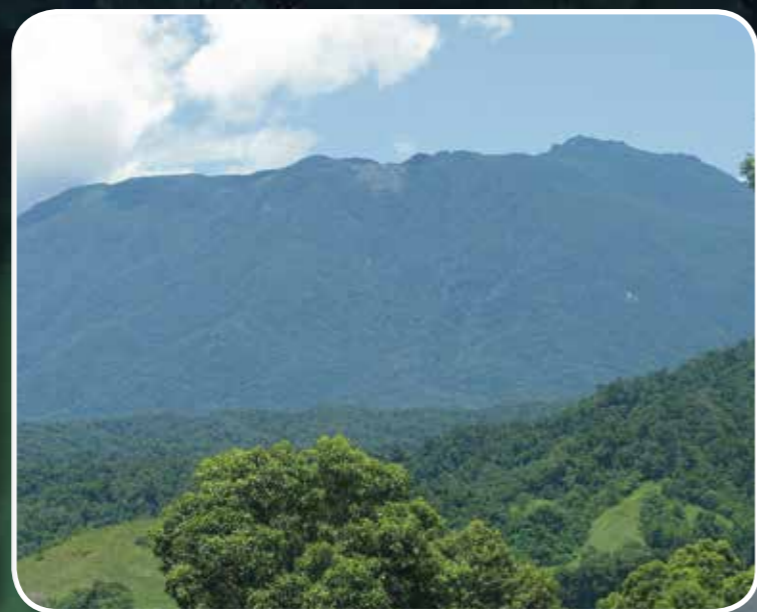
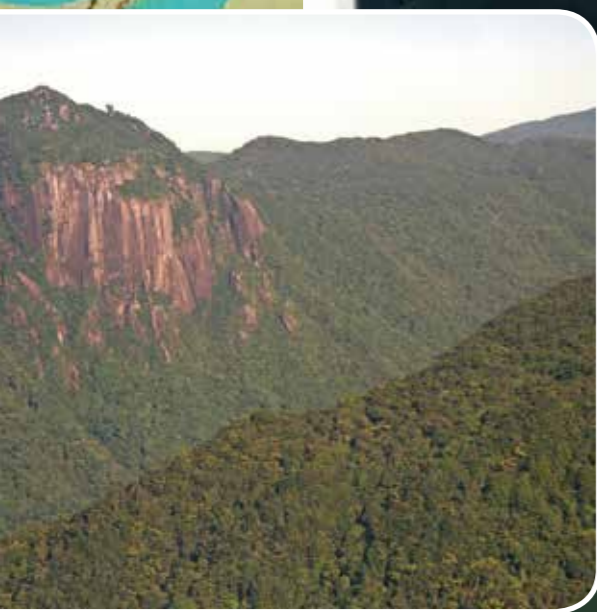


Eastern Kuku Yalanji Indigenous Protected Area Management Plan
Stage 3 – Yalanjiwarra Land and Sea Country

Nganjinanga Bubu, Nganjinanga Jalun, Nganjinanga Bama Plan 2016-2021

Our Land, Our Sea, Our People Plan 2016-2021



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Front Cover: Mossman Bluff (Kubirriwarra Country); looking across Julaywarra Country to *Wundu* (Thornton Peak), Roaring Meg Creek above *Kija* (Buruwarra Country), Wujal Wujal Falls (Wujalwarra Country). Right: Caption



Eastern Kuku Yalanji
Indigenous Protected Area (IPA)

Dedication

We dedicate this Plan to our old people and to our younger generation. We thank our Elders who have kept our culture alive and our lore strong. For our Indigenous Protected Area, we follow our *Ngujakura* which comes from our old people until today and tells us how to look after our *bubu*, our *jalun* and our *Bama* for the future.

Acknowledgments

We would like to thank the following organisations who have helped us with this Plan:

Australian Government Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet
Burungu Aboriginal Corporation
Cape York Land Council
Cape York NRM
CSIRO
Douglas Shire Council

Queensland Department of Environment and Heritage Protection
Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service
Terrain NRM
Wet Tropics Management Authority
Wujal Wujal Aboriginal Shire Council
Yalanjiwarra Jalunji Marrjanga Aboriginal Corporation

* 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 Yalanjiwarra, are not italicised.

Wungkun (Low Island), Kubirriwarra Country



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Ngawiya (turtle) at Low Isles, Kubirriwarra Country

Acronyms

BAC	Burungu Aboriginal Corporation
BMAC	Bana Mindilji Aboriginal Corporation
DEHP	Department of Environment and Heritage Protection (Queensland)
EPBC	Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Commonwealth)
GBRMPA	Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority
IPA	Indigenous Protected Area
IUCN	International Union for the Conservation of Nature
NCA	Nature Conservation Act 1992 (Queensland)
QPWS	Queensland Parks and Wildlife
PMC	Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet (Commonwealth)
TUMRA	Traditional Use of Marine Resources Agreement
VMA	Vegetation Management Act 1999 (Queensland)
WTMA	Wet Tropics Management Authority
WWASC	Wujal Wujal Aboriginal Shire Council



Eastern Kuku Yalanji
Indigenous Protected Area (IPA)

Introduction

Yalanji Country is a complex cultural landscape. West of the Great Divide are the Sunset or Western Yalanji People. Eastern Kuku Yalanji Country comprises the *bubu* (land) and *jalun* (sea) of the Kuku Nyungkal, Jalunjiwarra and Yalanji dialect groups. Kuku Nyungkal (Stage 1 of the EKY IPA) and Jalunjiwarra (Stage 2) Country is included in earlier IPA management plans. This Plan of Management covers the Country of the Yalanji dialect group. This Country includes the Kubirriwarra clan of the Mossman area, Julaywarra clan of the upper Daintree River, Buruwarra clan of the Buru (China Camp)

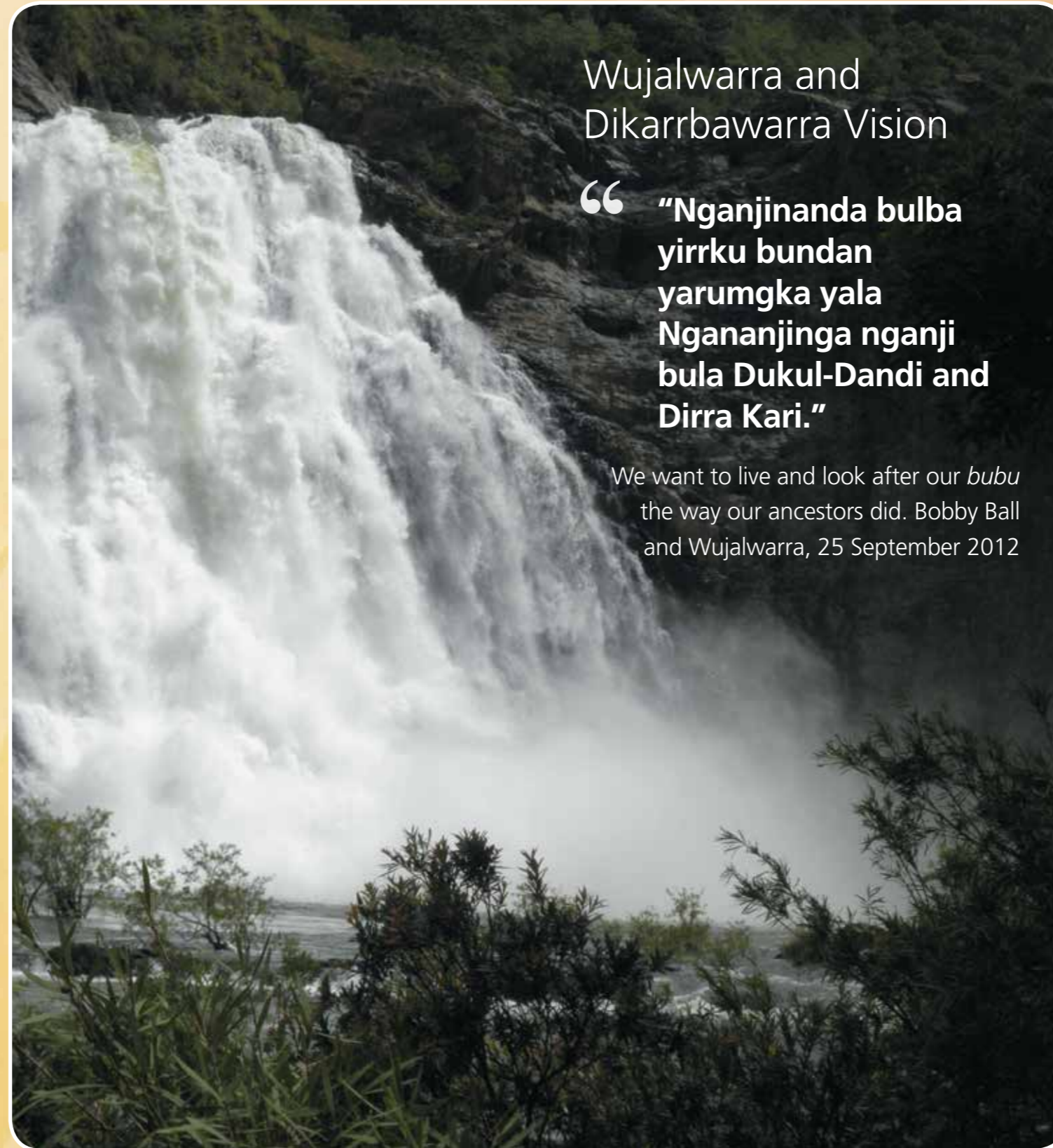
area, the Wujalwarra people of the Wujal Wujal area and Dikarrbawarra people of the Degarra area (see Map 2).

Sometimes this Plan deals with Yalanjiwarra Country altogether – for example we all share aspirations to move back onto our *bubu*, and some threats such as feral pigs or lantana are present all over our Country. In other places this Plan deals with Kubirriwarra, Julaywarra, Buruwarra and Wujalwarra/Dikarrbawarra separately; for our example we have developed our own, slightly different visions and ways of making decisions about our IPA.



Yalanjiwarra Country: (from left to right) Mossman Gorge, Kubirriwarra; Riba, shared between Buruwarra and Wujalwarra; Daintree River valley, Julaywarra.

1 Our Vision for Yalanjiwarra Land and Sea Country



Wujalwarra and
Dikarrbawarra Vision

“Nganjinanda bulba
yirrku bundan
yarumgka yala
Ngananjinga nganji
bula Dukul-Dandi and
Dirra Kari.”

We want to live and look after our *bubu*
the way our ancestors did. Bobby Ball
and Wujalwarra, 25 September 2012



Eastern Kuku Yalanji
Indigenous Protected Area (IPA)

Wujal Wujal Falls: showing our old people; inset: Wujal Elders Bobby Ball and Jackie Ball Senior overseeing burial protection works at Dikarrba; Elder Ronnie Harrigan; Wujal Traditional Owners and friends

Buruwarra Vision

“Ngana kari milka wulay
ngana binga binga kamba
kamba marri marri. Ngana
wawu wulay wulan kari.”

Our ears will never to be dead to what
the old people said. Our spirit will never
die. Buruwarra, Buru, 5 April 2013

Buruwarra Bubu (from left to right):
Caterpillar Dreaming site on Roaring Meg
Creek , beach area upstream of Kija, Ngalba
Bulal (Mt Pieter Botte)



Julaywarra Vision

“We all feel the same way. We want to come back to Bubu. We want to look after our Bubu. We want our rangers to maintain our rainforests, rivers and creeks, our burial grounds and sacred sites. We want our young people to learn from Elders and take over looking after this Country.”

Julaywarra Bama, Julaymba (Daintree Village), 29th May 2015



Julaywarra Traditional Owners: at first crossing, Upper Daintree; Lower Daintree; Elders, rangers and Traditional Owners at the old Daintree Mission Cemetery.

Eastern Kuku Yalanji
Indigenous Protected Area (IPA)

Kubirriwarra Vision

“Our Bubu, Bana and Jalun – our vision is to look after after it all. Not only for ourselves, but for everyone – our grandchildren and their grandchildren.”

Alf Diamond, Mossman Gorge, 29 January 2015

Kubirriwarra Country (left to right): Kubirri (Good Shepherd Rock) and Manjal Dimbi (Mt Demi), sandflats at Yule Point, Cassowary Range and Coral Sea from Rex Range



2 The Story of our Indigenous Protected Area (IPA)

“We need an overall plan for our Country that will benefit Yalanji. We govern it. We run it. Who knows best in this Country? The Traditional Owners.”

Ray Pierce, Cooya Beach, 20 November 2012

Yalanjiwarra people have always looked after our *bubu* and *jalun* (Map 1) according to our traditional Yalanjiwarra culture, law/lore and custom. 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)

Yalanjiwarra 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 this in place, we signed 15 ILUAs with the Queensland government, Cook Shire Council, Douglas Shire 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 most 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 *bayans* (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 Yalanjiwarra *Bama* who want to move onto our Pink Zone.

Wujalwarra, Dikarrbawarra and Buruwarra have large areas of Pink Zone land in the Bloomfield River catchment area on and around the Bana Mindilji and Buru Aboriginal Corporation lease areas, as well as in the Georges Yard, Degarra, Kalkandamal (Woobadda Creek) and Zig Zag areas. Further west, there is a large Pink Zone block at Bulban. On Julaywarra *bubu* there are a number of Pink Zone blocks in the upper Daintree Valley, as well as 2 small blocks near the Daintree Ferry. Unfortunately, the Country of the Kubirriwarra clan is mostly national park or private agricultural or residential land, and we have only a small, steep Pink Zone block at Rocky Point.



Eastern Kuku Yalanji
Indigenous Protected Area (IPA)

- **Aboriginal freehold – Bubu Nature Refuge (“Yellow Zone”)**
The Bubu Nature Refuge (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 large areas of Yellow Zone land throughout the Bulban, Buru (China Camp), Bloomfield Valley, Zig Zag, Degarra, Georges Yard and Upper Daintree areas. There are smaller Yellow Zone areas around the South Arm of the Daintree River, Rocky Point, Saltwater Creek and the Mossman River. Through our IPA and rangers, we will now have resources to manage this Nature Refuge, 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 State Government and WTMA about using the Yellow Zone and how they will support us to manage it.
- **National Park (“Green Zone”)**
The area of national parks was increased as part of the ILUAs, and the Green Zone (Daintree and Ngalba Bulal National Parks) is now the



Jabalbina rangers replanting Daintree River bank, Upper Daintree

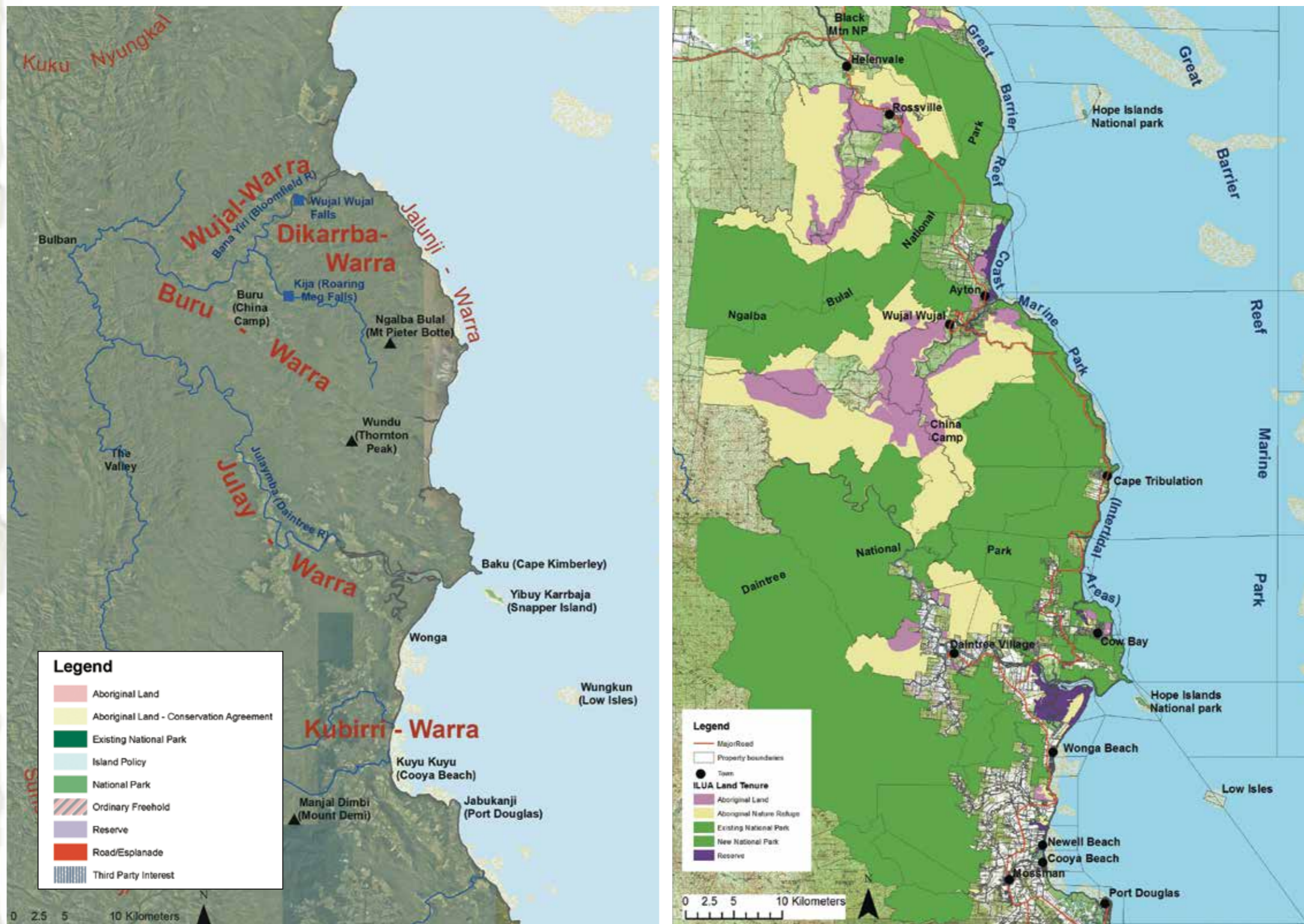


2015 cultural camp at Zig Zag

largest land tenure on our *bubu*. 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.

