



JALUNJI-WARRA

Eastern Kuku Yalanji Indigenous Protected Area Management Plan
Stage 2 – Jalunji-Warra Land and Sea Country

Bama Ngulkurrku Wawu Wawurrku Bundangka Bubungu Jalunbu

Healthy Mob, Healthy Land and Sea Plan

August 2012



Jabalbinia 

The word "Jabalbinia" is written in a stylized, reddish-brown font. To its right is a circular logo consisting of several overlapping green circles of varying sizes.

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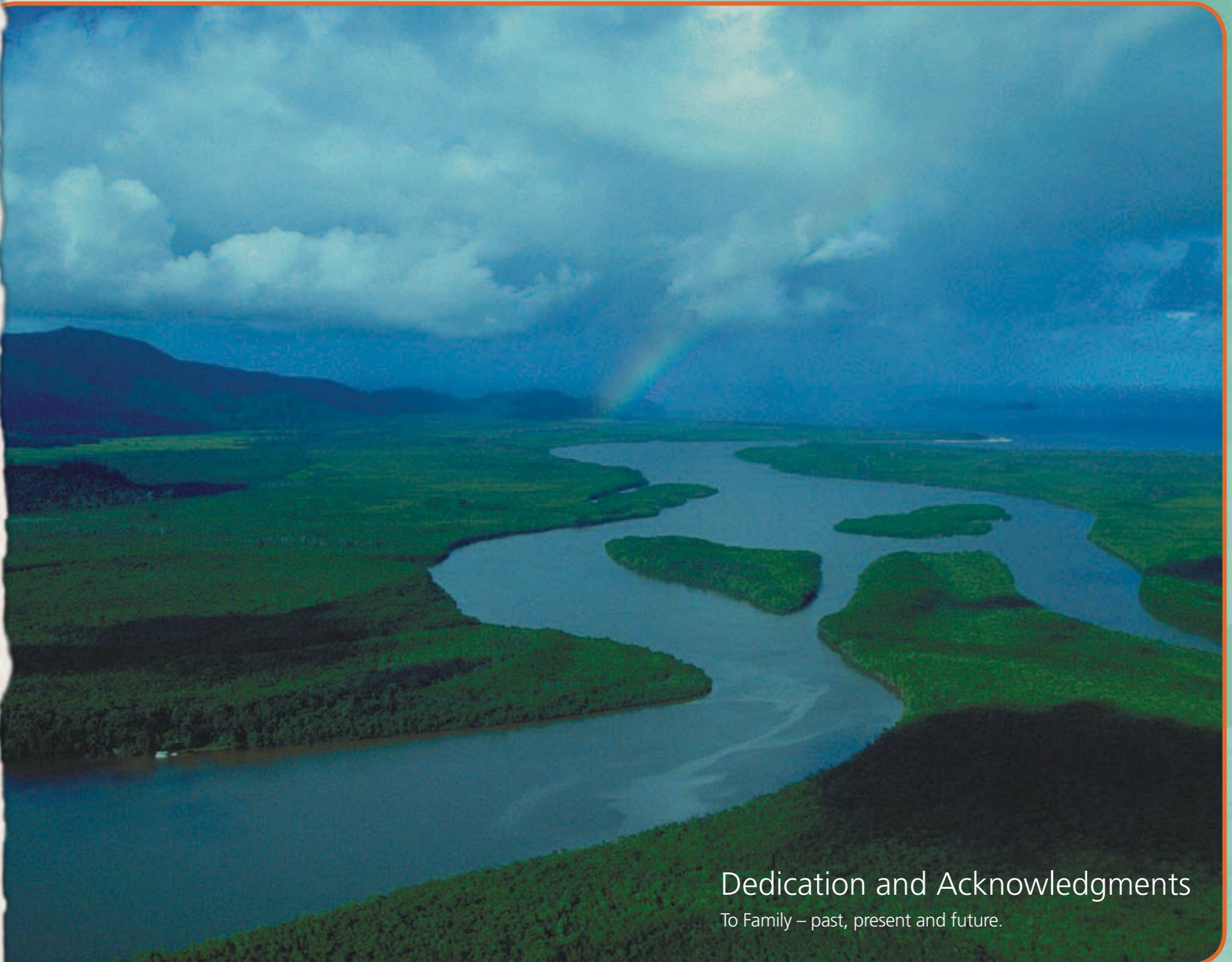
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*Eastern Kuku Yalanji Bubu and Jalun
Indigenous Protected Area (IPA)*



Dedication and Acknowledgments

To Family – past, present and future.



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Acronyms

DEHP	Department of Environment and Heritage Protection (Queensland)
DERM	Former Department of Environment and Resource Management (Queensland)
GBRMPA	Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority
IPA	Indigenous Protected Area
IUCN	International Union for the Conservation of Nature
QPWS	Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service
SEWPAC	Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities (Commonwealth)
TUMRA	Traditional Use of Marine Resources Agreement
WTMA	Wet Tropics Management Authority



Glossary

Eastern Kuku Yalanji Words used in this Plan are listed below. Definitions are from the Kuku Yalanji Dictionary (Bloomfield et al 1986). We have not included place names here or some of the animals and plants only mentioned once in this plan.

Bama	an Aboriginal person
bana	(fresh) water
bayan	house
bubu	land; a person's country – where he or she belongs
bundangka	state of being
jalun	sea
karrangkal	coral reef
kirbaji	dugong
kurranji	cassowary
madja	rainforest
mangurru	mangrove
marra	cycad nut which is edible if you prepare it the right way
minya	meat, meat animal
ngalbal	open forest
ngawiya	turtle
Ngujakura	Dreaming, Aboriginal lore
ngulkurr	good, well, not sick
wabul	pied imperial pigeon (Torres Strait pigeon)
wawu wawurr	glad
waybala	white person
wukay	a type of edible yam

Our Vision for Jalunji-Warra Bubu and Jalun

Jalunji-Warra (“sea country people” in our Eastern Yalanji language) Country takes in land and sea south of Cooktown and north of Port Douglas in far north Queensland, including the Daintree coast and part of the Great Barrier Reef. Our vision for our Country is *Bama Ngulkurrku Wawu Wawurru Bundangka Bubungu Jalunbu** - Healthy Mob, Healthy Land and Sea.

Healthy Mob

“Going back on Country means healthy *Bama*.” Marie Creek, *Jajikal*, 23 August 2011

Many of our Jalunji-Warra (or Jalunji or Jalunwarra) *Bama* (Aboriginal people) are sick today. Getting back on Country, living off it and looking after it again are ways to get our people healthy again.

Healthy Land

“See our *bubu* as it is today – it’s beautiful. That’s because the old people looked after it. We want to look after it and keep it that way too.” Lizzie Olbar, *Jajikal*, 23 August 2011

Our *bubu* (land), with its animals and plants is famous around the world. In some ways it has been damaged since *waybalas* (Europeans) arrived. This plan shows how we will look after it to keep it healthy again.

Healthy Sea

“The management of sea Country should be given back to *Bama*. Together, we’ll manage our sea Country, teaching and training our children”, Jalunji Traditional Owners at Bloomfield Hall, 12 December 2011.

Our *jalun* (sea) contains our part of the Great Barrier Reef, islands and a huge number of different animals. Many sea Country places and animals have cultural importance. This plan shows how we will claw back our Traditional role as custodians of our *jalun* to keep it healthy.

* Eastern Kuku Yalanji words are italicised throughout, with the English term in brackets the first time. However, words that have no English equivalent, such as Jalunji-Warra, are not italicised.



Eastern Kuku Yalanji Bubu and Jalun
Indigenous Protected Area (IPA)



2 The Story of our Indigenous Protected Area (IPA)

Jalunji-Warra People have always looked after our *bubu* and *jalun* (Map 1) according to our traditional Jalunji-Warra culture, law/lore and custom. On 10 June 1770, James Cook's ship Endeavour struck Endeavour Reef in our Country; "I named the north point Cape Tribulation, because here began all our troubles," wrote Cook in his journal. Soon afterwards, many waybala (Europeans) arrived in our Country. Since the waybala arrived, there have been many changes, but we have kept our connection to Country, maintained our culture and continued to care for our *bubu* and *jalun*.

This IPA has grown out of work we have been doing for many years, especially through native title and agreement-making since 1994.

2.1 The Eastern Kuku Yalanji Native Title Determination and Indigenous Land Use Agreements (ILUAs)

Jalunji-Warra and the other Eastern Kuku Yalanji clans lodged a native title claim in 1994 over land which was mainly timber reserve and unallocated state land. In 1997, Eastern Kuku Yalanji proposed a settlement with the Queensland government which was agreed to by most parties in 2005 (Cape York Land Council and Queensland Government 2007). To put the settlement in place, we signed 15 ILUAs with many different organisations including the Queensland government, Cook Shire Council, Douglas Shire Council (now Cairns Regional Council), Telstra, Ergon, the Wet Tropics Management Authority (WTMA) and others in 2007. In the same year, the Federal Court of Australia recognised the Eastern Kuku Yalanji People's native title rights and interests over 126,900 hectares of our *bubu*.

As part of the Determination and ILUAs, Jabalbina Yalanji Aboriginal Corporation (Jabalbina) was established as the Registered Native Title Body Corporate for our native title and as the sole grantee of the Jabalbina Yalanji Land Trust holding our Aboriginal freehold land. It has since become our registered Cultural Heritage Body. Jabalbina means "home of our ancestors".

Jabalbina looks after our native title interests, land rights, cultural heritage matters and agreements and is responsible for supporting our planning and other work for our IPA.

Our ILUAs resulted in different types of land tenure on our *bubu* (see Map 2). The main ones are:

- **Aboriginal freehold under the *Aboriginal Land Act 1991* ("Pink Zone")**

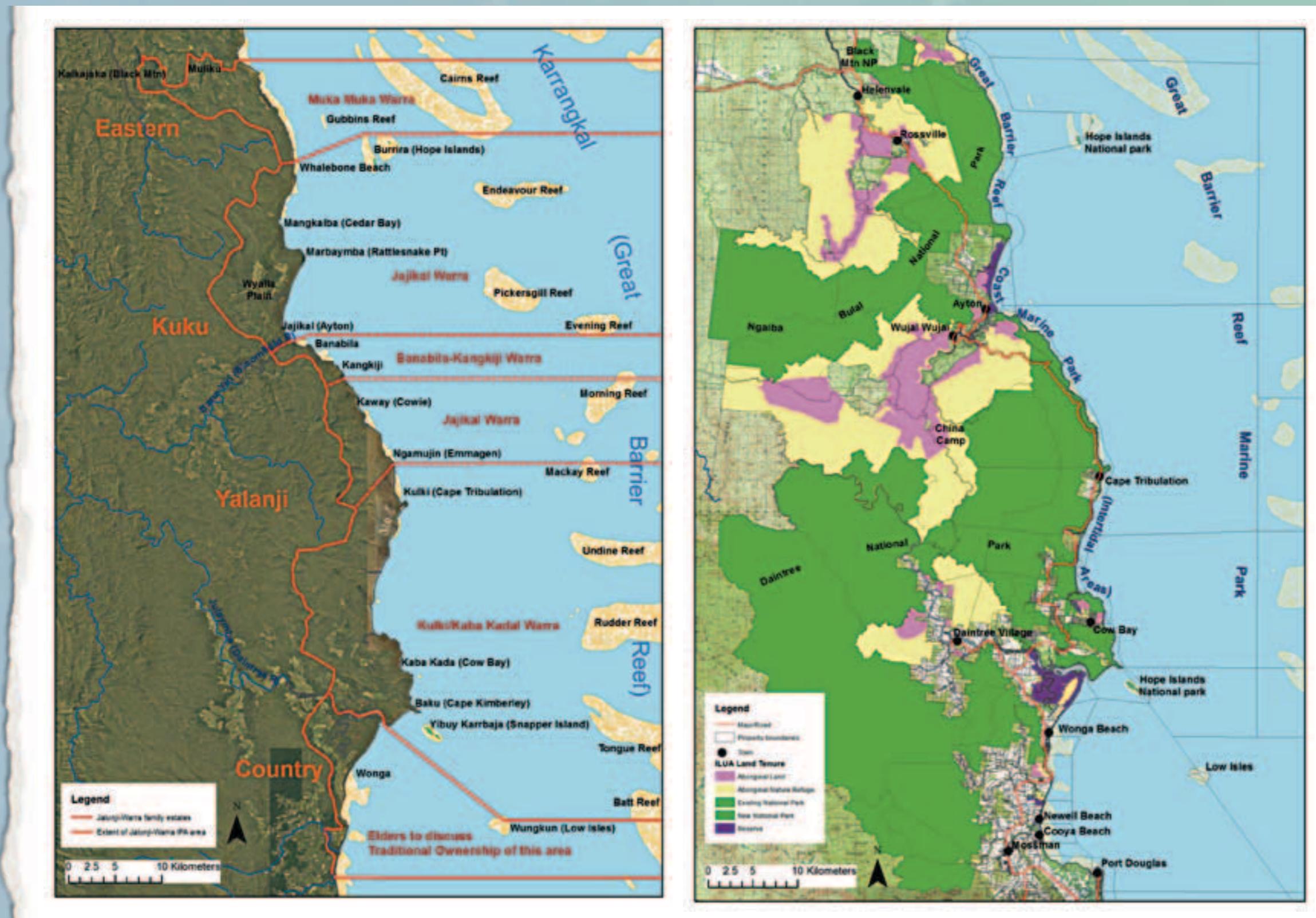
Pink Zone land is the main area for us to move back on to our *bubu*, to build houses, grow gardens and orchards and set up businesses. We will need approvals from Councils for some activities, and some of our Pink Zone is inside the Wet Tropics World Heritage Area. We have a Pink Zone Cooperative Management Agreement with WTMA about how we develop and use this land. Our draft Community Development Plans and Activity Guidelines set down guidelines for building *bayan* (houses), clearing for driveways, putting in gardens, taking *bana* (freshwater), managing waste, and other things inside the World Heritage Area. Jabalbina can provide more information for Jalunji-Warra Bama who want to move onto our Pink Zone.

We have Pink Zone land at *Muliku* (Trevethan), High Bank, *Jajikal* (Ayton), Kangkiji, the coastal side of Georges Yard, Thornton Beach, Baileys Creek, *Kaba Kada* (Cow Bay) and Forest Creek Road.

- **Aboriginal freehold – Nature Refuge ("Yellow Zone")**

The Yellow Zone is land with high natural and cultural values that we have agreed to manage as a Nature Refuge through a Conservation Agreement under the *Nature Conservation Act 1992* and a Cooperative Management Agreement under the Wet Tropics Management Plan. We have Yellow Zone land at Trevethan, on the hills south of Banabila and at the South Arm of the Daintree River. We do not currently have resources to manage the Yellow Zone, and plan to use our IPA management plan to get resources to better care for this part of our *bubu*. We have agreed Activity Guidelines with the Department of Environment and Heritage Protection (DEHP) and WTMA about using the Yellow Zone and how DEHP will support us to manage it.

Eastern Kuku Yalanji Bubu and Jalun Indigenous Protected Area (IPA)



Map 1 – Jalunji-Warra Land and Sea Country with Traditional family clan estates (left) and Map 2 - the Eastern Yalanji ILUA area with tenure changes, main roads, towns and property boundaries (right)

- **National Park (“Green Zone”)**

The area of national parks was increased as part of the ILUAs, and the Green Zone (Daintree, Ngalba Bulal and Black Mountain National Parks) is now the largest land tenure on our *bubu*. Along with neighbouring Kuku Nyungkal Traditional Owners, we have made a claim under the Aboriginal Land Act to become the legal owners of the former Cedar Bay National Park (now part of Ngalba Bulal National Park). We are able to exercise our native title rights and interests on national parks, including camping, hunting, fishing, gathering, having dogs with us, burning, maintaining springs and wells, being buried and conducting ceremonies and other cultural activities, according to Activity Guidelines agreed with QPWS and WTMA. QPWS will consult with us before it undertakes certain activities on national parks, including giving permits to scientists to conduct research, giving tour companies permits to bring tourists, or building walking tracks or other infrastructure on our *bubu*. We want to be more involved again in managing our *bubu* that is now inside national parks in partnership with QPWS.

- **Ordinary freehold**

Jabalbina holds two ordinary freehold blocks at *Jajikal* (Ayton) and one at *Kulki* (Cape Tribulation).

- **Reserves under the trusteeship of Jabalbina Yalanji Aboriginal Corporation (“Purple Zone”)**

There are 8 reserves on Jalunji-Warra *bubu* that we are sole trustees over. These include 3 large reserves in the Weary Bay and 2 in the lower Daintree River areas, and smaller reserves at *Kaba Kada* (Cow Bay), Baileys Creek and Thornton Beach. We are joint trustees with Cairns Regional Council for another 4 reserves at Blue Pool, Wonga Beach and 2 small reserves in the Noah Head area, and joint trustees with Cook Shire for a reserve at Weary Bay (Appendix 1 lists the reserves to be managed under the Eastern Kuku Yalanji IPA Stage 2 – Jalunji-Warra Land and Sea Country. We currently have very limited resources

to manage these reserves, some of which are popular visitor areas, and plan to use our IPA management plan to get resources to better care for them again.

2.2 Parks on our *Jalun*

Marine Parks have also been declared over our *jalun* without consultation with us. These are the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park, a Commonwealth park which covers our *jalun* below low tide and the Great Barrier Reef Coast Marine Park, a State park which covers our Country between low and high tide, including beaches, drying reef flats and rock pools. The Hope Islands National Park includes *Burriba* (East and West Hope Islands), Struck Rock and *Yibuy Karrbaja* (Snapper Island). Unlike the remainder of our Country, Hope Islands National Park is included in the Cape York Peninsula Heritage Act 2007, which means it is available to be returned to us as Aboriginal freehold land to be jointly managed by us and QPWS.

2.3 The Eastern Yalanji IPA Consultation Project

In 2008, Jabalbina was funded by the Commonwealth Government to consult with Eastern Yalanji *Bama* about establishing an IPA over Eastern Yalanji Country. Some of the main reasons why *Bama* wanted an IPA were:

- **To put Country back together** – our Country has been divided up into land and sea, and into Green, Yellow and Pink zones, but we see our Country as one. An IPA will help us put it back together, through us planning for and managing our Country all together. It will help put together all of the different plans and projects that are happening on our *jalun* and *bubu*.

- **For Traditional Owner-driven planning** – there are lots of planning projects undertaken on our Country, but often they are being done by governments or Councils, and we are in a position of being consulted and responding to what is already happening. Our IPA will be driven by Traditional Owners, and we will consult with others about it.
- **To get resources to manage our Jalun and Bubu** – some of our *bubu* has been handed back to us to manage, and we need resources to look after it. We also want to be involved again in managing the rest of our *bubu* and *jalun* that is presently being managed by other people.

In October 2009, a large number of Eastern Kuku Yalanji Traditional Owners met in Mossman and decided to go ahead with a staged, clan-based IPA. Stage 1 is Kuku Nyungkal Country, our neighbours in the north of Eastern Yalanji Country, and Stage 3 will now be Yalanji Land and Sea Country to the west and south of us.

2.4 The Jalunji-Warra Stage of the Eastern Kuku Yalanji IPA

In May 2011, it was decided that Stage 2 of the Eastern Yalanji IPA would be Jalunji-Warra Land and Sea Country. More than 60 Jalunji-Warra Traditional Owners met at *Kaba Kada* (Cow Bay) for 3 days in July 2011 and started working on this plan. The Jalunji-Warra IPA Steering Committee and other Jalunji-Warra Elders and Traditional Owners met at Bloomfield Hall in December 2011 and reviewed the draft plan, making some changes. Muku Muku Warra (Kuku Buyun) Traditional Owners attended this meeting and proposed that their land and sea Country including Black Mountain (shared with Kuku Nyungkal), *Muliku* (Trevethan) and Amos Bay be included in the Jalunji-Warra Stage of the IPA, and this was agreed.

