets (MVT). They have long been places for gathering food, medicines and resources for tools. MVTs are plant communities near sand dunes where there is good underground water supply. MVTs have a high density of flora and fauna species found only in limited areas. They are naturally fragmented but support over 25% of the Dampier Peninsula's plant species, providing habitat and refuge for birds, bats and other animals dependent on patches. MVTs of the Dampier Peninsula are recognised as a 'Threatened Ecological Community' and provided protections under the EPBC Act 1999 and the Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016.

Some bush foods and medicines are also found in woodland and savanna Country.

Our Country can keep us nourished and healthy, however knowledge is slowly being lost and the proportion of our community harvesting and enjoying these resources is reducing.

Our main management tools to protect MVTs and bush foods and medicines more broadly are knowledge transfer and early season fire management. We aim to keep wildfire out of MVT patches completely and reduce impacts on other vegetation types.

Nyul Nyul rangers are members of the Dampier Peninsula Fire Working Group and Dampier Peninsula Monsoon Vine Thicket Working Group enabling a co-ordinated regional approach and access to western science and expertise to complement local knowledge.

What we will protect and manage under this target

- Community food and medicine resources
- Traditional ecological knowledge and intellectual property
- Plants and habitats including monsoon vine thickets and mangroves

Health and Management Approach

Current health indicator	Key threats	Priority management strategies
Fair Resources are not being managed or harvested sufficiently and knowledge is not as strong as it used to be.	❑ Lack of harvesting and use ❑ Loss of knowledge ❑ Wrong way fire ❑ Introduced species, weeds, pests, disease ❑ Land clearing	❑ Map our bushtucker and medicine resources, locations and usage ❑ On Country trips for harvesting and knowledge sharing ❑ Continued, targeted fire management practices

Further reading

- ❑ *Nyul Nyul Mayi; Nyul Nyul Rangers bush foods plant identification guide (2024)*
- ❑ Department of Climate Change, Environment, Energy and Water (2024) *Threatened Ecological Communities*



5. SEA COUNTRY

Goals

- ❑ By 2033, sea Country is continuing to provide adequate resources for community needs.
- ❑ By 2033, seasonal hunting practices are undertaken by everyone (TOs, locals and visitors) for all saltwater species.
- ❑ By 2033, Nyul Nyul PBC has partnerships and agreements in place with government agencies to protect sea Country.

Our sea Country is defined here as the habitats and species supported sea-ward of our coastal reefs. This includes humpback whales, dugong, sharks, dolphins, whiplays, stingrays and fish. Nyul Nyul Country includes migratory pathways for green, leatherback, loggerhead, flatback and hawksbill turtles and has extensive seagrass meadows which provide important foraging grounds and habitat for turtles, dugong and sea life.

Nyul Nyul people have, for thousands of years, relied on the sea for food, and that continues today. Turtle, dugong and fish are hunted or fished by our people and sustaining healthy habitats and populations is essential to our continued ability to rely on these resources.

What we will protect and manage under this target

- ❑ Dugong, turtles
- ❑ Whales and dolphins
- ❑ Fish, stingray and shellfish
- ❑ Habitats including seagrass, reefs and ocean



Health and Management Approach

Current health indicator	Key threats	Priority management strategies
Good “still providing”.	❑ Wrong way fishing and hunting ❑ Pollution including ghost-nets and spills ❑ Climate change	❑ Develop seasonal hunting and fishing protocols ❑ Develop sustainable fishing guides for recreational fishers ❑ Seek creation of a jointly-managed marine park ❑ Work with western science partners to determine green turtle, dugong and fish population health ❑ Increase the presence of rangers on Sea Country, to engage with visitors, monitor system health and identify emerging issues

Further reading

- ❑ Director of National Parks (2018), *North-west Marine Parks Network Management Plan 2018*, Director of National Parks, Canberra



6.

LACEPEDE ISLANDS

Goals

- By 2028, customary harvest of turtle and dugong on and around the Lacepede Islands is done according to cultural protocols.
- By 2033, Nyul Nyul and Jabirr Jabirr together are guiding management and protection of the heritage of the Lacepede Islands and surrounding waters.
- By 2033, the Lacepedes continue to be a sanctuary for healthy populations of turtle, dugong, fish and birds.