- **Conservation Park**
Jabalbina is sole trustee of the Bloomfield River Conservation Park, a 7ha conservation park between the Bloomfield River State School and Bloomfield River.
- **Ordinary freehold**
Jabalbina holds 4 ordinary freehold blocks at Daintree and single blocks at Wonga, Miallo and Mossman

Eastern Kuku Yalanji
 Indigenous Protected Area (IPA)



Map 1 – Yalanjiwarra Land and Sea Country (left) and Map 2 - the Eastern Yalanji ILUA area with tenure changes, main roads, towns and property boundaries

- **Reserves under the trusteeship of Jabalbina Yalanj Aboriginal Corporation ("Purple Zone")**

There are 6 reserves on Yalanjiwarra *bubu* that we are sole trustees over. These are:

- o Spit Island Cultural and Environmental Reserve (2.2ha) in the Bloomfield River
- o Barratt Creek Cultural, Environmental and Recreational Reserve (4.5ha) near Daintree Village
- o Daintree River Cultural and Environmental Reserve (approximately 160ha)
- o South Arm Cultural and Environmental Reserve (approximately 1000ha)
- o Newell Beach (Mossman River Mouth) Cultural and Environmental Reserve (13ha)
- o Cooya Beach Cultural, Environmental and Recreational Reserve (6.5ha)

There are also 4 reserves that we are joint trustees over with Douglas Shire Council:

- o North Wonga Beach Protection Reserve (220ha)
- o Rocky Point (unnamed reserve, Lot 5 SR159909; 11ha)
- o Newell Town Reserve (70ha)
- o Co ya Beach – Jim Holdsworth Park (4.2ha – excluded from the IPA).

Through our IPA and rangers we will have resources to better manage these reserves, some of which are popular visitor areas.

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.



Looking downstream from Roaring Meg

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, in the north of Eastern Yalanji Country,

and Stage 2 is Jalunjiwarra Land and Sea Country along the coast to the north and east of Yalanjiwarra Land and Sea Country. Map 3a shows all three stages of our IPA.

2.4 The Yalanjiwarra Stage of the Eastern Kuku Yalanji IPA

Our *Nganjinanga Bubu, Nganjinanga Jalun, Nganjinanga Bama Plan* sets out how we will keep looking after our *bubu* and *jalun* into the future according to our culture, law/lore and custom. We would like to thank the Commonwealth government for supporting our IPA.



The EKY IPA Consultation Project: (from left to right) IPA planning camp at Zig Zag Homestead for Wujalwarra and Dikarrbawarra (Kathleen Walker, Bobby Kulka and Bobby Ball); Jalbu Jalbu Elders (Clare Ogilvie, Cissy Rosskelly, Roslyn Port, Ethel Fischer and Agnes Burchill) working on the IPA plan for Julay and Buru at Mossman; IPA information session at Buru.



Eastern Kuku Yalanji
Indigenous Protected Area (IPA)

3 The Area of our IPA (Map 3)

Yalanjiwarra Country includes *bubu* belonging to a number of different Yalanji clans. There used to be scarred trees marking the boundaries between Yalanji and the other clans.

Wujalwarra and Dikarrbawarra Bubu

Wujalwarra and Dikarrbawarra are closely related clans of the Bana Yiri (Bloomfield River) and Thompson (Woobadda) Creek catchments. Our *bubu* runs from Georges Yard and *Walbamurru* (Zig Zag) to Main Camp and *Ngalba Bulal* (Mt Pieter Botte), down past Riba to the junction of Bairds and Roaring Meg creeks and then west towards Bulban and back along Yorkeys Range to Granite Creek and the edge of the Wyalla Plain, then down to the Bloomfield School and across the Bloomfield River to Georges Yard. Wujal Wujal community and Wujal Wujal Falls are on Wujalwarra *bubu*. We have open forest in the Bloomfield valley, and rainforest especially in the east and north.

Buruwarra Bubu

Buru (China Camp) is in the heart of Buruwarra *bubu*, which runs west to Bulban, north to Dawnvale homestead, east to the mountains around Ngalba Bulal (Mt Pieter Botte) and south to McDowall Range. Our *bubu* is mainly rainforest in the south and east, and open forest in other areas. The Burungu Aboriginal Corporation (BAC) lease is not included in the IPA area to be dedicated in 2016.

Julaywarra Bubu and Jalun

Julaywarra are the people of the Daintree River. Our *bubu* runs from the lower tidal reaches of the Daintree to its headwaters between the Main Coast Range and Windsor Tableland. It includes Daintree Village and farming areas in the Daintree, Stewart Creek and Douglas Creek valleys, but large areas of our *bubu* are rugged rainforested mountains.

Kubirriwarra Bubu and Jalun

Kubirri (Good Shepherd Rock) on the side of *Manjal Dimbi* (Mt Demi) above Mossman Gorge is in the heart of Kubirriwarra Country. Our Country runs from around Pretty Beach in the south to *Jabukanji* (Port Douglas),



Yalanji children painting toilet shelter, Zig Zag cultural camp 2015

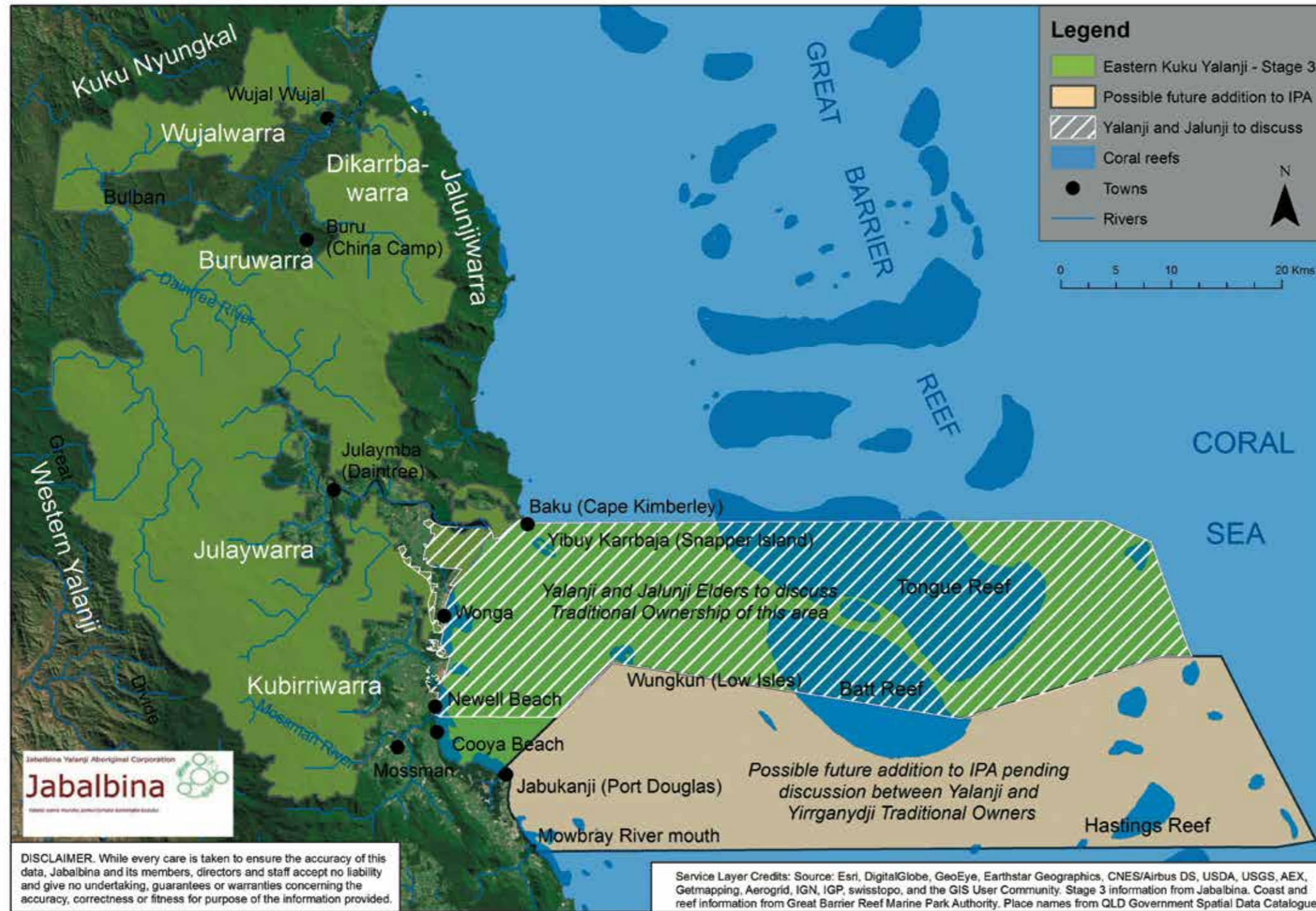
Kuyu Kuyu Cooya Beach, Newell Beach and Rocky Point, and includes the Mowbray valley, Mossman, Miallo and Whyanbeel. Much of our lowland *bubu* is developed for sugarcane or other farming and for housing, but large areas of our *bubu* are rainforested mountains, like *Manjal Dimbi* (Mount Demi), Mossman Bluff and *Manjal Jimalji* (Devils Thumb). Our *jalun* includes Batt and Tongue reefs and Low Isles.

Our IPA sole management area is about 34,000 hectares in area. It is made up of:

- our Aboriginal freehold nature refuge: the Nganjinanga Bubu Nature Refuge or “Yellow Zone” excluding Nature Refuge areas within the Burungu Aboriginal Corporation lease (about 32,750ha);
- reserves that we have sole trusteeship over (1186ha)
- the Bloomfield River Conservation Park (7ha).

Our proposed IPA co-management area includes the protected areas that we plan to co-manage with our partner agencies. This area is approximately 260,345ha in area. It is made up of:

Eastern Kuku Yalanji
Indigenous Protected Area (IPA)



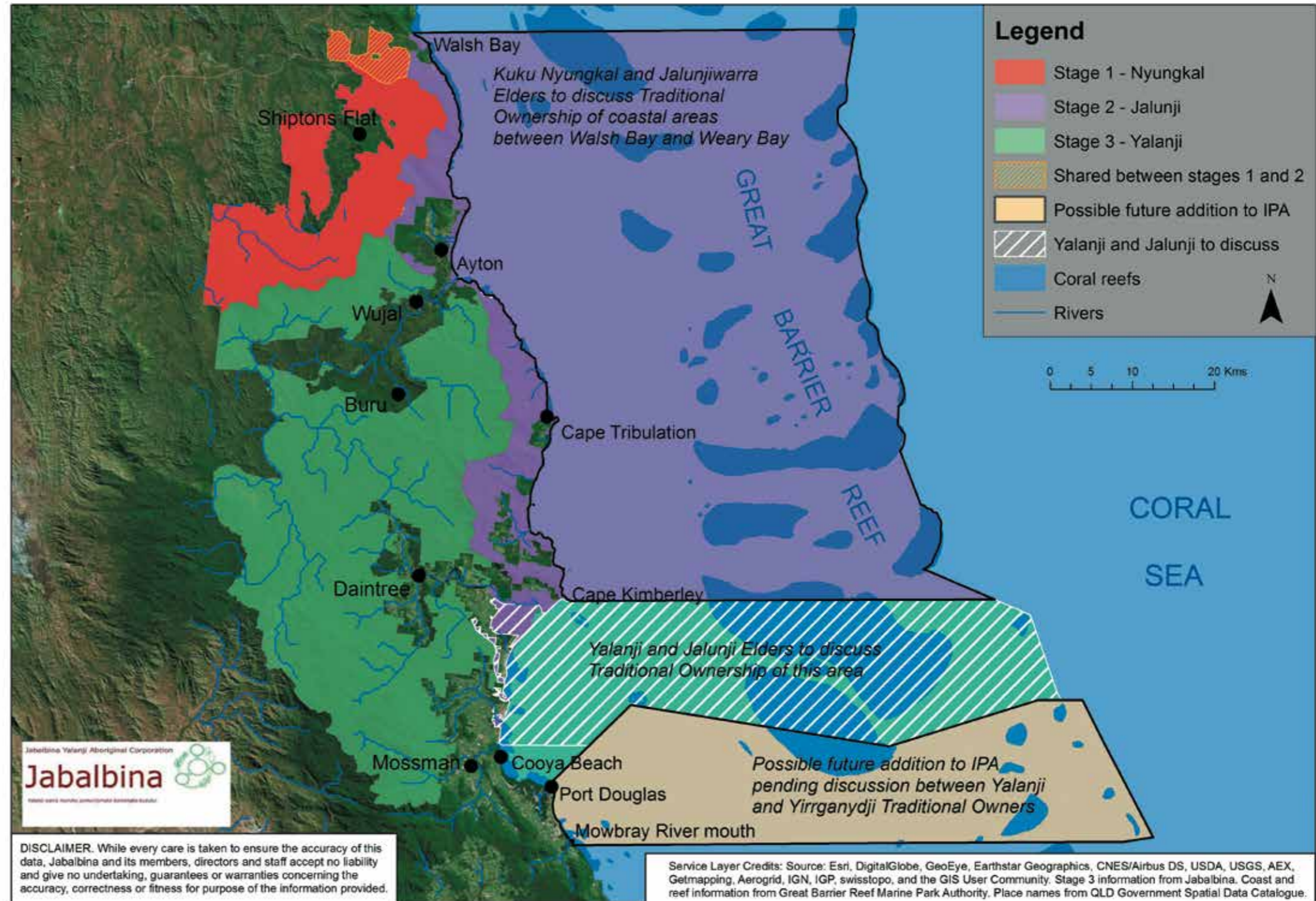
Map 3 – Area of the Eastern Kuku Yalanji IPA Stage 3 – Yalanjiwarra Land and Sea Country

- Parts of Ngalba Bulal and Daintree national parks within our Country, managed by QPWS; and
- 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 QPWS. Kubirriwarra Traditional Owners wish to include Kubirriwarra Sea Country north of the Mowbray

mouth within the IPA. Parts of this area are within the 2014 Yirrganydji TUMRA and/or adjacent to the Cairns Regional Native Title Claim; it may be included in the IPA in the future pending the outcome of Native Title processes or other negotiations between Traditional Owner groups.

- Co-management reserves (301ha).

Eastern Kuku Yalanji
Indigenous Protected Area (IPA)



Map 4 – Overview of Eastern Kuku Yalanji IPA Stages

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 Yalanjiwarra *Bama* for living on and running business, which might not fit 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; a few 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.

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. An additional area of Sea Country between Port Douglas and the Mowbray River mouth might be added to our IPA in the future depending on the outcome of current native title consultations (see Map 4).

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.