Our *Bama Ngulkurrku Wawu Wawurrku Bundangka Bubungu Jalunbu* Plan sets out how we will keep looking after our *bubu* and *jalun* into the future according to our culture, law/lore and custom.



Jalunji-Warra Bama working on the IPA management plan: at Cow Bay in July 2011 (top), Bloomfield Hall in December 2011 (centre) and on sea country planning at Wujal Wujal in April 2011 (bottom)



3 The Area of our IPA (Map 3)

Jalunji-Warra Country runs from around Walsh Bay and Cairns Reef in the north down to around the Daintree mouth in the south. Jalunji-Warra Elders will discuss the Traditional ownership of land and sea Country south of Daintree heads including Wonga and Newell beaches and *Wungkun* (Low Isles) with our neighbours. Our land includes the coastal plains and foothills up to the top of the coastal mountains. Amos Bay, *Mangkalba* (Cedar Bay), *Balabay* (Weary Bay) and the Daintree coast are all part of Jalunji-Warra Country. Our sea Country extends to the eastern edge of the outer Great Barrier Reef. It includes *Burrira* (Hope Islands), Endeavour Reef, Agincourt Reef, Undine Reef, Tongue Reef and *Yibuy Karrbaja* (Snapper Island).

Our IPA area is 2843 hectares in area. It is made up of:

- our Aboriginal freehold nature refuge (yellow on Map 3; 1184ha); and
- reserves that we have sole trusteeship over (purple on Map 3; 1659ha).

Our proposed co-management area (green on Map 3) includes the protected areas that we plan to co-manage with our partner agencies (See Strategy 4 – Stakeholder Engagement Strategy). This area is approximately 477,650 hectares in area. It is made up of:

- Black Mountain, Hope Islands and parts of Ngalba Bulal and Daintree national parks within our Country, managed by QPWS;

- Parts of the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park and Great Barrier Reef Coast Marine Park within our Country, managed by the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority (GBRMPA) and the Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service; and
- Reserves that have joint trusteeship over with either Cairns Regional Council or Cook Shire Council (see Appendix 2).

We have not included the ordinary freehold and Pink Zone Aboriginal freehold, because we want these areas to be available to ourselves and future generations of Jalunji-Warra Bama for living on and running business, which might not be consistent with managing them as protected areas. There are also large areas of ordinary freehold owned by other people that are not part of our IPA; some of these properties are already managed for conservation by their owners, and we will talk with them about becoming part of our IPA in the future.

Jalunji-Warra *bubu* and *jalun* contains several different family estates: *Muku Muku* (*Kuku Buyun*), *Jajikal*, *Banabila/Kangkiji* and *Kulkil/Kaba Kada*. We will also talk with our neighbouring clan groups about working together to manage shared land and sea Country around the edges of our IPA.



Eastern Kuku Yalanji Bubu and Jalun Indigenous Protected Area (IPA)



Map 3 – Area of the Eastern Kuku Yalanji IPA Stage 2 – Jalunji-Warra Land and Sea Country



4

International categories for our IPA

We understand that our IPA needs to identify an IUCN (International Union for the Conservation of Nature) management category that best fits with how we want to manage our Country. There are six IUCN management categories, and we looked closely at three of them when planning our IPA:

- **Category II – National Park**

To protect natural biodiversity along with its underlying ecological structure and supporting environmental processes, and to promote education and recreations

- **Category V – Protected Landscape/Seascape**

To protect and sustain important landscapes/seascapes and the associated nature conservation and other values created by interactions with humans through traditional management practices.

- **Category VI**

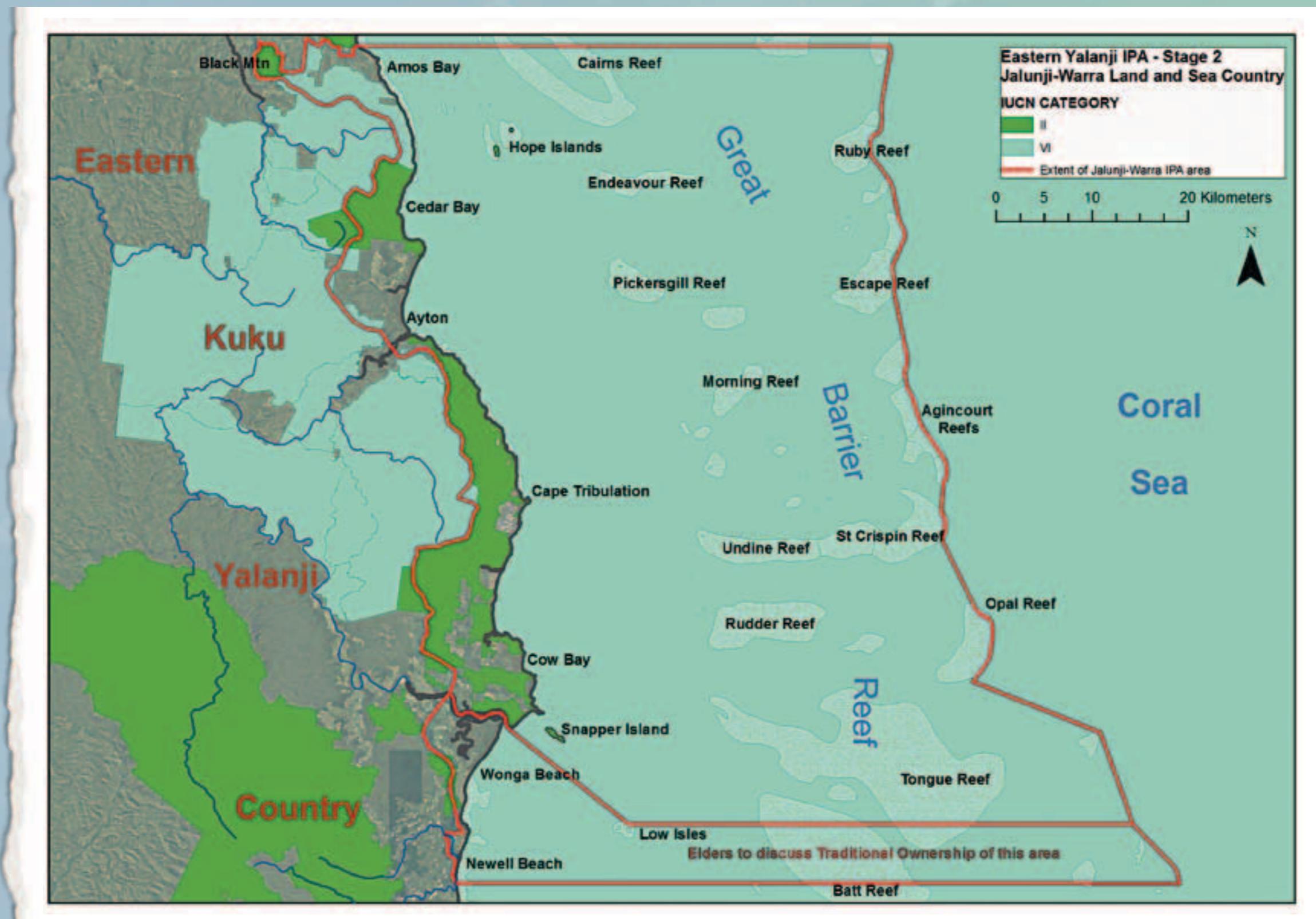
To protect natural ecosystems and use natural resources sustainably, when conservation and sustainable use can be mutually beneficial.

Currently our protected areas are either Category II (national parks that existed before 2011) or Category VI (marine parks and national parks or nature refuge that were part of Monkhouse Timber Reserve before 2011) (Map 4).

We would like to dedicate our IPA as Category VI. This category best allows us to continue to sustainably use our natural resources through ongoing Traditional hunting, fishing and gathering, and reviving management of ecosystems on our *bubu* through Traditional burning. Category VI is consistent with Jalunji-Warra Traditional management and aspiration to again manage the whole of our *bubu* and *jalun* together as a landscape/seascape, maintaining both its natural biodiversity and our Jalunji-Warra culture.



Eastern Kuku Yalanji Bubu and Jalun Indigenous Protected Area (IPA)



Map 4 – Area of the Eastern Kuku Yalanji IPA Stage 2 – Jalunji-Warra Land and Sea Country



5 Decision-making for our IPA

5.1 Jalunji-Warra decision-making structure

The Jalunji-Warra clan is made up of Traditional Owner families for the *Muku Muku* (*Kuku Buyun*), *Jajikal*, *Banabila/Kangkiji* and *Kulkil/Kaba Kada* areas (see Map 1). Traditional Owners from each of these four groups have nominated their representatives for the Jalunji-Warra IPA Steering Committee. This Committee will make decisions for our IPA in consultation with Elders and other Jalunji-Warra Traditional Owners.

Jabalbina will support us in managing our *jalun* and *bubu* according to our *Bama Ngulkurru Wawu Wawurrku Bundangka Bubungu Jalunbu* Plan. One of our main goals is setting up a ranger service to do a lot of this work (see Strategies and Actions for our IPA and Implementing our IPA below).

When dealing with Jalunji-Warra Bama about our IPA, all agencies, researchers and other parties must follow the principles of international instruments that Australia has signed or supported and AIATSIS guidelines on ethical standards for research incorporated by the Jalunji-Warra Bama in their protocols for consultation, negotiation, agreements and research studies. In particular the following should be included: Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC); Access and Benefit Sharing; 8(j) and 10(c) of the Convention of Biodiversity; Guidelines on Ethical Research in Australian Indigenous Studies.

The diagram opposite shows how we will set up our decision-making structure for our IPA.

Our Jalunji-Warra IPA Steering Committee will have some Elders on it and some of our younger *Bama* too. They will need to talk with all of our Elders and families before making decisions about our IPA.

5.2 Sharing our *bubu* and *jalun* with other decision-makers

We now have other land and sea management decision-makers within

the area of our *Bama Ngulkurru Wawu Wawurrku Bundangka Bubungu Jalunbu* Plan. These are:

- Wet Tropics Management Authority (WTMA) for the Wet Tropics World Heritage Area;
- Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service (QPWS) for National Parks and Marine Parks;
- Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority (GBRMPA) for Great Barrier Reef Marine Park (sea Country below low tide)
- Cook Shire Council and Cairns Regional Council for reserves where they are joint managers with us.

Other groups involved in land management on our Country include Terrain Natural Resource Management (south of Bloomfield River), Cape York Natural Resource Management (north of Bloomfield River), Fisheries Queensland and the Nature Refuge branch of DEHP.

We want to set up partnerships with all these managers to help implement our Healthy Mob, Healthy Land, Healthy Sea Plan (Picture 1 opposite). Partnerships need to make sure that Jalunji-Warra *Bama* are in the driving role in managing our *bubu* and *jalun*.

5.3 International category for our governance

IPAs need to have an IUCN (International Union for the Conservation of Nature) governance category that best describes the decision-making arrangements for the Traditional Owners. There are four IUCN governance categories:

- A. Governance by government
- B. Shared governance
- C. Private governance
- D. Governance by Indigenous peoples and local communities.

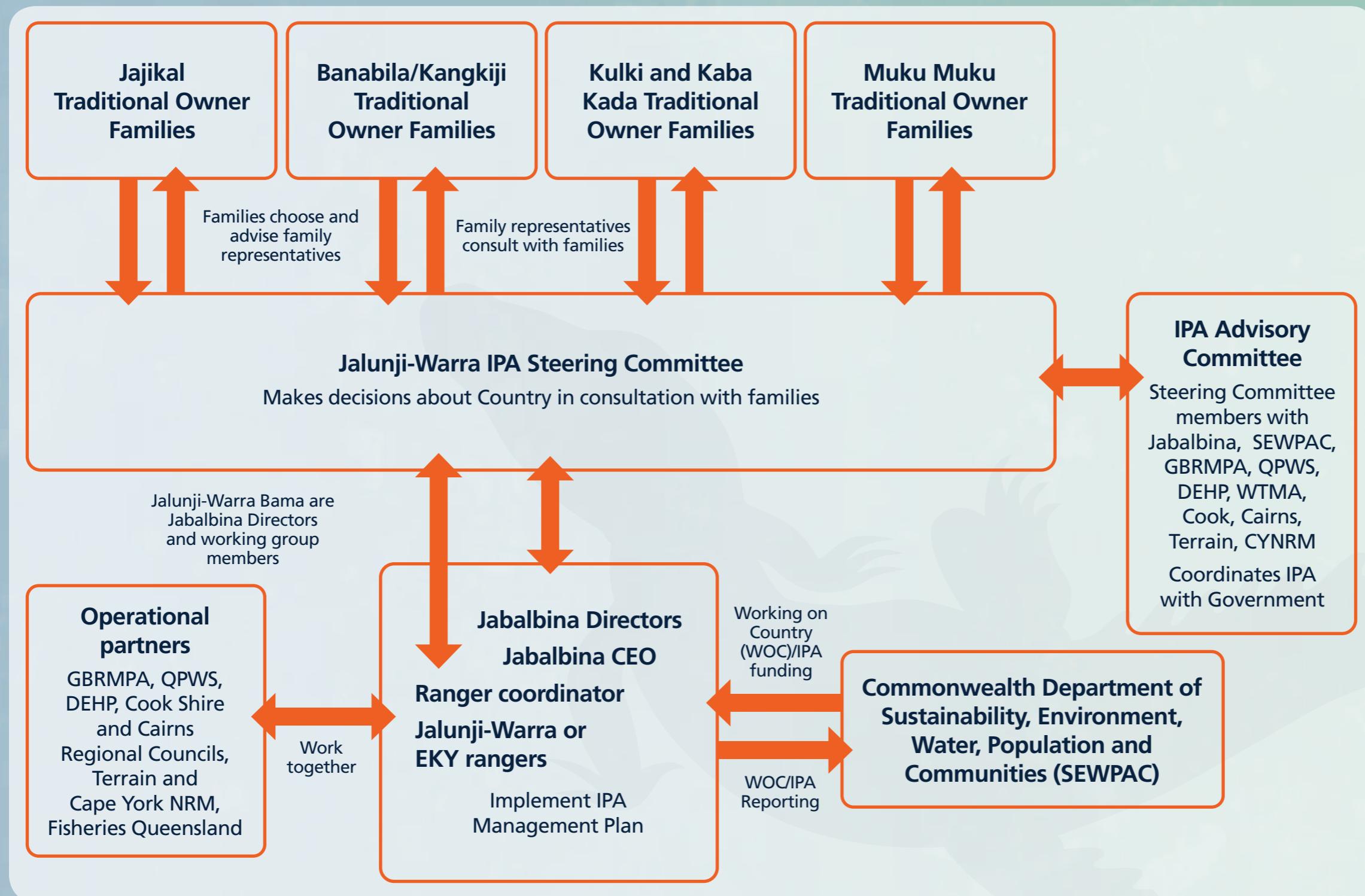
Our Eastern Kuku Yalanji IPA involves Indigenous governance on the Yellow Zone and reserves where Jabalbina is sole trustee, and shared governance

Eastern Kuku Yalanji Bubu and Jalun Indigenous Protected Area (IPA)

on the National Parks, Marine Parks and reserves where Jabalbina and local Councils are joint trustees.

It is new for IPAs to involve shared governance, and we will work out management arrangements with the other agencies. Other plans, such as National Park management plans, will need to be consistent with this *Bama Ngulkurrku Wawu Wawurrku Bundangka Bubungu Jalunbu Plan*.

As our IPA will be co-managed with other agencies, there is a need for agreements to be reached or under consultation and negotiation on the management of our *bubu* and *jalun*. Our Strategy 4 – Partner Engagement Strategy outlines how we will work with agencies to manage our *bubu* and *jalun*.



Picture 1 – Our decision-making structure for our IPA



6

Jalunji-Warra *Baba* and *Jalun* – Our Values

Our vision is to keep our Jalunji-Warra *Bama*, our *jalun* and our *baba* healthy. To do this, we need to look after our culture and everything that belongs in our land and sea Country. Our values that we talk about below are the things that are important to us and that we want to look after. We list them separately below, but they are all connected. Part of a strong Jalunji-Warra culture is practicing Traditional Jalunji-Warra land and sea management, which means looking after plants, animals and their habitats, both on land and sea.

We list our values in two groups like this:

- Healthy Jalunji-Warra *Bama*, Culture and Traditional management
 1. Our lore
 2. Our Traditional knowledge
 3. Our cultural activities
 4. Our language
 5. Our sacred sites
- Plants, animals and their habitats
 6. Our *baba*
 7. Our waterways
 8. Our coastline
 9. Our *jalun* and reef
 10. Our islands

Healthy Jalunji-Warra *Bama*, Culture and Traditional Management

"Healthy *Bama* means *Bama* living on Country, living off the land and the sea – collecting and gathering bush food and medicine, and looking after our Country again – like burning again, looking after our animals." Marie Creek, *Jajikal*, 23 August 2011

Jalunji-Warra *Bama* need to be on Country practicing culture including Traditional land and sea management. This keeps our *Bama*, our *baba* and our *jalun* healthy. We have many obligations and responsibilities for our land. These include our lore, our Traditional knowledge, our language, our cultural activities and our sacred sites.

6.1 Value 1 - Our Lore

Our lore comes from our Country and our ancestors. We follow our *Ngujakuramun*, our Dreaming, which gives us the rules for respecting our Country and each other. We have strong rules that stones and other things must not be removed from our Country. There are rules about how plants and animals can be taken and shared between families. When *Ngujakura* rules are broken there can be a lot of suffering—both people and Country get sick.

Our management is based on our stories of the plants and animals, our story places, and our seasonal calendars.

Our *bidgarr* and *mulkal-mulkal* (totem and moiety) and our cultural connections to *baba* through food, law/lore, healing, medicine and ceremonies are part of our identity. Knowing our family relationships, our roles, responsibilities and obligations to be on Country is part of caring for Country. We need to be on Country to properly understand our Traditional connections to Country, and Traditional boundaries of our estates.

Our kinship system requires us to maintain respect for Elders across all families. We follow rules for sharing and caring between all clans and families. We have rules about adopting people into our clans and families, and about how adopted people can take up responsibilities. Elders' roles are important in all decision-making.



Getting mayi (food) on Country: spearing kuyu (fish) at Mangkalba (Cedar Bay), digging for jarruka (orange-footed scrub fowl) eggs near the Cycad patch, fishing at Kangkiji (right).

6.2 Value 2 - Our Traditional Knowledge

Our Jalunji-Warra Traditional ecological knowledge shows us how to look after land and sea Country. Our lore about cultural sites, about how to collect bush foods and how to cook foods on open fires, to make *marra* (cycad nut) and *wukay* (hairy yam), comes from our old people and our Country and shows the way to care for *bama* and *bubu*. *Ngujakura* has seasonal calendars about hunting and using special places, for example when we can hunt *ngawiya* (turtle) and other important foods. Womens' birthing practices are taught through women's lore. Our lore is kept alive through talking and listening, painting, crafts, books, photos, videos and digital media on computers. We are involved in cultural heritage recording projects to keep our lore alive.

Fire is an important part of our Traditional land management. We used it to maintain different types of habitats on our Country – rainforest, open forest and grassy areas to provide habitat for different plants and animals.

6.3 Value 3 - Our Cultural Activities

Our cultural activities are an important part of caring for Jalunji-Warra *bubu* and *jalun*. We conduct smoking ceremonies to introduce people onto Country. We burn different types of leaves and bark for different ceremonies, for example when people pass away or for storms, so that we can go out sea hunting. Our old people danced to welcome people to country and to celebrate special events. We have ceremonies, dances and music for our totems, which are also plants and animals. There are different ceremonies for men and women.