The Lacepede Islands are a group of four islands 28 km from the mainland recognised through the Bindunbur native title determination as Country for both Nyul Nyul and Jabirr Jabirr people. The Lacepede Islands were declared a Nature Reserve in 1970 and today are managed by the WA Government's Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (DBCA).

The islands are one of Western Australia's most important breeding grounds for green turtles (*Chelonia mydas*) and the protection of this rookery is a regional priority for Indigenous Saltwater groups (as agreed by members of the Kimberley Indigenous Saltwater Advisory Group, "ISWAG") and partner agencies (see Lincoln et al 2021).

The islands support significant populations of migratory shorebirds with over 50 bird species recorded. The islands are the largest single seabird nesting colony of the Brown Booby (*Sula leucogaster*) in the world.

Europeans used the Lacepedes for the mining of seabird guano for fertiliser in the 1870s with the government recording exports of 25,000 metric tonnes until the supply was exhausted in 1879 (Willing in Marshall 2022). From the mid-1870s

to 1890s Aboriginal people were held captive by blackbirders before being forcibly signed to work in industries including pearling and guano harvesting.

While today the Lacepedes are recognised for their environmental values, their importance to Nyul Nyul and other Aboriginal people goes far beyond this and we hope to see management reflect our cultural connections, values and painful history in the future through joint management arrangements with government and Jabirr Jabirr people.

Proposed management strategies detailed within this plan will be conducted in discussion with Jabirr Jabirr people.

Note that the Lacepede Islands do not fall within the Nyul Nyul IPA.

“Nyul Nyul people used to go fishing in the water all around the coast. From the stories I heard from my old people, old people used to go out in their barawal, rafts, hunting turtles and dugong, right up to the Lacepedes.”

Stephen Victor, in FCAI367 para 595



What we will protect and manage under this target

- ❑ Cultural knowledge and history
- ❑ Burial sites
- ❑ Green turtles & their nesting places
- ❑ Birds & their nesting places
- ❑ Other marine and island species including crabs & dugong

Health and Management Approach

Current health indicator	Key threats	Priority management strategies
Unknown Nyul Nyul people have not recently been actively involved in the management of the Lacepede Islands	❑ Wrong-way hunting of nesting green turtles ❑ Lack of Traditional-Owner input into management	❑ Seek joint management of the Lacepede Islands ❑ Seek creation of a jointly-managed marine park surrounding the Lacepede Islands ❑ Manage the hunting of green turtles at the Lacepede Islands ❑ Work with western science partners to determine green turtle & dugong population health

Further reading

- ❑ Lincoln G, Mathews D, Oades D, with the Balanggarra, Bardi Jawi, Dambimangari, Karajarri, Mayala, Nyangumarta, Nyul Nyul, Wunambal Gaambera & Yawuru ISWAG members (2021), *The Kimberley Indigenous Turtle & Dugong Initiative 2021-2031*. Magdalene Williams (1999) in Torres P ed, *Ngay janijirr ngank; this is my word*
- ❑ Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (2023), *Lacepede Islands Nature Reserve Visitor Guide*
- ❑ Marshall (2022) Living Heritage - Protecting the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage of the Dampier Peninsula



7.

SALTWATER COAST

Goals

- ❑ By 2028, visitors to Country and local users understand and observe Nyul Nyul protocols for visiting and respecting Country.
- ❑ By 2033, there is continued abundance and ability to harvest and gather saltwater resources.

Our coastal Country is defined here as the habitats from dunes to intertidal reefs. In the past our people who lived on the coast relied on fish traps and harvesting from reefs and intertidal creek systems for their food, and this relationship and reliance on the coast for food continues today.

Many of our heritage places are also found here – fish traps, burial sites and middens and these are particularly vulnerable to increased visitation along our coastline, pollution and climate change.

Coastal reefs support unique and independent populations of marine species. Any change in aerial exposure times, high temperatures and other extreme environmental conditions indicate significant challenges in the face of climate change.

Improving the health and abundance of species on our saltwater coast will require collaboration and support from all users of Country, both residents and visitors.