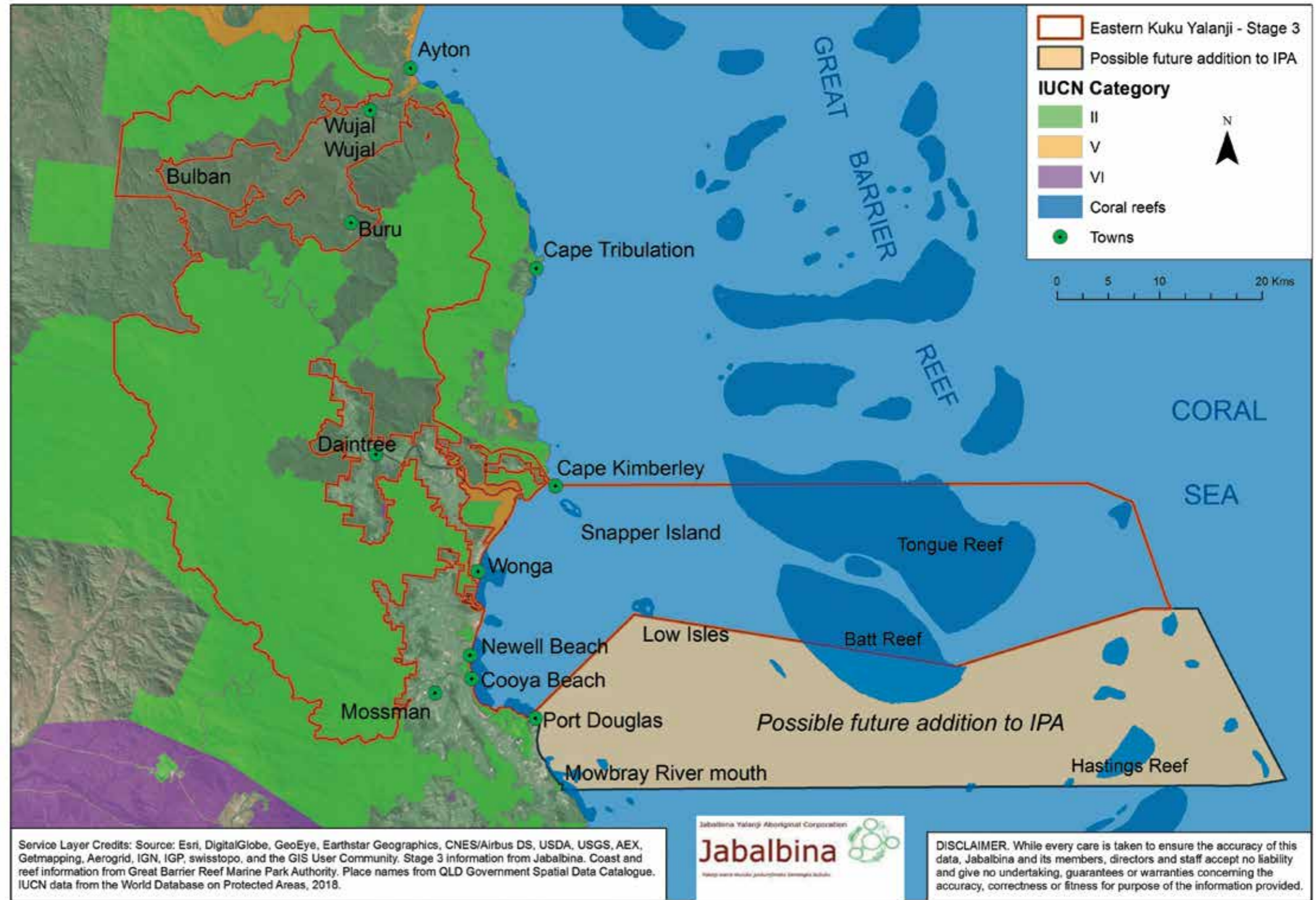


Eastern Kuku Yalanji
Indigenous Protected Area (IPA)



Jabalbina rangers at Baku (Cape Kimberley Beach)

Eastern Kuku Yalanji
Indigenous Protected Area (IPA)



Map 4 – Existing IUCN Categories for the area of the Eastern Kuku Yalanji IPA Stage 3 – Yalanjiwarra Land and Sea Country

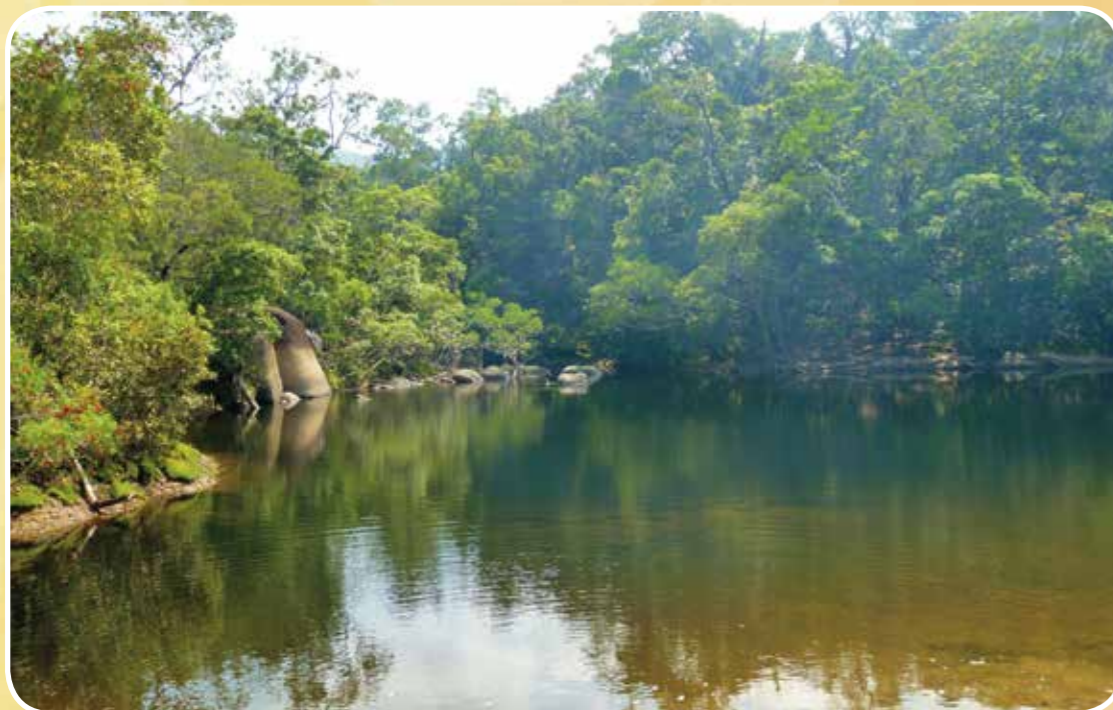
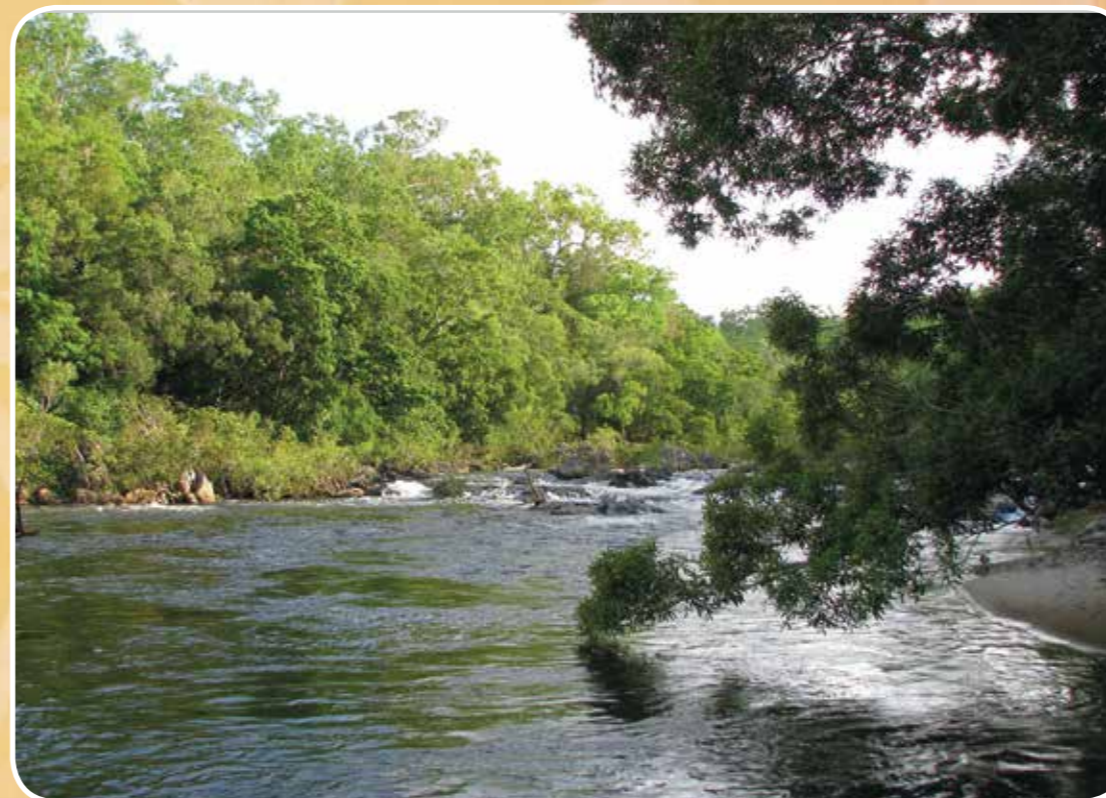
5 Decision-making for our IPA

“Our Elders have the main say. After all, they have the knowledge. Without them, we wouldn't know anything. You've got to follow what they say. That's the lore from before I was born.”

Robert Denman, Cooya Beach, 20 November 2012

5.1 Yalanjiwarra decision-making

The different Yalanjiwarra clans have decided to set up our own clan-based governance for our own different parts of the IPA. Jabalbina will support us in managing our *jalun* and *bubu* according to our *Nganjinanga Bubu*, *Nganjinanga Jalun*, *Nganjinanga Bama Plan*. One of the 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).



Yalanji Bubu: (from left to right): Bloomfield Track, Kalkandamal (Dikarrbawarra); looking across Wujal- and Buruwarra Country towards Kija; above Bloomfield Falls (Wujalwarra)

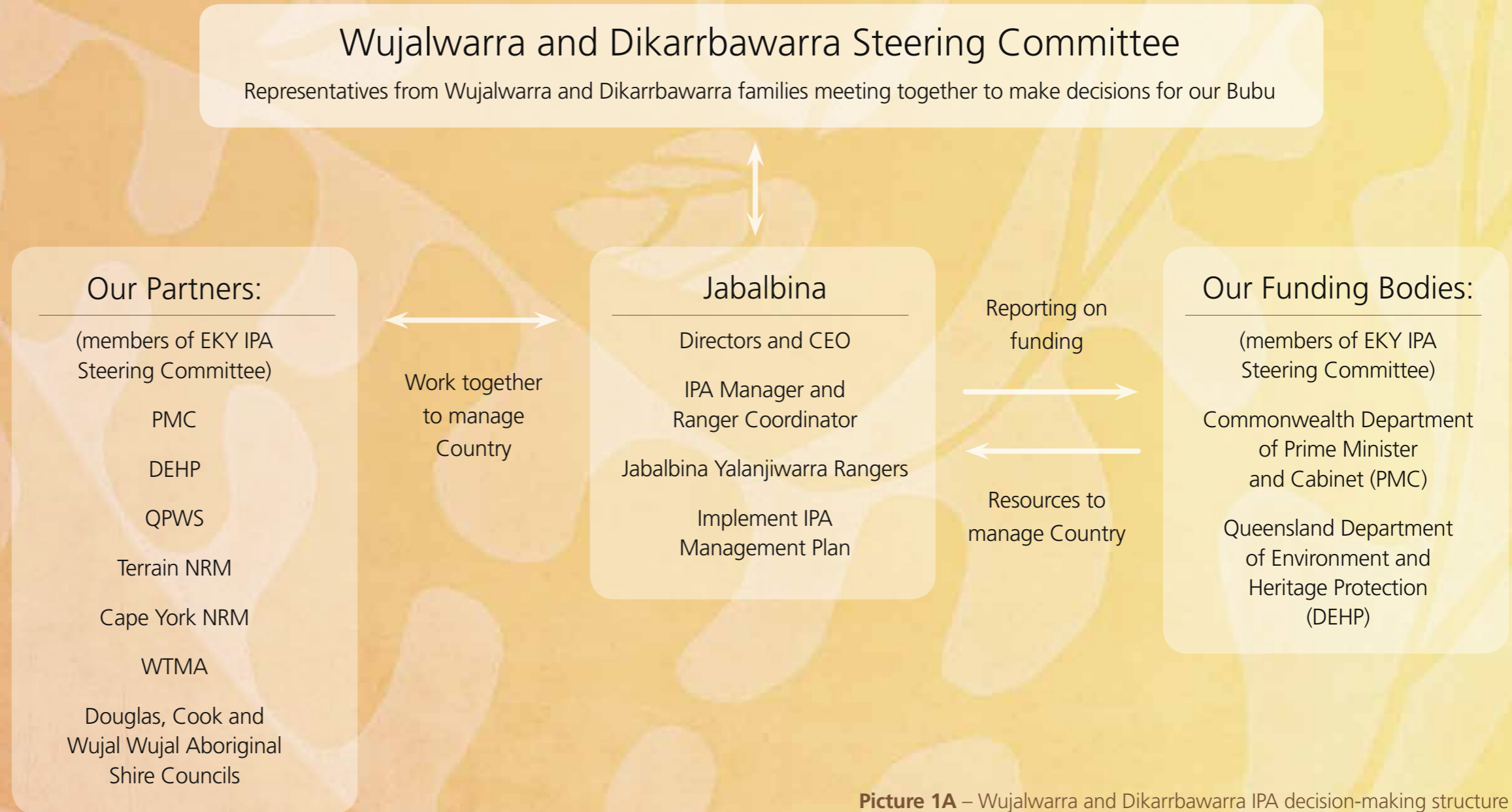


Eastern Kuku Yalanji
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Wujalwarra and Dikarrbawarra decision-making for Country

Wujalwarra and Dikarrbawarra have now established a steering committee with representatives descended from each of the Wujalwarra and Dikarrbawarra *maja maja* (apical ancestors). Our steering committee will let Jabalbina know our decisions, so that our rangers can carry them out.

Picture 1A below shows how Wujalwarra and Dikarrbawarra will set up our decision-making structure for our part of the IPA.

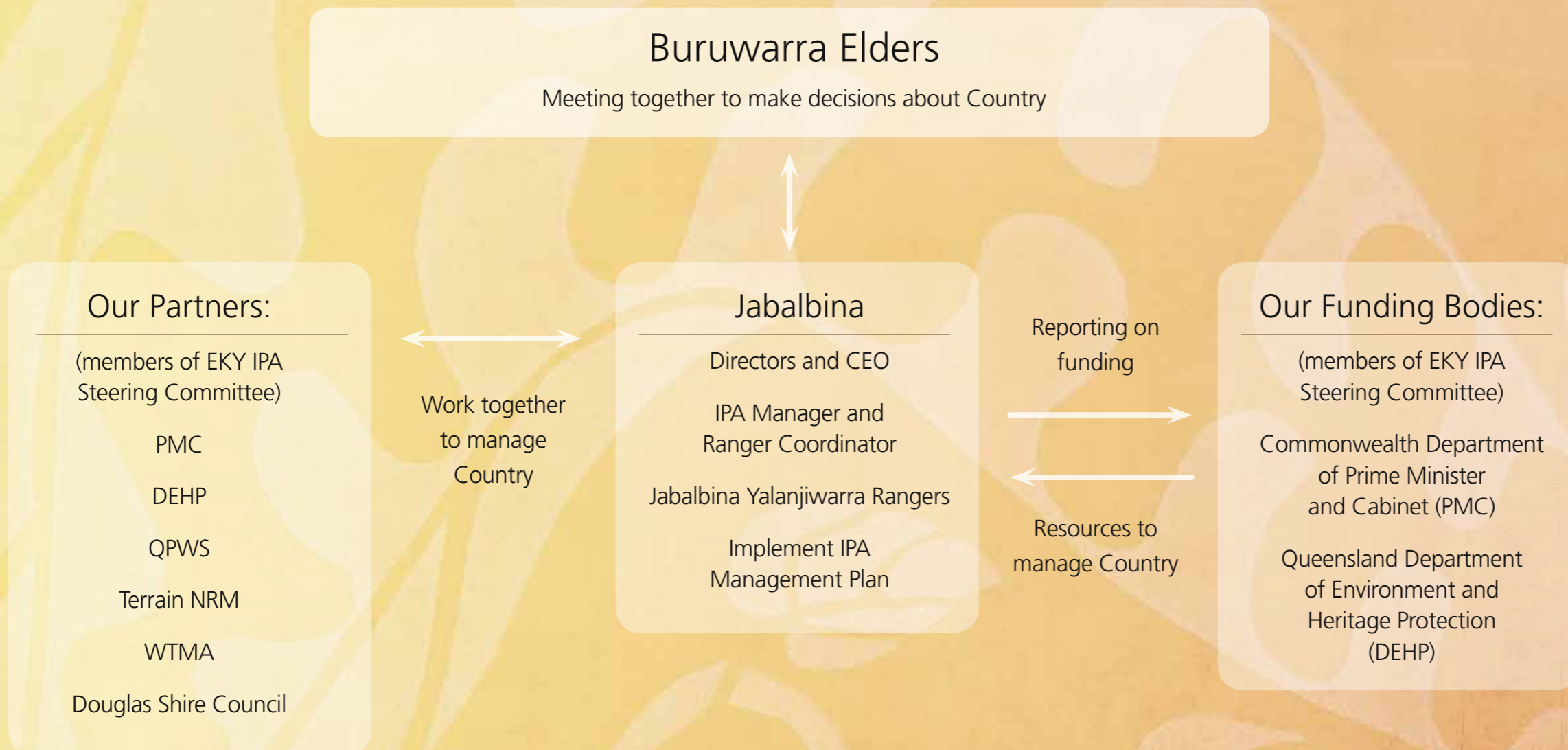


Picture 1A – Wujalwarra and Dikarrbawarra IPA decision-making structure

* Our IPA area includes some of the former Dawnvale grazing lease that is now Aboriginal freehold land that Jabalbina may lease to the Bana Mindilji Aboriginal Corporation (BMAC) in the future, so BMAC may need to agree decisions for this area. (NB – The IPA does not include areas designated for possible future grazing under the 2007 Eastern Kuku Yalanji ILUAs.) We also want to work more actively with the Wujal Wujal Aboriginal Shire Council (WWASC) in and around Wujal Wujal itself; WWASC needs to agree any decisions within its Shire area.

Buruwarra decision-making for Country

Buruwarra Elders will make decisions about Buruwarra Country within the IPA, as shown in Picture 1B below. The Burungu Aboriginal Corporation (BAC) lease area is currently outside the IPA, but Jabalbina and BAC will continue to look for opportunities to work together to look after Country in the future.