6.4 Value 4 - Our Language

Jalunji-Warra *Bama* speak the Eastern Kuku Yalanji language, and keeping the language alive is an important part of Jalunji-Warra culture. When we are on Country we need to call out to the old people in Yalanji. There are many things about looking after our *bubu* and *jalun* that are hard to say properly in English. Speaking our language on Country, writing and reading our language, is important for *Bama*, *bubu* and *jalun*. Signs with Yalanji names for places, plants, animals and stories are important for educating people about our language and keeping it alive.

6.5 Value 5 - Our Sacred Sites

All of our *jalun* and *bubu* is important. Some places have particular rules. Our *Ngujakura* tells us who can go to certain places on Country and how to behave in certain places. Some places are only for men, other places are only for women. Some places should not be visited. Food should not be taken from some places. We need to let visitors know that it is not safe to go into some places. We have agreed with QPWS that *Marbaymba* (Rattlesnake Point) and *Ngalbunga* (Cowie Beach) are Restricted Access Areas under the Nature Conservation Act; these places are closed to visitors for cultural reasons.

Springs and wells are important places for *Bama* and animals to drink, and also have cultural importance. Cleaning and maintaining water flows in springs and wells is an important part of Jalunji-Warra Traditional management.

Burial places are important places for us to manage. Many Jalunji-Warra *Bama* want to be buried on Country when they pass away.

Places that show our Traditional land and sea management, such as the fish trap near Snapper Island, are important.

Elders passing on knowledge is the key to looking after all of these values. Maintaining healthy Jalunji-Warra *Bama*, culture and Traditional management

all depend on our older *Bama* passing down information to our younger *Bama*. Jalunji-Warra Elders need to pass their knowledge about our lore, Traditional knowledge, cultural activities, language and sacred sites on to younger generations. This needs to be done on Country. Elders are the *maja-maja* (bosses) of our knowledge. Knowledge can be passed down through trips on Country, as well as by recording and storing knowledge through videos, photos, maps and painting.

Plants, Animals and their Habitats

All native plants and animals on Jalunji-Warra *bubu* and *jalun* are important. Many different plants and animals are used for food, medicine and for cultural practices, and appear in our stories, totems, dances, songs and artwork. All these plants and animals should be able to live and be healthy on our country.

Our Country, both *bubu* and *jalun*, is famous around Australia and the world as the place where the “rainforest meets the reef”. Our Country has a very high biodiversity of different animals and plants. The World Heritage listing of both our land and sea Country shows our strong land and sea management over thousands of years, protecting our landscapes and seascapes and the plants and animals that live here.

Our Country is all connected, but we have listed different areas below: our *bubu*, waterways, coastline, *jalun* and reef and our islands.



Important places on Jalunji-Warra Country: Pool on Tachalbadga Creek that is affected by silt from traffic on the Bloomfield Track (left); well at Banabila that needs to be cleaned out (centre); Kalkajaka (Black Mountain) (right) is a significant place that visitors should not enter.



6.6 Value 6 - Our Bubu

Our *bubu* includes some *madja* (rainforest) and smaller areas of *ngalbal* (open forest) country. Our *bubu* goes from the coastline up to the top of the mountains. In some places our mountains rise up out of the *jalun*; in other places there are coastal plains.

We have some of the wettest tropical rainforest in Australia, especially around the Noah and Cooper Creek catchments. Scientists have found that areas of our *madja* in these areas is some of the oldest rainforest in the world, with more than half of the world's primitive flowering plant families found here. Our *bubu* has a very high biodiversity of vegetation types, including rainforest, open forest, swamps and shrublands and heathlands on rocky headlands and mountain peaks. The Queensland Herbarium lists at least 74 different regional ecosystems, or vegetation types, on our mainland *bubu* (see Appendix 2 – Regional Ecosystems on Jalunji-Warra *Bubu*). It is very important that we look after these different vegetation types; 11 of them are listed as *endangered* and 50 are listed as being of *concern* by the Herbarium (see Appendix 2). These threatened vegetation types are the habitat (living areas) for many different plants and animals. It is not known yet how many different types of plants are on our Country; almost 1000 plant species are recorded from Ngalba Bulal National Park and about 1350 from Daintree National Park (DERM 2012), but no complete plant survey has been done yet for this park or other parts of our Country. There are 167 plants listed as being of conservation significance (see Appendix 3 – Threatened Species

on Jalunji-Warra *Bubu* and *Jalun*), including 16 endangered plants, some of which are only found on Jalunji-Warra *bubu*.

We use many different types of plants. Some important plants for food, medicine and cultural practices are *bikarrakul* (candle nut), *jun-jun* (ginger), *jungka* (cherry), *bujabay* (walnut), *bungkay* (small cycad), *ngakun* (flame tree), *banday* (green plum), *buyku* (paperbark), *marabal* (small paperbark), *yumu* (bottle brush), *marra* (cycad), *janbal* (quondong), *wukay* (yam), *Julbal* (fig), *walbul walbul* (river cherry), *ngadimirri* (grass tree), *mili* (stinging tree), *jujubala* (iron wood), *babajaka* (blood wood), *wanjakan* (turpentine), *wuju* (mat rush), *jikan* (blady grass), *marrku* (Cedar Bay cherry), *kulkurr* and *wawukunanga* (long beach yam).

There are not good records of the different animals living on our *bubu*, but the biodiversity is also very high. QPWS has listed 58 threatened species in Daintree National Park, 70 in Ngalba Bulal National Park and 15 in Black Mountain National Park (QPWS unpublished), although parts of these national parks are the *bubu* of other Yalanji clans. Appendix 3 lists 37 species of conservation significance on our *bubu*; some of these are only found on our *bubu*. Along the Daintree coast are the most important living areas for *kurranji* (cassowary) left in the Wet Tropics. Other important animals include *kulngu* (bandicoot), *jarrabina* (tree-climbing kangaroo), *diwan* (brush turkey), *jarruka* (scrub hen), *jarba* (snakes), *ngankin* (echidna), *bulinja* (owls), *murramu* (dingo) and *kambi* (flying fox).



Some important animals of Jalunji-Warra Country: (from left:) cling goby (photo: Brendan Ebner); green turtle (R.P. van Damm), cassowary (WTMA), cassowary eggs (WTMA)

6.7 Value 7 - Our waterways

Our waterways are very important places on our *bubu*. The Bloomfield and Daintree estuaries are part of our Country, and we have many rainforest creeks, including upper Trevethan Creek, Gap Creek, Emmagen Creek, Noah Creek and Cooper Creek. There are sacred sites along our creeks. There are Yirrmbal (rainbow serpent) story places along our waterways. Some sacred sites are for men only, such as the Yirrmbal place at *Muliku* (Trevethan Falls), or for women only such as Blue Pool, with one family line as Traditional custodians. Some are healing places. Visitors need to be especially careful to talk first with Traditional Owners before going to waterways.

Waterways are important for many animals like *kuyu* (fish) and freshwater prawns (*wukuju*). Scientists have recently found new species of cling-goby fish in our creeks. Some of these fish may only live in creeks along the Daintree coast and could go extinct if anything happens to their habitat. We need to continue to look after these fish. *Bilngkumu* (estuarine crocodiles) are important story animals, and part of our culture, although there are too many *bilngkumu* now in places where Bama live. We want to be involved in managing these numbers in a traditional way.

Estuaries are important fishing and hunting areas for our *Bama*, but we need to look after the animals that live there too. For example, Jalunji-Warra Elders have made a voluntary agreement that we will not fish in the Cooper Creek

mouth and want to educate others about our decision.

We also have important wetlands. The fan palm forests in Alexandra Bay and the mangrove forests of Alexandra Bay and the Lower Daintree River are listed as nationally important wetlands (SEWPAC 2011).

6.8 Value 8 - Our Coastline

Mangurru (mangrove) and mudflat areas are very important breeding areas for *kuyu* (fish) and other important food animals like *yulba* (saltwater mussel), *kiju* (mud crab) and *duwungka* (worm living in dead mangrove trunks).

Rocky coastlines are important places for shellfish like *kunkun* (periwinkle), *marrbu* (oyster) and *nikar* (oyster).

Our beaches have great cultural importance. Some of our beaches are very popular visitor areas, like Wonga Beach, *Baku* (Cape Kimberley), Kaba Kada (Cow Bay), Thornton Beach, Noah Beach, Myall Beach, *Kulki* (Cape Tribulation Beach), *Ngamujin* (Emmagen Beach), Kaway (South Cowie Beach), *Balabay* (Weary Bay) and *Mangkalba* (Cedar Bay). Beaches are also important places for us to gather *bulkiji* (pipi shells), *julul* (razor shell) and *ngulumuku* (other shellfish). *Ngawiya* (turtle) nest on our beaches, although this has reduced over the years.



Jalunji-Warra coast: (from left) southern Jalunji-Warra coastline from Cape Kimberley to Noah Head, Daintree River estuary, mangroves at Kaway (WTMA).

6.9 Value 9 - Our Jalun and Karrangkal (Reef)

Our *jalun* has many fringing reefs along the coast and larger reefs that are part of the Great Barrier Reef. These are very important areas for *kuyu* (fish), *ngawiya* and other animals. Our *jalun* is the home for threatened *kuyu* (fish), *yalmburrajaka* (whale) and *ngawiya* (sea turtle) species (see Appendix 3). Some animals live part of their lives on our reef and travel to other places in the southwest Pacific Ocean; we have an obligation to make sure our reef keeps supporting them. There are also small areas of seagrass beds that are important for *kirrbaji* (dugong). There are not usually enough *kirrbaji* in our *jalun* for us to hunt them for *minya* (meat).

Under the *Ngujakura*, other Yalanji clans talk with us before fishing and hunting in our *jalun*, and we talk with them before hunting on their *bubu*.

Many stories connect our *bubu* and our *jalun*. Like our *bubu*, our *jalun* is full of story places and sacred sites, including *Yirrmbal* (rainbow serpent) places. For example, it is very dangerous to eat seafood from the *jalun* at *Marbaymba* (Rattlesnake Point).

6.10 Value 10 - Our Islands

Our islands are cays of sand and coral (East and West Hope Islands, Low Isle and Woody Island) or rocky continental islands (Snapper Island and Struck Rock).

Our islands can be important places for animals to take refuge. More than 15,000 *wabul* (pied imperial pigeons) nest each year on West Hope Island, and there are smaller numbers nesting on Snapper Island and Woody Island (DERM 2011). Many seabirds and *kambi* (flying foxes) roost and nest on our islands, where they are safe from mainland predators. Some seabirds such as beach stone-curlews are now threatened (see Appendix 3 - Threatened Species on Jalunji-Warra *Bubu* and *Jalun*), and we have agreed not to hunt spectacled flying foxes, because they are now a threatened species.

Snapper Island has important springs and an area of grassland that we have maintained with our fire management; grasslands are now rare on our Country. Low Isles is a refuge for *ngawiya* and other animals and has an important *yawu* (stingray) story place.



7

Jalunji-Warra *Bubu* and *Jalun* – Threats

The arrival of *waybalas* has brought many changes for our *Bama* and our Country. Many of these changes are bad, and we call them threats in this plan. All the values above are threatened. Some things are a threat to more than one of our values (see Table 1). Like the values, some of the threats are connected. Sometimes we are not sure what threat is damaging our Country. For example, there are less *bulkiji* (pipi shells) to gather on beaches like *Balabay* (Weary Bay) now; this could be caused by 4WDs driving on the beach or some other threat. There could be many different reasons why *ngawiya* (turtles) are not laying as much on our beaches now. We list some of the main threats to our *Bama*, our *jalun* and our *bubu* below:

7.1 Threat 1 - Not being on Country"

The only place where Jalunji-Warra culture and Traditional management belong is on Jalunji-Warra Country. Our people have gradually been moved away from Jalunji-Warra Country since the 1870s, when beche de mer and trochus fishermen began working along our coast, recruiting our *Bama* (sometimes by force) to work as divers and lugger crew. Around the same time, the coastal plains of our Country that are good for farming, such as Wyalla Plain and Wonga Beach, began to be cleared and planted with bananas, coffee, tobacco or sugar cane. Loggers came to our Country looking for red cedar, and miners passed through our Country to the tin and goldfields further west. We started to work with timber getters, tin miners, fisherman and farmers. Many Jalunji-Warra *Bama* in the south were moved into the Daintree Mission in the 1940s and then to Mossman Gorge Reserve in the 1960s. After an earlier attempt that failed, a Lutheran mission opened at Wujal Wujal on neighbouring Yalanjiwarra Clan Country in the 1950s. For years many Jalunji-Warri lived at Banabila on the southern side of the Bloomfield River mouth, while many Kuku Nyungkal people lived on our Country on the northern side at *Jajikal* (Ayton), but by the 1970s, most northern Jalunji-Warra had been moved into Wujal Wujal. A 1978 Lutheran Church report described our feelings like this:

"The Bama are deeply hurt (the degree can hardly be described) that across the years they have been "evicted" from their traditional lands by the encroachment of white settlers. From their traditional hunting grounds they were gradually herded into camps along or near to the Bloomfield River. Finally they have been constricted within the confines of a 250 acre reserve at Wujal Wujal. The depth of their feelings was variously expressed: "We are like a crane standing on one leg (no room for two feet on the ground) on a little island"; "we are like animals in a wild cage".

In the 1970s, 1100 rural living blocks were created along the Daintree Coast, and we have watched many people move onto our Country and build houses. Few of us could afford to buy these blocks and build houses. Other parts of our Country around Wonga Beach, Banabila, Ayton and Wyalla Plain have also been sold as private land. The government divided our Country into different tenures, all belonging to people other than us. Large areas were included in Cedar Bay National Park (now part of Ngalba Bulal National Park) in 1977 and Cape Tribulation National Park (now part of Daintree National Park) in 1981. We were not consulted in these decisions. Similar decisions were made about our *jalun*, which was mostly included in the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park in 1975. The tidal areas were included in the Great Barrier Reef Coast Marine Park in 2004.

Today, some of our *Bama* live on Country in places like Wonga Beach and Ayton. Many more live away from Country at Mossman, Wujal Wujal, Cooktown or Hopevale, or further away in Townsville, Mackay and other places. Even though Mossman and Wujal Wujal are not far from our Country, they belong to other Yalanji clans, and many Jalunji-Warra *Bama* living in Mossman and Wujal Wujal want to return to our own Country.

In December 2011, while we were writing this plan, Aboriginal Freehold (Pink Zone) was handed back to us, giving us opportunities to return to live and work on Country. However, there are still very few job opportunities for us on or near our Country, and many of us cannot yet afford to build on our Country.

7.2 Threat 2 – Lack of Funding for Rangers and other caring for Country Work

Our ancestors didn't need extra resources to look after Country, but there have been lots of changes since *waybala* arrived. Our Country has changed; there are lots of weeds, pest animals, pollution, climate change, government laws, wrong fishing, erosion and many other new problems that we have to deal with. Our ancestors didn't live in a cash economy, but lived completely off the sea and land. We can't do that now, because of the changes to our Country and because nowadays we also live in the *waybala* world. All Jalunji-Warra Bama can be involved again in caring for land and sea Country, but many of us need to work elsewhere, so it will be very hard to look after Country properly without Jalunji-Warra rangers who are paid to work fulltime caring for our Country.

At the moment we have very little funding to look after our Country. We have been able to get some small one-off grants for on-ground works at Cow Bay Beach Protection Reserve and for cultural heritage survey of our reserves at Weary Bay. These funds are very welcome and have helped us to do some important work, but there is much more to do. Relying on small amounts of funding from different places also means a big workload writing applications and reporting on them, often working to tight timetables that do not suit us. We currently do not have permanent funding to train, equip and employ Jalunji-Warra rangers to look after our Country properly.

We recognise too the rangers from Queensland Parks and Wildlife and other places who are working on our Country. However, there are not enough rangers to look after all of our land and sea Country. Few Jalunji-Warra have been employed as rangers, and we are not involved enough in working with rangers, and there are priorities that have been identified by Traditional Owners that are not being worked on. We want to have our own trained rangers with powers to act on illegal activities on our *bubu* and *jalun*. We also want the opportunity for future Jalunji-Warra rangers, young and older, women and men to be able to access appropriate training.

In some cases there is a lack of information that we could use to apply for funding, for example many of our *Bama* have not filled in recent Census forms, so the real circumstances of our people like training and housing needs are not published. Scientific research findings from our Country are also rarely made available to Traditional Owners. We want ranger exchange programs in place to be able to gain from the knowledge and expertise of other rangers and also for Janunji-Warra rangers to learn from others.

7.3 Threat 3 – Lack of Power

This threat is connected to not being on Country and not having resources to look after Country. Our ancestors had full decision-making power in decisions about our *bubu* and *jalun*. We are now locked out of decision-making on parts of our Country, especially private freehold land, because under *waybala* law their new owners have sole rights to access, use, develop and manage the land. In some cases we are not allowed to go onto land to undertake cultural activities like looking after burial sites or visiting springs and wells to clean them or get water from them, and so we cannot protect them from being degraded and eroded by animals or damaged by development.

On national parks and marine parks we are now consulted about some decisions, but we only have decision-making power about certain types of decisions that directly affect our native title, for example construction of walking tracks. The 2007 ILUAs recognised the Eastern Kuku Yalanji People's rights to be custodians and managers of our *bubu*, and say that we will be involved in national park management and employed as rangers and conservation officers (Cape York Land Council 2007); we will continue to work to make this happen.

Government policies are imposed on our *Bama*, and we are affected by many laws that we were not consulted about. For example, there are many planning laws that make it hard for us to build on our Country.

Our intellectual property has been taken without our permission, and without payment. Our *Bama* have shown scientists where to find what they are looking for, but we have not been acknowledged as the knowledge

holders or given in return the results of their studies which have helped their academic careers. In some cases we have given researchers and film crews information such as our stories, which they have changed and published with wrong information.

Sometimes we do not have a strong enough voice. For example, we have been blamed in the newspapers and other media for a decline in the numbers of *ngawiya* (turtle) and *kirbaji* (dugong), when we know that other causes are the real problem.

We need powers to stop people, both *Bama* and other people, doing the wrong thing on our Country. For example, we have no powers to stop non-Traditional Owners when we see them fishing in Green Zones inside the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park, or to stop *Bama* cutting up *ngawiya* (turtle) in the Bloomfield River estuary where they are attracting *bilngkumu* (crocodiles); this is against our lore and is making it more dangerous for everybody. We lack Jalunji-Warra Rangers with compliance powers to look after Country properly. It is really important that our Jalunji-Warra Rangers are equipped with relevant training and powers to be able to enforce compliance with all relative legislative requirements and protocols on our *bubu* and *jalun*.

7.4 Threat 4 - Jalunji-Warra Culture Losing Strength

Strong Jalunji-Warra culture is needed to keep *Bama*, *bubu* and *jalun* healthy, but our culture has become weaker. Our lore, Traditional knowledge and language are being lost; our cultural activities are declining, and our sacred places are not being respected and looked after.

One of the biggest reasons for our culture losing strength is that many of our *Bama* were taken away from our Country. Many of our *Bama* no longer know our land and sea Country and how to look after it. We have been taken away from Country and mixed up with other *Bama*, and this has led to disagreement about who can speak for Country. Not being able to access *bubu* and look after it has also made it hard for us to hold cultural activities in the right places and also made it hard for us to get material that we need for cultural crafts.

There is a lack of respect now for Elders and Traditional Owners' wishes. For example, other *Bama* are hunting and fishing on our *jalun* without our permission. Many non-*Bama* working on our Country do not have a good understanding of our culture.