What we will protect and manage under this target

- ❑ Cultural places including burial sites, fish traps and middens
- ❑ Crabs, Iiji Iiji
- ❑ Intertidal reefs
- ❑ Beaches and dunes
- ❑ Mangroves
- ❑ Intertidal creek systems



Health and Management Approach

Current health indicator	Key threats	Priority management strategies
Good Largely intact system but increased visitation has affected species abundance and habitat quality	❑ Unmanaged and increasing visitation ❑ Climate change ❑ Pollution / rubbish ❑ Wrong way fishing / harvesting	❑ Develop right way hunting, fishing and gathering protocols ❑ Map cultural places, resources, locations and usage ❑ Develop a visitor management strategy including visitor protocols and education ❑ Leadership and education in the community about sustainable use and harvesting

Further reading

- ❑ Marshall M. (2022) *Living Heritage - Protecting the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage of the Dampier Peninsula*



8. NEXT GENERATIONS

Goals

- By 2028, young people are in leadership positions within Nyul Nyul governance structures and are strong role models and mentors.
- By 2033, young people are strong in their culture, identity, language and spirit.

Our young people are our greatest asset and those who have access to programs, learning through family and access to Country are growing up as strong, knowledgeable leaders. We will work to grow up strong leaders who know Country and Culture, celebrate our culture and share it with our stakeholders.

The Nyul Nyul community as a whole has been fractured since European settlement and through mission times.

Members of our community are working to develop great programs with the Beagle Bay

Community School, and the Two Way Science Program is engaging kids in on Country activities.

We will work to grow up strong leaders who know Country and culture, celebrate our culture and share it with our stakeholders.

Nyul Nyul youth who aren't in the school system, and children who live away from Beagle Bay may not have these same opportunities and we want to develop programs and support our community so all young people have access to resources and mentors to build their cultural identity.



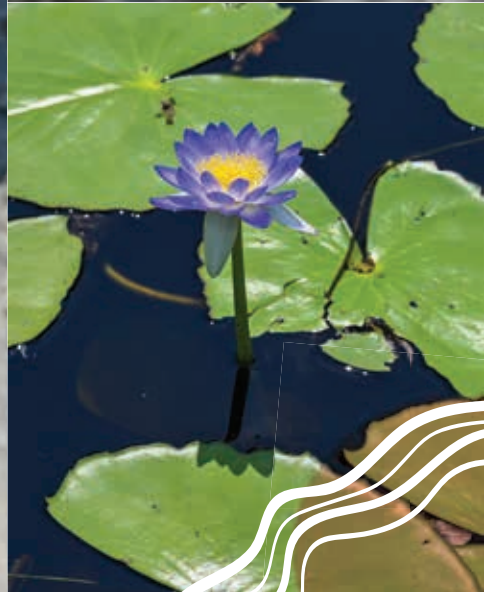
What we will protect and manage under this target

- ❑ Cultural knowledge and identity
 - ❑ Connection to Country
 - ❑ Effective knowledge transfer to next generations
- ❑ Growth of young people’s understanding of the roles and skills required for strong cultural governance

Health and Management Approach

Current health indicator	Key threats	Priority management strategies
Fair Loss of cultural connection, our young people are not engaged in cultural decision making	❑ Loss of connection to Country and culture ❑ Lack of strong identity	❑ Establish a young leaders program to engage young people in Nyul Nyul governance structures and decision making ❑ Build opportunities for young people to visit and learn on Country ❑ Establish a cultural mentor program

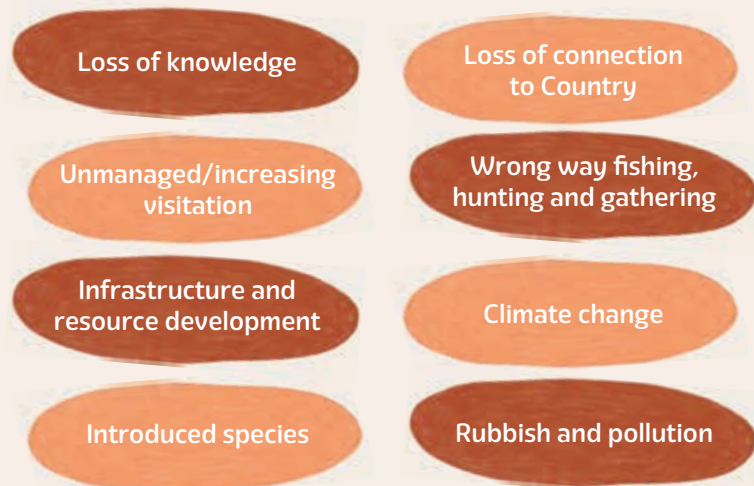






PROBLEMS FACING COUNTRY AND CULTURE

A range of threats affect the values of Nyul Nyul Country and Culture. This plan focuses on addressing the following most significant and common threats affecting the most values, as highlighted below. Additional threats have also been identified for specific targets:



Loss of knowledge

Over the past 250 years Nyul Nyul people have been influenced, educated and in many instances, forced to adopt western or church-based learning and cultural practices including language. As the older generations pass on the knowledge that is held is passing with them.

The loss of knowledge has contributed to a reduction in active community management of Country e.g. maintaining cultural places.

Loss of connection to Country

The establishment of the mission in Beagle Bay disconnected people from Country and prevented some Nyul Nyul people from visiting and living on Country as they had done for millennia. They were actively discouraged from continuing their traditional lifestyles and practices. Today, our people living on Nyul Nyul Country have maintained and continued a strong connection to Country, despite obstacles, while those living away are seeking opportunities to learn, visit and re-connect.

The loss of connection has contributed to a reduction in active community management of Country e.g. clearing of spring places. This impact is closely linked with the loss of knowledge.

Unmanaged / increasing visitation

An increase in visitor traffic, off-road driving and camping has damaged vegetation and habitats, promoted the growth of invasive species, increased dune and cliff erosion and the accumulation of rubbish.

Beach driving damages cultural sites, turtle nesting sites and migratory shorebird nesting habitats. On sea Country visitation has the potential to cause: turtle boat strikes, overfishing, trampling of reefs and an increase in marine debris such as plastics, fishing lines, nets, rubbish on beaches and in the sea.

Multiple tourist camps have been established on family blocks, primarily along the coastline. While largely well managed they have potential to cause further impacts on many aspects of coastal country.

Wrong way fishing, hunting and gathering

Resource use that is inconsistent with seasonal practices and custom is damaging Country leading to observed declines in some species, including fish, lijiliji and crab, over the past decades.

Right-way practices are expected of Nyul Nyul people and our neighbouring Traditional Owners, and also of visitors to the area such as recreational fishers and tourists.

Infrastructure and resource development

Nyul Nyul Country is currently impacted directly by pastoral activities, road development, gravel mining, community and outstation expansion and tourism activities.

The connectivity of the freshwater system across Country is critical to the health of all Nyul Nyul Country and is particularly at risk from developments such as the Beagle Bay causeway. This structure limits flow into the zone where the fresh and saltwater mix, a process which is essential for ecosystem functioning including fish migration for breeding.

There is also potential for direct impacts from any future developments on land such as groundwater or wetland contamination from mining as well as those on our sea Country and marine life, through off-shore oil drilling.

Climate change

Climate change has the potential to impact all of Country, both land and sea. Altered seasonality and an increased risk of wildfires may reduce monsoon vine thicket integrity and affect the productivity of bush food and medicine resources while an increased risk from saltwater intrusion could see impacts on the spring system and drinking water quality.

The low-lying Lacepede Islands and its green turtle rookery are particularly vulnerable to sea level rise.



Wrong way fire

Frequent hot wildfires damage plant and animal habitats, shrink monsoon vine thicket patches leaving them vulnerable to weed and encroaching woodland. They also threaten sensitive riparian and spring vegetation, altering their structure and species distribution. Increased human activity is likely to lead to more fire, threatening fire-sensitive plants and animals such as the bilby and Gouldian finch.

The Nyul Nyul rangers engage in a very active early dry season burning program to mitigate this threat, and work closely with neighbours and the Dampier Peninsula Fire Working Group to ensure connectivity and alignment of actions across the peninsula. Continued efforts are essential to maintain the health of these vulnerable ecosystems.

Introduced species

On land, impacts are being seen from donkeys, cats and weeds, while cane toads are anticipated to arrive on Nyul Nyul Country in the next two years.

Donkeys number in the thousands, and damage the freshwater system, with smaller springs highly susceptible as donkeys – trample vegetation, contribute to bank erosion, increase turbidity and add nutrients to the system. High levels of e. coli have been found in the system, likely from donkey poo (Dobbs et al. 2015). Cats are a threat to a variety of species including bilbies.