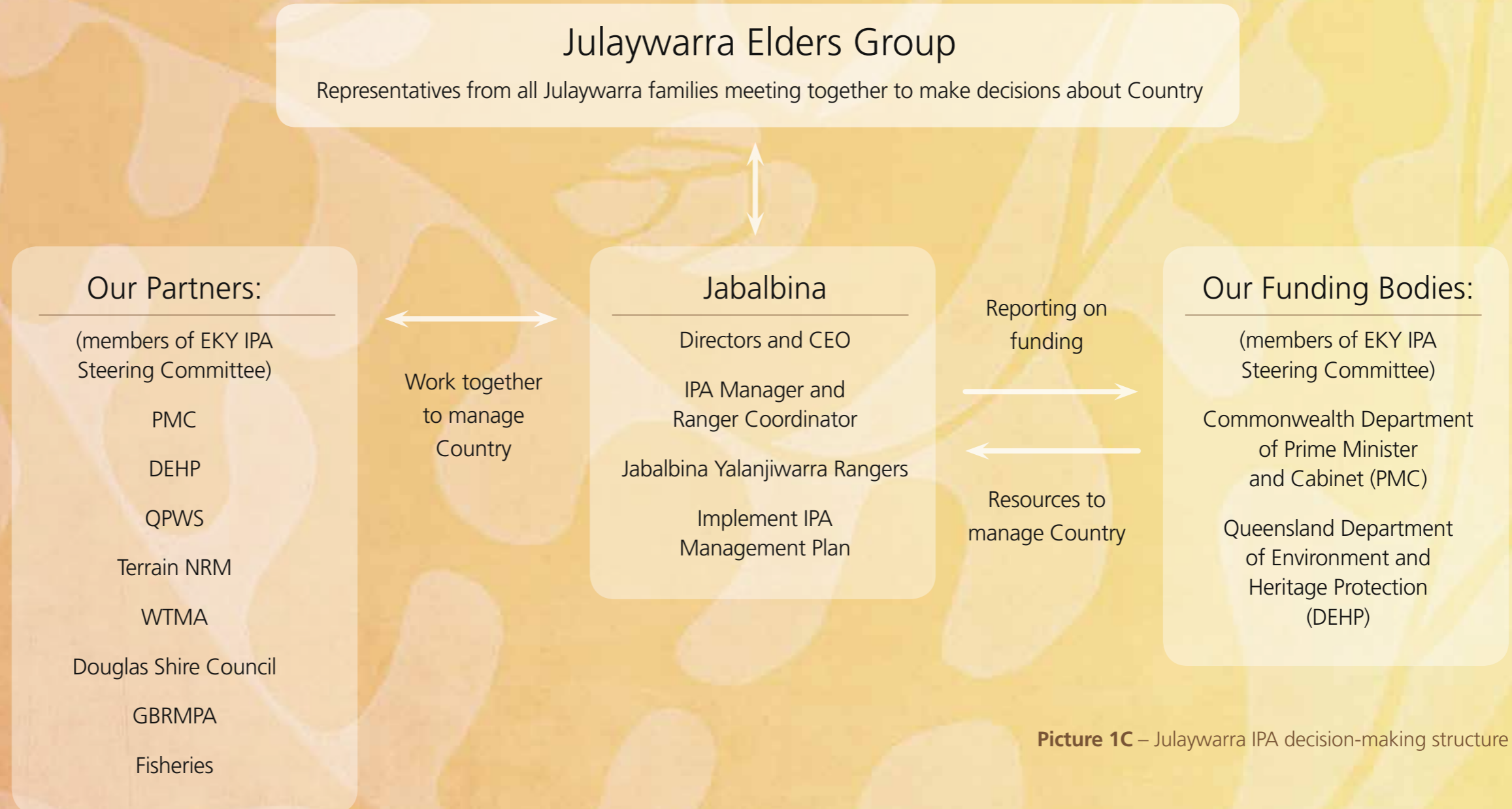
Picture 1B – Buruwarra IPA decision-making structure

* A special Buruwarra women’s group has been proposed to make decisions about *Kija* (Roaring Meg), with one Elder and one younger woman from each Buruwarra family. *Kija* is on the boundary of the BAC lease, with access and facilities inside the lease outside the IPA. “Women have to talk for Buru. Our women rangers have to manage Roaring Meg. It is a womens area.” Linda Burchill, Bairds Creek, 8 June 2013.

Julaywarra decision-making for Country

Julaywarra Elders will make decisions about Country. Some Julaywarra families are Traditional Owners for upper Daintree, and some are Traditional Owners for lower Daintree. All Julaywarra families will have representatives on the Julaywarra Elders Group

Picture 1C below shows how Julaywarra will set up our decision-making structure for our IPA.

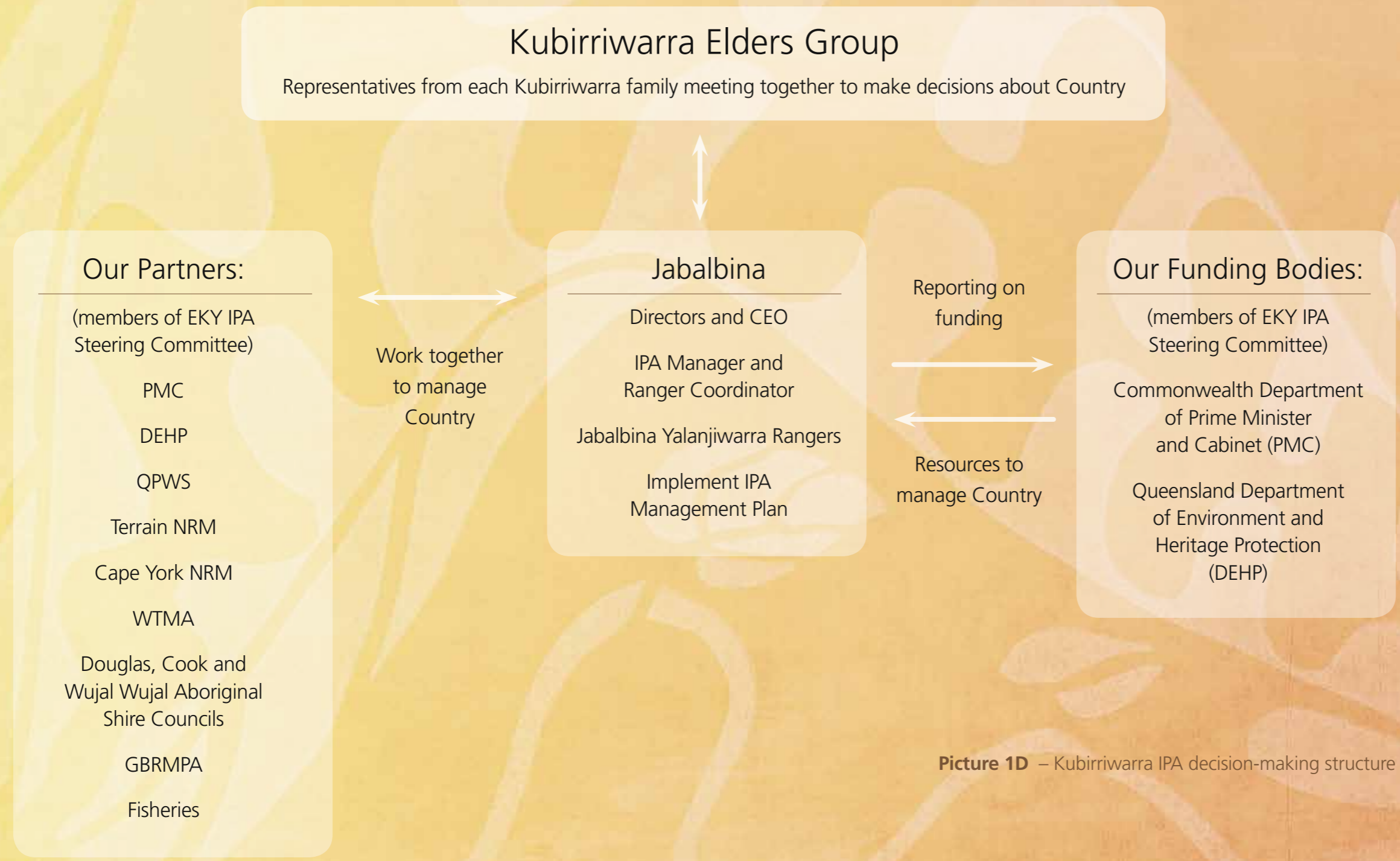


Picture 1C – Julaywarra IPA decision-making structure

Kubirriwarra decision-making for Country

Kubirriwarra Elders will make decisions about Country. All Kubirriwarra families will choose representatives on Kubirriwarra Elders Group.

Picture 1D below shows how Kubirriwarra will set up our decision-making structure for our IPA.



Picture 1D – Kubirriwarra IPA decision-making structure

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 *Nganjinanga Bubu*, *Nganjinanga Jalun*, *Nganjinanga Bama 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)
- Douglas Shire Council for reserves where they are joint managers with us.

We also work closely with Terrain NRM, Cape York NRM, Wujal Wujal Aboriginal Shire Council (WWASC) and the Commonwealth Department of Prime Minister of Cabinet (PMC) and Queensland Department of Environment and Heritage Protection (DEHP) on land management through the Jabalbina Yalanji Rangers.

We want to set up partnerships with all these managers to help implement our *Nganjinanga Bubu*, *Nganjinanga Jalun*, *Nganjinanga Bama Plan*. Partnerships need to make sure that Yalanjiwarra *Bama* are in the driving role in managing our *bubu* and *jalun*. All of these partners are members of the Eastern Kuku Yalanji IPA Steering Committee, which meets annually with Jabalbina to share information about the IPA (all Stages) and agree overall direction for the IPA for the following year.

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 on the National Parks, Marine Parks and reserves where Jabalbina and local Councils are joint trustees. Our aspiration is for all areas to again be managed by Bama.

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 *Nganjinanga Bubu*, *Nganjinanga Jalun*, *Nganjinanga Bama Plan*.

6 Yalanjiwarra Land and Sea Country – Our Values

Our vision is to care for our Country in the footsteps of our old people. To do this, we need to look after our culture and everything that belongs in our Country. Our values below are important to us, and we want to look after them. We list them separately below, but they are all connected. Part of a strong Yalanjiwarra culture is practicing our land and sea management, looking after plants, animals and their habitats.

6.1 Our Yalanjiwarra Culture

Our Lore

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

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 suffering—both people and Country get sick.

Our *bidgarr* and *mulkal-mulkal* (totem and moiety) and our cultural connections to *bubu* 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 connections to Country, and Traditional boundaries of our estates.

Our kinship system gives us rules about relationships across families and respecting our Elders. 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.

Our Kuku – the Yalanji language

Keeping our Eastern Kuku Yalanji language alive is an important part of Yalanjiwarra 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.

Our Ceremonies and Other Cultural Activities

Our cultural activities are an important part of caring for Yalanjiwarra land and sea Country. 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.

Our Caring for Country

Our Yalanjiwarra Traditional ecological knowledge shows us how to look after 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.



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Our *Bama* walking tracks are important in connecting our Country and allowing our ancestors to travel through it. Today, some *waybala* roads and tracks follow our *Bama* walking tracks. Other walking tracks, like the important track from upper Daintree to Buru and onto Springvale, are being overgrown.

Our Sacred Sites

All of our Country 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.

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 Yalanjiwarra Traditional management.

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

Boulders and caves are important places. In some places we have paintings and chiselled-out carvings that need protection.

Elders passing on knowledge is the key to looking after all of these values. Maintaining healthy *Bama*, culture and Traditional management all depend on our older *Bama* passing down information to our younger *Bama*. Yalanjiwarra 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.



Yalanji Bama and Culture (from left to right): Mossman Gorge dancers at 2010 NAIDOC celebrations, Mossman; Wujalwarra at the Bana Yirriji Arts Centre in Wujal Wujal 2013; Adam Fischer at Bulban Creek.

6.2 Plants, Animals and all Natural Resources

All native plants, animals and different habitats on Yalanjiwarra land and sea Country 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 Bubu

Our *bubu* has important landscape and cultural values. Our mountains are especially significant places; *Ngalba Bulal* (Mt Pieter Botte), *Wundu* (Thornton Peak) and *Kubirri* (the Good Shepherd rock on Mt Demi) are very important story places that should not be visited.

Our *bubu* has a very high biodiversity of vegetation types, including *madja* (rainforest), *ngalkal* (open forest), swamps and heathlands on mountain peaks. The Queensland Herbarium lists at least 96 different regional ecosystems, or vegetation types, on our mainland *bubu* (see Appendix 3). It is very important that we look after these different vegetation types; 5 of them are listed as *endangered under the Vegetation Management Act 1999 (VMA)*, including forest red gums along creeks, some lowland rainforest types and coastal littoral forest, which is also listed as *critically endangered* under the *Commonwealth Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC)*. Another 59 vegetation types are listed as being of *concern* under the VMA. 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, but no complete plant survey has been done yet for this park or other parts of our Country.

We use many plants for *mayi* (food), medicine and cultural practices, including *bikarrakul* (candle nut), *jun-jun* and *jabarr* (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), *ngadimurri*

(grass tree), *mili* (stinging tree), *jujubala* (iron wood), *babajaka* (bloodwood), *wanjakan* (turpentine) and *jikan* (blady grass). The *kuray-kuray* (milky pine) tree is an important *jalbu* (womens) story tree.

Our *bubu* has a very high biodiversity of animals too. There are not good records, but QPWS has listed 58 threatened species in Daintree National Park and 70 in Ngalba Bulal National Park (QPWS unpublished), although parts of these national parks are the *bubu* of other Yalanji clans (Appendix 4 lists recorded threatened species).

Our totems are especially important animals. For Wujalwarra and Dikarrawarra people, totems are the *yaba* (species of freshwater eel), the *baja baja* (bluetongue lizard), *walarr* (a species of bee) and *bulbuji* (water dragon), as well as *jarramali* (storm). We don't eat *yaba*; we used to eat *baja baja* but don't anymore as we don't see them much nowadays. Buruwarra, Julaywarra and Kubirriwarra also have totems that are not listed in this plan. The *kurriala* (carpet snake) is a very important animal, because it is associated with *Yirrambal* (the Rainbow Serpent).

Other important animals include *kulngu* (bandicoot), *kurrANJI* (cassowary), *jarrabina* (tree-climbing kangaroo), *diwan* (brush turkey), *jarruka* (scrub hen), *jarba* (snakes), *ngankin* (echidna), *bulnja* (owls), *murramu* (dingo) and *kambi* (flying fox).

Our Wawubaja and Yilki (Rivers and Creeks)

Our waterways are very important places on our *bubu*. There are Yirrambal (rainbow serpent) story places and other sacred sites along our waterways. Some are healing places. Visitors need to be especially careful to talk first with Traditional Owners before going to waterways. *Yiri* (waterfalls) like Kija (Roaring Meg Falls) and Wujal Wujal Falls are especially important places.

Waterways are important for many animals like *kuyu* (fish) and freshwater prawns (*wukuju*). 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. The Bloomfield River cod lives only in this river and has been given a Yalanji name by scientists - *Kuyu wujalwujalensis*. There is important riparian vegetation

along our waterways, including useful plants like *walbul walbul* (river cherry) and *wuju* (mat rush).

Estuaries are important fishing and hunting areas for our *Bama*, but we need to look after the animals that live there too.

We also have unique mountain wetlands southeast of Buru and near the summit of *Wundu* (Thornton Peak).

Our Yalmba and Jalun (Coast and Sea Country)

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 *yalmba* (beaches) have great cultural importance. Some of our beaches are very popular visitor areas, like Wonga, Newell, Cooya and Four Mile beaches. 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, but there is less nesting than before. Important food

plants live next to the beach, like *marrku* (Cedar Bay cherry), *kulkurr* and *wawu-kunanga* (long beach yam).

Our *jalun* has many *karrangkal* (reefs), including fringing reefs along the coast and larger reefs like Tongue and Batt that are part of the Great Barrier Reef. These are very important areas for *kuyu* (fish), *ngawiya* and other animals. 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 now not enough *kirrbaji* in our *jalun* for us to hunt them for *minya* (meat) anymore, and we need to protect *kirrbaji* in our *jalun*.

Many stories connect our *bubu* and our *jalun*. Like our *bubu*, our *jalun* is full of story places and sacred sites, including *Yirrambal* places.

Wungkun (Low Isles) is a refuge for *ngawiya* and other animals and has an important *yawu* (stingray) story place. *Yibuy Karrbaja* (Snapper Island) has important springs and rare coastal grasslands that we need to maintain through our fire management.



Our Waterways (from left to right): Bana Yiri (Bloomfield River); Dikarrbawarra at Kalkandamal (upper Woobadda Creek), Julaymba (Daintree River) near Wawu Dimbi

7 Yalanjiwarra Land and Sea Country - 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 threaten more than one of our values, and some of the threats are connected. Sometimes we are not sure what threat is damaging our Country. We list some of the main threats to our *Bama*, our *jalun* and our *bubu* below:

7.1 Not being on Country

“Bama need to occupy bubu again and have the freedom to enjoy it; we don’t want to have too many rules”

Francis Walker, Zig Zag Homestead, 25th September 2012

The only place where Yalanjiwarra culture and Traditional management belong is on Yalanjiwarra Country. Our people have gradually been moved away from Yalanjiwarra 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, loggers came to our Country looking for red cedar, gold miners passed through our Country on their way to the Palmer River goldfields, and tin miners worked our Country itself. Many Chinese miners stayed at Buru (China Camp). We started to work with timber getters, tin miners, fisherman and farmers. Our plains and valleys that are good for farming, such as the Mossman, Daintree Village and Wujal Wujal areas, began to be cleared and planted with bananas, coffee, tobacco or sugar cane, with the Mossman sugar mill operating from 1897. Many Yalanjiwarra *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 in the 1950s. By the 1970s, most northern Yalanjiwarra 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”.

We have watched many people move onto our Country and build houses. Few of us could afford to buy these blocks and build houses. The government divided our Country into different tenures, all belonging to people other than us. Large areas were included in Mossman Gorge 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 our own Country in Mossman, Mossman Gorge, Wonga, Daintree and Wujal Wujal. Other *Bama* living in these towns belong to other parts of Eastern Yalanji Country and want to return home, while others live away from Country in Cairns, Yarrabah or elsewhere.