Our language is being lost. The United Nations has classified our Eastern Kuku Yalanji language as severely endangered (Mosely 2010). Many of our children are not learning our language. Some things about our Country and looking after it can be explained much better in Eastern Kuku Yalanji than in English. It is really important that language is brought back into the schools so that our younger generation of *Bama* can learn to speak our language fluently.

Some of our ceremonies are not being practiced anymore. For example, we aren't dancing to celebrate special events in the way our old people did. This part of *Bama* culture needs to be handed down from our Elders who know about our ceremonies through recordings, writings etc. before this information is lost forever when those Elders pass on.

There are not enough *Bama* educators passing down our Traditional knowledge, and much of it is not being recorded, so when Elders pass away, the knowledge is lost.

7.5 Threat 5 – Wrong Development

There has been a lot of bad development that has damaged our Country. Most of this has been on the coastal plains, which have been developed for sugar cane and other farming, houses and tourist resorts. This development has damaged cultural places; for example tourist resorts have been built right over the top of story places.

Wrong development can cause pollution. During the wet season, silt from the Bloomfield Track flows down the creeks and out onto the fringing reefs. The blue waterhole in Tachalbadga Creek just a few metres downstream from the Bloomfield Track is a sacred site. Muddy water from 4WD tyres flows into the waterhole; this changes its colour and damages its cultural value.

We are worried that vehicles, development and clearing the *kurranjis'* (cassowaries') forest are making it very hard for *kurranji* to survive and breed.

7.6 Threat 6 – Feral Animals and Weeds

There are a lot of new animals and plants in our Country that don't belong here. *Biki bikis* (feral pigs) dig up young plants, cause soil erosion and pollute and silt up our creeks. Their digging can damage our springs and wells, burial places and other cultural sites. They can also dig up *ngawiya* (turtle) nests on the beaches and eat all of the eggs. On the other hand, hunting *biki biki* provides our *Bama* with cheap *minya* (meat) and enables our men to maintain our hunting skills, especially now that there are less wallabies in some areas. We want to keep some *biki biki* on our *bubu*, but not too many, so that the damage that they do is limited.

Other pest animals include cane toads, which eat and poison our wildlife. Feral cats also kill our small wildlife. Feral bees compete with our native bees, making it hard to get sugarbag (wild honey). The native crown of thorns starfish has greatly increased in number and now eats coral too quickly for our reefs to recover. Parasites and diseases can hurt the plants and animals that belong here. Native frogs have disappeared from our mountain areas, and scientists believe that this is due to a type of fungus that causes the disease chytridiomycosis. Dengue fever is a serious mosquito-borne disease affecting humans. We have recently noticed a disease affecting crabs, causing their shells to soften and melt away; we need to learn more about these diseases so that we can manage them better.

There are now about 125 known weed species on our *bubu*, and about 13 of these have been declared by the Queensland Government, meaning that they are serious pests (see Appendix 4 - Pests and Weeds on Jalunji-Warra *Bubu* and *Jalun*). Most of these are in areas that have been disturbed by farming and other development, as well as along the coastline. Weeds cause problems by spreading over areas so that there is no space left for the native plants that belong there. Pond apple is a very serious pest on some of our *bubu*; around Amos Bay, Baileys Creek and Cape Kimberley it has taken over tidal areas, leaving no space for native plants. Lantana is pushing out native bushes around Weary Bay and parts of the Daintree coast. The danger is that when native plants can disappear, so do the native animals that need these

plants. Weeds can block up Country, making it hard to walk through to hunt and care for *bubu*. Weeds can make it hard for animals to travel through Country too; for example, Singapore daisy growing on beaches can reduce the sandy areas for *ngawiya* to nest. Other weeds block up springs and wells so that animals and people cannot get to them.

There are also many feral animals and weeds that are not on our Country, but could become big problems if they get here. For example, miconia and hiptage are new weeds that have appeared in the Mossman area that have badly damaged tropical rainforests overseas. Feral animals that are already in other parts of Far North Queensland are feral deer and tilapia. Feral rats could eat seabird eggs and chicks if they reached the Hope Islands.

It is really important that appropriate steps be put in place for proper management of all feral weeds and animals on our *bubu* and *jalun*.

7.7 Threat 7 – Disrespectful Visitors

In the last few generations, many visitors have come to our Country, especially visiting the Great Barrier Reef and Daintree rainforest. In the 1960s, the Daintree River and Cape Tribulation Road were built, and in 1984 the Bloomfield Track was built through our *bubu*, meaning people could drive from one end of our Country to the other end. From the 1980s, many people began visiting the Reef in the southern part of our *jalun* from Port Douglas.

We are proud of our rainforests, mountains, rivers, waterfalls, beaches, sea and reef and welcome people to visit our Country and behave in a respectful way. We want to be much more involved in tourism on our Country.

However, some visitors do not understand and respect our Country or Jalunji-Warra *Bama* or culture, and cause many problems when they visit. Some visitors do not know that we are the Traditional Owners of the places they are visiting. Many visitors have not been welcomed onto Country by Traditional Owners and Country does not know them. Some visitors go to the wrong places on our Country; these might be places where no one should go, or only men or only women are allowed to go. There are some places visitors should only visit with a Traditional Owner. Other places have lore about what visitors can do there. Visitors going into these places without Traditional Owner knowledge may damage cultural heritage and

place themselves in danger. Some visitors have come to us later and asked us to perform ceremonies to put things right. Trevethan Falls (*Muliku*) is an important Yirrmal (rainbow serpent) men's story place that should only be visited by male visitors being guided by Traditional Owners. Visitors have died here. The ILUA negotiations failed to protect this area, and many people still visit here in the wrong way.

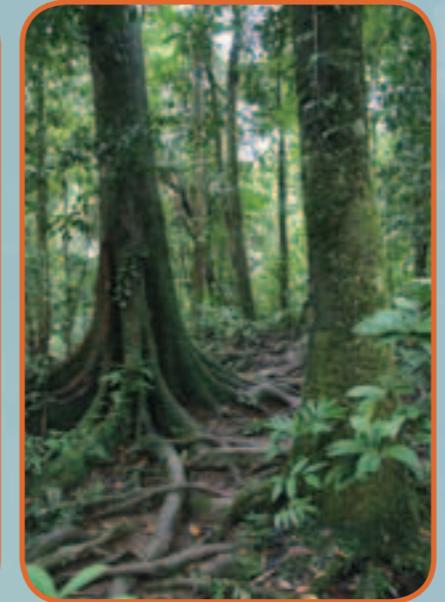
Visitors need to be careful about what they take from our Country. There are some places where photos should not be taken. There are consequences for visitors, us and our Country when people do not respect the Country. For example, many visitors have taken rocks from the Bouncing Stones near Thornton Beach, and many of them have been sent back to us after bad things happened. Scientists have taken plants and animals from our Country without permission.

Disrespectful visitors have caused erosion and put *Bama* and other beach users in danger by driving 4WDs on our beaches and on the sand dunes behind the beaches. This is a major problem at Weary Bay and at Cow Bay. Other people sail recreational boats in dangerous ways, for example sailing into the Bloomfield River mouth without lights at night, endangering *Bama* fishing there.

Wrong visitation can cause rubbish and pollution. Rubbish has been left in our Country, by local residents as well as visitors, and drifts from other places through our *jalun* and onto our beaches. *Ngawiya* and other animals can be killed by plastic bags, drifting nets and other rubbish. Milky-coloured water on the sheltered western side of Low Isles shows us that boats have let pollutants into the water there. Wrong visitation can pollute places and our creeks when people camp or go to the toilet to close to the creeks. Pollution can affect our foods such as shellfish and make them dangerous to eat.

Some pollution and rubbish comes from passing ships, or drifts on ocean currents into our *jalun* or onto our coast. We are concerned when we see shipping using the inside channel close to our reefs, because an accident could cause major damage to the reef, breaking it and damaging a much larger area if oil is spilled.

Programs have to be put in place to educate people and make them aware of how they should behave when they come to visit our *bubu* and *jalun*.



Places needing visitor management: (from left) Restricted Access Areas at Kaway (North Cowie Beach) and Marbaymba (Rattlesnake Point); track to the Blue Pool women's place and Trevethan Creek near the Trevethan Falls men's area.

7.8 Threat 8 – Wrong Fishing and Sea Hunting

"I remember how the old people used to cut *minya-ngawiya* (turtle meat). One *ngawiya* could feed 3 camps. Now you see young people take 6 or 7 at a time. They're wasting that *minya-ngawiya*." Lizzie Olbar, Cedar Bay, 10 December 2011

Our lore about fishing and sea hunting looked after fish and other sea animals on our *jalun*. However, some fishing and sea hunting today is not done the right way, and is causing damage to fish, *ngawiya* and other animals. Some of this wrong fishing is done by other people and some is done by *Bama*.

Sometimes too many fish are taken, especially by commercial fishing with trawlers and netting, but also by recreational fishing. We are concerned that cray diving is reducing crayfish and lobster populations at Low Isles, Cow Bay, Baileys Creek, Cape Tribulation, Hope Island, Pickersgill Reef, Cairns Reef and Endeavour Reef. The Queensland government recently allowed commercial crayfishing in the northern part of our sea Country against our will.

Some fishing and sea hunting is happening in the wrong places, including sacred sites. People have become sick or have died after eating seafood from poison places on our *jalun*.

Some wrong sea hunting is happening because of Threat 4 – *Jalunji-Warra Culture losing Strength*. Too many *ngawiya* are being taken, and there is a lack of respect for *ngawiya* and for the right seasons for sea hunting, which were part of keeping *ngawiya* populations healthy. There are currently no limits on take of *ngawiya*, *kirbaji* or other animals. Other Eastern Kuku Yalanji clans as well as other *Bama* from elsewhere are hunting on our *jalun* without *Jalunji-Warra* permission, which is against our lore.

Our *jalun* is also being threatened with the increased numbers of *bilngkumu* (estuarine crocodiles) and *Jalunji-Warra* *Bama* want to explore a safe way of managing their numbers through traditional ways.



7.9 Threat 9 – Wrong Fire

"*Nganjin jilba dunganya duliburr ... Ngalbanga, ngadi-ngadiku bubu bunjal nyiku-nyiku madjabu kanbinkuda, nganjin wukay kari manjil baja jukarmun.* (We used to go hunting in the burnt areas ... At Cowie, it used to be open, now it's grown back really thick, we can't get *wukay* (yam) on the beachfront there anymore, because of the rainforest.)" Alma Kerry, Wujal Wujal, 13 November 1995; translated by Adelaide Baird.

Today, our *bubu* is mostly rainforest. Before the *waybalas* arrived, we had more areas of open forest with grass, so that wallabies and other *minya* (meat animals) had food. We have not burned as much in recent generations, because we have been taken from Country, or not allowed to burn. A lot of our *bubu* now has thicker forest, or has changed from open forest to rainforest, which has meant there are less places for some plants and animals to live. Some of the open forest on the hills behind Kangkiji has become rainforest, and there are less wallabies living there now. In some places it is now hard for us to walk through the forest. There are still areas of open forest, such as the cycad patch behind *Mangkalba* (Cedar Bay), that will be taken over by rainforest if they are not burned.

Wrong burning practices are sometimes being used when Country is burned, for example during the wrong season, which can damage some plants and animals or promote weeds.

7.10 Threat 10 – Climate Change

Climate change could have some big effects on our Country. Scientists believe that the air and sea temperatures will become warmer, there will be more floods, cyclones and droughts, and the sea level could rise.

Hotter air temperatures could cause some animals and plants to disappear. Some of the plants and animals on our Country only live on the high mountains, especially Thornton Peak, where it is cooler than the surrounding areas, and might not survive if these areas become warmer. Our seasonal calendars show how different things happen at certain times, for example, turtle eggs are ready to gather when the flame tree flowers and the first storms happen. Climate change might break some of these connections. For example, pollinating insects might hatch too early, before the flowers of their host plants are open, which might threaten the insects and the plants.

Warmer *jalun* might also cause major problems. Coral bleaching might kill parts of our reefs. *Ngawiya* populations could be affected, because more females are born when the water temperature is higher.

Rising sea levels would cause many changes. Existing mangrove areas could be covered by the sea, and existing coastal freshwater swamps could be taken over by mangroves. Higher king tides could cause more erosion. Sandy beaches could be washed away or covered by the water, meaning less nesting areas for *ngawiya*. Living areas like the hut at Banabila are already being washed away by king tides. More cyclones, floods and droughts could also cause problems; for example cyclones can destroy seagrass beds, which are important food areas for *kirrbaji* (dugong). The reef is coming closer to the coast in the Plantation Creek and Kankiji areas, and the beach is becoming smaller.

There could be many other effects from climate change that we do not understand yet.



Some threats to Jalunji-Warra Country: Erosion at Weary Bay, pond apple near the Daintree River mouth (MangroveWatch Australia), feral pig in the Daintree (Andrew Bengsen), crown of thorns starfish (Jon Hanson)

8

Jalunji-Warra Bubu and Jalun - Our Strategies and Actions

We want to look after our values, and stop the threats to them. We put our values and threats together in Table 1 below to show the biggest threats to different values and help us decide on the best strategies and actions.



Eastern Kuku Yalanji Bubu and Jalun
Indigenous Protected Area (IPA)

THREATS	OUR VALUES	Lore	Traditional Knowledge	Cultural Activities	Language	Sacred Sites	Bubu	Water-ways	Coast-line	Jalun & Reef	Islands
Not being on Country		HIGH	HIGH	HIGH	HIGH	HIGH	HIGH	HIGH	HIGH	MEDIUM	MEDIUM
No funding for rangers		MEDIUM	HIGH	MEDIUM	MEDIUM	HIGH	HIGH	HIGH	HIGH	HIGH	HIGH
Lack of power		HIGH	HIGH	HIGH	HIGH	HIGH	HIGH	HIGH	HIGH	HIGH	HIGH
Culture losing strength		HIGH	HIGH	HIGH	HIGH	HIGH	MEDIUM	MEDIUM	MEDIUM	HIGH	MEDIUM
Wrong development		LOW	LOW	MEDIUM	LOW	HIGH	HIGH	HIGH	HIGH	HIGH	LOW
Feral animals and weeds		LOW	MEDIUM	LOW	LOW	HIGH	HIGH	HIGH	HIGH	LOW	MEDIUM
Disrespectful visitors		MEDIUM	LOW	MEDIUM	LOW	HIGH	MEDIUM	MEDIUM	HIGH	HIGH	MEDIUM
Wrong fishing & sea hunting		MEDIUM	MEDIUM	MEDIUM	LOW	HIGH	LOW	MEDIUM	MEDIUM	HIGH	MEDIUM
Wrong fire		MEDIUM	LOW	MEDIUM	LOW	HIGH	HIGH	MEDIUM	LOW	LOW	MEDIUM
Climate change		MEDIUM	HIGH	MEDIUM	LOW	HIGH	HIGH	HIGH	HIGH	HIGH	HIGH
OVERALL HEALTH OF VALUE		LOW	LOW	LOW	LOW	MEDIUM	MEDIUM	MEDIUM	MEDIUM	MEDIUM	HIGH

Table 1: Our Values – their main threats and overall health

Eastern Kuku Yalanji Bubu and Jalun Indigenous Protected Area (IPA)

Some things are serious threats to all or most of our values, so we need strategies to deal with them so we can protect and look after all of our

values. Picture 2 shows the links between these threats and our IPA strategies.

Value	Threat	Strategy
All	Not being on Country	Return to live on Bubu Strategy
All	No funding for rangers	Ranger Funding and Training Strategy
All	Lack of power	Stakeholder Engagement Strategy
All (except Language)	Disrespectful visitors	Visitor Management and Public Education Strategy
All	Jalunji-Warra culture losing strength	Cultural Management Strategy
All	All	Keeping Watch over Country Strategy

Picture 2: Links between Jalunji-Warra Values, General Threats and Strategies

Other things are threats to only one or a few values, and so our strategies to deal with them will also help us target specific values, for example:

Value	Threat	Strategy
Plants, animals and their habitats (threatened plants and animals in all habitats)	Feral animals and weeds, wrong fishing and sea hunting, climate change	Threatened Species Strategy
Plants, animals and their habitats (all habitats)	Feral animals and weeds	Pest and Weed Strategy
Our jalun and reef, our islands	Wrong development, climate change, disrespectful visitors	Healthy Reef and Islands Strategy
Our Bubu	Wrong fire	Fire Strategy
Our waterways, our jalun and reef	Wrong fishing and sea hunting	Fishing and Sea Hunting Strategy
Our coastline	Disrespectful visitors (causing erosion), climate change (causing sea level rise and erosion)	Coastal Erosion Strategy

Picture 3: Links between Jalunji-Warra Values, Specific Threats and Strategies

We set out our strategies below. We list our actions with timeframes under each strategy. To carry out many of these actions we will need Jalunji-Warra rangers, so achieving many actions in the timeframes below will depend on how soon we can achieve Action 3.1 below – *getting secure funding to set up our ranger service*.

We have put our priority actions for the first year of our IPA (2012-2013) in bold in the strategy tables below.

Each of our strategies also has indicators that show us how well we are achieving our actions (also see Keeping Watch over Jalunji-Warra *Bubu* and *Jalun* section below).

8.1 Strategy 1 - Return to Live on Bubu Strategy

"All we need now is our *bubu* back, to look after what our Elders have left us – our *bubu*, *jalun*, lore, culture and language."

Adelaide Baird, Weary Bay, 12 December 2011

Many of our *Bama* now live and work away from Jalunji-Warra Country. Many of our families want to return permanently to live on Country. Others want to be able to return for part of the time, for example camping on Country during school holidays or building small *bayans* to live in on weekends.

The main place for *Bama* to return to live on Jalunji-Warra Country is the Pink Zone *bubu*. Even though we are not including it in our IPA, it is important that we talk about the *Return to Live on Bubu* Strategy in this plan, because the rest of our strategies depend on Jalunji-Warra *Bama* being on Country to be able to look after it.

Return to Live on Bubu - Actions	Timeframe	Indicators
Action 1.1 - Finish Pink Zone Community Development Plans for Pink Zone blocks in the World Heritage Area at Kaba Kada (Cow Bay) and Muliku (Trevethan)	2012-2013 (Kaba Kada (Cow Bay) and Muliku (Trevethan) CDPs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of <i>bayans</i> built on Country • Number of our <i>Bama</i> living back on Country
Action 1.2 - Reduce planning red tape for us to move back onto Country through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agreeing Activity Guidelines with WTMA for development on our Pink Zone <i>bubu</i> inside the World Heritage Area • Working with Cairns Regional and Cook Shire Councils and the Queensland Government to make housing in our Pink Zone "self-assessable" in the Cook and Cairns Planning Schemes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2012-2013 (agreeing Activity Guidelines) • 2012-2014 (Period of review of Cook Shire and Cairns Regional Council Planning Schemes) 	Ongoing from 2012
Action 1.3 - Work with partners to develop low-cost housing and sustainable infrastructure.		Ongoing from 2012
Action 1.4 - Work with Councils to open, fix and reopen roads into parts of our Pink Zone, for example the road past Georges Yard towards Kangkiji.		