Invasive mosquito fish (*Gambusia holbrooki*) are widespread in the Bobby's Creek drainage system.

Cane toads are expected to have a dramatic impact on our freshwater network, with key concerns shown for the niginbardiny.

Invasive weed species include neem, coffee bush and buffel grass.

Little is known about introduced species in Nyul Nyul sea Country.

Waste and pollution

Lack of respect for Country by individuals and a lack of regional infrastructure contributes to waste challenges on land. Harm from spills or accidents present additional and more serious risks to the environment, particularly the spring system.

Concerns on Sea Country mimic those on land – poor user behaviour and the potential for serious harm from spills or accidents are of concern.





MOVING FORWARD

Our plan for managing Country starts with strong governance, building on the foundational work the Nyul Nyul Rangers and Nyul Nyul PBC have achieved.

The dedication of much of our Country as an IPA is just the start; our aspiration is to lead the management of all of our own Country, working with partners where appropriate.

We will work with government agencies to improve our role in managing Country where existing government-led arrangements are in place, such as on the Lacepede Islands and explore alternative tenure or management arrangements where it will provide additional protections to Country in line with the vision of this plan.

To organise our work we have developed a series of projects to improve the health of our targets and manage threats.

The project areas we have identified for the next 10 years are:

- ▣ Strong Governance
- ▣ Mapping our Cultural Knowledge
- ▣ Knowledge Transfer and Community Education (including language)
- ▣ Visitor Management and Partnerships
- ▣ Planning, Research and Monitoring
- ▣ Looking After Country
- ▣ Fire Management

For each we have identified and selected a series of strategies, each involving one or more actions. The detail is provided in our Operational Plan which guides annual workplans and on-ground activities.

Implementation Principles

To ensure effective implementation of this plan the team will follow the following principles:

Respect

All our work is guided by Nyul Nyul membership and we will work with agencies to improve recognition of Nyul Nyul people's roles and responsibilities for Country management.

Clear communication

We will maintain open communication between the Nyul Nyul PBC, members, the Healthy Country Committee and the project team to ensure the program continues to deliver on community expectations, and to build broader capacity for Country management

Regional collaboration

We work with regional partners and neighbours to manage shared challenges such as fire, and to develop an understanding of the likely impacts and options for mitigation of emerging and complex issues such as climate change.

Continuous improvement

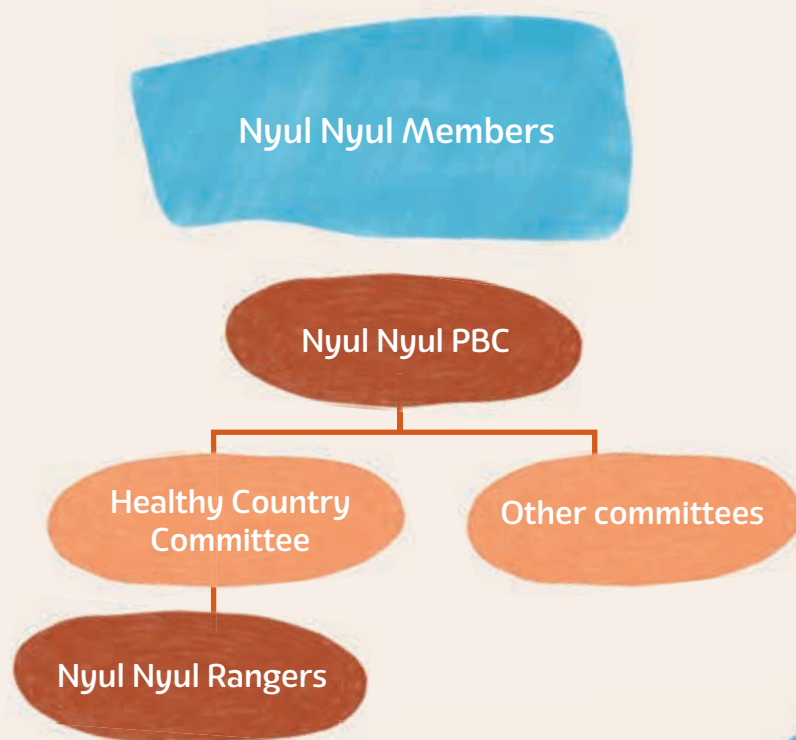
We will continuously review and improve our approach.