In 1977, Buruwarra Elders rode up from Daintree to Buru on horseback to stop tin miners digging up burial places. In 1984 they went to court to protect the Kija (Roaring Meg Falls) area, which miners wanted to blow up with explosives for tin. Some Buruwarra have remained on our Country at Buru ever since. Many other Buruwarra want to return too.

In December 2011, 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. Poor roads in places like Zig Zag, Georges Yard, Buru and Upper Daintree also make it hard for us to get to Country.



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7.2 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 land and sea. We can't do that now, because of the changes to our Country and because nowadays we also live in the *waybala* world. All Yalanjiwarra *Bama* can be involved again in caring for land and sea Country, but many of us need to work elsewhere, so we need Yalanjiwarra rangers who are paid to work fulltime caring for our Country.

Lack of resources for our rangers to manage our Country again has been a problem that is now being solved. From 2010, Jabalbina began undertaking small land management projects funded by the Queensland and Commonwealth governments, NRM bodies and conservation organisations, including fencing and cleaning the old Daintree Mission Cemetery and weed control, burning, rubbish removal, closing tracks and revegetation at Cooya Beach, hymenachne control in the upper Bloomfield and lantana control at Magazine Island. Burungu Aboriginal Corporation has successfully undertaken a number of projects including weed control around Buru and Bulban and establishing visitor facilities at Kija.

While this plan was being prepared in 2013, the first Yalanjiwarra rangers were employed as part of the new Jabalbina Yalanji Ranger Service funded by the Queensland Department of Environment and Heritage Protection's Indigenous Land and Sea Program. Later that year, we received additional ranger funding through the Commonwealth's Working on Country Program. We would like to thank the Queensland and Commonwealth governments for this. Jabalbina now has a permanent ranger service, with 13 rangers across Eastern Kuku Yalanji Country able to do the jobs listed below under Our Strategies and Actions. In 2015, Jabalbina opened its ranger base and office in Mossman, and in 2016 the Ayton ranger base and Shiptons Flat ranger base opened.

We recognise too the rangers from Queensland Parks and Wildlife and other places who are working on our Country. So far, there have not been enough QPWS rangers, especially Yalanjiwarra rangers, to look after all of our land and sea Country. We look forward to our rangers working closely with QPWS on priorities identified by Traditional Owners.

7.3 Lack of Power

“Why are there so many restrictions, when we know about the vegetation, we know about the environment, because that's part of us. We are environmentalists”.

Francis Walker, Thompson Creek, 29 August 2012.

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 Country. 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. Our *Bama* were not allowed to visit the old Daintree Mission Cemetery from 1962 until 2009, when Mr Alan Quaid bought the land; we would like to thank Mr Quaid for welcoming us back to visit our old people and handing this cemetery back to Eastern Kuku Yalanji *Bama* in 2013. The cemetery is now managed by Jabalbina rangers.

On national parks and marine parks we are now consulted about some decisions. The 2007 ILUAs recognised the Eastern Kuku Yalanji People's rights to be custodians and managers of our Country, 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 with QPWS 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 given the results of their studies in return.

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. Our Yalanjiwarra rangers need compliance powers to look after Country properly. Our old people had initiation marks on their skin showing their authority on Country; now our rangers need uniforms and badges for this.

7.4 Yalanjiwarra Culture Losing Strength

“If the Elders all die, the culture will die too”.

Natasha Duncan, Wujal Wujal, 2 August 2012

“Losing our culture and language is our biggest problem at the moment.”

Bennett Walker, Cooya Beach, 20 November 2012

Strong Yalanjiwarra 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 being 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 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.

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 Wrong Fire and Forest Management

Before the *waybala* arrived, we managed forest with fire so that 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. In some areas of Julaywarra and Kubirriwarra Country, rainforest has taken over open forest to the extent that it is now difficult to practice Traditional fire management. It is important that we start Traditional

burning again on other areas, especially on Buruwarra and Wujalwarra Country, before they turn into rainforest.

When burning is happening today, wrong burning practices are sometimes being used, for example burning during the wrong season, which can damage some plants and animals or promote weeds.

Besides fire, timber getting has affected our forests. When waybala first came to our bubu, they selectively logged *juku* (trees) with useful timber, like *marrakan* (red cedar), *mirrbangku* (pencil cedar), *mirindirr* (rosewood) and *mungari* (kauri pine). In some areas, these species have still not recovered, and so even *madja* (rainforest) that looks intact is missing diversity.



Threats to Yalanjiwarra Country: (from left) feral cattle roam in Rogers Scrub, a designated Area of High Conservation Significance between Buru and Dawnvale, lantana at Thompson Creek; 4WD damage to dune vegetation at Kuyu Kuyu (Cooya Beach)

7.6 Wrong Development and Land and Sea Use Practices

“If you destroy rainforest, you’re not gonna get what comes out of the rainforest.”

George Kulka, August 2012

There has been a lot of bad development that has damaged our Country.

Too much forest has been cleared from the coastal plains of Kubirriwarra and Julaywarra *bubu* around Mossman and Daintree for sugar cane and other farming, houses and tourist resorts. Clearing along river banks and gullies has caused erosion. Some development has impacted cultural heritage; some houses in Wujal Wujal have been built right over the top of cultural places.

Wrong development can cause pollution; we are worried about how close the Newell Beach dump was built to mangroves on the Mossman River estuary. Runoff from roads and agricultural land can harm our waterways, seagrass beds and reefs, and all the species that live in them. Marine debris

has increased in our Country recently; some comes from passing ships, or drifts on ocean currents into our jalun or onto our coast. *Ngawiya* (turtle) and other animals can be killed by plastic bags, drifting nets and other rubbish.

7.7 Feral Animals, Weeds and Diseases

There are a lot of new animals, plants and diseases 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; we believe toads caused the Burungu grub to disappear. 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. Some domestic animals are now a nuisance - there are too many cattle, horses and dogs around Wujal Wujal that are not looked after properly and become a pest. Poor cattle management in the Bloomfield valley has damaged river banks and vegetation. Even native animals can become a pest; now that *bilngkumu* (crocodiles) are not managed properly, their numbers are building up and they are becoming more dangerous, especially in the Bloomfield River.

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. Myrtle rust appeared on our *bubu* for the first time in 2012, damaging trees and shrubs in Mossman Gorge. We need to learn more about these diseases so that we can manage them better.

There are now about 100 known weed species on our *bubu*, and about 10 of these have been declared by the Queensland Government, meaning that they are serious pests (QPWS, unpublished). A list of recorded pests and weeds is in Appendix 5. Most weeds 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 plants that belong there. Lantana is pushing out native bushes, and sicklepod takes over disturbed areas. Sometimes the native plants can disappear, as well as the native animals that need the plants. Pond apple is present around the lower Daintree; it can replace native ecosystems. Weeds can block up Country, making it hard to walk through to hunt and care for Country. 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.

New weeds are appearing on our Country. For example, miconia, hiptage, Siam weed and brillantasia are new weeds that have appeared in the Mossman and Whyanbeel areas; these weeds have badly damaged tropical rainforests overseas. There are also many feral animals and weeds that are not on our Country, but could become big problems if they get here. Feral animals that are already in other parts of Far North Queensland are Asian honey bees (already in Cairns), feral deer and tilapia.

7.8 Disrespectful Visitors

“Sacred sites are dangerous things; visitors have to know why we ask them not to go there.”

Adelaide Baird, Wujal Wujal, 2 August 2012

“(Some visitors) think these stories aren’t true, but Bama are not making it up”

Agnes Burchill, 5 November 2012

“If you muck around with a story place, it’ll come back on you”

Ronnie Harrigan, 29 May 2013

In the last few generations, many visitors have come to our Country. We are proud of our rainforests, mountains, rivers, waterfalls, beaches, sea and reef and welcome people who visit our Country in a respectful way. Some of our *Bama* now run tourism businesses at Wujal Wujal Falls, Buru, Mossman Gorge and Cooya Beach, and we want to be much more involved in tourism on our Country.

However, some visitors do not respect Yalanjiwarra Country, *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 and have not been welcomed onto Country by Traditional Owners so that Country knows them. Some visitors go to the wrong places on our Country; these might be places that no one should go, or only men or only women. There are

some places visitors should only visit with a Traditional Owner. Other places have lore about what visitors can do there; for example not swimming or taking photos. 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.

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. 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 too close to the creeks. Pollution can affect our food animals such as shellfish and make them dangerous to eat. People go to the toilet at Woobadda Creek crossing on the Bloomfield River; some of our Yalanji-Bama live downstream and have to drink this water. Erosion has been caused by 4WDs and other vehicles driving on coastal dunes at Cooya Beach.

We are upset by people coming onto our land uninvited and carrying out illegal activities. Some visitors have taken orchids and ferns from our Country. Some people are growing *jikan* (marijuana) on our Country; this is disrespectful, and is bad for our people if sold to them. Other people shoot on Aboriginal land without knowing that *Bama* are around.

Kija (Roaring Meg Falls) is an especially important *jalbu jalbu* (womens) place, and nearby Round Mountain is a *Yirrmal* (rainbow serpent) place. Kija is threatened by men going into a women’s area, and by motorbikes, camping and rubbish-dumping. Male visitors have died here. Visitors should never climb *Ngalba Bulal* (Mt Pieter Botte). *Wundu* (Thornton Peak) also has a story place on top, and bushwalkers and scientists need to be very careful when accessing our Country.

7.9 Wrong Fishing and Sea Hunting

Our lore about fishing and sea hunting looked after fish and other sea animals in 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.

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 – Yalanjiwarra 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.

7.10 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. We are already seeing some climate change impacts changing the timing of flowering or animal activities. Sea levels rises can already be seen, including beach erosion. Some creeks, like Pannikan Creek, don't flow as much as they used to.

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 and the Main Coast Range, 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 sea, meaning less nesting areas for *ngawiya*. More cyclones, floods and droughts could also cause problems; for example cyclones can destroy seagrass beds, which are important food areas for *kirbaji* (dugong). We've lost seagrass recently due to cyclones and possibly pollution.

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



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8 Yalanjiwarra Land and Sea Country – Our Strategies and Actions

We have agreed strategies and actions aimed at looking after the values we list above and protecting them from the threats we list above. This is consistent with our vision to care for our Country the way our old people did.

Priority actions

We understand that we will not be able to achieve everything in our strategies straight away. Our priority actions for the first year after we dedicate our IPA are shown in bold in the tables in this section; other actions are for us to achieve in the next 3 years or are ongoing. Our rangers have already started working on many of these actions.

Our strategies are:

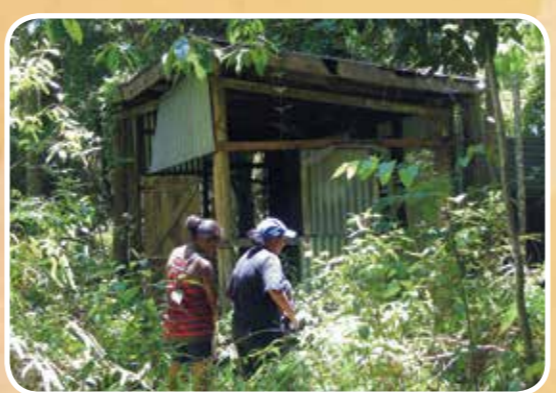
8.1 Moving back to Bubu Strategy

“We just want to get back on our *bubu* at Daintree and enjoy it again.”
Julaywarra *jalbu jalbu* Elders, 5 November 2012

“Buru is really special because the old people already got this land back on their own before the native title came.”
Elaine Henderson, Buru, 5 April 2013

We need to be on Country to manage it. Many of our *Bama* live away from Country. Some families want to return permanently, and others would like to build “weekender” *bayans* or camping facilities to help spend time on Country during weekends and school holidays. The main place for us to return to live on Yalanjiwarra *bubu* is the Pink Zone. Even though we are not including it in our IPA, we are including the *s Bubu Strategy* in our Plan, because the rest of our strategies depend on Yalanjiwarra *Bama* being on Country to look after it.

We need to reopen some roads to move back to Country as well as get onto Country to manage it. In other places, we don’t want to desecrate our Country by putting in too many tracks when our rangers instead could walk to places using the old *Bama* walking tracks.



Moving back onto *bubu* (from left to right): Wujalwarra Elder Bobby Ball at the old yards at Zig Zag Homestead, “we want to see cattle here again, *bayans* for TOs living here, the road here fixed”; Pamela and Trudy Salt inspect the old forestry hut on Aboriginal land at Martins Creek, Upper Daintree; old Burchill family bayan place at Kumungkuk on the Daintree – “I wish we could go back there to live again,” Agnes Burchill; Buru residents Eddie Madsen, CJ Fischer, Elaine Henderson, Glen Doran and Brian Madsen – “the *bubu’s* finally come back. We’ve been arguing over little things – what for? We’ve got the land back,” Elaine Henderson, 5 April 2013

Moving back to Bubu - Actions	When	How we will measure if it is working
Action 1.1 – Reduce planning red tape for us to move back onto Bubu through working with Douglas and Cook Shire Councils, WTMA and the Queensland Government to make housing in our Pink Zone “self-assessable” in the Douglas and Cook Planning Schemes.	2016 and ongoing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ability for Bama to build bayans on Pink Zone without needing to go through Council planning and Wet Tropics approval processes • Number of <i>bayans</i> built on Country • Number of <i>Bama</i> living back on Country • Number of <i>Bama</i> working back on Country • Number of roads trafficable again • Number of community facilities developed and being used.
Action 1.2 – Work with partners to develop low-cost housing and infrastructure.	Ongoing from 2016	
Action 1.3 – Work with Councils to fix and re-open gazetted roads into parts of our Pink Zone, for example Zig Zag Road all the way through to Buru, the Bulban access road, and maintain access on ungazetted roads within Aboriginal Freehold land, such as the Old Forestry Hut track at upper Daintree.	Ongoing from 2016	
Action 1.4 – Work with partners to develop economic opportunities on Country so that Bama can be remain on Country and be economically sustainable there.	Ongoing from 2016	
Action 1.5 – Develop community facilities for camping and meeting on each Yalanjiwarra clan group’s Country.	Ongoing from 2016	

8.2 Ranger Training and Funding Strategy

“We’d like to see our rangers walking on Country; we’ve got a lot of places back now – now we need the rangers to protect the Country.”

Bobby Ball, Wujal Wujal, 2 August 2012

“Our main priority is setting up our land and sea rangers together to look after Country”

Alf Diamond, Mossman Gorge, 15 March 2013

To look after Country properly today we need *Bama* who work fulltime as land and sea rangers. Our Yalanjiwarra rangers are now properly trained and properly paid for their work, with proper equipment and compliance powers.

Most of the strategies and actions below will not work without rangers, who will do a lot of the work. The rangers work under the guidance of Elders to do many jobs, such as working to bring back Traditional fire management on country. They undertake weed and feral animal control, working with our partners like Terrain NRM and QPWS. They close off areas that need to be rested and undertake rehabilitation and replanting of areas that have been damaged by erosion. They monitor our native animal species and fishing and hunting, to make sure people, both *Bama* and others, do not damage our *jalun* and *bubu*. Rangers undertake cultural heritage surveys and record the information on our secure database.

Ranger Training and Funding - Actions	When	How we will measure if it is working
<p>Action 2.1 – Maintain and manage existing ranger funding and secure additional funding. Yalanjiwarra rangers form part of the Jabalbina Yalanji Ranger team funded by the Commonwealth Working on Country and Queensland Indigenous Land and Sea Ranger programs. Jabalbina will continue to seek additional funding for rangers dedicated to work on Sea Country.</p>	Ongoing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of Yalanjiwarra rangers • Sea Country management capacity
<p>Action 2.2 – Continue to train our rangers. Our aim is for our rangers to have the same level of qualifications as QPWS rangers. Jabalbina rangers are studying Conservation and Land Management Certificate subjects including 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. Other priority training includes coxswains, seagrass monitoring and disaster and emergency services training.</p>	Ongoing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of rangers with conservation and land management and related qualifications and coxswains qualifications
<p>Action 2.3 – Make sure our rangers have compliance powers. We will work with QPWS, GBRMPA and other agencies to have our rangers accredited as conservation officers with compliance powers under the Nature Conservation Act and related laws, as agreed under the 2007 ILUAs. It is important that we make this happen so that our rangers can manage visitors properly on our <i>jalun</i> and <i>bubu</i>.</p>	2016-17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of Yalanjiwarra rangers fully accredited and operating with compliance powers

8.3 Partnership Strategy

“We don’t want anyone making decisions for us. Decisions about Country are our decisions.”

Francis Walker, Thompson Creek, 29 August 2012.

“It’s up to us to make decisions. We Elders are the ones who make decisions for our *Bubu*.”

Julaywarra Elders, 5 November 2012

There are many different people and organisations involved in working on or managing our Country. These groups are often called “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 of our Country, *Bama* and other people. Our objective is for stakeholders on our Country to become our partners in the IPA.