8.2 Strategy 2 - Economic Development Strategy

This is connected to the Return to Live on *Bubu* Strategy, because to live permanently and securely back on our *bubu* and have the resources to

Economic Development Strategy - Actions	Timeframe	Indicators
<i>Action 2.1 - Develop cultural tourism opportunities.</i> We need to have our working as <i>Bama</i> as tour guides and other jobs in tourism on our Country, and to research opportunities for us to set up tour companies and other tourism businesses.	<i>Ongoing from 2012</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of Jalunji-Warra working in tourism and Jalunji-Warra tourism businesses established on Country
<i>Action 2.2 – Obtaining fees for services on our Country.</i> For example, we need to be more involved in welcoming visitors to our Country, accompanying scientists and other people working on our Country and be paid for providing expert cultural advice.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Income through welcomes to Country, accompanying scientists and others working on Country
<i>Action 2.3 - Investigating opportunities to use the natural and cultural resources on our Country for economic sustainability.</i> Our Country may offer many opportunities that have not been looked into yet, for example crocodile farms near our estuaries or wind farms along windy sections of our coastline.		

8.3 Strategy 3 - Ranger Training and Funding Strategy

"Let's get the rangers going first." Laurel Doughboy, Banabila, 2011

To look after Country properly today we need *Bama* who work fulltime as land and sea rangers. Our Jalunji-Warra rangers need to be properly trained and properly paid for their work. They will need proper equipment. They will need full compliance powers.

Most of the strategies and actions in Strategies 4 to 13 below will not work without rangers, who will do a lot of the work. The rangers will work under

the guidance of Elders to do many jobs, such as working to bring back Traditional fire management on country. They will undertake weed and feral animal control, working with our stakeholders like Terrain and Cape York NRM and QPWS. They will close off areas that need to be rested and undertake rehabilitation and replanting of areas that have been damaged by erosion. They will monitor our native animal species and fishing and hunting, to make sure people, both *Bama* and others, do not damage our *jalun* and *bubu*. They will undertake cultural heritage surveys.

Eastern Kuku Yalanji Bubu and Jalun Indigenous Protected Area (IPA)

Ranger Training and Funding Strategy - Actions	Timeframe	Indicators
Action 3.1 - Get secure funding to set up a ranger service. We understand that it is difficult to get ranger funding; we will develop a funding plan targeting government and non-government funds for our ranger service, including applying for Working on Country funding in 2013 and working with our partners to establish joint project-funded ranger teams (see Strategy 4). At first we might need to have Jalunji-Warra rangers working as part of an Eastern Kuku Yalanji ranger service, but eventually we want to have a Jalunji-Warra clan-based land and sea ranger service.	2012-13	Ranger service funding secured
Action 3.2 - Employ a ranger coordinator to set up the ranger service.	2013-17 (subject to Action 3.1 above)	Ranger coordinator employed
Action 3.3 - Carry out an audit of the existing ranger skills and training that Jalunji-Warra Bama already have. Many of our people have already done some ranger training, and many have strong experience and skills in looking after Country. The audit will show us what our training priorities are.	2013 (or as soon as ranger coordinator is engaged)	Ranger skills and training audit completed
Action 3.4 - Work with Tropical North Queensland Institute of TAFE to give our Bama the ranger training they need. TAFE Conservation and Land Management Certificates include plant and animal identification, revegetation, pest and weed control including ACDC chemical spraying licence, revegetation, plant propagation, first aid and OHS, computer, GPS and mapping skills.	2013-17	Ranger training continuing
Action 3.5 - Have our rangers fully accredited as conservation officers with full compliance powers under the Nature Conservation Act. QPWS agreed as part of the ILUAs in 2007 that it would train and appoint Eastern Kuku Yalanji people as conservation officers, but this has not happened yet. It is important that we make this happen so that our rangers can manage visitors properly on our jalun and bubu.	2013-17	Number of Jalunji-Warra rangers fully accredited and operating with compliance powers
Action 3.6 - Have our rangers trained in emergency services and disaster management. It is important that our rangers can keep people safe and work to clean up after disasters like cyclones on our own Country and to help other people with disasters on their Country.	2013-17	Number of Jalunji-Warra rangers trained in emergency services and disaster management
Action 3.7 – Explore opportunities for employing our Bama as rangers as the Commonwealth Development Employment Projects (CDEP) is rolled into the Remote Jobs and Communities Program from 1 July 2013.	2012-13	Number of Jalunji-Warra employed as rangers through CDEP and RJCP programs.

8.4 Strategy 4 – Partner Engagement Strategy

"We want to get the *bubu* back, we want to be the boss, we want to be the governor of our national parks on our Country"
Adelaide Baird, Cowie 1996 in Hill et al 2004.

"I want to work with these fellas (QPWS, Cairns Regional Council and Terrain NRM) on my Country now" David Solomon, Cow Bay, 2011.

There are many different people and organisations involved in working on or managing our Country. We call these groups "stakeholders", because at the moment they have an interest or "stake" in our Country; this is different to our Traditional ownership, which is permanent and cannot be sold or given

away. Many stakeholders are involved in making decisions on our Country, earning a living from it or managing it, so it is important for us to work well together with stakeholders for the future benefit to our Country, Bama and other people.

We want *stakeholders* working on our Country to become *partners* with us in our IPA. This is especially important for our Jalunji-Warra part of the Eastern Kuku Yalanji IPA, because unlike some other Eastern Yalanji groups, we do not have large areas of Aboriginal freehold land to manage. Most of our IPA is to be co-managed with our partners. We list our actions below, but many of the specific actions in other strategies also rely on us working together with partners.

Strategy - Objectives	Timeframe	Indicators
<p><i>Action 4.1 – Work with our operational partners such as local Councils, QPWS and Regional NRM bodies (see Picture 1) to set up joint project-funded ranger work teams.</i> Some grants are only available to certain types of organisations; for example Jabalbina is able to obtain cultural heritage grants, while Councils and QPWS can obtain National Disaster Relief and Recovery Arrangements (NDRRA) funding. We are already working with Cairns Regional Council, Terrain NRM and QPWS to implement our Kaba Kaba (Cow Bay) Beach Protection Reserve Land Management Plan, and with Cook Shire Council, Terrain NRM and Cape York NRM to implement land management plans at Weary Bay. We want to build on this work with our partners to develop a full-time team of Bama rangers who can undertake works funded by various grants on our Country.</p>	2012-2013	<i>Joint project-funded team operating</i>
<p><i>Action 4.2 – Agree protocols for:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>commercial activities on Country</i>, for example tour companies or fishing trawlers • <i>intellectual property rights when people take our information</i>, for example our Traditional knowledge about bush medicine plants that could be useful for medical researchers • <i>scientific research</i>, including an agreement that scientists will need to be welcomed to Country before their research, be accompanied by Traditional Owners during research and make their research findings available to us after their research. 	Ongoing from 2012 (Traditional Owners to agree protocols during 2012-2013 to take to stakeholders)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Protocols agreed for commercial activities, intellectual property rights and scientific research.</i> • <i>Proportion of scientific researchers who work with Bama when undertaking research on our Country</i>

Eastern Kuku Yalanji Bubu and Jalun Indigenous Protected Area (IPA)

Strategy - Objectives	Timeframe	Indicators
Action 4.3 - Get more Jalunji-Warra Bama into top-level committees making decisions over our bubu and jalun, such as local government and boards for organisations such as WTMA and Regional NRM bodies.	Ongoing from 2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of Jalunji-Warra on committees
Action 4.4 - Get more control over our Country, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> lobbying to make sure Hope Islands National Park passes to Aboriginal ownership and joint management under the Cape York Peninsula Heritage Act 2007 (CYPHA) as soon as possible lobbying for Aboriginal ownership and joint management also for Ngalba Bulal and Daintree National Parks under CYPHA, which offers a stronger role in decision-making and management for Traditional Owners than the current Eastern Kuku Yalanji ILUA deal. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2015 (Hope Islands National Park transfer to CYPHA) 2017 (Daintree, Ngalba Bulal and Black Mountain NPs transfer to Aboriginal ownership and joint management under CYPHA) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hope Islands NP transfers to Aboriginal ownership and joint management under CYPHA Daintree, Ngalba Bulal and Black Mountain NPs transfer to Aboriginal ownership and joint management under CYPHA



Working with our partners on Country: Traditional Owners with QPWS, Terrain NRM and Cairns Regional Council staff near a revegetation site at Kaba Kada (left); Traditional Owners, Cook Shire Council and Terrain NRM representatives reviewing the Weary Bay Beach Protection Reserve management plan (centre); the Cycad Patch at Cedar Bay – an area being burned by Traditional Owners and QPWS to protect it from rainforest invasion.

8.5 Strategy 5 – Visitor Management and Public Education Strategy

To properly look after visitors, as well as the non-Jalunji-Warra people living and working on our Country, we need to let people know about our Country

and how to respect it. There needs to be a lot more information about us and our Country available for everyone who comes to our Country.

Visitor Management and Public Information Strategy – Actions	Timeframe	Indicators
<p><i>Action 5.1 – Put signs on Country telling visitors about respecting Jalunji-Warra Bama and Country.</i> There are some signs on Daintree National Park with this information; we need more signs in other areas, especially on popular coastal reserves like Banabila (Bloomfield River Mouth) and Kaba Kada (Cow Bay) beach protection reserves. Having information in Eastern Yalanji as well as in English will help people understand that this is our Country (and also help our Bama learn and remember language). At some sacred places, there are signs letting visitors know not to enter, for example along the Bloomfield Track at Ngalbunga (Cowie Beach). We need signs at other places, like Blue Pool on Cooper Creek and the men's area at Kaba Kada (Cow Bay). In some places we need gates to stop visitors going to places.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2012-2013 (signs at Kaba Kada (Cow Bay), Banabila (Bloomfield Mouth) and Weary Bay Beach Protection Reserves and Blue Pool) • 2013-2017 (signs and gates (at Blue Pool and where required elsewhere) for all visitor areas on our Country) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Signs erected • Number of visitors using our Country and visitor impacts
<p><i>Action 5.2 – Put information on the Internet and brochures telling visitors about respecting Jalunji-Warra Bama and Country.</i> Daintree and Ngalba Bulal national parks have websites and/or brochures with this information. We need to place more visitor information about other places on the Internet. For example, the Jabalbina website could have visitor information about respecting and looking after popular reserves like Kaba Kada (Cow Bay), Blue Pool, Banabila (Bloomfield River Mouth) and Weary Bay.</p>	Ongoing from 2013	Jabalbina website and brochures developed with visitor information and maintained/updated as required
<p><i>Action 5.3 – “Rename” places with their original Bama names.</i> We know the original names for places on our Country, which we have used for thousands of years. Most places now have official government names given by waybala explorers and settlers. We would like to have their original names recognised again by becoming officially registered and placed on signs and other information alongside the waybala names.</p>	Ongoing from 2013	Number of places officially “renamed” with original Bama names

Eastern Kuku Yalanji Bubu and Jalun Indigenous Protected Area (IPA)

Visitor Management and Public Information Strategy – Actions	Timeframe	Indicators
<i>Action 5.4 – Develop cross-cultural training for non-Traditional Owners working on Jalunji-Warra Land and Sea Country.</i> People working on Jalunji-Warra Country have more contact with our Bama and Country and need to know more than short-term visitors about how to respect and care for our culture and Country. We would like to set up and run these courses ourselves through our ranger service with Elders' involvement, and encourage government and other employers to have all of their staff working on our Country participate in them. We would also offer them to other people, such as residents living on our Country or frequent visitors.	Ongoing from 2013	Cross-cultural training courses started
<i>Action 5.5 – Develop schools program to educate wider community about Bama culture.</i> We will work with schools in our local area to develop a cross-cultural schools program especially for schoolchildren.	Ongoing from 2013	Schools program started
<i>Action 5.6 – Development visitor infrastructure where needed.</i> In some places we might need to put in rubbish bins (when we have rangers to empty them), fences or walking tracks to stop erosion or toilets to stop pollution. We need to think carefully before developing visitor infrastructure because it will need ongoing maintenance.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2013-2017 (development) • Ongoing (maintenance) 	Visitor infrastructure developed



Rehabilitation work at Kaba Kada (Cow Bay): David Solomon marking the edges of a men's place (left); Reginald Brim, Jason Solomon and Shane Solomon installing bollards (centre); Jason Solomon spraying Singapore daisy.

8.6 Strategy 6 – Cultural Management Strategy

"I've got all the stories now. I've got to write them down for our young people." Lizzie Olbar, Jajikal, 23 August 2011

Our *Bama* passed down cultural information directly from older to younger

people through daily life on Country, involving younger *Bama* in Traditional management and through stories. Threats to our culture and knowledge mean we need to record this information to keep it safe for our future generations to use.

Cultural Management Strategy – Actions

Action 6.1 – Collect and manage cultural heritage data. This will involve training our rangers to record information and developing a cultural information management system. We will work with other Yalanji clans to set up an Eastern Kuku Yalanji Cultural Information Management System (EKYCIMS). This is a secure computer system with storage online so information cannot be stolen or lost in a fire or cyclone. It can have different levels of access for different people using passwords, for example:

- public information that can be searched on the Internet
- information for all Eastern Kuku Yalanji *Bama*
- information available for all Jalunji-Warra clan *Bama*
- information put in by a Jalunji-Warra family just for their own family.

Timeframe

- 2013-2017 (collection)
- Ongoing (management)

Indicators

Eastern Kuku Yalanji Cultural Information Management System operating

Action 6.2 - Return of artefacts to Country. Not all cultural heritage can be kept electronically. Some of our artefacts have been taken and are stored in museums or privately. We will work to have important artefacts returned to us to look after on Country.

Ongoing

- Number of artefacts located that should be returned to Country
- Number of artefacts returned to Country



Maintaining cultural knowledge: Jajikal women, Ina Shipton, Lizzie Olbar and Marie Creek passing on cultural knowledge at Mangkalba (Cedar Bay)

Eastern Kuku Yalanji Bubu and Jalun Indigenous Protected Area (IPA)

Cultural Management Strategy – Actions	Timeframe	Indicators
Action 6.3 - Survey Jalunji-Warra significant sites, including Sea Country sites. This is a job for our rangers working under the guidance of our Elders. Locations, photos and stories can be safely stored on our Cultural Information Management System.	2013-2017	Jalunji-Warra cultural site survey undertaken throughout Jalunji-Warra bubu and jalun
Action 6.4 - Protect burial places. Some burial places can be damaged by pigs and other animals and need to be fenced by our rangers. Some are on private property, so we will build good relationships with the landowners for them to agree to let us come in and look after burial places.	Ongoing from 2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regular monitoring of cultural sites started Number of springs and wells cleaned and being maintained Sacred sites protected, including causeway construction at Tachalbadga Creek and cultural heritage plan developed for Trevethan Falls
Action 6.5 - Look after springs and wells. We want to get our rangers involved in cleaning and weeding springs and wells. Some might need to be fenced to keep pigs and other animals out. Some springs and wells are also on private property, for example the old well next to Banabila Road, so we will build relationships with landholders for them to agree for Bama to get water and manage springs and wells on this land.	Ongoing from 2013	
Action 6.6 - Protect other sacred sites. Some of these might need to be fenced or other works. For example, we need to work with our partners to have a causeway built across Tachalbadga Creek on the Bloomfield Track to stop the mud from 4WD tyres flowing into the blue waterhole just downstream of the road. In some cases we will need to negotiate, for example to stop visitor access to Trevethan Falls that is contrary to our lore.	2013-2017 / ongoing	
Action 6.7 - Run cultural camps for Bama on Country. Cultural camps will include Traditional hunting, gathering and land management, and teach our Bama about preparing bush foods and bush medicines.	Ongoing from 2013	Cultural camp held
Action 6.8 - Hold language workshops and language classes, working with other Eastern Kuku Yalanji Bama, to keep our Eastern Kuku Yalanji language alive.	Ongoing from 2013	Language classes started
Action 6.9 – Develop a system to monitor the internet. We will contact people who have placed culturally inappropriate photos or information and ask them to remove it.	Ongoing from 2013	System developed to monitor internet for culturall-inappropriate information.

8.7 Strategy 7 - Pest and Weed Strategy

Our rangers will develop and implement a pest and weed management plan for Jalunji-Warra Country under the guidance of our Elders. As part of the ILUAs, we agreed that we will prepare a feral animal and weed management

plan for national park areas with QPWS. We will work with QPWS and our other partners to develop a feral animal and weed management plan for all of our Country. Our rangers will work to implement the plan.

Pest and Weed Strategy - Actions	Timeframe	Indicators
<i>Action 7.1 – Developing and implementing pest and weed management plan and database, including requesting existing pest and weed information from our partners, for example Cairns Regional Council weed mapping.</i>	<i>2013-2017 and ongoing implementation</i>	<i>Pest and weed management plan developed, including pest and weed database</i>
<i>Action 7.2 - Carrying out weed surveys of coastal reserves, Aboriginal freehold land and other areas where there have not been recent weed surveys</i>	<i>2012-2017 and ongoing</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Regular weed surveys established</i> <i>Number of new weeds and pests identified</i>
<i>Action 7.3 - Starting priority pond apple management on coastal reserves</i> (especially the Baileys Creek Cultural and Environmental Reserve) that are under Jabalbina trusteeship in partnership with QPWS, regional NRM bodies and local government	<i>2012-2013</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Pond apple control commenced</i> <i>Area of pond apple core infestation and outliers controlled</i>
<i>Action 7.4 - Clearing weeds from springs, wells and waterways</i>	<i>2013-2017</i>	<i>Number of springs, wells and waterways where weed control commenced</i>
<i>Action 7.5 - Extending existing feral pig management with partners on Jalunji-Warra Country, focussing on coastal reserves. This includes managing pig numbers through hunting, not just destroying pigs and wasting the minya (meat)</i>	<i>2012-2017</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Rangers involved in pig management with partners</i> <i>Numbers of pigs taken</i> <i>Extent of ongoing pig damage</i>
<i>Action 7.6 - Take necessary actions to protect ngawiya (turtle) nest sites from feral pigs.</i>	<i>2013-2017 and ongoing</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Ngawiya nest monitoring started</i> <i>Amount of feral pig damage to ngawiya nesting</i>

8.8 Strategy 8 – Fishing and Sea Hunting Strategy

"Respect *ngawiya*; instead of putting four or five on the boat, just take one". Banabila Traditional Owners, Kangkiji, December 2011.

We need to take control of sea hunting in our *jalun* again. Along with other Eastern Kuku Yalanji clans, we have talked about agreeing a Traditional

Use of Marine Resources Agreement (TUMRA), working with GBRMPA and the Queensland Government. A TUMRA can include agreement between Traditional Owners about how many *ngawiya* (turtle) and *kirbaji* (dugong) we will take. We will keep working towards a Sea Country Plan, and make a decision on whether it will include a TUMRA.