Governance Structure

The Nyul Nyul PBC has established a Healthy Country Committee to support the delivery of on country programs.

The Healthy Country Committee has been delegated to provide day-to-day oversight and management of the proposed IPA, implementation of the Healthy Country Plan and provide guidance to the Nyul Nyul rangers.

Our team will continue to support the strengthening of the Nyul Nyul Rangers and committee to ensure effective leadership and implementation.



Partnerships

Partnerships are vital to the rangers' current work and we really value these relationships. We welcome further support from current and new partners, particularly regarding western science, capacity building and regional initiatives, to achieve the vision we have outlined in this plan.

Existing partners include:

- ▣ Environs Kimberley
- ▣ Kimberley Land Council (KLC)
- ▣ University of Western Australia (UWA)
- ▣ National Indigenous Australians Agency (NIAA, Commonwealth)
- ▣ Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry - North Australian Quarantine Strategy (Commonwealth)
- ▣ Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (DBCA, WA)
- ▣ Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development (DPIRD, WA)
- ▣ Rangelands NRM

We are also members of the following regional bodies:

- ▣ Kimberley Indigenous Saltwater Advisory Body (ISWAG)
- ▣ Dampier Peninsula Fire Working Group
- ▣ Dampier Peninsula Monsoon Vine Thickets Working Group
- ▣ Kimberley Ranger Network



Monitoring, evaluation, reporting and improvement (MERI)

We have designed a comprehensive MERI plan “Nyul Nyul IPA MERI Plan” to ensure continued review and improvement building on an adaptive management cycle approach.

Our monitoring program will seek to determine whether:

1. We are carrying out the work we said we would (output monitoring); and
2. Our strategies are working and Country is getting healthier (outcome/impact monitoring)

Country health monitoring will also be undertaken throughout the year as part of the rangers’ workplan, with advice from our partner organisations.

The program will include:

- ongoing Country health monitoring as part of the rangers’ workplan, with advice from our partner organisations;
- an annual program of review; and
- a five-year mid-term review after which the Healthy Country Plan and Operations Plan will be revised as required.

The Nyul Nyul IPA Co-ordinator and Healthy Country Committee will be responsible for implementing the MERI Plan, with support from our members and partner organisations.

Wherever possible we will involve our members in evaluating the success of our programs.

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- Dobbs R, Davies C, Pettit N, Pusey B, Walker M and Tingle F (2015), *Nyul Nyul Freshwater Management and Monitoring Plan*
- Federal Court of Australia; Manado (on behalf of the Bindunbur Native Title Claim Group) v State of Western Australia [2018] FCA 854 <https://www.judgments.fedcourt.gov.au/judgments/Judgments/fca/single/2018/2018fca0854>
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- Pyke D et al (2018), Wetlands need people; a framework for understanding and promoting Australian indigenous wetland management. *Ecology and Society* 23(3): 43
- Pyke, M, (2017), *Nyul Nyul Freshwater Stories*
- St Mary's College (2024), *Our History* <https://stmarysbroome.wa.edu.au/our-college/our-history/> The West Australian Monday 15 Apr 1929, p14 "Beagle Bay Mission", from Trove <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/32273113> :

Note that full details of the Bindunbur native title determination including maps can be sourced from the National Native Title Tribunal at http://www.nntt.gov.au/searchRegApps/NativeTitleRegisters/Pages/NNTR_details.aspx?NNTT_Fileno=WCD2018/005