Partnership - Actions	When	How we will measure if it is working
<p>Action 3.1 – Work with our operational partners such as Douglas Shire Council, QPWS and Terrain NRM to set up joint project/contract-funded <i>Bama</i> work teams, for example weed, rehabilitation and pest contracts. Some grants are only available to certain types of organisations; for example Jabalbina can apply for cultural heritage grants, while Councils and QPWS can obtain National Disaster Relief and Recovery Arrangements (NDRRA) funding. We are already working with these partners on-ground and will seek to build on this work to develop a full-time team of <i>Bama</i> rangers who can undertake works funded from various sources on our Country.</p>	<p>2016-18</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Joint project/contract-funded <i>Bama</i> work team operating
<p>Action 3.2 - Agree protocols for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • commercial activities on Country, for example tour companies or fishing trawlers • intellectual property rights when people take our information, for example our Traditional knowledge about bush medicine plants that could be useful for medical researchers • scientific research, 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. 	<p>2016-18</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of partners who have agreed protocols with us for commercial activities, intellectual property rights, scientific research and other activities • Proportion of scientific researchers who work with <i>Bama</i> when undertaking research on our Country
<p>Action 3.3 – Gain more control over our Country, including ensuring Aboriginal ownership and joint management is delivered for Ngalba Bulal and Daintree National Parks under the Cape York Peninsula Heritage Act 2007, giving a stronger role in decision-making and management for Traditional Owners than the current Eastern Kuku Yalanji ILUA deal.</p>	<p>2020</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Daintree and Ngalba Bulal national parks transfer to Eastern Kuku Yalanji ownership and joint management as National Park (Cape York Peninsula Aboriginal Land)



Managing Bubú (from left to right): Jabalbina rangers Geoffrey Fullagar, Thomas Houghton and Colin Doughboy landscaping the new Jabalbina ranger base at Ayton; new Aboriginal freehold land sign on the Zig Zag Track; Lily Yougie, Doreen Ball, Francis Walker and Kathleen Walker pointing to graves needing protection at *Dikarrba* (Degarra) in 2012 before Jabalbina rangers cleaned and marked these graves.

8.4 Visitor Management and Public Education Strategy

“We are responsible. It is our obligation to look after visitors on our Country.”

Wujal Wujal and Dikarrbawarra, Wujal Wujal, 2 August 2012

To properly look after visitors, as well as other 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 here.

Visitor Management and Public Education - Actions	When	How we will measure if it is working
Action 4.1 – Carry out regular patrols of visitor areas on our Country.	2016 and ongoing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of patrols
Action 4.2 - Put signs on Country telling visitors about respecting Yalanjiwarra Bama and Country, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additional IPA entry sign at southern end of the CREB Track just north of Daintree River crossing <i>Kuyu Kuyu</i> (Cooya Beach) Cultural, Environmental and Recreational Reserve sign 	2016 and ongoing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of signs agreed and put up

Visitor Management and Public Education - Actions	When	How we will measure if it is working
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aboriginal freehold land signs (with gates) on tracks within Aboriginal freehold land, including Georges Yard, Main Camp, Zig Zag and Pinnacle. <p>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).</p>		
<p>Action 4.3 – Put up gates and fencing where necessary to stop visitors going onto Aboriginal freehold land and Jabalbina-owned ordinary freehold land without permission, including Georges Yard and tracks off the Zig Zag Track. Eventually we would like to fence all ordinary freehold blocks and Aboriginal freehold blocks in areas where people and stock trespass onto our land.</p>	<p>2016 and ongoing</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of gates put up Length of fencing put up Number of blocks fully fenced Number of people going onto Aboriginal freehold land without permission
<p>Action 4.4 - Put information on the Jabalbina website and brochures telling visitors about respecting Yalanjiwarra Bama and Country. Daintree and Ngalba Bulal national parks have websites and brochures with this information, and we need similar information about other visitor places on our Country, including places like Kija and Wujal Wujal Falls as well as places not as well-known like the 2 <i>kulji</i> (rocks) in the <i>Bana Yiri</i> (Bloomfield River) at Middle Camp that mark the changeover place agreed between <i>ngawiya</i> (sea turtle) and <i>nujay</i> (freshwater turtle); people in boats need to know not to go near this important story place.</p>	<p>2016 and ongoing</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jabalbina website and brochures developed with visitor information and maintained/updated as needed
<p>Action 4.5 - “Rename” places with their original <i>Bama</i> names. 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 <i>waybala</i> 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 <i>waybala</i> names.</p>	<p>2016 and ongoing</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of places with <i>Bama</i> names on signs, publications and officially “renamed”

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Visitor Management and Public Education - Actions	When	How we will measure if it is working
<p>Action 4.6 – Develop cross-cultural training for non-Traditional Owners working on Yalanjiwarra Land and Sea Country. People working on Yalanjiwarra 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.</p>	<p>Ongoing from 2016</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cross-cultural courses started
<p>Action 4.7 - Develop schools program to educate wider community about our culture. We will work with schools in our local area to develop a cross-cultural schools program especially for schoolchildren.</p>	<p>Ongoing from 2016</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Schools program started
<p>Action 4.8 – Construct visitor infrastructure needed to keep visitors and Country safe. For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • camping shelters and water tanks at Cooya Beach Cultural, Environmental and Recreation Reserve • work with Douglas Shire Council to put in toilets at Woobadda Creek crossing. 	<p>Ongoing from 2016</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visitor infrastructure developed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Kija campground works o Cooya Beach Cultural, Environmental and Recreation Reserve works o Other visitor infrastructure agreed according to IPA decision-making processes above.
<p>Action 4.9 – Agree and implement Visitor Plan with QPWS for national park areas.</p>	<p>2016 (Plan agreed) Ongoing implementation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visitor Plan agreed and being implemented
<p>Action 4.10 – Develop a visitor permit system for visitor day use and camping areas on Aboriginal freehold land and Jabalbina-trustee reserves.</p>	<p>2016-18</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visitor permit system operating

8.5 Cultural Heritage Strategy

“We don’t know how long we (Elders) will be here. We need to teach the young people to look after Country.”

Lily Yougie, Wujal Wujal, 2 August 2012

“We value our Elders for their information, but when they pass on they take it with them. We need a place where our information is kept safe”.

Francis Walker, Thompson Creek, 29 August 2012.

“Kija (Roaring Meg) is our main concern; that’s a sacred site.”

Buruwarra Jalbu Jalbu Elders, 5 November 2012

“All the stories need to be recorded and put away for future generations.”

Bennett Walker, Cooya Beach, 20 November 2012

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. To protect our culture today, we need to actively practice it, pass it down and record it for our future generations to use.

Cultural Heritage - Actions	When	How we will measure if it is working
<p>Action 5.1 - Collect and manage cultural heritage data. This means training our rangers to enter information into the Eastern Kuku Yalanji Cultural Information Management System (EKYCIMS), which was established in 2013. This is a secure computer system stored online so information cannot be stolen or lost in a fire or cyclone. It will have different levels of access for different people using passwords, for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • public information that can be searched on the Internet • information for all Eastern Kuku Yalanji Bama • information for Kubirri, Julay, Buru, Wujal or Dikarrba Bama • information put in by a family just for their own family. 	<p>2016 and ongoing</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of cultural heritage information items entered into the Eastern Kuku Yalanji Cultural Information Management System (EKYCIMS) operating • Number of Bama using EKYCIMS
<p>Action 5.2 - Rangers to walk and GPS <i>Bama</i> walking tracks, map them, keep them open, use them for management and encourage <i>Bama</i> to use them again. Tracks we will look at include the Daintree-Buru-Springvale track and the track into the Valley from upper Daintree. We will look at opportunities to guide tourists along these tracks to keep them open and provide jobs for <i>Bama</i>.</p>	<p>Ongoing from 2016</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kilometres of <i>Bama</i> walking tracks walked, mapped and open

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Cultural Heritage - Actionst	When	How we will measure if it is working
<p>Action 5.3 – Seek funding to build and operate a keeping place for our artefacts. 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.</p>	Ongoing from 2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Keeping place funded, built and operating • Number of artefacts located that should be returned to Country • Number of artefacts returned to Country
<p>Action 5.4 – Work with all Eastern Kuku Yalanji clans and families to agree and map clan boundaries, so that there are no fights about them in future generations.</p>	Ongoing from 2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Map of Eastern Kuku Yalanji clan boundaries agreed by all clans
<p>Action 5.5 - Survey Yalanjiwarra 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. A number of Yalanji organisations have already undertaken cultural heritage surveys, and we will work to include this information.</p>	2016 and ongoing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Surveys on Kubirri, Julay, Buru, Wujal and Dikarrba Country undertaken with Elders and survey information stored on EKYCIMS
<p>Action 5.6 – 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. Priority jobs include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Survey of Daintree Mission Cemetery burials • Work for Mossman Gorge Cemetery to be handed back to Bama and improve the access causeway to the island where the cemetery is located • Find cemetery records for Daintree Mission and Mossman Gorge cemeteries • Maintain burial areas at <i>Dikarrba</i> (Degarra) that were cleaned, marked and fenced in 2013 • Find and protect burial areas at Kumungkuk, upper Daintree. 	Ongoing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regular monitoring of cultural sites started • Number of burial areas identified and being protected • Number of springs and wells cleaned and being maintained

Cultural Heritage - Actionst	When	How we will measure if it is working
<p>Action 5.7 - Look after springs, creeks 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, so we will build relationships with landholders for them to agree for Bama to get water and manage springs and wells on this land. We also need to educate people to look after them. One priority job is to clean the swimming hole on Kubirri Creek (Mars Creek), Mossman.</p>	<p>Ongoing from 2016</p>	
<p>Action 5.8 - Protect other sacred sites. Priority jobs include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rangers to will start monitoring of or sacred places for pig, cyclone and visitor damage • Carry out protection works where necessary, for example fencing. • Consider registering sacred sites such as the one at the Wujal Wujal clinic. Some of us do not agree with our cultural information being held on the Queensland government Cultural Heritage Register; although placing sites that could be at risk (especially sites outside Aboriginal freehold land) on the Register can help protect sites from development. 	<p>Ongoing from 2016</p>	
<p>Action 5.9 - Run cultural camps for Bama on Country. Cultural camps will include Traditional hunting, gathering and land management, and teach our <i>Bama</i> about preparing bush foods and bush medicines.</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural camps held each year • Number of people getting involved in cultural camps
<p>Action 5.10 - Hold language workshops and language classes, working with other Eastern Kuku Yalanji <i>Bama</i>, to keep our Eastern Kuku Yalanji language alive.</p>	<p>Ongoing from 2016</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Language classes started • Number of people getting involved in language classes
<p>Action 5.11 – agree and implement operational Aboriginal Cultural Resources Plan with QPWS for national park areas.</p>	<p>2016 (Plan agreed), ongoing implementation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aboriginal Cultural Resources Plan agreed and being implemented



Old Daintree Mission Cemetery, Julaymba (from left to right): new sign at the entrance to the Cemetery; Jabalbina ranger Rickie Burchill clearing regrowth at Daintree Mission Cemetery; plaque at the Cemetery.

8.6 Fire Strategy

“Her dad and my dad used to burn in the upper Daintree, in a certain time of year. We don’t get much burning now; some of those places that used to burn are turning into rainforest. It’s good to have rainforest mixed in with the open forest.”

Cissy Ross-Kelly and Roslyn Port, Mossman, 5 November 2012

We will take control again of fire management on our Country, working with our partners. 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 Management - Actions	When	How we will measure if it is working
Action 6.1 - Start Traditional burning again on Country , for example burning off to give wallabies green feed and to reopen areas that are hard to walk through, keeping the mixture of rainforest and open forest, keep <i>bubu</i> more open allowing for grass and large, spreading trees that are homes for many animals. Priority areas include Glider Shelf at the Daintree River headwaters, Cooya Beach reserve and large areas around Buru, Zig Zag, Georges Yard, Dawnvale and Wujal Wujal.	Ongoing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of Traditional burns • Burnt area and changes to vegetation and animals living there
Action 6.2 - Work with scientists looking at fire management.	2016-18	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partnerships with scientists • Methodologies developed to receive carbon credits for increased carbon storage from better fire management
Action 6.3 – Our rangers trained in waybala fire management and fire safety and properly equipped.	2016-18	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of rangers with fire training
Action 6.4 – agree operational Fire Plan with QPWS for national parks on our <i>bubu</i>	2016 (Fire Plan agreed), ongoing (implementation)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fire Plan agreed and being implemented with QPWS



Yalanji fire management (from left to right): CJ Fischer burning near Roaring Meg Creek, burning at Cooya Beach to allow regeneration of plants; Jabalbina ranger Terrence Solomon at a traditional burn; a cool fire burns off grass without killing beach lettuce.

8.7 Tree Planting Strategy

Fire is our greatest management tool, but damage done to our *madja* (rainforest) and *ngalkal* (open forest) since waybala arrived means that there are other things we can do to care for our forests now.

Tree Planting - Actions	When	How we will measure if it is working
<p>Action 7.1 - Propagate and replant species that were originally in our forests before being logged by waybala, for example red cedars and kauri pines. There are patches of forest that loggers never touched, and these could be good reference sites to see which species should be in the logged areas.</p>	2016-18	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of logged species replanted, survival and growth rates
<p>Action 7.2 – Revegetation. Priorities include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investigating small cleared areas on Aboriginal land like the CREB powerline south of McDowall Range to determine if areas are suitable for revegetation and if carbon credits can be received Working with NRM organisations and landowners to put our forest back together by revegetating habitat corridors across cleared private land, especially in the upper Daintree, Stewart and Douglas creeks, and investigating similar opportunities on the Kubirriwarra lowlands Continue to revegetate bare areas at Kuku Kuyu (Cooya Beach Cultural, Environmental and Recreation Reserve) Work with partners to revegetate gullies in the Wujal Wujal area to stop erosion Developing a nursery to support our revegetation activities. 	2016-18	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Area, survival and growth rates of plantings Carbon credits received Nursery developed
<p>Action 7.3 – Planting <i>duwar</i> (black palm). We use <i>duwar</i> to make spears, dilly bags and other items. We want to use it more to keep culture alive and possibly produce commercial artefacts, but we want to make sure we there remains plenty of <i>duwar</i> on our Country. We will trial planting in forest and in plantations.</p>	2016-18	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of <i>duwar</i> planted, survival and growth rates Production of <i>duwar</i> items Number of <i>duwar</i> remaining in our madja (rainforest)

8.8 Pest and Weed Strategy

“These animals and plants are important in their own countries and used by Indigenous people overseas, but here we have to stop them damaging our *bubu*.”

Colin (“CJ”) Fischer, 5 April 2013.

“You gotta manage weeds like sicklepod so that more grass comes up for animals”

Bobby Kulka, Zig Zag 25th August 2012

Our rangers will develop and implement a pest and weed management plan for Yalanjiwarra 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 and implement a feral animal and weed management plan for all of our Country. We want to make sure that our control methods do not damage wildlife, for example preventing green ants being killed by chemical sprays; dingoes, goannas, carpet snakes and *biki biki* hunted by *Bama* being killed by 1080 poisoning, and herbicides killing food plants like coconuts and guava.

Pest and Weed - Actions	When	How we will measure if it is working
<p>Action 8.1 – Agree and implement operational Weed and Feral Animal Plan with our partners, including a database utilising existing weed and feral animal information, records and mapping held by our partners</p>	<p>2016 (Plan agreed), ongoing implementation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weed and Feral Animal Plan agreed and being implemented
<p>Action 8.2 - Carry out pest and weed surveys of coastal reserves, Aboriginal freehold land and other areas where there have not been recent pest weed surveys</p>	<p>2016-18</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regular pest and weed surveys established • Number of new weeds and pests identified
<p>Action 8.3 – Carry out priority weed management with our partners: Queensland government, local government and regional NRM bodies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • pond apple (Weed of National Significance – WONS, Queensland Declared Class 2) management at Wawu Dimbi, Humbug Reach and Baku (Cape Kimberley) hiptage vine (emerging threat) on the Mossman River • Siam weed (declared Class 1) in the Cassowary Range area • lantana (WONS, declared Class 3) across Country, including Magazine Island (eradication) and Kija and Bulban (control) • hymenachne (WONS, declared Class 1) in the Bloomfield catchment • prickly agave and resurrection plan at Cooya Beach • miconia (declared Class 1), brillantasia in Whyanbeel valley • sicklepod in the Bloomfield catchment • weed species in springs, wells and waterways. 	<p>2016 and ongoing</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weed control of each species by Bama commenced • Area of weed infestation and outliers controlled • Ongoing results from weed surveys • Number of springs, wells and waterways where weed control commenced

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Pest and Weed - Actions	When	How we will measure if it is working
Action 8.4 - Extend existing feral pig management with partners on Yalanjiwarra Country. This includes managing pig numbers through hunting, not just destroying pigs and wasting the minya (meat).	2016-18	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rangers involved in pig management with partners Number of pigs taken Extent of ongoing pig damage
<p>Action 8.5 – Manage cattle in the Bloomfield valley (Zig Zag, Dawnvale, Buru and Bulban areas), including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> mustering stray cattle from within the IPA and manage them properly as our stock on agreed grazing areas outside the IPA fencing and watering points where necessary to keep cattle away from our bayans, sacred places, sensitive vegetation, including riparian vegetation along northern bank of the Bloomfield River. 	2016-18	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of cattle mustered Length of fencing installed Cattle numbers roaming into areas where they do not belong



Looking after Kuyu Kuyu (Cooya Beach Beach Protection Reserve): putting up a gate to keep 4WDs off the foredune; Shane Walker burning off grass to help revegetation; Linc Walker planting revegetation.

8.9 Threatened Species Strategy

“*Kurranji* (cassowary) is still our *minya* (meat) but now we need to leave it alone”

Agnes Burchill, Mossman, 5 November 2012

Besides fire and pest management, some threatened species need particular help.