Strategy - Objectives	Timeframe	Indicators
<p>Action 8.1 – Agree Sea Country Plan, with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a Bama name: <i>Jalun Kujinka Nganjinanga Dandiku</i> • a decision on proceeding with a TUMRA over Jalunji-Warra jalun • Traditional Owner I.D. cards for sea hunting • Traditional protocols for cutting up <i>minya</i> (meat) and disposing of <i>ngawiya</i> (turtle) shells and other animal parts. It will identify areas for cutting up <i>minya</i> away from the public and away from rivers and other fishing areas where it is attracting <i>bilngkumu</i> (estuarine crocodiles) which are a danger to people • a <i>ngawiya</i> rescue management plan, including getting wider community involved in monitoring turtles • a <i>bilngkumu</i> management plan to manage danger to Bama and <i>ngawiya</i>. We will agree this plan with QPWS. As part of this plan, we will look into commercial opportunities for us, like selling <i>bilngkumu</i> eggs to crocodile farms • Signs for areas where Traditional Owners agree there is no fishing or hunting, e.g. Cooper Creek mouth. • Provision for community meetings for explaining sea hunting lore with all Yalanji clans • A management group with 2 representatives from different Jalunji families; people who want to hunt will come and ask the group • Jalunji rangers with adequate resources (e.g. boats) and compliance powers will make sure people follow lore. 	2012-2013	<p><i>Jalun Kujinka Nganjinanga Dandiku</i> <i>Sea Country plan agreed, including decision on whether to proceed with a TUMRA.</i></p>

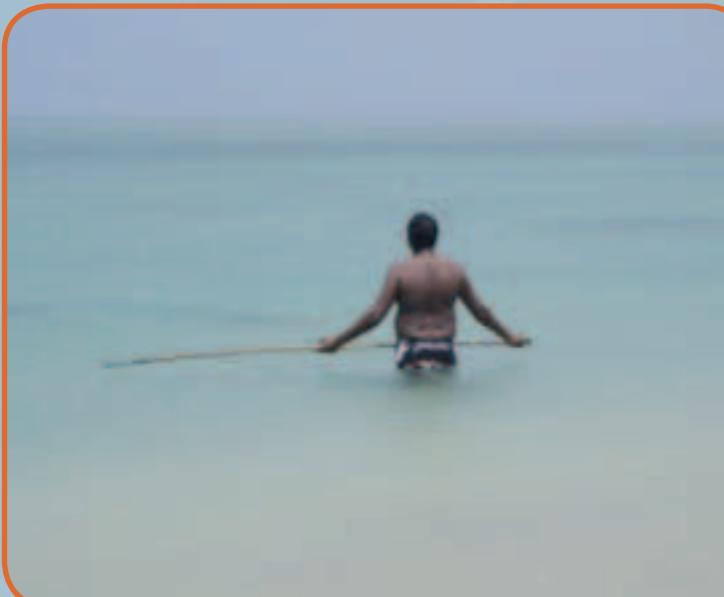
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Strategy - Objectives	Timeframe	Indicators
<p>Action 8.2 – implement Jalun Kujinka Nganjinanga Dandiku Sea Country Plan.</p>	2013-2017 and ongoing	<p>Sea Country Plan operating, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TUMRA if decision is made to proceed with TUMRA • adequately-resourced rangers operating with full compliance powers • number of signs for no-hunting/ fishing areas • ngawiya and bilngkumu monitoring: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - number of ngawiya nesting, ngawiya movement (satellite tracking) - number and location of bilngkumu and bilngkuku nests



Jalunji-Warra on Country: Sea Country planning (left), sharpening a spear (centre) and Adelaide Baird gathers Kanga vine to calm a storm at Kangkiji (right)

8.9 Strategy 9 – Fire Strategy



Preparing mayi at Kangkiji: Stanton Walker spearing dalmbal (shovelnose ray), Robert Walker preparing the cooking fire and Linda Walker cooking damper

We need to take control again of managing our Country with fire again. As part of the ILUAs, we agreed to prepare a fire management plan in partnership with QPWS. Our rangers will work on developing and

implementing the fire management plan for our Country under the guidance of the Elders.

Fire Strategy - Actions	Timeframe	Indicators
Action 9.1 - Starting Traditional burning again on Country over which we have native title, ownership and/or sole trusteeship, for example burning off to give wallabies green feed and to open up areas that are hard to walk through.	2013-2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Traditional burning activity Burnt area and changes to vegetation
Action 9.2 - Our rangers being trained in waybala fire management and fire safety and properly equipped	2013-2017	Number of rangers with fire training
Action 9.3 - Continuing to burn the cycad patch at Mangkalba (Cedar Bay) and the grassland patches on Yibuy Karrbaja (Snapper Island) to make sure they are not taken over by rainforest.	Ongoing from 2012	Size of Mangkalba cycad patch and Yibuy Karrbaja grassland patches
Action 9.4 - Look for other opportunities to reintroduce Traditional fire management over other tenures on Jalunji-Warra Country.	Ongoing from 2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Traditional burning activity Burnt area and changes to vegetation
Action 9.5 – agree fire management plan with QPWS for national parks on our bubu	2016 (ILUA requirement)	Plan agreed and being implemented with QPWS



8.10 Strategy 10 – Threatened Species Strategy

"All the animals there – the *ngawiya*, *kirbaji*, *yawu*; they've got their own story for themselves," Lizzie Olbar, Mangkalba (Cedar Bay), 10 December 2011

We need to be involved again looking after the animals on plants that were healthy on our Country under our Traditional management, but are now

threatened and could go extinct. We talk about *ngawiya* (turtle) as part of the Fishing and Sea Hunting Strategy above. Other threatened species are *kurranji* (cassowary) and cling gobies, and there may be threatened plants and animals, such as the armoured mistfrog on *Wundu* (Thornton Peak), which we share with other Eastern Yalanji clans.

Threatened Species Strategy - Actions	Timeframe	Indicators
<p><i>Action 10.1 – Protect kurranji (cassowaries)</i> – we will work with regional NRM bodies and non-profit organisations to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • plant and look after wildlife corridors for southern cassowaries and other species in cleared parts of Jalunji-Warra Country (especially the Daintree coast) • make sure that all fencing we use is <i>kurranji</i>-friendly • monitor <i>kurranji</i> and respond to threats to <i>Kurranji</i>. 	2013-2017 and ongoing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Areas of corridor replanted • Number of cassowaries surveyed
<p><i>Action 10.2 – Protect cling gobies</i> – we will work again with scientists who are researching species of cling gobies (<i>Stiphodon spp.</i>) that have been found only in Wet Tropics coastal creeks. We will respond to threats, for example working to stop people swimming in creeks where this might harm cling gobies.</p>	2012-2017 and ongoing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Numbers of cling gobies surveyed
<p><i>Action 10.3 – Protect other species</i> – we will work with scientists who are monitoring and researching many different animals and plants on our Country and respond to threats to other species. We will support a proposal by QPWS to close the summit of <i>Wundu</i> (Thornton Peak) if it is found that visiting this area is damaging rare mountain plants or animals such as the armoured mistfrog.</p>	2012-2017 and ongoing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Numbers of cling gobies surveyed

8.11 Strategy 11 – Healthy reef and islands strategy

We need to be involved again in looking after our reef and islands and all their animals and plants, which were healthy under our Traditional

management. We need to work with other groups to reduce threats to our reef from pollution and rubbish.

Healthy Reef and Islands Strategy - Actions	Timeframe	Indicators
Action 11.1 - Make sure Jalunji-Warra rangers have access to boats and coxswain training to manage jalun and island areas.	2013-2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ownership or access to boat(s) • Number of Jalunji-Warra rangers with coxswain training • Jalunji-Warra rangers involved in patrolling and monitoring health of jalun ecosystems, such as coral and seagrass beds
Action 11.2 - Work with other groups to lobby governments to stop shipping using the inside channel.	Ongoing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of ships using inside channel
Action 11.3 - Work with boat operators at Low Isles to stop waste being dumped at Low Isles.	Ongoing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water quality, including in Low Isles lagoon and waterways
Action 11.4 - Lobby for toilets at Emmagen Creek, Kaway and Woobadda Creek.	Ongoing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Toilets constructed along Bloomfield Track
Action 11.5 - Lobby for causeways across creeks on the Bloomfield Track to stop mud washing down the creeks onto the reef and affecting seaweed.	Ongoing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Causeways constructed along Bloomfield Track • Seagrass bed cover, number of different seagrass types and health • Coral cover, number of different types and health
Action 11.6 - Educate people not to litter on our land and sea Country	Ongoing	Amount of litter on Country



8.12 Strategy 12 - Coastal Erosion Strategy

We need to work to stop coastal erosion caused by people in areas like Cow Bay and Weary Bay.

Coastal Erosion Strategy - Actions	Timeframe	Indicators
<p>Action 12.1 - Stop 4WDs driving on beaches and dunes. We will implement our existing Cow Bay, Banabila (Bloomfield Mouth) and Weary Bay Beach Protection Reserve management plans, including closing vehicle tracks and camping areas on the dunes. We will work with local councils and the Queensland Government to stop vehicles using beaches (part of the Great Barrier Reef Coast Marine Park) to get to dune areas where they cause erosion.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2012-13 (close tracks and camping areas at Cow Bay, Banabila and Weary Bay Beach Protection Reserves) • Ongoing from 2012 (working with partners to stop 4WDs driving on beaches) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tracks closed by boulders or other methods • Number of 4WDs on dunes and beaches and levels of damage
<p>Action 12.2 - Rehabilitate and replant areas that have been damaged by erosion in partnership with community groups, QPWS, local councils and NRM bodies</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Area of replanting • Survival and growth rates of replantings



Jalanji-Warra on Country: (from left) David Solomon and Andrew John Solomon near a mens' area at Kaba Kada (Cow Bay), Jajikal Traditional Owners fishing at the Bloomfield Mouth (centre), Allan Baird talking about the old camps at Banabila, Muka Muka Traditional Owners Ian Woibo and Thea Bowen planning for bubu near Bald Hill at the northern edge of the Eastern Yalanji IPA.



8.13 Strategy 13 – Climate Change Strategy

Climate change is outside of our control, and many of its future impacts are uncertain. Detecting the impact of climate change early will allow us to change how we care for Country to reduce the impact of climate change. We know the proper seasons for plant and animal activity on our Country,

such as flowering, seeding, breeding and nesting. We need to record this information so that we and future generations can see how climate change is affecting Country.

Climate Change Strategy - Action

Action 13.1 - Develop a seasonal cultural calendar for Jalunji-Warra Country, including timing of plant flowering and animal movements. Monitor these indicators on the seasonal calendar to see if they are being changed by climate change.

Timeframe

2013-2017

Indicators

Seasonal calendar developed and being used in regular monitoring of our Country to detect climate change



9

Keeping Watch over Jalunji-Warra *Bubu* and *Jalun*

Keeping watch over, or monitoring, our Country is very important. It is part of all our strategies, as it will show us whether our strategies are working and will help us identify new threats. The tables above show the indicators that we have identified for different actions in all of our strategies. Many of these

indicators will need to be monitored by our Jalunji-Warra rangers, and the success of our IPA will depend on our rangers being able to keep watch over *Jalunji-Warra bubu* and *jalun*.



10

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Appendices

Appendix 1 – Reserves to be managed under the Eastern Kuku Yalanji IPA Stage 2 – Jalunji-Warra Land and Sea Country

- Newell Town Reserve (joint trustee with Cairns Regional Council)
- Rocky Point (unnamed reserve, Lot 5 SR159909; joint trustee with Cairns Regional Council)
- North Wonga Beach Protection Reserve (joint trustee with Cairns Regional Council)
- South Arm Cultural and Environmental Reserve
- Daintree River Cultural and Environmental Reserve
- Baileys Creek Cultural and Environmental Reserve
- Kaba Kada (Cow Bay) Beach Protection Reserve
- Blue Hole Cultural and Environmental Reserve (joint trustee with Cairns Regional Council)
- Thornton Beach Beach Protection Reserve
- Noah Head (unnamed reserve, Lots 11 and 13, SR804234; joint trustee with Cairns Regional Council)
- Banabila (Bloomfield River Mouth) Beach Protection Reserve
- Weary Bay Beach Protection Reserve (joint trustee with Cook Shire Council)
- Bauer Inlet Cultural and Environmental Reserve
- North Weary Bay Beach Protection Reserve

Appendix 2 – Regional Ecosystems on Jalunji-Warra Bubu

RE	Regional Ecosystem Description	Vegetation Management Act Status	Herbarium Biodiversity Status
3.3.2	Semi-deciduous mesophyll/notophyll vine forest. Occurs on alluvia	Least concern	Of concern
7.1.1	Mangrove closed forest to open shrubland of areas subject to regular tidal inundation	Least concern	No concern
7.1.2	Sporobolus virginicus grassland, samphire open to sparse formland, and bare saltpans, on plains near mangroves	Of concern	Of concern
7.1.3	Schoenoplectus litoralis and/or Eleocharis dulcis sparse sedgeland, or Melaleuca quinquenervia shrubland to open forest, in swamps which fluctuate periodically between freshwater and estuarine	Of concern	Endangered
7.1.4	Mangrove and vine forest communities of the brackish zone	Of concern	Endangered
7.2.1	Mesophyll vine forest on beach ridges and sand plains of beach origin	Endangered	Endangered
7.2.2	Notophyll to microphyll vine forest on beach ridges and sand plains of beach origin	Of concern	Endangered
7.2.3	Corymbia tessellaris and/or Acacia crassicarpa and/or C. intermedia and/or C. Clarksoniana closed forest to woodland, of beach ridges, predominantly of Holocene age	Of concern	Of concern
7.2.4	Eucalyptus spp. (often E. pellita or Corymbia intermedia) open forest and/or Lophostemon suaveolens open forest on swampy sand plains of beach origin, and Pleistocene beach ridges	Of concern	Of concern
7.2.7	Casuarina equisetifolia +/- Corymbia tessellaris open forest +/- groved vine forest shrublands on beaches and foredunes	Of concern	Endangered
7.2.8	Melaleuca leucadendra open forest to woodland on sands of beach origin	Of concern	Endangered
7.2.9	Melaleuca quinquenervia shrubland to closed forest, or Lepironia articulata open to closed sedgeland on dune swales and swampy sand plains of beach origin	Of concern	Endangered

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RE	Regional Ecosystem Description	Vegetation Management Act Status	Herbarium Biodiversity Status
7.3.3	Mesophyll vine forest with <i>Archontophoenix alexandrae</i> on poorly drained alluvial plains	Of concern	Endangered
7.3.5	<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i> and/or <i>Melaleuca cajaputi</i> closed forest to shrubland on poorly drained alluvial plains	Least concern	Endangered
7.3.10	Simple to complex mesophyll to notophyll vine forest on moderate to poorly drained, moderately-fertile alluvial plains	Of concern	Endangered
7.3.12	Mixed eucalypt open forest to woodland, dominated by <i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> and <i>Corymbia tessellaris</i> +/- <i>Melaleuca dealbata</i> , (or vine forest with these species as emergents), on alluvial plains of lowlands	Endangered	Endangered
7.3.13	<i>Corymbia nesophila</i> open forest to woodland on alluvium	Of concern	Endangered
7.3.17	Complex mesophyll vine forest on well drained alluvium of high fertility	Endangered	Endangered
7.3.19	<i>Corymbia intermedia</i> or <i>C. tessellaris</i> +/- <i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> open forest (or vine forest with these species as emergents), on well drained alluvium	Of concern	Of concern
7.3.20	<i>Corymbia intermedia</i> and <i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i> , or <i>C. intermedia</i> and <i>Eucalyptus pellita</i> , or <i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i> and <i>Allocasuarina</i> spp., or <i>E. cloeziana</i> , or <i>C. torelliana</i> open forests (or vine forests with these species as emergents), on alluvial fans at the base of ranges	Of concern	Of concern
7.3.23	Simple to complex semi-deciduous notophyll to mesophyll vine forest on lowland alluvium	Endangered	Endangered
7.3.25	<i>Melaleuca leucadendra</i> +/- vine forest species, open to closed forest, on alluvium fringing streams	Of concern	Of concern
7.3.28	Rivers and streams including riparian herbfield and shrubland on river and alluvium and rock within stream beds	Of concern	Endangered
7.3.30	Complex of fernlands and sedgelands with emergent rainforest pioneering spp., in permanently wet peat swamps of alluvial plains	Endangered	Endangered
7.3.38	Complex notophyll vine forest with emergent <i>Agathis robusta</i> , on alluvial fans	Of concern	Of concern
7.3.40	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> medium to tall open forest on well drained alluvial plains of lowlands	Endangered	Endangered
7.3.44	<i>Eucalyptus leptophleba</i> +/- <i>Corymbia clarksoniana</i> open forest to woodland, on alluvium, in near-coastal areas with moderate rainfall	Endangered	Endangered
7.3.45	<i>Corymbia clarksoniana</i> +/- <i>C. tessellaris</i> +/- <i>Eucalyptus drepanophylla</i> open forest to open woodland on alluvial plains	Least concern	Of concern
7.3.46	<i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i> open forest to woodland on alluvial plains	Endangered	Endangered
7.3.49	Notophyll vine forest on rubble terraces of streams	Of concern	Of concern
7.3.6	<i>Melaleuca dealbata</i> +/- <i>Melaleuca leucadendra</i> open forest on poorly drained alluvial plains	Endangered	Endangered
7.3.7	<i>Eucalyptus pellita</i> and <i>Corymbia intermedia</i> open forest to woodland (or vine forest with emergent <i>E. pellita</i> and <i>C. intermedia</i>), on poorly drained alluvial plains	Endangered	Endangered
7.3.8	<i>Melaleuca viridiflora</i> +/- <i>Eucalyptus</i> spp. +/- <i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i> open forest to open woodland on alluvial plains	Least concern	Endangered
7.3.9	<i>Corymbia tessellaris</i> , <i>Acacia</i> spp., <i>Melaleuca</i> spp., open forest on poorly drained alluvial plains	Endangered	Endangered

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RE	Regional Ecosystem Description	Vegetation Management Act Status	Herbarium Biodiversity Status
7.11.1	Simple to complex mesophyll to notophyll vine forest on moderately to poorly drained metamorphics (excluding amphibolites) of moderate fertility of the moist and wet lowlands, foothills and uplands at present	Least concern	No concern
7.11.2	Notophyll or mesophyll vine forest with <i>Archontophoenix alexandrae</i> or <i>Licuala ramsayi</i> , on metamorphics	Of concern	Of concern
7.11.3	Semi-deciduous mesophyll vine forest on metamorphics, of the moist and dry foothills and lowlands	Of concern	Of concern
7.11.5	Eucalyptus <i>pellita</i> +/- <i>Corymbia intermedia</i> open forest (or vine forest with <i>E. pellita</i> and <i>C. intermedia</i> emergents), on metamorphics	Least concern	No concern
7.11.7	Complex notophyll vine forest with <i>Agathis robusta</i> emergents, on metamorphics of moist foothills and uplands	Least concern	No concern
7.11.8	Acacia <i>polystachya</i> woodland to closed forest, or <i>Acacia mangium</i> and <i>Acacia celsa</i> open to closed forest, on metamorphics	Of concern	Of concern
7.11.10	Acacia <i>celsa</i> open to closed forest on metamorphics	Of concern	Of concern
7.11.12	Simple notophyll vine forest of moist to very wet metamorphic uplands and highlands	Least concern	No concern
7.11.16	Eucalyptus <i>portuensis</i> and <i>Corymbia intermedia</i> open forest to woodland, on wet and moist metamorphics of foothills and uplands	Of concern	Endangered
7.11.18	<i>Corymbia intermedia</i> and/or <i>C. tessellaris</i> +/- <i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> medium to tall open forest to woodland (or vine forest with these species as emergents), on coastal metamorphic headlands and near-coastal foothills	Of concern	Of concern
7.11.19	<i>Corymbia intermedia</i> and/or <i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i> open forest to woodland of uplands, on metamorphics	Of concern	Of concern
7.11.23	Complex mesophyll vine forest on fertile, well drained metamorphics of very wet and wet footslopes	Of concern	Of concern
7.11.24	Closed vineland of wind disturbed vine forest, on metamorphics	Of concern	Of concern
7.11.26	Rock pavements with <i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i> and <i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i> open to closed shrublands or <i>Bombax ceiba</i> and <i>Cochlospermum gillivraei</i> open woodland, or <i>Acacia</i> spp. shrubland, on metamorphics	Of concern	Endangered
7.11.27	Simple microphyll vine-fern forest or microphyll vine-sedge forest of wet metamorphic uplands and highlands	Of concern	Of concern
7.11.28	Wind-sheared notophyll vine forest of exposed metamorphic ridge crests and steep slopes	Of concern	Of concern
7.11.30	Simple notophyll vine forest of <i>Blepharocarya involucrigera</i> on metamorphics	Of concern	Of concern
7.11.32	<i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i> and/or <i>Allocasuarina</i> spp. +/- heathy understorey, medium to tall woodland to open forest (or vine forest with these species as emergents), of steep rocky metamorphic slopes with shallow soils	Of concern	Of concern
7.11.34	Complex of shrublands, low heathy or shrubby woodlands and low forests, with <i>Corymbia tessellaris</i> and <i>C. intermedia</i> or <i>Melaleuca viridiflora</i> , <i>Allocasuarina</i> spp. and <i>Acacia</i> spp. on metamorphic coastal headlands and islands	Of concern	Of concern
7.11.39	<i>Themeda triandra</i> , or <i>Imperata cylindrica</i> , <i>Sorghum nitidum</i> and <i>Mnesithea rottboellioides</i> closed tussock grassland, on metamorphic headlands and near-coastal hills	Of concern	Endangered
7.11.40	Complex of sclerophyll communities dominated by <i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i> or <i>Melaleuca</i> spp. or sedges or ferns, or microphyll vine forest with <i>Trochocarpa bellendenkerensis</i> , of very wet highlands, on quartzite or associated metamorphics	Of concern	Of concern
7.11.44	Eucalyptus <i>tereticornis</i> open forest to woodland of coastal metamorphic foothills	Of concern	Of concern