Appendices

Appendix 1: glossary of Nyul Nyul words

Appendix 3: Health Ratings

Table 1:Target health description

Appendix 2: Threatened Species

MAMMALS	Species Name	Vernacular Name	Nyul Nyul Name	Kingdom	Class	WA status	National status
	Dugong dugon	Dugong	Kudurrngun	Animalia	Mammalia	Migratory	Migratory
	Leggadina lakedownensis	Kerakenga		Animalia	Mammalia	Priority 4	
	Macrotis lagotis	Greater Bilby		Animalia	Mammalia	Vulnerable	Vulnerable
	Megaptera novaeangliae	Humpback Whale	Minimb	Animalia	Mammalia	Conservation dependent & Migratory	Migratory
	Rhinonictis aurantia	Orange Leaf-nosed Bat		Animalia	Mammalia	Priority 4	
	Vespadelus douglasorum	Yellow-lipped Cave Bat		Animalia	Mammalia	Priority 2	
REPTILES & TURTLES	Chelonia mydas	Green Turtle	Kulibil	Animalia	Reptilia	Vulnerable	Vulnerable & Migratory
	Eretmochelys imbricata	Hawksbill Turtle		Animalia	Reptilia	Vulnerable	Vulnerable & Migratory
	Natator depressus	Flatback Turtle		Animalia	Reptilia	Vulnerable	Vulnerable & Migratory
	Varanus sparnus	Dampier Peninsula Goanna	Bani	Animalia	Reptilia	Priority 1	
BIRDS	Actitis hypoleucos	Common Sandpiper		Animalia	Aves	Vulnerable	
	Calidris canutus	Red Knot		Animalia	Aves	Endangered	Endangered & Migratory
	Calidris tenuirostris	Great Knot		Animalia	Aves	Critically endangered	Critically endangered & Migratory
	Calidris (Erolia) ferruginea	Curlew Sandpiper		Animalia	Aves	Critically endangered	Critically endangered & Migratory
	Charadrius leschenaultii	Greater Sand Plover		Animalia	Aves	Vulnerable	Vulnerable & Migratory
	Charadrius (Charadrius) mongolus	Mongolian Plover		Animalia	Aves	Endangered	Endangered & Migratory
	Chloebia gouldiae	Gouldian Finch		Animalia	Aves	Priority 4	Endangered
	Falco (Hierofalco) peregrinus	Duck Hawk/ Peregrine falcon		Animalia	Aves	Specially protected	
	Numenius madagascariensis	Far Eastern Curlew		Animalia	Aves	Critically endangered	Critically endangered & Migratory
	Pandion haliaetus	Osprey		Animalia	Aves	Migratory	Migratory
	Phaethon rubricauda	Red-tailed Tropicbird		Animalia	Aves	Migratory & Priority 4	Migratory
	Puffinus huttoni	Hutton's Shearwater		Animalia	Aves	Endangered	
	Rostratula australis	Australian Painted-snipe		Animalia	Aves	Endangered	Endangered
	Tringa (Heteroscelus) brevipes	Grey-tailed Tattler		Animalia	Aves	Migratory & Priority 4	Migratory

PLANTS	Species Name	Vernacular Name	Nyul Nyul Name	Kingdom	Class	WA status	National status
	Aphyllodium glossocarpum			Plantae	Equisetopsida	Priority 3	
	Blumea pungens			Plantae	Equisetopsida	Priority 2	
	Byblis guehoi			Plantae	Equisetopsida	Priority 1	
	Colocasia esculenta	Taro		Plantae	Equisetopsida	Priority 3	
	Cyperus haspan			Plantae	Equisetopsida	Priority 1	
	Dendrophthoe odontocalyx			Plantae	Equisetopsida	Priority 3	
	Glycine pindanica	Pindan Glycine		Plantae	Equisetopsida	Priority 3	
	Haemodorum capitatum			Plantae	Equisetopsida	Priority 1	
	Ipomoea tolmerana			Plantae	Equisetopsida	Priority 1	
	Lophostemon grandiflorus			Plantae	Equisetopsida	Priority 3	
	Nymphoides beaglensis	Beagle Bay Marshwort		Plantae	Equisetopsida	Priority 3	
	Stylidium costulatum			Plantae	Equisetopsida	Priority 3	
	Stylidium pindanicum	Pindan Triggerplant		Plantae	Equisetopsida	Priority 3	
	Terminalia kumpaja			Plantae	Equisetopsida	Priority 3	
	Thespidium basiflorum			Plantae	Equisetopsida	Priority 1	
	Utricularia bidentata			Plantae	Equisetopsida	Priority 3	
	Utricularia byrneana			Plantae	Equisetopsida	Priority 1	
	Utricularia stellaris			Plantae	Equisetopsida	Priority 1	
	Utricularia tubulata			Plantae	Equisetopsida	Priority 1	

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