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Threatened Species - Actions	When	How we will measure if it is working
<p>Action 9.1 – Work with scientists studying threatened species to learn what actions need to be taken to keep them safe on our Country. For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Burungu grub – this culturally-important species gave Buru its name and tasted like a “land prawn”; we would like to find this species again and learn what action we can take to build its numbers up again The Bloomfield River Cod – this fish was given the Yalanji scientific name <i>Kuyu wujalwujalensis</i>; it lives only in this River, and we want to make sure it stays safe here Threatened frogs, crayfish, orchids and other species living on our mountains; rangers and scientists need to monitor these species, taking Elders’ advice on where to go as there are many sacred places on our mountains. 	Ongoing from 2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Threatened species being watched over by <i>Bama</i> and partner scientists
<p>Action 9.2 – Work with partners to protect <i>kirbaji</i> (dugong) and <i>ngawiya</i> (turtle), including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> monitoring <i>kirbaji</i> and <i>ngawiya</i> establish protocols agreed by all <i>Bama</i> for hunting these animals patrolling by rangers to prevent wrong sea hunting of these species (hunting by the wrong people, too much hunting and other hunting that is against our lore) monitoring seagrass trailing seagrass distribution by hand again as our old people did after cyclones and other events that damaged seagrass to give <i>kirbaji</i> and some types of <i>ngawiya</i> food. 	2016-18	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hunting protocols established Patrols established to monitor turtle, dugong and seagrass, and hunting activities Seagrass replanting trial plots established

8.10 Climate Change Strategy

Climate change is mainly outside of our control, and many of its future impacts are uncertain. Detecting climate change impacts on our Country early will allow us to change how we care for Country to reduce climate

change damage. 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 - Actions	When	How we will measure if it is working
Action 10.1 - Develop a seasonal cultural calendar for Yalanjiwarra 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.	2016-18	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seasonal calendar developed and its climate change indicators being used in regular monitoring of our Country to detect climate change



Regaining recognition on Country: Yalanji Elders receiving the deeds to the Eastern Yalanji Aboriginal freehold land, Wujal Wujal, May 2012; Lorna Shuan opening the new suspension bridge over Rex Creek, Mossman Gorge, June 2010; Roslyn Port and Clare Ogilvie at NAIDOC celebrations, Mossman, July 2011.

9 Keeping Watch over Yalanjiwarra Land and Sea Country

Keeping watch over, or monitoring, our Country is very important, as it will show us whether our strategies are working and identify new threats. It is part of all of 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 Yalanji rangers, and the success of our IPA will depend on our rangers being able to keep watch over Yalanjiwarra *bubu* and *jalun*.

With Kuku Nyungkal and Jalunjiwarra, we have developed a separate plan called the Eastern Kuku Yalanji IPA Monitoring, Evaluation, Reporting and Improvement Plan 2012 - 2017 ("the MERI Plan"). The MERI Plan has more detail about how we will keep watch over our Country and over our IPA, evaluate our IPA actions, report on them to our Elders and funding bodies and make improvements to what we are doing to keep working towards our Vision. The MERI Plan will be reviewed and updated in 2018.



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Yalanji Country (left to right): Manjal Dimbi (Mt Demi); Julaymba (Daintree River); Bana Yiri (Bloomfield River)



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Yibuy Karrbaja (Snapper Island)

10 References

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11 Appendices

Appendix 1 – List of Eastern Kuku Yalanji Words used in this Plan (from 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

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

wabul – pied imperial pigeon (Torres Strait pigeon)

wawubaja - river

waybala – white person

wukay – a type of edible yam

yalmba – beach, coastline

yilki - creek

yiri - waterfall

Appendix 2 – Reserves to be managed under the Eastern Kuku Yalanji IPA Stage 3 – Yalanjiwarra Land and Sea Country

Jim Holdsworth Park, Cooya Beach (joint trustee with Douglas Shire Council)

Kuyu Kuyu (Cooya Beach) Cultural, Environmental and Recreation Reserve

Newell Beach (Mossman River Mouth) Cultural and Environmental Reserve

Newell Town Reserve (joint trustee with Douglas Shire Council)

Rocky Point (unnamed reserve, Lot 5 SR159909; joint trustee with Douglas Shire Council)

North Wonga Beach Protection Reserve (joint trustee with Douglas Shire Council)

South Arm Cultural and Environmental Reserve

Daintree River Cultural and Environmental Reserve

Barratt Creek Cultural, Environmental and Recreation Reserve

Spit Island Cultural and Environmental Reserve



Traditional burn on Yalanji Country



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Appendix 3 – Regional Ecosystems on Yalanjiwarra Bubu

RE	Regional Ecosystem Description	Vegetation Management Act Status	Herbarium Biodiversity Status
3.3.1	Evergreen to semi-deciduous vine forest on alluvial aprons at the base of slopes	Least concern	No concern
3.3.10	Melaleuca dealbata tall forest on drainage lines and swamps	Least concern	No concern
3.3.25	Eucalyptus leptophleba +/- Corymbia tessellaris +/- C. clarksoniana woodland on floodplains	Least concern	No concern
3.5.23	Corymbia nesophila +/- Corymbia stockeri subsp. peninsularis woodland on plains fans and footslopes	Of concern	Of concern
3.5.24	Eucalyptus chlorophylla +/- Erythrophleum chlorostachys +/- Corymbia clarksoniana woodland on undulating plains	Least concern	No concern
3.5.25	Eucalyptus leptophleba +/- Corymbia tessellaris woodland on plains	Least concern	Of concern
3.5.26	Eucalyptus platyphylla +/- Corymbia clarksoniana woodland to open forest on flat wet plains	Least concern	Of concern
3.11.3	Eucalyptus brassiana and Corymbia clarksoniana open forest on metamorphic ranges	Least concern	No concern
3.11.4	Corymbia nesophila +/- Eucalyptus spp. open forest on wetter ranges in south-east	Of concern	Of concern
3.11.8	Deciduous vine thicket on metamorphic slopes	Least concern	No concern
3.11.13	Corymbia nesophila +/- E. brassiana woodland on metamorphic hills and ranges	Least concern	No 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 forbland, 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 estaurine	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 crasscarpa and/or C. intermedia and/or C. clarksoniana closed forest to woodland, of beach ridges, predominantly of Holocene age	Of concern	Of concern

RE	Regional Ecosystem Description	Vegetation Management Act Status	Herbarium Biodiversity Status
7.2.4	Eucalyptus spp. (often <i>E. pellita</i> or <i>Corymbia intermedia</i>) open forest and/or <i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i> open forest on swampy sand plains of beach origin, and Pleistocene beach ridges	Of concern	Of concern
7.2.7	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i> +/- <i>Corymbia tessellaris</i> open forest +/- groved vine forest shrublands on beaches and foredunes	Of concern	Endangered
7.2.8	<i>Melaleuca leucadendra</i> open forest to woodland on sands of beach origin	Of concern	Endangered
7.2.9	<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i> shrubland to closed forest, or <i>Lepironia articulata</i> open to closed sedgeland on dune swales and swampy sand plains of beach origin	Of concern	Endangered
7.3.3	Mesophyll vine forest with <i>Archontophoenix alexandrae</i> on poorly drained alluvial plains	Of concern	Endangered
7.3.4	Mesophyll vine forest with <i>Licuala ramsayi</i> on poorly drained alluvial plains and alluvial areas of uplands	Of concern	Endangered
7.3.5	<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i> and/or <i>Melaleuca cajuputi</i> closed forest to shrubland on poorly drained 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 (some soils with marine plain and dune influence)	Endangered	Endangered
7.3.10	Simple to complex mesophyll to notophyll vine forest on moderate to poorly drained, moderately-fertile alluvial plains	Of concern	Endangered
7.3.13	<i>Corymbia nesophila</i> open forest to woodland on alluvium	Of concern	Endangered
7.3.14	<i>Eucalyptus leptophleba</i> +/- <i>Corymbia clarksoniana</i> +/- <i>Melaleuca dealbata</i> woodland to open forest on alluvium in low rainfall areas	Of concern	Of concern
7.3.17	Complex mesophyll vine forest on well drained alluvium of high fertility	Endangered	Endangered
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
7.3.26	<i>Casuarina cunninghamiana</i> woodland to open forest on alluvium fringing streams	Of concern	Endangered

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7.3.28	Rivers and streams including riparian herbfield and shrubland on river and alluvium and rock within stream beds	Of concern	Endangered
7.3.35	Acacia mangium and/or A. celsa and/or A. polystachya closed forest on alluvial plains	Endangered	Endangered
7.3.38	Complex notophyll vine forest with emergent Agathis robusta, on alluvial fans	Of concern	Of concern
7.3.43	Eucalyptus tereticornis medium to tall open forest on well drained alluvial plains of uplands	Of concern	Endangered
7.3.45	Corymbia clarksoniana +/- C. tessellaris +/- Eucalyptus drepanophylla open forest to open woodland on alluvial plains	Least concern	Of concern
7.3.46	Lophostemon suaveolens open forest to woodland on alluvial plains	Endangered	Endangered
7.3.48	Eucalyptus portuensis and E. drepanophylla +/- Corymbia intermedia +/- C. citriodora open woodland to open forest on dry uplands on alluvium	Of concern	Endangered
7.3.49	Notophyll vine forest on rubble terraces of streams	Of concern	Of concern
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	Least concern	No concern
7.11.2	Notophyll or mesophyll vine forest with Archontophoenix alexandrae or Licuala ramsayi, on metamorphics	Of concern	Of concern
7.11.5	Eucalyptus pellita +/- Corymbia intermedia open forest (or vine forest with E. pellita and C. intermedia emergents), on metamorphics	Least concern	No concern
7.11.7	Complex notophyll vine forest with Agathis robusta emergents, on metamorphics of moist foothills and uplands	Least concern	No concern
7.11.8	Acacia polystachya woodland to closed forest, or Acacia mangium and Acacia celsa open to closed forest, on metamorphics	Of concern	Of concern
7.11.10	Acacia celsa 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
7.11.13	Corymbia torelliana open forest, usually with a vine forest element, on metamorphics	Of concern	Endangered
7.11.14	Eucalyptus grandis open forest to woodland, or Corymbia intermedia, E. pellita, and E. grandis open forest to woodland (or vine forest with these species as emergents) on metamorphics	Of concern	Endangere

RE	Regional Ecosystem Description	Vegetation Management Act Status	Herbarium Biodiversity Status
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
7.11.20	<i>Corymbia nesophila</i> , <i>Corymbia clarksoniana</i> , <i>Eucalyptus platyphylla</i> open woodland to open forest on gently sloping metamorphic lowlands and foothills	Least concern	No concern
7.11.21	<i>Eucalyptus leptophleba</i> woodland to open forest on metamorphic uplands of the dry rainfall zone	Least concern	No 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
7.11.29	Microphyll to notophyll vine forests with <i>Ceratopetalum virchowii</i> and/or <i>Uromyrtus metrosideros</i> , <i>Flindersia bourjotiana</i> , <i>F. pimenteliana</i> and <i>Beilschmiedia oligandra</i> of moist uplands on sharply undulating metamorphics	Of concern	Of concern
7.11.30	Simple notophyll vine forest of <i>Blepharocarya involucrigera</i> on metamorphics	Of concern	Of concern
7.11.31	<i>Eucalyptus resinifera</i> +/- <i>Eucalyptus portuensis</i> +/- <i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i> open forest to woodland (or vine forest with these species as emergents) 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
7.11.33	<i>Eucalyptus reducta</i> open forest to woodland on metamorphics	Of concern	Of concern
7.11.35	<i>Eucalyptus portuensis</i> +/- <i>Corymbia citriodora</i> woodland to open forest on metamorphics	Least 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

RE	Regional Ecosystem Description	Vegetation Management Act Status	Herbarium Biodiversity Status
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	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> open forest to woodland of coastal metamorphic foothills	Of concern	Of concern
7.11.46	<i>Eucalyptus portuensis</i> 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
7.11.48	<i>Melaleuca viridiflora</i> +/- <i>Corymbia clarksoniana</i> +/- <i>Eucalyptus platyphylla</i> woodland to open forest on metamorphics	Of concern	Endangered
7.11.49	<i>Eucalyptus leptophleba</i> , <i>Corymbia clarksoniana</i> and <i>E. platyphylla</i> open forest to woodland, on moist metamorphic foothills	Of concern	Of concern
7.11.51	<i>Corymbia clarksoniana</i> and/or <i>Eucalyptus drepanophylla</i> open forest to woodland on metamorphics	Least 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	<i>Eucalyptus pellita</i> +/- <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
7.12.6	Semi-deciduous mesophyll vine forest on granites and rhyolites of the moist and dry lowlands and foothills	Of concern	Of concern
7.12.7	Simple to complex microphyll to notophyll vine forest, often with <i>Agathis robusta</i> or <i>A. microstachya</i> , on granites and rhyolites of moist foothills and uplands	Least concern	No concern
7.12.9	<i>Acacia celsa</i> open to closed forest on granites and rhyolites	Of concern	Of concern
7.12.12	<i>Acacia mangium</i> and <i>A. celsa</i> open forest to closed forest or <i>A. polystachya</i> woodland to closed forest of granite and rhyolite 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 bidwilli</i>	Least concern	No concern

RE	Regional Ecosystem Description	Vegetation Management Act Status	Herbarium Biodiversity Status
7.12.17	<i>Corymbia torelliana</i> open forest usually with a well-developed simple notophyll vine forest element on granites and rhyolites	Of concern	Endangered
7.12.19	Simple microphyll vine-fern forest with <i>Balanops australiana</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 <i>Uromyrtus</i> spp. +/- <i>Agathis atropurpurea</i> of cloudy wet highlands, on granite and rhyolite	Of concern	Of concern
7.12.21	<i>Eucalyptus grandis</i> open forest to woodland, or <i>Corymbia intermedia</i> , <i>E. pellita</i> , and <i>E. grandis</i> , open forest to woodland, (or vine forest with these species as emergents) on granite and rhyolite	Least concern	Endangered
7.12.22	<i>Eucalyptus resinifera</i> +/- <i>E. portuensis</i> +/- <i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i> tall open forest to tall woodland (or vine forest with these species as emergents) of granite and rhyolite uplands and highlands	Least concern	Endangere
7.12.24	<i>Eucalyptus portuensis</i> and <i>Corymbia intermedia</i> open forest to woodland (or vine forest with <i>E. portuensis</i> and <i>C. intermedia</i> emergents) on foothills and uplands on granite and rhyolite	Least concern	No concern
7.12.26	<i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i> +/- <i>Corymbia intermedia</i> +/- <i>Allocasuarina</i> spp. open forest, or <i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i> , <i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i> , <i>C. intermedia</i> shrubland +/- vine forest spp. on exposed ridgelines or steep slopes on granite and rhyolite	Least concern	No concern
7.12.27	<i>Eucalyptus reducta</i> open forest to woodland on uplands and highlands on shallow granitic and rhyolitic soils	Least concern	No concern
7.12.28	<i>Eucalyptus platyphylla</i> +/- <i>E. drepanophylla</i> +/- <i>Corymbia</i> spp. open woodland to open forest on granite and rhyolite	Least concern	No concern
7.12.29	<i>Corymbia intermedia</i> and/or <i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i> open forest to woodland +/- areas of <i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i> and <i>A. torulosa</i> on uplands on granite and rhyolite	Least concern	No concern
7.12.30	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i> +/- <i>Eucalyptus portuensis</i> woodland to open forest on granite and rhyolite	Least concern	No concern
7.12.33	<i>Corymbia nesophila</i> woodland to open forest on granite	Of concern	Of concern
7.12.34	<i>Eucalyptus portuensis</i> and/or <i>E. drepanophylla</i> , +/- <i>C. intermedia</i> +/- <i>C. citriodora</i> , +/- <i>E. granitica</i> open woodland to open forest on uplands on granite	Least concern	No concern

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RE	Regional Ecosystem Description	Vegetation Management Act Status	Herbarium Biodiversity Status
7.12.37	Rock pavements and see areas of wet lowlands, uplands and highlands of the eastern escarpment and central range on granite and rhyolite, with <i>Allocasuarina</i> spp. shrublands and/or sedgeland	Of concern	Of concern
7.12.40	Closed vineland of wind-disturbed vine forest on granites and rhyolites	Of concern	Of concern
7.12.44	Simple notophyll vine forest dominated by <i>Blepharocarya involucrigera</i> on granite	Of concern	Of concern
7.12.45	Simple notophyll vine forest dominated by <i>Dryadodaphne trachyphloia</i> on granite	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
7.12.53	<i>Corymbia clarksoniana</i> +/- <i>C. tessellaris</i> , +/- <i>Eucalyptus drepanophylla</i> +/- <i>C. intermedia</i> open forest to woodland, or <i>E. drepanophylla</i> woodland, of moist to dry lowlands, foothills and uplands on granite and rhyolite	Least concern	No concern
7.12.55	<i>Eucalyptus leptophleba</i> woodland to open forest, of dry foothills and uplands on granite and rhyolite	Of concern	Of concern
7.12.61	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> +/- <i>E. granitica</i> woodland to open forest of foothills and uplands on granite and rhyolite	Least concern	Of concern
7.12.62	<i>Eucalyptus</i> sp., and/or <i>Corymbia stockeri</i> , +/- <i>C. hylandii</i> +/- <i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i> +/- <i>E. portuensis</i> woodland, on dry granite hill slopes in the north-west of the bioregion	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>Lophostemon confertus</i> low shrubland or low closed forest on exposed rocky slopes on granite and rhyolite	Of 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	Of concern	Endangered
9.8.2	<i>Corymbia erythrophloia</i> +/- <i>Eucalyptus leptophleba</i> +/- <i>C. dallachiana</i> woodland on edges of basalt flows	Least concern	Of concern
9.11.3	<i>Eucalyptus cullenii</i> and <i>Erythrophleum chlorostachys</i> +/- <i>Corymbia hylandii</i> woodland on metamorphic hills	Least concern	No concern
9.11.26	<i>Eucalyptus leptophleba</i> and <i>E. platyphylla</i> woodland +/- <i>Corymbia tessellaris</i> on low rolling hills	Least concern	No concern
9.12.7	<i>Eucalyptus cullenii</i> +/- <i>Corymbia leichhardtii</i> +/- <i>C. erythrophloia</i> woodland on igneous rocks	Least concern	No concern