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RE	Regional Ecosystem Description	Vegetation Management Act Status	Herbarium Biodiversity Status
7.11.46	Eucalyptus portuensis open forest, often with <i>Corymbia nesophila</i> , on near-coastal metamorphic foothills north of the Daintree River	Of concern	Of concern
7.11.47	<i>Corymbia nesophila</i> open forest of moderate to steep metamorphic slopes	Of concern	Of concern
7.11.49	Eucalyptus leptophleba, <i>Corymbia clarksoniana</i> and <i>E. platyphylla</i> open forest to woodland, on moist metamorphic foothills	Of concern	Of concern
7.12.1	Simple to complex mesophyll to notophyll vine forest on moderately to poorly drained granites and rhyolites of moderate fertility of the moist and wet lowlands, foothills and uplands	Least concern	No concern
7.12.2	Notophyll or mesophyll vine forest with <i>Archontophoenix alexandrae</i> or <i>Licuala ramsayi</i> , on granites and rhyolites	Of concern	Of concern
7.12.5	Eucalyptus pellita +/- <i>Corymbia intermedia</i> open forest, or <i>Acacia mangium</i> and <i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i> open forest (or vine forest with these species as emergents), on granites and rhyolites	Of concern	Endangered
7.12.9	<i>Acacia celsa</i> open to closed forest on granites and rhyolites	Of concern	Of concern
7.12.6	Semi-deciduous mesophyll vine forest on granites and rhyolites, of the moist and dry lowlands and foothills	Of concern	Of concern
7.12.16	Simple to complex notophyll vine forest of cloudy wet and moist uplands and highlands on granites and rhyolites, including small areas of <i>Araucaria bidwillii</i>	Least concern	No concern at present
7.12.19	Simple microphyll vine-fern forest with <i>Balanops austaliana</i> , <i>Elaeocarpus</i> spp., <i>Trochocarpa bellendenkerensis</i> , <i>Uromyrtus</i> spp. +/- <i>Agathis atropurpurea</i> of cloudy wet highlands, on granite and rhyolite	Least concern	No concern
7.12.20	Simple microphyll vine-fern thicket of cloudy wet and moist windswept high exposed peaks on granite	Of concern	Of concern
7.12.28	Eucalyptus platyphylla +/- <i>E. drepanophylla</i> +/- <i>Corymbia</i> spp. open woodland to open forest on granite and rhyolite	Least concern	No concern
7.12.37	Rock pavements and see areas of wet lowlands, uplands and highlands of the eastern escarpment and central range (excluding high granite areas of Hinchinbrook Island and Bishops Peak) on granite and rhyolite, with <i>Allocasuarina</i> spp. shrublands and/or sedgelands	Of concern	Of concern
7.12.39	Complex mesophyll vine forest on fertile, well drained granites and rhyolites of very wet and wet lowlands, foothills and uplands	Of concern	Of concern
7.12.48	Wind-sheared notophyll vine forest of exposed granite and rhyolite ridge-crests and steep slopes	Of concern	Of concern
7.12.54	Complex of shrublands and low open forests on wind-exposed granite and rhyolite coastal headlands and islands, on skeletal soils	Of concern	Of concern
7.12.65	Rock pavements or areas of skeletal soil, on granite and rhyolite, mostly of dry western or southern areas, often with shrublands to closed forests of <i>Acacia</i> spp. and/or <i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i> and/or <i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i> and/or <i>Eucalyptus lockyeri</i> subsp. <i>exuta</i>	Least concern	Of concern
7.12.67	<i>Gleichenia dicarpa</i> , <i>Gahnia sieberiana</i> , <i>Lycopodiella cernua</i> , <i>Lycopodium deuterodensum</i> closed fernland of granite highlands, on Thornton Peak and Mt Bartle Frere	Of concern	Endangered

Appendix 3 – Threatened Species on Jalunji-Warra Bubu and Jalun

(Abbreviations: NCA = Queensland Nature Conservation Act; EPBC = Commonwealth Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act; E = endangered; V = vulnerable; NT = near threatened; PE = presumed extinct; CE = critically endangered (EPBC))

Family	Eastern Yalanji/ English name	Latin name	Status (Qld NCA unless stated)
Juku/Duday (Plants)			
Club mosses			
Lycopodiaceae	blue tassel fern	<i>Huperzia dalhousiana</i>	E
Lycopodiaceae	rat's tail tassel fern	<i>Huperzia filiformis</i>	E
Lycopodiaceae	rock tassel fern	<i>Huperzia squarrosa</i>	E
Lycopodiaceae	coarse tassel fern	<i>Huperzia phlegmaria</i>	NT
Lycopodiaceae	layered tassel fern	<i>Huperzia phlegmarioides</i>	V
Ferns			
Blechnaceae		<i>Pteridoblechnum acuminatum</i>	NT
Cyatheaceae	(type of malurri); wig tree fern	<i>Cyathea baileyana</i>	NT
Dennstaedtiaceae	fern	<i>Oenotrichia dissecta</i>	NT
Dicksoniaceae	(type of malurri); tree fern	<i>Calochlaena villosa</i>	NT
Dryopteridaceae		<i>Dryopteris sparsa</i>	V
Grammitidaceae	fern growing on trees	<i>Ctenopteris walleri</i>	V
Grammitidaceae		<i>Grammitis reinwardtii</i>	V
Hymenophyllaceae		<i>Hymenophyllum pallidum</i>	NT
Hymenophyllaceae		<i>Crepidomanes bipunctatum</i>	PE
Hymenophyllaceae		<i>Crepidomanes aphleboides</i>	E
Hymenophyllaceae		<i>Crepidomanes pallidum</i>	NT
Hymenophyllaceae		<i>Hymenophyllum kerianum</i>	NT
Hymenophyllaceae		<i>Hymenophyllum whitei</i>	PE, EKY bubu only (Wundu)
Lindsaeaceae		<i>Lindsaea terrae-reginae</i>	V
Polypodiaceae	pimple fern	<i>Microsorum membranifolium</i>	NT
Thelypteridaceae		<i>Chingia australis</i>	E
Conifers			
Podocarpaceae	Mt. Spurgeon black pine	<i>Prumnopitys laezi</i>	
Flowering plants – ancient families			
Annonaceae	(lowland rainforest shrub)	<i>Haplostichanthus ramiflorus</i>	NT, EKY Jalunji-Warra bubu only
Annonaceae	(rainforest shrub)	<i>Haplostichanthus submontanus subsp. submontanus</i>	NT, EKY bubu only

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Family	Eastern Yalanji/ English name	Latin name	Status (Qld NCA unless stated)
Annonaceae	(rainforest shrub)	<i>Meiogyne hirsute</i>	NT
Annonaceae	(small lowland rainforest tree)	<i>Pseuduvaria froggattii</i>	NT
Lauraceae	(rainforest tree)	<i>Beilschmiedia castrisinensis</i>	NT, EKY bubu only
Lauraceae	Boonjee blush walnut (rainforest tree)	<i>Beilschmiedia volckii</i>	NT
Lauraceae	(small lowland rainforest tree)	<i>Endiandra anthropophagorum</i>	NT
Lauraceae	(lowland rainforest tree)	<i>Endiandra cooperana</i>	E, EKY Jalunji-Warra bubu only
Lauraceae	coach walnut	<i>Endiandra dichrophylla</i>	NT
Lauraceae	(lowland rainforest tree)	<i>Endiandra grayi</i>	V, EKY Jalunji-Warra bubu only
Lauraceae	(upland and mountain rainforest tree)	<i>Endiandra jonesii</i>	V
Lauraceae	Noah's walnut	<i>Endiandra microneura</i>	NT, EKY Jalunji-Warra bubu only
Lauraceae	(mountain rainforest tree)	<i>Endiandra phaeocarpa</i>	V
Lauraceae	bollywood	<i>Litsea granitica</i>	V
Monimiaceae	(small mountain rainforest tree)	<i>Endressia wardellii</i>	NT
Monimiaceae	(rainforest shrub)	<i>Hemmantia webbii</i>	NT, EKY Jalunji-Warra bubu (Mt Hemmant) only
Monimiaceae	Tetra beech (small mountain rainforest tree)	<i>Steganthera laxiflora subsp. lewisensis</i>	NT
Monimiaceae	(upland rainforest shrub)	<i>Wilkiea sp. (McDowall Range J.G.Tracey 14552)</i>	NT, EKY bubu only
Piperaceae	(rainforest herb)	<i>Peperomia bellendenkerensis</i>	NT
Winteraceae	Australian pepper tree (small mountain rainforest tree)	<i>Bubbia queenslandiana subsp. queenslandiana</i>	NT
Winteraceae	(small mountain rainforest tree)	<i>Bubbia whiteana</i>	V, EKY bubu only
Flowering plants – other dicots (seedlings have 2 leaflets)			
Acanthaceae	(vine)	<i>Rhaphidospora cavernarum</i>	NT
Apocynaceae	rusty vine	<i>Marsdenia hemiptera</i>	NT
Araliaceae	(small rainforest tree)	<i>Polyscias bellendenkerensis</i>	V
Araliaceae	geranium-leaved trachymene (mountain herb)	<i>Trachymene geraniifolia</i>	NT
Argophyllaceae	(mountain shrub)	<i>Argophyllum cryptophlebum</i>	NT
Casuarinaceae	Daintree Christmas tree	<i>Gymnostoma australianum</i>	V, EKY bubu only
Celastraceae	(rainforest shrub)	<i>Euonymus globularis</i>	NT
Clusiaceae	(small mountain rainforest tree)	<i>Garcinia brassii</i>	NT
Clusiaceae	(small lowland rainforest tree)	<i>Mesua larnachiana</i>	V, EKY bubu only

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Family	Eastern Yalanji/ English name	Latin name	Status (Qld NCA unless stated)
Connaraceae	water vine	<i>Rourea brachyandra</i>	NT
Cunoniaceae	mountain sycamore	<i>Ceratopetalum corymbosum</i>	V, EKY bubu only (Wundu summit)
Cunoniaceae	(rainforest tree)	<i>Ceratopetalum macrophyllum</i>	NT, EKY bubu only
Droseraceae	trailing sundew	<i>Drosera prolifera</i>	V
Ebenaceae	(rainforest shrub)	<i>Diospyros sp. (Bamaga B.P.Hyland 2517)</i>	V
Ebenaceae	mountain ebony	<i>Diospyros sp. (Mt Lewis L.S.Smith 10107)</i>	NT
Ebenaceae	(small mountain rainforest tree)	<i>Diospyros sp. (Mt Spurgeon C.T.White 10677)</i>	NT
Elaeocarpaceae	rusty carabeen	<i>Aceratium ferrugineum</i>	NT
Elaeocarpaceae	(type of janbal), brown quandong	<i>Elaeocarpus coorangooloo</i>	NT
Elaeocarpaceae	(type of janbal)	<i>Elaeocarpus stellaris</i>	NT
Elaeocarpaceae	(type of janbal)	<i>Peripentadenia phelpsii</i>	V
Ericaceae	(shrub)	<i>Dracophyllum sayeri</i>	V
Ericaceae	(heath)	<i>Leucopogon malayanus subsp. novoguineensis</i>	V
Escalloniaceae	(small mountain rainforest tree)	<i>Polyosma rigidiuscula</i>	NT
Euphorbiaceae	(rainforest shrub)	<i>Whyanbeelia terrae-reginae</i>	NT
Fabaceae	northern wisteria (rainforest vine)	<i>Callerya pilipes</i>	NT
Fabaceae	(lowland rainforest vine)	<i>Dioclea hexandra</i>	V
Fabaceae	(lowland rainforest vine)	<i>Strongylodon lucidus</i>	NT
Flacourtiaceae	(small rainforest tree)	<i>Ryparosa kurrangii</i>	NT
Gesneriaceae	(mountain rainforest shrub)	<i>Lenbrassia Australiana</i>	NT
Gesneriaceae	(rainforest shrub)	<i>Lenbrassia australiana var. glabrescens</i>	NT
Gesneriaceae	(rainforest shrub)	<i>Boea kinnearii</i>	E
Hamamelidiceae	Fleckers hard alder	<i>Neostrearia fleckeri</i>	NT
Hamamelidiceae	(small rainforest tree)	<i>Noahdendron nicholasii</i>	E
Lamiaceae	(herb from rocky areas)	<i>Plectranthus spectabilis</i>	NT
Lamiaceae	mintbush	<i>Prostanthera albohirta</i>	PE
Malpighiaceae	shower of gold (lowland rainforest vine)	<i>Tristellateia australasiae</i>	NT
Meliaceae	(small mountain rainforest tree)	<i>Aglaia brassii</i>	NT
Mimosaceae	(type of raintree)	<i>Albizia sp. (Windsor Tableland B.Gray 2181)</i>	V
Mimosaceae	(lowland rainforest shrub/small tree)	<i>Archidendron kanisii</i>	E, EKY Jalunji-Warra bubu only
Mimosaceae	yellow siris (rainforest tree)	<i>Archidendropsis xanthoxylon</i>	NT
Menispermaceae	(upland and mountain rainforest vine)	<i>Hypserpa smilacifolia</i>	NT

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Family	Eastern Yalanji/ English name	Latin name	Status (Qld NCA unless stated)
Myrtaceae	(small rainforest tree)	<i>Gossia lewisensis</i>	NT
Myrtaceae	(small rainforest tree)	<i>Gossia lucida</i>	NT
Myrtaceae	(small rainforest tree)	<i>Gossia macilwraithensis</i>	NT
Myrtaceae	(lowland rainforest shrub)	<i>Rhodomyrtus effusa</i>	NT
Myrtaceae	(lowland rainforest lilly pilly tree)	<i>Syzygium glenum</i>	NT
Myrtaceae	(type of jina jina; rainforest tree)	<i>Waterhousea mulgraveana</i>	NT
Myrtaceae	(penda growing in lowland creeks)	<i>Xanthostemon formosus</i>	E, EKY Jalunji-Warra bubu only
Myrtaceae	fragrant boxwood	<i>Xanthophyllum fragrans</i>	NT
Myrtaceae	(type of penda tree growing on granite)	<i>Xanthostemon graniticus</i>	NT
Myrtaceae	Bloomfield penda	<i>Xanthostemon verticellatus</i>	E, EKY bubu only
Phyllanthaceae	(small rainforest tree)	<i>Cleistanthus discolor</i>	NT
Phyllanthaceae	(small lowland rainforest tree)	<i>Cleistanthus myrianthus</i>	NT
Phyllanthaceae	(rainforest shrub)	<i>Phyllanthus brassii</i>	V
Phyllanthaceae	(small rainforest tree)	<i>Glochidion pruinatum</i>	NT
Phyllanthaceae	(small rainforest tree)	<i>Glochidion pungens</i>	NT
Picrodendraceae	shiny southern box	<i>Austrobuxus megacarpus</i>	NT
Picrodendraceae	(rainforest tree)	<i>Dissiliaria tuckeri</i>	V
Proteaceae	Muellers silky oak	<i>Austromuellera trinervia</i>	NT
Proteaceae	(mountain rainforest tree)	<i>Austromuellera valida</i>	V
Proteaceae	spotted oak	<i>Buckinghamia ferruginiflora</i>	NT, EKY bubu only
Proteaceae	Grays silky oak	<i>Helicia grayi</i>	NT
Proteaceae	(small mountain rainforest tree)	<i>Helicia lewisensis</i>	V
Proteaceae	(small rainforest tree)	<i>Megahertzia amplexicaulis</i>	NT, EKY bubu only
Proteaceae	giant-leaved stenocarpus	<i>Stenocarpus cryptocarpus</i>	NT
Proteaceae	fern-leaved stenocarpus (upland and mountain rainforest tree)	<i>Stenocarpus davalliodes</i>	NT
Rubiaceae	(mountain rainforest shrub)	<i>Cyclophyllum costatum</i>	V
Rubiaceae	(lowland rainforest shrub)	<i>Gardenia actinocarpa</i>	E, EKY Jalunji-Warra bubu only
Rubiaceae	(herb)	<i>Hedyotis novoguineensis</i>	E
Rubiaceae	Ant plant	<i>Myrmecodia beccarii</i>	V
Rubiaceae	Daintree gardenia	<i>Randia audasii</i>	NT
Rubiaceae	(rainforest shrub)	<i>Wendlandia basistaminea</i>	NT
Rubiaceae	(small mountain rainforest tree)	<i>Wendlandia connate</i>	NT

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Family	Eastern Yalanji/ English name	Latin name	Status (Qld NCA unless stated)
Rutaceae	(small rainforest tree)	<i>Acronychia acuminata</i>	NT, EKY bubu only
Rutaceae	Queensland wild lime	<i>Citrus inodora</i>	V
Rutaceae	(small lowland rainforest tree)	<i>Euodia hylandii</i>	NT
Rutaceae	(lowland rainforest shrub)	<i>Euodia pubifolia</i>	V
Rutaceae	mountain silkwood	<i>Flindersia oppositifolia</i>	NT
Rutaceae	(rainforest shrub)	<i>Leionema ellipticum</i>	V
Rutaceae	(small mountain rainforest tree)	<i>Medicosma glandulosa</i>	NT
Sapindaceae	(rainforest shrub)	<i>Diploglottis harpullioides</i>	NT
Sapindaceae	Daintree foambark	<i>Jagera madida</i>	NT
Sapindaceae	Noah's tamarind	<i>Lepiderema hirsuta</i>	NT, EKY bubu only
Sapindaceae	(upland and mountain rainforest shrub)	<i>Sarcopteryx acuminata</i>	V
Sapindaceae	(mountain rainforest shrub)	<i>Sarcopteryx montana</i>	NT
Sapindaceae	(small rainforest tree)	<i>Sarcotoechia villosa</i>	NT
Sapindaceae	(small rainforest tree)	<i>Toechima pterotocarpa</i>	E
Solanaceae	(type of nightshade in mountain rainforest)	<i>Solanum dimorphispinum</i>	NT
Sapindaceae	(small rainforest tree)	<i>Lepiderema hirsute</i>	NT
Sapindaceae	(small rainforest tree)	<i>Mischocarpus albescens</i>	NT
Sapindaceae	(small rainforest tree)	<i>Sarcopteryx acuminata</i>	NT
Symplocaceae	(small rainforest tree)	<i>Symplocos ampulliformis</i>	NT
Symplocaceae	(mountain rainforest shrub)	<i>Symplocos graniticola</i>	V
Symplocaceae	Mt Finnigan hazelwood	<i>Symplocos oresbia</i>	NT
Symplocaceae	(small mountain rainforest tree)	<i>Symplocos stawellii var. montana</i>	NT
Thymelaeaceae	(small mountain rainforest tree)	<i>Phaleria biflora</i>	V
Flowering plants – monocots (seedlings have 1 leaflet - grasses, palms, sedges etc)			
Araceae	(rainforest vine)	<i>Pothos brassii</i>	NT
Arecaceae	(type of walking stick palm)	<i>Linospadix microcaryus</i>	NT
Arecaceae	(type of walking stick palm)	<i>Linospadix palmerianus</i>	NT
Arecaceae	Arenga palm	<i>Arenga australasica</i>	V
Cyperaceae	(sedge)	<i>Carex breviscapa</i>	NT
Cyperaceae	(sedge)	<i>Carex rafflesiana</i>	NT
Cyperaceae	(sedge)	<i>Paramapania parvibractea</i>	NT
Laxmanniaceae	(sedge)	<i>Romnalda ophiopogonoides</i>	V, EKY bubu only