Appendix 4 – 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))

Juku/Duday (Plants)

Family	Eastern Yalanji/ English name	Latin name	Status (Qld NCA unless stated)
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 aphlebioides</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

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Family	Eastern Yalanji/ English name	Latin name	Status (Qld NCA unless stated)
Polypodiaceae	pimple fern	<i>Microsorium membranifolium</i>	NT
Thelypteridaceae		<i>Chingia australis</i>	E
Conifers			
Podocarpaceae	Mt. Spurgeon black pine	<i>Prumnopitys ladei</i>	
Flowering plants – ancient families			
Annonaceae	(rainforest shrub)	<i>Haplostichanthus submontanus subsp. submontanus</i>	NT, EKY <i>bubu</i> only
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 <i>bubu</i> only
Lauraceae	Boonjee blush walnut (rainforest tree)	<i>Beilschmiedia volckii</i>	NT
Lauraceae	(small lowland rainforest tree)	<i>Endiandra anthropophagorum</i>	NT
Lauraceae	coach walnut	<i>Endiandra dichrophylla</i>	NT
Lauraceae	(upland and mountain rainforest tree)	<i>Endiandra jonesii</i>	V
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 <i>bubu</i> only
Monimiaceae	Tetra beech (small mountain rainforest tree)	<i>Steghanthera laxiflora subsp. lewisensis</i>	NT
Monimiaceae	(upland rainforest shrub)	<i>Wilkiea sp. (McDowall Range J.G.Tracey 14552)</i>	NT, EKY <i>bubu</i> 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 <i>bubu</i> only
Flowering plants – other dicots (seedlings have 2 leaflets)			
Acanthaceae	(vine)	<i>Rhaphidospora cavernarum</i>	NT

Family	Eastern Yalanji/ English name	Latin name	Status (Qld NCA unless stated)
Apocynaceae	rusty vine	<i>Marsdenia hemiptera</i>	NT
Apiaceae	geranium-leaved trachymene (mountaintop herb)	<i>Trachymene geraniifolia</i>	NT
Araliaceae	(small rainforest tree)	<i>Polyscias bellendenkerensis</i>	V
Argophyllaceae	(mountain shrub)	<i>Argophyllum cryptophlebium</i>	NT
Casuarinaceae	Daintree Christmas tree	<i>Gymnostoma australianum</i>	V, EKY <i>bubu</i> 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 <i>bubu</i> only
Connaraceae	water vine	<i>Rourea brachyandra</i>	NT
Cunoniaceae	mountain sycamore	<i>Ceratopetalum corymbosum</i>	V, EKY <i>bubu</i> only (Wundu summit)
Cunoniaceae	(rainforest tree)	<i>Ceratopetalum macrophyllum</i>	NT, EKY <i>bubu</i> 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 <i>janbal</i>), brown quandong	<i>Elaeocarpus coorangooloo</i>	NT
Elaeocarpaceae	(type of <i>janbal</i>)	<i>Elaeocarpus stellaris</i>	NT
Elaeocarpaceae	(type of <i>janbal</i>)	<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

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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
Malpigiaceae	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	yellow siris (rainforest tree)	<i>Archidendropsis xanthoxylon</i>	NT
Menispermaceae	(upland and mountain rainforest vine)	<i>Hypserpa smilacifolia</i>	NT
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	(rainforest tree)	<i>Mitranthia bilocularis</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	fragrant boxwood	<i>Xanthophyllum fragrans</i>	NT
Myrtaceae	(type of penda tree growing on granite)	<i>Xanthostemon graniticus</i>	NT, EKY <i>bubu</i> only
Myrtaceae	Bloomfield penda	<i>Xanthostemon verticellatus</i>	E, EKY <i>bubu</i> only

Family	Eastern Yalanji/ English name	Latin name	Status (Qld NCA unless stated)
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>Austromuelleria trinervia</i>	NT
Proteaceae	(mountain rainforest tree)	<i>Austromuelleria valida</i>	V
Proteaceae	spotted oak	<i>Buckinghamia ferruginiflora</i>	NT, EKY <i>bubu</i> only
Proteaceae	Grays silky oak	<i>Helicia grayi</i>	NT
Proteaceae	(small mountain rainforest tree)	<i>Helicia lewisensis</i>	V
Proteaceae	(small mountain rainforest tree)	<i>Hollandaea sp. (Pinnacle Rock Track)</i>	NT, EKY <i>bubu</i> only
Proteaceae	(small mountain rainforest tree)	<i>Hollandaea sp. (Devils Thumb)</i>	NT, EKY <i>bubu</i> only
Proteaceae	(small rainforest tree)	<i>Megahertzia amplexicaulis</i>	NT, EKY <i>bubu</i> only
Proteaceae	giant-leaved stenocarpus	<i>Stenocarpus cryptocarpus</i>	NT
Proteaceae	fern-leaved stenocarpus (upland and mountain rainforest tree)	<i>Stenocarpus davallioides</i>	NT
Rubiaceae	(mountain rainforest shrub)	<i>Cyclophyllum costatum</i>	V
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
Rutaceae	(small rainforest tree)	<i>Acronychia acuminata</i>	NT, EKY <i>bubu</i> only
Rutaceae	Queensland wild lime	<i>Citrus inodora</i>	V

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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 <i>bubu</i> 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</i> var. <i>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
Areaceae	(type of walking stick palm)	<i>Linospadix microcaryus</i>	NT
Areaceae	(type of walking stick palm)	<i>Linospadix palmerianus</i>	NT

Family	Eastern Yalanji/ English name	Latin name	Status (Qld NCA unless stated)
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 <i>bubu</i> only
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 <i>bubu</i> 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 var. major</i>	NT
Poaceae	Hairy-joint grass	<i>Arthraxon hispidus</i>	V
Poaceae	(grass from lowland rainforest creeks and rocks)	<i>Garnotia stricta var. 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

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Minya (Animals)

(**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)
Mammals			
Vespertilionidae	(type of <i>mali</i>) golden-tipped bat	<i>Kerivoula papuensis</i>	NT
Vespertilionidae	(type of <i>mali</i>)	<i>Hipposideros diadema reginae</i>	NT
Hipposideridae	(type of <i>mali</i>) Semon's leaf-nosed bat	<i>Hipposideros semoni</i>	E
Vespertilionidae	(type of <i>mali</i>) tube-nosed insectivorous bat	<i>Murina florium</i>	V
Rhinolophidae	(type of <i>mali</i>) greater large-eared horseshoe bat	<i>Rhinolophus philippinensis</i>	E
Pteropidae	kambi, 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
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>Pseudocheirops 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	yinjul, Macleay's fig-parrot	<i>Cyclopsitta diophthalma macleayan</i>	V
Accipitridae	jinabiju, grey goshawk	<i>Accipiter novaehollandiae</i>	NT
Accipitridae	jinabiju, red goshawk	<i>Erythrotriorchis radiatus</i>	E
Apodidae	jangkan, Australian swiftlet	<i>Aerodramus terraereginae</i>	NT

Family	Eastern Yalanji/ English name	Latin name	Status (Qld NCA unless stated)
Strigidae	(type of <i>ngurrku</i> or <i>bulnja</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 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
Crocodylidae	bilngkumu (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 exiguus</i>	V
Microhylidae	type of <i>yirku-yirku</i> (mountain nurseryfrog)	<i>Cophixalus monticola</i>	V

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Family	Eastern Yalanji/ English name	Latin name	Status (Qld NCA unless stated)
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 5 – 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>	

Family	Eastern Yalanji/ English name	Latin name	Status (Qld NCA unless stated)
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 brasiliana</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 procur</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>	

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Family	Eastern Yalanji/ English name	Latin name	Status (Qld NCA unless stated)
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>	
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	turbina	<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	astor 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>	

Family	Eastern Yalanji/ English name	Latin name	Status (Qld NCA unless stated)
Fabaceae		<i>Crotalaria pallida</i> var. <i>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>Flacourtia jangomas</i>	
Lamiaceae		<i>Salvia misella</i>	
Lamiaceae		<i>Hyptis capitata</i>	
Lamiaceae		<i>Hyptis pectinata</i>	
Lamiaceae	hyptis	<i>Hyptis suaveolens</i>	
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</i> var. <i>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</i> var. <i>unijuga</i>	
Mimosaceae		<i>Samanea saman</i>	
Moraceae		<i>Artocarpus heterophyllus</i>	

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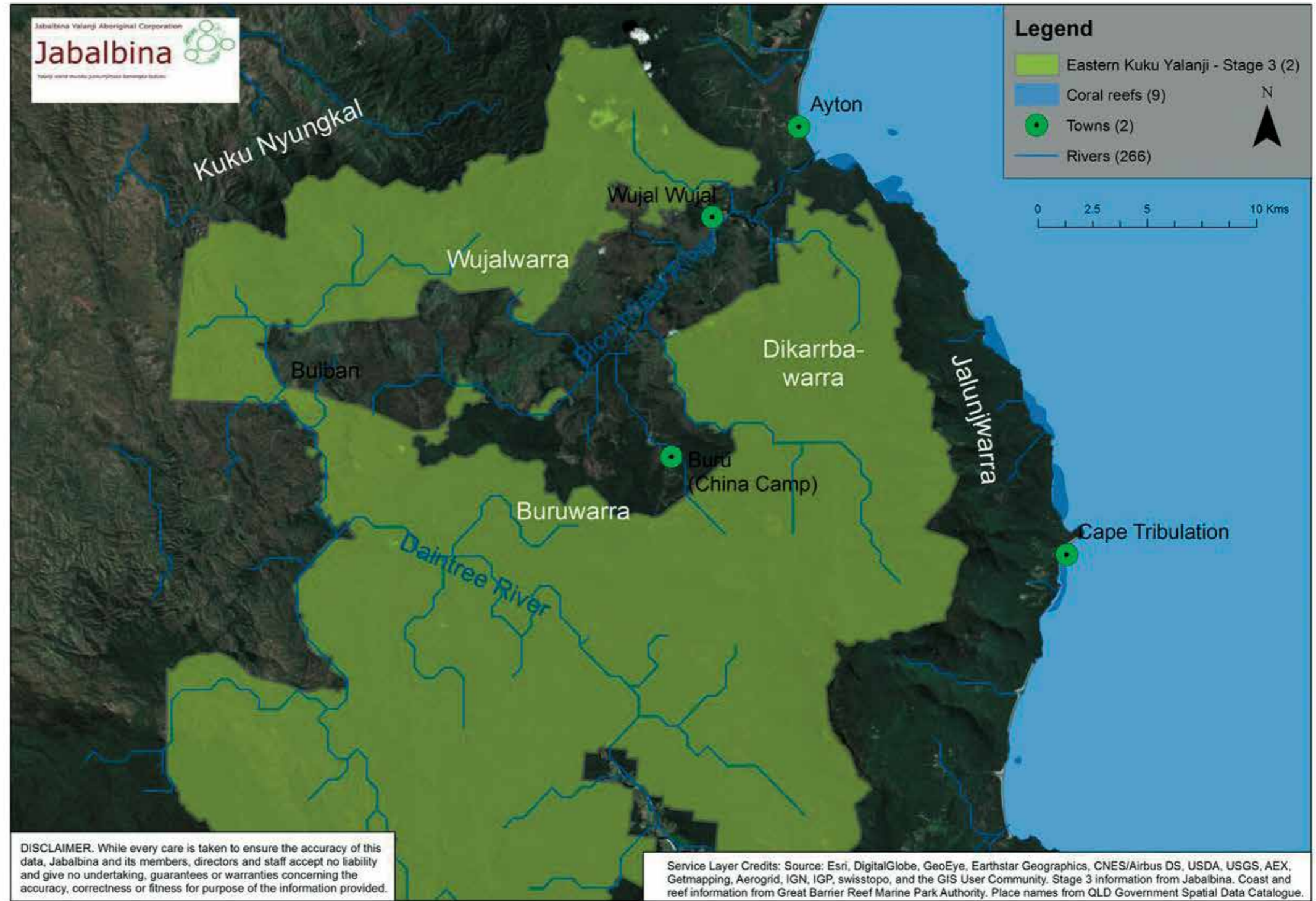
Family	Eastern Yalanji/ English name	Latin name	Status (Qld NCA unless stated)
Myrsinaceae		<i>Ardisia crenata</i>	
Myrsinaceae		<i>Ardisia eliptica</i>	
Myrtaceae	Brazilian cherry tree	<i>Eugenia uniflora</i>	
Onagraceae		<i>Ludwigia hyssopifolia</i>	
Oxalidaceae		<i>Oxalis corniculata</i>	
Passifloraceae		<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 seforthianum</i>	
Solanaceae		<i>Solanum torvum</i>	
Sparrmanniaceae	chinese burr	<i>Triumfetta rhomboidea</i>	
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>	

Family	Eastern Yalanji/ English name	Latin name	Status (Qld NCA unless stated)
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 gras	<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>	
Poaceae	Para grass	<i>Urochloa mutica</i>	
Poaceae	Mossman River Grass	<i>Cenchrus enchinatus</i>	
Poaceae	gamba grass	<i>Andropogon gayanus</i>	2
Poaceae	elephant grass	<i>Pennisetum purpureum</i>	
Poaceae	running bamboo	<i>Phyllostachys spp.</i>	

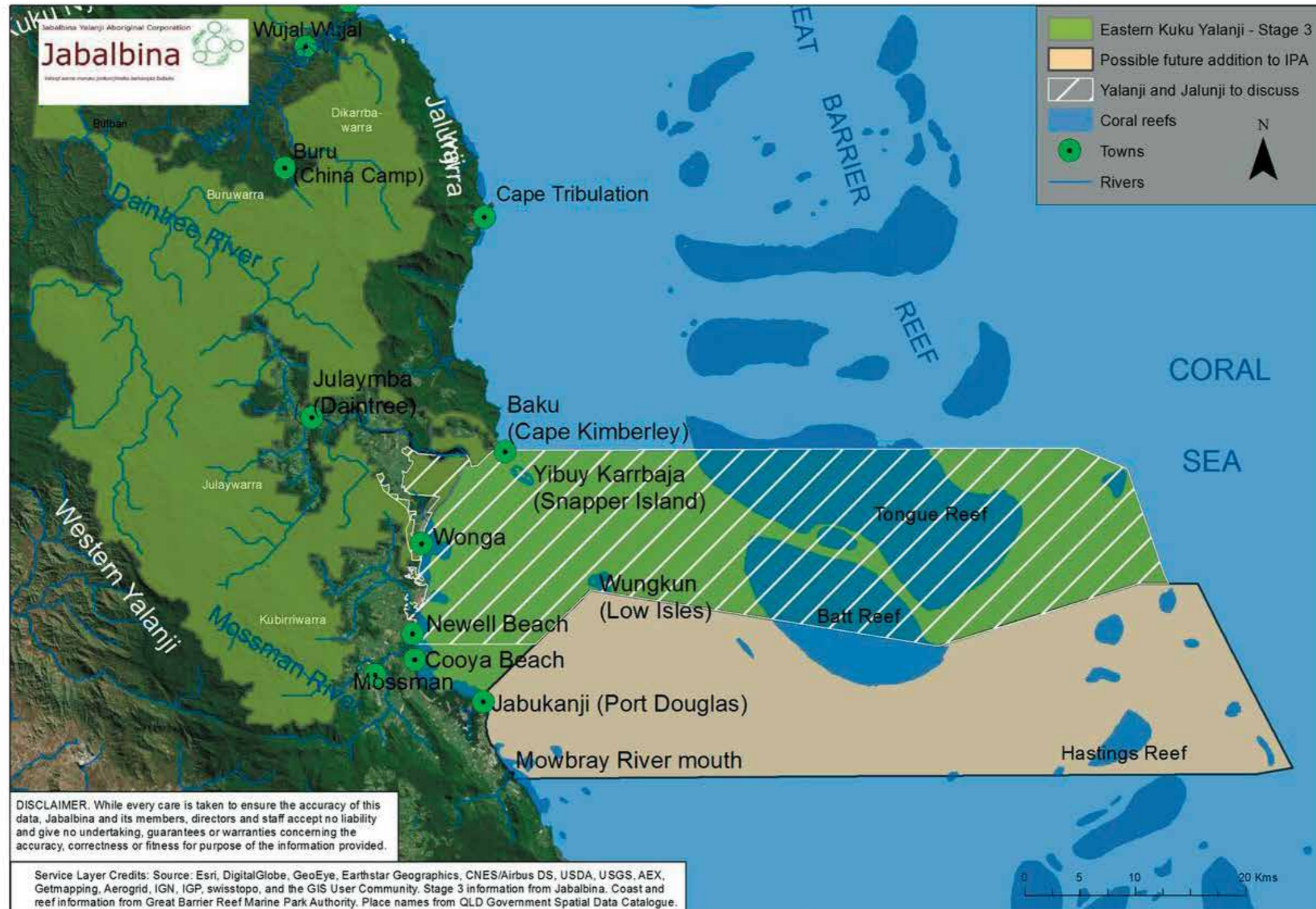
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Appendix 6 – Eastern Kuku Yalanji IPA Stage 3 Area: Yalanjiwarra Land and Sea Country



Eastern Kuku Yalanji
Indigenous Protected Area (IPA)





Yalanji Country (clockwise from top left) – Mossman River mouth (Kubirriwarra), Wujal Wujal Falls (Wujalwarra), North Wonga Beach near Pinnacle (Julaywarra), fruiting *marra* (cycad *Cycas media*) – one of our most important food *mayi* (food plants)