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Family	Eastern Yalanji/ English name	Latin name	Status (Qld NCA unless stated)
Orchidaceae	(tree or rock orchid)	<i>Adelopetalum boonjee</i>	NT
Orchidaceae	pauper orchid	<i>Aphyllorchis anomala</i>	NT
Orchidaceae	(lowland rainforest ground orchid)	<i>Demorchis queenslandica</i>	NT
Orchidaceae	Cooktown orchid	<i>Dendrobium bigibbum</i>	V
Orchidaceae	brown antelope orchid	<i>Dendrobium johannis</i>	V
Orchidaceae	mangrove orchid	<i>Dendrobium mirbelianum</i>	E
Orchidaceae	blue orchid	<i>Dendrobium nindii</i>	E
Orchidaceae	(tree orchid)	<i>Eria irukandjiana</i>	NT
Orchidaceae	green jewel orchid	<i>Eucosia umbrosa</i>	NT
Orchidaceae	(tree or rock orchid)	<i>Oxysepala grandimesense</i>	NT, EKY bubu only
Pandanaceae	climbing pandan (lowland rainforest)	<i>Freycinetia marginata</i>	V
Pandanaceae	climbing pandan (lowland rainforest)	<i>Freycinetia percostata</i>	V
Poaceae	(grass)	<i>Ichnanthus pallens</i> var. <i>major</i>	NT
Poaceae	(grass)	<i>Isachne</i> sp. (<i>Cape Tribulation R.L.Jago 4560</i>)	EKY Jalunji-Warra bubu only (Palm Rd)
Poaceae	Hairy-joint grass	<i>Arthraxon hispidus</i>	V
Poaceae	(grass from lowland rainforest creeks and rocks)	<i>Garnotia stricta</i> var. <i>longiseta</i>	NT
Poaceae	Creek grass	<i>Centotheca philippinensis</i>	NT
Poaceae	(grass)	<i>Neololeba atra</i>	NT
Zingiberaceae	Slender ginger	<i>Alpinia hylandii</i>	NT

Minya (Animals)

Mammals

Vespertilionidae	(type of <i>malì</i>) golden-tipped bat	<i>Kerivoula papuensis</i>	NT
Vespertilionidae	(type of <i>malì</i>)	<i>Hipposideros diadema reginae</i>	NT
Hipposideridae	(type of <i>malì</i>) Semon's leaf-nosed bat	<i>Hipposideros semoni</i>	E
Vespertilionidae	(type of <i>malì</i>) tube-nosed insectivorous bat	<i>Murina florium</i>	V
Rhinolophidae	(type of <i>malì</i>) greater large-eared horseshoe bat	<i>Rhinolophus philippinensis</i>	E
Pteropidae	<i>kambi</i> , spectacled flying-fox	<i>Pteropus conspicillatus</i>	C (V under EPBC)
Dasyuridae	(type of <i>waykal</i> or <i>jungarr</i>) spotted-tailed quoll (northern subspecies)	<i>Dasyurus maculatus gracilis</i>	E
Macropodidae	<i>jarrabina</i> , Bennett's tree-kangaroo	<i>Dendrolagus bennettianus</i>	NT

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Family	Eastern Yalanji/ English name	Latin name	Status (Qld NCA unless stated)
Petauridae	(type of <i>bala</i>), yellow-bellied glider (northern subspecies)	<i>Petaurus australis unnamed subsp.</i>	V
Pseudocheiridae	(type of <i>yawa</i>), Green ringtail possum	<i>Pseudochirops archeri</i>	NT
Balaenopteridae	<i>yalmburrajaka</i> (humpback whale)	<i>Megaptera novaeangliae</i>	V (EPBC)
Delphinidae	Type of <i>biwuy</i> (Australian snubfin dolphin)	<i>Orcaella heinsohni</i>	(Being considered for Vulnerable status under EPBC)
Dugongidae	<i>kirrbaji</i> (dugong)	<i>Dugong dugon</i>	V (IUCN)
Dikal (Birds)			
Estrildidae	blue-faced parrot-finch	<i>Erythrura trichroa</i>	NT
Psittacidae	<i>yinjul</i> , Macleay's fig-parrot	<i>Cyclopsitta diophthalma macleayana</i>	V
Accipitridae	<i>jinabiju</i> , grey goshawk	<i>Accipiter novaehollandiae</i>	NT
Accipitridae	<i>jinabiju</i> , red goshawk	<i>Erythrotriorchis radiatus</i>	E
Apodidae	<i>jangkan</i> , Australian swiftlet	<i>Aerodramus terraereginae</i>	NT
Strigidae	(type of <i>ngurru</i> or <i>bulinja</i>), rufous owl (southern subspecies)	<i>Ninox rufa queenslandica</i>	V
Haematopodidae	sooty oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus fuliginosus</i>	NT
Burhinidae	beach stone curlew	<i>Esacus magnirostris</i>	V
Scolopacidae	eastern curlew	<i>Numenius madagascariensis</i>	NT
Casuariidae	<i>kurranji</i> , southern cassowary (southern population)	<i>Casuarius casuarius johnsonii</i> (southern population)	E
Reptiles			
Cheloniidae	<i>ngawiya</i> (green turtle)	<i>Chelonia mydas</i>	V
Cheloniidae	<i>ngawiya</i> (Pacific ridley turtle)	<i>Lepidochelys olivacea</i>	E
Cheloniidae	<i>ngawiya</i> (flatback turtle)	<i>Natator depressus</i>	V
Cheloniidae	<i>ngawiya</i> (hawksbill turtle)	<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>	V
Cheloniidae	<i>ngawiya</i> (loggerhead turtle)	<i>Caretta caretta</i>	E
Cheloniidae	<i>ngawiya</i> (leatherback turtle)	<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>	E
Gekkonidae	<i>Kalkajaka bilbil-bilbil</i> or <i>Kalkajaka kulnba</i> <i>kulnba</i> , Black Mountain gecko	<i>Nactus galgajuga</i>	V
Scincidae	Black Mountain skink	<i>Liburnascincus scirtetis</i>	V
Scincidae	Yellow-blotched forest skink	<i>Eulamprus tigrinus</i>	NT
Scincidae	Burrowing skink	<i>Coeranoscincus frontalis</i>	NT
Scincidae	Grey-bellied sunskink	<i>Lampropholis robertsi</i>	NT
Scincidae	Thornton Peak skink	<i>Calyptotis thorntonensis</i>	NT

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Family	Eastern Yalanji/ English name	Latin name	Status (Qld NCA unless stated)
Crocodylidae	<i>bilngkumu</i> (estuarine crocodile)	<i>Crocodylus porosus</i>	V
Microhylidae	type of <i>yirku-yirku</i> (tapping nurseryfrog)	<i>Cophixalus aenigma</i>	NT
Microhylidae	type of <i>yirku-yirku</i> (beautiful nurseryfrog)	<i>Cophixalus concinnus</i>	V
Microhylidae	type of <i>yirku-yirku</i> (nurseryfrog)	<i>Cophixalus concinnus sensu lato</i>	NT
Microhylidae	type of <i>yirku-yirku</i> (dainty nurseryfrog)	<i>Cophixalus exiguum</i>	V
Microhylidae	type of <i>yirku-yirku</i> (mountain nurseryfrog)	<i>Cophixalus monticola</i>	V
Microhylidae	type of <i>yirku-yirku</i> (Black Mountain boulderfrog)	<i>Cophixalus saxatilis</i>	V
Hylidae	type of <i>yirku-yirku</i> (armoured mistfrog)	<i>Litoria lorica</i>	E
Hylidae	type of <i>yirku-yirku</i> (waterfall frog)	<i>Litoria nannotis</i>	E
Hylidae	type of <i>yirku-yirku</i> (mountain mistfrog)	<i>Litoria nyakalensis</i>	E
Hylidae	type of <i>yirku-yirku</i> (common mistfrog)	<i>Litoria rheocola</i>	E
Hylidae	type of <i>yirku-yirku</i> (tapping green eyed frog)		<i>Litoria serrata</i> NT
Hylidae	type of <i>yirku-yirku</i> (Australian lacelid)	<i>Nyctimystes dayi</i>	E
Myobatrachidae	type of <i>yirku-yirku</i> (sharp snouted dayfrog)	<i>Taudactylus acutirostris</i>	E (extinct?)
Myobatrachidae	type of <i>yirku-yirku</i> (northern tinkerfrog)	<i>Taudactylus rheophilus</i>	E
Kuyu (Fish)			
Pristidae	<i>yubuji</i> (dwarf sawfish)	<i>Pristis clavata</i>	V (EPBC)
Pristidae	<i>yubuji</i> (green sawfish)	<i>Pristis zijsron</i>	V (EPBC)
Rhincodontidae	whale shark	<i>Rhincodon typus</i>	V (EPBC)
Gobiidae	opal cling goby	<i>Stiphodon semoni</i>	CE (EPBC)

Appendix 4 – Pests and Weeds on Jalunji-Warra Bubu and Jalun

Family	English name	Scientific name	Class of Queensland Declared Pests
Pest animals			
Bufonidae	cane toad	<i>Rhinella marina</i>	
Columbidae	spotted dove	<i>Streptopelia chinensis</i>	
Estrildidae	nutmeg mannikin	<i>Lonchura punctulata</i>	
Sturnidae	common myna	<i>Sturnus tristis</i>	
Suidae	pig	<i>Sus scrofa</i>	2
Gekkonidae	house gecko	<i>Hemidactylus frenatus</i>	

Eastern Kuku Yalangi' Bubu and Jalun Indigenous Protected Area (IPA)

Family	English name	Scientific name	Class of Queensland Declared Pests
Pest plants			
Acanthaceae		<i>Brillantaisia lamium</i>	
Acanthaceae		<i>Hemigraphis alternata</i>	
Acanthaceae	red ivy	<i>Hemigraphis colorata</i>	
Acanthaceae		<i>Justicia betonica</i>	
Acanthaceae		<i>Sanchezia parvibracteata</i>	
Acanthaceae	black-eyed Susan	<i>Thunbergia alata</i>	
Amaranthaceae	alligator weed	<i>Alternanthera philoxeroides</i>	1
Amaranthaceae		<i>Alternanthera brasiliiana</i>	
Apocynaceae		<i>Allamanda cathartica</i>	
Apocynaceae	rubber vine	<i>Cryptostegia grandiflora</i>	2
Aristolochiaceae	Dutchmans pipe	<i>Aristolochia spp.</i>	2
Asclepiadaceae	red-head cottonbush	<i>Asclepias curassavica</i>	
Asclepiadaceae	calotrope	<i>Calotropis procera</i>	
Asparagaceae		<i>Sansevieria trifasciata</i>	
Asteraceae	mother-in-laws-tongue	<i>Centratherum punctatum subsp. punctatum</i>	
Asteraceae		<i>Erechtites valerianifolius forma valerianifolius</i>	
Asteraceae		<i>Conyza bonariensis</i>	
Asteraceae	parthenium weed	<i>Parthenium hysterophorus</i>	2
Asteraceae		<i>Ageratum conyzoides subsp. conyzoides</i>	
Asteraceae		<i>Conyza canadensis</i>	
Asteraceae	tall fleabane	<i>Conyza sumatrensis</i>	
Asteraceae		<i>Elephantopus scaber</i>	
Asteraceae	ogiera	<i>Eleutheranthera ruderalis</i>	
Asteraceae		<i>Emilia sonchifolia var. sonchifolia</i>	
Asteraceae	thickhead	<i>Crassocephalum crepidioides</i>	
Asteraceae		<i>Pseudelephantopus spicatus</i>	
Asteraceae	Singapore daisy	<i>Sphagneticola trilobata</i>	2
Asteraceae	Cinderella weed	<i>Synedrella nodiflora</i>	
Begoniaceae		<i>Begonia cucullata</i>	
Bignoniaceae	African tulip tree	<i>Spathodia campanulata</i>	2
Caesalpiniaceae	bauhinia	<i>Bauhinia monandra</i>	

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Family	English name	Scientific name	Class of Queensland Declared Pests
Caesalpiniaceae	Indian laburnum	<i>Cassia fistula</i>	
Caesalpiniaceae	candlebush	<i>Senna alata</i>	
Caesalpiniaceae		<i>Senna occidentalis</i>	
Caesalpiniaceae	coffee senna	<i>Senna obtusifolia</i>	
Caesalpiniaceae		<i>Senna tora</i>	2
Caryophyllaceae		<i>Drymaria cordata subsp. cordata</i>	
Combretaceae		<i>Quisqualis indica</i>	
Convolvulaceae		<i>Argyreia nervosa</i>	
Convolvulaceae		<i>Ipomoea hederifolia</i>	
Convolvulaceae	common morning glory	<i>Ipomoea purpurea</i>	
Convolvulaceae		<i>Merremia dissecta</i>	
Convolvulaceae	turina	<i>Turbina corymbosa</i>	
Crassulaceae	mother-of-millions	<i>Bryophyllum spp.</i>	2
Euphorbiaceae	hairy croton	<i>Croton hirtus</i>	
Euphorbiaceae	milkweed	<i>Euphorbia heterophylla</i>	
Euphorbiaceae	castor oil plant	<i>Ricinus communis</i>	
Fabaceae	showy rattlepod	<i>Crotalaria spectabilis</i>	
Fabaceae	Florida beggar-weed	<i>Desmodium tortuosum</i>	
Fabaceae		<i>Vigna unguiculata subsp. dekindtiana</i>	
Fabaceae		<i>Aeschynomene villosa</i>	
Fabaceae		<i>Crotalaria pallida var. obovata</i>	
Fabaceae	gambia pea	<i>Crotalaria goreensis</i>	
Fabaceae	horsegram	<i>Macrotyloma axillare</i>	
Fabaceae		<i>Stylosanthes guianensis</i>	
Fabaceae		<i>Stylosanthes hamata</i>	
Fabaceae		<i>Stylosanthes scabra</i>	
Fabaceae		<i>Tephrosia elegans</i>	
Flacourtiaceae		<i>Flacourtie jangomas</i>	
Lamiaceae		<i>Salvia misella</i>	
Lamiaceae		<i>Hyptis capitata</i>	
Lamiaceae		<i>Hyptis pectinata</i>	
Lamiaceae	hyptis	<i>Hyptis suaveolens</i>	

Eastern Kuku Yalangi' Bubu and Jalun Indigenous Protected Area (IPA)

Family	English name	Scientific name	Class of Queensland Declared Pests
Malvaceae	pink hibiscus	<i>Hibiscus rosasinensis</i>	
Malvaceae	roadside leafbract	<i>Malachra fasciata</i>	
Malvaceae		<i>Sida rhombifolia</i>	
Malvaceae	urena weed	<i>Urena lobata</i>	
Melastomataceae		<i>Dissotis rotundifolia</i>	
Melastomataceae		<i>Tristemma mauritianum var. mauritianum</i>	
Melastomataceae	miconia	<i>Miconia calvescens</i>	1
Melastomataceae		<i>Miconia nervosa</i>	1
Melastomataceae		<i>Dissotis rotundifolia</i>	
Mimosaceae	leucaena	<i>Leucaena leucocephala</i>	
Mimosaceae	sensitive weed	<i>Mimosa pudica</i>	
Mimosaceae	sensitive weed	<i>Mimosa pudica var. unijuga</i>	
Mimosaceae		<i>Samanea saman</i>	
Moraceae		<i>Artocarpus heterophyllus</i>	
Myrsinaceae		<i>Ardisia crenata</i>	
Myrsinaceae		<i>Ardisia elliptica</i>	
Myrtaceae	Brazilian cherry tree	<i>Eugenia uniflora</i>	
Onagraceae		<i>Ludwigia hyssopifolia</i>	
Oxalidaceae		<i>Oxalis corniculata</i>	
Passifloraceae		<i>Passiflora foetida</i>	
Passifloraceae		<i>Passiflora coccinea</i>	
Rosaceae	giant bramble	<i>Rubus alceifolius</i>	
Rubiaceae		<i>Coffea liberica</i>	
Rubiaceae		<i>Mitracarpus hirtus</i>	
Rubiaceae		<i>Spermacoce prostrata</i>	
Solanaceae	birds eye chilli	<i>Capsicum annuum var. glabriusculum</i>	
Solanaceae	thornapples	<i>Datura spp.</i>	
Solanaceae	tobacco bush	<i>Solanum mauritianum</i>	
Solanaceae		<i>Solanum seaforthianum</i>	
Solanaceae		<i>Solanum torvum</i>	
Sparrmanniaceae	chinese burr	<i>Triumfetta rhomboidea</i>	

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Family	English name	Scientific name	Class of Queensland Declared Pests
Sparrmanniaceae		<i>Triumfetta pilosa</i>	
Urticaceae	military fern	<i>Pilea microphylla</i>	
Verbenaceae	lantana	<i>Lantana camara</i>	2
Verbenaceae	snakeweed	<i>Stachytarpheta cayennensis</i>	
Verbenaceae	Jamaica snakeweed	<i>Stachytarpheta jamaicensis</i>	
Annonaceae	pond apple	<i>Annona glabra</i>	2
Lauraceae	avocado	<i>Persea americana</i>	
Araceae		<i>Syngonium podophyllum</i>	
Costaceae		<i>Costus dubius</i>	
Cyperaceae	Navua sedge	<i>Cyperus aromaticus</i>	
Cyperaceae	Mullumbimby couch	<i>Cyperus brevifolius</i>	
Cyperaceae		<i>Cyperus sphacelatus</i>	
Dracaenaceae	money plant	<i>Dracaena fragrans</i>	
Marantaceae		<i>Ctenanthe oppenheimiana</i>	
Poaceae	carpet grass	<i>Axonopus compressus</i>	
Poaceae	carpet grass	<i>Axonopus fissifolius</i>	
Poaceae		<i>Bambusa vulgaris</i>	
Poaceae		<i>Bambusa vulgaris</i>	
Poaceae	Guinea grass	<i>Megathyrsus maximus</i>	
Poaceae	red Natal grass	<i>Melinis repens</i>	
Poaceae	molasses grass	<i>Melinis minutiflora</i>	
Poaceae	awnless barnyard grass	<i>Echinochloa colona</i>	
Poaceae	purpletop chloris	<i>Chloris inflata</i>	
Poaceae		<i>Rottboellia cochinchinensis</i>	
Poaceae	Russell River grass	<i>Paspalum paniculatum</i>	
Poaceae	itch grass	<i>Rottboellia cochinchinensis</i>	
Poaceae	blady grass	<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>	
Poaceae	Para grass	<i>Urochloa mutica</i>	
Poaceae	Mossman River Grass	<i>Cenchrus echinatus</i>	
Poaceae	gamba grass	<i>Andropogon gayanus</i>	2
Poaceae	elephant grass	<i>Pennisetum purpureum</i>	
Poaceae	running bamboo	<i>Phyllostachys spp.</i>	

